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The Fishes of the Inland Waters of Southeast Asia:

A Catalogue and Core Bibliography of the Fishes Known to Occur in Freshwaters, Mangroves and Estuaries

Maurice Kottelat

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THE FISHES OF THE INLAND WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ASIA: A CATALOGUE AND CORE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE FISHES KNOWN TO OCCUR IN FRESHWATERS, MANGROVES AND ESTUARIES

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CONTENTS

Abstract 3
Introduction 4
Basic principles of nomenclature 10
Abbreviations used 15

Class Chondrichthyes
Subclass Elasmobranchii
Division Selachii
Order Orectolobiformes
Family Hemiscylliidae 18
Family Stegostomatidae 19
Order Carcharhiniformes
Family Carcharhinidae 20
Division Batoidea
Order Pristiformes
Family Pristidae 23
Order Rajiformes
Family Rhinobatidae 24
Order Myliobatiformes
Family Dasyatidae 25
Family Potamotrygonidae 28
Family Myliobatididae 29
Class Actinopterygii
Division Teleostei
Order Osteoglossiformes
Family Osteoglossidae 30
Family Arapaimidae 31
Family Notopteridae 31
Order Elopiformes
Family Elopidae 33
Family Megalopidae 33
Order Albuliformes
Family Albulidae 34
Order Anguilliformes
Family Anguillidae 37
Family Moringuidae 39
Family Muraenidae 41
Family Ophichthidae 43
Family Muraenesocidae 48
Order Clupeiformes
Family Pristigastridae 49
Family Engraulididae 52
Family Chirocentridae 57
Family Clupeidae 58
Family Sundasalangidae 64
Order Gonorhynchiformes
Family Chanidae 64
Order Cypriniformes
Family Cyprinidae 65
Family Psilorhynchidae 171
Family Gyrinocheilidae 173
Family Botiidae 173
Family Vaillantellidae 176
Family Cobitidae 176
Family Ellopostomatidae 184
Family Barbuccidae 185
Family Balitoridae 185
Family Gastromyzontidae 191
Family Serpenticobitidae 197
Family Nemacheilidae 198
Order Characiformes
Family Characidae 215
Family Serrasalmidae 215
Order Siluriformes
Family Loricariidae 215
Family Amblycipitidae 216

Family Akysidae 217
Family Sisoridae 221
Family Cranoglanididae 232
Family Siluridae 232
Family Chacidae 240
Family Plotosidae 240
Family Clariidae 242
Family Ariidae 245
Family Schilbeidae 251
Family Pangasiidae 253
Family Bagridae 256
Order Osmeriformes
Family Plecoglossidae 268
Family Salangidae 268
Order Salmoniformes
Family Salmonidae 270
Order Aulopiformes
Family Synodontidae 270
Order Gadiformes
Family Bregmacerotidae 271
Order Ophidiiformes
Family Carapidae 271
Family Bythitidae 272
Order Batrachoidiformes
Family Batrachoididae 272
Order Lophiiformes
Family Antennariidae 274
Order Mugiliformes
Family Mugilidae 275
Order Atheriniformes
Family Telmatherinidae 283
Family Phallostethidae 284
Family Atherinidae 286
Order Beloniformes
Family Adrianichthyidae 288
Family Hemiramphidae 290
Family Zenarchopteridae 293
Family Belonidae 297
Order Cyprinodontiformes
Family Aplocheilidae 299
Family Poeciliidae 300
Order Beryciformes
Family Holocentridae 301
Order Gasterosteiformes
Family Indostomidae 301
Family Syngnathidae 301
Order Synbranchiformes
Family Synbranchidae 307
Family Chaudhuriidae 309
Family Mastacembelidae 310
Order Scorpaeniformes
Family Scorpaenidae 314
Family Tetrarogidae 315
Family Synanceidae 316
Family Platycephalidae 316
Order Perciformes
Suborder Percoidei
Family Ambassidae 318
Family Latidae 323
Family Lateolabracidae 324
Family Percichthyidae 324
Family Serranidae 325
Family Pseudochromidae 328
Family Opistognathidae 329
Family Centrarchidae 329
Family Apogonidae 329
Family Sillaginidae 330
Family Carangidae 331
Family Leiognathidae 337
Family Lutjanidae 340
Family Datnioididae 344
Family Lobotidae 344
Family Gerreidae 345
Family Haemulidae 347
Family Nemipteridae 349
Family Lethrinidae 350
Family Sparidae 352
Family Polynemidae 353
Family Sciaenidae 356
Family Mullidae 360
Family Monodactylidae 362
Family Toxotidae 362
Family Drepaneidae 365
Family Chaetodontidae 365
Family Nandidae 366
Family Pristolepididae 366
Family Badidae 367
Family Terapontidae 368
Family Kuhliidae 371
Suborder Labroidei
Family Cichlidae 373
Family Pomacentridae 375
Family Labridae 379
Family Scaridae 380
Suborder Trachinoidei
Family Trichonotidae 382
Suborder Blennioidei
Family Blenniidae 382
Suborder Callionymoidei
Family Callionymidae 385
Suborder Gobioidei
Family Rhyacichthyidae 386
Family Odontobutidae 387
Family Eleotrididae 388
Family Kraemeriidae 396
Family Gobiidae 396
Family Amblyopidae 432
Family Ptereleotrididae 435
Suborder Kurtoidei
Family Kurtidae 436
Suborder Acanthuroidei
Family Ephippidae 437
Family Scatophagidae 438
Family Siganidae 439
Family Acanthuridae 441
Suborder Scombroidei
Family Sphyraenidae 444
Family Scombridae 446
Suborder Anabantoidei
Family Anabantidae 446

Family Helostomatidae 447
Family Osphronemidae 448
Suborder Channoidei
Family Channidae 458
Order Pleuronectiformes
Family Paralichthyidae 462
Family Tephrinectidae 463
Family Soleidae 463
Family Cynoglossidae 466
Order Tetraodontiformes
Family Triacanthidae 468
Family Monacanthidae 469
Family Tetraodontidae 469
Family Molidae 481
Appendices 481
Acknowledgements 484
Bibliography
Bibliographic notes 485
Literature cited 505

***ABSTRACT*.** — There are 3108 valid and named native fish species in the inland waters of Southeast Asia between the Irrawaddy and Red River drainages, the small coastal drainages between the Red River and Hainan, the whole Indochinese Peninsula, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indonesia (excluding Papua Province, Waigeo, Aru [but Kai is included]), and the Philippines. They belong to 137 families. Their taxonomy and nomenclature are reviewed. The original descriptions of all 7047 recorded species-group names and 1980 genus-group names have been checked in the original works for correct spelling, types, type locality and bibliographic references. The bibliography includes about 4700 titles. Synonymies are given, based on published information as well as unpublished observations.

The names of 49 introduced species and 347 extralimital taxa cited in the discussions have also been checked. The original descriptions of all species not present in the covered area but cited as type species of genera have been checked for availability, authorship, date and correct spelling. The availability of some family-group names has been checked when there was suspicion of possible nomenclatural problems.

Bibliographic notes include new informations on the dates of publication of works by, among others, Bleeker, Bloch, Heckel and Steindachner and discussion of authorship of names in various works.

The main nomenclatural acts are listed below:

– type species designation for: *Crayracion*, *Eleotris* Scopoli, *Eleotris* Walbaum, *Encheliopus* Cloquet, *Gymnorhinus*, *Oonidus*, *Pristipoma* Cuvier, *Sargus* Gronow;
– type species fixation under *Code* art. 70.3.1 for: *Bdellorhynchus*, *Desmoprenes*, *Innoculus*, *Paraprotosalanx*;
– type species fixation under *Code* art. 70.3.2 for: *Centrurophis*, *Ovoides* Duméril, *Pseudoscarus*, *Rabula*, *Waitea*;
– lectotype designation for: *Alausa argyrochloris*, *Atherina endrachtensis*, *Barbus gardonides*, *Barbus lateristriga*, *Betta patoti*, *Betta rubra*, *Carcharhinus commersonii*, *Clupea cyprinoides*, *Clupea gigantea*, *Clupea thrissoides*, *Crossochilus benasi*, *Cyprinus clupeoides*, *Cyprinus lamta*, *Engraulis rhinorhynchos*, *Esox alepidotus*, *Esox argenteus* Gmelin, *Esox argenteus* Schneider, *Equula longispinis*, *Gobiomoroides piso*, *Gobius niger*, *Gonorhynchus bimaculatus*, *Hemiramphus buffonis*, *Hemiramphus brevirostris*, *Hemiramphus georgii*, *Hemiramphus russelli* Valenciennes, *Johnius cataleus*, *Lobotes auctorum*, *Neostethus borneensis*, *Parosphromenus parvulus* Foersch & Korthaus, *Pellona leschenaulti*, *Raja edentula*, *Raja guttata* Shaw, *Raja narinari*, *Rasbora trilineata*, *Synaptura achira*, *Teuthis brevirostris*, *Teuthis javus*;
– neotype designation for: *Engraulis dussumieri*, *Lutjanus gymnocephalus*, *Ovoides fasciatus*, *Ovum commersoni*, *Platygaster megalopterus*, *Scarus schlosseri*, *Sciaena jaculatrix*, *Sciaena pentadactyla*;
– declaration as nomina protecta: *Albula* Scopoli, *Aplocheilus*, *Clupea quadrimaculata*, *Cyprinus bola*, *Hemiramphus georgii*, *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, *Kuhlia*, *Lateolabrax*, *Mastacembelus erythrotaenia*, *Oligolepis*, *Pelates*, *Phyllopteryx*, *Platycephalus japonicus*, *Puntius proctozysron*, *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, *Selaroides*, *Toxotes microlepis* Günther;
– declaration as nomina oblita: *Albula* Osbeck, *Barbus carassioides*, *Centranodon japonicus*, *Clupea mauritiana*, *Conorynchus*, *Cyprinus goha*, *Gobileptes*, *Hemiramphus brevirostris*, *Hemiramphus russellii* van Hasselt, *Hippocampus* Perry, *Leptaspis*, *Mastacembelus catenatus*, *Odontopsis*, *Percalabrax*, *Platerome*, *Platysoma*, *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, *Raja ommescherit*, *Raja scherit*, *Raja schoukie*, *Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, *Toxotes microlepis* Blyth;

– first reviser action on correct spelling of *Barbus platysoma*, *Bathygobius variabilis*, *Boleophthalmus novaeguineae*, *Euchiloglanis dorsoarcus*, *Gazza equulaeformis*, *Kurtus*, *Leiocassis longispinalis*, *Neocorassius*, *Pareuchiloglanis namdeensis*, *Raja uarnak* Walbaum;
– first reviser action on precedence of simultaneous publication of original descriptions of: *Parosphromenus parvulus*, *Puntius roloffi*;
– first reviser action on precedence of simultaneous synonyms: *Chanodichthys* over *Pseudoculter*, *Thrissina* over *Xenengraulis* and *Scutengraulis*, *Xenengraulis* over *Scutengraulis*, *Apistus longispinis* over *A. bougainvillii*, *Barbus balleroides* over *B. hypsylonotus*, *Carassioides macropterus* over *C. argentea*, *Cyprinus jogia* over *C. sutiha*, *Cyprinus pausius* over *C. musiha*, *Eleotris ophicephalus* over *E. madagascariensis*, *Gobius caninus* over *G. quadriporus*, *Macropodus yeni* over *M. nigrocorpus*, *Mystus pahangensis* over *M. johorensis*, *Placocheilus bibarbatus* over *P. imbarbatus*, *Raja mula* over *R. tajara*, *Rohita vittata* over *R. rostellatus*, *Tetraodon caria* over *T. gularis*;
– *Chaetodon macrolepidotus* Linnaeus, 1758 (now in *Heniochus*) has precedence over *C. acuminatus* Linnaeus, 1758 as ruled by ICZN, 1912 [Opinion 40]. This Opinion has been generally ignored.
– Oxygastri of Bleeker (1860c) is not available because it is a descriptive term, and not based on the genus name *Oxygaster*;
– new genera: *Desmopuntius* (type species: *Barbus hexazona* Weber & de Beaufort, 1912), *Oliotius* (type species: *Capoeta oligolepis* Bleeker, 1853), *Puntigrus* (type species: *Barbus partipentazona* Fowler, 1934), *Striuntius* (type species: *Barbus lineatus* Duncker, 1904), *Pao* (type species: *Tetraodon leiurus* Bleeker, 1850).

The main unsolved nomenclatural problems are:

– the type species of *Acanthurus* is *Naso unicornis* and an application to ICZN is needed to retain the name for species currently called *Acanthurus*;
– the status of *Siganus* and *Teuthis* awaits a ruling by ICZN.

KEY WORDS. — freshwater fish, brackish water, mangrove, estuaries, taxonomy, nomenclature, Southeast Asia, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam, Myanmar, Manipur, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi, Maluku, Palawan, Sundaland, Indochina, Mekong, Red River, Chao Phraya, Salween, Irrawaddy

Nowadays it seems fashionable among many zoologists, botanists, anatomists and physiologists to slightly look down upon this kind of systematic research. In our opinion quite unjustly. Though formerly this kind of investigation may have been overestimated, at the moment one should not relapse into the opposite error. Most likely we are now more than ever in urgent need of accurate descriptions of species […].

P. Harting, 1878, Pieter Bleeker''s obituary

INTRODUCTION

The present catalogue aims to present the state of the art of our knowledge of the diversity of freshwater fishes of Southeast Asia. Work began in 1986 when I compiled a list of the freshwater fishes of the Indochinese region (Kottelat, 1989). The list expanded when I worked on a book on the fishes of western Indonesia (Kottelat et al., 1993; Kottelat & Whitten, 1996). Initially it was intended to include only the freshwater species, but the work for the Indonesian fish book required the inclusion of all species that had been recorded in inland waters, that is, including estuaries, most mangroves, etc. In September 2013, the list includes 3107 valid native species, in 707 valid genera and 137 families. Only named species are included. I am aware of about 300 species to be named soon or already on museum shelves and a fair number of synonyms to re-validate. I expect an additional 500 species still awaiting discovery in the wild. In addition, there are 49 introduced and established species.

This catalogue is not the ultimate inventory of the fishes of Southeast Asian inland waters. Many discoveries are still ahead of us and a great amount of work remains to be done before we reach an acceptable level of knowledge.

Taxonomy and systematics have two main goals. One is primarily of academic interest: the study of the diversity of living organisms and their phylogenetic relationships. The other is of immediate practical interest: inventories, surveys, documentation of biodiversity, and the compilation of identification tools. For the proper management of natural resources, we need information on numbers of species and their identification now, not sometime in the distant future. If definitive conclusions are not possible with the available data, then tentative decisions are needed. As for other components of environmental management strategies, the precautionary approach should be the rule. In the present context, in case of doubt on the distinctness of two species, the precautionary approach would be to retain them as distinct awaiting (possible) further research.

This precautionary approach, however, has its limits. The development of molecular techniques has led some to recognise as 'species' populations distinguished only by a few nucleotides; complex statistics have been used to justify the recognition of 'species' otherwise not distinguishable by human eyes. To these species I have not given the benefit of the doubt. The now fashionable discussions about cryptic species do not change the situation: one nucleotide does not make a species, be it ever so cryptic. Further, in fishes, the cryptic species discovered by molecular techniques that I have been told about have been cryptic not because taxonomists could not distinguish them, but because no trained taxonomist ever had an opportunity to examine them.

Another limitation of the precautionary approach in Southeast Asian fishes is shown by the huge number of 'new' fish species that have been described from Vietnam in recent years. Their description is of a quality that makes it simply impossible to even guess whether or not they might be valid. The identity and possible distinctness of most will remain in limbo as long as they are not competently re-described or evaluated.

Similarly a number of families recognised in recent times are not recognised. Cladistic molecular phylogeny (which uses principles and mathematical algorithms that were called phenetics 30 years ago, an approach rejected by cladistics) has the great particularism of creating fluctuating and transient phylogenies. There is even a case of co-authors publishing contradictory phylogenies simultaneously in two papers (Mayden & Chen, 2010; Tang et al., 2010; see Britz & Conway, 2011a–b). This shows that it is imprudent to instantly adopt the latest theory and that naming every little temporary lineage uncovered by molecular analysis has little justification.

For this catalogue I have examined personally the original descriptions of all the species and genera recorded in the inland waters of Southeast Asia, all their synonyms (making a total of about 7047 nominal species and about 1980 nominal genera). I also examined the original descriptions of the type species of all genera if they were not known in the area, and those of the 347 taxa cited in the Taxonomic and Nomenclatural Notes but not present in area. All cited nomenclatural acts were checked. The availability of all non-fish names cited as senior synonyms of fish genera was checked. Synonyms based on fossil taxa and which have never been used for recent taxa are not included.

About 6000 publications (in 22 languages) have been examined and about 4700 relevant ones are listed. All cited references have been checked in the original publications. The references or the details that I could not check (for example, a stolen plate in the only copy that I could access of an antique book) are marked in **bold face** (3 out of 4700 titles). A few references have been checked by trusted colleagues.

After completion of the catalogue, all names have been cross-checked against other databases. Especially, all names were cross-checked against Eschmeyer's (2013) Catalog of Fishes (CoF) in 2001. For each entry in CoF disagreeing with my data, the data were verified again in the original descriptions and literature. In 2010-2011 all names were cross-checked one more time, and in cases of disagreement the original literature was checked for a third time. Out of the about 9785 checked names, the data (spelling, author, date, types, type locality, etc.) for about 3440 differs from those in CoF (35 %). Most of the differences are minor and of little or no nomenclatural consequences (mainly related with type localities), but a significant number of differences are serious. The problems are more frequent with the pre-1860 non-English literature (type series, type localities, type-species fixations, dates). In these times of on-demand biodiversity informatics there are too many assumptions made about the quality of the data and there seem to have been few or no efforts to carefully evaluate the contents of such large databases. An analysis of the types of differences and errors is in preparation.

A significant number of nomenclatural problems were discovered and the application of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (hereunder *Code*) results in a number of nomenclatural changes. In a few cases of changes affecting family-group names or widely used names, requests have been presented to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN) to retain these names in their current usage (Scatophagidae, Ephippidae, Kottelat, 2010b; Siganidae, Kottelat, 2013b; *Mystus*, Kottelat & Ng, 2007). In other cases, I considered that the name changes are minor and I simply applied the *Code*. At the genus level, I consider that changes resulting from the application of the *Code* do not create more problems than do changes resulting from the normal increase of our taxonomic knowledge by the discovery of new taxa, new characters, etc. I consider it appropriate to ask the ICZN to retain the current usage in cases of potential confusion resulting from the discovery of overlooked type species designations. But I consider it unjustified to ask for the suppression of names (usually senior homonyms and synonyms); to me, the argument of suppressing names for the sake of stability of nomenclature in favour of reputedly 'well-known' names does not hold in a geographic area where new discoveries still abound and where the taxonomic system is still very unstable. Under that logic, dozens of names should be suppressed and this would affect the stability of nomenclature by making the purpose of the *Code* irrelevant. Also, writing applications for all these minor cases would mean more applications than the ICZN receives in a year.

Limitations. — One of the limitations of this catalogue is that I started it in 1986; the work spanned 24 years and four operating systems and unavoidably this caused slight internal inconsistencies in formatting. It has been updated continuously so that the technical content is not affected by this 'formatting evolution'. Further, between 1992 and today, two different editions of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN, 1985, 1999) have been in use, which differ slightly. I have tried to update all entries affected by the changes but I may have missed some.

Another limitation is that the core target of this work and my own experience is the 'real' freshwater fishes. My treatment of these taxa is probably close to complete. But I am likely to have missed some records of estuarine species, or some literature. When I encountered nomenclatural problems concerning freshwater fishes I had no hesitation in taking the necessary actions to clear the problems. When it came to the same situation with estuarine taxa, I tried to solve the routine problems but decided not to address the more complex ones. However, I discuss these cases and their possible solutions where pertinent. The number of marine taxa with nomenclatural problems was unexpectedly high, and many well and long known genus and family names are involved.

A potential for small errors arose late in the preparation of this catalogue. I had long tried to confirm or revise the chronology of the many papers published by Pieter Bleeker and it is only late that I obtained the data to establish the sequence of publication of some 270 papers he published during his stay in Java (Kottelat, 2011a) and of the *Atlas ichthyologique* (Kottelat, 2013c). A number of the names created by Bleeker appeared more or less simultaneously in different papers and journals. A consequence of this revised chronology is that the now-established dates of availability of many names differ from those commonly recognised, and this has changed the precedence of the different description of a few species, which now may have a different type series, or of some new genera, which now may have different originally included species, thus potentially invalidating earlier type species designations. I have tried to eliminate this risk but I expect that some details would have escaped me.

Geographic and habitat coverages. — The geographic coverage includes all inland water bodies of Southeast Asia between (and including) the Kaladan, Irrawaddy and the Red River drainages, the small coastal drainages between the Red River and Hainan (included), the whole Indochinese Peninsula, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Indonesia (excluding Papua Province, Waigeo and Aru [but Kai is included]), and the Philippines (Fig. 1).

All freshwater species are included. **Introduced** species that became established are listed (marked by asterisks, *), but without complete synonymies; only species that have **established** reproducing populations are listed. Species inhabiting the estuaries, brackish lower stetches of rivers, mangroves, etc. are also included. Species occasionally reported in freswaters are recorded, although some of the records or identifications need critical reevaluations (which

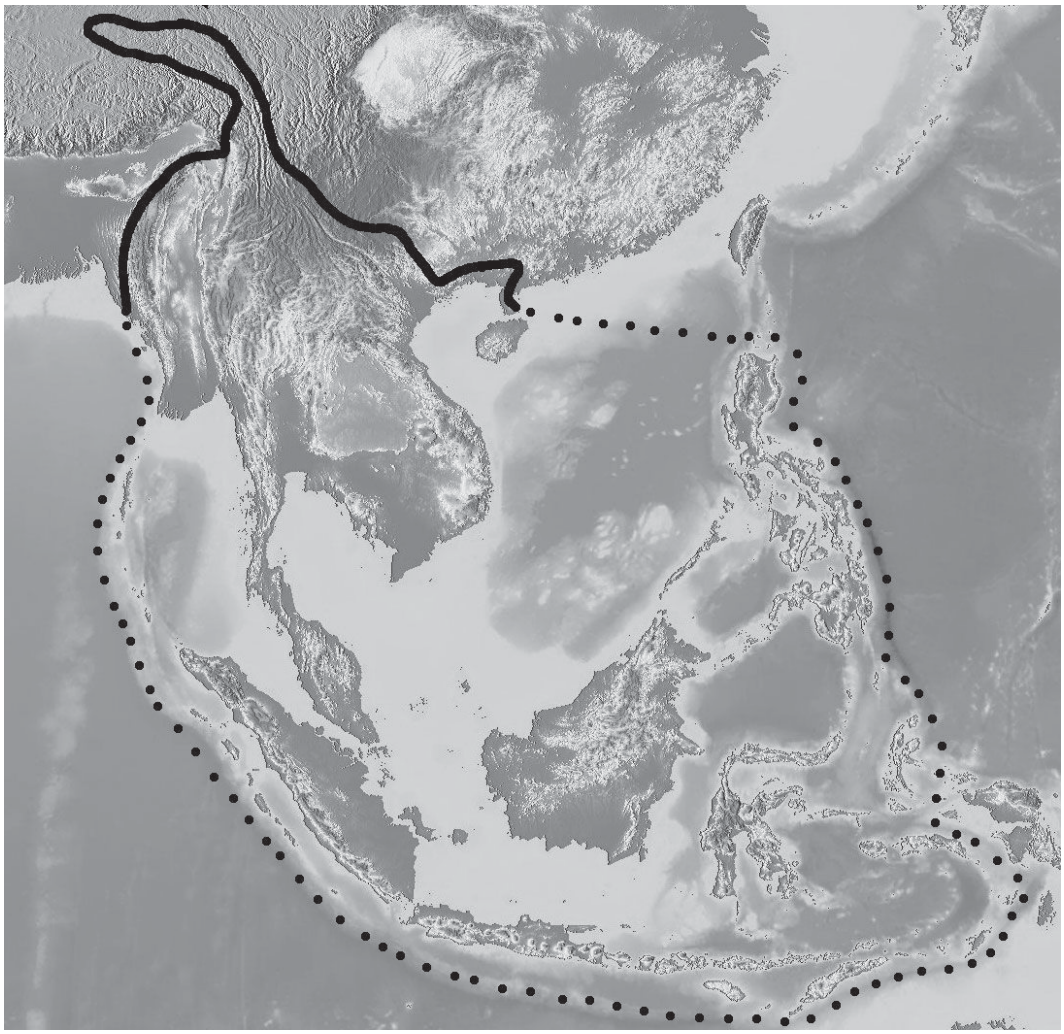

Fig. 1. The geographic area covered by the catalogue.

was beyond the goals of this work). I preferred to be too inclusive than too exclusive. For these species too, synonymies are complete and include the nominal species described from freshwater as well as the marine ones; similarly, the generic synonymies applying to these genera are complete. Through a lack of familiarity with some groups I may have overlooked some synonyms.

Listed names. — All known names are listed, including infrasubspecific names, which are given in their original form. The only names that are not included are those subspecific or infrasubspecific epithets *typicus* when they are merely intended to denote the nominotypical subspecies; such names are usually not nomenclaturally available and should not be used.

Spellings. — The headings of all generic and specific accounts have the correct spelling of all valid names. In the synonymies, however, all names are given with their original combination (except that interpolated subgeneric names are omitted) and with their *original spelling*, including misspellings, capitalised letters, and diacritic marks [ü, è, ñ, etc.]. Capitalised letters and diacritic marks are not permitted by the *Code* (arts. 27, 28, Glossary) and must be corrected. Incorrect original spellings are used only in the synonymies but they have been corrected in all other circumstances, especially in the discussions under Nomenclatural notes.

Families. — Families are listed following the sequence in Nelson (2006), except within Cypriniformes, for which I follow Šlechtová et al. (2007) and my personal experience. When there is disagreement between authors with regard to the limits of families or higher categories, I generally followed common practice, but have noted alternatives.

With a few exceptions I have not searched the synonymies of family-group names. Note that a family-group name keeps its original author and date even if used at different ranks. For example Leuciscini Bonaparte, 1835 retains Bonaparte, 1835 as author, even if treated as subfamily Leuciscinae or family Leuciscidae.

Genera and species. — Genera are listed in alphabetical sequence within family. Species are listed in alphabetical sequence within genera.

Entries for genera include the valid name of the genus (in bold, as a heading), the name of the genus with the spelling in the original description, the author, the year of publication, the number of the page with principal information. This

is followed by information on possible subgeneric status in the original description, type species, mode of designation, information on possible nomenclatural acts associated with the name, and grammatical gender. This information is provided for all names considered to be synonyms, in chronological sequence.

Entries for species include the valid name of the species (in bold, as the heading), the name of the species as spelt in the original description, the author, the year of publication, the number of the page on which the actual description starts (or where the elements necessary to make the name available occur) and the number of the main illustrations (ignoring those showing maps, anatomical details, portrait of collector, etc.). This is followed by a block in parentheses with information on type locality and primary types, and information on possible nomenclatural acts associated with the name. If the name is based largely or totally on references to the older literature, this information is listed first in the parenthesed block). This information is provided for all names considered to be synonyms, in chronological sequence.

Additional information, if needed, is listed under Nomenclatural notes and Taxonomic notes. When names are cited under Notes, which are not mentioned elsewhere in the text, I usually (but not always) added the same data for that name at the end of the paragraph, in brackets.

Transliteration of non-Latin alphabets. — Author names, place names, and journal names in non-Latin alphabets, and in languages using other notations, have been transcribed; titles of books and papers have been translated. When a transcription is used in the original work (e.g. in the text, in an abstract, in a table of contents), the same spelling is used here. There are some inconsistencies as it happens that transcriptions or translations used in abstracts or tables of contents may be different from the actual title of a paper. Frequently, transcription systems have changed with time and no standardisation has been attempted here. Older bibliographies or indexes may have used earlier transcription systems and I consider that a standardised use could actually complicate bibliographic search, especially for those not familiar with these languages.

Unfortunately, some accents and diacritic marks may have disappeared as standard western European keyboards and software do not support them. This especially applies in the case of the Vietnamese alphabet.

Type localities. — The type locality is the locality at which the holotype, lectotype or neotype was collected. Although mentioned in the *Code*, the type locality has no nomenclatural role. Simply, it is a convenient wording, it is shorter to say type locality than 'the locality at which the primary name-bearing type was collected', or to give the locality data in full.

In case there is no primary type but a series of syntypes from different localities, the type locality is the sum of all the localities of the syntypes, and all their localities are listed (separated by a slash [/] where clarity requires it). In very few cases (when the list of localities of syntypes is very extensive), I have merely given a general description of the localities. Localities are *usually* given with the original spelling; this sometimes results in different spellings being used for the same locality under different headings; I have tried to introduce some consistency, but only in cases where I was certain that the different spellings were really referring to the same place, or when the different spellings were used for the locality of the very same specimen, or referring to the very same bibliographic source. Alternative spellings or modern equivalents are given in square brackets, but this has not been systematically attempted. Locality descriptions have been translated into English when possible and/or justified; in some cases, words meaning river, lake, etc. are part of the name in the original language and they have not been deleted in order to avoid ambiguities when using local maps [but the word river, lake, etc. has been added]. Local names have been used, except for a few well known rivers and lakes with a common English name used in international literature (e.g. Mekong, Irrawaddy, Salween, Ganges, Red River). For most localities, when feasible I have tried to add information on present political entities (country, province, state, etc.) and river basin as an aid to the reader. For larger topographic features that have several different names, a single one has been consistently used; this especially applies to those traversing different countries (e.g. Mekong River); I usually retained the name easiest to find for readers not familiar with local toponymy or, when it exists, the English name used in international literature (e.g. Salween River and not Nu Jiang, Salawin, Thanlwin, Salouen, or fGyl mo rNGul chu [a transcription from Tibetan language]; Irrawaddy and not Ayeyarwady; Red River and not Song Hong, Yuan Jiang or Fleuve Rouge).

As the work on the check-list spanned more than 24 years, it is likely that some of the earlier entries might be in a slightly different format than the latest ones.

Infrasubspecific names and nomina nuda having no nomenclatural status, they do not have type specimens and therefore do not have a type locality and I thus list only a 'locality', when justified. Localities are usually not indicated for infrasubspecific names based on aberrant specimens; they are given only if the name has been created for a particular geographical form.

When a neotype has been designated, the type locality is the locality of the neotype. The original type locality [the locality of the primary type mentioned in the original description], if different, is usually listed in square brackets in order not to lose that information.

When a lectotype has been designated, the type locality is the locality of the lectotype. The original type locality [the sum of the localities of all the syntypes mentioned in the original description], is not listed, unless justified.

Linnean species, pre-Linnean literature, unpublished sources. — The identity and synonymy of species named

by Linnaeus [Linné] and other early authors present particular problems, since many of them named species not on the basis material they personally examined but by reference to earlier literature sources. For example, in his *Systema naturae*, Linnaeus (1758) based most species names on earlier accounts by himself and others. These have been traced when possible and the exact bibliographic references given. These secondary references have been examined too; very often this actually creates additional problems because these secondary authors themselves refer to older publications, etc. I have not always included such secondary references and have only rarely searched the tertiary and earlier sources. Additionally, several of these earlier works exist in various editions and Linnaeus' (and other's) bibliographic references are not detailed enough to decide which editions were used. For example, I have had the rare opportunity of examining side by side different editions of Gesner's *Nomenclator aquatilium* and *Fischbuch* but could not find all texts to which Linnaeus referred. As these books usually are considered to be antiquities or collector-items, interlibrary loans or photocopies are not possible. Examination and comparison of the various editions would mean travelling to a number of libraries and investing a lot of time and money, beyond the limits of the present work. Although there is an obvious historical and academic interest, the utility of the exercise is not obvious in the context of biological research and usable outputs. In such instances, I merely list the reference as given by the original author, updated into current bibliographic system. References to unpublished data are usually omitted unless they are relevant for nomenclatural purposes [for example, reference to an unpublished figure of a type]. Type localities listed are those given by the author of the new name; but the actual type locality is that listed by the author(s) on which the account is based. Where holotypes are extant, or if lectotypes or neotypes have been designated, the locality of these specimens of course becomes the type localities. To identify the type specimens of nominal species described by these earlier authors, one has to follow about the same procedure, that is, to find the specimens on which the accounts cited by (e.g.) Linnaeus are based (for examples, see Wheeler, 1958, 1985, 1991; Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983; Kottelat, 2003c; Kottelat & Persat, 2005; Kottelat & Freyhof, 2009). Again, this is a tedious and time consuming task; I did search some such cases when this was essential for solving nomenclatural problems, but did not search in detail all these cases.

(Contrary to a common belief, names created by Linnaeus are not sacred, however, since *Systema naturae* has been designated by later taxonomists as the starting point of today's nomenclatural system, the names he used are the first available names for the concerned taxa. By the simple logic of the principle of priority they will remain, regardless of how usable or informative the descriptions are—and they usually are useless without recourse to other sources).

Incertae sedis, genera inquirenda, species inquirendae, nomina dubia. — Incertae sedis are valid family, genera and species of uncertain taxonomic position. *Genera incertae sedis* are listed at the beginning of the Order or Family to which they belong. For example, *Pimelodus javus* clearly is a member of Siluriformes, but cannot be placed in any family; it is therefore listed under Siluriformes, before the family accounts.

Species incertae sedis are listed at the beginning of the family to which they belong. Sometimes they are placed in the genus in which my experience or that of knowledgeable colleagues suggests they may belong. Alternatively, for species placed in genera to which there is a suspicion they do not belong, the generic name is placed in single quotation marks (e.g. 'Genus' species), sometimes with a comment under Taxonomic notes. The fate of a species incertae sedis is to be placed in a genus.

A *species inquirenda* (plural: species inquirendae) is a species of doubtful identity. Often they can be placed in a genus but the description and the known material do not allow a decision as to whether or not the species is valid. Such names are listed immediately under the heading of the genus to which they belong. Species inquirendae that cannot be placed in any genus are listed immediately under the heading of the family to which they belong. A species inquirenda may have great similarity to a valid species but its identity may remain open to doubt; these are listed in the synonymy of that species, and are indicated by a question mark in front of the name. Some species inquirendae are poorly described but are nevertheless tentatively accepted as possibly valid, for example because an illustration in the original description suggests they may be valid; awaiting confirmation or a usable description, they are listed as 'normal' species but with a question mark. It is noteworthy that a substantial number of the taxa described from Vietnam in the last 15 years falls into the category species inquirendae.

The fate of a species incertae sedis is that future studies will show to which genus or family they belong. The fate of a species inquirenda is to be redescribed and either found to be a valid species or a synonym of some other species.

A species inquirenda should not be confused with a nomen dubium. A *nomen dubium* (plural: nomina dubia) is a name of doubtful application that is impossible to link with a known species, or that may apply to several species. Typically, a nomen dubium would have been described in the 18th or 19th century, with a few laconic sentences including no diagnostic characters usable today, or based on a painting or on an artificially prepared specimen (examples include species of Tetraodontidae based on deformed dried specimens brought to Europe by seamen in the 18th century; or many species described from Chinese paintings in the 19th century: these paintings usually were not based on a given specimen but often were an artistic or idealised view of the species, copied from earlier classical paintings, or sometimes simply imaginary). The fate of a nomen dubium is not to remain so, but to become either a valid name or a synonym after either taxonomic examination or appropriate nomenclatural decisions.

A *genus inquirendum* (plural: genera inquirenda) is a generic name that can be placed in a family but whose de-

scription and associated species (usually species inquirendae or nomina dubia) do not allow a decision as to whether or not it is valid. Such names are listed immediately under the headings of the family to which they belong.

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF NOMENCLATURE

A sad reality is that a majority of the users of scientific names, especially those in the geographic area covered by this list, have not had the opportunity to study the rules of nomenclature. This now also applies to most researchers completing their studies in western countries. For this reason it seems necessary to start with a long introduction explaining basic principles of nomenclature, terminology, and how to understand the data in the present list. More experienced readers will probably not need to read this section.

The most basic principle of nomenclature is that it deals with only the names of organisms not with the organisms themselves. The confusion between animals and their names mars many taxonomic discussions and is becoming increasingly common and damaging. It is of concern that even the editors of some scientific journals are no longer able to make this distinction, especially in fashionable areas like molecular systematics.

Nomenclature is about the correct formation and treatment of names and the objective application of the 'legal' criteria of a code, irrespective of taxonomic concepts or philosophical approaches. Taxonomy is about the scientific study of organisms and includes a level of subjective interpretation of observations that may differ among scientists.

Code. — Here, the word *Code* refers to the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature. The current (4th) edition was published in 1999 and superseded the previous editions with effect from 1 January 2000. The *Code* is published under the responsibility of the *International Commission of Zoological Nomenclature* (ICZN, www.iczn.org), a body of zoologists (29 as of 2010), independent of political or national entities. Under exceptional circumstances and following a prescribed procedure, the ICZN has the power to suspend the application of any of the articles of the *Code*. These decisions (called *Opinions* and *Directions*) are published in the *Bulletin of Zoological Nomenclature*.

Nomenclatural acts. — A *nomenclatural act* is any of published act that affects the nomenclatural status of a scientific name. This includes the creation of names, emendations, designation of types, rulings of the ICZN, etc. Nomenclatural acts are *valid* if they satisfy the provisions of the *Code*; they are *invalid* and must be rejected if they do not follow the *Code*. Treating a name as a subjective synonym is a taxonomic act, not a nomenclatural act.

Original descriptions. — Original description within the meaning of the *Code* (arts. 10–20) refers to the first use (creation) of an available name.

Available name. — An *available name* is a name that satisfies the criteria of the *Code* and may be used for a valid species. The main criteria is that a new name must be accompanied by a description and the designation of a name-bearing type (type specimen(s) for new species, type species for new genera; see below). An available name is not automatically a valid name.

Since 2012, the *Code* allows the publication of new names in electronic-only publications if they fulfill a number of conditions. Among them, the work must have an ISSN or ISBN number, be archived, and be registered in *Zoobank* (www.zoobank.org).

Valid name. — A *valid name* is the correct name applied to a species. To be valid, a name must first be available. But an available name is not automatically valid (junior synonyms are available names but invalid). A 'valid name' should not be confused with a 'valid species'.

A *nominal species* is any of the available names created for a species, irrespective of its validity. If a valid species has x synonyms, the valid name and the x synonyms are x+1 nominal species.

Species-group names, genus-group names, family-group names. — The *species-group* includes all the names of taxa of the rank of species and subspecies. The *genus-group* includes all the names of taxa of the ranks genus and subgenus. The *family group* includes all the names of taxa ranked above the genus-group: superfamily, family, subfamily, tribes, etc.

Spellings. — A basic principle of nomenclature is that the original spelling (the ones created by the author in the original description) must be retained. There are a few exceptions and the *Code* is very precise about which spellings must be corrected (*incorrect original spelling*). There are no spelling that *may* be corrected, there are only spellings that *must* be corrected or that *must not* be corrected. The main categories of corrections is that if the species name is a Latin adjective it must agree in grammatical gender with the gender of the genus name. Incorrect original spellings should never be used. Corrections of incorrect original spellings allowed by the *Code* are called *justified emendations*. Any intentional (explained) corrections not allowed by the *Code* is an *unjustified emendation* and should never be used; unjustified emendations are available names with their own author and date, are objective synonyms of the emended names, may be homonyms and may be used as substitute names. They are included in the list but I may have overlooked some. Any unexplained change or error is called an *incorrect subsequent spelling*. Incorrect subsequent spellings are not mentioned in synonymies, except if they have used erroneously at least occasionally (example: *Noemacheilus* and *Nemachilus* as commonly used incorrect spellings of *Nemacheilus*).

Date of publication. — While in everyday's language the publication date is more or less equivalent to the date of

printing, in the context of nomenclature, the *Code* defines that the *date of publication* is the date at which a work could first be obtained (for sale or by free distribution). The date of publication of a work is important to determine priority between two synonyms, two homonyms or two nomenclatural acts. The *Code* rules that the earliest one has priority over the youngest one (*senior synonym* vs. *junior synonym*; *senior homonym* vs. *junior homonym*). Even a difference of one day is enough to give priority. The *Code* art. 23.9 allows exceptions (*reversal of precedence*), but only if very precise conditions are met.

The year of publication is retained as printed on the publication. It may happen, however, that the work appeared at a date different from that printed on the publication. If a different date is documented by reliable information, this date must be retained for nomenclatural purposes. I have not attempted to check the effective publication date of all cited works; this would have been very time and effort-consuming. I have invested time for such search only when it was necessary to establish the precedence between two works, or if it is was necessary to determine if a given work appeared before or after some of the dates important to the *Code*, or if there was a suspicion that a stated date is far from the actual date. Otherwise, I consider that usage of the date printed on the publication is more important than the actual publication date (e.g. for retrieval on library shelves or interlibrary loans).

Problems relating to dates associated with taxa are discussed under Nomenclatural Notes. Those associated with specific publications are mentioned in the Literature Cited section, under the respective titles. Some of the more complex cases are discussed separately: see Bibliographic Notes.

If nomenclatural acts are available from a valid electronic-only publication, the date of publication is the date of first distribution. New names and nomenclatural acts first made available in electronic publications as 'accepted manuscript' or 'uncorrect proofs' are not available. Taxonomists should not circulate manuscripts or proofs because this is a serious source of future problems.

Priority, precedence. — There is a subtle difference between *priority* and *precedence*. Priority indicates seniority, that a work, a name or a nomenclatural act was published before another one. Precedence indicates that a name must be used instead of another, either by application of the principle of priority, or because precedence is reversed for exceptions prescribed by the *Code* or by rulings of the ICZN.

Authorship. — The names of animals are usually followed by the citation of their 'author'. For example the name of the carp is *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758, in which Linnaeus is the author of the name *C. carpio* and 1758 the date of the original description. The citation of the author and year is merely a bibliographic reference. It is in no case an indication of ownership. Unfortunately, many scientists forget or ignore the purpose of the mention of the author's name and this has sometimes resulted in unjustified emotional reactions of authors when one of 'their' species is treated as an invalid synonym by others. Somehow, naming a new species is the formulation of an hypothesis and there is no shame if an hypothesis is found to be erroneous. Vexed ego may never accept a synonymy.

The name of an author is written in parentheses when the name is moved to another genus by subsequent authors. For example, *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch, 1794) was originally described as *Silurus bimaculatus* by Bloch (1794).

For nomenclatural purposes, the *Code* (art. 50) defines the author(s) of a work as the person(s) who first published a name in a way that makes it available. In most cases the author of a name is the person whose name appears as the author of the book or article. In some cases of works by more than one author, if one author only is responsible for the name, then that person is author of the name and the name is then cited in the format *Barbus binotatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842. I personally think that this kind of citation of authorship is contrary to the purpose of mentioning authors only as a bibliographic reference but introduces a ownership aspect; in this example it seems even less desirable since the authors of the work had themselves decided that the work would appear under both names. In my eyes it serves no nomenclatural purpose to search who did what in such a work (of course I understand the historical interest). But the *Code* says so and even the ICZN has ruled so on this precise case.

If it is established that a person other than the person named as the author(s) of a work is alone responsible for both the name and the conditions making the name available, then that person is the author of the name (often called *secondary author*). For example, in Schneider (1801), the name and the description of *Mugil cirrhostomus* are from unpublished notes of Forster. Schneider had no specimen and no other source to describe the species; therefore Forster is author of the name, and the name is cited as *M. cirrhostomus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801. [Forster's manuscript was later published by Lichtenstein (1844) and the two texts can be compared.]

If an external person is author of the description (for example personal notes) and the named author of the work cites him and proposes a name for the taxon, then the named author of the work remains author of the name. For example, Schneider (1801) used some of Forster's descriptions but choose other names (for example to avoid homonymy); in this case, Forster is not responsible for both the name *and* the conditions making it available, and therefore Schneider alone is the author.

If an external person merely suggested a name for a species described in a work, this does not make him the author of the name. The author of the work is responsible for the conditions making the name available (i.e., the description, designation of types, etc.) and therefore is the sole author. For example, when Valenciennes (1846) described *Cobitis fasciata* he commented that in their notes the collectors (Kuhl

and van Hasselt) had a drawing of this fish, which they had labelled *Naemacheilus fasciatus*. Kuhl and van Hasselt tragically died before they could publish the description. Twenty-four years later, Valenciennes used the name for the new species and wrote the description himself. This makes him alone the author. The species must be cited as *C. fasciata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846 and not *C. fasciata* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846.

Posthumous works belong to these categories but can be more complex. Sometimes it is simply a matter of somebody publishing a completed manuscript by a deceased friend or colleague; in such case, the author of the manuscript is clearly the author of the work and of the names. The *Code* art. 50.1.1 explicitly mentions "satisfying the criteria of availability other than actual publication". This means that if *both* the names *and* the descriptions of the new taxa are entirely the work of a deceased person, then he is the author. To organise the actual publication is excluded from the conditions of authorship.

If the description of a given species has been modified by the editor, both original writer and editor might be co-author of the name. If the description is completely rewritten by the editor, based on his own observations, then he is the author of the name.

Examples: Forsskål died during a travel around the Red Sea. His notes were later assembled, organised and published by Niebuhr, using the names in Forsskål's notes and without work on the content of the text. Forsskål is author of the names. For bibliographic (librarian) purposes, he is also treated as author the work (see also Bibliographic Notes).

The manuscript of Bloch's *Systema ichthyologiae* was totally rewritten by Schneider, who also added numerous species, the index etc. Schneider is author of the work, as indicated on title page, but Bloch is author of some taxa. Schneider explicitly indicated the species he described.

When he died, Spix had not written the text on the fishes he collected in Brazil. He had supervised the preparation of most plates and had named the species on the plates. Agassiz was hired to write a text that could be distributed with the plates. He wrote the descriptions of all species. For some he ignored the names on the plates and created new names, and he is author of these names. For the species names that appear only in plates, created by Spix, because the plates alone are among the conditions sufficient to make a name available, Spix is the author. And in the cases Agassiz wrote descriptions and used the names created by Spix on the plates, they are coauthors of the name.

author of work is	author of conditions making name available is	and name itself created by	then author of name is
A	A	A	A
A	A	B	A
A	B	A	A
A	B	B	B, in A
A	A and B	B	A & B, in A
A	A and B	A	A & B, in A

Type species. — Each genus-group name has a type species. The type species of a genus name is the species whose name determines the validity of a genus. If several species are placed in genus X, with type species Xx and this genus is later divided into two genera, the genus which include species Xx will continue to be genus X while the other genus will have another name. If two genera have the same type species, they are objective synonyms. Genus-group names proposed after 1930 without the fixation of a type species are not available (*Code* art. 13.3) [note that art. 13.3 requires that the fixation be "in the original publication [Art. 68]" and that art. 68 includes, as "type species fixed in the original publication", those established by original designation, by monotypy, by absolute tautonymy and by Linnean tautonymy].

Type genus. — Each family-group name has a type genus. The type genus is the genus whose name has been used to form the name of the family. For example *Silurus* is the name of the genus used to form the family group names Siluridae, Siluriformes, Silurinae, etc. For nomenclature purposes these three words are a single name. Whatever the rank within the family-group, these names retain the same author and date.

Type specimens. — Each species-group name has a *type*. The type of a species name is the specimen on which the name is based; the phrase *name-bearing type* is more appropriate but, in order to simplify texts, is not usually used. The type specimen is the type of a name, not of a species. It is therefore erroneous to understand the type as a 'model' representation of a species or a specimen to which all specimens must be identical to be called the same species. The type concept is a nomenclatural standard and totally independent of any taxonomic judgements or philosophical theory. The type is only used to objectively define to which species the name must be applied. If the type specimen of the name *Yus* belongs to species 1, then the name of species 1 is *Yus*. If the type specimens of the names *Yus* and *Xus* belong to species 1, then the names *Yus* and *Xus* are synonyms (and the senior one has priority).

Only *primary types* (name bearing types) are listed here. Primary types are *holotypes*, *lectotypes*, *neotypes* and *syntypes*. Other type categories recognised by the *Code* are *paratypes* and *paralectotypes* but have no nomenclatural function. Other 'type' categories (e.g. allotypes, topotypes, paratopotypes, paraneotypes) are not recognised by the *Code*, should not be used and are ignored here. Among them, *allotype* is sometime used to designate one of the paratypes of a sex different from that of the holotype; *topotype* is used as a shortened way to say 'a specimen collected at the locality where the primary type was collected'.

The *holotype* is the specimen that has been explicitly designated so (or by a similar wording) in the original description by the original author, or the only specimen available

to the author, if there is clear evidence that the author based the nominal species on a single specimen. There is only one holotype per species. In all cases where there is clear evidence that the author based the nominal species on more than one specimen (including literature records) but did not designate a holotype, then all these specimens are *syntypes*. When it is not possible to determine from the original description if a name is based on one or several specimens, I usually use 'types' or 'holotype?'.

If the nominal species is based on a specimen explicitly designated as holotype and a number of additional specimens are also explicitly designated as types, these are *paratypes*; allotypes are thus paratypes. The sum of the holotype+paratypes or the sum of the syntypes is called the *type series*. In some cases (especially for species described by P. Bleeker), I indicate the size ranges of the type series in square brackets since this can be an important tool to recognise them (example: syntypes [12, 41–43 mm SL]).

In cases where there is no holotype but only a series of syntypes, one of the syntypes may be designated as *lectotype*; it then has the same value as the holotype. The remaining syntypes then become *paralectotypes* and lose their status as primary types. Lectotypes are designated when it is demonstrated or suspected that the type series includes more than one species; it allows the name to be definitively fixed to the nominal species to which the lectotype belongs. Incidentally, the designation of a lectotype also restricts the type locality to the locality of the lectotype, excluding the localities of the other syntypes. Paratypes and paralectotypes are not listed hereunder as they are not name-bearing types.

If none of the specimens of the original type series remains, or if the holotype or lectotype no longer exist (they have not been preserved, are lost, or destroyed) and if the name cannot be unambiguously linked to a valid species, then (and only then) a specimen can be designated as *neotype* that will have the same function as the holotype. Incidentally, the designation of a neotype also restricts the type locality to the locality of the neotype. All designations of neotypes that do not fully satisfy these and several other conditions laid down in the *Code* are invalid and must be ignored.

A number of neotype designations are invalid because the need for a neotype is not stated or demonstrated. This requirement did not exist in the 1985 *Code* (art. 75(b)) and an implicit justification was enough. The requirement became explicit in the 1999 *Code*, with an added clause (art. 75.3.1) requiring "a statement that [the neotype] is designated with the express purpose of clarifying the taxonomic status or the type locality of a nominal taxon". Unfortunately the 1999 *Code* is missing a clause explaining what should be done of neotype designation validly made before 2000 but invalid under the 1999 *Code* because of the absence of the statement. Formally, they become invalid because art. 86.3 states that all former editions of the *Code* have no force.

This I interpret as an oversight of the editors of the 1999 *Code* and is unintentional, otherwise it could be the cause of very serious instability in some groups, which would be totally against the spirit of the *Code*. Many of the pre-2000 neotype designations do not have the statement required by the 1999 *Code*. I have retained as valid the neotypes validly designated before 2000 under the 1985 *Code*.

After the original description, it may be necessary for later authors to re-examine the primary type of a nominal species in order to decide to which taxonomic species it applies, for example in cases when several similar species are later discovered and the original description does not mention the characters now decisive to determine to which of these species the name must be applied. It is, however, not a necessity to examine a primary type if the original description provides all the information needed for identification. In fact, types may be fragile specimens, and they should not be handled if not justified, and persons without experience should not be permitted to handle them. Primary types must be deposited in museums or other responsible institutions and with staff able to conserve them and make them accessible to later researchers. Even if there is political pressure in some countries to consider types as national property, types do not belong to a country but to science and must be accessible to competent scientists irrespective of their nationality. Neotypes, by definition, must be deposited in a recognised institution (e.g. museum).

A number of species described by earlier authors do not have known types or they have been lost since the original description. This does not affect the availability of a name. For example, a specimen described in the field and later eaten by an author remains the type specimen. Or a specimen used as model for a figure remains the type specimen, even if it has not been preserved.

When known, institutions in which primary types are deposited are listed, together with register number and, when known, the number of specimens in square brackets (example: AAA 1234 [2], BBB 1233 [1]). When the primary types were deposited in a collection but cannot presently be located, the institution is listed as they may still be present (misidentified, misplaced, uncatalogued), or as a starting point for further search. The source for the catalogue number is given when it is not the original description; besides, many of those listed in the original descriptions have also been checked in published catalogues or in the institutions themselves. When there is a series of syntypes, I listed those I could trace in the literature, but made no effort to trace the whole series; this would have been tedious, many of them having possibly been used for exchanges between institutions, etc. NT indicates that there is no (or apparently no) preserved type material, LU that there was apparently preserved type material but that its whereabouts are not known. A question mark in front of the abbreviation of an institution indicates that the type(s) is possibly there or that the type status of the specimen is not certain.

Institutional abbreviations used in the text are listed below. For institutions for which no abbreviations have been used in literature, the abbreviations follow current use by work-

ers at these institutions (where possible) or Leviton et al. (1985; Leviton & Gibbs, 1988) or Eschmeyer (2010). I did not automatically follow Leviton et al. and Eschmeyer as a standard because for non-US collections the abbreviations they list are often not those actually used by the institutions themselves. In case the abbreviations used in these lists differ from those used by workers at these institutions, I retain the second one (as long as they make sense and do not represent personal, bureaucratic or chauvinistic idiosyncrasy).

Synonyms. — The word *synonym* is used with the meaning it has in the *Code*, that is a new name applied to a species that already had a name. Names erroneously used for a species other than the one originally described under that name are misidentifications. *Misidentifications* are not synonyms and are not included in this catalogue. The *Code* rules that in case an author thinks that two names actually refer to a single species (i.e., they are synonyms), the name published first (*senior synonym*) is the valid name; the name published later (*junior synonym*) is invalid (cannot be used). The junior synonym nevertheless remain available; should a later author find that the type specimens of the two names actually refer to different species, the junior synonym might be used again (if it satisfies conditions set by the *Code*).

If the two synonyms are based on the same specimen (i.e., they have the same primary type), they are *objective synonyms* and the junior synonym is invalid. If the two names are based on different primary types that an author considers as belonging to a single species, they are *subjective synonyms* (they are subjective because this is the taxonomic judgement of an author and other authors may disagree; in the opposite case, objective synonymy is a purely nomenclatural issue, not depending on of taxonomic judgement).

Homonyms. — Two available names with identical spellings and created independently for different taxa are called *homonyms*. The *Code* rules that the name published first (*senior homonym*) is the valid name; the name published later (*junior homonym*) cannot be used and must be replaced. Junior homonyms are permanently invalid, unless satisfying some precise conditions of the *Code*.

In the species-group, two homonyms created in the same genus are called *primary homonym*. Example: *Barbus yunnanensis* Fowler, 1958 is a junior primary homonym of *Barbus yunnanensis* Regan, 1904.

Two species names originally established in different genera but later combined with the same genus name are called *secondary homonyms*. Example: *Crayracion fluviatilis* var. *ocellata* Steindachner, 1870 was not a homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758 when established. Later (in 1975), it was treated as a valid species of *Tetraodon* and its name became *T. ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870), a junior secondary homonym of *T. ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758.

Replacement names. — If a species name becomes invalid because it is a junior secondary homonym, it must be replaced. The name used for replacement is called *substitute name*. The substitute name is the next oldest synonym. If there is no available synonym, then a *new replacement name* is established. The new replacement name takes the same type as the replaced name. In the example above, Dekkers (1975) treated *Crayracion ocellatus* as a valid species of *Tetraodon* and made it a junior homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus*. He created the new replacement name *T. steindachneri* to replace the junior homonym.

A junior secondary homonym rejected and replaced before 1961 is definitively invalid (there may be exceptions; *Code* art. 59.3). But a junior secondary homonym rejected after 1960 but later considered to be in a genus different from the senior homonym becomes valid again (*Code* art. 59.4). In the above example,when *Crayracion ocellatus* Steindachner, 1870 was treated as a valid species of *Tetraodon* it had to be replaced by *Tetraodon steindachneri* Dekker, 1975. But *T. steindachneri* is now considered to be a valid species of *Dichotomyctere* and the senior synonym must be reinstated and the valid name is now *D. ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870), not *D. steindachneri*.

Occasionally, some authors have replaced names because they overlooked an already available name that should have been used as substitute name, or because they did not like an existing name, or because they found it inappropriate, or to follow the nomenclature rules at the time, or under political pressure. These replacement names are invalid and cannot be used. These names are called *unnecessary replacement names*. In the above example, after the creation of the new replacement name *Tetraodon steindachneri* Dekkers, 1975 it was discovered that the misidentified *T. biocellatus* Tirant, 1885 in fact was also a junior synonym of *T. ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870). Therefore *T. biocellatus* became the valid substitute name for *T. ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870) and *T. steindachneri* became a junior synonym of *T. biocellatus*. An later, after moving the species to *Dychotomyctere* as mentioned above, the replaced secondary junior homonym *T. ocellatus* was reinstated as *D. ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870).

Infrasubspecific names. — Infrasubspecific names are names originally intended for categories below the subspecies level (for example: varieties, natios). These names are not recognised as valid by the *Code*. They are nevertheless listed here. For infrasubspecific names, I have indicated the locality stated by the original author, but have not listed material. Even if these have sometime been called type localities and types in the literature, as the names are not available for zoological nomenclature, these 'type localities' and 'types' have no nomenclatural status.

Infrasubspecific names may become validated by a subsequent use as subspecies or species name. Whenever I found an infrasubspecific name validated this way I noted it; if such subsequent uses are not listed, it does not mean there is none, just that I did not find one. Most of these validations have been accidental (the authors were not aware of the nomenclatural implications of their use of the name) and appeared in non-taxonomic publications and often escaped

indexing. A search through the whole ichthyological literature for such accidental validations is not feasible and their discovery is usually accidental.

An additional problem with the search for infrasubspecific names and their accidental validations is that access to the literature of some countries is limited or restricted, and it is not a coincidence that such actions and biological concepts were most frequently used in these very countries.

Ending and spelling of species names. — The following discussions refers only to scientific names, which are written in a language supposed to be Latin. When the system of binominal nomenclature was created, the genus was the important entity and the species was of secondary significance. As a result, the names of the species were made of a noun (the genus name) and a qualifying word (the species name), in most cases an adjective or a noun in the genitive. As genus names are nouns, they have a grammatical gender (masculine, feminine or neuter). In Latin, French, German and most western languages the ending of adjectives varies to agree with the gender of the noun (English is a notable exception in which adjectives are not variable). When new research shows that a species must be transferred from one genus to another, if the two genera have names with different grammatical genders, it may happen that the ending of the name of the species must be changed to agree in gender with the name of the genus (*Code* art. 31.2).

This may seem complicated, but actually it does not require to learn Latin, but only to follow a handful of trivial rules:
a) check the gender of the name of the genus in the original publication or on a reliable list;
b) if the species name is a noun, its spelling remains unchanged;
c) if the species name is an adjective, the name must agree in gender with the genus.

I provided elsewhere (Kottelat, 2012b: 8–12) guidelines on how existing names should be analysed (Note, this is for existing names not for creating new names). These guidelines apply to the vast majority of names; a few rare cases make exceptions and are not discussed. Besides, answers to most questions can be found in dictionaries and in case of doubt, it does not take a great effort to ask knowledgeable colleagues. In the last resort, if nobody knows or if it seems too time consuming, one should treat the name as a noun in apposition and simply retain the original spelling.

ABBREVIATIONS

e.g., *exempli gratia* (for example)
i.a., *inter alia* (among other things)
I., island
Is., islands
masl, meters above sea level
q.v., *quod vide* (which see, see there)
s.l., *sensu lato* (in the wider sense)
s.s., *s.str., sensu stricto* (in the stricter sense)
viz., *videlicet* (that is, namely)

Ichthyological collections

AFAQ	Museum of Amateur Fishermen's Association of Queensland, Australia [now in QM]
AMNH	American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA
AMS	Australian Museum, Sydney, Australia
ANFC	see CSIRO
ANSP	Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, USA
ASIO	Institute of Oceanography, Academia Sinica, Qingdao, China
ASIZB	Institute of Zoology, Academia Sinica, Beijing, China
ASIZP	Biodiversity Research Museum, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan
BDSSI	Laboratory of the Biology Department, Shanghai Science Institute, Shanghai, China [present status unknown]
BLG	Biological Laboratory, Sun Yat-Sen University, Guangdong, China
BMNH	Natural History Museum [formerly British Museum, Natural History], London, U.K.
BOC	Bingham Oceanographic Collection, Yale University, New Haven, USA [now YPM]
BPBM	Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, USA
BSM	Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippines [destroyed during World War II]
CAS	California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, USA
CM	Carnegie Museum [now in FMNH]
CSIRO	Australian National Fish Collection, CSIRO, Hobart, Tasmania, Australia
CUMZ	Chulalongkorn University Museum of Zoology, Bangkok, Thailand
DHFRI	Dong Hai Fisheries Research Institute, Shanghai, China
DHMB	Department of Harbours and Marine, Brisbane, Australia [now at QM]
DVZUT	Department of Vertebrate Zoology, University of Tông-Hop, Hanoi, Vietnam
ECSFI	East China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Shanghai, China
FAKU	Faculty of Agriculture, Kyoto University, Kyoto, Japan
FESC	Fisheries Experimental Station, Guangdong, China [now Pearl River Fishery Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, Guangzhou, China]
FMNH	Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, USA

FRLM	Fisheries Research Laboratory, Mie University, Mie, Japan
GCM	Department of Zoology, Government College University, Lahore, Pakistan
GUZ	Gauhati University, Gauhati, India
HNUE	Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biology and Agricultural Technology, Hanoi National University of Education [also Hanoi University of Pedagogy], Hanoi, Vietnam
IBSD	Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Takyelpat, India
IHB	Institute of Hydrobiology, Wuhan, China
ION	Museum of Marine Biodiversity, Institute of Oceanography, Nhatrang, Vietnam
IPMB	Universiti Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
IPPS	Fisheries Research Institute Sarawak, Kuching, Malaysia
IRSM	Institut de la Recherche Scientifique de Madagascar, Antananarivo, Madagascar [mostly now in MNHN]
IRSNB	Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles, Bruxelles, Belgium
ISBB	Institutul Stiinte Biologice, Bucuresti, Romania
IZA	Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali, Universita, L'Aquila, Italy
IZPAN	Zoology Institute, Polish Academy of Sciences, Warszawa, Poland
JNH	Department of Biology, Jinan University, Guangzhou, China
KIZ	Kunming Institute of Zoology, Kunming, China
LSL	Linnean Society, London, U.K.
LUG	Lingnan University, Guangzhou, China [present status unknown]
MAMU	Macleay Museum, University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia
MARNM	Maejo Aquatic Resources Natural Museum, Chiang Mai, Thailand
MCSNG	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova, Italy
MCZ	Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Cambridge, USA
MCZL	Musée Cantonal de Zoologie, Lausanne, Switzerland
MFLB	Marine Fisheries Laboratory, Department of Fisheries, Bangkok, Thailand
MGAB	Museul de Istorie Naturala 'Gr. Antipa', Bucuresti, Romania;
MGHNL	Musée Guimet d'Histoire Naturelle, Lyon, France
MHNG	Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland
MHNN	Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Neuchâtel, Switzerland
MIKU	Marine Biological Institute, Kyoto University, Japan [now at FAKU]
MMNHN	Metropolitan Museum of Natural History, Nanking, China [now Nanjing Museum, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China]
MNCN	Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid, Spain;
MNH	Magyar Nemzeti Múzeum, Budapest, Hungary
MNHN	Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France
MSNM	Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Milano, Italy
MTD	Museum für Tierkunde, Dresden, Germany
MUMF	Manipur University Museum of Fishes, Canchipur, India
MUS	Muzium Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
MZB	Museum Zoologicum Bogoriense, Cibinong, Indonesia
MZUB	Museo Zoologico dell'Università de Bologna, Bologna, Italy
MZUF	Museo Zoologico 'La Specola', Università di Firenze, Firenze, Italy
MZUSP	Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil
MZUT	Museo Zoologico, Universita, Torino, Italy
NCNTTSI	Research Institute for Aquaculture No. 1 [Vien Nghien curu Nuoi trong Thuy san 1; earlier Dinh Bang Fish Research Station], Bac Ninh, Vietnam
NHMG	Naturhistoriska Museum, Göteborg, Sweden
NIG	Nanjing Institute of Geography and Limnology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China
NKMC	National Kweiyang [Guiyang] Medical College, Guiyang, Guizhou, China [present status unknown]
NMBA	Naturhistorisches Museum, Basel, Switzerland
NMBE	Naturhistorisches Museum, Bern, Switzerland
NMMB	National Museum of Marine Biology and Aquarium, Pingtung, Taiwan
NMSL	National Museum of Sri Lanka, Colombo, Sri Lanka
NMSZ	National Museums of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland, U.K.
NMV	Museum Victoria, Melbourne, Australia
NMW	Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria
NPIB	Northwest Plateau Institute of Biology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Xining, Qinghai, China
NRIBAS	National Research Institute Biology, Academy of Sciences, Nanjing, China
NRM	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden
NSMT	National Science Museum, Tokyo, Japan
NTM	Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory, Darwin, Australia
NTUM	National Taiwan University, Taipei, Taiwan
NZOI	New Zealand Oceanographic Institute [now National Center for Coasts and Oceans], Wellington, New Zealand;
OUC	Ocean University of China, Qingdao, China
PNM	Philippines National Museum, Manila, Philippines
QM	Queensland Museum, Brisbane, Australia
RCMMF	Museum of Fishes, Research Center Manipur, Imphal, India
RIAH	see NCNTTSI
RMNH	Naturalis Biodiversity Center [earlier Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum, earlier Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie], Leiden, The Netherlands
ROM	Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Canada
RUSI	J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology, Grahamstown, South Africa [now SAIAB]

SAIAB	South African Institute of Aquatic Biodiversity, Grahamstown, South Africa
SAM	South African Museum, Cape Town, South Africa
SAMA	South Australian Museum, Adelaide, Australia
SBC	Sarawak Biodiversity Center, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
SBM	Sabah Museum, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia [see MUS]
SCNU	South China Normal University, College of Life Science, Department of Biology, Guangzhou, China
SCSFRI	South China Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Guangzhau, China
SFC	Shanghai Fisheries College, Shanghai, China [now SFU]
SFI	Shanghai Fisheries Institute, Shanghai, China [now SFU]
SFU	Shanghai Fisheries University, Shanghai, China
SMF	Forschungsinstitut Senckenberg, Frankfurt, Germany
SMK	Sarawak Museum, Kuching, Sarawak, Malaysia
SNMB	Slovenské Národné Múseum, Bratislava, Slovakia
SMNS	Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany
SSCN	Museum of the Biological Laboratory, Science Society of China, Nanking, China [now NRIBAS]
SU	Stanford University [now at CAS]
SWFC	Museum of Zoology, Southwest Forestry College, Kunming, China
TFRI	Taiwan Fisheries Research Institute, Chilung, Taiwan
THNHM	Thailand Natural History Museum, National Science Museum, Pathum Tani, Thailand
TINRO	Museum Tinro, Vladyvostok, Russia
TISTR	Thai Institute of Science and Technology, Bangkok, Thailand
TMBU	Museum of the Department of Zoology, Tilkamanjhi Bhagalpur University, Bhagalpur, India
TUF	Laboratory of Fishery Biology, Tokyo University of Fisheries [Museum of Fishery Sciences, Tokyo University of Marine Sciences and Technology], Tokyo, Japan
TUK	Department of Zoology, Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal
UBD	Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam
UF	Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, USA
UCDZ	Fisheries Laboratory, Department of Zoology, University of Calcutta, Kolkata, India
UMB	Ueberseemuseum, Bremen, Germany
UMMZ	University of Michigan Museum of Zoology, Ann Arbor, USA
UMSB	University Malaysia Sabah, Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia
UMZC	University Museum of Zoology, Cambridge, U.K.
UNMF	Ubonratchathani University Natural History Museum of Fisheries, Ubonratchathani, Thailand
URM	Department of Marine Sciences, University of the Ryukyus, Japan
USNM	National Museum of Natural History, Washington, USA
UUZM	Evolutions-Museet, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden
VUP	Vinh University of Pedagogy, Vinh, Vietnam
WAM	Western Australian Museum, Perth
WIAP	Wistar Institute of Anatomy, Philadelphia, USA [now at ANSP]
WURC	Walailak University Reference Collection, Nakhon Si Thammarat, Thailand
YCM	Yokosuka City Museum, Yokosuka, Japan
YPM	Yale University, Peabody Museum, New Haven, USA
YU	School of Life Science, Yunnan University, Kunming, China
ZFMK	Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn, Germany
ZISP	Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia
ZIU	Zoological Museum, University of Uppsala, Sweden [now UUZM];
ZMA	Zoölogisch Museum, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Amsterdam, The Netherlands [now in RMNH]
ZMAU	Zoology Museum, Andhra University, Waltair, Vishakhapatnam, India
ZMB	Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, Germany
ZMFMIB	Zoologial Museum, Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Tsing Hua University, Beijing, China [now ASIZB]
ZMH	Zoologisches Museum und Zoologisches Institut, Hamburg, Germany
ZMMU	Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia
ZMUAS	Zoological Museum, Academy of Sciences, Kiev, Ukraine
ZMUC	Zoologisk Museum, København, Denmark
ZMUO	Universitetets I Oslo, Zoologisk Museum, Oslo, Norway
ZMUR	Zoological Museum, University of Rangoon, Myanmar
ZMUU	Zoologiska Museet, Uppsala Universitet, Uppsala, Sweden [now UUZM]
ZMZ	Zoologisches Museum, Zürich, Switzerland
ZRC	Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, National University of Singapore, Singapore
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta, India
ZSI/CRS	Central Regional Station, ZSI, Jabalpur, India
ZSI/NRS	Northern Regional Station, ZSI, Dehra Dun, India
ZSI/SRS	Southern Regional Station, ZSI, Madras, India
ZSM	Zoologische Staatssammlung, München, Germany
ZUMT	Department of Zoology, University Museum, University of Tokyo, Tokyo, Japan

Class CHONDRICHTHYES

Order ORECTOLOBIFORMES

Family HEMISCYLLIIDAE

***Chiloscyllium* Müller & Henle, 1837**

Chiloscyllium Müller & Henle, 1837a: 112 (type species: *Scyllium plagiosum* Bennett, 1830: 694, by subsequent monotypy in Smith, 1838b: 85; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 395, 1838a: 17, 1838b: 34). Gender neuter.

Synchismus Gill, 1862a: 407, 408 (type species: *Squalus tuberculatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 137, by original designation; also in Gill, 1862h: 413). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revision by Dingerkus & DeFino (1983).

Nomenclatural notes. The original description of *Chiloscyllium* (Müller & Henle, 1837a: 112) was in a summary of their forthcoming monograph on plagiostomes (Müller & Henle, 1838a: 17). The same text also appeared in Müller & Henle (1837b: 395) and was translated in English (Müller & Henle, 1838b: 34), both without included species. The first mention of a species name in combination with *Chiloscyllium* is by Smith (1838b: 85) in the proceedings of a meeting held on 12 September 1837, published on 13 February 1838. Smith listed various genera, commenting that he had just seen Müller & Henle's work (obviously 1837a or 1837b); he cited *Chiloscyllium*, including a single species (*C. plagiosum*), making it type species [Incidentally, the article mentions that Müller was present at the meeting]. The name was then next used by Müller & Henle (1838c: 83), without included species. In this article they announced that the first parts of 1838a will still appear the same year. Article 1838c cannot be dated, but the previous page in the volume (p. 82) mentions a meeting held in London on 5 December 1837.

***Chiloscyllium indicum* (Gmelin, 1789)**

[*Squalus*] *colax* Meuschen, 1781: [3] (not available, published in a rejected work; ICZN, 1954e: 281, Opinion 261)

Squalus indicus Gmelin, 1789: 1503 (based on Squalus dentibus acutis of Gronovius, 1754: 61, n°133, 1763: 34, n°150; type locality: East Indies [Gronovius, 1763: 34; not Indian Ocean as reported by Gmelin]; holotype: BMNH 1853.11.12.205, Wheeler, 1958: 203)

Squalus tuberculatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 137 (apparently based only on Squale dentelé of La Cepède, 1798: 281, pl. 11 fig. 1; type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN; ZMB 4443 [2, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 162] unlikely to be types)

Squalus Denticulatus Shaw, 1804b: 351 (based only on Squale dentelé of La Cepède, 1798: 281, pl. 11 fig. 1; type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN; objective junior synonym of *Squalus tuberculatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 137)

Squalus Gronovianus Shaw, 1804b: 353 (unnecessary replacement name for *Squalus indicus* Gmelin, 1789: 1503)

? *Squalus Variegatus* Blainville, 1816: 121 (nomen nudum)

Squalus Dentatus Blainville, 1816: 121 (nomen nudum)

? *Squalus Lambarda* Blainville, 1816: 121 (nomen nudum)

Chiloscyllium phymatodes Bleeker, 1852a: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Samarang; holotype [383 mm TL]: ? RMNH 7406 [1 of 2, smaller specimen], Dingerkus & DeFino, 1983: 22)

Squalus caudatus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 8 (type locality: Indian Sea [East Indies; Gronovius, 1763: 34]; holotype: BMNH 1853.11.12.205, Wheeler, 1958: 203; objective junior synonym of *Squalus indicus* Gmelin, 1789: 1503)

Chiloscyllium colax Whitley, 1939a: 228 (available by indication to Meuschen, 1781: [3], itself based on "n°150", which is Squalus dentibus acutis of Gronovius, 1763: 34, n°150; type locality: East Indies [Gronovius, 1763: 34]; holotype: BMNH 1853.11.12.205, Wheeler, 1958: 203; objective junior synonym of *Squalus indicus* Gmelin, 1789: 1503)

Taxonomic notes. Often enters freshwater and brackish areas (Last et al., 2010: 50). Synonymy based on Dingerkus & DeFino (1983). *Squalius colax* Meuschen, 1781 treated as valid by some authors (e.g. Kharin, 1987: 69) is not an available name.

Family STEGOSTOMATIDAE

Taxonomic notes. For phylogeny and classification, see Goto (2001).

***Stegostoma* Müller & Henle, 1837**

Stegostoma Müller & Henle, 1837a: 112 (type species: *Squalus fasciatus* Bloch, 1784b: 19, by original designation; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 395, 1838b: 35). Gender neuter.

***Stegostoma tigrinum* (Forster, 1781)**

Squalus varius Seba, 1759: 105, pl. 34 fig. 1 (not available, because binominal nomenclature not used consistently; also applies to Index)

Squalus tigrinus Forster, 1781: 24, pl. 13 fig. 2 (type locality: Indian Ocean / Sri Lanka [Singhalese name]; syntypes: Forster's material and 2 specimens of Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1)

Squalus fasciatus Hermann, 1783: 302, table (based on Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1; type locality: no data; lectotype: specimen figured in Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 13; spelling *Squalo fasciato* on p. 302, a non-nominative declension to be corrected in *Squalius fasciatus* (*Code* art. 11.9.2); mention of Linné, 1767: 401 relates to *Chimaera* not *S. fasciatus*)

Squalus tigrinus Broussonet, 1784: 659 (based on *Squalus varius* Seba, 1759: 105, pl. 34 fig. 1, Gronovius, 1754: 62, n°136 [itself based on Seba, 1759: 105], Forster, 1781: 24, pl. 13 fig. 2; type locality: "mer des Indes" [sea of the Indies] / China: "rivière de Canton" [river of Canton]; syntypes: material of Seba and Forster; junior primary homonym of *Squalus tigrinus* Forster, 1781: 24)

Squalus fasciatus Bloch, 1784b: 19, pl. 113 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes: ZMB 4449 [1, listed as holotype], 7833 [1], 22610 [1], Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 163; primary junior homonym of *Squalus fasciatus* Hermann, 1783: 302); also Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 130 (locality: "Indian Ocean at the mouth of Coromandel")

Squalus tygrinus Bonnaterre, 1788: 8, pl. 8 fig. 23 (based on Bloch, 1787b: 17, Forster, 1781: 24, pl. 13 fig. 2, Broussonet, 1784: 658; type locality: "la mer des Indes"; syntypes: material on which are based the cited references)

Squalus fasciatus Bonnaterre, 1788: 8 (based on 'galloné of Broussonet, 1784: 659; type locality: South Africa: Cape of Good Hope; holotype: BMNH)

Squalus tigrinus Gmelin, 1789: 1493 (based on Forster, 1781: pl. 13 fig. 2, *Squalus fasciatus* Bloch, 1784b: 19, pl. 4 [113], Gronovius, 1754: 62, n°136 [ex museo Sebae], 1763: 33, n°147, Seba, 1759: 105, pl. 34 fig. 1, Hermann, 1783: 302, Broussonet, 1784: 658; type locality: Indian Ocean; syntypes: material of these authors; junior primary homonym of *Squalus tigrinus* Forster, 1781: 24)

Squalus longicaudus Gmelin, 1789: 1496 (based on Gronovius, 1754: 62, n°136 [ex museo Sebae], 1763: 33, n° 147 and Seba, 1759: 105 n° 1, pl. 34 fig. 1; type locality: no data; syntypes [2]: specimens mentioned by Seba)

Squalus tigrinus Pennant, 1791: 92, pl. 13 fig. 2 (type locality: no data; syntypes [2]: specimens mentioned by Seba, 1759: 105; junior primary homonym of *Squalus tigrinus* Forster, 1781: 24)

Squalus zebra Shaw, 1804b: 352 (based on Artedi, 1738, Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1, Gmelin, 1789, Bloch, 1784b: pl. 113, type locality: Indian Seas; syntypes: at least material mentioned by Seba [2])

Scyllia Quinquecornuatum van Hasselt, 1823a: 315 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 81] (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: material of Kuhl & van Hasselt, and Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1)

Scyllium heptagonum Rüppell, 1837: 61, pl. 17 fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Didda [Jeddah]; holotype: SMF 3152; lectotype designation by Klausewitz, 1960: 290 is invalid as Rüppell explicitly stated having seen a single specimen and did not give bibliographic indication to additional sources)

Stegostoma carinatum Blyth, 1847: 725, pl. 25 fig. 1 (type locality: India; holotype: ? ZSI)

Squalus pantherinus Bleeker, 1852a: 23 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Squalus cirrosus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 6 (based on Gronovius, 1763: 33, n° 147 [itself based on Gronovius, 1754: 62, n°136, itself on Seba], Seba, 1759: pl. 34 fig. 1; type locality: no data; syntypes [2]: specimens mentioned by Seba)

Stegostoma varium Garman, 1913: 59 (type locality: India and East Indies to Africa; syntypes: MCZ 55-S [1, Philippines: Manila], ? 33437 [1, Mauritius], uncat. [1], Eschmeyer, 2010, and material on which cited references are based)

Stegostoma tigrinum naucum Whitley, 1939a: 229, fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: NSW: Hawkesbury River; holotype: AMS I.4174, Paxton et al., 1989: 92)

Scyllium quinquecarinatum Compagno, 1984: 200 (erroneous subsequent spelling of *Scyllia quinquecornuatum* van Hasselt, 1823a: 315)

Taxonomic notes. Freshwater record from Philippines by Herre (1925c: 126). Synonymy adapted from Compagno (1984: 200). This species is commonly mentioned as *Stegostoma fasciatum*, but the name *S. tigrinum* has priority. As the latter has been used after 1899, it cannot be suppressed under *Code* art. 23.9.1.

Order CARCHARHINIFORMES

Family CARCHARHINIDAE

***Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816**

Carcharhinus Blainville, 1816: 121 (subgenus of *Squalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 233; type species: *Carcharhias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 194, designated by ICZN, 1965: 32 [Opinion 723.2c]; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 32 [Opinion 723.3a]). Gender masculine.

Carcharias Cuvier, 1816a: 125 (subgenus of *Squalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 233; type species: *Squalus carcharias* Linnaeus, 1758: 235, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym of *Carcharias* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 10; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5c]). Gender masculine.

Carcharinus Cloquet, 1817: 77 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816: 121; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5h])

Carcharias Risso, 1827: 119 (on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5d])

Carcharias Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27 (on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5e])

Aprion Müller & Henle, 1839: 31 (subgenus of *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27; type species: usually listed as *Carcharias isodon* Müller & Henle, 1839: 32, by subsequent designation, but designation not researched; three species originally included; junior homonym of *Aprion* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 543, in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Hypoprion Müller & Henle, 1839: 34 (subgenus of *Carcharias* Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27; type species: *Carcharias macloti* Müller & Henle, 1838b: 34, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1862a: 401). Gender masculine.

Carcharorhinus Agassiz, 1846: 65 (unjustified emendation of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816: 121; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5i])

Galeolamna Owen, 1853: 96 (type species: *Galeolamna greyi* Owen, 1853: 96, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Aprionodon Gill, 1861a: 59 (type species: *Squalus punctatus* Mitchill, 1815: 483, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Hypoprionodon Gill, 1862a: 399, 401 (type species: *Carcharias hemiodon* Müller & Henle, 1839: 35, by original designation; also Gill, 1862h: 409). Gender masculine.

Eulamia Gill, 1862a: 399, 401 (type species: *Carcharias milberti* Müller & Henle, 1839: 38, by monotypy [*Eulamia lamia* Gill, 1862a, listed as type p. 401 is a nomen nudum]; also Gill, 1862h: 409). Gender feminine.

Platypodon Gill, 1862a: 401 (type species: *Carcharias menisorrah* Müller & Henle, 1839: 46, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Isoplagiodon Gill, 1862a: 400, 401 (type species: *Carcharias sorrah* Müller & Henle, 1839: 45, by original designation; also Gill, 1862h: 410). Gender masculine.

Gymnorrhinus Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 7 (type species: *Gymnorrhinus pharaonis* Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 7, by present designation; not a junior homonym of *Gymnorhinus* Wied, 1841: 22, in Aves). Gender masculine.

Mapolamia Whitley, 1934b: 188 (type species: *Carcharhias melanopterus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 194, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Carcharhinus* Blainville, 1816: 121). Gender feminine.

Gillisqualus Whitley, 1934b: 189 (type species: *Gillisqualus amblyrhynchoides* Whitley, 1934b: 189, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Galeolamnoides Whitley, 1934b: 191 (type species: *Carcharias macrurus* Ramsay & Douglas-Ogilby, 1887: 163, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ogilamia Whitley, 1939a: 231 (subgenus of *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853: 96; type species: *Carcharias stevensi* Ogilby, 1911: 38, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Longmania Whitley, 1939a: 231 (type species: *Carcharias brevipinna* Müller & Henle, 1839: 31, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Uranga Whitley, 1943b: 115 (type species: *Uranga nasuta* Whitley, 1943b: 115, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Uranganops Whitley, 1943b: 117 (subgenus of *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853: 96; type species: *Galeolamna fitzroyensis* Whitley, 1943b: 117, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Lamnarius Whitley, 1943b: 119 (subgenus of *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853: 96; type species: *Carcharias spenceri* Ogilby, 1910a: 3, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Bogimba Whitley, 1943b: 123 (subgenus of *Galeolamna* Owen, 1853: 96; type species: *Galeolamna bogimba* Whitley, 1943b: 123, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Pterolamia Springer, 1950: 7 (type species: *Squalus longimanus* Poey, 1861: 338, pl. 19, by original designation; junior homonym of *Pterolamia* Breuning, 1942: 128, in Coleoptera; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 33 [Opinion 723.5g])

Pterolamiops Springer, 1951: 244 (replacement name for *Pterolamia* Springer, 1950: 7; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 32 [Opinion 723.3e]). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy adapted from Compagno (1984: 449) and Garrick (1982: 19).

The names *Gymnorrhinus pharaonis* and *G. abbreviatus*

appeared on a plate prepared by Ehrenberg but posthumously published by Carlgren et al. (Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899), with 4 pages of captions for the fish plates by Hilgendorf. In the captions, Hilgendorf listed the names on the plates and commented on their identity. Eschmeyer (2010) considered Ehrenberg's names as published in synonymy. They are available from the plates, authored by Ehrenberg. The comments by Hilgendorf, on the additional sheets, even if published simultaneously, are a different work revising Ehrenberg's work. As Hilgendorf (1899: 8) listed the names *G. pharaonis* and *G. abbreviatus* in synonymy, they are not available from the comment pages. Hilgendorf used the spelling *Gymnorhinus*, but since the name is not available from Hilgendorf it is not a simultaneous synonym and homonym of *Gymnorrhinus* Ehrenberg. *Gymnorhinus* also is not an alternative spelling of *Gymnorrhinus* and there is no need for a first reviser action. *Gymnorrhinus* is not a junior homonym of *Gymnorhinus* Wied, 1840. Note that the author of *Gymnorhinus* is often erroneously cited as "Maxillian [sic], 1840" in ichthyological literature. The author is Wied (1840) and Maximilian was his first name.

[*Gymnorrhinus pharaonis* Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 7 fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: model of figured specimen, apparently ZMB 4476, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 167)].

[*Gymnorrhinus abbreviatus* Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: model of figured specimen, apparently ZMB 4472, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 167)].

***Carcharhinus hemiodon* (Müller & Henle, 1839)**

Carcharrias hemiodon Müller & Henle, 1839: 35, pl. 19 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 1040, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 718 [listed as holotype by Garrick, 1985: 17])

? *Carcharinus watu* Setna & Sarangdhar, 1946: 252, fig. 11 (type locality: India: Bombay coast; types: LU)

? *Hypoprion atripinnis* Chu, 1960: 80, fig. 75 (type locality: China: South China Sea: Gan Chong; holotype: SFI 54-157 [text mentions holotype and paratypes; sentence construction implies first listed is holotype]; also in Chu et al., 1962: 26, fig. 19)

Distribution notes. Recorded from Saigon River up to Thudau-mot (Vietnam) by Tirant (1885a [1929: 61]); this identification requires confirmation.

***Carcharhinus leucas* (Müller & Henle, 1839)**

Carcharias leucas Müller & Henle, 1839: 42 (type locality: Antilles; syntypes [4]: MNHN A.9650 [1], A.9652 [1], Compagno, 1984: 478, Garrick, 1982: 91)

Carcharias zambezensis Peters, 1852a: 276 (type locality: Mozambique: Zambezi River near Tette and Sena, 17°S; holotype: MZB 4468, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 167, Garrick, 1982: 91; also in Peters, 1868d: 7, pl. 1 fig. 2)

Squalus platyodon Poey, 1860: 336, 1861: pl. 19 figs. 5–6 (type locality: Cuba; holotype: LU)

Squalus obtusus Poey, 1861: 337, pl. 19 figs. 7–8 (type locality: Cuba; holotype: LU)

Eulamia nicaraguensis Gill, in Gill & Bransford, 1877: 190 (type locality: Nicaragua: Lake Nicaragua; holotype: USNM 16887)

Carcharias azureus Gilbert & Starks, 1904: 11, pl. 2 fig. 5 (type locality: Panama fish market; holotype [designated on plate caption]: CAS-SU 11890, Böhlke, 1953: 9, Garrick, 1982: 91)

Carcharias spenceri Ogilby, 1910a: 3 (type locality: eastern Australia: Brisbane River; holotype: QM [AFAQ 290])

Galeolamna bogimba Whitley, 1943b: 123, fig. 5 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Fraser Island, Bogimbah; holotype: AMS IB.1225, Garrick, 1982: 91)

Galeolamna greyi mckaili Whitley, 1945a: 2 (type locality: Western Australia: Swan River District; holotype: AMS IB.508, Garrick, 1982: 91)

Carcharhinus Vanrooyeni Smith, 1958a: 12, 28, figs. (type locality: South Africa: Natal: St. Lucia; holotype: RUSI 175, Garrick, 1982: 91, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Inland records in area: Sumatra (Batang Hari basin; Tan & Lim, 1998: 426), Philippines (Naujan Lake [Taniuchi, 1979], Laguna de Bay, Argusan and Saug Rivers), Malaysia (Sungai Perak and Sarawak), Vietnam (Dongnai) (Compagno & Cook, 1995: 69).

***Carcharhinus melanopterus* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)**

? *Squalus carcharias* var. *minor* Forskål, 1775: viii, 20 (not available, not a scientific name, or at best infrasubspecific)

Carcharias melanopterus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 194, pl. 43, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island; lectotype: MNHN 1129, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1055 [original description based on a sinle specimen from Waigeo and at least specimen figured in La Cepède, 1798: 169, pl. 8 fig. 1; paralectotypes listed by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1055 have no type status]; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1965: 32 [Opinion 723.4a])

Squalus ustus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 194 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Carcharias playfairii Günther, 1870: 362 (type locality: Zanzibar; holotype: BMNH 1867.3.9.427, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Carcharias elegans Klunzinger, 1871: 658 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Carcharias elegans Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 4 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes [2]: models of the figured specimens, size and sex indications in caption suggest these could be MZB 4473 [1], 7813 [1], Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 164)

Carcharias marianensis Engelhardt, 1912: 647 (type locality: Mariana Islands: Guam; holotype: ZSM, lost, pers. obs.)

Distribution notes. Reported from freshwater in Perak River (H. W. Smith, 1931: 281), Lake Naujan, Philippines (Taniuchi, 1979), and lakes and estuaries in Madagascar (Compagno, 1984: 489).

Taxonomic notes. See Garrick (1982) for detailed synonymy. See *Gymnorrhinus* (under *Carcharhinus*) for availability of *Carcharias elegans* and names in Ehrenberg & Hemprich (1899).

Nomenclatural notes. *Squalius commersonii* Blainville, 1816 or 1825 is sometimes listed as a senior synonym of *Carcharhinus melanopterus*. *Squalus (Carcharhinus) commersonii* Blainville, 1816: 121 is a nomen nudum; also, it is not a latinized name in Blainville, in Vieillot, 1825: 90; Commerson's notes and figures are reproduced in Boeseman (1960: 91, fig. 1).

Carcharinus commersonii is first available from Garman

(1913: 140) where it is based on 33 bibliographic references, representing an unknown number of species; of these species, the identity of the following ones are known: *Carcharias leucas* Müller & Henle, 1839: 42, *Squalus longimanus* Poey, 1861: 338, pl. 19, *Carcharhias obtusirostris* Moreau, 1881: 332, fig. 53 [spelt *obstusirostris* p. 332 and *obtusirostris* in Index, first reviser (Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1217) retained *obtusirostris* as the correct original spelling], *Carcharhias lamiella* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882c: 110, *Eulamia platyrhynchus* Gilbert, 1892: 543 (lectotype: USNM 46847, designated by Rosenblatt & Baldwin, 1958: 151, Howes & Springer, 1993: 11), *Carcharhias insularum* Snyder, 1904: 513, pl. 1 fig. 1, *Carcharhias nesiotes* Snyder, 1904: 514, pl. 1 fig. 2. The designation of the type of one of these species as lectotype of *C. commersonii* will definitively clarify the status of the name. I designate USNM 46847 as lectotype of *C. commersonii* Garman, 1913; this specimen is already the lectotype of *Eulamia platyrhynchus* and this makes *C. commersonii* a junior objective synonym of *E. platyrhynchus*.

[*Eulamia platyrhynchus* Gilbert, 1892: 543 (type locality: Mexico: Islas Revillagigedo, Isla Socorro; lectotype: USNM 46847, designated by Rosenblatt & Baldwin, 1958: 151)].

[*Carcharhinus commersonii* Garman, 1913: 140 (type locality: Mexico: Islas Revillagigedo, Isla Socorro; lectotype: USNM 46847, by present designation)].

***Glyphis* Agassiz, 1843**

Glyphis Agassiz, 1843 [vol. 3]: 243 (type species: *Carcharias glyphis* Müller & Henle, 1839: 40, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

***Glyphis fowlerae* Compagno, White & Cavanagh, 2010**

Glyphis fowlerae Compagno, White & Cavanagh, 2010: 31, fig. 1 (type locality: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan River at Kampung Abai, 5°41'10.81"N 118°23'08.35"E; holotype: IPMB 38.14.02)

***Glyphis siamensis* (Steindachner, 1896)**

Carcharias siamensis Steindachner, 1896: 229 (type locality: Burma: mouth of Irrawady River near Rangoon; holotype: NMW 61379, Roberts, 2007c: 271, fig. 3, Compagno et al., 2008: 222, fig. 13d)

Taxonomic notes. Many records of *Glyphis* species in Southeast Asia probably refer to *Carcharhinus leucas* (Compagno & Cook, 1995: 70). *Glyphis siamensis* was earlier considered a synonym of *G. gangeticus* (see Compagno et al., 2008: 222). When discussing the type locality of *C. gangeticus*, Roberts (2007c: 270) considered that the French league (lieue, not lieu) is about two miles. His data refer to what is called the 'ancienne lieue de Paris' used before 1674. There were later two kind of 'lieues', a terrestrial one (= 4.44 km) and a maritime one (= 5.6 km). In 1800 the lieue was legally defined as 10 km but some marine units remained in use. It is also possible that Lamare-Picquot [the collector] used older maps or British maps with other units or equivalents.

[*Carcharias gangeticus* Müller & Henle, 1839: 39, pl. 13 (type locality: India: "in Ganges, 60 leagues upriver from the sea near Houghly" [apparently erroneous and possibly "60 lieues" downriver of Calcutta, south of Kulna; Roberts, 2007c: 273; see Notes]; lectotype: ZMB 4474, designated by Compagno et al., 2010: 39, fig. 7, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 166, pl. 7 fig. D)].

***Lamiopsis* Gill, 1862**

Lamiopsis Gill, 1862a: 399, 401 (type species: *Carcharias temminckii* Müller & Henle, 1839: 48, by original designation; also Gill, 1862h: 410). Gender feminine.

***Lamiopsis tephrodes* (Fowler, 1905)**

Carcharhinus tephrodes Fowler, 1905a: 455, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 91177 [formerly WIAP 2390], Böhlke, 1994: 34)

Carcharhinus microphthalmus Chu, 1960: 84, fig. 78 (type locality: China: Zhapo; holotype: SFI 0278 [text mentions holotype and paratype; sentence construction implies first listed is holotype]; also in Chu et al., 1962: 30, fig. 24)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows White et al. (2010b: 46). Earlier considered a synonym of *L. temminckii*. Inland records from Baram and Lupar Rivers, Borneo.

[*Carcharias Temminckii* Müller & Henle, 1839: 48, pl. 18 (type locality: India; lectotype: BMNH 1851.8.16.11, designated by White et al., 2010b: 56, fig. 8)].

***Rhizoprionodon* Whitley, 1929**

Rhizoprion Ogilby, 1915b: 132 (type species *Carcharias crenidens* Klunzinger, 1880: 426, by original designation; junior homonym of *Rhizoprion* Jourdan, 1861: 959, in Mammalia). Gender masculine.

Rhizoprionodon Whitley, 1929a: 354 (replacement name for *Rhizoprion* Ogilby, 1915b: 132). Gender masculine.

Protozygaena Whitley, 1940a: 110 (type species: *Physodon taylori* Ogilby, 1915a: 117, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Rhizoprionodon acutus* (Rüppell, 1837)**

Carcharias acutus Rüppell, 1837: 65, pl. 18, fig. 4 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; lectotype: SMF 2783, designated by Klausewitz, 1960: 292, pl. 42 fig. 2)

[*Carcharias*] *sorrakowah* Cuvier, 1829: 388 (not available, name not binominal)

? *Carcharias fissidens* Bennett, 1831: 148 (type locality: Atlantic coast of North Africa; types: LU])

Carcharias sorrah kowa Bleeker, 1853o: 80 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Sorra Kowah of Russell, 1803a: 9, pl. 15; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *sorrakowa*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.2)

Carcharias Walbeehmi Bleeker, 1856a: 353 (type locality: Indonesia: Bintang: Rio; holotype [453 mm TL]: RMNH 7368 or BMNH 1864.11.28.191, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Carcharias Aronis Klunzinger, 1871: 655 (nomen nudum, listed in synonymy)

Carcharias albomarginatus Klunzinger, 1871: 655 (nomen nudum, listed in synonymy)

Carcharias crenidens Klunzinger, 1880: 426, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Endeavour Strait, 10°50'S 142°15'E; holotype: SMNS 2449, Fricke, 1992: 7)

Carcharias Aaronis Ehrenberg, in Hemprich & Ehrenberg, 1899: pl. 5 (type locality: not stated ["Red Sea" on plate applies to an other species]; holotype: model of figured

specimen, among ZMB 7818 [1], 22614 [1], listed as syntypes by Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 164)

Scoliodon longmani Ogilby, 1912: 30 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.292)

Scoliodon vagatus Garman, 1913: 116 (type locality: Zanzibar; holotype: MCZ 401-S, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Carcharias eumeces Pietschmann, 1913: 172, pl. 1 (type locality: Cameroon: Bibundi; holotype: Stadt. Mus. Wiesbaden 931, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Specimens reported by Hora (1924a: 464) and Smith (1945: 39) from Pattalung River and inner lake of Thale Sap as *Scoliodon walbeehmii* (Bleeker, 1856) might belong to *R. acutus* or *S. macrorhynchos*.

Nomenclatural notes. See *Gymnorrhinus* (under *Carcharhinus*) for availability of *Carcharias aaronis* and names in Ehrenberg & Hemprich (1899).

***Scoliodon* Müller & Henle, 1837**

Scoliodon Müller & Henle, 1837a: 114 (type species *S. laticaudus* Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27, by subsequent monotypy in Müller & Henle, 1838a: 28 or Bonaparte, 1838b: 210 [p. 10 of reprint]; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 397, 1838b: 35). Gender masculine.

Physodon Bonaparte, 1838b: 210 [p. 10 of reprint] (type species: *Carcharias muelleri* Müller & Henle, 1839: 30, by subsequent monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Scoliodon macrorhynchos* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Carcharias macrorhynchos Bleeker, 1852a: 25, 31, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [218 mm TL]: LU, not part of RMNH 7369 [2], White et al., 2010a: 70; also spelt *macrorchynchos* [p. 31] and *macrorhijnchos* [pl.]; first reviser [apparently Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 982] retained *C. macrorhynchos* as correct original spelling)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows White et al. (2010a: 63). Earlier identified as *S. laticaudus*, which is a species of the Bay of Bengal and Western Indian Ocean. The species from the Bay of Bengal (southwards to Thailand) is *S. laticaudus*, *S. muelleri* or an unnamed species; there are no inland records from the Bay of Bengal basin. Inland records from Saigon, Thu-dau-mot (Vietnam), Tonlé Sap (Cambodia), Perak and Muar Rivers (Malaysia), Barumun, Rokan, Kampar, Indragiri, Batang Hari and Musi Rivers (Sumatra). The species reported by Hora (1924a: 464) and Smith (1945: 39) from Pattalung River and Thale Sap as *Scoliodon walbeehmi* (Bleeker, 1856) might be *S. macrorhynchos* or *Rhizoprionodon acutus*.

[*Scoliodon laticaudus* Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27 (type locality: "India"; holotype: ZMB 7830, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 168; lectotype designation by Springer, 1964: 579 not valid, see Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 168)].

[*Carcharias laticaudus* Müller & Henle, 1839: 27, pl. 8 [not equal to previous account; a replacement text for Müller & Henle, 1838a: 27–28; see Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 168] (type locality: India: Bombay; lectotype MNHN 1123, designated by Springer, 1964: 579)].

[*Carcharias Mülleri* Müller & Henle, 1839: 30, pl. 19 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN 1041, Bertin, 1939: 69, White et al., 2010b: fig. 7b; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *muelleri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)].

Order PRISTIFORMES

Family PRISTIDAE

***Anoxypristis* White & Moy-Thomas, 1941**

Oxypristis Hoffmann, 1912: 334 (type species: *Pristis cuspidatus* Latham, 1794: 279, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Oxypristis* Signoret, 1860: 937, in Hemiptera). Gender feminine.

Anoxypristis White & Moy-Thomas, 1941: 397 (replacement name for *Oxypristis* Hoffmann, 1912: 334). Gender feminine.

***Anoxypristis cuspidata* (Latham, 1794)**

Pristis cuspidatus Latham, 1794: 279, pl. 26 fig. 3 (type locality: unknown; syntypes [2]: NT [MNHN 1250, listed as neotype by Séret & McEachran, 1986: 9, Eschmeyer, 2010, has no type status as the mentioned designation has never been publised and as information in Séret & McEchran, and Eschmeyer, do not satisfy conditions of *Code* art. 75.3])

Distribution notes. Record from fresh waters in area by Smith (1945: 40) cannot be checked as details are lacking. The specimen was collected in Tachin River (Thailand [Samut Sakhon Province: Tha Chin]; 13°30'N 100°17'E]) and measured 8 m, the saw was 2.5 m long and 40 cm wide at the base. The 5 specimens reported from the Indragiri River at Rengat, Sumatra, by Taniuchi (1979) are likely *Pristis microdon*. Monkolprasit (1984: 83) reported the species as entering rivers, without further details.

***Pristis* Linck, 1790**

Pristis Linck, 1790: 31 (type species: *Squalus pristis* Linnaeus, 1758: 235, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Pristis Latham, 1794: 276 (type species: *Squalus pristis* Linnaeus, 1758: 235, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym of *Pristis* Linck, 1790: 31). Gender feminine.

Pristobatus Blainville, 1816: 121 (subgenus of *Raja* Linnaeus, 1758: 231; type species: *Pistis antiquorum* Latham, 1794: 277, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 60). Gender masculine.

Pristobatys Blainville, 1818: 385 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pristobatus* Blainville, 1816: 121)

Pristibatis Blainville, in Vieillot, 1825: 49 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pristobatus* Blainville, 1816: 121)
Pristiopsis Fowler, 1905a: 459 (subgenus of *Pristis* Linck, 1790: 31; type species: *Pristis perotteti* Müller & Henle, 1841: 108, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pristis microdon* Latham, 1794**

Pristis microdon Latham, 1794: 280, pl. 26 fig. 4 (type locality: not stated; holotype: LU)
? *Pristis perotteti* Müller & Henle, 1841: 108, 192 (type locality: Sénégal: Sénégal River in freshwater; holotype: MNHN, lost, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 36)
Pristiopsis leichhardti Whitley, 1945b: 44, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Lynd River; syntypes: LU, Paxton et al., 1989: 58)

Taxonomic notes. Tirant (1885b [1929: 71]) recorded *P. perotteti*, *P. zijsron* and *P. cuspidatus* from Cochinchina and Cambodia, but without detailed locality data. He stated that all species of sawfishes enter rivers and that they had been seen in freshwater in Tanan, Chaudoc and Phnom-Penh.

According to Last & Stevens (1994: 364), *P. microdon* is the only species of Pristidae recorded from freshwaters in Southeast Asia. There are occasional records of *P. clavata* in lower courses of Australian rivers. It is expected to occur in Southeast Asia. *Pristis perotteti* is sometimes considered as synonym of *P. microdon* but is possibly a distinct species.

Pristiopsis leichhardti is considered as synonym of *P. microdon* by Last & Stevens (1994: 365) and of *P. clavata* by Hoese et al. (2006: 171).

[*Pristis clavata* Garman, 1906: 208 (type locality: Australia: Queensland; holotype: MCZ 733)]

***Pristis pectinata* Latham, 1794**

Pristis pectinatus Latham, 1794: 278, pl. 26 fig. 2 (type locality: not stated [localities of material in cited references]; syntypes: specimens in cited literature records)
Pristis granulosa Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 352 (based on Pez de Espada of Parra, 1787: 75, fig. 33; type locality: Cuba; types: material of Parra, 1787)
Pristis serra Schneider, 1801: pl. 70 [upper] (listed as *Pristis pectinata* pl. 70 fig. 1 on p. 351; type locality: not stated; syntypes: material of *P. pectinata* of Latham, 1794: 278 and one specimen of Bloch)
Pristis megalodon Duméril, 1865: 476, pl. 9 fig. 4 (type locality: Guyane Française: Cayenne [footnote]; holotype: MNHN 3484, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 9)
Pristis acutirostris Duméril, 1865: 479 (type locality: Antilles; holotype: MNHN A.9476, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 9)
Pristobatus occa Duméril, 1865: 479 (type locality: unknown; holotype: ? MNHN)
? *Pristes Woermanni* Fischer, 1884a: 39 (type locality: Cameroon; holotype: ZMH 6278, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 410)
Pristis annandalei Chaudhuri, 1908b: 391, fig. (type locality: Burma coast: Elephant Point; holotype: ZSI)

***Pristis zijsron* Bleeker, 1851**

Pristis zijsron Bleeker, 1851p: 442 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [a 390 mm rostrum]: RMNH D.7418, van Oijen et al., 2007: 37, fig. 2; also in Bleeker, 1852a: 55)
Pristis dubia Bleeker, 1852a: 56, pl. 4 fig. 11 (type locality: not stated [Indonesia: possibly Java]; holotype: RMNH 34134 [caudal fin only; earlier part of RMNH D.7418], van Oijen et al., 2007: 37, figs. 1, 3, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 36; spelt *dubius* on p. 56, *dubia* on pl. 4, correct spelling is *dubia*)
Pristis leptodon Duméril, 1865: 480 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes [2]: MNHN 3485 [1], 3486 [1], Séret & McEachran, 1986: 9)

Distribution notes. The freshwater record from Banjarmasin by Bleeker (1852o: 442, 1854c: 460) is based on a specimen of *P. microdon* (van Oijen et al., 2007: 42, fig. 4). The habitat of the holotype of *P. zijsron* (also from Banjarmasin) is not known. Inland records in Labuk and Kinabatangan Rivers (Borneo) (Last et al., 2010: 145).

Order RAJIFORMES

Family RHINOBATIDAE

***Glaucostegus* Bonaparte, 1846**

Glaucostegus Bonaparte, 1846: 14 (type species: *Rhina cemiculus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817: pl. 27 fig. 3, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan & Evermann, 1896: 61 [Jordan & Evermann designated *R. rhinobatus* as type; the species is listed by Bonaparte as "*Glaucostegus cemiculus*, Bp. (*Raja rhinobatus*, Shaw. *Rh. cemiculus*, Geoffr.)"; the type species is not *Raja rhinobatos* Linnaeus, 1758: 232 but the species misidentified as *Rhina rhinobatus* by Shaw [possibly Shaw, 1804b: 317], that is *R. cemiculus*, as selected by Jordan & Evermann, *Code* art. 701.3.2). Gender masculine.

***Glaucostegus typus* (Bennett, 1830)**

Rhinobatus typus Bennett, 1830: 694 (available by indication to *Rhinobatus rhinobatus* of Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 353; type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra / India: Coromandel coast [Bloch's material] and localities of material citeed in references listed by Bloch; syntype: BMNH 1852.8.30.17, ZMB)
Rhinobatus armatus Gray, 1834: vol. 2 pl. 99 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH 1953.8.10.11, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Rhinobatos batillum Whitley, 1939a: 245, fig. 13 (type locality: Western Australia: Shark Bay / Queensland: Northwest Islet; syntypes [2]: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Reported to live and breed in freshwater (Last & Stevens, 1994: 291). *Rhinobatus typus* is available by indication to *R. rhinobatus* of Bloch (in Schneider, 1801: 353). The type series includes the specimen available to Bennett (1830: 694), 5 specimen available to Bloch and the specimens on which are based the literature sources of Bloch. Several species are included in the type series (including the types of *Raja rhinobatos* Linnaeus, 1758: 232) belonging to different genera. A lectotype designation is needed to fix the usage of the name. BMNH 1852.8.30.17 (Bennett's specimen) is not the holotype but a syntype. It is probably the best quandidate as lectotype.

Order MYLIOBATIFORMES

Family DASYATIDIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See Steyskal (1980: 171) for correct spelling of the family-group name. Dasyatidae is an incorrect spelling.

***Dasyatis* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810**

Dasybatus Klein, 1775: 991 (not available, work not using binominal system), Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 581 (not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21])

Dasyatis Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 16 (type species: *Dasyatis ujo* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 16, by monotypy; also in Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 49, which appeared later). Gender feminine.

Uroxis Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 48, 61 (type species: *Dasyatis ujo* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 16, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Dasyatis* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 16). Gender masculine.

Trygonobatus Blainville, 1816 [July]: 112 (subgenus of *Raja* Linnaeus, 1758: 231; type species: *Raja pastinaca* Linnaeus, 1758: 232, by subsequent designation by Lesson, 1830: 374 [see Notes]). Gender masculine.

Trygon Cuvier, 1816a [Nov]: 136 (type species: *Raja pastinaca* Linnaeus, 1758: 232, by subsequent designation by Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1828a: 99). Gender feminine.

Hypanus Rafinesque, 1818: 272 (type species: *Raja say* Le Sueur, 1817a: 42, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Trygonobatis Blainville, 1825: 35 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Trygonobatus* Blainville, 1816: 112)

Anacanthe Cuvier, 1829: 400 (not available, not latinized; spelling *Anacanthus* not used by Cuvier)

Hemitrygon Müller & Henle, 1838b: 90 [Feb.] (subgenus of *Trygon* Cuvier, 1816a: 136; type species: *Trygon bennettii* Müller & Henle, 1841: 160, apparently by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 82 [two species originally included, but unnamed; designation not by subsequent monotypy in Müller & Henle, 1841: 160, since *Hemitrygon* is mentioned nowhere in this work]; also in Müller & Henle, 1838c: 85 [no date], Bonaparte, 1838b: 203). Gender feminine.

Dasybatus Jordan & Gilbert, 1881: 35 (type species: *Dasybatis dipterurus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1880: 31, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Dasybatus* Blainville, 1816: 112 and *Dasybatus* Bonaparte, 1838b: 203 [p.7 of reprint] in Rajidae). Gender masculine.

Dasybatus Garman, 1885: 221 (not a new name; Garman referred to *Dasybatus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1881: 35; if recognised as valid, then type species cannot be by monotypy since Garman included 34 species, and it would be a junior homonym of *Dasybatus* Blainville, 1816: 112, *Dasybatus* Bonaparte, 1838b: 203 in Rajidae and *Dasybatus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1881: 35)

? *Brachioptera* Gratzianov, 1906: 400 (type species: *Brachioptera rhinoceros* Gratzianov, 1906: 401, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Amphotistius Garman, 1913: 375, 392 (subgenus of *Dasybatus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1881: 35; type species: *Trygon sabina* Lesueur, 1824: 109, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Toshia Whitley, 1933: 60 (type species: *Dasyatis fluviorum* Ogilby, 1908c: 6, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Bathytoshia Whitley, 1933: 61 (type species: *Dasyatis thetidis* Ogilby, in Waite, 1899: 46, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Urolophoides Lindberg, in Soldatov & Lindberg, 1930: 24 (type species: *Urolophoides giganteus* Lindberg, 1930: 26, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Whitley (1935c: 137) considered that Lesson (1830: 374) designated *Raja pastinaca* as type species of *Trygonobatus*. Under the entry "Trigonobate", Lesson stated "the type of this genus is the pastenague, described vol. 14 p. 448 of this dictionary", but he did not mention an available name. This could be acceptable as a type designation if the 'pastenague' was linked to an available name. Indeed, in the text on "Raie" (ray, singular) authored by Bory de Saint-Vincent (1828b), there is (p. 8) a subheading "pastenagues" (stingrays; plural) of the entry "Raie" (ray; singular). There, Bory de Saint-Vincent listed "the most common species is *Raja pastinaca*" and "the other pastenagues" (17 available names). In the writing style of the early 1800s it was common sense that "the most common species" of pastenague mentioned in 1828 (p. 448) is the one intended as "the pastenague" in 1830 (p. 374). In vol. 13 of the same dictionary, there is an entry "Pastenague" (singular), authored by Bory de Saint-Vincent (1828a: 99): "Species of the genus Raie, *Raia Pastinaca* L. [...]. See Raie". It is arguable whether this should be accepted as a type species designation under present formal standards, but with the logic of the time and internal consistency of this dictionary, I accept it as valid.

***Dasyatis laosensis* Roberts & Karnasuta, 1987**

Dasyatis laosensis Roberts & Karnasuta, 1987: 162, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong River in Chiang Kham District; holotype: BMNH 1985.9.26.1)

***Dasyatis microps* (Annandale, 1908)**

Trygon microps Annandale, 1908: 393, pl. 27 (type locality: Bangladesh: Bay of Bengal, off Chittagong coast; holotype: ZSI F2410/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 97)

Distribution notes. Recorded from "estuaries, river mouths" by White et al. (2006: 226).

***Himantura* Müller & Henle, 1837**

Himantura Müller & Henle, 1837a: 117 (type species: *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509 [not available from Forskål, 1775: viii, 18, where mentioned only as vernacular name], by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 82; no species originally included, first inclusion apparently by Duméril, 1865: 583 [*Himantura nova sp.* in Bonaparte, 1838b: 202 is not an included name but refers to an unnamed species of Müller & Henle]; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 400, 1838: 90). Gender feminine.

Pastinaca Swainson, 1838: 172 (unnecessary replacement name for *Himantura* Müller & Henle, 1837a: 117). Gender feminine.

***Himantura bleekeri* (Blyth, 1860)**

Trygon Bleekeri Blyth, 1860a: 41 (type locality: India: Calcutta fish bazars; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1892.6.17.15 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Record from outer lake of Thale Sap at Singgora (Thailand) by Hora (1924a); identification needs confirmation. The specimen illustrated by Smith (1945: pl. 1) as *H. bleekeri* is *H. oxyrhynchus*.

***Himantura granulata* (Macleay, 1883)**

Trygon granulata Macleay, 1883: 598 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby; holotype: AMS I.9763, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Trygon ponapensis Günther, 1910: 493, pl. 180 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Ponape, Kubary; holotype: BMNH 1879.5.22.105, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Recorded from "mangroves and estuaries" by White et al. (2006: 242).

***Himantura imbricata* (Schneider, 1801)**

Raja imbricata Schneider, 1801: 366 (type locality: India: Coromandel coast; holotype: ZMB 7585, Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 177)

Raja obtusa Ehrenberg, in Klunzinger, 1871: 680 (not available, name listed in synonymy; locality: Red Sea)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Vietnam (Saigon and Thu-dau-mot) [as *Trygon walga*] by Tirant (1885b [1929: 77]), from Cambodia (Grand Lac) by Chevey (1936: 42) and Kottelat (1985a: 254) cannot be checked and probably partly refer to *H. polylepis* or *H. imbricata*. Record from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2012a–b) but not clear if inland or in sea.

[*Trygon Walga* Müller & Henle, 1841: 159, pl. 51 (type locality: Red Sea / India: Ganges delta; syntypes [10]: MNHN 2337 [1], 2431 [1], MNHN [4], BMNH [1], RMNH [3], Dor, 1984: 17, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 20, Eschmeyer, 2010)].

***Himantura kittipongi* Vidthayanon & Roberts, 2006**

Himantura kittipongi Vidthayanon & Roberts, 2006: 124, figs. 2–4 (type locality: Thailand: Maekhlong near Kanchanaburi; holotype: ZRC 50381)

***Himantura oxyrhynchus* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Trygon oxyrhynchus Sauvage, 1878a: 91 (type locality: Vietnam: Saïgon; holotype: MNHN 9639, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 19, Kottelat, 1984a: 794, Deynat & Fermon, 2001: 162; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Dasybatus Krempfi Chabanaud, 1923a: 47, fig. 2 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; syntypes: MNHN 1922-0077–0079 [3], Séret & McEachran, 1986: 18)

***Himantura polylepis* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Trygon polylepis Bleeker, 1852a: 73 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], in sea; holotype [male, 310 mm disk width]: RMNH 7452, Last & Manjaji-Matsumoto, 2008: 286, fig. 2b)

Himantura chaophraya Monkolprasit & Roberts, 1990: 204, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chao Phraya at Ayutthaya; holotype: KUMF 2998)

Distribution notes. First record of a Mekong stingray ("up to 1.5 m") by Aymonier (1885: 83) from "Moun" at "Oubon" [Mun River at Ubon Ratchatani, Thailand] and by Tirant (1885a [1929: 76]); the size suggests it was probably *H. polylepis*.

Taxonomic notes. Eschmeyer (2010) retained *H. chaophraya* as valid instead of *H. polylepis* on the ground of prevailing usage. This has no nomenclatural validity as this is not published on paper. Also, reversal of precedence is only possible under *Code* art. 23.9.2, whose conditions are not met. Further, prevailing usage cannot be invoked for a name first proposed in 1990 and whose validity was already dubious in 1994 (Last & Stevens, 1994: 399; Kottelat, 1998a: 20).

***Himantura signifer* Compagno & Roberts, 1982**

Himantura signifer Compagno & Roberts, 1982: 333, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mouth of Sungai Ketunggau near mainstream of Kapuas River; holotype: MZB 3004; signifer proposed as a noun, indeclinable)

***Himantura uarnak* (Gmelin, 1789)**

Raja sephen uarnak Forskål, 1775: viii, 18 (not available, *uarnak* mentioned as vernacular name)

? *Raja omm es scherit* Forskål, 1775: ix (type locality: Red Sea; types: NT; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *ommesscherit*, *Code* 32.5.2.2]; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

? *Raja schoukie* Forskål, 1775: ix (type locality: Red Sea:

Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Sudan: Suaken; syntypes: NT; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]; if considered not available from Forskål, then available from Bonnaterre, 1788: 6 as *R. schoukia*, and also declared a *nomen oblitum* for same reasons)

Raia Scherit Bonnaterre, 1788: 6 (based on *Raja ommesscherit* Forskål, 1775: ix; type locality: Red Sea; types: NT; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Raja Uárnak Gmelin, 1789: 1509 (type locality: "all European Seas, Red Sea and Indian Sea"; syntypes: LU, includes material of Forskål, 1775: 18 [lost] and must have included other sources; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Raja Uàrnak Walbaum, 1792: 534 (type locality: Red Sea; types: NT, material of Forskål, 1775: 18; spelt *uarnata* p. 713, as first reviser I select *uarnak* as the correct original spelling; a junior homonym of *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509)

Trygon variegatus M'Clelland, 1841a: 60, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Salt-Water Lake, near Calcutta; syntypes: LU)

Trygon maculata Bleeker, 1852a: 70 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Trygon Ellioti* Blyth, 1860a: 41 (type locality: India: Calcutta market; syntypes [at least 5]: ? ZSI)

? *Trygon punctata* Günther, 1870: 474 (type locality: East Indian archipelago; holotype: BMNH 1953.8.10.15)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy modified from Compagno & Robert (1982: 324). Compagno & Roberts (1982) could not find direct evidence of the presence of *H. uarnak* in freshwater. It was first recorded from freshwaters in Vietnam by Tirant (1885a [1929: 77]) as the stingray reaching fartest upriver (as he indicated that *H. walga* was fished at Thudau-mot, this means he observed his *H. uarnak* upstream of Thu-dau-mot). This identifications needs confirmation; it possibly refers to *H. oxyrhynchus*. H. W. Smith (1931: 282) reported *H. uarnak* from Telok Anson, Perak River (Malaysia) and this may refer to *H. imbricata*.

Nomenclatural notes. *Raja uarnak* is not an available name from Forskål (1775) as it is clearly listed as a vernacular name for a variety, as opposed to the name of a species (species names are numbered in the Conspectus and are clearly binominal). The name *R. uarnak* is first available from Gmelin (1789). If the synonymy of Compagno & Roberts (1982) is correct, then two names created by Forskål (1775) (*Raja ommesscherit, Raja schoukie*) and *Raia scherit* Bonnaterre, 1788 are senior synonyms of *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789. As they have apparently not been used since Walbaum (1792) and Schneider (1801), *R. uarnak* Gmelin, 1789 can be declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, but both *ommesscherit* and *schoukie* can still be individually revived if thought to be distinct species. The designation of a common neotype for the five names and an older synonym or *H. uarnak* would definitively eliminate them from the nomenclature. *Raja arnak*, *R. tajara* and *R. mula* also listed as synonyms of *H. uarnak* by Compagno & Roberts are synonyms of other species (Fricke, 2008: 11, 13).

List of 25 works in which *Raja uarnak* Gmelin, 1789: 1509 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Allen & Erdmann, 2012: 64; (2) Carpenter & Niem, 1999: 1491; (3) Compagno & Roberts, 1984: 4; (4) De Bruin et al., 1994: 87; (5) Deynat & Fermon, 2001: 161; (6) Dor, 1964: 18; (7) Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola, 1984: 38; (8) Hutchins, 2001: 15; (9) Jones & Kumaran, 1980: 31; (10) Kuiter & Debelius, 1994: 28; (11) Larson & Williams, 1997: 346; (12) Last & Stevens, 1999: 408; (13) Masuda et al., 1984: 16; (14) Munro, 1967: 15; (15) Myers, 1999: 38; (16) Nakabo, 1993: 144; (17) Paxton et al., 1989: 42; (18) Randall, 1995: 46; (9) (19) Randall & Lim, 2000: 583; (20) Sainsbury et al., 1985: 50; (21) Shen, 1993: 84; (22) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 139; (23) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 46; (24) van der Elst, 1981: 46; (25) Whitehead et al., 1984: 201.

***Pastinachus* Rüppell, 1829**

Pastinachus Rüppell, 1829a: 51 (subgenus of *Trygon* Cuvier, 1816a: 136; type species: *Raja sephen* Forskål, 1775: viii, 17, by subsequent designation by Garman, 1913: 375). Gender masculine.

Hypolophus Müller & Henle, 1837a: 117 (type species: *Raja sephen* Forskål, 1775: viii, 17, by subsequent designation by Bonaparte, 1838b: 202 [p. 6 of reprint]; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bonaparte, 1838b: 202 [p. 6 of reprint]; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 400, 1838b: 90; junior objective synonym of *Pastinachus* Rüppell, 1829a: 51). Gender masculine.

Makararaja Roberts, 2007b: 286 (type species: *Makararaja chindwinensis* Roberts, 2007b: 286, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pastinachus chindwinensis* (Roberts, 2007)**

Makararaja chindwinensis Roberts, 2007b: 286, fig. 3 (type locality: Myanmar: Chindwin River about 20 km downstream from Khamti; holotype: ZRC 50566)

***Pastinachus ater* (Macleay, 1883)**

Taeniura atra Macleay, 1883a: 598 (type locality: Papua New Guinea [Port Moresby district; Eschmeyer, 2010]; holotype: AMS I.9762, Last et al., 2005: 15)

Taxonomic notes. Valid, following Last et al. (2010: 222; as *P. atrus*).

Nomenclatural notes. Atra is the feminine of the adjective ater; as *Pastinachus* is a masculine word, the correct spelling is *ater*.

***Pastinachus sephen* (Forskål, 1775)**

Raja sephen Forskål, 1775: viii, 17 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12)

Raia sancur Hamilton, 1822: 2, 361 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges in fresh and salt water; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 13 figs. 1–2, but its identity is doubted by Roberts, 1998a)

Raia fluviatilis Hamilton, 1822: 1 (type locality: India: Kanpur, Patna; types: NT; available because of the statement under *Raia sancur* Hamilton, 1822: 2 "except in wanting the prickel on the tail, it has a strong resemblance to the first species", and also by characters in Index methodicus, p. 361, which refer to present species as "*Raia Lymna* ?"; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Raia sancur* Hamilton, 1822: 2, first reviser [Roberts, 1998a: 275] gave precedence to *R. sancur*)

Trigon Forskålii Rüppell, 1829a: 53, pl. 13 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: SMF 2538, designated by Klausewitz, 1960: 294, pl. 43 fig. 4, Last et al., 2005: 14)

Dasybatus Gruveli Chabanaud, 1923a: 45, fig. 1 (type locality: Gulf of Thailand; holotype: MNHN 1922-0076, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 18, Last et al., 2005: 15)

Taxonomic notes. A number of the records of *P. sephen* in inland waters in the area may refer to other species. The figure of a freshwater specimen from Sumatra in Taniuchi, 1979: 274 (reproduced in Kottelat et al., 1993: pl. 3) shows *P. stellurostris*.

***Pastinachus stellurostris* Last, Fahmi & Naylor, 2010**

Pastinachus stellurostris Last, Fahmi & Naylor, 2010: 131, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Borneo: Indonesia: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pinyuh fish market, caught near Pemangkat, about 1°10'N 108°58'E; holotype: MZB 18226)

Family POTAMOTRYGONIDAE

***Potamotrygon* Garman, 1877**

Potamotrygon Garman, 1877: 210 (type species: *Pastinaca humboldtii* Roulin, in [Lesson], 1829b: 465, by subsequent designation by Eigenmann, 1910: 378). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Potamotrygon* is usually listed as "*Trygon hystrix* Müller & Henle, 1841, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 389" (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2010). This includes quite a number of errors. First, *T. hystrix* is not available from Müller & Henle, 1841: 167 but from the caption of plate 13 in d'Orbigny (1836; see publication date in Sherborn & Griffin, 1934: 131). The spelling used on the plate is *T. histrix*, which thus is the correct original spelling. On the plate, the authorship of the name is indicated as Müller & Henle, but they have no responsibility for the conditions making the name available and therefore are not authors. Valenciennes is sometimes listed as author of the fish part in d'Orbigny's work. He is effectively the author of the 1847 text on fishes collected by d'Orbigny, but it is not clear whether he was involved with the labelling of the plates. D'Orbigny published a series of volumes reporting on his travel to South America. The work was intended to include sections on different animal groups. Text and plates were issued as livraisons and were distributed as they were ready, not in the sequence planned for the work. For example, in volume 5, the extensive texts on molluscs, zoophytes and foraminifera (which make parts 3, 4 and 5, respectively) were published in several livraisons over the years 1835–1846.

Plates prepared for a fish chapter were published in 1834–39 (Sherborn & Griffin, 1934). A text had been planned to accompany all the plates. Plates were distributed for reptiles and fishes, but by 1847 no text had been published. For reasons I did not research (probably there were no funds for publishing more livraisons, or the number of pages had been fixed at the beginning), the series had to be terminated and abbreviated texts were issued for reptiles and fishes. Reptiles were to be described by Bibron, but his health did not permit him to write the text. A note was published by d'Orbigny himself (1847: 5), dated 25 June 1847; he commented that the lack of time and space forced him to be very concise. He stated (p. 12) that the reptile plates 7–12 would not be published. D'Orbigny also mentioned that the reptile plates had been labelled by Bibron.

Valenciennes (1847) published a list of the fish species figured on the plates, with short comments. The introduction started with "the need to publish very succinctly the last sheets of the Voyage of Mr. d'Orbigny forced me to give only a simple catalogue", and referred to descriptions that had already been published in the various volumes of Cuvier & Valenciennes' *Histoire naturelle des poissons*. In the text, Valenciennes (1847) used the spelling *T. hystrix* and commented that the species had been described by Müller & Henle (in 1841).

There is no information as to who labelled the fish plates, but as many of the species on the plates had been named and described by Valenciennes, it seems he was involved. There is no indication that Müller & Henle had any responsibility for the labelling of the plate. They identified and described the specimen in their then-unpublished work and Valenciennes used the name. Müller & Henle (1841: 167) did not include the plate in their bibliographic references, which suggests they were not aware of it. Valenciennes (in d'Orbigny), or d'Orbigny, is author of *T. histrix*.

In any case, the earliest type-species designation for *Potamotrygon* seems to be by Eigenmann (1910: 378) who designated *Pastinaca humboldtii* Roulin, in Lesson, 1829, as type species. The first description of *P. humboldtii*, by Roulin (1829), did not use a latinized name and the name is not available. A review of Roulin's paper appeared in Férussac's *Bulletin Universel*, in which the latinized *P. humboldtii* is used. The review is signed "L.", which apparently was Lesson (one of the zoology editor of this journal). Given that all the data are extracted from Roulin (1829), authorship is indicated as Roulin, in Lesson.

[*Trygon histrix* Valenciennes, in d'Orbigny, 1836: pl. 13 (type locality: Argentina: Buenos Aires [Müller & Henle, 1841: 167]; holotype: MNHN A.2449; invalid lectotype designation by Castex, 1969: 8)].

[*Pastinaca humboldtii* Roulin, in Lesson, 1829b: 465 (based on Roulin, 1829: 104, pl. 3; type locality: Colombia: San Martin Province: Meta River at Giramena; syntypes [2]: specimens possibly not preserved, but spine of one deposited in MNHN, possibly lost)].

***Potamotrygon motoro* (Müller & Henle, 1841)**

Taeniura motoro Müller & Henle, 1841: 197 (type locality: Brazil: Cuiabá River / Guapore River; syntypes [5]: ? NMW 77987 [1], ? 78613 [1], ? 78655 [1], ZMB 4662 [1], Paepke & Schmidt, 1988: 181, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Established in Singapore (Ng et al., 2010).

Family MYLIOBATIDIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See Steyskal (1980: 170) for correct spelling of the family-group name commonly spelt Myliobatidae.

***Aetobatus* Blainville, 1816**

Aëtobatus Blainville, 1816: 112 (subgenus of *Raja* Linnaeus, 1758: 231; type species: *Raja narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 95 [see below]). Gender masculine.

Aetobatis Blainville, in Vieillot, 1825: 38 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aetobatus* Blainville, 1816: 112)

Aëtobatis Müller & Henle, 1837a: 118 (type species: *Raja Narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 88; no species originally included, first inclusion by Müller & Henle, 1841: 179, 198; designation of Ereegoodoo-tenkee of Russel, 1803 by Bonaparte, 1838b: 201 invalid as this is not a binominal name; not a junior homonym of *Aetobatis* Blainville, in Vieillot, 1825: 38 as this is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aetobatus* Blainville, 1816: 112; also in Müller & Henle, 1837b: 401, 1838b: 91). Gender feminine.

Stoasodon Cantor, 1849: 1416 (unnecessary replacement name for *Aetobatis* Müller & Henle, 1837a: 118). Gender masculine.

Goniobatis Agassiz, 1858: 385 (type species: *Raja flagellum* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 361, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 88). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Aëtobatus* Blainville, 1816: 112 is given in very different ways in the literature. The following published opinions are not correct. The type species is not *Raia* (*Aetobatus*) *vulgaris* Blainville, 1816: 112 by subsequent designation by Bory de Saint Vincent, 1822a: 129, because this is a nomen nudum.

It is not *Raja vulgaris* Olafsen, 1774: 191, 1775: 203, which is in Rajidae; also, this is a nomen nudum as all distinctive characters are listed as shared with *Raja major*, which is another nomen nudum.

It is not *Raia vulgaris* Stephan, 1779: 23, which is in Rajidae (see Kottelat, 2010a: 65).

It is not *Raja narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217, sometimes indicated as "by subsequent designation by Müller & Henle", because such an action does not exist in any publication by Müller & Henle (1837b, 1838b: 91, 1838c, 1841). Further, in these works Müller & Henle made it explicit that their *Aetobatis* is not Blainville's *Aetobatus*, by using "*Aëtobatis* N." [N. = Nobis, ours] and by stating so in the 1841 work (p. 179).

It is not *Raja aquila* Linnaeus, 1758: 232 [mentioned as designated by Bory de St-Vincent, 1822a: 129 by Whitley, 1935c: 137] because "R. Aquilae" in the sentence "*Aëtobatus* aut R. Aquilae" on the left margin in Blainville (1816: 112) is not an included species, but means "*Aëtobatus* or the eagle rays" and is a vernacular name, also obvious by comparison with other names in similar positions in same text (e.g. "*Dasybatus* aut R. Communes", *Dasybatus* or the common rays; 'communes' is plural, if it were intended as a species name it would have been singular).

The earliest valid designation seems to be by Jordan & Evermann (1917: 95).

***Aetobatus mula* (Forskål, 1775)**

Raja mula Forskål, 1775: ix (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; types: NT; if considered not available from Forskål, then available from Bonnaterre, 1788: 6)

Raja tajara Forskål, 1775: ix (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; syntypes: NT; if considered not available from Forskål, then available from Bonnaterre, 1788: 6; simultaneous subjective synonym of *R. mula*, precedence given here to *R. mula*)

Myliobatus ocellatus Kuhl, in van Hasselt, 1823a: 316 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 82] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Jakarta: Muara Angke fish landing site [original type locality: Java]; neotype: MZB 18225, designated by White et al., 2010c: 153, 162, fig. 1 [validity of neotype designation arguable because the need of the neotype in order to clarify the taxonomic status of the nominal species is not very explicitly stated, *Code* art. 75.1, 75.3, 75.3.1]; specimen figured by Russell, 1803a: pl. 8 [eel-tenkee], tentatively referred to this species and therefore not part of original type series)

Raïa quinqueaculeata Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 200, pl. 43 fig. 3 (type locality: Mariana Islands: Guam; holotype: MNHN A.8905, Séret & McEachran, 1986: 24)

Myliobatis Eeltenkee Rüppell, 1837: 70, pl. 19 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Eritrea: Massawa / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: single specimen preserved by Rüppell and several observed but not preserved, specimen figured as Eeltenkee by Russell, 1803a: pl. 8)

Aetobatis Indica Swainson, 1839: 321 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: pl. 8; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: pl. 8 [eel-tenkee])

Myliobatis Macroptera M'Clelland, 1841a: 60, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: ? ZSI)

Goniobatis meleagris Agassiz, 1858: 385 (type locality: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; types: LU)

Myliobatis punctatus Miklouho-Maclay & Macleay, 1886: 675, pl. 46, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Admiralty and Lub [or Hermit] Islands; holotype: lost)

Distribution notes. Recorded from freshwaters in southern Vietnam [Cochinchine] by Chevey (1932a: 7). Synonymy follows White et al. (2010c).

Nomenclatural notes. The Indo-West Pacific species of *Aetobatus* was earlier considered a synonym of *A. narinari*, a species now restricted to the Atlantic and East Pacific oceans. White et al. (2010c) used *A. ocellatus* for the Indo-West Pacific species and they list *Raja mula* and *R. tajara* as synonyms. The last two names have priority over *A. ocellatus*, and as *A. ocellatus* has almost never been used as a valid name, *Code* art. 23.9.2 cannot be invoked to reverse precedence. *Raja mula* and *R. tajara* are simultaneous synonyms and I give precedence to *R. mula*. The synonymy should be fixed by the designation of a common neotype; I leave this for researchers more familiar with these fishes.

Raja narinari is based on a specimen, figured, and the account in Willughby (1686: 66) itself based on Marcgrave (1648: 175). The specimen examined by Euphrasén was in the collection of his sponsor and was lost in a fire (S. O. Kullander, pers.comm., 2011). The model of the figure of narinari in Marcgrave (1648: 175) is designated here as lectotype. *Raja guttata* is based on the eel-tenkee of Russell (1803: pl. 8), the narinari of Marcgrave (1648: 175) and a mention by Commerson, without bibliographic reference; the type series includes two species, *A. narinari* (narinari) and *A. ocellatus* (eel-tenkee); the model of the figure of narinari in Marcgrave (1648: 175) is designated here as lectotype of *R. guttata* Shaw, 1804, making it a junior objective synonym of *R. narinari* Euphrasén, 1790.

Raja edentula is based on specimens from Vanuatu and Tahiti and on narinari of Marcgrave (1648: 175). The type series apparently includes two species, *A. narinari* and *A. ocellatus*; the model of the figure of narinari in Marcgrave (1648: 175) is designated here as lectotype of *R. edentula* Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 227, making it a junior objective synonym of *R. narinari* Euphrasén, 1790.

[*Raja Narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217, pl. 10 (based on specimen and narinari of Marcgrave, 1648: 175; type locality: Brazil [original type locality: West Indies: Saint-Barthélemy Island, Le Carénage haven [Gustavia] / Brazil]; lectotype: model of figure of narinari in Marcgrave, 1648: 175, by present designation, lost)].

[*Raja guttata* Shaw, 1804b: 285, pl. 142 (based on Commerson [no reference], eel-tenkee of Russell, 1803: pl. 8 and narinari of Marcgarve, 1648: 175, fig.; type locality: Brazil [original type locality: Madagascar / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Brazil]; lectotype: model of figure of narinari in Marcgrave, 1648: 175, by present designation; junior objective synonym of *Raja narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217; primary junior homonym of *Raja guttata* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 361)].

[*Raja edentula* Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 227, 256 (based on specimens and narinari of Marcgrave, 1648: 175, fig.; type locality: Brazil [original type locality: Otahaitee [Tahiti] / Vanuatu: Tanna Island / Brazilian sea]; lectotype: model of figure of narinari in Marcgrave, 1648: 175, by present designation; junior objective synonym of *Raja narinari* Euphrasén, 1790: 217; alternatively might be considered as described based on Forster's manuscript and simultaneously placed in synonymy by Lichtenstein)].

Class ACTINOPTERYGII

Order OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES

Family OSTEOGLOSSIDAE

Scleropages Günther, 1864

Scleropages Günther, 1864b: 196 (type species: *Scleropages leichardti* Günther, 1864b: 196, pl. 7, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Delsmania Fowler, 1934c: 243 (subgenus of *Scleropages* Günther, 1864b: 196; type species: *Osteoglossum formosum* Müller & Schlegel, 1840: pl. 1, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Scleropages formosus (Müller & Schlegel, 1840)

Osteoglossum formosum Müller & Schlegel, 1840: pl. 1, 1845: 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kampong Kwâla-pattai, Dano Mahoeroeng, a small lake connected to Doeson River by a narrow canal, 1°S 115°E [Müller, 1847: 358, van Oijen & van der Meij, 2013: 368] [Danau Mahurung, Barito River; Kuala Pattai village, was opposite today's Muara Kalanis, 2°16'10"S 114°53'00"E, reconstructed from map in Müller, 1845]; lectotype: RMNH 3386, designated by van Oijen & van der Meij, 2013: 370, fig. 10a [type series includes only specimens on plate 1; is RMNH 3386 one of them ?]; invalid neotype designation by Pouyaud et al., 2004: 294)

? *Scleropages macrocephalus* Pouyaud, Sudarto & Teugels, 2003: 296, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Nanga Pinoh market, from Sungai Melawi; holotype: MZB 11898)

? *Scleropages aureus* Pouyaud, Sudarto & Teugels, 2003: 298, figs. 9–11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Pekanbaru market, from Siak River; holotype: MZB 11906)

? *Scleropages legendrei* Pouyaud, Sudarto & Teugels, 2003: 300, figs. 12–13 (type locality: Indonesia: aquarium stock cultivated in Bogor, claimed to be from Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Danau Sentarum; holotype: MZB 11912)

Taxonomic notes. The descriptions of *S. macrocephalus*, *S.*

aureus and *S. legendrei* do not allow to decide whether or not they are valid species. In the absence of unambiguous evidence of their distinctness they are treated as tentative synonyms of *S. formosus* following Kottelat & Widjanarti (2005: 145). *Scleropages legendrei* is possibly valid.

***Scleropages inscriptus* Roberts, 2012.**

Scleropages inscriptus Roberts, 2012: 115, figs. 1–2 (type locality: supposedly from Myanmar: Tananthayi district [Tenasserim]: Tananthayi [Tenasserim] River drainage, from aquarium fish vendor at Meik; holotype: THNHM-F-01521)

Family ARAPAIMIDAE

Arapaimidae

Arapaimini Bonaparte, 1846: 5 (type genus: *Arapaima* Müller, 1843: 327)

Heterotidae Cope, 1871: 455 (type genus: *Heterotis* Rüppell, 1829b: 10)

Arapaiminae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Arapaimini Bonaparte, 1846: 5)

Taxonomic notes. *Arapaima gigas* (Schinz, in Cuvier, 1822) has been reported as introduced in the Malay Peninsula. The species is kept in angling ponds, but there is no confirmed record that it escaped (which is expected) or that it established a reproducting population. It is therefore not included here.

The genus *Arapaima* was long considered to include a single species, *A. gigas*. Stewart (2013) recognised four species, three of which still known only from their types (which is a sampling artifact since such large animals are rare in museum collections). The common species would be *A. arapaima* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847).

Nomenclatural notes. The spellings Arapaimidae and Arapaimatidae are presently in use. As the name is not Latin or Greek, but is assumed to be derived from Tupian (a South American language), *Code* art. 29.3.3 applies: the stem of the family-group name is that used by the author who first established the name. Bonaparte used the stem Arapaim- and the correct spelling is thus Arapaimidae.

[*Arapaima* Müller, 1843: 327 (replacement for *Sudis* Cuvier, 1816a: 180, a junior homonym of *Sudis* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810a: 60 in Pisces). Gender feminine].

[*Sudis* Cuvier, 1816a: 180 (type species: *Sudis gigas* Schinz, in Cuvier, 1822: 305, by subsequent monotypy in Cuvier, 1822: 305). Gender feminine].

[*Sudis gigas* Schinz, in Cuvier, 1822: 305 (based on Cuvier, 1816b: pl. 10 fig. 4; type locality: Brazil; holotype: MNHN A.8837, Bertin, 1940: 271)].

[*Vastres arapaima* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 461 (based on *Sudis gigas* of Schomburgk, 1841: 198, pl. 11; type locality: Guiana: Rupunini; syntypes: BMNH 2009.1.19.1 [1], Stewart, 2013: 38 [as holotype])].

Family NOTOPTERIDAE

***Chitala* Fowler, 1934**

Chitala Fowler, 1934c: 244 (subgenus of *Notopterus* La Cepède, 1800: 189; type species: *Mystus chitala* Hamilton, 1822: 236, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Chitala blanci* (d'Aubenton, 1965)**

Notopterus blanci d'Aubenton, 1965: 261, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Mekong River at Beng-Cha; holotype: MNHN 1965-0280)

***Chitala borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Notopterus borneënsis Bleeker, 1851p: 437 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [235 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.2, Roberts, 1992b: 370; also in Bleeker, 1852i: 26)

Notopterus maculosus Bleeker, 1851p: 438 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [216 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.6, Roberts, 1992b: 370; also in Bleeker, 1852i: 26; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Notopterus borneensis* Bleeker, 1851p: 437, first reviser [Bleeker, 1875a: 147] gave precedence to *N. borneensis*)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kottelat & Widjanarti (2005: 147).

***Chitala chitala* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Mystus chitala Hamilton, 1822: 236, 382 (type locality: India: rivers of Bengal and Behar; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 91 fig. 1)

Notopterus maculatus Valenciennes, 1832b: 396, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality not stated [India: Bengal; according to label]; lectotype: MNHN B.2193, designated by inference of "holotype" [*Code* art. 74.6] by Roberts, 1992b: 367)

Notopterus Buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 148 (unnecessary replacement name for *Mystus chitala* Hamilton, 1822: 226, 382)

Mystus chitala buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 149 (not available, name listed in synonymy; erroneously referred to as authored by Gray, 1830–1834)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1992: 367) commented that "as there is no indication in the original description of *N. maculatus* that more than a single specimen was utilized, the specimen figured is ipso facto the holotype". I disagree with this interpretation. If there is no explicit statement that a single specimen has been used, there is no way of knowing if the illustrated specimen is the only one available to the author and it is more reasonable to treat it as syntype and to designate it as lectotype. *Code* art. 73.1.2 requires that the holotype be so stated or implied in the original publication or demonstrated from evidence from outside the work itself. Unless it is demonstrated that Valenciennes had a single specimen, the figured specimen is a syntype, and Roberts' action makes it a lectotype by inference of holotype (*Code* art. 74.6).

***Chitala hypselonotus* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Notopterus hypselonotus Bleeker, 1852i: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang; holotype [372 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1867.11.28.3, Roberts, 1992b: 370; also in Bleeker, 1852r: 604)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kottelat & Widjanarti (2005: 147).

***Chitala lopis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Notopterus lopies Bleeker, 1845: 510 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Notopterus lopis Bleeker, 1849h: 12 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Samarang)

Notopterus lopis Bleeker, 1851h: 422 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Samarang; syntypes [one preserved, 275 mm TL, and many larger ones seen]: possibly BMNH 1867.22.28.5 or MNHN 3609, Eschmeyer, 2010; the specimen listed as syntype by Fricke, 1991: 16 is too small to be the preserved syntype; also in Bleeker, 1851i: 17)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kottelat & Widjanarti (2005: 147).

***Chitala ornata* (Gray, 1831)**

Notopterus ornatus Gray, 1831c: 16 (type locality: Indian seas; types: LU)

Notopterus ocellifer Bleeker, 1864j: 176 (nomen nudum)

***Notopterus* La Cepède, 1800**

Notopterus La Cepède, 1800: 189 (type species: *Gymnotus notopterus* Pallas, 1769: 40, by absolute tautonymy, in the synonymy of *Gymnotus kapirat* La Cepède, 1800: 190). Gender masculine.

? *Glanis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 135 (type species: *Glanis imberbis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 155, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Glanis* Agassiz, 1829: 10). Gender feminine.

***Notopterus notopterus* (Pallas, 1769)**

Gymnotus notopterus Pallas, 1769: 40, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon [erroneous; Malay and Dutch vernacular names suggest the locality might be in Indonesia, most likely Java]; holotype: ? ZMB)

Notopterus kapirat La Cepède, 1800: 189, 190 (type locality: Indonesia: "the sea near Ambon"; syntypes: material used by Gmelin, 1789: 1139 [as *Gymnotus notopterus*; based on Pallas, 1769: 40, pl. 6 fig. 2, Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 16 fig. 90, Bontius, 1642] and Bontius, 1642: 78 [reprinted in van Andel, 1931: 270–271, pl.])

Clupea synura Schneider, 1801: 426 (type locality: India: Malabar / "China"; syntypes: ZMB 8806 [1], 32057 [1], Paepke, 1999: 106 and specimen on which cited references are based)

Osteoglossum cynurus Swainson, 1839: 292 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Clupea synura* Schneider, 1801: 426)

Mystus Badgee Sykes, 1839a: 165 (type locality: India: Deccan [Mota Mola River at Poona / Beema River at Seedataik]; syntypes: NT; also in Sykes, 1839b: 62, 1841: 376, pl. 67 fig. 2)

Notopterus Pallasii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 130 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gymnotus notopterus* Pallas, 1769: 40 [text pp. 129–130 explicitly shows this is a replacement name]; material listed as syntypes [e.g. by Daget, 1984: 511, Eschmeyer, 2010] has no type status)

Notopterus Bontianus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 147, pl. 613 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy / Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 3616 [1], 3613–3615 [3], RMNH, Roberts, 1993b: 15)

? *Glanis imberbis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 155 (based on a specimen and on Valentyn, 1726: 506, fig. 512 [ikan marate djantan, Ambon]; type locality: India Orientalis [East Indies; Indonesia: probably Batavia]; syntypes: material of Valentyn and specimen in Van Hoey's collection)

Notopterus primaevus Günther, 1876a: 439, pl. 19 (fossil; type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang, freshwater Tertiary lignite; holotype: ? BMNH)

Clupea didactyla Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Notopterus osmani Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 64 (listed in synonymy, name not available; said to have been described by Rahimullah & Das, 1936: 136, pl. 23, in which this name does not appear)

Order ELOPIFORMES

Family ELOPIDAE

***Elops* Linné, 1766**

Elops Linné, 1766: 518 (type species: *Elops saurus* Linné, 1766: 518, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Mugilomorus La Cepède, 1803: 397 (type species: *Mugilomorus annacarolina* La Cepède, 1803: 397, 398, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Trichonotus Rafinesque, 1815: 88 (unnecessary replacement name for *Mugilomorus* La Cepède, 1803: 397; junior homonym of *Trichonotus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 179 in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Helops Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825b: 111, Agassiz, 1846: 139 (unjustified emendation of *Elops* Linné, 1766: 518; junior homonym of *Helops* Fabricius, 1775: 257 in Coleoptera; senior homonym of *Helops* Brandt & Ratzeburg, 1833: 3 in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Ellops Minding, 1832: 124 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Elops* Linné, 1766: 518)

Gularus Whitley, 1940b: 397 (subgenus of *Elops* Linné, 1766: 518; type species: *Elops australis* Regan, 1909a: 39, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Alloelops Nybelin, 1979: 20 (subgenus of *Elops* Linné, 1766: 518; type species: *Elops lacerta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847: 381, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Elops Indicus Swainson, 1839: 292 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 179; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell 1803b: pl. 179 [Jinagow])

***Elops machnata* (Forskål, 1775)**

Argentina machnata Forskål, 1775: xiii, 68 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: ZMUC P 17153, Dor, 1984: 24, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 25, pl. 36 fig. 65, Nielsen, 1974: 10)

? *Elops capensis* Smith, 1840: unnumbered p., pl. 7 (type locality: South Africa: Cape of Good Hope; syntypes: NT)

Elops purpurascens Richardson, 1846a: 311 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 7 fig. 2]; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1966: 45 [*Code* art. 23.12])

***Elops hawaiensis* Regan, 1909**

Elops hawaiensis Regan, 1909a: 39 (type locality: U.S.A.: Hawaii; syntypes: BMNH 1893.12.15.93–94 [2], Whitehead, 1962: 328)

Elops australis Regan, 1909a: 39 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales: Port Jackson; holotype: BMNH 1890.9.23.183, Whitehead, 1962: 328; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Elops hawaiensis* Regan, 1909a: 39, first reviser [Whitehead, 1962: 326] gave precedence to *E. hawaiensis*)

Family MEGALOPIDAE

***Megalops* La Cepède, 1789**

Amia Browne, 1789: 442 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Megalops La Cepède, 1803: 289 (type species: *Megalops filamentosus* La Cepède, 1803: 290, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Oculeus Commerson, in La Cepède, 1803: 290 (not available, names of Commerson in footnotes of La Cepède, 1803, are on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Megalopus Minding, 1832: 124 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Megalops* La Cepède, 1803: 289)

Cyprinoïdes Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1824a: 283 (not available, name listed in synonymy; listed as "Syn. de Mégalope Filament ou Apalike", but without description or indication in the sense of *Code* art. 12.2)

Brisbania Castelnau, 1878a: 241 (type species: *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875: 4, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Megalops cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782)**

Clupea Cyprinoides Broussonet, 1782: [39], pl. [9] (type locality: Vanuatu: Tanna Island [original type locality: around Jamaica / Antigua / Brazil: Rio de Janeiro / Vanuatu: Tanna Island]; lectotype: BMNH 1962.12.1.1, by present designation, Whitehead, 1969a: pl. 7)

Clupea thrissoides Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 424 (type locality: Vanuatu: Tanna Island [original type locality: numerous localities in Atlantic and Pacific Oceans]; lectotype: BMNH 1962.12.1.1, by present designation, Whitehead, 1969a: pl. 7 [earlier syntypes included material listed by Plumier [ms., as *Clupea cyprinoides*], Bloch, 1795: pl. 403, Broussonet, 1782: pl. [9]; Gmelin, 1789:

1407 [as *Clupea cyprinoides*, based on Broussonet, 1782], Forster [ms.]; objective junior synonym of *Clupea cyprinoides* Broussonet, 1782: [39])

Megalops filamentosus La Cepède, 1803: 290 [not pl. 13 fig. 3] (type locality: Madagascar: Fort Dauphin; holotype: MNHN B.2167, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Clupea gigantea Shaw, 1804a: 173 (based on Marcgrave, 1648: 179, *C. cyprinoides* [of Broussonet, 1782: [39] ?], and C. radio ultimo dorsali longissimo, pinna ani lunata of Bloch, 1795: pl. 403; type locality: Vanuatu: Tanna Island [original type locality: around Jamaica / Antigua / Brazil: Rio de Janeiro / Vanuatu: Tanna Island; lectotype: BMNH 1962.12.1.1, by present designation, Whitehead, 1969a: pl. 7 [earlier syntypes included material listed by Marcgrave, 1648, and Bloch, 1795: 32, pl. 403]; objective junior synonym of *Clupea cyprinoides* Broussonet, 1782: [39])

Cyprinodon cundinga Hamilton, 1822: 254, 383 (type locality: India: salt water estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 18 fig. 4)

Megalops setipinnis Richardson, 1843d: 493 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Essington / Vanuatu: Tanna Island; syntypes: B, BMNH 1962.12.1.1 [1], 1853.1.4.20 [1], 1964.11.6.14 [1, listed as holotype by Whitehead, 1966: 44, 1968a: pl. 7], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Megalops curtifilis Richardson, 1846a: 310 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which Reeves unpublished drawing is based, reproduced in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 6 fig. 3)

Megalops indicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 388, pl. 576 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast, from Cochin to Cananor, Aleppey / Coromandel Coast at Pondicherry / Madagascar: Fort Dauphin / Isle-de-France [Mauritius] / Indonesia: Buru / Java: Panimbang River / Tahiti / Vanuatu: Tanna Island and various literature records; syntypes: MNHN 3594 [1], 3595 [1], 3596 [1], 3602 [1], 4596 [1], 3597–3601 [5], 3603 [1], 4597 [1], 3604–3606 [3], ? B.2167 [1], Bertin, 1940: 259, and material on which literature records are based)

Megalops macrophthalmus Bleeker, 1851h: 421 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [317 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.68, Whitehead et al., 1966: 23, pl. 2 fig. 1; also in Bleeker, 1851i: 15)

Megalops kundinga Bleeker, 1865f: 288 (unjustified emendation of *Cyprinodon cundinga* Hamilton, 1822: 254)

Megalops macropterus Bleeker, 1865f: 284 (type locality: [composite because lectotype was mixed with specimens from different localities] Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Perdana, Tjiringin, Samarang, Surabaya, Pasuruan / Sumatra: Telokbeton / Riau: Bintang / Sulawesi: Badjoa / Ambon / Singapore; lectotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.69, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 25)

Megalops oligolepis Bleeker, 1865f: 292 (type locality: Malaysia: Penang; holotype: BMNH [4 1/8 inches skin of *Elops cundinga* of Cantor, 1849: 1272, lost, Whitehead et al., 1966: 26])

Brisbania staigeri Castelnau, 1875: 4 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: in a lagoon near Brisbane [from Upper Brisbane River; Castelnau, 1878a: 241]; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based, apparently not preserved; also in Castelnau, 1878a: 241, pl. 3, with additional specimen)

Nomenclatural notes. The type series of *Clupea cyprinoides*, *C. thrissoides* and *C. gigantea* each include two species, one in the Indo-Pacific, and one in the Atlantic Ocean. The type series of *C. thrissoides* includes the whole type series of *C. cyprinoides*. The type series of *C. gigantea* includes a reference to *C. cyprinoides* in Bloch (1795, pl. 403 and the diagnostic sentence on p. 32). In turn, Bloch (1795: 32) includes a reference to the original description of *C. cyprinoides* Broussonet; therefore the whole type series of *C. cyprinoides* is included in the type series of *C. gigantea*. The present designation of BMNH 1962.12.1.1 as lectotype of *C. cyprinoides*, *C. gigantea* and *C. thrissoides* makes them objective synonyms and restricts them to the Indo-Pacific species. This also avoids changing the name of the well-known *Tarpon atlanticus* (Valenciennes, 1847), of which *C. thrissoides* and *C. gigantea* have been considered senior synonyms.

[*Megalops atlanticus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 398 (type locality: Guadeloupe, Martinique, Santo Domingo, Puerto Rico, Brazil, Spanish Antilles; syntypes: MNHN 3177 [1], A.8839 [1], A-8840 [1], Bertin, 1940: 260)].

Order ALBULIFORMES

Family ALBULIDAE

Albula Scopoli, 1777

Conorynchus Nozeman, 1758: 381 (type species: *Clupea macrocephala* La Cepède, 1803: 460, by subsequent monotypy in Gill, 1861a: 55; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1986: 215, but declaration invalid as after 1973 [*Code* art. 23.12]; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Albula* Scopoli, 1777: 450 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])). Gender masculine.

Albula Gronovius, 1763: 102 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89]).

Vulpis Catesby, 1771: vol. 2: 1, pl. 1 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1954c: 253 [Opinion 259])

Albula Scopoli, 1777: 450 (type species: generally assumed to be *Esox vulpes* Linnaeus, 1758: 313, by subsequent designation; no species originally included, first inclusion not researched [not Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 432 as their *Albula* is a different genus because there is no reference to Scopoli, 1777]; junior homonym of *Albula*

Osbeck, 1765: 309; declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 by Kottelat, 2001a: 57, but declaration confirmed here [see Nomenclatural notes]). Gender feminine.

Albula Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 432 (type species: *Albula conorynchus* Schneider, 1801: 432, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Albula* Osbeck, 1765: 309 and *Albula* Scopoli, 1777: 450). Gender feminine.

Butyrinus La Cepède, 1803: 45 (type species: *Butyrinus bananus* La Cepède, 1803: 45, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Glossodus Agassiz, 1829: 48 (type species: *Glossodus forskalii* Agassiz, 1829: 49, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Esunculus Kaup, 1857: 143 (type species: *Esunculus costai* Kaup, 1857: 144, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Atopichthys Garman, 1899: 325 (type species: *Atopichthys esunculus* Garman, 1899: 327, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 486; misspelt *Atopichthyes* p. 325, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Dixonina Fowler, 1911: 651 (type species: *Dixonina nemoptera* Fowler, 1911: 652, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies based on Whitehead (1986).

Nomenclatural notes. *Albula* Scopoli, 1777 was declared a *nomen protectum* by Kottelat (2001a: 57), under *Code* art. 23.9.2. This declaration is erroneous, because it should have listed 25 works, published by at least 10 authors as required by *Code* art. 23.9.1.2. Accidentally, the list included only 24 titles. Addition of Kottelat (2001a: 57) to that list makes the 25th work, and now, from the present work, *Albula* Scopoli, 1777 can be declared a *nomen protectum* and *Albula* Osbeck, 1765 a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2.

Conorynchus Nozeman, 1758: 381 has not ben used as a valid name since 1899. *Albula* Scopoli, 1777 has been used as valid in at least 25 works published by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years (see list of references in Kottelat, 2001a: 57 and above). *Albula* Scopoli, 1777 is declared a *nomen protectum* and *Conorynchus* Nozeman, 1758 is declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2.

A genus "*Glossodonta* Cuvier, 1815: 232, 233" is listed in some bibliographies but does not exist (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2010). Cuvier (1815a: 232) very explicitly listed *Argentina glossodonta* Forskål, 1775, and commented that it is a new genus, but did not name it. It is possible that some subsequent authors may have used it in a way that unintentionally made *Glossodonta* available but I did not come across such a publication.

***Albula argentea* (Forster, in Schneider, 1801)**

Esox argenteus Forster, 1777b: 282 (nomen nudum)

Synodus argenteus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 396, 398 (type locality: Otaheitee [Tahiti]; holotype ?: MNHN 4515, Hidaka et al., 2008: 58, fig. 2, Bauchot, 1969: 129, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 80, Randall & Wheeler, 1991: 761, fig. 1, Hidaka et al., 2008: 58, fig. 2; not a primary junior homonym of *Esox argenteus* Gmelin, 1789: 1393, see below; see also Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 196)

Albula Forsteri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 354 (type locality: Tahiti; holotype: MNHN 4515, Bauchot, 1969: 129, Randall & Wheeler, 1991: 761, fig. 1, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81, Hidaka et al., 2008: 58, fig. 2; not a replacement name for but an objective junior synonym of *Synodus argenteus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 396, see below)

Albula Neoguinaica Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 350 (type locality: New Guinea [northwestern Irian Jaya, Whitehead, 1986: 224]; holotype: MNHN 3591, Hidaka et al., 2008: 55, Whitehead, 1986: 224, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Albula forsteri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 354, first revisers [Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81] gave precedence to *Albula forsteri*)

Albula seminuda Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 351 (type locality: New Guinea [northwestern Irian Jaya, Whitehead, 1986: 224]; holotype: MNHN 3592, Hidaka et al., 2008: 55, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Albula forsteri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 354, first revisers [Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81] gave precedence to *Albula forsteri*)

Nomenclatural notes. Georg Forster was the son of Johann Reinhold Forster. They traveled together from 1772 to 1775 on James Cook's second voyage. In 1777 the son published two volumes on their travels. The father had prepared descriptions of fishes that were never published but the manuscript was available to Bloch, who included part of it in his Systema Ichthyologiae. On his death in 1799, Bloch's manuscript was edited and published by Schneider (1801) who made significant additions. Lichtenstein (1844) later published J. R. Forster's manuscript.

On p. 159 of vol. 1, G. Forster (1777a) provided a short description of a galaxiid from a lake in New Zealand: "he observed no other inhabitant in it than a small species of fish *(esox*), without scales, resembling a little trout; its colour was brown, and mottled with yellowish spots in the shape of some ancient Asiatic characters". On p. 282 of vol. 2, G. Forster (1777b) mentioned among fishes of Tanna Island [Vanuatu], New Hebrides: "particularly a sort common in the West Indies, and there called Ten pounders (*Esox argenteus n. s.*)". J. R. Forster's manuscript included the description of an Esox alepidotus [the galaxiid from New Zealand] and an Esox argenteus [the albulid from Tanna] (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 353).

The name Esox argenteus is not available from G. Forster (1777a–b) because it is not accompanied by a description of characters or an indication. There is also no link between the nomen nudum [Albulidae] in volume 2 and the brief description of the 'esox' [Galaxiidae], without a species name, in volume 1. Gmelin (1789: 1393) described *Esox argenteus* [Galaxiidae] and referred only to the galaxiid in G. Forster (1777a; vol. 1 p. 159).

On p. 395, after describing 11 species of *Esox* from Bloch's manuscript, Schneider (1801) added, as "species non definiendae" [undefined species] an *Esox argenteus* (Galaxiidae), with a reference to volumes 1 (p. 159) and 2 (p. 282) of G. Forster (1777a–b) and the "Trepoonder of America". Schneider continued by stating "This is the Esox alepidotus in J. R. Forster's manuscript, vol. 2, p. 62", followed by the

description. The description includes mention of the origin (lakes and streams of the southern island of New Zealand) and is an abridged version of J. R. Forster's text.

This makes *Esox argenteus* in Schneider, 1801 available and *Esox alepidotus* an unavailable name because it is cited as a synonym.

After this description of the *E. argenteus* [Galaxiidae], Schneider continued (p. 396), commenting that "the argenteus of J. R. Forster's manuscript, vol. 2, p. 122 differs from it". After giving the description of this second species from that same manuscript, Schneider concluded by stating: "it belongs to the next genus from Bloch's description". The "next genus" (next line) is *Synodus* and indeed *Synodus argenteus* is listed p. 398 with the comment "see note under the preceding genus". Schneider also gave the description of the *Synodus argenteus*, mentioning the origin as Otaheitee [Tahiti]. This is the albulid.

In short: Schneider (1) identified the "esox" of G. Forster (1777a: 159) and the "Esox argenteus" of G. Forster (1777b: 282) as the species described as *Esox alepidotus* [Galaxiidae] in J. R. Forster's unpublished manuscript; and (2) considered that the "Esox argenteus" [Albulidae] of G. Forster (1777b: 282) is not the same as the *Esox argenteus* [Albulidae] in the manuscript of J. R. Forster. He apparently did not realise that the mentions in volumes 1 and 2 refer to different species. All the above was already very clearly discussed by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 353).

Schneider (1801: 395) used Forster's manuscript description of *E. alepidotus* and abridged and slightly reworded it (compare with the text in Lichtenstein, 1844: 142) and named it *E. argenteus*. The author of *E. argenteus* is nevertheless Schneider, because Forster is not author of the name *and* of the conditions making it available (*Code* art. 50.1.1). The description of *Esox argenteus* [Galaxiidae] Schneider, 1801 does not mention Gmelin (1789) and it is a distinct, available name, with its own type series. It is also a junior primary homonym and permanently invalid. Its type series includes the material referred to in J. R. Forster's manuscript and in G. Forster (1777a: 159, 1777b: 282), that is, it includes two species. A lectotype is needed to fix the name to a single species. Forster had prepared a figure, mentioned by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 354). The specimen measured by Forster (data later published in Lichtenstein, 1844: 143) is here designated as lectotype. This specimen is also designated as lectotype of *E. argenteus* Gmelin, 1789, and this makes the two names objective synonyms.

Esox alepidotus is first mentioned by Schneider (1801: 395) as a synonym of *E. argenteus* and would therefore not be available. But several authors (e.g. Cuvier, 1829: 283; Gray, 1842b: 73; Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 142) treated *E. alepidotus* as valid, which makes the name available, with Forster, in Schneider, 1801 as author (*Code* art. 11.6.1). *Esox alepidotus* is a simultaneous objective synonym and has the same lectotype as *E. argenteus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801. *Galaxias forsteri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 351 is an unnecessary replacement name for *E. alepidotus*.

The description of *Synodus argenteus* in Schneider (1801: 396) is based only on Forster's notes, and although much abridged and reworded by Schneider, the original text can still be recognised (see Forster, in Lichenstein, 1844: 196). I therefore consider the authorship as Forster, in Schneider, 1801. *Synodus argenteus* is the earliest available name for the species called *Albula forsteri* in recent years. *Albula forsteri* Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 354) is not a replacement name for *Synodus argenteus* Forster (in Schneider, 1801) because Valenciennes did not refer to Schneider's *Synodus argenteus*. Valenciennes only mentioned the Esox argenteus of Forster's manuscript, which is not an available name. The holotype of *Synodus argenteus* and the holotype of *Albula forsterii* are the same specimen and they are objective synonyms.

[*Esox argenteus* Gmelin, 1789: 1393 (based on *esox* in G. Forster, 1777a: 159; type locality: New Zealand: Dusky Bay, a small lake half a mile from the coast along a brook; lectotype: specimen measured by Forster's [data in Lichtenstein, 1844: 143], by present designation)].

[*Esox argenteus* Schneider, 1801: 395 (based on *esox* in G. Forster, 1777a: 159, *Esox argenteus* in Forster, 1777b: 282 and *Esox alepidotus* of Forster's manuscript; type locality: New Zealand: Dusky Bay, a small lake half a mile from the coast along a brook; lectotype: specimen measured by Forster [data in Lichtenstein, 1844: 143], by present designation; junior objective synonym and junior homonym of *Esox argenteus* Gmelin, 1789: 1393)].

[*Esox alepidotus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 395 (type locality: New Zealand: Dusky Bay, a small lake half a mile from the coast along a brook; lectotype: specimen measured by Forster [data in Lichtenstein, 1844: 143], by present designation; listed as synonym, but available because used as valid before 1961, e.g. by Cuvier, 1829: 283, *Code* art. 11.6.1; simultaneous objective synonym of *Esox argenteus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 395; first reviser action not needed since *E. argenteus* Forster is permanently invalid)].

[*Galaxias Forsteri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 351 (unnecessary replacement name for *Esox alepidotus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 395)].

***Albula glossodonta* (Forskål, 1775)**

Argentina glossodonta Forskål, 1775: xiii, 68 (type locality: Red Sea: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; syntypes: ZMUC P 17152 [1], Nielsen, 1974: 10, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 25, pl. 36 fig. 63)

Butyrinus bananus La Cepède, 1803: 45 [also pl. 8 fig. 2, Whitehead, 1986: 221] (type locality: Mauritius; holotype: MNHN B.2166, Hidaka et al., 2008: 54, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81)

Argentina bonuk La Cepède, 1803: 366 (based on *Argentina glossodonta* Forskål, 1775: xii, 68, Gmelin, 1789: 1394 [itself based on Forskål, 1775: xii, 68], Argentine bonuk of Bonnaterre, 1788: 177 [based on Forskål, 1775: xii, 68]; type locality: Red Sea: Saudia Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; syntypes: ZMUC P 17152 [1])

Albula erythrocheilos Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 352, pl. 574 [not 540] (type locality: Tongatabou [Tonga Islands]; holotype: MNHN 3593, Hidaka et al., 2008: 54, Randall & Bauchot, 1999: 81)

Conorhynchus glossodon Bleeker, 1872a: 83 (unjustified emendation of *Argentina glossodonta* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 68)

***Albula oligolepis* Hidaka, Iwatsuki & Randall, 2008**

Albula oligolepis Hidaka, Iwatsuki & Randall, 2008: 59, fig. 3 (type locality: South Africa: KwaZulu-Natal: Durban; holotype: SAIAB 54385)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Mauritius (Hidaka et al., 2008: 59). No inland record in area.

Order ANGUILLIFORMES

Family ANGUILLIDAE

***Anguilla* Garsault, 1764**

Anguilla Garsault, 1764: pl. 661 (type species: apparently *Muraena anguilla* Linnaeus, 1758: 245, by subsequent monotypy in Schrank, 1798: 304, 307). Gender feminine.

Anguilla Paula von Schrank, 1798: 304, 307 (type species: *Muraena anguilla* Linnaeus, 1758: 245, by monotypy; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1992a: 93 [Opinion 1672]; junior homonym and objective junior synonym of *Anguilla* Garsault, 1764: pl. 661). Gender feminine.

Terpolepis McClelland, 1844b: 225 (subgenus of *Anguilla* Garsault, 1764: pl. 661; type species: *Anguilla brevirostris* McClelland, 1844b: 177, by subsequent designation by Blache, in Hureau & Monod, 1973: 220). Gender feminine.

Tribranchus Müller, 1846: 193 (type species: *Tribranchus anguillaris* Müller, 1846: 193, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Anguilla bengalensis* (Gray, 1831)**

Muraena bengalensis Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 5 (type locality: India [Ganges in Behar; Hamilton, 1822: 23; figure based on Hamilton's unpublished drawing]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, not preserved)

Anguilla Elphinstonei Sykes, 1839a: 165 (type locality: India: Deccan [Poona]; holotype: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 62, 1841: 377, pl. 67 fig. 3)

Anguilla brevirostris McClelland, 1844b: 177, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bengal / Burma: Arrakan; syntypes: LU)

Anguilla arracana McClelland, 1844b: 178, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Arrakan: Sandoway; holotype: SMF 768 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla nebulosa McClelland, 1844b: 179, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bengal / Burma: Arrakan: Sandoway; syntypes: SMF 993 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla variegata McClelland, 1844b: 179, pl. 9 fig. 7 (based on *Anguilla maculata* of Hamilton, 1822: 23, misidentified as *Muraena maculata* La Cepède, 1800: 265 [a Congrogadidae]; figure shows holotype of *Muraena bengalensis* Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95; type locality: India: Ganges in Behar; syntypes: LU)

Muraena labiata Peters, 1852b: 684 (type locality: Mozambique: Tette and Boror; syntypes: ZMB 6227 [1], 6228 [2], Ege, 1939: 65)

Muraena macrophthalmos Peters, 1852b: 684 (type locality: Mozambique: Zambezi River, Tette; holotype: ZMB 6226, Ege, 1939: 65)

***Anguilla bicolor* McClelland, 1844**

Anguilla bicolor McClelland, 1844b: 178, pl. 6 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Arrakan: Sandoway; syntypes: SMF 776 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Muraena macrocephala* Rapp, 1849: 142, pl. 2 (type locality: South Africa: Natal; holotype (?): SMNS; primary junior homonym of *Muraena macrocephala* Le Sueur, 1817b: 82)

Anguilla moa Bleeker, 1849h: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Banjumas and Ambarawa; syntypes [up to 320 mm TL]: RMNH ?, BMNH ?, ? SMNS 10652, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Muraena virescens Peters, 1852b: 684 (type locality: Mozambique: Licuare River at Boror [Eschmeyer, 2010]; syntypes: ZMB 6229 [2], Ege, 1939: 185)

Anguilla mowa Bleeker, 1852s: 16 (unjustified emendation of *Anguilla moa* Bleeker, 1849h: 22)

Anguilla sidat Bleeker, 1852s: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjicandi, Tjampea, Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [12, 160–550 mm TL]: part of AMS B.8207 [1], BMNH 1867.11.28.237 [1], NMV A947 [2]), Ege, 1939: 185, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla Dussumieri Kaup, 1856a: 56 (type locality: not stated [India: Malabar: Mahe; label data]; holotype: MNHN 3209, Ege, 1939: 185, Bauchot et al., 1993: 95; also in Kaup, 1857: 51, pl. 8 fig. 43)

Anguilla Bleekeri Kaup, 1856a: 56 (nomen nudum)

Anguilla Cantori Kaup, 1856a: 56 (nomen nudum)

Anguilla malabarica Kaup, 1856a: 56 (nomen nudum)

Anguilla Bleekeri Kaup, 1857: 52, pl. 9 fig. 45 (type locality: India or Java; syntypes [2]: MNHN B.2099 [1], B.3124 [1], Bauchot et al., 1993: 93)

Anguilla Cantori Kaup, 1857: 52, pl. 9 fig. 46 (type locality: India: Bombay; syntypes [2]: MNHN 3207 [1], B.3125 [1], Bauchot et al., 1993: 94)

Anguilla malabarica Kaup, 1857: 52, pl. 9 fig. 47 (type locality: India: Malabar; holotype: MNHN 3208, Ege, 1939: 185, Bauchot et al., 1993: 95)

Muraena halmaherensis Bleeker, 1863c: 158 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Galela; holotype: LU)

Anguilla amblodon Günther, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 125, fig. (type locality: Seychelles, fresh water; holotype: BMNH 1867.3.9.422 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla spengeli Weber, 1912: 591, fig. G (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan, Boren Riko / Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Tjekande [material of *Muraena malgumora* of Bleeker, 1864c: 11]; syntypes [6]: RMNH [3], ZMA 116.466 [1, listed as holotype by Ege, 1939: 185], Nijssen et al., 1993: 213)

Anguilla pacifica Schmidt, 1928: 190–191, 206–208 (type locality: Pacific Ocean north of the Equator [see fig. 14, p. 207]; syntypes: LU)

***Anguilla borneensis* Popta, 1924**

Anguilla borneensis Popta, 1924: 73, 1 fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7654 [2])

Taxonomic notes. *Anguilla borneensis* is considered to be a junior synonym of *A. malgumora* by Bauchot et al. (1993: 95). Ege (1939: 138) treated *A. malgumora* as a synonym of *A. anguilla* (Linnaeus, 1758: 245); he regarded its origin as doubtful. Watanabe et al. (2004: 348) considered the holotype of *A. malgumora* to be either a mislabelled *A. anguilla* or a distinct species. This is tentatively followed here.

[*Muraena Angvilla* Linnaeus, 1758: 245 (based on Artedi [1738: spec. 66 [24], gen. 24 [66], syn. 39, Muraena unicolor], Linnaeus [1746: 109, n. 290, idem], Fahlberg [1750: 194], and references therein; type locality: "Habitat in Europa; maxima in lacu Cornachio Ferrariensi" and localities mentioned in cited references; syntypes: material on which are based cited references; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999ab: 19 [need not demonstrated]; originally spelt *angvilla*, but *anguilla* deemed a justified emendation under *Code* art. 33.2.3.1].

[*Anguilla malgumora* Kaup, 1856a: 55 (nomen nudum)].

[*Anguilla malgumora* Kaup, 1857: 42, pl. 6 fig. 30 (type locality: Borneo; holotype: MNHN 9954, Ege, 1939: 127, Bauchot et al., 1993: 95 [not RMNH, Weber, 1912: 589])].

***Anguilla celebesensis* Kaup, 1857**

Anguilla celebensis Kaup, 1856a: 55 (nomen nudum)

Anguilla celebesensis Kaup, 1857: 42, pl. 6 fig. 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Tondano; holotype: MNHN 2150, Ege, 1939: 26, Bauchot et al., 1993: 94, Watanabe et al., 2009: 388)

Anguilla amboinensis Peters, 1866: 523 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: ZMB 6178, Ege, 1939: 26 [as ZMB 6187], Watanabe et al., 2009: 388)

Anguilla ancestralis Ege, 1939: 37, 40, 70–77, 80, 86, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Paigar River near Manado; syntypes [158]: ZMUC P 31251–31262 [12], Nielsen, 1974: 52, Castle & Williamson, 1974: 569)

? *Anguilla interioris* Whitley, 1938

Anguilla interioris Whitley, 1938: 224, fig. 1 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Gumanj, a creek of Wahgi River, Mount Hagen District, upper Purari River; holotype: AMS IA.6075, Watanabe et al., 2009: 388)

Taxonomic notes. Adults of *A. interioris* are known only from New Guinea. Leptocephali have been recorded from along the coasts of Sulawesi and Sumatra, suggesting that adults could also be present in freshwater in the area (Wouthuyzen, 2009). The identification of the leptocephali was based only on mtDNA. Some records of *A. celebesensis* from Sulawesi and *A. reinhardti* from Timor may be based on adult *A. interioris*.

***Anguilla japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847**

Anguilla clathrata Richardson, 1845b: 104 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: UMZC F.2002, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 129, 149; not available, on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970b: 217 [Opinion 901])

Anguilla japonica Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 258, pl. 113 fig. 2 [fig. 1 on plate] (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 3661a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 185; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970b: 217 [Opinion 901])

Muraena Pekinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 246, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: China: streams near Tianjin and Beijing; types: ? ZISP)

Anguilla angustidens Kaup, 1856a: 56 (nomen nudum)

Anguilla angustidens Kaup, 1857: 49, pl. 7 fig. 39 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN B.3153, Bauchot et al., 1993: 93)

Anguilla remifera Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 325, fig. 7 (type locality: Taiwan: Hokoto; holotype: ZUMT 12064 (lost), Ho & Shao, 2011: 21)

Anguilla manabei Jordan, 1913: 359, pl. 57 (type locality: Japan: Shikoku: Awa: rapid in tributary of Yoshino River near Koyadaira, a village at foot of Mount Tsurugi; holotype: USNM 74118, Ege, 1939: 127, Smith, 1994: 3)

***Anguilla luzonensis* Watanabe, Aoyama & Tsukamoto, 2009**

Anguilla luzonensis Watanabe, Aoyama & Tsukamoto, 2009 [Apr.]: 389, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pinacanauan River near Saua, a tributary of Cagayan River; holotype: NSMT-P 90000)

Anguilla huangi Teng, Lin & Tzeng, 2009 [Nov.]: 812, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cagayan River; holotype: ASIZP 0069360)

***Anguilla marmorata* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824**

Anguilla marmorata Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 241, pl. 51 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]; syntypes: MNHN A.4109 [1], 3130 [1], Bauchot et al., 1993: 95, Ege, 1939: 65)

Anguilla Mauritiana Bennett, 1831b: 128 (type locality: Mauritius; types: BMNH ?)

Anguilla labrosa Richardson, 1848a: 113 (type locality: South Seas; holotype: BMNH 1848.5.18.198, Ege, 1939: 65)

Anguilla guttata Kaup, 1857: 43 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Muraena manillensis Bleeker, 1864l: 31 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila; holotype: MNHN; also in Bleeker, 1864c: 10, pl. 188 fig. 2)

Anguilla johannae Günther, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 124 (type locality: Comoro Islands: Anjouan: Johanna Island, fresh water; holotype: BMNH 1867.3.9.419, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla fidjiensis Günther, 1870: 26 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Kandavu, Nairai; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1869.11.12.59 [1], Ege, 1939: 65)

Anguilla Hildebrandti Peters, 1881a: 19 (type locality: northwestern Madagascar; holotype: ZMB 11385, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anguilla hildebrandti Sauvage, 1891: 499, pl. 49A fig. 1 (type locality: northwest Madagascar / eastern slope of Madagascar; syntypes: ZMB 11385 [1], MNHN 1880-0508 [1], Ege, 1939: 65, Bauchot et al., 1993: 95; spelt *hildebrandtii* on pl. 49A, first reviser not researched; junior homonym of *Anguilla hildebrandti* Peters, 1881a: 19 [Sauvage referred to a manuscript name of Peters in ZMB collections, but not to Peters' publication])

Taxonomic notes. Molecular data in Minegishi et al. (2008) show that *A. marmorata* has at least four spawning sites and

that at least two groups of populations could represent distinct species (North Pacific [Sulawesi, Philippines, East Asia] and South Pacific-Indian Ocean [Polynesia, Guam, Sumatra, western Indian Ocean]). Other populations were not examined. This means that two species could be recognised in area, for which the valid names would possibly be *A. marmorata* (South Pacific–Indian Ocean) and *A. manillensis* (North Pacific). This is based on geographic position of type localities and should be confirmed by examination of primary types.

***Anguilla obscura* Günther, 1872**

Anguilla obscura Günther, 1872b: 673 (type locality: Fiji Islands: freshwater of Kanalhia [Kanathea]; holotype: BMNH 1871.9.13.145, Ege, 1939: 185)

Anguilla marginipinnis Macleay, 1883b: 210 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Lillesmere Lagoons, Burdekin River; syntypes: AMS A.17994 [1], A.17995 [1], A.17997 [1], A.17998 [1], A.17999 [1], A.18001 [1], QM I.3497 [1], Paxton et al., 1989: 123, Ege, 1939: 66, 185, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Halmahera (Ege, 1939: 217).

Nomenclatural notes. According to Paxton et al. (1989: 123), the type series of *A. marginipinnis* includes two species: all syntypes are *A. obscura*, except AMS A.17998 which is *A. reinhartdii*. A lectotype should be designated to definitively include the name in the synonymy of one or the other name.

***Anguilla reinhardtii* Steindachner, 1867**

Anguilla Reinhardtii Steindachner, 1867g: 15, figs. a–b (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Fitzroy River, Rockhapton; holotype: NMW 3307, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. See under *Anguilla obscura* for identity of *A. marginipinnis*. Freshwater records from Timor-Leste (Larson et al., 2007: 132). See also under *A. interioris*.

Family MORINGUIDAE

***Moringua* Gray, 1831**

Moringua Gray, 1831a [25 Jan.]: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 3 (type species: *Moringua linearis* Gray, 1831a: pl. 95, by monotypy; diagnosed in Gray, 1831b [Feb. ?]: 9). Gender feminine.

Rataboura Gray, 1831a [25 Jan.]: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 4 (type species: *Rataboura hardwickii* Gray, 1831a: vol. 1 pl. 95, by monotypy; diagnosed in Gray, 1831b [Feb. ?]: 9; simultaneous synonym of *Moringua* Gray, 1831a: vol. 1. pl. 95 fig. 3, first reviser [Cantor, 1853: 228, 234] gave precedence to *Moringua*). Gender feminine.

Pterurus Swainson, 1839: 196, 334 (subgenus of *Anguilla* Garsault, 1764: pl. 661; type species: *Anguilla maculata* Swainson, 1839: 334, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 283; junior homonym of *Pterurus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 43, 59). Gender masculine.

Pachyurus Swainson, 1839: 196, 335 (subgenus of *Muraena* Linnaeus, 1758: 244; type species: *Moringua linearis* Gray, 1831a: pl. 95, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Pachyurus* Agassiz, 1831: 125, 127; spelt *Pachiurus* p. 196, first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 288] retained *Pachyurus* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Ptyobranchus McClelland, 1844b: 199, 221 (type species: *Ptyobranchus arundinaceus* McClelland, 1844b: 200, 221, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 220). Gender masculine.

Aphthalmichthys Kaup, 1856a: 68 (type species: *Aphthalmichthys javanicus* Kaup, 1856a: 68, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 105, as *Apthalmichthys*, an incorrect subsequent spelling). Gender masculine.

Aphthalmoichthys Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 200 (depending which appeared first, either a nomen nudum or an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aphthalmichthys* Kaup, 1856a: 68)

Pseudomoringua Bleeker, 1864c: 14 (replacement name for *Pachyurus* Swainson, 1839: 196; also in Bleeker, 1864p: 114). Gender feminine.

Stilbiscus Jordan & Bollman, 1889: 549 (type species: *Stilbiscus edwardsi* Jordan & Bollman, 1889: 549, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Mayerina Silvester, 1916: 214 (type species *Mayerina mayeri* Silvester, 1916: 214, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Anguillichthys Mowbray, in Breder, 1927: 10 (type species: *Anguillichthys bahamensis* Mowbray, in Breder, 1927: 10, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Merinthichthys Howell Rivero, 1934: 343 (type species: *Merinthichthys sanchezi* Howell Rivero, 1934: 343, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. The following species synonymies are tentative and tentatively extracted from Castle (1968). The paper is confusing and the conclusions are sometimes ambiguous. Especially, and contrary to the statement in the summary, it is not clear from the text how many species are involved.

***Moringua guthriana* (McClelland, 1844)**

Ptyobranchus arundinaceus McClelland, 1844b: 200, 204, 221, pl. 10 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: LU; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Castle, 1968: 23)

Ptyobranchus guthrianus McClelland, 1844b: 201, 204, 222, pl. 10 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: SMF 910 [1], ? ZMB 4043 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Ptyobranchus arundinaceus* McClelland, 1844b: 200, first reviser [Castle, 1968: 15] gave precedence to *P. arundinaceus*, but at the same time declared *P. arundinaceus* a *nomen oblitum*)

Moringua ferruginea Bliss, 1883: 57 (type locality: Mauritius; holotype: MCZ 6156, Castle, 1968: 23)

Moringua cagayana Seale, 1910a: 493 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: sea near Cagayan; holotype: BSM 1621, lost)

? *Moringua hawaiiensis* Snyder, 1904: 517, pl. 3 fig. 6 (type locality: U.S.A.: Hawaii: Honolulu reef; holotype: USNM 50865, Smith, 1994: 13)

Aphthalmichthys intermedius Ogilby, 1907a: 9 (type locality: North coast of Australia, probably Darwin; holotype: MAMU, ? lost, Paxton et al., 1989: 111)

Nomenclatural notes. *Ptyobranchus arundinaceus* and *P. guthrianus* are simultaneous synonyms. The first reviser (Castle, 1968: 15) gave precedence to *P. arundinaceus*. Castle (1968: 23), after using continuously the name *M. arundinacea* throughout the paper, treated it as a *nomen oblitum* (which it apparently qualified) and used *M. ferruginea* instead. But he placed (admittedly tentatively) *P. guthrianus* in the same species and this therefore becomes the available name for this species.

***Moringua javanica* (Kaup, 1856)**

Aphthalmichthys javanicus Kaup, 1856a: 68 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: BMNH [1], RMNH 36807 [1] or 3808 [1], Castle, 1968: 17, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Kaup, 1857: 105, pl. 14 fig. 71 [as *Apthalmichthys javanicus*])

***Moringua microchir* Bleeker, 1853**

Moringua microchir Bleeker, 1853d: 124 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Sumatra: Cauer [44°44'S 103°15'E, Randall & Greenfield, 2007: 305]; syntypes [2, 140–240 mm TL]: out of RMNH 7182 [1, Cauer], 7183 [many], BMNH 1867.11.28.295 [1, Ambon], Castle, 1968: 16, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Bleeker, 1853p: 66)

Aphthalmichthys affinis Ogilby, 1907a: 9 (based on *Aphthalmichthys abbreviatus* of Jordan & Snyder, 1901b: 877; type locality: Japan: southern Ryukyu Islands: Yaeyama; holotype: USNM ? or CAS ?)

***Moringua raitaborua* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Muraena raitaborua Hamilton, 1822: 25, 364 (type locality: India: Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 4)

Moringua linearis Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, lost; diagnosed in Gray, 1831b: 9)

Rataboura Hardwickii Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, lost; diagnosed in Gray, 1831b: 9)

Rataboura Hamiltonii Gray, 1831b: 9 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena raitaborua* Hamilton, 1822: 25)

Anguilla maculatus Swainson, 1839: 334 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena raitaborua* Hamilton, 1822: 25)

Ptyobranchus erythreus McClelland, 1844b: 201, 223, pl. 9 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: SMF 261 [1], 905 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ptyobranchus multidentatus McClelland, 1844b: 201, 203, 223, pl. 9 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: LU; spelt *multidentata* p. 201, 203, which is an incorrect original spelling [does not agree in gender with generic name])

Ptyobranchus parvidentatus McClelland, 1844b: 202, 203, 223, pl. 9 fig. 5 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: LU; spelt *parvidentata* p. 202, 203, which is an incorrect original spelling [does not agree in gender with generic name])

Ptyobranchus gracilis McClelland, 1844b: 202, 204, 223, pl. 9 fig. 6 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: SMF 972 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ptyobranchus Brevis McClelland, 1844b: 223 (type locality: not stated [probably India: Bengal]; types: LU)

Ptyobranchus medius McClelland, 1844b: 223 (nomen nudum)

Moringua lumbricoidea Richardson, 1845b: 113, pl. 56 figs. 7–11 (type locality: not stated [China]; holotype: BMNH uncat., Castle, 1968: 17)

? *Moringua macrochir* Bleeker, 1855f: 71 (type locality: Indonesia; Batu; holotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.306, Castle, 1968: 17)

Moringua lumbriciformis Kaup, 1856a: 70 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH uncat., Castle, 1968: 17, 29; also in Kaup, 1857: 107)

? *Aphthalmichthys macrocephalus* Bleeker, 1863d: 165 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor; holotype [464 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.276, Castle, 1968: 17, 29)

? *Moringua floresiana* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 340, fig. 167 (type locality: Indonesia: south coast of Flores; syntypes: ZMA 112.615 [5], Nijssen et al., 1993: 213)

? *Moringua robusta* Herre, 1923: 185, pl. 7 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: Dumaguete; holotype: BSM 9664, lost)

? *Rataboura oculata* Fowler, 1934c: 278, fig. 39 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Tifu Bay; holotype: USNM 92352, Smith, 1994: 14)

? *Rataboura amphomelaena* Fowler, 1938b: 190, fig. 25 (type locality: Christmas Island; holotype: ANSP 68356, Castle, 1968: 22, Böhlke, 1984: 127)

? *Aphthalmichthys Wui* Fang, 1942a: 80 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Fou-Tchéou [Fuzhou]; holotype: MNHN 1941-0121, Bauchot et al., 1993: 97)

Moringua latebrosa Schultz, in Schultz et al., 1953: 95, fig. 20a (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Kwandang; holotype: USNM 76772, Castle, 1968: 22, Smith, 1994: 13)

? *Moringua penni* Schultz, in Schultz et al., 1953: 96, fig. 20b (type locality: New Guinea: Milne Bay, freshwater stream; holotype: USNM 130660, Castle, 1968: 22, Smith, 1994: 13)

? *Moringua semperviridens* McCann, 1967: 211, fig. 1 (type locality: Northern Cook Islands: Manihiki Atoll, south end of Tauhunu Island; holotype: NZOI 20)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Day (1875–78) and obviously requires revision. *Moringua macrochir* is listed as valid by Eschmeyer (2010) by erroneous reference to Dingerkus & Séret (1992b: 175) who in fact dealt with *M. microchir*.

Family MURAENIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Checklist: Smith (2012).

***Echidna* Forster, 1788**

Echidna J. R. Forster, 1788: 81 (type species: *Echidna forsteri* Walbaum, 1792: 695, by subsequent monotypy in Walbaum, 1792: 695). Gender feminine.

Megaderus Rafinesque, 1815: 220 (unnecessary replacement name for *Echidna* Forster, 1788: 81). Gender masculine.

Molarii Richardson, 1848a: 79 (not available; not intended as a generic name)

Poecilophis Kaup, 1856a: 66 (type species: *Gymnothorax catenatus* Bloch, 1795: 84, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 402; also in Kaup, 1857: 98). Gender masculine.

Molarii [*Molarius*] Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 402, Jordan, 1919a: 223 (not available, listed in synonymy; *Code* art. 11.6.1)

Leihala E. K. Jordan, 1925: 5 (type species: *Poecilophis tritor* Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875: 287, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly based on Böhlke & Randall (2000: 216).

Nomenclatural notes. The name *Molarii* was not intended as a generic name but to designate a type of teeth. Anyway, the name would not be available as it is not in the nominative singular (*Code* art. 11.8). Jordan (1919a: 223) listed "*Molarii (Molarius)*" and commented "(plural form only)" potentially making *Molarius* available, but the name would anyway be invalid as Jordan considered it to be a synonym of *Echidna*.

The type species of *Echidna* Forster, 1788 is listed in many different ways in different nomenclators, including confusion between Johann Forster, his son Georg Forster and Heinrich Lichtenstein who published J. Forster's manuscript in 1844. The original description does not mention species names. The first inclusion of species is sometimes credited to Gmelin (1789: 1135). Gmelin merely described *Muraena echidna* but did not mention the genus-group name *Echidna*. The description ends with "Is it, as Forster says, a distinct genus ?" As no genus-group name is mentioned it cannot be used as the first inclusion. The first inclusion of a species-group name and designation of a type species by subsequent monotypy is by Walbaum (1792: 695). Walbaum re-described the genus and included a single species, *Echidna forsteri*, an unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena echidna* Gmelin, 1789.

[*Muraena Echidna* Gmelin, 1789: 1135 (type locality: Palmerston Island; types: NT)].

[*Echidna Forsteri* Walbaum, 1792. 695 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena echidna* Gmelin, 1789: 1135)].

***Echidna leucotaenia* Schultz, 1943**

Echidna leucotaenia Schultz, 1943: 22, pl. 3 (type locality: Phoenix Islands: Enderbury Island reef, 3°08'30"S 171°05'34"W; holotype: USNM 115949, Smith, 1994: 15)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Leyte) (pers. obs.).

***Echidna rhodochila* Bleeker, 1863**

Echidna rhodochilus Bleeker, 1863g: 247 (type locality: Indonesia: Rotti; holotype [338 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.277, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 145)

***Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795**

Gymnothorax Bloch, 1795: 83 (type species: *Gymnothorax reticularis* Bloch, 1795: 85, designated by ICZN, 1926a: 7 [Opinion 93]). Gender masculine.

Gymnothorax Cuvier, 1800: tab. 3 (nomen nudum; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1956b: 343 [Direction 56]). Gender masculine.

Thaerodontis McClelland, 1844b: 154, 174, 187 (type species: *Thaerodontis reticulata* McClelland, 1844b: 188, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 392). Gender feminine.

Lycodontis McClelland, 1844b: 173, 185, 202 (type species: *Lycodontis literata* McClelland, 1844b: 186, by original designation; not a junior homonym of *Lycodontis* McClelland, 1844b: 173, 185, 202, which is an incorrect original spelling of *Strophidon* McClelland, 1844: 203 [replaced in erratum, thus not used as valid and therefore not available, *Code* art. 11.5; see Böhlke, 1995: 460]). Gender feminine.

Siderea Kaup, 1856a: 58 (type species: *Muraena siderea* Richardson, 1848a: 85, by absolute tautonymy; also in Kaup, 1857: 70, as *Sidera*, an incorrect subsequent spelling). Gender feminine.

Thyrsoidea Kaup, 1856a: 60 (type species: *Muraena thyrsoidea* Richardson, 1845b [Oct.]: 111, by absolute tautonymy [not *Muraena thyrsoides* Richardson, 1845a [Apr.]: pl. 49 fig. 1, which is a different species (Böhlke, 1995: 463) and whose name differs by one letter (*Code* art. 57.6)]; also in Kaup, 1857: 73). Gender feminine.

Polyuranodon Kaup, 1856a: 65 (type species: *Polyuranodon kuhli* Kaup, 1856a: 65, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 96). Gender masculine.

Neomuraena Girard, 1858a: 171 (type species *Neomuraena nigromarginata* Girard, 1858a: 171, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Priodonophis Kaup, 1859: 22 (type species: *Gymnothorax ocellatus* Agassiz, 1829: 91, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taeniophis Kaup, 1860a: 1 (type species: *Taeniophis westphali* Kaup, 1860a: 1, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Davis, 1891: 589). Gender masculine.

Pseudomuraena Johnson, 1862: 167 (type species: *Pseudomuraena maderensis* Johnson, 1862: 167, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Rabula Jordan & Davis, 1891: 589, 590 (subgenus of *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795: 83; type species: *Rabula davisi* Fowler, 1912: 21 [footnote], by present fixation under *Code* art. 70.3.2, misidentified as *Muraena aquaedulcis* Cope, 1872: 474, in original designation by Jordan & Davis, 1891: 589 [see McCosker & Rosenblatt, 1975: 422, fig. 2]). Gender feminine.

Ahynnodontophis Fowler, 1912: 25 (subgenus of *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795: 83; type species: *Gymnothorax stigmanotus* Fowler, 1912: 26, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Verdithorax Whitley, 1931c: 311 (type species: *Muraena prasina* Richardson, 1848a: 93, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Notorabula Whitley, 1934c: 154 (type species: *Muraena callorhyncha* Günther, 1870: 122, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Heteromyrus Pietschmann, 1935: 93 (type species: *Heteromyrus atolli* Pietschmann, 1935: 93, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Serranguilla Whitley & Phillipps, 1939: 228 (type species: *Gymnothorax prionodon* Ogilby, 1895: 720, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Chasmenchelys Fowler, 1944a: 270 (type species: *Muraena panamensis* Steindachner, 1876: 67, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Böhlke & Randall (2000: 226) and Smith (2012: 10). The record of *Gymnothorax hepaticus* from a creek on Andaman (Herre, 1939d: 330) seems to be a misidentification. The species is marine and apparently restricted to the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean (Randall & Golani, 1995: 859).

[*Muraena hepatica* Rüppell, 1830: 120 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: SMF 3554, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 114)].

***Gymnothorax fimbriatus* (Bennett, 1832)**

Muraena fimbriata Bennett, 1832: 168 (type locality: Mauritius; holotype ?: BMNH 1856.2.15.16, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 110)

Muraena bullata Richardson, 1848a: 86 (type locality: Sea of Borneo; holotype: BMNH 2008.4.9.4, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 99, Smith, 2012: 15)

Muraena isingleenoïdes Bleeker, 1852s: 48 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sibogha; lectotype: RMNH 7191, designated by Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 116)

Muraenophis tigrina Kaup, 1856a: 61 (not available, name published in synonymy)

Muraenophis leopardina Kaup, 1856a: 61 (not available, name published in synonymy)

Muraenophis melanostigma Kaup, 1856a: 61 (not available, name published in synonymy)

Enchelycore tamarae Prokoviev, 2005: 702, fig. 1 [p. 670 of translation] (type locality: India: Crusadan Island: Mangapam coral reef; holotype ZIN 53422)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Smith (2012: 15).

***Gymnothorax meleagris* (Shaw, 1795)**

Muraena Meleagris Shaw, 1795: 2 unnumb. pp., pl. 220 (type locality: Southern Ocean; holotype: BMNH 1977.4.22.2, Böhlke & Randall, 2000: 244)

Thyrsoidea chlorostigma Kaup, 1856a: 63 (type locality: Seychelles; holotype: MNHN 4427, Böhlke & Randall, 2000: 244, Bauchot et al., 1993: 102; also in Kaup, 1857: 89)

Gymnothorax leucostictus Jenkins, 1903: 425, fig. 5 (type locality: Hawaii: coral reef at Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50681, Smith, 1994: 18, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 121)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Böhlke & Randall (2000: 244) and Smith (2012: 19). *Gymnothorax buroensis* and *G. eurostus* have sometimes been misidentified as *G. meleagris*. Hatooka (in Nakabo et al., 2002: 1453) considered that the holotype of *Muraena meleagris* is a specimen of the species presently called *Gymnothorax eurostus* and that the oldest available name for the present species is *Gymnothorax chlorostigma*. Because of ambiguous characters Smith (2012: 20) preferred to retain the current usage, which is followed here. Freshwater record from Philippines (Ambil) by Herre (1953a: 110).

[*Thyrsoidea eurosta* Abbott, 1860: 478 (type locality: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; holotype: ANSP 984, Böhlke & Randall, 2000: 234].

[*Muraena buroënsis* Bleeker, 1857f: 79 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Kajeli; holotype [307 mm TL, in fact 207]: RMNH 7197, Böhlke & Randall, 2000: 230, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 99].

***Gymnothorax polyuranodon* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Muraena polyuranodon Bleeker, 1853p: 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]; holotype [221 mm TL]: probably lost, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 140; also in Bleeker, 1854a: 248)

Polyuranodon Kuhli Kaup, 1856a: 65 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena polyuranodon* Bleeker, 1853p: 75; also in Kaup, 1857: 96, as *P. kuhlii*, an incorrect subsequent spelling)

Uropterygius fijiensis Fowler & Bean, 1923: 9 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Lebukea; holotype: USNM 82774, Smith, 1994: 25, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 111)

Muraena blematigrina Roberts, 1993b: 14 (not available, manuscript name of Kuhl & van Hasselt)

***Gymnothorax tile* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Muraenophis tile Hamilton, 1822: 18, 363 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in McClelland, 1844b: pl. 8 fig. 1 and Hora, 1929a: pl. 15 fig. 3)

Lycodontis literata McClelland, 1844b: 186, 202, 203, 215, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bengal: Calcutta market; holotype: probably lost, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 122; *Lycodontis* changed into *Strophidon* in erratum p. 202)

Lycodontis punctata McClelland, 1844b: 187, 202, 203, 215, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Bengal: vicinity of Calcutta; syntypes: SMF 3497 [2], Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 142; *Lycodontis* changed into *Strophidon* in erratum p. 202)

Strophidon maculata McClelland, 1844b: 203, 215, pl. 8 fig. 1 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraenophis tile* Hamilton, 1822: 18)

Muraena vermiculata Richardson, 1848a: 92 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH 2008.4.21.2, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 154, Smith, 2012: 28)

Muraena gracilis Richardson, 1848a: 92 (type locality: India; lectotype: BMNH 2008.4.9.5 [largest of 2], designated by Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 113, Smith, 2012: 28)

Thyrsoidea microdon Kaup, 1856a: 62 (type locality: India:

Pondichéry harbour; holotype: MNHN B.2469, Bauchot et al., 1993: 102, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 126; also in Kaup, 1857: 89, pl. 13 fig. 64)

Gymnothorax borneënsis Bleeker, 1863p: 169 (type locality: Borneo; holotype: RMNH 3797, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 98)

***Scuticaria* Jordan & Snyder, 1901**

Ichthyophis Lesson, 1828: 397 (type species: *Ichthyophis tigrinus* Lesson, 1829c: pl. 12, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Ichthyophis* Fitzinger, 1826: 36, 63, in Amphibia; also in Lesson, 1829c: pl. 12). Gender masculine.

Scuticaria Jordan & Snyder, 1901b: 886 (type species: *Ichthyophis tigrinus* Lesson, 1829c: pl. 12, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. "*Muraenoblenna* Kaup, 1856" sometimes listed as replacement name or synonym of *Ichthyophis* (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2010) does not exist. Kaup (1856b: 66) explicitly indicated it as a name created by La Cepède (1803: 652).

[*Muraenoblenna* La Cepède, 1803: 652 (type species: *Muraenoblenna olivacea* La Cepède, 1803: 653, by monotypy). Gender feminine].

***Scuticaria marmorata* (La Cepède, 1803)**

Gymnomuraena marmorata La Cepède, 1803: 649 (type locality: Bismark Archipelago: New Britain; holotype: specimen figured or described by Commerson, lost, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 161)

? *Ichthyophis pantherinus* Lesson, 1831: pl. 13 [15 June], p. 131 [13 Oct.] (type locality: Caroline Islands: Oualan [Strong Island]; holotype: lost, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 162 [plate in June, text appeared in October, therefore figured specimen is holotype]; not identifiable, Smith, 2012: 53)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Böhlke & Randall (2000: 270). Usually placed in *Uropterygius* (e.g. Smith, 2012: 37). Generic position follows Loh et al. (2008: 140).

***Strophidon* McClelland, 1844**

Strophidon McClelland, 1844b: 203, 214 (type species: *Lycodontis longicaudata* McClelland, 1844b: 187, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Snyder, 1901b: 884; designation of *Muraena brummeri* Bleeker, 1858l: 137 invalid because not originally included). Gender masculine.

Lycodontis McClelland, 1844b: 173, 185, 202 (name used in text, but replaced by *Strophidon* in erratum p. 202, thus not used as valid and therefore not available, *Code* art. 11.5 [Böhlke, 1995: 460]; since McClelland's *Lycodontis* is not available, a later usage makes it available as *Lycodontis* Jordan & Evermann, 1896: 392 with its own type species [*Lycodontis literata* McClelland, 1844b: 186] and junior subjective synonym of *Gymnothorax* Bloch, 1795: 83, q.v.). Gender feminine.

Evenchelys Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 327 (type species: *Muraena macrurus* Bleeker, 1854x: 324, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rhabdura Ogilby, 1907a: 12 (type species: *Muraena macrurus* Bleeker, 1854x: 324, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Evenchelys* Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 327). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Böhlke (1993: 459, 461).

***Strophidon sathete* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Muraenophis sathete Hamilton, 1822: 17, 363 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in McClelland, 1844b: pl. 8 fig. 2 and Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 3)

Lycodontis longicaudata McClelland, 1844b: 187, 202, 203, 215, pl. 8 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: the specimen described and the specimen on which drawing is based [drawing is unpublished drawing of *Muraenophis sathete* Hamilton, 1822]; spelt *longicandata* p. 215, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; *Lycodontis* changed into *Strophidon* in erratum p. 202 [note that *Code* art. 32.5.1.1 applies for spellings only, not for names])

Muraena macrurus Bleeker, 1854x: 324 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Anjer, in Strait of Sunda; holotype [2250 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.212, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 123)

Thyrsoidea longissima Kaup, 1856a: 61 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: MNHN 2134 [1], Bauchot et al., 1993: 102, Böhlke & Smith, 2002: 122; also in Kaup, 1857: 82 [based on 3 specimens])

Strophidon ui Tanaka, 1918: 52 (type locality: Japan: Wakayama Pref.: Tanaba; holotype: ZUMT, lost, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Family OPHICHTHIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Key to the genera of Ophichthidae: Rosenblatt & McCosker, 1970. Synopsis: McCosker, 1977.

***Allips* McCosker, 1972**

Allips McCosker, 1972: 116 (type species: *Allips concolor* McCosker, 1972: 117, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Allips concolor* McCosker, 1972**

Allips concolor McCosker, 1972: 117, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: "Goh Phi (10°57'42"N 98°35'18"E [this is in Myanmar; should probably read 9°57'42"N 98°35'18"E]), north of Ban Parknam Ranong, at mouth of Pakehan River [should probably be: Ko Phi Island (9°57'42"N 98°35'18"E), north of Ban Pak Nam

Ranong, at mouth of Pakchan River]; holotype: CAS 13967)

Distribution notes. Included because collected at river mouth in shallow water (0–1 m) in mangrove area. The coordinates of the type locality are apparently erroneous and the spelling of most place names seems dubious.

***Bascanichthys* Jordan & Davis, 1891**

Bascanichthys Jordan & Davis, 1891: 621 (type species: *Coecula bascanium* Jordan, 1884: 43, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Bascanichthys longipinnis* (Kner & Steindachner, 1867)**

Sphagebranchus longipinnis Kner & Steindachner, 1867: 390, pl. 5 fig. 14 (type locality: Samoa; holotype: BMNH 1866.12.27.10 [1, ex Museum Godefroy 2088], Eschmeyer, 2010 [as syntype])

Leptenchelys tenuis Tortonese, 1964b: 30, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: New Guinea: [Vogelkop:] Andai; holotype: MSNG 39721A)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Hainan (Kuang, 1986: 35).

***Brachysomophis* Kaup, 1856**

Brachysomophis Kaup, 1856a: 45 (type species: *Brachysomophis horridus* Kaup, 1856a: 45, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 9). Gender masculine.

Dendrophis Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 199 (type species: *Brachysomophis horridus* Kaup, 1856a: 45, by monotypy; or nomen nudum if Duméril, 1856 appeared before Kaup, 1856a: 45). Gender masculine.

Achirophichthys Bleeker, 1864c: 35, 39 (type species: *Achirophichthys typus* Bleeker, 1864c: 39, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1864h: 41). Gender masculine.

***Brachysomophis cirrocheilos* (Bleeker, 1857)**

Ophisurus cirrocheilos Bleeker, 1857e: 89 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [2, 1205–1240 mm TL]: RMNH 7170 [1], BMNH 1867.11.28.213 [1], McCosker & Randall, 2001: 8; spelt *cirrhocheilos* in index, p. 102, first reviser [apparently Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 382] retained *cirrocheilos* as correct original spelling)

Ophichthys cirrochilus Günther, 1870: 65 (unjustified emendation of *Ophisurus cirrocheilos* Bleeker, 1857e: 89 [mentioned by Günther in synonymy but misspelt *cirrhocheilus*])

Distribution notes. Present in area, but inland record is from Mozambique (McCosker & Randall, 2001: 13).

***Cirrhimuraena* Kaup, 1856**

Cirrhimuraena Kaup, 1856a: 51 (type species: *Cirrhimuraena chinensis* Kaup, 1856, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 27, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 199). Gender feminine.

Jenkinsiella Jordan & Evermann, 1905: 83 (type species: *Microdonophis macgregori* Jenkins, 1903: 422, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Calamuraena Whitley, 1944: 261 (type species: *Ophichthys calamus* Günther, 1870: 74, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Cirrhimuraena chinensis* Kaup, 1856**

Cirrhimuraena chinensis Kaup, 1856a: 51 (type locality: not stated [China / Indonesia: Sulawesi: Macassar; Kaup, 1857: 28]; syntypes: RMNH, BMNH 1851.12.27.227–228, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Kaup, 1857: 27)

***Lamnostoma* Kaup, 1856**

Lamnostoma Kaup, 1856a: 49 (type species: *Lamnostoma pictum* Kaup, 1856a: 50, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan, 1919a: 271; also in Kaup, 1857: 23). Gender neuter.

Anguisurus Kaup, 1856a: 50 (type species: *Anguisurus punctulatus* Kaup, 1856a: 50, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 24, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 199; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Lamnostoma* Kaup, 1856a: 49, first reviser not researched). Gender masculine.

***Lamnostoma kampeni* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Brachysomophis kampeni Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 316, figs. 150–151 (type locality: New Guinea: Humboldt Bay near mouth of Mbai River; holotype: ZMA 101.351, Nijssen et al., 1993: 213)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1924d: 108; 1950b: 152).

***Lamnostoma mindora* (Jordan & Richardson, 1908)**

Coecula mindora Jordan & Richardson, 1908: 239, fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro [Baco River; Herre, 1953a: 95]; holotype: CAS-SU 20209, Böhlke, 1953: 49])

Distribution notes. Freshwater records in area from Timor (Larson et al., 2007: 133) and Java (Rachmatika, 2003: 9).

Nomenclatural notes. Mindora is a noun in apposition, not an adjective, and should not be spelt *mindorum*.

***Lamnostoma orientale* (McClelland, 1844)**

Dalophis orientalis McClelland, 1844b: 213 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 26, pl. 37 [Mannti Bukaro Paumu])

Lamnostoma pictum Kaup, 1856a: 50 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Dekkan; syntypes: RMNH and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 26, pl. 37 [Mannti Bukaro Paumu]; also in Kaup, 1857: 23, pl. 2 fig. 11)

Distribution notes. Inland records in estuaries in India (Day, 1878: 665). Known from India, Sri Lanka and New Guinea (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 321), last one requiring confirmation.

***Lamnostoma polyophthalmum* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Dalophis polyophthalmus Bleeker, 1853f: 299 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman, in sea; syntypes [2, 166–230 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1853p: 69)

Anguisurus punctulatus Kaup, 1856a: 50 (type locality: Java;

syntypes: RMNH [5]; also in Kaup, 1857: 24, pl. 2 fig. 12)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Hatooka & Yoshino (1998: 22). Inland record from Luzon (Philippines) (Herre, 1953: 97) and Japan (Hatooka & Yoshino, 1998: 22).

Nomenclatural note. Polyophthalmus is a compound adjective and has to agree in gender with *Lamnostoma*.

***Lamnostoma taylori* (Herre, 1923)**

Caecula taylori Herre, 1923: 183, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Zambales Province: Cabatoan River near Iba; holotype: BSM, lost)

Taxonomic notes. Hatooka & Yoshino (1998: 26) treated *C. taylori* as synonym of *L. mindora* but it is valid according to Chang & Tsai (2003: 78).

***Muraenichthys* Bleeker, 1853**

Muraenichthys Bleeker, 1853h: 505 (type species: *Muraena gymnopterus* Bleeker, 1852s: 52, by monotypy; repeated in Bleeker, 1853p: 71, with spelling *Muraenichthijs*). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Species synonymies follow Castle & McCosker (1999).

***Muraenichthys gymnopterus* Bleeker, 1852**

Muraena gymnopterus Bleeker, 1852s: 52 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [215 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1867.11.28.301 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 [a single specimen p. 52; second specimen p. 71, but p. 71 appeared later, see Bleeker, 1853p: 71]; also in Bleeker, 1853h: 506)

Muraenichthys microstomus Bleeker, 1864h: 39 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang]; holotype [355 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1867.11.28.311, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Muraenichthys hattae Jordan & Snyder, 1901b: 862, fig. 12 (type locality: Japan: rock pool at Wakanoura; holotype: CAS-SU 6473)

***Muraenichthys malabonensis* Herre, 1923**

Muraenichthys malabonensis Herre, 1923: 157, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Rizal Province: pond at Malabon; syntypes: BSM 839–842 [4], lost)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Hainan (Kuang, 1986: 32) and Philippines (Luzon).

***Ophichthus* Thunberg, 1787**

Innominado Parra, 1787: 96, pl. 37 fig. 2 (non binominal, vernacular, name not available)

Ophichthus Thunberg, 1789: 5, 9 (type species: *Muraena ophis* Linnaeus, 1758: 244, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864c: 36; also in Thunberg, 1801: 3, 8). Gender masculine.

Ophis Turton, 1807: 82, 87 (type species: *Ophis maculata* Turton, 1807: 87, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cogrus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 62 (type species: *Cogrus maculatus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 62, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ophithorax McClelland, 1844b: 212 (type species: *Muraena ophis* Linnaeus, 1758: 244, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 220; objective junior synonym of *Ophichthus* Thunberg, 1789: 5, 9). Gender masculine.

Centrurophis Kaup, 1856a: 42 (type species: *Ophichthys cephalozona* Bleeker, 1864c: 49; type was fixed as *Ophisurus spadiceus* Richardson, 1846a: 313, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 381 but *Ophisurus spadiceus* in Kaup, 1856a is misidentified *Ophichthys cephalozona* Bleeker, 1864c: 49 [McCosker, 1977: 79] and under *Code* art. 70.3.2, I fix here *Ophichthys cephalozona* as type species of *Centrurophis*; also in Kaup, 1857: 2, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 198). Gender masculine.

Poecilocephalus Kaup, 1856a: 43 (type species: *Poecilocephalus bonaparti* Kaup, 1856a: 43, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 5, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 198). Gender masculine.

Microdonophis Kaup, 1856a: 43 (type species: *Microdonophis altipennis* Kaup, 1856a: 43, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 6, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 198). Gender masculine.

Coecilophis Kaup, 1856a: 44 (type species: *Ophisurus compar* Richardson, 1848a: 105, by monotypy; also in Kaup, 1857: 6, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 198). Gender masculine.

Herpetoichthys Kaup, 1856a: 44 (type species: *Herpetoichthys ornatissimus* Kaup, 1856a: 44, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 381; also in Kaup, 1857: 7, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 199). Gender masculine.

Scytalophis Kaup, 1856a: 46 (type species: *Scytalophis magnioculis* Kaup, 1856a: 46, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 381; also in Kaup, 1857: 13, and Kaup, in Duméril, 1856: 199). Gender masculine.

Leptorhinophis Kaup, 1856a: 46 (type species: *Ophisurus gomesii* Castelnau, 1855: 84, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 381; also in Kaup, 1857: 14). Gender masculine.

Cryptopterus Kaup, 1859: 11 (type species: *Cryptopterus puncticeps* Kaup, 1859: 11, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Kryptopterus* Bleeker, 1857n: 472). Gender masculine.

Uranichthys Poey, 1867: 256 (type species: *Muraena hauannensis* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 491, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Davis, 1891: 624). Gender masculine.

Paramyrus Günther, 1870: 51 (type species: *Conger cylindroideus* Ranzani, 1839: 81, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Davis, 1891: 641). Gender masculine.

Oxyodontichthys Poey, 1880: 254 (type species: *Ophichthys macrurus* Poey, 1867: 256, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 381). Gender masculine.

Omochelys Fowler, 1918: 3 (subgenus of *Pisodonophis* Kaup, 1856a: 47; type species: *Pisodonophis cruentifer* Goode & Bean, 1895: 147, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Syletor Jordan, 1919c: 343 (type species: *Pisodonophis cru-*

entifer Goode & Bean, 1895: 147, by original designation; junior homonym of *Syletor* Tschitschérine, 1899: 78 in Coleoptera; objective junior synonym of *Omochelys* Fowler, 1918: 3). Gender masculine.

Acanthenchelys Norman, 1922: 296 (type species: *Acanthenchelys spinicauda* Norman, 1922: 296, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1923: 133). Gender feminine.

Cryptopterenchelys Fowler, 1925: 1 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cryptopterus* Kaup, 1859: 11). Gender feminine.

Zonophichthus Whitley, 1930b: 250 (type species: *Ophichthys cephalozona* Bleeker, 1864c: 49, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Centrurophis* Kaup, 1856a: 42). Gender masculine.

Giscenchelys Fowler, 1944a: 188 (subgenus of *Ophichthus* Thunberg, 1789: 5; type species: *Ophichthys zophochir* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882d: 347, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Syletophis Whitley, 1950a: 44 (replacement name for *Syletor* Jordan, 1919c: 343). Gender masculine.

Antobrantia Pinto, 1970: 13 (type species: *Antobrantia ribeiroi* Pinto, 1970: 13, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The author of *Ophichthus* is usually indicated as "Ahl, 1789". Ahl was a student of Thunberg. As was customary at that time, Thunberg wrote the theses to be defended by his students (Rookmaaker & Svanberg, 1994). Thunberg is sole author of the names and of the conditions making them available. This applies to a number of names described in other theses, for which Thunberg has always been indicated as author (e.g. *Plotosus lineatus*).

Muraenopsis Kaup, 1856 is sometimes listed in the synonym of *Ophichthus*. "*Muraenopsis* Lesueur" and "*Muraenopsis ocellata* Lesueur" in Kaup (1856a: 46) refer to *Muraenophis* in Lesueur (1825b) and *Muraenophis ocellata* Lesueur, 1825. Lesueur did not use the spelling *Muraenopsis*. *Muraenopsis* Kaup is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Muraenophis* La Cepède. This is also confirmed by the usage of *Muraenophis* instead of *Muraenopsis* in same position in a similar list of genera in Kaup (in Duméril, 1856: 199).

Muraenophis La Cepède, 1803 is sometimes treated as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Murenophis* Cuvier, 1797 (e.g. by Eschmeyer, 2010). Cuvier is not mentioned by La Cepède, and Murénophis is not used in a latinized form by La Cepède, only as a French vernacular name. Therefore *Muraenophis* La Cepède cannot be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Murenophis* Cuvier.

[*Murenophis* Cuvier, 1797: 329 (type species: *Muraena helena* Linnaeus, 1758: 244, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

[*Muraenophis* La Cepède, 1803: 627 (type species: *Muraena helena* Linnaeus, 1758: 244, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 400 [not an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Murenophis* Cuvier, 1797: 329 as there is no reference to Cuvier])].

[*Muraenopsis* Kaup, 1856a: 46 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Muraenophis* La Cepède, 1803: 627)].

Species inquirenda

Ophichthys celebicus var. *sumatranus* Machan, 1930a: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: market in Padang; syntypes: NMW 15867 [1], 15868 [1]; also in Machan, 1930b: 429, figs. 3–4)

Taxonomic notes. Apparently not mentioned in literature since original description. Habitat unknown.

***Ophichthus apicalis* (Bennett, 1830)**

Ophisurus apicalis Bennett, 1830: 692 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; types: ? BMNH; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)

Ophisurus spadiceus Richardson, 1846a: 313 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH)

Ophisurus compar Richardson, 1848a: 105 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; holotype: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ophisurus bangko Bleeker, 1853p: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [2, 340–360 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.233 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ophisurus Diepenhorsti Bleeker, 1860a: 85 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; syntypes [5, 260–430 mm TL]: BMMH 1867.11.28.316 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Ophichthus macrochir* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Ophisurus macrochir Bleeker, 1852s: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [145 mm from snout tip to anus]: RMNH 7174, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Ophichthus polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1864**

Ophichthys polyophthalmus Bleeker, 1864c: 47, pl. 186 fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [381 mm TL]: LU; secondary junior homonym of *Dalophis polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1853f: 299 when placed in *Ophichthys* by Günther, 1870: 73; valid because substitute name never used, *Code* art. 59.3; also in Bleeker, 1864h: 43)

Ophichthys bleekeri Volz, 1903b: 418 (replacement name for *Ophichthys polyophthalmus* Bleeker, 1864c: 47)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1953a: 97).

***Ophichthus rutidoderma* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Ophisurus rutidoderma Bleeker, 1852s: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [940 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.226, Hoese et al., 2006: 272)

Ophichthus rutidodermatoïdes Bleeker, 1852s: 31 (type locality: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [610 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.292, Hoese et al., 2006: 272)

Ophisurus lumbricoïdes Bleeker, 1852s: 32 (type locality: Java [see p. 6]; holotype [410 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.300, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ophichthus derbyensis Whitley, 1941a: 14, fig. 10 (type locality: N. W. Australia: Derby; holotype: AMS I.840, Hoese et al., 2006: 272)

***Pisodonophis* Kaup, 1856**

Pisodonophis Kaup, 1856a: 47 (type species: *Ophisurus cancrivorus* Richardson, 1848a: 97, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864c: 36). Gender masculine.

Pisoodonophis Kaup, 1857: 15 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pisodonophis* Kaup, 1856a: 47)

Brachycheirophis Fowler, 1944a: 190 (type species: *Pisodonophis daspilotus* Gilbert, in Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 2843, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pisodonophis boro* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Ophisurus boro Hamilton, 1822: 20, 363 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; syntypes; NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 1; Richardson (1848a: 99) commented that BMNH has a specimen which is probably the model of Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 91 [95] fig. 1, which would be a type but this requires confirmation)

Ophisurus harancha Hamilton, 1822: 21, 363 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 95 fig. 2; Richardson (1846a: 313) commented that BMNH has a specimen given by Hamilton to Hardwick, but this requires confirmation; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Ophisurus boro* Hamilton, 1822: 20, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 78] gave precedence to *O. boro*)

Anguilla immaculata Swainson, 1839: 334 (available by indication to Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 91 [95] fig. 1, which is original figure of *Ophisurus boro* Hamilton, 1822; type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; holotype: model of Gray's figure, lost [but see under *Ophisurus boro*])

Anguilla acuminata Swainson, 1839: 334 (available by indication to Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 91 [95] fig. 2, which is original figure of *Ophisurus harancha* Hamilton, 1822; type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; holotype: model of Gray's figure, lost [but see under *Ophisurus harancha*])

Ophisurus rostratus McClelland, 1844b: 184, 211 (based on unpublished drawing of Hamilton; type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based; junior primary homonym of *Ophisurus rostratus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 242)

Ophisurus vermiformis McClelland, 1844b: 185, 204, 212, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: ? SMF 701 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ophisurus minimus McClelland, 1844b: 185, 204, 212, pl. 10 figs. 3–4 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: LU)

Ophisurus caudatus McClelland, 1844b: 185, 204, pl. 12 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Bengal [p. 183]; syntypes: SMF 296 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Conger microstoma* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 205, pl. 9 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN B.2736, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69)

Ophisurus potamophilus Bleeker, 1853p: 68 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [825 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1854c: 458)

Pisodonophis assamensis Sen, 1985: 241, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Lower Assam: Silchar District: Dolu River at Barakhola; holotype: ZSI FF2159)

***Pisodonophis cancrivorus* (Richardson, 1848)**

? *Ophisurus nigripennis* Liénard, in Bouton, 1843: 90 (type locality: Ile Maurice [Mauritius]; holotype: LU [not paratypes; syntax makes it clear that 'ranges' in fact indicate approximative counts of dorsal- and anal-fin rays]; if synonymy confirmed, must be declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2)

Ophisurus cancrivorus Richardson, 1848a: 97, pl. 50 figs. 6–9 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Essington; holotype: LU)

Ophisurus sinensis Richardson, 1848a: 98 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: Cambridge Philosophical Institution, Eschmeyer, 2010; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Ophisurus cancrivorus* Richardson, 1848a: 97, first reviser [Kaup, 1856a: 47] gave precedence to *O. cancrivorus*)

Ophiurus baccidens Cantor, 1849: 1302, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: Singapore / Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.397 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Ophisurus Schaapii Bleeker, 1852s: 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Pangkalpinang; holotype [760 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1853b: 735)

Ophisurus brachysoma Bleeker, 1852s: 55 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang]; holotype [740 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1853c: 776)

Pisoodonophis moluccensis Bleeker, 1864c: 72, pl. 193 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [525 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1865m: 214)

Myrophis chrysogaster Macleay, 1881d: 271 (type locality: Australia: Port Darwin; holotype: AMS I.16267-001, Hoese et al., 2006: 273; reprinted as Macleay, 1884a: vol. 2: 207)

Ophichthus chilkensis Chaudhuri, 1916: 445, fig. 12 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, Rambha Bay; holotype: ZSI F9177/1)

Ophichthys madagascariensis Fourmanoir, 1961: 102, fig. 16 (type locality: Madagascar: Iranza Island [Nosy Iranja; 13°36'S 47°49'E]; syntypes [5]: lost, McCosker, 2010: 2)

***Pisodonophis hijala* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Ophisurus Hijala Hamilton, 1822: 20, 363, pl. 5 fig. 5 (type locality: India: rivers of Bengal, both salt and fresh; types: NT; Hamilton's drawing is reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 2)

Anguilla puncticulata Swainson, 1839: 334 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: fig. 5 [*Ophisurus hijala*]; type locality: India: rivers of Bengal; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

***Pisodonophis hypselopterus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Ophiurus hypselopterus Bleeker, 1851j: 69 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [640 mm TL]: LU [not BMNH 1867.11.28.279 listed by Ji & Kim, 2011: 66, fig. 7c, which is too small])

***Yirrkala* Whitley, 1940**

Yirrkala Whitley, 1940b: 410 (type species: *Yirrkala chaselingi* Whitley, 1940b: 410, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pantonora Smith, 1965a: 719 (type species: *Ophichthys tenuis* Günther, 1870: 88, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Yirrkala kaupii* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Sphagebranchus Kaupii Bleeker, 1858p: 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado Province: Klabat-diatas; holotype [362 mm TL]: LU)

Family MURAENESOCIDAE

***Congresox* Gill, 1890**

Congresox Gill, 1890a: 234 (type species: *Muraena talabon* Cuvier, 1829: 350, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Congresox talabon* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Muraena talabou Cuvier, 1829: 350 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 38; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 27, pl. 38 [Tala Bon]; spelling *talabon* is correct original spelling by virtue of *Code* art. 33.3.1)

? *Muraenesox lanceolata* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409 (type locality: India: around Calcutta; syntypes: LU/NT ?; also in McClelland, 1844b: 181, 210 [not pl. 6 fig. 3])

? *Muraenesox exodon* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409 (type locality: Burma: Arrakan; syntypes: LU/NT ?)

Muraenesox serradentata M'Clelland, 1844a: 409 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 27, pl. 38 [Tala Bon]; junior objective synonym of *Muraena talabon* Cuvier, 1829: 350)

? *Muraenesox exodentata* McClelland, 1844b: 180, 203, 210, pl. 8 fig. 4 [not pl. 6 fig. 3] (type locality: "Bay of Bengal near the islands on the Arrakan coast"; syntypes [2]: LU; spelt *exodontata* p. 203, first reviser not researched)

Nomenclatural notes. Cuvier (1829: 350) made the name *Muraena talabou* available by indication to Russell (1803a: n° 38), which is Tala Bon. This was probably an inadvertent error and it was corrected by all subsequent users. I have not seen a single use of *talabou*. Therefore, *talabon* is in prevailing usage and is deemed to be the correct original spelling under *Code* art. 33.3.1.

***Congresox talabonoides* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Conger talabonoïdes Bleeker, 1852s: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [610 mm TL]: LU)

Muraenesox pristis Kaup, 1856a: 74 (type locality: Asia [MNHN syntype: India: Malabar Coast; and M'Clelland's material, see below]; syntypes: MNHN 8445 [1], Bauchot et al., 1993: 118, RMNH [2] and material of *Muraenesox lanceolata* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409, *Muraenesox exodon* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409, *Muraenesox serradentata* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409 and *Muraenesox exodentata* McClelland, 1844b: 203 [Kaup also referred to Cantor, 1849: 1294: 98, who only referred to M'Clellands's description]; also in Kaup, 1857: 116)

***Muraenesox* McClelland, 1844**

Muraenesox M'Clelland, 1844a: 408 (type species: *Muraenesox tricuspidata* M'Clelland, 1844a: 409, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 220; spelt *Muræ-nesox* pp. 394, 408, *Murænesox* p. 409; also in McClelland, 1844b: 210). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1864c: 19) designated "*Muraenesox bagio* Kaup = *Muraenesox hamiltoniae* McClelland" as type species of *Muraenesox*. This designation is not valid as these nominal species were not originally included.

***Muraenesox bagio* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Muraena bagio Hamilton, 1822: 24, 364 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 1)

Muraenesox Hamiltonii McClelland, 1844b: 182, 203, 210, pl. 8 fig. 3 (unnecessary replacement name for *Muraena bagio* Hamilton, 1822; spelt *hamiltoniae* p. 203, first reviser [Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 704] retained *hamiltonii* as correct original spelling)

Conger moniliger Bleeker, 1864q: 124 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Muraenesox cinereus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Muraena cinerea Forskål, 1775: x, 22 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: MZUC P 31250, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 13, pl. 1 fig. 1, Nielsen, 1974: 53; spelt *M. tota cinerea* p. 22, first reviser [apparently Dor, 1984: 31] gave precedence to *cinerea*)

Muraena arabica Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 488 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; types: Bloch's material if any, and MZUC P 31250, holotype of *Muraena cinerea* Forskål, 1775: x, 22)

Ophisurus rostratus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 242, pl. 51 fig. 1 (type locality: Bismark Archipelago: Rawak Island; holotype: MNHN A.8788, Bauchot et al., 1993: 118)

Conger longirostris Bennett, 1830: 692 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; types: ? BMNH; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)

Muraenesox tricuspidata M'Clelland, 1844a: 409, pl. 24 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao] & Ningpo [Chekiang [Zhejiang]: Ningbo] / India: Bengal: about Calcutta; syntypes: LU)

Muraenesox bengalensis McClelland, 1844b: 182 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: LU)

Conger Hamo Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 262, pl. 114 fig. 2 (type locality: southwest coast of Japan; lectotype: RMNH 2029, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 189)

Congrus protervus Richardson, 1848a: 110 (type locality: unknown; holotype: BMNH 2008.4.9.8, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Congrus angustidens Richardson, 1848a: 110 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH, ? lost, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Congrus brevicuspis Richardson, 1848a: 111 (type locality: unknown; holotype: BMNH 2008.4.21.4, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Conger oxyrhynchus* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 203, pl. 9 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN 8454, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69)
Conger singaporensis Bleeker, 1852b: 59 (nomen nudum)
Conger singaporensis Bleeker, 1852s: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Singapore; syntypes [2, 335–390 mm TL]: LU)

Order CLUPEIFORMES

Family PRISTIGASTRIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See Steyskal (1980: 172) for correct spelling of the family-group name often spelt Pristigasteridae.

Ilisha Richardson, 1846

Platygaster Swainson, 1838: 278, 280 (subgenus of *Clupea* Linnaeus, 1758: 317; type species: *Clupea africana* Bloch, 1795: 45, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 281; junior homonym of *Platygaster* Latreille, 1809: 31 in Hymenoptera and *Platygaster* Schilling, 1829: 37, 82, 226 in Hemiptera; *Platygaster* Zetterstedt, 1837: 34, in Hemiptera, is a nomen nudum). Gender feminine.
Ilisha Richardson, 1846a: 306 (type species: *Ilisha abnormis* Richardson, 1846a: 306, by subsequent designation, possibly Jordan, 1919a: 227). Gender feminine.
Zunasia Jordan & Metz, 1913: 7 (type species: *Pristigaster chinensis* Basilewsky, 1855: 243, by original designation). Gender feminine.
Pseudochirocentrodon Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920: 8 (type species: *Pseudochirocentrodon amazonicum* Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920: 8, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Euplatygaster Fowler, 1934c: 246 (subgenus of *Ilisha* Richardson, 1846a: 306; type species: *Pellona brachysoma* Bleeker, 1851p: 440, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Ilisha elongata (Bennett, 1830)

Alosa elongata Bennett, 1830 [Feb]: 691 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; holotype: BMNH 1852.9.13.107, Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 506, fig. 6; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)
Clupea affinis Gray, 1830 [15 Jul]: vol. 1, pl. 96 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Penang; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)
Illisha abnormis Richardson, 1846a: 306 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao]; syntypes: BMNH 1964.11.6.4 [1], Whitehead, 1966: 30 and specimens on Reeves drawings, reproduced in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 3 figs. 2–3)
Pellona Leschenaulti Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 311 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 3435, by present designation [listed as holotype by Whitehead, 1967: 118, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 22; original description partly based on bibliographic sources, which refer to other species])
Pellona Grayana Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 315 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clupea affinis* Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 96 fig. 2)
Pellona vimbella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 317 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN 5148, Whitehead, 1967: 120, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 23)
Pellona Schlegelii Bleeker, 1853n: 18 (type locality: Japan: Bay of Simabarai; syntypes: specimens on which are based Bürger's notes and drawing [material of *Clupea melastoma* of Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 237, pl. 108 fig. 1]; also in Bleeker, 1854r: 418)
Pristigaster Chinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 243 (type locality: China: Gulf of Tschili and eastern sea; types: ? ZISP)
Pristigaster sinensis Sauvage, 1881c: 107 (type locality: China: Swatow [Shantou]; holotype: MNHN A.2948, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 25)

Ilisha filigera (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)

Pellona filigera Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 322 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype [Valenciennes explicitly mentioned a single specimen]: MNHN 3710, Whitehead, 1967: 117 [as lectotype], Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 22)
Pellona xanthopterus Bleeker, 1851p: 439 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [246 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.14, Whitehead et al., 1966: 97; also in Bleeker, 1852j: 49)

Ilisha indica (Swainson, 1839)

Clupea Melastoma Schneider, 1801: 427 (type locality: Indian: near Coromandel; holotype: ZMB 3842, Paepke, 1999: 65, Whitehead, 1969b: 270, Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 507, fig. 10; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1967: 11 [*Code* art. 23.12])
Platygaster verticalis Swainson, 1838: 278 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 192 [Ditchoee]; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1967: 11 [*Code* art. 23.12])
Platygaster Indicus Swainson, 1839: 294 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 192; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on

which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 192 [Ditchoee]; objective junior synonym of *Platygaster verticalis* Swainson, 1838: 278)

Pellona Ditchoa Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 313 (based on Russell, 1803b: 74, pl. 192; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 74, pl. 192 [Ditchoee]; objective junior synonym of *Platygaster verticalis* Swainson, 1838: 278 and *Platygaster indicus* Swainson, 1839: 294)

Pellona micropus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 320 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast; lectotype: MNHN 3711, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 116, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 23)

Pellona brachysoma Bleeker, 1851p: 440 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [170 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.16, Whitehead et al., 1966: 101; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 22)

***Ilisha kampeni* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1913)**

Pellona kampeni Weber & de Beaufort, 1913: 87 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan; syntypes: ZMA 112.594 [3], 112.595 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 213, Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 508)

Ilisha whiteheadi Seshagiri Rao, 1974: 861 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Kakinada; holotype: BMNH 1975.9.24.36)

***Ilisha macrogaster* Bleeker, 1865**

Ilisha macrogaster Bleeker, 1865g: 300 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Sambas; holotype [150 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.20, Whitehead et al., 1966: 98, Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 508, fig. 8)

***Ilisha megaloptera* (Swainson, 1838)**

? *Clupanodon motius* Hamilton, 1822: 251, 383 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 91 figs. 3–4)

Platygaster macropthalma Swainson, 1838: 278 (available by indication to Iangarloo in Russell, 1803b: pl. 191 [reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: pl. 8a]; type locality: India: Visakhapatnam; neotype: BMNH 1972.5.12.25, designated by Seshagiri Rao, 1977: 73, fig. 1; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1967: 11, 115 [*Code* art. 23.12])

Platygaster megalopterus Swainson, 1839: 294 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 191 [Iangarloo; reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: pl. 8a]; type locality: Coromandel Coast [original type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: MNHN 3708, by present designation; a compound adjective)

? *Platygaster parva* Swainson, 1839: 294 (available by indication to Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 91 figs. 3–4 which is Hamilton's unpublished figure of *Clupanodon motius* Hamilton, 1822: 251; type locality: India: Brahmaputra River; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Pellona Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 316, pl. 596 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast; lectotype: MNHN 3708, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 113, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 21; junior objective synonym of *Platygaster megalopterus* Swainson, 1839: 294)

Pellona Russellii Bleeker, 1852b: 72 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang, Surabaya, Pasuruan / Madura: Kammal, Tandjong / Singapore; lectotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.13, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 102; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 23 [based on 3 specimens])

? *Ilisha bleekeri* Bertin, 1941: 24 (based on *Ilisha novacula* of Bleeker, "1866" [Bleeker, 1870a: pl. 269, 1872a: 120], of Günther, 1868a: 458 and of Weber & de Beaufort, 1913: 92 [all based on the same specimen]; type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: ? BMNH 1867.11.28.19)

Nomenclatural notes. Whitehead & Bauchot (1985: 22) listed MNHN 3708 as neotype of *Clupea megalopterus* Swainson, 1839 and stated that it had been designated by Whitehead (1967: 113, 114). In fact, Whitehead merely stated that "it is recommended as a suitable neotype". Seshagiri Rao (1973: 737, 1976: 508) also ambiguously refers to this specimen as neotype. Both Whitehead and Seshagiri Rao discussed the nomenclatural problems surrounding the identity of *Platygaster megalopterus* and *Pellona dussumieri*, showing that the problem cannot be solved without a neotype designation; but they did not explicitly designate a neotype. In order to clarify this taxonomic problem [*Code* art. 75.3.1] I designate here MNHN 3708 (lectotype of *Pellona dussumieri*) as neotype of *Platygaster megalopterus*; this specimen is described by Whitehead (1967: 113) [art. 75.3.3, 75.3.7] and is from the Coromandel Coast, on which the original type locality Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] is located [art. 75.3.6]. *Ilisha megalopterus* is diagnosed by Whitehead (1985: 270) [art. 75.3.2] and both the diagnosis and the characters of the neotype agree with the information that can be extracted from the plate on which the nominal species was originally based [art. 73.3.5]; the specimen on which this plate is based has not been preserved [art. 75.3.4]). *Clupanodon motius* should probably be declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9 but I have not researched possible usages after 1899.

The description of *Pellona russellii* was based on 3 specimens and was included in Bleeker (1852d: 23). Later, Bleeker received 2 more specimens and wrote a second description. But this second description appeared first (Bleeker, 1852b: 72) and the 5 included specimens are syntypes.

Bertin's (1924: 24) description of *I. bleekeri*, based on the single specimen identified by Bleeker (1870a: pl. 269, 1872a: 120) as *I. novacula* seems to have remained unnoticed by most authors. Bleeker's figure and description have similarities with *I. megaloptera* as figured by Whitehead (1985: 270). The holotype seems to be BMNH 1867.11.28.19.

***Ilisha novacula* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Pellona novacula Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 319 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; holotype: MNHN 3704, Whitehead, 1967: 121, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 23)

Pellona sladeni Day, 1870c: 623 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River at Mandalay; lectotype: ZSI 2672, designated by Talwar & Whitehead, 1971: 75, figured by Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 505, fig. 3)

***Ilisha pristigastroides* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Pellona pristigastroïdes Bleeker, 1852d: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [185 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.12, Whitehead et al., 1966: 94, Seshagiri Rao, 1976: 503, fig. 4)

Pellona amblyuropterus Bleeker, 1852d: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [340 mm TL]: RMNH 7120, Whitehead et al., 1966: 94; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pellona pristigastroides* Bleeker, 1852d: 20, first reviser [Whitehead et al., 1966: 94] gave precedence to *P. pristigastroides*)

***Ilisha sirishai* Seshagiri Rao, 1975**

Ilisha sirishai Seshagiri Rao, 1975: 464, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Visakhapatnam; holotype: BMNH 1975.9.24.48)

***Opisthopterus* Gill, 1861**

Opisthopterus Gill, 1861b: 38 (type species: *Pristigaster tartoor* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 328, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Opisthopterus tardoore* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Pristigaster tardoore Cuvier, 1829: 321 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 193 [p. 74, pl. 193; Tartoore; reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: pl. 9a]; type locality: India: Pondicherry [original type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: MNHN 1688, designated by Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 25 [reference to discussion of this specimen as possible neotype in Whitehead, 1967: 122 is considered to satisfy all requirements of *Code* art. 75.3])

Pristogaster elongata Swainson, 1838: 278 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: Tartoore [p. 74: pl. 193]; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Tartoore of Russell, 1803b: 74, pl. 193 [erroneously as pl. 192 fig. 2])

Clupea Indicus Swainson, 1839: 294 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 193; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 193 [Tartoore])

Pristigaster tartoor Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 328 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 1688, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1653)

Opisthopterus macrognathus Bleeker, 1865g: 299 (type locality: Indonesia: Jakarta: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Benkulen, Padang and Priaman / Borneo: Sinkawang and Sampit / Singapore; lectotype: RMNH 7125 [1], designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 104)

Opisthopterus tartur Zugmayer, 1913: 9 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Pristigaster tardoore* Cuvier, 1829: 321)

***Opisthopterus valenciennesi* Bleeker, 1872**

Opisthopterus Valenciennesi Bleeker, 1872a: 124 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Singapore; lectotype: BMNH 1865.9.24.1, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 106)

***Pellona* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**

Pellona Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 300 (type species: *Pellona orbignyana* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 302, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861b: 38). Gender feminine.

Neosteus Norman, 1923a: 17 (type species: *Pellona ditchela* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 314, by subsequent designation by Norman, 1924: 25). Gender masculine.

***Pellona ditchela* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**

Pellona ditchela Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 314 (based on Russell, 1803b: 72, pl. 188; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 72, pl. 188 [Ditchelee; reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: pl. 7b])

Pellona Hoevenii Bleeker, 1852d: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [140 mm TL]: lost, Whitehead et al., 1966: 91 [no neotype designated, only a 'putative neotype']; also in Bleeker, 1853a: 712 [with additional material and localities])

Pellona natalensis Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908: 202 (type locality: South Africa: South Head Tugela River; holotype: SAM 9934, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Raconda* Gray, 1831**

Raconda Gray, 1831b: 9 (type species: *Raconda russeliana* Gray, 1831b: 9, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Apterygia Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 92 fig. 1 (type species: *Apterygia ramcarata* Gray, 1835: pl. 92, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Raconda russeliana* Gray, 1831**

Raconda Russeliana Gray, 1831b: 9 (type locality: India: Saugar Roads [Sanger Rocks]; syntypes [2]: out of BMNH 1979.7.5.18 [1], 1979.7.5.19–20 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010 [*russeliana* apparently is not an inadvertent error but is based on the stem *russel-*])

Apterygia ramcarata Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 92, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Sanger Rocks; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, part of BMNH 1979.7.5.18 [1], 1979.7.5.19–20 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Apterygia Hamiltoni Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 333 (apparently a lapsus for *Apterygia ramcarata* Gray, 1835: pl. 92; treated as an unnecessary replacement name)

Family ENGRAULIDIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See Steyskal (1980: 170) for correct spelling of the family-group name commonly spelt Engraulidae.

Distribution notes. *Encrasicholina devisi* (Whitley, 1940) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2012a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Encrasicholina* Fowler, 1938b: 156 (type species: *Encrasicholina punctifer* Fowler, 1938b: 157, by original designation). Gender feminine].

[*Amentum devisi* Whitley, 1940b: 404, fig. 11 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York [Norman River mouth; Hoese et al., 2006: 311]; holotype: AMS IB.609 [ex AMS I.377], Hoese et al., 2006: 311)].

Coilia Gray, 1830

Mystus La Cepède, 1803: 466 (type species: *Mystus clupeoides* La Cepède, 1803: 467, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777: 451). Gender masculine.

Thrissa Cuvier, 1816a: 176 (type species: *Clupea mystus* Linnaeus, 1758: 319, by subsequent designation by Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1823b: 231 [reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: 141]; junior homonym of *Thrissa* Rafinesque, 1815: 88). Gender feminine.

Thryssa Cuvier, 1829: 323 (incorrect subsequent spelling for *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816a: 176)

Coilia Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 85 fig. 3 (subgenus of *Engraulis* Cuvier, 1816a: 174; type species: *Engraulis hamiltonii* Gray, 1830: pl. 85, by monotypy; diagnosis in Gray, 1831b: 9). Gender feminine.

Thryssus Swainson, 1838: 279 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829: 323 [Cuvier mentioned in footnote, p. 281])

Chaetomus M'Clelland, 1844a: 393, 405 (type species usually listed as *Chaetomus playfairii* M'Clelland, 1844a: 405, by subsequent designation; first designation not researched, possibly by Jordan, 1919a: 220; usually spelt *Choetomus*, but original spelling uses a ligature (*Chætomus*); M'Clelland consistently used the ligature œ where æ was meant, e.g. p. 408 for *Muræsox*, whose etymology is explicitly stated to be derived from *Muræna* and *Esox*; also, some typesetters and some fonts do not make the difference between the two ligatures; *Chaetomus* is derived from the Greek words χαιτε [chaeta, hairs] and ωμος [omos, shoulder] [etymology given by M'Clelland]). Gender masculine.

Leptonurus Bleeker, 1849e: 14 (type species: *Leptonurus chrysostigma* Bleeker, 1849e: 14, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Thrissocles Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 98 (replacement name for *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816a: 176). Gender masculine.

Demicoilia Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 28 (type species: *Coilia quadragesimalis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 83, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816 is a junior homonym of *Thrissa* Rafinesque, 1815 (an unnecessary replacement name for *Clupanodon* La Cepède, 1803: 468; q.v.). *Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829 is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816. In the respective editions of the same work, the two names were used in similar positions in the text, with the same characters, and the same included species (listed in footnote). There is no statement that the change is intentional; therefore it is an incorrect subsequent spelling (*Code* art. 33.1, 33.3) and *Thryssa* cannot be used as a substitute name.

The incorrect spelling *Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829 has long been used erroneously as a valid generic name, which has to be replaced (see discussion under *Thrissina*). If *Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829 were considered to be emendation of *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816, it still could not be use for *Thrissina*. Also, because it would have the same type species as *Thrissa*, it would replace *Coilia*, creating more confusion.

The use of *Osteoglossum* by Basilewsky (1855: 244) is not a new name (contra Eschmeyer, 2010). For many genera (*Carassius*, *Labrax*, etc.) Basilewsky did not mention author names and this does not make them new names.

Coilia borneensis Bleeker, 1852

Coilia borneënsis Bleeker, 1851j: 60 (nomen nudum), 1851l: 197 (nomen nudum); 1851p: 421 (nomen nudum)

Coilia borneënsis Bleeker, 1852d: 45 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [4, 90–120]: part of BMNH 1867.11.28.78 [1], RMNH 7075 [7], 8040 [1], Whitehead et al., 1966: 139; also in Bleeker, 1852o: 437)

? *Coilia polyfilis* Volz, 1903a: 559 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: Banju Asin; holotype: NMBE 1020304; also in Volz, 1903b: 408)

Coilia coomansi Hardenberg, 1934

Coilia coomansi Hardenberg, 1934a: 294 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: lower course of Kapuas River; syntypes [13]: LU)

Coilia dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848

Coilia Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 81, pl. 610 (type locality: India: Bombay; lectotype: MNHN 3749, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 154, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 30)

Leptonurus chrysostigma Bleeker, 1849e: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya; lectotype: RMNH 7033, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 145)

Coilia quadrifilis Günther, 1868a: 403 (type locality: not stated [Malaysia: sea and estuaries of Pinang, Malay Peninsula and Singapore; localities of *Coilia reynaldi* of Cantor, 1849: 1292]; syntypes: BMNH 1979.7.5.30–31 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Demicoilia margaritifera Jordan & Seale, 1926: 363 (type

locality: Sri Lanka: Colombo; holotype: MCZ 31533 [ex MCZ 17975], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Coilia grayii* Richardson, 1845**

Coilia grayii Richardson, 1845a: pl. 54 figs. 1–2 (type locality: China Seas; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.1157, Whitehead, 1966: 39, Whitehead, 1970a: 209; text in Richardson, 1845b: 99)

***Coilia lindmani* Bleeker, 1857**

Coilia Lindmani Bleeker, 1857a: 48 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang; holotype [176 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.76, Whitehead et al., 1966: 143)

Coilia macrognathus aequidentata Chabanaud, 1924: 59 (type locality: Vietnam: mouth of Saigon River; syntypes [6]: MNHN 1923-0202–0205 [4], Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 30, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Coilia macrognathos* Bleeker, 1852**

Coïlia macrognathos Bleeker, 1852j: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Pamangkat; lectotype: RMNH 7074, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 141; also in Bleeker, 1852o: 436)

***Coilia mystus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Mystus ensiformis Linnaeus, 1754a: 26, fig. 12 (not available, name published before 1758)

Clupea mystus Linnaeus, 1758: 319 (type locality: 'Mari Indico'; syntypes: UUZM 108 [1], NRM LP 74 [1], Wheeler, 1991: 159, fig. 4, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 210)

Mystus clupeoïdes La Cepède, 1803: 467 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clupea mystus* Linnaeus, 1758: 319)

Chaetomus Playfairii M'Clelland, 1844a: 405, pl. 24 fig. 3 (type locality: China; types: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2010)

Osteoglossum prionostoma Basilewsky, 1855: 244 (type locality: China: Gulf of Tschili and eastern sea; types: ? ZISP)

Coilia mystus jiulongjiangensis Liu, 1995: 562 (type locality: China: Jiulongjiang River; types: LU)

***Coilia neglecta* Whitehead, 1968**

Coilia neglecta Whitehead, 1968: 33, fig. 4 (type locality: Arabian Sea at 21°23'N 69°46'E; holotype: USNM 213489, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Coilia ramcarati* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Mystus ramcarati Hamilton, 1822: 233, 382 (type locality: India: saltwater estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 21 fig. 2; spelt *ramcarate* p. 382, first reviser not researched, spelling *ramcarate* has apparently never been used)

Engraulis Hamiltonii Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 85, fig. 3 (type locality: India; types: BMNH ?; diagnosis in Gray, 1831b: 9)

Chaetomus Hamiltonii M'Clelland, 1844a: 406 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: ? ZSI; indication to *Mystus ramcarati* Hamilton, 1822: 233, but not a replacement name as text differs sligthly, suggesting that other material has been examined by M'Clelland; secondary junior homonym of *Engraulis hamiltonii* Gray, 1830: pl. 85, when treated as valid in *Coilia*)

Coilia quadragesimalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 83 (type locality: India: Ganges delta; holotype: MNHN 3734, Whitehead, 1967: 152, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 31)

Coilia cantoris Bleeker, 1853o: 148, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta; holotype [105 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.266, Whitehead et al., 1966: 136)

***Coilia rebentischii* Bleeker, 1858**

Coilia Rebentischii Bleeker, 1858o: 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Singkawang; holotype [125 mm TL, error]: BMNH 1867.11.28.74, Whitehead et al., 1966: 138)

Coilia rutherfurdi Fowler, 1939a: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Saigon; holotype: ANSP 68460)

***Coilia reynaldi* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848**

Coilia Reynaldi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 81 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River at Rangoon; lectotype: MNHN 3733, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 150, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 31)

Coilia korua Dutt & Seshagiri Rao, 1972: 136, fig. (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Krishna District: Gollapalem; holotype: Museum of Department of Zoology, A. U. Post-graduate Centre, Guntur or BMNH, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Coilia whiteheadi Talwar & Jhingran, 1991. 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Lycothrissa* Günther, 1868**

Lycothrissa Günther, 1868a: 385, 399 (subgenus of *Engraulis* Cuvier, 1816a: 174; type species: *Engraulis crocodilus* Bleeker, 1850i: 15, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Odontengraulis Whitehead, Boeseman & Wheeler, 1966: 12 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Lycothrissa crocodilus* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Engraulis crocodilus Bleeker, 1850i: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [176 mm TL]: RMNH 7015, Whitehead et al., 1966: 134; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 35)

***Setipinna* Swainson, 1839**

Setipinna Swainson, 1839: 186, 292 (subgenus of *Elops* Linné, 1766: 518; type species: *Elops megalura* Swainson, 1839: 292, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 280; spelt *Setifinna* p. 447, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

Telara Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 54

(type species: *Clupea telara* Hamilton, 1822: 241, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

Heterothrissa Günther, 1868a: 385, 401 (subgenus of *Engraulis* Cuvier, 1816a: 174; type species: *Engraulis breviceps* Cantor, 1849: 1288, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Pseudosetipinna Peng & Zhao, 1988: 355 (type species: *Pseudosetipinna haizhouensis* Peng & Zhao, 1988: 355, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Setipinna breviceps* (Cantor, 1849)**

Engraulis breviceps Cantor, 1849: 1288 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.448, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Engraulis Pfeifferi Bleeker, 1852o: 433 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; holotype [225 mm TL]: RMNH 7077, Whitehead et al., 1966: 132; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *pfeifferae*, *Code* art. 31.1.2)

***Setipinna melanochir* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Engraulis melanochir Bleeker, 1849e: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaja; syntypes [up to 225 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7079 [1], 24967 [11], ? NMV 46627–46629 [3], Whitehead et al., 1966: 130, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Setipinna taty* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848)**

Engraulis taty Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 60 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 3730, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 147, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 33)

Engraulis telaroides Bleeker, 1849e: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Sampang, Kammal & Surabaya [syntypes were mixed and precise locality of lectotype is not known]; lectotype: RMNH 7080, designated by Fricke, 1991: 14 [listed as putative neotype by Whitehead et al., 1966: 128, pl. 16 fig. 3])

***Setipinna tenuifilis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848)**

Engraulis tenuifilis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 62 (type locality: Burma: Irrawady River at Rangoon; lectotype: MNHN 3731, designated by Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 34)

Setipinna gilberti Jordan & Starks, 1905: 194, pl. 1 (type locality: Korea: Chemulpo; holotype: USNM 37766)

Setipinna lighti Wu, 1929: 26, fig. 20 (type locality: China: Amoy [Xiamen]; holotype: Mus. Zool. Univ. Amoy)

Setipinna godavari Babu Rao, 1962: 367 (type locality: India: Godavari estuary; syntypes: ZSI F 2607/2, Babu Rao & Joglekar, 1967: 38)

Setipinna papuensis Munro, 1964: 150, fig. 1 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Gulf of Papua: off Port Romilly, 7°55'S 144°48'E; holotype: CSIRO C.3246)

Setipinna godavariensis Babu Rao & Joglekar, 1968: 38 (unjustified emendation of *Setipinna godavari* Babu Rao, 1962: 367)

Taxonomic notes. *Setipinna lighti* and *S. gilberti* are treated as synonyms of *S. taty* by Zhang (2001: 133) and of *S. tenuifilis* by Whitehead et al. (1988: 458). As Zhang's review of Chinese clupeiforms includes almost no reference to non-Chinese literature after 1940, and especially nowhere mentions any of the many papers by Whitehead (1966, 1967, 1969b, 1970a–b, Whitehead et al., 1966) revising earlier type material and historical specimens, it is difficult to evaluate this synonymy and I follow Whitehead et al (1988). Besides, *S. gilberti* is treated as valid by Wang et al. (2001: 58).

***Setipinna wheeleri* Wongratana, 1983**

Setipinna wheeleri Wongratana, 1983: 405, fig. 25 (type locality: Burma: Sittang River; holotype: BMNH 1891.11.30.390)

***Stolephorus* La Cepède, 1803**

Stolephorus La Cepède, 1803: 381 (type species: *Stolephorus commersonnii* La Cepède, 1803: 382, designated by ICZN, 1926: 5 [Opinion 93] [see Whitehead, 1967a: 135], ICZN, 1965: 218 [Opinion 749]). Gender masculine.

Amentum Whitley, 1940b: 403 (type species: *Stolephorus commersonnii* La Cepède, 1803: 382, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Stolephorus* La Cepède, 1803: 381). Gender neuter.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below, *S. andhraensis*, *S. apiensis* and *S. chinensis* are recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2012a–b) but it is not clear whether they were observed inland or at sea.

[*Stolephorus andhraensis* Babu Rao, 1966: 103, pl. 3 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Waltair; holotype: ZSI F4601/2)].

[*Anchovia apiensis* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 187, fig. 3 (type locality: Western Samoa: Apia [Upolu Island]; holotype: USNM 51720)].

[*Engraulis chinensis* Günther, 1880: 73 (based on *Engraulis japonica* of Günther, 1868a: 390; type locality: China / China: Amoy; syntypes [9]: BMNH)].

***Stolephorus baganensis* Delsman, 1931**

Stolephorus baganensis Hardenberg, 1931a: 107 (nomen nudum)

Stolephorus baganensis Delsman, 1931: 219, 234, 240, figs. 30–34, 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Rokan mouth at Bagan si Api Api / Musi River / Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Cheribon / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kumai mouth; syntypes: LU)

Stolephorus baganensis megalops Delsman, 1931: 220, 234, figs. 35–38 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Rokan mouth at Bagan si Api Api; syntypes: LU)

Stolephorus baganensis Hardenberg, 1933b: 258 (type locality: Indonesia: estuaries of Borneo, Sumatra and Java [obviously several localities, of which only two are mentioned explicitly: Sumatra: Rokan mouth at Bagan si Api-Api and Indragiri mouth]; syntypes: LU; also in Hardenberg, 1933a: 250, 1934b: 333; junior homonym and [objective?] synonym of *Stolephorus baganensis* Delsman, 1931: 219)

Stolephorus baganensis macrops Hardenberg, 1933b: 260 (type locality: Indonesia: "several big rivermouths of Sumatra" [only Indragiri mouth mentioned explicitly in text]; syntypes: LU; also in Hardenberg, 1934b: 339)

Anchoviella baganensis bengalensis Dutt & Babu Rao, 1959: 160 (type locality: India: East coast of India: Waltair and Kakinada; syntypes [85]: LU)

***Stolephorus commersonnii* La Cepède, 1803**

Stolephorus commersonnii La Cepède, 1803: 382, pl. 12 fig. 1 (type locality: Mauritius; holotype: specimen figured by Jossigny in MNHN Bibliothèque Centrale, Vélins, 93: 74 bis, Whitehead, 1967: 137, pl. 9c, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 50)

Stolephorus rex Jordan & Seale, 1926: 380 (type locality: India: Canara [Kerala: Cannanore, Malabar Coast]; holotype: MCZ 4318)

Nomenclatural notes. "*Atherina Commersoniana* Shaw, 1804", sometimes cited in the literature, does not exist. In Shaw (1804) there is only a figure of "Commersonian atherine" (pl. 113 fig. 1). There is neither text with an explicit reference, nor caption for that figure. The text of "Transparent atherine", *Atherina pinguis* (p. 133) refers to La Cepède (1803: 371). The figure shows an anchovy and there is no mention of a "Commersonian anchovy". There is mention (p. 176) of *Clupea chrysoptera* La Cepède, 1803: 461 [now in Engraulididae] and *Clupea fasciata* La Cepède, 1803: 461 [now in Leiognathidae], both recorded as observed by Commerson.

***Stolephorus dubiosus* Wongratana, 1983**

Stolephorus dubiosus Wongratana, 1983: 400, fig. 18 (type locality: Thailand: Songkhla Lake; holotype: BMNH 1969.4.22.1826)

***Stolephorus indicus* (van Hasselt, 1823)**

Engraulis Indicus van Hasselt, 1823b: 329 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 83] (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: ? RMNH and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 187 [Nattoo], reproduced in Alfred, 1961b: pl. 6 fig. 6; Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Elops albus Swainson, 1839: 293 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 187; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 187 [Nattoo]; junior synonym of *Engraulis Indicus* van Hasselt, 1823b: 329])

Engraulis balinensis Bleeker, 1849e: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; syntypes [up to 82 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 23363 [29], Whitehead et al., 1966: 115)

Engraulis Russellii Bleeker, 1851q: 472 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Riau)

Engraulis Russellii Bleeker, 1852d: 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang / Bali: Boleling; lectotype: RMNH 7076, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 114)

Engraulis samam inan Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 486 (type locality: Woodlarck Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *samaminan*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.2)

Anchovia scitula Fowler, 1911: 211, fig. 2 (type locality: U.S.A.: California: San Diego [erroneous, in fact Indo-Pacific; see Nelson, 1983b: 49]; holotype: ANSP 1576, Böhlke, 1984: 101)

Stolephorus insularum Jordan & Seale, 1926: 381 (type locality: Tahiti; holotype: MCZ 17936)

Stolephorus extensus Jordan & Seale, 1926: 382 (type locality: Mauritius; holotype: MCZ 6133)

? *Stolephorus indicus nanus* Hardenberg, 1933b: 263 (type locality: not stated [most likely coasts of western Indonesia]; types: LU; also in Hardenberg, 1934b: 355)

***Stolephorus insularis* Hardenberg, 1933**

Stolephorus insularis Hardenberg, 1933b: 260 (type locality: Indonesia: Java, Lingga Islands, Bawean, Kangean Islands, Moluccas; syntypes: LU; not a junior homonym of *Stolephorus insularum* Jordan & Seale, 1926: 381 as insularis is a Latin adjective, which has to agree in gender with generic name, and insular[i]um is a substantive, which does not have to agree in gender, see *Code* art. 57.6; also in Hardenberg, 1933a: 250)

Stolephorus insularis baweanensis Hardenberg, 1933b: 261 (type locality: Indonesia: Bawean [and other localities, but no information in paper]; syntypes: LU; also in Hardenberg, 1934b: 348)

Stolephorus insularis oceanicus Hardenberg, 1933b: 261 (type locality: Indonesia: southern coast of Java [and other localities, but no information in paper]; types: LU; also in Hardenberg, 1934b: 350)

***Stolephorus tri* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Engraulis tri Bleeker, 1852d: 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 2222, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 113; also in Bleeker, 1852o: 435 [with 3 additional specimens from Borneo: Sampit])

***Thrissina* Swainson, 1838**

Trichosoma Swainson, 1838: 281 (type species: *Thrissa hamiltonii* Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 92 fig. 3, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Trichosoma* Rudolphi, 1819: 13 in Vermes and *Trichosoma* Rambur, 1832: 272 in Lepidoptera). Gender neuter.

Thrissina Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 30 (type species: *Clupea baelama* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 72, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Xenengraulis Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 29 (type: *Xenengraulis spinidens* Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 29, by original designation; simultaneous synonym of *Thrissina* Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 30; precedence given here to *Thrissina*). Gender feminine.

Scutengraulis Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 30 (type species: *Thrissa hamiltonii* Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 92 fig. 3, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Trichosoma* Swainson, 1838: 281; simultaneous synonym of *Thrissina* Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 30; precedence given here to *Thrissina*; simultaneous synonym of *Xenengraulis* Jordan & Seale [misspelt Steele], 1925: 29; precedence given here to *Xenengraulis*). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Members of this genus have long been called "*Thryssa* Cuvier, 1829: 323". As discussed un-

der *Coilia* Gray, 1830, *Thryssa* of Cuvier, 1829: 323 is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thrissa* Cuvier, 1816a: 176 and cannot be used.

The next available names for this genus are *Xenengraulis*, *Scutengraulis* and *Thrissina*, all created by Jordan & Seale (1925) and thus simultaneous synonyms. As first reviser, I give precedence to *Thrissina* over *Xenengraulis* and *Scutengraulis*, and to *Xenengraulis* over *Scutengraulis*. Precedence is given to *Thrissina* because this name had been recognised as valid by various authors (e.g. Whitehead, 1967: 139).

Whitehead (1967: 140) discussed the nomenclatural problems associated with *Coilia* and *Thryssa*, and the change of names. He also commented that he would apply to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to retain the name *Thryssa* for the present genus. This has not been done and consequently the names used here follow the provisions of the *Code*.

***Thrissina baelama* (Forskål, 1775)**

Clupea baelama Forskål, 1775: 72 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; syntypes: NT)

Clupea tuberculosa La Cepède, 1803: 460 (type locality: Mauritius; types: not preserved, material on which Commerson's notes are based, see Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 46 [Fricke, 1999a: 78 comments that *C. tuberculosa* is based on same manuscript description as *Stolephorus commersonnii* La Cepède, 1803: 382, which is not correct as *C. tuberculosa* is based on Commerson's notes and *S. commersonnii* on a drawing by Jossigny, see Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 46, 50])

Engraulis Neso-gallicus Bennett, 1832: 168 (type locality: Mauritius; types: NT)

Engraulis saman Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 487 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Engraulis polynemoides Günther, 1868a: 394 (type locality: Madagascar; holotype: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2010)

Anchovia evermanni Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 188, fig. 4 (type locality: Samoa: Upolu Island: Apia; holotype: USNM 51720 or 51719 [1 of 2, figured specimen], Böhlke, 1953: 12, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Engraulis macrops Kishinouye, 1911: 385, pl. 30 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Bonin Islands [Ogasawara Island]: Habajima; syntypes: LU; spelt *macropus* on pl. 30, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Nomenclatural notes. Fricke (2008: 16) referred to *Code* art. 15.1 to consider *Clupea baelama* as invalid because Forsskål was apparently uncertain whether or not this species is distinct from *Clupea encrasicolus* Linnaeus, 1758. Actually, art. 15.1 says the reverse, names proposed conditionally before 1961 are "not to be excluded on that account alone". Art. 15.1 also explicitly states that "A new name [...] proposed conditionally [...] before 1961 may be available".

***Thrissina dussumieri* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848)**

Engraulis dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 69 (type locality: Arabian Sea, 20°22'N 71°47'E [original type locality: not stated, probably India]; neotype: BMNH 1966.11.30.1, designated by Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 48 [reference by Whitehead & Bauchot (1985: 48) to the discussion of this specimen as 'putative' neotype in Whitehead (1967: 142) is considered here to satisfy all requirements of *Code* art. 75.3; however, some may consider that the wording in Whitehead & Bauchot (1985: 48) is not formal enough, in which case I designate here BMNH 1966.11.30.1 as neotype for the reasons explained by Whitehead (1967)])

Engraulis auratus Day, 1865b: 312 (type locality: India: Cochin on Malabar Coast; lectotype: BMNH 1889.2.1.1779, designated by Talwar & Whitehead, 1971: 77; also in Day, 1865c: 238, pl. 19 fig. 2)

***Thrissina encrasicholoides* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Engraulis encrasicholoïdes Bleeker, 1851m: 214 (nomen nudum)

Engraulis encrasicholoïdes Bleeker, 1852d: 37 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Surabaya, Kammal; lectotype: RMNH 3536, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 117; also in Bleeker, 1852e: 173 [with 1 additional specimen from Timor Kupang])

Engraulis duodecim Cope, 1867a: 405 (type locality: U.S.A.: New Jersey: Beasley's Point [erroneous, in fact Indo-Pacific; see Nelson, 1983b: 50]; holotype: ANSP 1363, Böhlke, 1984: 101)

***Thrissina gautamiensis* (Babu Rao, 1971)**

Thryssa gautamiensis Babu Rao, 1970: 63 (nomen nudum)

Thryssa gautamiensis Babu Rao, 1971: 479, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Gautami branch of Godavari estuary, off Bhairavapalem village; holotype: ZSI F 4600/2)

***Thrissina hamiltonii* (Gray, 1835)**

Thrissa Hamiltonii Gray, 1835: pl. 92 fig. 3 (type locality: India; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Engraulis Grayi Bleeker, 1851q: 492 (type locality: Indonesia: Rio [Riau] / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 7068, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 122; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 41)

? *Engraulis nasutus* Castelnau, 1878b: 51 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Norman River, Gulf of Carpentarie; syntypes [2]: probably lost, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 49)

***Thrissina kammalensis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Engraulis kammalensis Bleeker, 1849e: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya; lectotype: RMNH 7067, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 120)

Engraulis rhinorhynchos Bleeker, 1852d: 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 7067, by present designation [not a replacement name for *Engraulis kammalensis* Bleeker, 1849e: 13 as not explicitly stated so and based on a different set of specimens]; now a junior objective synonym of *Engraulis kammalensis* Bleeker, 1849e: 13)

***Thrissina mystax* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

*Clupea mysta*x Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 426, pl. 83 (type locality: India: Malabar; holotype: ZMB 3884, Paepke, 1999: 78, Whitehead, 1969b: 276, pl. 3c)

? *Clupea sub-spinosa* Swainson, 1839: 293 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 189; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 189 [Poorawah])

Thryssa porava Bleeker, 1849e: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Bangcallang, Kammal and Surabaya; syntypes [up to 179 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 7069 [1], 24966 [12], BMNH 1867.11.28.54 [1])

Engraulis mystacoïdes Bleeker, 1852d: 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang, Surabaya, Pasuruan, Tjilatjap / Madura: Bangcallang, Kammal, Sumanap; lectotype: RMNH 7069, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 124)

Stolephorus valenciennesi Bleeker, 1865g: 306 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Benkulen, Padang / Borneo: Sinkawang / Singapore; lectotype: RMNH 7071, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 125)

Engraulis poorawah Bleeker, 1872a: 132, pl. 259 fig. 5 [as *Stolephorus hamiltoni*] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia, Batam / Sumatra: Priaman, Palembang / Bintang: Rio / Bangka: Muntok, Pankalpinang / Borneo: Sinkawang, Sundiguri / Sulawesi: Makassar, Badjoa / Batjan: Labuha / Ceram [Seram]: Wahai / Singapore / and numerous localities cited in the listed literature; syntypes: Bleeker's specimens [35, 100–210 mm TL] and those on which literature records are based; not a junior homonym of a "*Thryssa poorawah* Jerdon, 1851: 145", which does not exist [Jerdon explicitly refer to Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 65 who used *Engraulis purava* Hamilton, 1822: 238]; not a new combination of "*Thryssa poorawah* Cuvier, 1829", which does not exist [poorawah is ony used as a non-binominal name; p. 323]; not an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Thryssa porava* Bleeker, 1849e: 14, which is not cited in extensive synonymy)

Engraulis hornelli Fowler, 1924a: 41 (type locality: India: Calicut; syntypes [total 4]: ? ANSP 51465, Böhlke, 1984: 101)

Thryssa yanamensis Babu Rao, in Whitehead et al., 1988: 438 (unpublished name; nomen nudum; locality: India: Godavari estuary)

***Thrissina purava* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Clupea purava Hamilton, 1822: 238, 382 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 17 fig. 3)

Clupea megastoma Swainson, 1839: 293 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 190; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 190 [Peddah Poorawah])

Engraulis annandalei Chaudhuri, 1916a: 419, fig. 3 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, off Nalbano Island; holotype: ZSI F 8781/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 99)

Engraulis kempi Chaudhuri, 1916a: 421, fig. 4 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, off Barkul; holotype: ZSI F 8782/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 99)

Engraulis rambhae Chaudhuri, 1916a: 423, fig. 5 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, Rambha Bay; holotype: ZSI F 8783/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 99)

Clupea ensiformis Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Thrissina setirostris* (Broussonet, 1782)**

Clupea Setirostris Broussonet, 1782: [47], pl. [11] (type locality: Vanuatu: Tanna Island; lectotype: specimen on which is based Broussonet's plate [BMNH, lost ?, Eschmeyer, 2010], designated by Fricke, 1999a: 78)

Clupea mystacina Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 428 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Clupea seticornis Rees, 1807: unpag. [under *Clupea*] (type locality: Pacific Ocean; types: LU; publication date follows Pestana, 1979: 355)

Thryssa macrognathos Bleeker, 1849e: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Bangcallang, Kammal and Surabaya; syntypes [up to 108 mm TL]: lost, Whitehead et al., 1966: 127)

Family CHIROCENTRIDAE

***Chirocentrus* Cuvier, 1816**

Chirocentrus Cuvier, 1816a: 178 (type species: *Clupea dorab* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 72, by monotypy [single "taxonomic species" included, "regardless of any cited synonyms", *Code* art. 68.3]). Gender masculine.

Neosudis Castelnau, 1873: 118 (type species: *Neosudis vorax* Castelnau, 1873: 113, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Chirocentrus dorab* (Forskål, 1775)**

Clupea dorab Forskål, 1775: xiii, 72 (type locality: Egypt: Kosseir [Al-Qusayr], 26°06'N 34°17'E [original type locality: Red Sea: Saudia Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Mocha]; syntypes: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 13; neotype: SMNS 1772, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 80 [although 'withdrawn' by Fricke, 2000, fulfills requirements of *Code* art. 75.3])

Clupea dentex Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 428 (type locality: Red Sea [Saudi Arabia: Jeddah / Yemen: Mocha]; syntypes: material of Forskål, 1775: xiii, 72 [also reference to Gmelin, 1789: 1409, which is based on Forskål, 1775: xiii, 72])

Esox chirocentrus La Cepède, 1803: 317, pl. 8 fig. 1 (type

locality: not stated; holotype: specimen on which is based Commerson's drawing)

Esox clupeoides Richardson, 1846: 311 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Chirocentrus hypselosoma Bleeker, 1852b: 71 (type locality: Singapore / Indonesia: Java: Samarang [probably Singapore; Bleeker listed two localities, but had a single specimen assumed to be from Singapore because of the title of the article, the specimens from Samarang having probably been observed by Bleeker when he was stationed there (Bleeker, 1973: 21) and have not been preserved]; lectotype: RMNH 7104, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 756; also in Bleeker, 1852i: 25)

Neosudis vorax Castelnau, 1873: 119 (type locality: New Caledonia: Nouméa; syntypes: NMV 51862 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes Record from fresh and brackish waters from Thailand (Talé Sap [Thale Sap, Songkhla Lake]) by Hora (1924a). Identity requires confirmation.

Family CLUPEIDAE

***Anodontostoma* Bleeker, 1849**

Gonostoma van Hasselt, 1823b: 329 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 83] (type species: *Gonostoma javanicum* Hyrtl, 1855: 49, by subsequent monotypy; junior homonym of *Gonostoma* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 64). Gender neuter.

Anodontostoma Bleeker, 1849e: 15 (type species: *Anodontostoma hasseltii* Bleeker, 1849e: 15, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Clupanodon chacunda Hamilton, 1822: 246, 383 (type locality: India: "Gangetic estuaries"; types: NT)

? *Clupanodon chanpole* Hamilton, 1822: 249, 383, pl. 18 fig. 74 (type locality: India: "pond and ditches of every part of Bengal"; types: NT; see also Nelson, 1983a: 196; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Clupanodon chacunda* Hamilton, 1822: 246, first reviser [possibly Nelson & Rothman, 1973: 142] gave precedence to *C. chacunda*)

? *Chatoessus Tampo* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 117 (type locality: Malaysia: Malacca; holotype: specimen on which is based drawing in MNHN Bibliothèque Centrale, MS. 521 A, XXXI: 71, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 36)

Anodontostoma Hasseltii Bleeker, 1849e: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya / sea of Java near Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang, etc.; syntypes [up to 135 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7082 [7], 17775 [14], Whitehead et al., 1966: 88, 89, pl. 11 fig. 1)

Gonostoma javanicum Bleeker, 1849e: 15 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Gonostoma javanicum Hyrtl, 1855: 49 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [not stated, implied from name]; syntypes: RMNH 2685 [2], Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 809)

Chatoessus chacunda var. *altior* Günther, 1868a: 411 (type locality: India: Ganges / Siam / Borneo; syntypes [7]: BMNH)

Clupea fornicata Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Anodontostoma selangkat* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Chatoessus selangkat Bleeker, 1852d: 47 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [147 mm TL]: RMNH 27664, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Bleeker, 1852p: 458)

Chatoëssus breviceps Peters, 1877: 848 (type locality: Bismark Archipelago: New Hanover Island; holotype: ZMB 9818, Nelson & Rothman, 1973: 143)

Distribution notes. Record of *Gonialosa manmina* (Hamilton, 1822: 247) from Andamans by Herre (1940: 335) seems unlikely and possibly based on *Anodontosoma selangkat* (see Whitehead, 1985: 257).

[*Clupanodon manmina* Hamilton, 1822: 247, 383 (type locality: India: freshwater branches of Ganges; types: NT)].

***Anodontostoma thailandiae* Wongratana, 1983**

Anodontostoma thailandiae Wongratana, 1983: 394, fig. 11 (type locality: Gulf of Thailand: Songkhla; holotype: CUMZ uncat.)

***Clupanodon* La Cepède, 1803**

Clupanodon La Cepède, 1803: 468 (type species: *Clupea thrissa* Linnaeus, 1758: 318, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1872a: 112). Gender masculine.

Thrissa Rafinesque, 1815: 88 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clupanodon* La Cepède, 1803: 468). Gender feminine.

***Clupanodon thrissa* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Clupea thrissa Linnaeus, 1758: 318 (type locality: China; syntypes: UUZM 107, Wheeler, 1991: 158, fig. 3, Nelson & Rothman, 1973: 169)

Clupea triza Linnaeus, 1759: 251 (type locality: China; syntypes: UUZM 107, Nelson & Rothman, 1973: 169; objective junior synonym of *Clupea thrissa* Linnaeus, 1758: 318)

Chatoessus maculatus Richardson, 1846a: 308 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao] and Canton; syntypes: Cambridge Philos. Inst., lost [Whitehead, 1966: 37] and specimen on which Reeves' unpublished figure is based, reproduced in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 5 fig. 1, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 128, pl. 1 fig. 1)

Chatoessus Osbeckii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848: 106 (type locality: coast of China; lectotype: MNHN 3675, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 98, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 10)

Clupanodon haihoensis Oshima, 1926: 3 (type locality: China: Hainan: Haiho; holotype: LU)

***Clupeichthys* Bleeker, 1855**

Clupeichthys Bleeker, 1855h: 274 (type species: *Clupeichthys goniognathus* Bleeker, 1855h: 275, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Clupeichthys aesarnensis* Wongratana, 1983**

Clupeichthys aesarnensis Wongratana, 1983: 388, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Ubonrat reservoir [Ubon Ratchathani], Konkhan; holotype: KUMF 2844a)

***Clupeichthys bleekeri* (Hardenberg, 1936)**

Corica bleekeri Hardenberg, 1936: 229 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: middle course of Kapuas; syntypes: LU, probably lost)

***Clupeichthys goniognathus* Bleeker, 1855**

Clupeichthys goniognathus Bleeker, 1855h: 275 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; holotype [83 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.36, Whitehead et al., 1966: 78)

***Clupeichthys perakensis* (Herre, 1936)**

Corica perakensis Herre, 1936a: 5, pl. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Perak River; holotype: CAS-SU 30976, Böhlke, 1953: 11)

***Clupeoides* Bleeker, 1851**

Clupeoïdes Bleeker, 1851d: 274 (type species: *Clupeoides borneensis* Bleeker, 1851d: 275, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Clupeoides borneensis* Bleeker, 1851**

Clupeoïdes borneënsis Bleeker, 1851d: 275 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [80 mm TL]: lost, Whitehead et al., 1966: 73; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 17)

Clupeoides exilis Fowler, 1935a: 92, fig. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60508, Böhlke, 1984: 62)

***Clupeoides hypselosoma* Bleeker, 1865**

Clupeoides hypselosoma Bleeker, 1865g: 293 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [57 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.35, Whitehead et al., 1966: 74, pl. 8 fig. 3; secondary junior homonym of *Harengula hypselosoma* Bleeker, 1855i: 427 when both placed in *Clupea* by Bleeker, 1872a: 101; not rejected because relevant taxa no longer considered to be congeneric and substitute name not in use, *Code* art. 59.3)

Clupea potamophilus Bleeker, 1872a: 101 [text; 1870a: pl. 260 fig. 5, with caption "*Clupeoides hypselosoma*"] (replacement name for *Clupeoides hypselosoma* Bleeker, 1865g: 293, not in use and invalid under *Code* art. 59.3)

***Corica* Hamilton, 1822**

Corica Hamilton, 1822: 253, 383 (type species: *Corica soborna* Hamilton, 1822: 253, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Corica laciniata* Fowler, 1935**

Corica laciniata Fowler, 1935a: 92, fig. 11 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 61415, Böhlke, 1984: 62)

***Corica soborna* Hamilton, 1822**

Corica soborna Hamilton, 1822: 253, 383 (type locality: India: Mahananda River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 91 figs. 7–8)

Corica soborni Gray, 1834: pl. 91 figs. 7–8 (erroneous subsequent spelling for *Corica soborna* Hamilton, 1822: 258; spelt *Guborni* on plate, corrected in 'Directions for arranging the plates')

Corica argentata Swainson, 1839: 294 (unnecessary replacement name for *Corica soborna* Hamilton, 1822: 253)

Spratella pseudopterus Bleeker, 1852j: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Pamangkat; lectotype: RMNH 7116, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 76, Whitehead, 1985: 180; also in Bleeker, 1852o: 432)

Corica biharensis Kamal & Ahsan, 1979: 28, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bihar: Santhal Parganas District: Ganga River at Rajmahal; holotype: ZSI F 7129/2)

***Dussumieria* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**

Dussumieria Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 467 (type species: *Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, 1847b: 467, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Montalbania Fowler, 1934c: 244 (subgenus of *Etrumeus* Bleeker, 1853n: 48; type species: *Etrumeus albulina* Fowler, 1934c: 244, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Dussumieria acuta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**

Clupea flosmaris Richardson, 1846a: 305 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao] and Canton; holotype: specimen figured by Reeves, reproduced by Whitehead, 1966: pl. 2 fig. 2; not available, on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970b: 217 [Opinion 901])

Dussumieria acuta Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 467, pl. 606 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast; lectotype: MNHN 3697, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 13, Bauchot & Whitehead, 1985: 13; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970b: 217 [Opinion 901])

Elops javanicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 271 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Elops javanicus Bleeker, 1851h: 422 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Etrumeus albulina Fowler, 1934c: 244, fig. 7 (type locality:

Philippines: Iloilo; holotype: USNM 93136)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Palawan) by Fowler (1934c: 244). Identity requires confirmation. Marine species according to Whitehead (1985: 28).

***Escualosa* Whitley, 1940**

Leptogaster Bleeker, 1870a: pl. 264 fig. 5 (type species: *Rogenia argyrotaenia* Bleeker, 1852d: 26, by monotypy; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead et al., 1966: 70 [*Code* art. 23.12]; junior homonym of *Leptogaster* Meigen, 1803: 269 in Diptera, *Leptogaster* Selys, 1860: 12 in Odonata, and *Leptogaster* Signoret, 1860: 967 in Hemiptera). Gender feminine.

Escualosa Whitley, 1940b: 402 (type species: *Clupea macrolepis* Steindachner, 1879a: 31, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Escualosa thoracata* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

? *Clupea coval* Cuvier, 1829: 318 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 186; type locality: India: Vizagapataham; syntypes [at least 2]: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 70, pl. 186 [Kowal] [reproduced in Whitehead, 1967: pl. 5a]; identification, see Whitehead, 1967: 70, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 38)

? *Clupea Kowal* Rüppell, 1837: 79 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Erithrea: Massawa; syntypes: ? SMF and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 186 [Kowal])

Kowala thoracata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 363 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 3172, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 71, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 16)

Meletta lile Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 378 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 3173, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 72, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 17)

Rogenia argyrotaenia Bleeker, 1852d: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 7088, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 72, pl. 8 fig. 1; also in Bleeker, 1852p: 457 [spelt *argijrotaenia* and with additional specimens from Bangka: Muntok])

Clupea macrolepis Steindachner, 1879a: 31 (type locality: not stated [Australia: Queensland: Townsville, Cleveland Bay]; holotype: SMNS 2292, Fricke, 2005: 28, Whitehead, 1970b: 11; also in Steindachner, 1879b: 13)

***Gonialosa* Regan, 1917**

Gonialosa Regan, 1917: 315 (type species: *Chatoesssus modestus* Day, 1870c: 622, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 560). Gender feminine.

Indialosa Herre & Myers, 1931: 238 (type species: *Clupanodon manmina* Hamilton, 1822: 247, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Gonialosa modesta* (Day, 1870)**

Chatoëssus modestus Day, 1870c: 622 (type locality: Burma: Bassein River as high as Een-gay-gyee Lake; lectotype: ZSI 2695, designated by Talwar & Whitehead, 1971: 73)

***Gonialosa whiteheadi* Wongratana, 1983**

Gonialosa whiteheadi Wongratana, 1983: 394, fig. 10 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim: Kokariet; holotype: BMNH 1893.2.16.75)

***Gudusia* Fowler, 1911**

Gudusia Fowler, 1911: 207 (subgenus of *Sardinella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 261; type species: *Clupanodon chapra* Hamilton, 1822: 248, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Gudusia variegata* (Day, 1870)**

Clupea variegata Day, 1870c: 623 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy and its branches; lectotype: ZSI 2245, designated by Talwar & Whitehead, 1971: 70)

***Herklotsichthys* Whitley, 1951**

Herklotsella Fowler, 1934c [Jan.]: 246 (subgenus of *Harengula* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 277; type species: *Harengula dispilonotus* Bleeker, 1852j: 49, by original designation; junior homonym of *Herklotsella* Herre, 1933a [Dec.]: 179). Gender feminine.

Herklotsichthys Whitley, 1951a: 67 (replacement name for *Herklotsella* Fowler, 1934c: 246). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Herklotsella* Herre is dated December 1933 but apparently appeared only in early 1934 (Eschmeyer, 2011) and *Herklotsella* Fowler, published on 20 January 1934, might have precedence.

***Herklotsichthys dispilonotus* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Harengula dispilonotus Bleeker, 1852j: 49 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]; lectotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.28, designated by Whitehead, 1964a: 279, Whitehead et al., 1966: 40, pl. 4 fig. 1; also in Bleeker, 1852p: 456)

Distribution notes. Recorded in the freshened part of Thale Sap, Thailand (Sirimontaporn, 1984: 7).

***Herklotsichthys quadrimaculatus* (Rüppell, 1837)**

Clupea Mauritiana Bennett, 1833b: 32 (type locality: Mauritius; types: ? BMNH; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Clupea quadrimaculata* Rüppell, 1837: 78 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Clupea quadrimaculata Rüppell, 1837: 78, pl. 21 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Bay of Massawa; lectotype: SMF 4648, designated by Dor, 1984: 41; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Harengula bipunctata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 298 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; holotype: specimen on which Ehrenberg's unpublished drawing is based; drawing in MNHN

Bibliothèque Centrale MS 519,XX:62, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 42)

Sardinella lineolata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 272 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trincomale; lectotype: MNHN 666, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 45, Whitehead, 1967: 31, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 27; simultaneous homym of *Clupea lineolata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 256, when placed in *Clupea* by Bleeker, 1872a: 108, who gave precedence to *Clupea lineolata*)

Clupeonia fasciata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 349 (type locality: Bourbon [Réunion]: Saint-Denis; holotype: MNHN 895, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 12)

Meletta obtusirostris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 375 (type locality: Seychelles; lectotype: MNHN 900, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 34, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 18)

Meletta venenosa Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 377 (type locality: Seychelles / Indian Ocean; syntypes: lost, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 44)

Alausa Schrammii Bleeker, 1849e: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; lectotype: RMNH 7083, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 42)

Spratella erythraea Rüppell, 1852: 26 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Harengula moluccensis Bleeker, 1853i: 609 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; lectotype: RMNH 7098, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 43)

Harengula Kunzei Bleeker, 1856k: 209 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate; lectotype: RMNH 7097, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 44, pl. 5 fig. 1)

Clupea dubia Bleeker, 1872a: 108 (replacement name for *Sardinella lineolata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 272)

Clupea profundis De Vis, in Saville-Kent, 1889b: 11 (nomen nudum)

Clupea Ranelayi De Vis, in Saville-Kent, 1889b: 11 (nomen nudum)

Clupea torresiensis De Vis, in Saville-Kent, 1989b: 11 (nomen nudum)

Harengula stereolepis Ogilby, 1898a: 759 (type locality: Australia: Torres Strait: Darnley Island; holotype: AMS I.12175, Paxton et al., 1989: 154)

Clupea mizun Kishinouye, 1907a: 98, pl. 20 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Okinawa; syntypes: probably lost, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Clupea rechingeri Steindachner, 1907: 1424 (type locality: Samoa Island: Upolu; syntypes: NMW [2], not found by Whitehead, 1970b: 7)

Harengula lippa Whitley, 1931b: 142, fig. 1 (type locality: Western Australia: Port Hedland; holotype: AMS I.12228)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Philippines (Putoc River, Mindanao) by Fowler (1941a: 589).

Nomenclatural notes. List of 28 works using *Clupea quadrimaculata* Rüppell, 1837 as a valid species-group name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Allen, 1997: 50; (2) Allen & Adrim, 2003: 24; (3) Carpenter & Niem, 1999a: 1801; (4) De Bruin et al., 1994: 176; (5) Debelius, 1993: 56; (6) Dor, 1984: 41; (7) Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola, 1984: 49; (8) Hoese et al., 2006: 328; (9) Hutchins, 2001: 18; (10) Kimura & Matsuura, 2003: 16; (11) Kuiter, 1998: 32; (12–13) Kuiter & Debelius, 1994: 42, 2006: 98; (14) Laboute & Grandperrin, 2000: 342; (15) Masuda et al., 1984: 19; (16) Matsuura et al., 2000: 135; (17) Myers, 1989: 62; (18) Nakabo, 1993: 206; (19) Paxton et al., 1989: 154; (20–22) Randall, 1983: 24, 1995: 64, 1996: 37; (23) Randall & Lim, 2000: 587; (24) Randall et al., 1990: 47; (25) Rau & Rau, 1980: 200; (26) Shen, 1993: 121; (27) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 201; (28) Whitehead, 1985: 81.

***Hilsa* Regan, 1917**

Paralosa Regan, 1916a: 167 (type species: *Clupaea durbanensis* Regan, 1906a: 4, by monotypy [other included species not cited by name; *Code* art. 68.3]; junior homonym of *Paralosa* Bleeker, 1868b: 300). Gender feminine.

Hilsa Regan, 1917: 303 (replacement name for *Paralosa* Regan, 1916a: 167). Gender feminine.

Macrura Fowler, 1941a: 626 (type species: *Clupea kelee* Cuvier, 1829: 320, by original designation; erroneously attributed to van Hasselt, 1823b: 329 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 83] [Whitehead, 1965: 128; Kottelat, 1987a: 370] [under the heading "Clupeae", van Hasselt mentioned "one which I have had figured and have given the name *Macrura*". This is a specific name and this is evidenced by Bleeker (1852d: 31) who reported a Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing labelled *Clupea macrura* by van Hasselt]). Gender feminine.

***Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Clupea kelee Cuvier, 1829: 320 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 195; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 75, pl. 195 [Kelee])

Clupeonia Blochii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 353 (based on *Clupea sinensis* sensu Bloch, 1795: 38, pl. 405; type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntype: ZMB 6550 [also ZMB 21893], Paepke, 1999: 65, Whitehead, 1969b: 268, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 41)

Alosa brevis Bleeker, 1848c: 638 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Bima; holotype: lost, Bleeker, 1872a: 116, Whitehead, 1965: 133, Whitehead et al., 1966: 79)

Alausa kanagurta Bleeker, 1850o: 160 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka])

Alausa kanagurta Bleeker, 1852d: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Banka [Bangka]: Muntok; lectotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.26 [1], designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 80)

Alausa brachysoma Bleeker, 1854d: 527 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.24, Whitehead, 1965: 133, Whitehead et al., 1966: 82; secondary junior homonym of *Sardinella brachysoma* Bleeker, 1852d: 19 when placed in *Clupea* by Günther, 1868a: 448)

Alosa malayana Bleeker, 1865g: 294 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Bantam, Cheribon, Surabaya, Pasuruan / Sumatra: Padang; lectotype: RMNH 7108 [1], designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 84)
Clupea platygaster Günther, 1868a: 448 (replacement name for *Alausa brachysoma* Bleeker, 1854d: 527)
Harengula zeylanica Hubrecht, 1879: 46 (nomen nudum)
Clupaea durbanensis Regan, 1906a: 4, pl. 4 (type locality: South Africa: Durban Bay; syntypes: BMNH 1905.6.8.19–20 [2], Whitehead, 1965: 133)
Harengula zeylanica Whitehead, 1965: 133, Witehead et al., 1966: 83 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Harengula sumatrana Whitehead et al., 1966: 83 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Konosirus* Jordan & Snyder, 1900**
Konosirus Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 349 (type species: *Chatoessus punctatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 240, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Nealosa Herre & Myers, 1931: 236 (type species: *Chatoessus punctatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 240, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Konosirus* Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 349). Gender feminine.

***Konosirus punctatus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)**
Chaetoessus punctatus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 240, pl. 109 fig. 1 (type locality: bays on coasts of southwestern Japan; lectotype: RMNH 3315a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 177)
Chatoessus aquosus Richardson, 1846a: 307 (type locality: Chinese sea [area of Macao]; holotype: BMNH 1964.11.6.5, Whitehead, 1966: 33 [or syntype if it is not the specimen on which is based Reeves' drawing [published in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 4 fig. 1]; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Whitehead, 1966: 34 [*Code* art. 23.12])

***Minyclupeoides* Roberts, 2008**
Minyclupeoides Roberts, 2008: 125 (type species: *Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus* Roberts, 2008: 126, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus* Roberts, 2008**
Minyclupeoides dentibranchialus Roberts, 2008: 126, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Mekong basin: Takeo-Angkor Borei flood plain near Takeo; holotype: ZRC 50699)

***Nematalosa* Regan, 1917**
Nematalosa Regan, 1917: 312 (type species: *Clupea nasus* Bloch, 1795: 116, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 560). Gender feminine.
Fluvialosa Whitley, 1943a: 170 (type species: *Chatoessus elongatus* Macleay, 1883b: 209, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Nematalosa galatheae* Nelson & Rothman**
Nematalosa galatheae Nelson & Rothman, 1973: 158, figs. 8B, 9 (type locality: Thailand: Andaman Sea off Ranong Province, at mouth of Pakchan River; holotype: CAS 17815)
Distribution notes. Inland record from Vietnam (e.g. Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2012: 197).

***Nematalosa nasus* (Bloch, 1795)**
Clupea Nasus Bloch, 1795: 116, pl. 429 fig. 1 (type locality: not stated [most material collected by John is from India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]]; holotype: MZB 3898, Paepke, 1999: 65, Whitehead, 1969b: 272, pl. 2c, fig. 1b)
Clupanodon nasica La Cepède, 1803: 470 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clupea nasus* Bloch, 1795: 116)
? *Chatoessus altus* Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 91, fig. 2 (type locality: India; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)
? *Chatoessus chrysopterus* Richardson, 1846a: 308 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced by Whitehead, 1966: pl. 4 fig. 3)

***Sardinella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**
Sardinella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 261 (type species: *Sardinella aurita* Valenciennes, 1847b: 263, by original designation [p. 263]). Gender feminine.
Clupeonia Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 345 (type species: *Clupanodon jussieu* La Cepède, 1803: 471, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861b: 35; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Sardinella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 261, first reviser [apparently Fowler, 1941a: 601] gave precedence to *Sardinella*). Gender feminine.
Kowala Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 362 (type species: *Kowala albella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 362, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861b: 36; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Sardinella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 261, first reviser [Whitehead, 1964b: 42] gave precedence to *Sardinella*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Clupeonia* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 345, first reviser [apparently Whitehead, 1972: 179, 183] gave precedence to *Clupeonia*, by listing *K. albella* in subgenus *Clupeonia*). Gender feminine.
Clupalosa Bleeker, 1849e: 12 (type species: *Clupalosa bulan* Bleeker, 1849e: 12, by monotypy). Gender feminine.
Sardinia Poey, 1860: 311 (type species: *Sardinia pseudohispanica* Poey, 1860: 311, by monotypy). Gender feminine.
Paralosa Bleeker, 1868b: 300 (subgenus of *Harengula* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 277; type species: *Alausa melanura* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 441, by monotypy). Gender feminine.
Wilkesina Fowler & Bean, 1923: 3 (subgenus of *Harengula* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 277; type species: *Harengula fijiense* Fowler & Bean, 1923: 3, by original designation). Gender feminine.
Fimbriclupea Whitley, 1940b: 399 (type species: *Fimbriclupea dactylolepis* Whitley, 1940b: 399, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Fiscina Whitley, 1940b: 400 (type species: *Amblygaster posterus* Whitley, 1931b: 144, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sardinella fimbriata* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Spratella fimbriata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 359, pl. 601 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; lectotype: MNHN 3227, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 50, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 29; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970b: 217 [Opinion 901])

Distribution notes. Entering river mouths in Philippines (Herre, 1953a: 66) and Vietnam (Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2012: 197).

***Sardinella tawillis* (Herre, 1927)**

Harengula tawilis Herre, 1927a: 273, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Lake Bombon [Lake Taal]; holotype: BSM 13198, lost)

***Tenualosa* Fowler, 1934**

Tenualosa Fowler, 1934c: 246 (subgenus of *Hilsa* Regan, 1917: 303; type species: *Alosa reevesii* Richardson, 1846a: 305, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Clupanodon ilisha Hamilton, 1822: 243, 382, pl. 19 fig. 73 (type locality: India: "Bay of Bengal and the large salt water estuaries of the Ganges" / Agra and Kanpur / Patna on the Ganges / Goalpara on the Brahmaputra / Calcutta and Dhaka; types: NT)

Clupea palasah Cuvier, 1829: 320 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 198; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 77, pl. 198 [Palasah] [putative neotype: MNHN 3685, suggested by Whitehead, 1967: 92 has no nomenclatural status])

Distribution notes. In area, freshwater record from Myanmar (Nga-tha-lauk; Whitehead, 1985: 223).

***Tenualosa macrura* (Bleeker, 1852)**

[*Clupea*] *Macrura* van Hasselt, 1823b: 329 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 83] (nomen nudum), 1824: 92 (nomen nudum; Kottelat, 1987a: 369)

Alausa macrurus Bleeker, 1852d: 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; neotype: RMNH 7112, designated by Whitehead, 1965: 143)

Nomenclatural notes. *Macrurus* is an adjective and has to agree in gender with *Tenualosa*.

***Tenualosa reevesii* (Richardson, 1846)**

? *Clupea sinensis* Linnaeus, 1758: 319 (type locality: China; types: NT)

Alosa reevesii Richardson, 1846a: 305 (type locality: China: Chinese seas [area of Macao]; holotype: BMNH 1963.8.20.2, Whitehead, 1965: 141, 1966: 30 [or syntype if this specimen is not the one figured by Reeves (reproduced in Whitehead, 1966: pl. 2 fig. 3)])

***Tenualosa thibaudeaui* (Durand, 1940)**

Clupea Thibaudeaui Durand, 1940: 6, pl. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; holotype: ION)

***Tenualosa toli* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Alausa Toli Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 435 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 3939, designated by Whitehead, 1967: 93, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 9)

Alausa argyrochloris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b: 440 (type locality: India: Bombay; lectotype: MNHN 2738, present designation, listed as holotype by Whitehead, 1965: 147, 1967: 93, Whitehead & Bauchot, 1985: 7 [other syntypes belong to another species, see Whitehead, 1967: 94])

Alausa ctenolepis Bleeker, 1850o: 159 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka])

Alausa ctenolepis Bleeker, 1852b: 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Banka [Bangka]: Muntok; lectotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.23, designated by Whitehead et al., 1966: 85; also in Bleeker, 1852d: 32 [without specimen from Singapore])

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1852d: 32) prepared the description of *A. ctenolepis* based on 2 specimens 310–420 mm TL from Batavia and Muntok. Later (1852b: 74) he received an additional specimen (290 mm TL) from Singapore and published another description. This second (1852b) description appeared first and the type series is made of the three specimens. Whitehead et al. (1966: 85) designated the 420 mm TL specimen as lectotype; the type locality therefore is Batavia and Muntok.

Family SUNDASALANGIDAE

Sundasalangidae
Sundasalangidae Roberts, 1981a: 297 (type genus: *Sundasalanx* Roberts, 1981a: 297)

***Sundasalanx* Roberts, 1981**
Sundasalanx Roberts, 1981a: 297 (type species: *Sundasalanx praecox* Roberts, 1981a: 299, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sundasalanx malletti* Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997**
Sundasalanx malletti Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997a: 20, fig. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito Basin: Sungai Barito at Muara Laung; holotype: MZB 6096)

***Sundasalanx megalops* Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997**
Sundasalanx megalops Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997a: 23, fig. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito basin: mouth of Sungai Sapen, a small left hand tributary of Sungai Joloi above Sungai Busang; holotype: MZB 6100)

***Sundasalanx mekongensis* Britz & Kottelat, 1999**
Sundasalanx mekongensis Britz & Kottelat, 1999: 338, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamsai Province: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Ngang [error for Nam Gnong]; 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 43686)

***Sundasalanx mesops* Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997**
Sundasalanx mesops Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997a: 23, fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito basin: Sungai Laung at Desa Maruwei, 0°21.986'N 114°44.103'E; holotype: MZB 6098)

***Sundasalanx microps* Roberts, 1981**
Sundasalanx microps Roberts, 1981a: 300, fig. 1b (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River at Kampong Nibung, about 100 km northeast of Sintang and 7 km northeast of Selimbau, 0°39'N 110°10.5'E; holotype: MZB 3000)

***Sundasalanx platyrhynchus* Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997**
Sundasalanx platyrhynchus Siebert & Crimmen, in Siebert, 1997a: 23, fig. 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River about 7 km southwest of Nanga Silat, approx. 0°19'N 111°45'E; holotype: MZB 5944)

***Sundasalanx praecox* Roberts, 1981**
Sundasalanx praecox Roberts, 1981a: 299, fig. 1a (type locality: Thailand: Khlong Falamee, a swift muddy creek flowing into inner lake of Thale Sap, at about 2 km west of Pak Payoon; holotype: MCZ 47129)

Order GONORHYNCHIFORMES

Family CHANIDAE

***Chanos* La Cepède, 1803**
Chanos La Cepède, 1803: 395 (type species: *Chanos arabicus* La Cepède, 1803: 396, by monotypy). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].
Lutodeira van Hasselt, 1823b: 330 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 84] (type species: *Lutodeira indica* van Hasselt, 1823b: 330, by monotypy). Gender feminine.
Scoliostomus Rüppell, 1828: 17 (not available, name listed in synonymy ["when [*Lutodeira*] was still unknown to me, I had formed the name *Scoliostomus* …])
Ptycholepis Gray & Richardson, in Richardson, 1843b: 218 (subgenus of *Leuciscus* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Mugil salmoneus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 121, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Ptycholepis* Agassiz, 1833: vol. 2, part 1: 11, 1843: vol. 2, part 2: 107, in fossil fishes; also in Richardson, 1843d: 489, 1843f: 25). Gender feminine.

***Chanos chanos* (Forskål, 1775)**
Mugil chanos Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74 (type locality: Red Sea: Jidda; holotype: ZMUC P 17154, Nielsen, 1974: 10, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 26, pl. 37 fig. 69 [or lectotype by inference of a holotype, *Code* art. 74.6, with additional syntypes ZMUC 17751 [2]])
Mugil salmoneus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: xxxii, 121 (type locality: not stated [Vanuatu: Tanna Island; Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 202]; types: material of Forster)

Chanos arabicus La Cepède, 1803: 396 (based on *Mugil chanos* Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74, Gmelin, 1789: 1398 [based on Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74] and Mugil chani of Bonnaterre, 1788: 180 [based on Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74]; unnecessary replacement name for *Mugil chanos* Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74)

Lutodeira indica van Hasselt, 1823b: 330 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 84] (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: ? RMNH 3369 and specimen figured by Russell, 1803b: pl. 207 [Palah Bontah], reproduced by Alfred, 1961b: pl. 7 fig. 7; Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Cyprinus pala Cuvier, 1829: 276 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 207; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 84, pl. 207 [Palah Bontah])

Cyprinus tolo Cuvier, 1829: 276 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 208; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 85, pl. 208 [Tooleloo])

Leuciscus zeylonicus Bennett, 1833a: 184 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: BMNH 1855.12.26.288, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Butirinus Maderaspatensis Jerdon, 1849: 344 (type locality: India: Madras and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: NT, except for specimen on which is based figure of Palah Bontah in Russell, 1803b: pl. 207)

Chanos mento Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 194 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]: syntypes [5]: MNHN 3627 [1], 3628 [2], 3629 [2], Bertin, 1940: 276)

Chanos chloropterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 195 (based on Russell, 1803b: 85, pl. 208; type locality: India: Madepollam [in then Machilipatnam District]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 85, pl. 208 [Tooleloo]; junior objective synonym of *Cyprinus tolo* Cuvier, 1829: 276)

Chanos nuchalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 196 (based on Russell, 1803b: 83, pl. 207; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 83, pl. 207 [Palah Bontah]; junior objetive synonym of *Cyprinus pala* Cuvier, 1829: 276)

Chanos orientalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 197 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN)

Chanos cyprinella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 198 (type locality: "Sandwich Islands: port d'Onorourou" [Hawaii: Honolulu harbour]; holotype: MNHN 3624, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69)

Chanos lubina Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 199, pl. 567 [not 533] (type locality: Indonesia: Buru; lectotype: MNHN A.9827, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 945)

Lutodeira mossambicus Peters, 1852b: 684 (type locality: Mozambique: Querimba; holotype: ZMB 6614, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Lutodira elongata Peters, 1859: 412 (type locality: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; types: ZMB)

Chanos salmonoides Günther, 1879: 471 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mugil salmoneus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: xxxii, 121)

Chanos gardineri Regan, 1902: 280 (type locality: Maldives: Male Atoll: north pool of Hulule Island; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1901.12.21.141–142 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Order CYPRINIFORMES

Family CYPRINIDAE

Cyprinidae Rafinesque, 1815

Ciprinidi Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 32 (vernacular, apparently not available under *Code* art. 11.7.2)

Cyprinia Rafinesque, 1815: 88 (type genus: *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320)

Paeonomiae McClelland, 1838: 943 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Sarcoborinae McClelland, 1838: 943 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Apalopterinae McClelland, 1838: 944 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Leuciscini Bonaparte, 1835: 14 [= 1840: 194] (type genus: *Leuciscus* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; also in Bonaparte, 1837: 7 [=1838a: 132], 1839: punt. 126 [in text on *Leuciscus heegeri*], 1845a: 387)

Scardinii Bonaparte, 1839: punt. 126 [in text on *Leuciscus heegeri*], 1841 [in Introduzione alla classe IV. Pesci] (not available, context suggests it was not a family-group name but the plural of *Scardinius*)

Squalii Bonaparte, 1841 [in Introduzione alla classe IV. Pesci] (not available, context suggests it was not a family-group name but the plural of *Squalius*)

Platycarinae Macleay, 1841: 271 (type genus: *Platycara* McClelland, 1838: 944, 947; also in Macleay, 1842: 204)

Schizothoracinae M'Clelland, 1842a: 575 (type genus: *Schizothorax* Heckel, 1838: 11; sometimes considered to be a plural for *Schizothorax*, but the plural of a word ending in –thorax whould be –thoraces; the use of Schizothoracinae as the heading of a paragraph,

the mention of the name of the author (mentioned only for new names in this work), the use of the ending -inae elsewhere (pp. 562, 587) explicitly for subfamilies, indicate that the name was intended for a subfamily)

Temnochilae Heckel, 1848d: 280 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Pachychilae Heckel, 1848d: 280 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Chondrostomi Agassiz, 1855a: 94 (type genus: *Chondrostoma* Agassiz, 1832: 132)

Pogonichthi Girard, 1858b: 242 (type genus: *Pogonichthys* Girard, 1854: 136)

Alburni Girard, 1858b: 255 (type genus: *Alburnus* Rafinesque, 1820b: 236, 1820c: 46)

Labeonini Bleeker, 1859l: xxviii (type genus: *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 423)

Barbini Bleeker, 1859l: xxix (type genus: *Barbus* Cuvier, 1816a [Nov]: 192 [not Cloquet, 1816b [Dec]: 6; not "Cuvier & Cloquet, 1816: 4", which does not exist]; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 429)

Phalacrognathini Bleeker, 1860c: 422 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Cheilognathini Bleeker, 1860c: 427 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Amblygastri Bleeker, 1860c: 429 (not available; not based on genus *Amblygaster* Bleeker, 1849a: 73 [Clupeidae] but the name of a "Series", based on descriptive terms, not on a type genus)

Acanthophori Bleeker, 1860c: 429 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Anacanthonoti Bleeker, 1860c: 432 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Oxygastri Bleeker, 1860c: 438 (not available; not based on genus *Oxygaster* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 but the name of a "Series" based on descriptive terms, not on a type genus; also, *Oxygaster* should at that time have been used as the valid name of a genus [*Code* art. 11.7.1.1], which was not the case)

Abramiformes Dybowski, 1862: 33, 35, 314 (type genus: *Abramis* Cuvier, 1816a: 194)

Carpionini Bleeker, 1863e: 191 (type genus: *Carpio* Heckel, 1843: 1014)

Garrae Bleeker, 1863e: 191 (type genus: *Garra* Hamilton, 1822: 343)

Semiploti Bleeker, 1863e: 195 (type genus: *Semiplotus* Bleeker, 1860c: 424)

Opisthocheili Bleeker, 1863e: 196 (type genus: *Opistocheilos* Bleeker, 1860c: 425)

Oreini Bleeker, 1863e: 196 (type genus: *Oreinus* McClelland, 1838: 943, 946)

Gymnostomi Bleeker, 1863e: 197 (type genus: *Gymnostomus* Heckel, 1843: 1030)

Systomi Bleeker, 1863e: 199 (type genus: *Systomus* McClelland, 1838: 943)

Osteobramae Bleeker, 1863e: 201 (type genus: *Osteobrama* Heckel, 1843: 1033)

Catlae Bleeker, 1863e: 201 (type genus: *Catla* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 410)

Daniones Bleeker, 1863e: 203 (type genus: *Danio* Hamilton, 1822: 321)

Paralabeonini Bleeker, 1863e: 204 (not available; not based on a type genus [there is no genus *Paralabeo*])

Cochlognathi Bleeker, 1863e: 204 (type genus: *Cochlognathus* Baird & Girard, 1854b: 158)

Laviniae Bleeker, 1863e: 204 (type genus: *Lavinia* Girard, 1854: 137)

Aulopygini Bleeker, 1863e: 207 (type genus: *Aulopyge* Heckel, 1841a: 384, 1841b: 523)

Chedri Bleeker, 1863e: 207 (type genus: *Chedrus* Swainson, 1839: 185, 285)

Gobiones Bleeker, 1863e: 208 (type genus: *Gobio* Cuvier, 1816a: 193)

Phoxini Bleeker, 1863e: 208 (type genus: *Phoxinus* Rafinesque, 1820b: 236, 1820c: 46)

Acanthobramae Bleeker, 1863e: 210 (type genus: *Acanthobrama* Heckel, 1843: 1033)

Bramae Bleeker, 1863e: 210 (type genus: *Brama* Bleeker, 1863e: 211; invalid because type genus is junior homonym of *Brama* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 98, type genus of Bramini Bonaparte, 1831a: 157, 173, 1831b: 107)

Aspii Bleeker, 1863e: 212 (type genus: *Aspius* Agassiz, 1832: 132)

Acheilognathini Bleeker, 1863e: 213 (type genus: *Acheilognathus* Bleeker, 1859l: 259)

Smiliogastrini Bleeker, 1863e: 214 (type genus: *Smiliogaster* Bleeker, 1860c: 438)

Laubucae Bleeker, 1863e: 215 (type genus: *Laubuka* Bleeker, 1859l: 261 [*Laubuca* is an incorrect subsequent spelling])

Chelae Bleeker, 1863e: 215 (type genus: *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258)

Leptobarbi Bleeker, 1864a: 116 (type genus: *Leptobarbus* Bleeker, 1859l: 153)

Gardonini Walecki, 1864: 43 (type genus: *Gardonus* Bonaparte, 1846: 29)

Rohteichthyina Günther, 1868: 191 (type genus: *Rohteichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 431)

Rasborina Günther, 1868: 193 (type genus: *Rasbora* Bleeker, 1859f: 361, 371)

Xenocypridina Günther, 1868: 205 (type genus: *Xenocypris* Günther, 1868a: 205)

Rhodeina Günther, 1868: 276 (type genus: *Rhodeus* Agassiz, 1832: 134)

Hypophthalmichthyina Günther, 1868: 298 (type genus: *Hypopthalmichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 433)

Plagopterinae Cope, 1874: 129 (type genus: *Plagopterus* Cope, 1874: 130)

Campostominae Jordan, 1877: 56 (type genus: *Campostoma Campostoma* Agassiz, 1855b: 218

Coelophori Jordan, 1877: 59 (not available; not based on a type genus)

Exoglossinae Jordan, 1877: 60 (type genus: *Exoglossum* Rafinesque, 1818d: 419)

Graodontinae Jordan, 1877: 60 (type genus: *Graodus* Günther, 1868a: 485)

Acrochili Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Acrocheilus* Agassiz, 1855a: 96 [*Acrochilus* is an incorrect subsequent

spelling])
Orthodontes Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Orthodon* Girard, 1856: 182)
Chrosomi Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus *Chrosomus* Rafinesque, 1820b: 237, 1820c: 47)
Hybognathi Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Hybognathus* Agassiz, 1855b: 223)
Tiarogae Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Tiaroga* Girard, 1856: 204)
Luxili Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Luxilus* Rafinesque 1820b: 237)
Ericymbae Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Ericymba* Cope, 1865: 88)
Phenacobii Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Phenacobius* Cope, 1867b: 96)
Rhinichthyes Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Rhinichthys* Agassiz, 1849: 81)
Ceratichthyes Jordan, 1878: 789 (type genus: *Ceratichthys* Baird, in Girard, 1856: 212 [or *Ceraticthys* Baird & Girard, 1853b: 391)
Tincae Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Tinca* Cuvier, 1816a: 193)
Mylochili Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Mylocheilus* Agassiz, 1855b: 229 [*Mylochilus* is an incorrect subsequent spelling])
Mylopharodontes Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Mylopharodon* Ayres, **1855a: 2, col 5**, 1855b: 35)
Peleci Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Pelecus* Agassiz, 1835b: 39)
Carassii Jordan, 1878: 790 (type genus: *Carassius* Jarocki, 1822: 54)
Medinae Gill, 1890b: 3685 (type genus: *Meda* Girard, 1856: 191)
Mystinae Fowler, 1905a: 483 (not available, based on *Mystus* of Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 586, which is not an available name, ICZN, 1910: 51 [Opinion 21])
Chelinae Fowler, 1905a: 487 (type genus: *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258 [genus name not cited in original description but fixed under *Code* art. 11.7.1.1]; already established as Chelae Bleeker, 1863e: 215)
Pimephalinae Cockerell & Callaway, 1909a: 122 (type genus: *Pimephales* Rafinesque, 1820b: 242, 1820c: 52)
Notropinae Cockerell & Callaway, 1909b: 189 (type genus: *Notropis* Rafinesque, 1818e: 204)
Elopichthyini Berg, 1912: 23 (type genus: *Elopichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 436)
Bariliinae Regan, 1922: 207 (type genus: *Barilius* Hamilton, 1822: 266)
Opsariichthyini Rendahl, 1928: 41 (type genus: *Opsariichthys* Bleeker, 1863e: 203)
Gobiobotinae Mori, 1933a: 114 (type genus: *Gobiobotia* Kreyenberg, 1911: 417; correct stem is *Gobioboti–* and correct spelling is Gobiobotiinae)
Acanthorhodeina Kryzanovsky, 1947: 55 (type genus: *Acanthorhodeus* Bleeker, 1871b: 39)
Pseudogobioninae Kryzanovsky, 1947: 56 (type genus: *Pseudogobio* Bleeker, 1860c: 425)
Sarcochilichthyina Kryzanovsky, 1947: 56 (type genus: *Sarcocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 435)
Armatogobionina Kryzanovsky, 1947: 56 (type genus: *Armatogobio* Taranetz, 1937: 113, 115)
Cultrinae Kryzanovsky, 1947: 57 (type genus: *Culter* Basilewsky, 1855: 236)
Discognathina Kryzanovsky, 1947: 63 (not available, no diagnosis)
Labeoinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Labeonini Bleeker, 1860c: 423)
Gymnostominae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Gymnostomi Bleeker, 1863e: 197)
Bariliinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Bariliinae Regan, 1922: 207)
Laviniinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Laviniae Bleeker, 1863e: 204)
Oxygastrinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; made available as used by Rainboth, 1991b: 170, *Code* art. 13.2.1)
Aspiinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Aspii Bleeker, 1860e: 212)
Gibeliontinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; made available as used by Fowler, 1958a: 13, *Code* art. 13.2.1)
Rohteeinae Fowler, 1958a: 11 (replacement name for Smiliogastrini Bleeker, 1863m: 33; type genus: *Rohtee* Sykes, 1839a: 161)
Bariliinae Fowler, 1958a: 12 (replacement name for Chedri Bleeker, 1863m: 30; type genus: *Barilius* Hamilton, 1822: 266; already established as Bariliinae Regan, 1922: 207)
Gibelioninae Fowler, 1958a: 13 (replacement name for Catlae Bleeker, 1863m: 28; type genus: *Gibelion* Heckel, 1843: 1014; already established as Gibeliontinae Fowler, 1951: 3, which this work made available under *Code* art.13.2.1)
Puntiini Karaman, 1971: 187 (type genus: *Puntius* Hamilton, 1822: 310)
Torinae Karaman, 1971: 222 (type genus: *Tor* Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 1)
Parapsilorhynchidae Babu Rao & Yazdani, 1978: 130 (type genus: *Parapsilorhynchus* Hora, 1921e: 13)
Pseudaspinini Bogutskaya, 1990a: 358 [69] (not available, no diagnosis)
Pseudaspinini Bogutskaya, 1990b: 925 [71] (type genus: *Pseudaspius* Dybowski, 1869: 953)
Diptychini Mirza, 1991: 341 (type genus: *Diptychus* Steindachner, 1866e: 787)

Schizopygopsini Mirza, 1991: 341 (type genus: *Schizopygopsis* Steindachner, 1866e: 785)
Lepidopygopsini Mirza, 1991: 341 (type genus: *Lepidopygopsis* Sundara Raj, 1941b: 210)
Poropuntii Rainboth, 1991b: 170 (not available, no diagnosis; made available as used by Menon, 1999: 68, *Code* art. 13.2.1)
Oxygastrini Rainboth, 1991b: 170 (type genus: *Oxygaster* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133; available by indication to Oxygastri of Bleeker, 1860c: 438 [Oxygastri of Bleeker is a descriptive term, not a name based on the valid name of an included genus, see above]; already established as Oxygastrinae Fowler, 1951: 3, which this work made available under *Code* art.13.2.1)
Squaliobarbinae Rainboth, 1991b: 170 (type genus: *Squaliobarbus* Günther, 1868a: 297; available by indication to Squaliobarbines of Howes, 1981: 40; earlier usages may exist)
Neobolini Rainboth, 1996b: 70 (not available; type genus not cited; earlier usages may exist)
Thynnichthyini Menon, 1999: 54 (type genus: *Thynnichthys* Bleeker, 1859l: 153)
Aspidoparinae Mirza, 2000: 355 (type genus: *Aspidoparia* Heckel, 1848d: 288)
Schizocyprini Mirza & Afridi, 2002: 172 (type genus: *Schizocypris* Regan, 1914a: 262)
Ctenopharyngodoninae Hosoya, in Nakabo, 1993: 222, 1258 (type genus: *Ctenopharyngodon* Steindachner, 1866d: 782; available by indication to Squaliobarbine Group of Howes, 1981: 40; correct stem is *Ctenopharyngodont–* and correct spelling is Ctenopharyngodontidae)
Puntioplitini Nguyen [T. T.] & Ho, 2003: 1129 (type genus: *Puntioplites* Smith, 1929: 11)
Banganina Zhang & Chen, 2004: 25 (type genus: *Bangana* Hamilton, 1822: 277)
Tanichthyidae Chen & Mayden, 2009: 549 (not available, no diagnosis)
Leptobarbidae Chen & Mayden, 2009: 549 (not available, no diagnosis; already established as Leptobarbi Bleeker, 1864a: 116)
Paedocypridiidae Mayden & Chen, 2010: 172 (type genus: *Paedocypris* Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006: 895)
Sundadanionidae Mayden & Chen, 2010: 172 (type genus: *Sundadanio* Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 54)
Tanichthyidae Mayden & Chen, 2010: 172 (type genus: *Tanichthys* Lin, 1932b: 379)

Nomenclatural notes. List of family-group names probably not exhaustive. Several names may have earlier usages.

Bleeker (1860c) is a summary of Bleeker (1860j). In both, Bleeker listed all the genera of Cyprinidae that he recognized as valid. In 1860c he listed only some of the synonyms, not all. In 1860j he listed all the synonyms. In 1860c, he placed the genera in a hierarchy of family / subfamily / cohort / stirps / series / subseries.

For most of these ranks Bleeker used names formed on the stem of an included genus. But for the ranks cohort, series and subseries he used pairs of names which are descriptive for a group of genera but not formed on included valid genera. The cohorts Phalacrognathini and Cheilognathini describe two types of mouth morphology, the subseries Acanthophori and Anacanthophorini refer to the presence vs. absence of a dorsal-fin 'spine', and the series Amblygastri and Oxygastri refer to a flat vs. keeled belly. These six names are not available as family-group names.

There is no fish genus with a stem Phalacrognath-, Cheilognath–, Acanthophor–, Anacanthophor–. There is a genus *Amblygaster*, but Bleeker would not have based a family-group name Ambligastri on it within Cyprinidae, since *Amblygaster* is a genus of Clupeidae, which he knew very well since he had created the name *Amblygaster* (Bleeker, 1849a: 73). Oxygastri is formed to describe the opposite condition of Amblygastri, it is not based on *Oxygaster*.

Code art. 17.1 requires that a family group name be based on the stem of an available generic name, indicated either by express reference or by inference from its stem. It also requires that the generic name be a name then used as valid. The use of the stem alone is accepted as evidence that the author used the generic name as valid unless there is evidence to the contrary.

Tang et al. (2013: 13) argued that Oxygastri is available and formed on the available genus name *Oxygaster*. All elements of their reasoning, however, are flawed. As shown above Oxygastri was used as a descriptive term for a group of genera that did not include the genus *Oxygaster* [see analogy with *Code*, last paragraph of examples after art. 11.7.1.1]. There is no express reference to *Oxygaster* in Bleeker (1860c).

Tang et al. also argued that Oxygastri is available by inference because Bleeker used the stem of *Oxygaster*; there is in fact no such inference since the word Oxygastri describes a morphological character, and does not refer to the genus *Oxygaster*. If one were to follow Tang et al., as Bleeker also had the series Ambligastri it would be available by inference to *Amblygaster*, which would be a non-sense since *Amblygaster* is not in Cyprinidae.

Tang et al. also argued that Bleeker considered *Oxygaster* to be valid; Bleeker (1860c) nowhere mentioned the name *Oxygaster* and of course the absence of mention cannot support their statement.

Tang et al. also argued that, by analogy with "the wording of the examples that accompany Art. 11.7.1.1, there is no evidence to contradict this, as Bleeker made no explicit statements that he considered *Oxygaster* to be invalid (either as a synonym or as part of a different group)". In fact, the example that applies is the last one: names that are descriptive terms (as discussed above). Although Bleeker (1860c) listed all the cyprinid genera that he recognised as valid, he did not list *Oxygaster*; this seems clear evidence that he did not consider the name to be valid. One also cannot argue that the genus was used as valid by other authors; it seems that by 1860 the name had never been used as valid after its its creation in 1823. That Bleeker did not consider *Oxygaster* to be valid is further confirmed by his 1860j work (of which 1860c was a summary). Bleeker commented (1860j: 8, 475) that *Oxygaster* is a synonym of *Chela* and it is explicitly listed in the synonymy of *Chela* on p. 469.

As Oxygastrinae Bleeker, 1860 is not available, if one

wants to recognise as valid the subfamily called 'Oxygastrinae' by Tang et al. (2013), then Hypophthalmichthyinae Günther, 1868 and Xenocypridinae Günther, 1868 are the earliest available names. They are simultaneous subjective synonyms and the first revisers (Chen, Yue & Lin, 1984: 425) gave precedence to Xenocypridinae. The first use making Oxygastrinae available is by Fowler (1951: 3).

Genus et species inquirendae

Pachystomus gobioformis Kner, 1866: 548 (type locality: Indonesia: ? Java [unlikely]; types: LU; also in Kner, 1867: 353, pl. 15 fig. 4)

Rasborella Fowler & Bean, 1923: 7 (type species: *Rasborella dubia* Fowler & Bean, 1923: 7, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rasborella dubia Fowler & Bean, 1923: 7 (type locality: stated to be "Oahu or Fiji ?", erroneous; holotype: USNM 83278)

Nomina nuda

Morulius dinema Bleeker, 1864g: 35 (nomen nudum; locality: Siam); 1864j: 172 (nomen nudum; in fact a species from Nile River, Africa)

Chela Castelnaui Bleeker, 1864j: 176 (nomen nudum)

Acrossocheilus yeni Nguyen [T. T.], 2003: 44 (not available, nomen nudum; locality: Vietnam: Phong Nha-Ke Bang)

Acrossocheilus carongensis Nguyen [T. T.], 2003: 44 (not available, nomen nudum; locality: Vietnam: Phong Nha-Ke Bang)

***Aaptosyax* Rainboth, 1991**

Aaptosyax Rainboth, 1991a: 232 (type species: *Aaptosyax grypus* Rainboth, 1991a: 233, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Aaptosyax grypus* Rainboth, 1991**

Aaptosyax grypus Rainboth, 1991a: 233, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Mekong at Khong Chiam District; holotype: CAS 76031)

***Abbottina* Jordan & Fowler, 1903**

Abbottina Jordan & Fowler, 1903a: 835 (type species: *Abbottina psegma* Jordan & Fowler, 1903a: 835, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pseudogobiops Berg, 1914: 500 (subgenus of *Pseudogobio* Bleeker, 1860c: 425; type species: *Gobio rivularis* Basilewsky, 1855: 231, by original designation [p. 499]). Gender masculine.

****Abbottina rivularis* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Gobio rivularis Basilewsky, 1855: 231 (type locality: northern China [near Beijing ?; apparently Pai-ho River near Beijing; Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 236]; holotype: ZISP 6227, Berg, 1914: 501, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 236)

Tylognathus sinensis Kner, 1866: 546 (type locality: China: Shanghai; syntypes: NMW [3]; also in Kner, 1867: 354, pl. 15 fig. 5)

Abbottina psegma Jordan & Fowler, 1903a: 835, fig. 5 (type locality: Japan: Yodo River at Osaka in Settsu; holotype: CAS-SU 7721, Böhlke, 1953: 29)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Mekong basin in China, expending southwards (Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 1995).

***Acheilognathus* Bleeker, 1859**

Acheilognathus Bleeker, 1859l: 259 (type species: *Acheilognathus melanogaster* Bleeker, 1860i: 92, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 213, 1863a: 33; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860i: 92; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 427, without included species). Gender masculine.

Paracheilognathus Bleeker, 1863e: 213 (type species: *Capoeta rhombea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 206, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863l: 264, 1863m: 33). Gender masculine.

Pseudoperilampus Bleeker, 1863e: 214 (type species: *Pseudoperilampus typus* Bleeker, 1863e: 214, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863k: 258, 1863l: 264, 1863m: 33). Gender masculine.

Acanthorhodeus Bleeker, 1870c: 252 (nomen nudum)

Acanthorhodeus Bleeker, 1871b: 39 (type species: *Acanthorhodeus macropterus* Bleeker, 1871b: 40, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 355). Gender masculine.

Rhodeops Fowler, 1910: 479 (subgenus of *Acheilognathus* Bleeker, 1859l: 259; type species: *Acheilognathus brevianalis* Fowler, 1910: 479, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Acheilognathus melanogaster* had long been considered to be the type species of *Acheilognathus*. The type species of *Acheilognathus* was discussed by Kottelat (2000e: 198), who concluded that *A. melanogaster* was not among the species originally included and could not be the type species. There was therefore no validly designated type species and Kottelat designated *Capoeta rhombea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 206. This was based on the then available information that *Acheilognathus* was first available from Bleeker (1860c: 247), that Bleeker (1859l) appeared in 1860, and that Bleeker (1860j) appeared before Bleeker (1860i). Since then, it has been possible to date these papers more exactly (Kottelat, 2011a). This has shown that in fact paper 1859l appeared before 1860c. That *Acheilognathus* is available from 1859l instead of 1860c has no effect on the type species. In the 1859l paper, *Acheilognathus* is available; it has a single included species (*A. melanogaster*), which at that time was a nomen nudum. Kottelat (2000e: 198) noted that the first inclusion of available names was in Bleeker (1860j: 225, 228, 411), who included only 4 available names and in which *A. melanogaster* was still a nomen nudum and therefore could not be the type species. The now available information is that this work (1860j) appeared on 2 August 1860. But 1860i had already appeared on 19 July 1860; *A. melanogaster* is described on p. 92 and 4 other species are included in *Acheilognathus*. Therefore *A. melanogaster* is among the originally included species; the designation by Bleeker (1863e: 213, 1863a: 33)

of *A. melanogaster* as type of *Acheilognathus* is therefore valid.

Capoeta rhombea, the type species of *Paracheilognathus*, has been described twice in 1846, by Richardson and by Temminck & Schlegel. The description by Temminck & Schlegel (1846: 204, pl. 100) was in Decade 11, issued on 26 August 1846. Richardson (1846a) appeared in June–July 1846 (Bauchot et al., 1982: 66). Richardson (1846) used the names on labels of specimens in BMNH that had been identified by Temminck and/or Schlegel; see his comments on pp. 292, 300. On page 293, Richardson mentioned that he had not yet seen the species in Temminck & Schlegel, and (pp. 272, 316) that he received Decades 9 and 10 in March 1846. Thus plate 100 was issued at the earliest in Decade 11, with or later than the text.

Capoeta rhombea Richardson, 1846a, being based on different material, is thus a senior primary homonym of *C. rhombea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846. The types of the two nominal species must be compared to decide whether or not they are synonyms. If they are not conspecific, then the species of Temminck & Schlegel remains the type species of *Paracheilognathus*, but the species name would have to be changed because of primary homonymy.

The date of March 1846 for Decades 10 and 11 given by Richardson (1846: 272, 316) is earlier than 1 May 1846 as had been concluded by Mees (1962: 79) and Bauchot et al. (1982: 67).

[*Capoëta rhombea* Richardson, 1846a: 293 (type locality: Japan; holotype: BMNH ?)].

[*Capoëta rhombea* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 204, pl. 100 fig. 6 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 2490, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 149; junior homonym of *Capoeta rhombea* Richardson, 1846a: 293)].

[*Acheilognathus melanogaster* Bleeker, 1860i: 92, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Jedo [Tokyo]; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.81, designated by Arai & Akai, 1988: 205, fig. 1)].

Unavailable name

Pararhodeus philantropus Nguyen [T. T.] & Le, in Eve et al., 2000: 49, 134, 140 (not available, location of holotype not mentioned, *Code* art. 16.4.2, and intention not explicit, *Code* art. 16.1; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Vu Quang Nature Reserve: Hoa Hai)

***Acheilognathus barbatulus* Günther, 1873**

Achilognathus barbatulus Günther, 1873b: 248 (type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: BMNH 1873.7.30.85, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Paracheilognathus peihoensis Fowler, 1910: 481, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Pei Ho River at Tien Tsin; holotype: ANSP 29468)

Acheilognathus shibatae Mori, 1928b: 67 (type locality: type locality: China: Shang-Tung: Hwang-ho in Tsi-nan; holotype: LU)

Acheilognathus argenteus Wu, 1939: 118 (type locality: China: Li Kiang River [Kwei Kiang, a branch of Hsi-Kiang] at Yangso; syntypes: [repository not stated] 160 [1], 404 [1])

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Chen (1998a: 425).

***Acheilognathus deignani* (Smith, 1945)**

Acanthorhodeus deignani Smith, 1945: 219, fig. 39 (type locality: Laos: Huey Nam Puat, tributary of Mekong at Ban Nam Puat; holotype: USNM 107938)

? *Acheilognathus elongatoides* Kottelat, 2001

Pararhodeus elongatus Mai, 1978: 181, fig. 82 (type locality: Vietnam: Lang Son Province: Thuong River; syntypes: DVZUT; a secondary junior homonym of *Acanthorhodeus elongatus* Regan, 1908a: 356, when both are placed in *Acheilognathus* by Kottelat, 2001a: 14; available if placed in *Rhodeus*, e.g. by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 258)

Acheilognathus elongatoides Kottelat, 2001a: 14 (replacement name for *Pararhodeus elongatus* Mai, 1978: 181)

***Acheilognathus kyphus* (Mai, 1978)**

Pararhodeus kyphus Mai, 1978: 182, fig. 83 (type locality: creeks in northern Vietnam [probably Thai Nguyen Province: Dai Tu District: Ky Phu stream]; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Acheilognathus macropterus* (Bleeker, 1871)**

Acanthorhodeus macropterus Bleeker, 1870c: 252 (nomen nudum)

Acanthorhodeus macropterus Bleeker, 1871b: 40, pl. 2 fig 2 (type locality: China: ? Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5045, Naseka & Bogutskaya, 2004: 281, pl. 1 fig. 4a, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 75; also in Bleeker, 1871e: 71)

Acanthorhodeus Guichenoti Bleeker, 1871b: 41, pl. 13 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5043, Fang, 1942b: 166, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 75; also in Bleeker, 1871e: 79)

Acanthorhodeus taenianalis Günther, 1873b: 247 (type locality: China: Shanghai; syntypes: BMNH 1873.7.30.80–83 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Acanthorhodeus dicaeus Rutter, 1897: 58 (China: Swatow [Shantou]; syntypes: CAS-SU 4997 [1], 69687 [2], Böhlke, 1953: 29, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Acanthorhodeus longispinnis Oshima, 1926: 14 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek; syntypes [7]: LU)

Acanthorhodeus bergi Mori, 1928a: 63 (type locality: Korea: Manpochin; holotype: LU)

Acanthorhodeus Ngowyangi Tchang, 1930a: 115, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; syntypes [2]: MNHN 1934-0097 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 76; also in Tchang, 1931a: 115, pl. 3 fig. 2)

Acanthorhodeus jeholicus Mori, 1934: Japanese p. 16, English p. 33, pl. 1 figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Jehol, Summer Palace [at Cheng-te, p. 3]; holotype: NSMT ?, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. *Acanthorodeus asmussii* (Dybowski, 1872) and *A. chankaensis* (Dybowki, 1872) are often listed as synonyms of *A. macropterus* but are distinct species (Naseka & Bogutskaya, 2004: 281). Some of the species listed in the above synonymy might in fact be synonyms of *A. asmussii* or *A. chankaensis*. Synonymy partly follows Kim (1997: 188) and Chen (1998a: 419).

[*Devario Asmussii* Dybowski, 1872: 212 (type locality: Russia: Chanka

Lake; syntypes: ZMB 7936 [2], IZPAN 6112 [2], Naseka & Bogutskaya, 2004: 281, pl. 1 fig. 3a, Holcik, 1962: 153 [neotype designation by Holcik not valid as syntypes are still extent])].

[*Devario chankaënsis* Dybowski, 1872: 212 (type locality: Russia: Lake Chanka; syntypes: NMW or IZPAN, lost, Naseka & Bogutskaya, 2004: 281; treated by Holcik, 1963, as hybrid *Acanthorhodeus asmussii* (Dybowski, 1872) x *Rhodeus sericeus* (Pallas, 1776b: 704), which seems erroneous)].

***Acheilognathus nguyenvanhaoi* Nguyen, Tran & Ta, 2013**

Acheilognathus nguyenvanhaoi Nguyen [H. D.], Tran & Ta, 2013: 19, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Tien Yen River at Binh Lieu town; holotype: HNUE VI.1-F01)

***Acheilognathus polyspinus* (Holcik, 1972)**

Acanthorhodeus polyspinus Holcik, 1972: 183, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Vietnam: Red River (Hong Bo) near Hanoi; holotype: MNHN 1934-0205)

Acanthorhodeus dayeus Mai, 1978: 187, fig. 85 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Day River; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Acheilognathus tonkinensis* (Vaillant, 1892)**

Acanthorhodeus tonkinensis Vaillant, 1892: 127 (type locality: Vietnam: area of Lai-Chau or Muong-Lai: Nam Kia, second creek crossing road from Muong Kia [22°07'N 100°30'E] to the west [details in Vaillant, 1904a: 461]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0046, Vaillant, 1904a: 465, pl. 23 fig. 4, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 76))

Acanthorhodeus robustus Holcik, 1972: 181, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yangtze basin, Yi-Hing; holotype: MNHN 1934-0088)

? *Acanthorhodeus tonkinensis lamus* Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 25 (nomen nudum)

? *Acanthorhodeus tonkinensis lamensis* Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 249, fig. 117 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Nge An Province: Song Lam; material: VUP [30])

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Chen (1998a: 428).

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001: 249) listed Nguyen [T. T.], 1983: 70, pl. 3 fig. 1) as author of *A. t. lamensis*. Nguyen (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen & Ngo (2001) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *A. lamensis* and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001) mention that the description is based on 30 specimens but they are not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

***Acrossocheilus* Oshima, 1919**

? *Sinibarbus* Sauvage, 1874: 335 (type species: *Sinibarbus vittatus* Sauvage, 1874: 335, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Acrossocheilus Oshima, 1919: 206 (type species: *Gymnostomus formosanus* Regan, 1908c: 149, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Lissochilichthys Oshima, 1920: 124 (type species: *Lissochilichthys matsudai* Oshima, 1920: 124, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Masticbarbus Tang, 1942: 158 (type species: *Masticbarbus pentafasciatus* Tang, 1942: 158, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Crassilabiatus Wu, 1977: 274 (nomen nudum)

Nomenclatural notes. *Crassilabiatus* is listed as a synonym of *Lissochilichthys* in Wu (1977: 274), who refers to "Chu & Wang, 1963: 2". I could not find such a paper and search done by Zhang E was unsuccessful too. We concluded that this is actually an unpublished report and treat *Crassilabiatus* as a nomen nudum. See also under *Bangana yunannensis*.

***Acrossocheilus clivosius* (Lin, 1935)**

Lissochilus clivosius Lin, 1935a: 307, figs. 3–4 (type locality: China: Guangxi: mountain stream of West Hill, near Kweiping; holotype: FESC; spelt *cliousius* in caption of Fig. 3, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

? *Lissochilus laocaiensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 12 (type locality: Vietnam: Lao Cai Province: Ngoi Bo, Suoi Trinh Quyen stream; lectotype: "NCNTTSI "173", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.72.04.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 377]; misspelt *laocaieusis* p. 12 and *laocaiensi* p. 16, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 118] retained *laocaiensis* as correct original spelling; original figure missing in original description, first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 376, fig. 182, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 80, fig. 8; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 69)

***Acrossocheilus ikedai* (Harada, 1943)**

Lissochilus ikedai Harada, 1943: 23, pl. 7 fig. 23 (type locality: China: Hainan: Chang Jiang drainage; syntypes: LU)

***Acrossocheilus iridescens* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Cyclocheilichthys iridescens Nichols & Pope, 1927 [12 Sept]: 347, fig. 17 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8369)

? *Barbus barbodon* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 345, fig. 16 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8368)

Barbus paradoxus quinquefasciatus Koller, 1926b: 76 (type locality: China: Hainan: stream on Mt. Wu-tschi; syntypes: NMW 5102 [1], 5103 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Koller, 1927: 34, pl. 1 fig. 4)

Taxonomic notes. Records of *A. paradoxus* from Hainan refer to *A. iridescens*.

[*Barbus paradoxus* Günther, 1868a: 97 (type locality: Taiwan; syntypes: BMNH 1865.5.2.20–23 [4], Ho & Shao, 2011: 26)].

***Acrossocheilus kreyenbergii* (Regan, 1908)**

Gymnostomus kreyenbergii Regan, 1908b: 109, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Nankancho, near Tinghsiang [stream Nankanho near Pinghsian; Kreyenberg & Pap-

penheim, 1908: 97; Jiangxi: Pingxiang, Yuan & Zhang, 2010a: 41]; syntypes: BMNH 1907.11.26.1–2 [2], Yuan & Zhang, 2010b: 40, fig. 3)

Barbus hemispinus cincta Lin, 1931: 124, fig. (type locality: China: Guangxi: Yaoshan [Lin, 1933b: 213]; holotype: BLG)

Taxonomic notes. In area, present in Nanliu Jiang, Guangxi, China (map in Yuan et al., 2006: 170). *Acrossocheilus cinctus* is distinct from *A. hemispinus* (see Yuan & Zhang, 2010b). Their map (p. 48) shows a widely disjunct range (mislabeled as *A. hemispinus*) between the Yangtze and Xi Jiang drainages; it is not clear whether this represents a real separation or a sampling artifact. In a simultaneously published paper (Yuan & Zhang, 2010a), *A. cinctus* is treated as a junior synonym of *A. kreyenbergii*. Their's and Regan's (1908b: pl. 4) figures of the types differs from their photographs of fresh material that they had (2010b) identified as *A. cinctus* in head shape, lower body profile, snout shape (blunt vs. pointed) and position of the eye (closer to dorsal profile of head); this need to be discussed.

[*Barbus hemispinus* Nichols, 1925f: 2 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: near Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8435)].

? *Acrossocheilus lamus* (Mai, 1978)

Lissochilus lamus Mai, 1978: 101, fig. 43 (type locality: northern Vietnam: Lam River; holotype: DVZUT)

***Acrossocheilus longipinnis* (Wu, 1939)**

Lissochilus longipinnis Wu, 1939: 101 (type locality: China: Guizhou: Yangso in Li Kiang or Kwi Kiang [Yangshuo in Zhuo Jiang or Gui Jiang Rivers, Xi Jiang drainage]; syntypes [3]: [repository not stated] 191, 249, 604)

Masticbarbus pentafasciatus Tang, 1942: 158, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Kweichow: Kweiyang market [Guizhou: Guiyang]; holotype: NKMC P0080)

Acrossocheilus iridescens zhujiangensis Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 291, pl. 7-38 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Beijiang drainage / Guangxi: Xijiang drainage; syntypes [24]: IHB 58-0334, 58-0417, 58-0608, 58-7203, 58-7212, 58-7794, 189–190, 207, 0188, 0297–0299, 0770, 0786, 0823, 0922, 60-2086, 64-2126, 64-4238, 66-IV0393, 66-0300, 73VI2022–2023)

Acrossocheilus stenotaeniatus Chu & Cui, in Chu & Chen, 1989: 205 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Funing County: Bo-Yi [Bo'ai town, Tuoning-Jiang, a tributary of You-Jiang, Zhujiang drainage; now flooded by reservoir, not equal with present Bo'ai; Yuan et al., 2012: 167]; holotype: KIZ 805283, Yuan et al., 2012: 161, fig. 1b)

Taxonomic notes. Records in area from coastal drainages of Guangxi (Zhou & Zhang, 2006: 19, 296). Yuan & Zhang (2010b: 46) considered *A. stenotaeniatus* to be a synonym of *A. iridescens*. Their *A. iridescens* is considered here to be three species: *A. iridescens*, *A. longipinnis* and *A. yuanjiangensis* and this makes *A. stenotaeniatus* a junior synonym of *A. longipinnis*, as now confirmed by Yuan et al. (2012)

? *Acrossocheilus macrophthalmus* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001

Acrossocheilus macrophthalmus Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 390, fig. 191 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Da Bac district: Da River at Thac Bo; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.72.14.01)

***Acrossocheilus malacopterus* Zhang, 2005**

Acrossocheilus malacopterus Zhang, 2005a: 254, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Zhu Jiang drainage: Lian Jiang, a tributary of Bei Jiang, in Yangshan; holotype: IHB 660286)

***Acrossocheilus microstoma* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Cyclocheilichthys microstoma Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 227, fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: at Ban Mun, Nam So, a tributary of Black River; holotype: MNHN 1935-0340; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Acrossocheilus iridescens yuanjiangensis Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 290, pl. 7-37 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River] drainage: Hekou; syntypes: IHB 64-40580, 581, 286, 50645 [4])

***Acrossocheilus xamensis* Kottelat, 2000**

Acrossocheilus xamensis Kottelat, 2000a: 38, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Houay Tangoua, small stream entering Nam Xam in Ban Houatangoua; 20°09'24"N 104°32'50"E; holotype: ZRC 45297)

***Acrossocheilus yunnanensis* (Regan, 1904)**

Barbus yunnanensis Regan, 1904a: 191 (type locality: China: Yunnan: "Sea of Tien" at Yunnan Fu [Lake Dianchi at Kunming]; holotype: BMNH 1904.1.26.28, Banister, 1973: 143)

? *Barbus rendahli* Lin, 1931: 122 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Shiu-Kwan near Kwangtung [Zhu Jiang drainage: Beijiang in Shaoguan; Zhang, 2005a: 258]; holotype: Chung Shan University 2943a, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy tentatively follows Zhang (2005a).

***Akrokolioplax* Zhang & Kottelat, 2006**

Akrokolioplax Zhang & Kottelat, 2006: 23 (type species: *Epalzeorhynchus bicornis* Wu, in Wu, 1977: 357, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Akrokolioplax bicornis* (Wu, in Wu, 1977)**

Epalzeorhynchus bicornis Wu, in Wu, 1977: 357, pl. 7-82 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nujiang drainage [Salween], Liu Ku; holotype: IHB 64.8.1, Zhang & Kottelat, 2006: 25, fig. 1)

***Albulichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Albulichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 153 (type species: *Systomus albuloides* Bleeker, 1855l: 425, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 430, without included species). Gender masculine.

***Albulichthys albuloides* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Systomus albuloïdes Bleeker, 1855l: 425 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; lectotype: RMNH 7033, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 68)

Albulichthys Krempfi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1927: 304, fig. (type locality: Cambodia: Pnom-Penh; holotype: MNHN 1927-0167, Kottelat, 1985b: 956)

***Amblypharyngodon* Bleeker, 1860**

Mola Heckel, 1848f: 359 (type species: *Cyprinus mola* Hamilton, 1822: 334, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Mola* Linck, 1790: 37 and *Mola* Cuvier, 1797: 323, both in Pisces). Gender feminine.

Amblypharyngodon Bleeker, 1860c: 433 (replacement name for *Mola* Heckel, 1848f: 359). Gender masculine.

Mola Blyth, 1860b: 164 (type species: *Mola buchanani* Blyth, 1860a: 164, by original designation; junior homonym of *Mola* Linck, 1790: 37, *Mola* Cuvier, 1797: 323 and *Mola* Heckel, 1848f: 359, all in Pisces). Gender feminine.

Brachygramma Day, 1865b: 304 (type species: *Brachygramma jerdonii* Day, 1865b: 304, by monotypy; [erroneously listed as a synonym of *Garra* by Banarescu [1999: 20] who misidentified the type species). Gender neuter.

Nomenclatural notes. A "*Mola* Koelreuter, 1766: 337" is cited by authors. As used by Koelreuter, *Mola* is clearny not binominal and "Mola aculeata, limbo abdominis producto, etc." is not the name of a species but the use of a Latin vernacular name 'mola' followed by a descriptive sentence. The name is not available. See also Welter-Schultes & Feuerstein (2008).

***Amblypharyngodon atkinsonii* (Blyth, 1860)**

? *Leuciscus harengula* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 303, pl. 500 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy; syntypes: MNHN A.9531 [3], A.9532 [4], Vaillant, 1902: 105)

Mola Atkinsonii Blyth, 1860a: 164 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: possibly AMS B.7865 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Amblypharyngodon chulabhornae* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 1990**

Amblypharyngodon chulabhornae Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 1990: 47, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Amphoe Muang, Nong Tua, 17°52'N 102°49'E; holotype: KUMF 2993)

***Amblypharyngodon mola* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus mola Hamilton, 1822: 334, 392, pl. 38 fig. 92 (type locality: India: "every part of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)

? *Leuciscus Chitul* Sykes, 1839a: 161 (type locality: India: Inderanee River near Chakun; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 58, 1841: 363)

Rhodeus macrocephalus Jerdon, 1849: 324 (type locality: India: Cavery River and tributaries, and Carnatic in tanks; types: NT)

Mola Buchanani Blyth, 1860a: 164 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus mola* Hamilton, 1822: 334)

Amblypharyngodon saranensis Chaudhuri, 1912: 440, pl. 39 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bihar: Jharai River, Saran; syntypes: ZSI F 3779/1 [1], F 3780/1 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 104)

Cyprinus bilineatus Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Amblypharyngodon gadigarhi Malhotra & Dutta, 1975: 154, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Jammu: Gadigarh Nallaha Jammu; holotype: Dept. Biosciences, Univ. Jammu)

***Amblyrhynchichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Amblyrhynchichthys Bleeker, 1859c: 386 (type species: *Barbus truncatus* Bleeker, 1850i: 13, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Amblyrhynchichthys micracanthus* Ng & Kottelat, 2004**

Amblyrhynchichthys micracanthus Ng & Kottelat, 2004a: 426, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Kandal Province: Tonle Sap River 22 km upstream from Phnom Penh; holotype: UMMZ 232203)

***Amblyrhynchichthys truncatus* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Barbus truncatus Bleeker, 1850i: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; lectotype: RMNH 9091, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 2004a: 431)

***Anabarilius* Cockerell, 1923**

Anabarilius Cockerell, 1923: 532 (subgenus of *Barilius* Hamilton, 1822: 266; type species: *Barilius andersoni* Regan, 1904b: 416, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nicholsiculter Rendahl, 1928: 118 (type species: *Hemiculter andrewsi* Nichols, 1918: 17, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Rohanus Chu, 1935: 11 (type species: *Ischikauia transmontana* Nichols, 1925f: 7, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Anabarilius transmontanus* (Nichols, 1925)**

Ischikauaia transmontana Nichols, 1925f: 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yunnan Fu [Kunming]; holotype: AMNH 8441, Banarescu, 1971a: 14)

***Ancherythroculter* Yih & Wu, 1964**

Ancherythroculter Yih & Wu, 1964: 106 (type species: *Chanodichthys kurematsui* Kimura, 1934: 88, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Ancherythroculter daovantieni* (Banarescu, 1967)**

Erythroculter hypselonotus daovantieni Banarescu, 1967: 221, fig. 2, pl. 3 fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Boi River; holotype: IBTS 625)

Erythroculter pseudobrevicauda macrothalmus Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 15 (type locality: Vietnam: Hanoi, Ha Tay [West Lake] / Nam Ha Province, in Song Hong

[Red River] and Song Da drainages; syntypes [10]: probably in NCNTTSI; neotype designation by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 93 invalid as need not stated, *Code* art. 73.1; spelt *macrathalnus* p. 16, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 121] retained *macrothalmus* as correct original spelling; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 73; figure mentioned in original description never published)

? *Ancherythroculter lini* Luo, 1994: 48 (based on *Erythroculter hypselonotus* of Lin, 1934d: 621; type locality: China: Guangxi: Wuchow; syntypes: ? FESC [2] and material in cited references)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts & Catania (2007: 93) designated IBTS 626 as neotype of *E. p. macrothalmus*. This neotype designation is not valid as the need is not stated expressly (*Code* art. 75.3). Roberts & Catania had not seen the 'neotype' IBTS 626 but they stated that it is the holotype of *E. h. daovantieni*. The identity of IBTS 626 is not known (I did not search) but, according to the original description, the holotype of *E. h. daovantieni* is IBTS 625.

***Aphyocypris* Günther, 1868**

Aphyocypris Günther, 1868a: 201 (type species: *Aphyocypris chinensis* Günther, 1868a: 201, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Yaoshanicus Lin, 1931: 50 (type species: *Yaoshanicus arcus* Lin, 1931: 51, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Nicholsicypris Chu, 1935: 10 (type species: *Aphyocypris normalis* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 376, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pararasbora Regan, 1908e: 360 (type species: *Pararasbora moltrechti* Regan, 1908e: 360, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Liao et al. (2011: 662).

? *Aphyocypris dorsohorizontalis* (Nguyen & Doan, 1969)

Nicholsicypris dorsohorizontalis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Bac Province; Dong Phai, Cam Son, Bac Giang; lectotype: NCNTTSI "1041", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 89 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.06.02.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 44]; spelt *dorsohrizontalis* p. 3 and *dorsohorizentalis* p. 10, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 116] retained *dorsohorizontalis* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001: 44, fig. 8, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 78, fig. 2; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 68)

? *Aphyocypris kyphus* (Mai, 1978)

Yaoshanicus kyphus Mai, 1978: 138, fig. 61 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Thai Province: Ky Phu stream [not explicitly stated, implied from specific name and mention of a single specimen; mention that the species occurs together with "*Y. normalis*" for which several localities are listed might mean that additional material from at least two additional localities is involved]; holotype: DVZUT)

***Aphyocypris normalis* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Aphyocypris normalis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 376, fig. 39, pl. 26 fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8381)

***Araiocypris* Conway & Kottelat, 2008**

Araiocypris Conway & Kottelat, 2008: 101 (type species: *Araiocypris batodes* Conway & Kottelat, 2008: 102, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Araiocypris batodes* Conway & Kottelat, 2008**

Araiocypris batodes Conway & Kottelat, 2008: 102, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Hai Ninh District: forest creek near Khay Rau village, 10 km on road from Bac Phong Sinh to Mong Cai; 21°33'44"N 107°43'55"E; holotype: ZRC 50942)

***Balantiocheilos* Bleeker, 1859**

Balantiocheilos Bleeker, 1859l: 149 (type species: *Barbus melanopterus* Bleeker, 1850i: 11, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 430, without included species). Gender masculine.

Balantiocheilus Bleeker, 1863e: 198 (incorrect subsequent spelling)

***Balantiocheilos ambusticauda* Ng & Kottelat, 2007**

Balantiocheilos ambusticauda Ng & Kottelat, 2007a: 14, fig. 1a (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sawan Province: Bung Borapet; holotype: MHNG 2689.096)

***Balantiocheilos melanopterus* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Barbus melanopterus Bleeker, 1850i: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [103 mm TL]: ? RMNH 7030, Eschmeyer, 2010 ['cotypes' listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 52 have no type status as they are too large])

***Bangana* Hamilton, 1822**

Bangana Hamilton, 1822: 277, 385 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus dero* Hamilton, 1822: 277, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 115). Gender feminine [Kullander et al., 1999: 132].

Bengana Gray, 1835: "Directions for arranging the plates of the numbers XI to XX", p. 2 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bangana* Hamilton, 1822: 277 [on same page, the same word is also used as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bengala* Gray, 1834: pl. 96, which is another genus])

Tylognathus Heckel, 1843: 1027 (type species: *Varicorhinus diplostomus* Heckel, 1838: 67, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 194, 1863m: 25). Gender masculine.

? *Rohitodes* Bleeker, 1860j: 114, 159 (type species: *Labeo cephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 347, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 195, 1863m: 25). Gender masculine.

Tylorhynchus Blyth, 1860b: 160 (apparently an incorrect subsequent spelling [a lapsus] for *Tylognathus* Heckel, 1843: 1027)

Altigena Lin, 1933d: 342 (subgenus of *Osteochilus* Günther, 1868a: 40; not available, no type species designated, *Code* art. 13.3)

Altigena Burton, 1934: 49 (subgenus of *Osteochilus* Günther, 1868a: 40; type species: *Varicorhinus discognathoides* Nichols & Pope, 1927, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Mirolabeo Wu, 1977: 341 (nomen nudum)

Taxonomic notes. Most species earlier identified as members of the genus *Sinilabeo* in fact belong to *Bangana* because the original type species designation for *Sinilabeo* was based on a misidentified *Sinilabeo hummeli* (see Zhang et al., 2006). *Mirolabeo* is listed as a synonym of *Sinilabeo* by Wu (1977: 341) and Chu & Chen (1989: 264) who refer to "Chu & Wang, 1963: 4". I could not find such a paper and search by Zhang E was unsuccessful too. We concluded that this is actually an unpublished report and treat *Mirolabeo* as a nomen nudum. See also under *Bangana yunnanensis*.

[*Sinilabeo* Rendahl, 1932: 81 (type species: *Sinilabeo hummeli* Zhang, Kullander & Chen, 2006: 97, designated under *Code* art. 70.3.2, misidentified as *Varicorhinus tungting* Nichols, 1925e: 3 in original designation by Rendahl, 1932: 81). Gender masculine].

[*Sinilabeo hummeli* Zhang, Kullander & Chen, 2006: 97, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Chongqing City, Jialing Jiang of upper Yangtze River basin, approx. 29°19'N 106°18'E; holotype: IHB 2003051)].

***Bangana almorae* (Chaudhuri, 1912)**

Labeo almorae Chaudhuri, 1912: 438, pl. 38 figs. 2 (type locality: India: Almora, Western Himalayas; holotype: ZSI F 2014/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 112)

? *Bangana binhluensis* (Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001)

Sinilabeo binhluensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 504, fig. 255 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong To district, Binh Lu stream; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.14.01)

***Bangana devdevi* (Hora, 1936)**

? *Labeo cephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 347, pl. 487 (type locality: Burma: river of Rangoon ["au Pégu" does not refer to the city of Pegu but to a former name used for Burma]; syntypes: MNHN 3385 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 21)

Labeo devdevi Hora, 1936b: 324 (based on "Burmese and Siamese form" of *Labeo dyocheilus* (M'Clelland, 1839) reported by Mukerji, 1934: 58; type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: Mali Hka basin: Phungin Hka; lectotype: ZSI FF 1442, designated by Jayaram & Das, 1980: 205, fig. 1A)

? *Sinilabeo cirrhinoides* Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 344, pl. 7-75 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River]; syntype: IHB 60315 [1], 60343 [1], 60344 [1], 60358 [1])

Taxonomic notes. Status of *S. cirrhinoides* follows Zhang & Chen (2006: 48). It seems unlikely, however, that *B. devdevi* would be present in the Irrawaddy, Salween and Red River drainages but missing in the Mekong drainage.

***Bangana discognathoides* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Varicorhinus discognathoides Nichols & Pope, 1927: 360, fig. 26 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8389)

Varicorhinus pogonifer Lin, 1931: 107, 109, fig. p. 113 (type locality: China: Hainan; types: LU, Eschmeyer, 2010; spelt *ponogiler* p. 109, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Bangana elegans* Kottelat, 1998**

Bangana elegans Kottelat, 1998a: 23, fig. 16 (type locality: Laos: Nam Gnouang, a tributary of Nam Theun entering it downriver of Ban Thabak; 18°16'50"N 104°38'00"E; holotype: ZRC 41779)

***Bangana lemassoni* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Varicorhinus Lemassoni Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936a: 19, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai-Chau / Bac Mé, Song-Gam, tributary of Rivière Claire [Song Lo]; syntypes: MNHN 1935-0319 [1, listed as holotype by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 46, Banarescu, 1973: 106, fig. 6], MNHN 1935-0320 [1])

Altigena bibarbata Mai, 1978: 68, fig. 28 (type locality: northern Vietnam; holotype: DVZUT)

***Bangana lippa* (Fowler, 1936)**

Labeo lippus Fowler, 1936a: 512, figs. 6–7 (type locality: Burma: Shan States: Meng Pek, Mong Lin; holotype: ANSP 64159, Böhlke, 1984: 81)

? *Sinilabeo tonkinensis laticeps* Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 343, pl. 7-74 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Bu-Yuen Jiang and Meng-Yang He, Mekong drainage; syntypes: IHB 59108 [1], 634039 [1])

Sinilabeo longirostris Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 499, fig. 252 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Dien Bien district [now Province]: Nam Rom River [Mekong basin]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.11.01)

Sinilabeo brevirostris Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 501, fig. 253 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Dien Bien district [now Province]: Nam Rom River [Mekong basin]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.12.01)

***Bangana musaei* Kottelat & Steiner, 2011**

Bangana musaei Kottelat & Steiner, 2011: 314, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai drainage, "Grotte des Nuages", near Ban Nong Ping, 17°22'54"N 106°53'05"E; holotype: MHNG 2723.038)

***Bangana sinkleri* (Fowler, 1934)**

Labeo sinkleri Fowler, 1934a: 130, figs. 93–94 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metang River [Nam Mae Taeng], 35 miles north of Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58423, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

***Bangana tonkinensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934)**

Varicorhinus tonkinensis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934: 338 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Ngoi-Thia River at Nghia Lô, tributary of Red River [Song Hong] upstream

of Yên Bay; holotype: MNHN 1934-0257, Banarescu, 1973: 108, fig. 8)

Varicorhinus Graffeuili Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936a: 21, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Phong To, Nam Lung stream, tributary of Black River [Song Da]; holotype: MNHN 1935-0321, Banarescu, 1973: 108, fig. 9)

? *Sinilabeo tonkinensis loos* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 493, fig. 250 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.09.01)

? *Sinilabeo tonkinensis daos* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 495, fig. 251 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Song Da; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.10.01)

***Bangana xanthogenys* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Labeo xanthogenys Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 221 (type locality: Vietnam: Than Son, a small tributary of Rivière Claire [Song Lo]; holotype: MNHN 1935-0331, Banarescu, 1973: 106, figs. 3, 5)

Altigena dorsoarcus Mai, 1978: 71, fig. 30 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

? *Altigena tetrabarbata* Mai, 1978: 72, fig. 31 (type locality: northern Vietnam; holotype: DVZUT)

Sinilabeo xanthogenys songloensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 486, fig. 246 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang District; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.92.05.01)

***Bangana yunnanensis* (Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977)**

? *Mirolabeo yunnanensis* Chu & Wang, **1963: 4** (not available, in a work not published under criteria of *Code* arts. 8.1.1, 8.1.2; locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong, Irrawaddy drainage)

Sinilabeo yunnanensis Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 341, pl. 7-72 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna; lectotype: IHB 591033, designated by Zhang & Chen, 2006: 49)

Nomenclatural notes. The original description of *Sinilabeo yunnanensis* is often given as "*Mirolabeo yunnanensis* Chu & Wang, 1963: 4". I have tried for many years to obtain a copy of the original description of *M. yunnanensis* by Chu & Wang (1963) and colleagues in China were not successful in finding it either (Zhang E., pers. comm.; Fang F., pers. comm.). This paper was referred to, among others, by Wu (1977: 341) and Chu & Chen (1989: 264) who indicated that it is an abstract. It has not been possible to find it. It is not clear whether the work was produced by "a method that assures numerous identical and durable copies" as required by *Code* art. 8.1.3. But it is clear that it does not satisfy the conditions of art. 8.1.1 ("issued for the purpose of providing a public and permanent scientific record") and 8.1.2 ("obtained, when first issued, free of charge or by purchase"). If the work cannot be found in any library it provides neither *public* nor *permanent* information and is not a *record*. The question whether it was obtainable when first 'published' remains open; it is doubtful that an abstract was obtainable [including to foreigners, which a *public* record should be] if it is not even found in the institutions in which the authors were working. Since the above was written, Zhang & Chen (2006: 49) reached the same conclusion.

The name *yunannensis* is first made available, as *Sinilabeo yunnanensis* by Wu & Lin (in Wu, 1977) and takes its types and type locality from the material they list. Considering that Chu & Wang's material was from the Irrawaddy drainage (China: Yunnan: Tengchong), it is not certain that Wu & Lin's material (from the Zhujiang and Mekong drainages) is conspecific, but this is not relevant for nomenclatural purposes.

***Barbichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Barbichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 147 (type species: *Barbus laevis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 192, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 424, without included species). Gender masculine.

***Barbichthys laevis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Labiobarbus Lipocheïlus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86], 1824: 376 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus laevis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 192 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor] and Sarayevi; syntypes: ? RMNH 2531 [1], D1811 [1], D1812 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 15, Kottelat, 2000d: 83)

Barbus nudicephalus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 193 (not available, name listed in synonymy [unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt])

Barbus brachynemus Bleeker, 1849h: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 197 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Barbus gobioïdes Bleeker, 1852r: 592 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [105 mm TL]: LU)

Barbus taeniopterus Bleeker, 1857n: 475 (unnecessary replacement name for *Barbus gobioides* Bleeker, 1852r: 592)

Barbichthys nitidus Sauvage, 1878b: 241 (type locality: Indochina; lectotype: MNHN 8587, designated by Banarescu, 1980a: 98, fig.)

Barbichthys laevis var. *sumatranus* Volz, 1904: 478 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Indragiri drainage: Danau Sialong Lotong [near Japura; Schneider, 1905: 28]; syntypes: ? NMW, MHNG 683.26 [1], Weber, 1998: 6)

***Barbodes* Bleeker, 1859**

Barbodes Bleeker, 1859f: 361, 371 (subgenus of *Systomus* McClelland, 1838: 943; type species: *Barbus maculatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 195, by subsequent designation by Kottelat, 1999a: 595). Gender masculine.

Mandibularca Herre, 1924a: 1568 (type species: *Mandibularca resimus* Herre, 1924a: 1568, by original designation; also in Herre, 1924b: 272, with same type species but by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Cephalakompsus Herre, 1924a: 1568 (type species: *Cephalakompsus pachycheilus* Herre, 1924a: 1569, by original designation; also in Herre, 1924b: 276, with same type species but by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ospatulus Herre, 1924a: 1569 (type species: *Ospatulus trun-*

catulus Herre, 1924b: 278, by subsequent designation in Herre, 1924b: 277; also in Herre, 1924b: 277, with same type species but by original designation [p. 279]). Gender masculine.

Spratellicypris Herre & Myers, 1931: 239 (type species: *Barbodes palata* Herre, 1924b: 305, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda:

Barbus dorsimaculatus Ahl, 1923: 183 (type locality: possibly Indonesia: Sumatra; syntypes [20]: ZMB 20671 [20], Paepke, 1995: 90)

Taxonomic notes. Identity not resolved. I have examined the syntypes, which are in part fish that died in aquarium and were already in poor state at the time fixation. I am unable to place them in any genus known from Sumatra. The black spot at the tip of the dorsal fin is reminiscent of *Discherodontus*, but *B. dorsimaculatus* has the anus immediately in front of anal-fin origin, while it is separated by 3–5 scales in *Discherodontus*. The scale counts exclude *Barbonymus*. The radii on the scales are radiating from the focus, as in *Puntius* s.l. It could possibly be an Indian or an African species.

Unavailable name

Puntius equalitus Nguyen & Le, in Eve et al., 2000: 49, 134, 137, 141 (not available, location of holotype not mentioned, *Code* art. 16.4.2, and intention not explicit, *Code* art. 16.1; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Vu Quang Nature Reserve: Huong Tho guard station)

***Barbodes amarus* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes amara Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes amara Herre, 1924b: 295 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM 9167, lost)

***Barbodes aurotaeniatus* (Tirant, 1885)**

Barbus aurotaeniatus Tirant, 1885 [1929: 160] (type locality: Vietnam: Thu-dau-mot; lectotype: MGHNL 42000258, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 8, fig. 2)

Puntius stigmatosomus Smith, 1931a: 13, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: waterfall in Pliew stream, Kao Sabap; holotype: USNM 90296)

Barbus pessuliferus Fowler, 1937: 196, figs. 157–158 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68141, Böhlke, 1984: 88)

Puntius sametensis Smith, 1945: 176, fig. 28 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Nong Samet; holotype: USNM 117755)

***Barbodes banksi* (Herre, 1940)**

Puntius binotatus banksi Herre, 1940b: 31 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 18 miles east of Kuching; lectotype: CAS-SU 33900, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 37)

***Barbodes baoulan* Herre, 1926**

Barbodes baoulan Herre, 1926a: 499, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao; syntypes [9]: BSM [lost], CAS-SU 24469 [1], Böhlke, 1953: 30)

***Barbodes binotatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus maculatus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus striatus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus binotatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 168 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: RMNH 2455 [3], Roberts, 1993b: 21 [not listed as syntypes])

Barbus maculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 195 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; types: apparently based on a drawing by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 16 [figured specimen possibly part of RMNH 2455, syntypes of *B. binotatus*]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Barbus binotatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 168, first reviser [Bleeker, 1855k: 408] gave precedence to *B. binotatus*)

Barbus oresigenes Bleeker, 1849h: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Lake Diëng / lake and river Ambarawa; syntypes [up to 139 mm TL]: LU)

Barbus blitonensis Bleeker, 1852c: 96 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung: Tjirutjup River; holotype [117 mm TL]: LU)

Barbus kusanensis Bleeker, 1852o: 429 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Kusan River in Prabakarta [Kusan River enters sea at about 3°33'40"S 115°59'35"E near Pagatan]; holotype [76 mm TL]: LU)

? *Barbus bunter* Bleeker, 1857i: 350 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjidani River in Tjampea; holotype [115 mm TL]: lost, description based on a drawing, Bleeker, 1857i: 351)

Barbus polyspilos Bleeker, 1857i: 351 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantan Province: Perdana, Tjibiliong; syntypes [7, 57–109 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Systomus goniosoma Bleeker, 1860j: 349 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benkulen; holotype [146 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.193, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus striatus Bleeker, 1860j: 19 (not available, name listed in synonymy; a manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

? *Systomus macularius* Blyth, 1860b: 159 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim [Sitang River; Day, 1869: 557]; syntypes: ZSI [2], Day, 1870b: 557)

Puntius amblyrhynchus Bleeker, 1864a: 104, pl. 144 fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjampea; holotype [49 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.188, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus maculatus var. *hagenii* Popta, 1911a: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Sembalun, Sadjang, Praya, Selong, Sapit; syntypes [95]: SMF 22299 [4], 22301 [1], 22302 [10], 22303 [5], 22304 [1], 22305 [12], 22306 [4], 22307 [1], 22308 [1], 22309 [7], 22310 [9], 22311 [1], 22312 [23], 22313 [1], 22314 [2], RMNH 10501 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Barbus simplex* Schreitmüller, 1935a: 508, 1 fig. (type locality: "Malay Archipelago"; syntypes [2]: apparently lost [not in ZMB or ZSM, H.-J. Paepke, pers. comm.; pers. obs.])

Nomenclatural notes. *Barbus binotatus* Valenciennes, 1842 and *B. maculatus* Valenciennes, 1842 are simultaneous synonyms (and possibly objective synonyms, one being based on specimens and the other on a drawing sent by van Hasselt from Java).

***Barbodes bunau* (Rachmatika, 2005)**

Puntius bunau Rachmatika, 2005: 182, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Paya Seturan: Sesayap basin, Sungai Belalang at 113 m [masl ?]; holotype: MZB 12074)

***Barbodes cataractae* (Fowler, 1934)**

Barbus cataractae Fowler, 1934c: 280, fig. 40 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Cascade River, Murcielagos Bay; holotype: USNM 93137)

***Barbodes clemensi* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes clemensi Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes clemensi Herre, 1924b: 293 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM 10159, lost)

***Barbodes disa* Herre, 1932**

Barbodes disa Herre, 1932a: 140 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, market at Dansalan; holotype: CAS-SU 27713, Böhlke, 1953: 30)

***Barbodes dunckeri* (Ahl, 1929)**

Barbus dunckeri Ahl, 1929: 165, 1 fig. (type locality: Singapore: Bukit Timah; syntypes: ZMB 31739 [1, listed as holotype by Paepke, 1989: 404], 20856 [2], 20861 [2], 20866 [2], 20876 [3], Paepke, 1995: 90, Eschmeyer, 2010, and specimens identified by Duncker [possibly not preserved as identification was based on a drawing, see Brüning, 1910: 27, 1914: 469, fig. 2, Paepke, 1989: 404]; reference to description in Zoologischer Anzeiger erroneous [Paepke, 1989: 404]; also in Ahl, 1940: 243)

***Barbodes everetti* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Barbus Everetti Boulenger, 1894a: 248 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Poeh; syntypes: BMNH 1893.3.6.213–218 [6], Paepke, 1989: 404)

***Barbodes flavifuscus* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes flavifuscus Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes flavifuscus Herre, 1924b: 296 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Lumbatan; holotype: BSM 9164)

***Barbodes hemictenus* Jordan & Richardson, 1908**

Barbodes hemictenus Jordan & Richardson, 1908: 241, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro [possibly Camp Balete, Rio Baco ?]; holotype: CAS-SU 20213, Böhlke, 1953: 30)

***Barbodes herrei* (Fowler, 1934)**

Barbus herrei Fowler, 1934c: 280, fig. 41 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Vicar market; holotype: USNM 93138, Böhlke, 1953: 30)

***Barbodes ivis* (Seale, 1910)**

Barbus ivis Seale, 1910a: 494, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Balabac: small stream near Balabac; holotype: BSM 5233 [lost])

***Barbodes joaquinae* (Wood, 1968)**

Puntius joaquinae Wood, 1968: 415, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: stream flowing from Basak Lake to Agus River, 100 m west of highway 1, nearest barrio is Saguiaren; holotype: FMNH 73395)

***Barbodes katolo* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes katolo Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes katolo Herre, 1924b: 301 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM 9161, lost)

***Barbodes kuchingensis* (Herre, 1940)**

Puntius kuchhingensis Herre, 1940a: 11, pl. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 18 miles east of Kuching; holotype: CAS-SU 33014, Böhlke, 1953: 37)

Puntius lateristriga punctatus Banarescu & Bianco, 1984: 67, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: small river 10 km southeast of Segadau; holotype: IZA 8152; junior primary homonym of *Puntius punctatus* Day, 1865b: 302)

***Barbodes lanaoensis* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes lanaoensis Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes lanaoensis Herre, 1924b: 300 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; syntypes [11]: BSM, lost)

***Barbodes lateristriga* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

? *Barbus leuciscus lateristriatus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus lateristriga Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 161 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Sadingwetang [not a vernacular name, but a place name; Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 192; Bleeker, 1864a: 103]; lectotype: MNHN A.9939, by present designation [Roberts, 1993b: 21])

Barbus zelleri Ahl, 1937: 115 (type locality: Malay Peninsula ?; syntypes [10]: ZMB 20859, 20865, Paepke, 1995: 90)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 21) listed specimen MNHN A.9939 as holotype of *B. lateristriga*. In the original description, Valenciennes did not indicate that he had a single specimen; he explicitly indicated having seen a drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt. Unless it can be demonstrated that Valenciennes had a single specimen (and if he was given one from RMNH, this likely implies that more than one were present in RMNH) and that the drawing is based on this specimen, there cannot be a holotype but a series of syntypes.

***Barbodes lindog* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes lindog Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes lindog Herre, 1924b: 304 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; syntypes [25]: BSM, lost, CAS-SU 27714 [2], 24466 [3], Böhlke, 1953: 30, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbodes manalak* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes manalak Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes manalak Herre, 1924b: 302 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM 9998, lost)

***Barbodes manguaoensis* (Day, 1914)**

Barbus manguaoensis Day, 1914: 189, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Lake Manguao; holotype: Day's collection at University of Philippines, Herre, 1924b: 298)

Barbus bantolanensis Day, 1914: 188, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Lake Manguao, southwest of Taytay; holotype: CAS-SU 29823, Böhlke, 1953: 30; subjective simultaneous synonym of *B. manguaoensis* Day, 1914: 189, first reviser [Cervancia & Kottelat, 2007: 145] gave precedence to *B. manguaoensis*)

***Barbodes microps* (Günther, 1868)**

Barbus microps Günther, 1868a: 124 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: BMNH 1845.4.22.334–336 [3], 1845.4.22.341–342 [2])

***Barbodes montanoi* (Sauvage, 1881)**

Puntius Montanoi Sauvage, 1881b: 103 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Simulao stream; syntypes: MNHN 3398 [1, listed as holotype], 3399 [12], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 29)

***Barbodes pachycheilus* (Herre, 1924)**

Cephalakompus pachycheilus Herre, 1924a: 1569 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM, lost; also in Herre, 1924b: 276, pl. 2 fig. 2)

***Barbodes palaemophagus* (Herre, 1924)**

Ospatulus palaemophagus Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Ospatulus palaemophagus Herre, 1924b: 279 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lumbatan, south shore of Lake Lanao; holotype: BSM 9200, lost)

***Barbodes palata* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes palata Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes palata Herre, 1924b: 305 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; syntypes [22]: BSM, lost)

***Barbodes palavanensis* (Boulenger, 1895)**

Barbus palavanensis Boulenger, 1895b: 186 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan; syntypes: BMNH 1894.6.30.188–190 [3], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbodes quinquemaculatus* (Seale & Bean, 1907)**

Barbus quinquemaculatus Seale & Bean, 1907: 229, fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 57840)

***Barbodes resimus* (Herre, 1924)**

Mandibularca resimus Herre, 1924a: 1568 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: rapids of Agus River below Dansalan bridge; syntypes [7]: BSM [3, lost]; also in Herre, 1924b: 273, pl. 1, with spelling *resinus*)

Nomenclatural notes. Herre (1924a: 1568) used the spelling *resimus* and in another paper published the same year (1924b: 273) he used *resinus*. The precedence of the two papers is not certain but there are indications that the 1924a paper appeared first (see Bibliography). The etymology and spelling of *resinus* in Herre (1924b: 272) are erroneous. Herre stated that *resinus* means "turned upward". Actually, the correct spelling of "turned upward" is *resimus*. The 1924b spelling is either an obvious lapsus calami (*Code* art. 32.5.1) that must be corrected if the 1924b paper appeared first, or an incorrect subsequent spelling if it appeared last.

***Barbodes rhombeus* (Kottelat, 2000)**

Puntius rhombeus Kottelat, 2000a: 49, fig. 16 (type locality: Thailand: Trat Province: stream near Ban Tha Kum, 9 km north of Ban Noen Sung on road 3271 from Trat to Bo Rai; 12°32'N 102°37'E; holotype: ZRC 45312)

***Barbodes sealei* (Herre, 1933)**

Barbus elongatus Seale, 1910c: 265, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan; holotype: BSM 2566, lost; junior primary homonym of *Barbus elongatus* Rüppell, 1835b: 11)

Barbodes sealei Herre, 1933b: 3 (replacement name for *Barbus elongatus* Seale, 1910a: 265)

Puntius sibukensis Fowler, 1941a: 799, fig. 25 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Silimpopon River, Sibuko Bay; holotype: USNM 99438)

***Barbodes semifasciolatus* (Günther, 1868)**

Barbus fasciolatus Günther, 1868a: 140 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH 1851.12.27.185, Eschmeyer, 2010; simultaneous primary homonym of *Barbus fasciolatus* Günther, 1868a: 108; replaced in same work by *Barbus semifasciolatus* Günther, 1868a: 484)

Barbus semifasciolatus Günther, 1868a: 484 (replacement name for *Barbus fasciolatus* Günther, 1868a: 140)

Puntius Güntheri Bleeker, 1871b: 9 (replacement name for *Barbus fasciolatus* Günther, 1868a: 140)

? *Barbus aureus* Tirant, 1883: 96 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; lectotype: MGHNL 42000029, [formerly 3566] designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 7, fig. 1; secondary junior homonym of *Labeobarbus aureus* Cope, 1867a: 406 when placed in *Barbus* by Boulenger, 1907: 390)

Barbus sachsii Ahl, 1923: 182 (type locality: unknown, possibly India, "Indo-Malay archipelago" or China ?; syntypes [2]: ZMB 20670 [1], Paepke, 1995: 90)

Barbus hainani Lohberger, 1929: 49, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kan-Kong stream; syntypes [92]: NMW 18424–73, 18383–422 [?], MSNM 4427 [1], Conci & Michelangeli, 1974: 224, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Puntius hainanensis Chevey & Lemasson, 1937a: 60 (un-

justified emendation of *Barbus hainani* Lohberger, 1929: 49; also Chevey & Lemasson, 1937b: 60)

? *Barbus fernandez-ypezi* Fowler, 1958a: 12 (replacement name for *Barbus aureus* Tirant, 1883: 96)

? *Puntius paucimaculatus* Wang & Ni, 1982: 329, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Baoting County: Lingshuixi and Tengqiaoxi streams, Shiling; holotype: ECSFI 65-3568)

Taxonomic notes. *Puntius snyderi* is usually listed as a synonym of *P. semifasciolatus* but is a distinct species (Chen & Chang, 2005: 169; Chang et al., 2006).

[*Puntius snyderi* Oshima, 1919: 216, pl. 50 fig. 2 (type locality: Taiwan: Rigyokutsu, Nanto; lectotype: FMNH 59093, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1576)].

***Barbodes sirang* Herre, 1932**

Barbodes sirang Herre, 1932a: 140 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: near Lumbatan on the south shore of Lake Lanao; holotype: CAS-SU 69047, Böhlke, 1953: 30, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbodes stigma* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus stigma Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 93, pl. 489 (type locality: India: Mysore; holotype: MNHN 6414, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 26)

Distribution notes. Record from Myanmar (Fowler, 1939c: 7) needs confirmation.

***Barbodes tras* Herre, 1926**

Barbodes tras Herre, 1926a: 501, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, camp Keithley; holotype: PBNSM, lost)

***Barbodes truncatulus* (Herre, 1924)**

Ospatulus truncatulus Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Ospatulus truncatulus Herre, 1924b: 278, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Lanao, Dansalan; holotype: BSM 9190, lost)

***Barbodes tumba* Herre, 1924**

Barbodes tumba Herre, 1924a: 1569 (nomen nudum)

Barbodes tumba Herre, 1924b: 285 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: highlands of Lanao Province: Siwagat River, a stream in the mountains east of Lake Lanao / Lake Uyaan / Lake Nunuñgan / outlet of Lake Dapao; syntypes [296]: BSM, lost, CAS-SU 24471 [3], Böhlke, 1953: 30)

***Barbodes umalii* (Wood, 1968)**

Puntius umalii Wood, 1968: 412, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Agus River, barrio Matampay, 200 m from Provincial Highway 1; holotype: FMNH 73393)

***Barbodes xouthos* (Kottelat & Tan, 2011)**

Systomus xouthos Kottelat & Tan, 2011b: 211, fig. 1 (type locality: Borneo: Brunei Darussalam: Tutong District: Sungai Merimbun, outflow from Tasik Merimbun, draining into Sungai Tutong, 4°36'5.7"N 114°40'41.1"E; holotype: ZRC 51185)

***Barbonymus* Kottelat, 1999**

Barbonymus Kottelat, 1999a: 595 (type species: *Barbus schwanenfeldii* Bleeker, 1854d: 517, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Barbonymus altus* (Günther, 1868)**

? *Puntius Bocourti* Bleeker, 1864g: 35 (nomen nudum); 1864j: 176 (nomen nudum)

Barbus altus Günther, 1868a: 119 (type locality: Thailand; syntypes [4]: BMNH 1862.11.1.41 [1])

Barbus foxi Fowler, 1937: 188, figs. 144–145 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68135, Böhlke, 1984: 76)

***Barbonymus balleroides* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

? *Barbus hypseconotus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85] (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

? *Barbus hypoeconatus* van Hasselt, 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum)

Barbus balleroides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 158 (type locality: reportedly from Surinam [error; probably Dutch East Indies]; holotype: MNHN 3394, Fang, 1943: 400, Pellegrin, 1934a: 24)

Barbus bramoides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 160 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: ? RMNH 1954 [1], ? SMF 2584 [1], 2595 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 21, Eschmeyer, 2010 [RMNH 1970 [1, 190 mm TL] apparently too large to be syntype]; simultaneous synonym of *Barbus balleroides* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 158, first reviser [Pellegrin, 1934a: 24] gave precedence to *B. balleroides*)

Barbus hypsylonotus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 168 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: ? RMNH 7022 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; simultaneous synonym of *Barbus balleroides* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 158, as first reviser I give precedence to *B. balleroides*; simultaneous synonym of *Barbus bramoides* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 160, first reviser [Günther, 1868a: 117] gave precedence to *B. bramoides*)

Barbus wadon Bleeker, 1849h: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes: ? SMNS 10588 [1], Fricke, 1991: 12)

Barbus erythropterus Bleeker, 1849h: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 175 mm TL]: RMNH 7016 [1], 10346 [5], BMNH 1866.5.2.195 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 [MNHN 3839 listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 27 as 'cotype' is not a syntype as it is from Batavia])

Barbus amblycephalus Bleeker, 1855c: 166 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Pengaron; holotype [290 mm TL]: LU)

Barbus macrophthalmus Bleeker, 1855k: 404 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjiliwong River [Ciliwong] in Batavia [Jakarta], Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [5, 75–115 mm TL]: RMNH 7021 [10], 10368 [3], BMNH 1866.5.2.181 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbonymus belinka* (Bleeker, 1860)**

Systomus belinka Bleeker, 1860j: 321 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang, Solok, Lake Singkarak; syntypes [9, 61–113 mm TL]: RMNH 7020 [1], 7132 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.192 [1], ? NMV 45938 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbonymus collingwoodii* (Günther, 1868)**

Barbus collingwoodii Günther, 1868a: 483 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; holotype: BMNH 1868.1.27.15, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus Boulengerii Popta, 1905a: 172 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Bongan River / Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E] and Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7598 [3], 7599 [1], 7600 [2]; also in Popta, 1906: 132, pl. 8 fig. 30)

***Barbonymus gonionotus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Barbus gonionotus Bleeker, 1849h: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 207 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.183 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus javanicus Bleeker, 1855k: 403 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] Province: Tjitarum and Bekassi Rivers / Pasuruan Province: Gempol River; syntypes [30, 143–315 mm TL]: RMNH 5218 [1], 8035 [2], BMNH 1866.5.2.196 [1], NMV 45903 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus koilometopon Bleeker, 1857i: 347 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] Province: Tjiliwong [Ciliwong] and Becassi [Bekasi] Rivers; syntypes [2, 153–164 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.180 [1], 1867.11.28.80 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Puntius jolamarki Smith, 1934: 310 (type locality: Thailand: Menam Chao Phraya at Bangsorn; holotype: ? KUMF)

? *Puntius viehoeveri* Fowler, 1943a: 26, 2 figs. (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 70615, Böhlke, 1984: 94)

***Barbonymus mahakkamensis* (Ahl, 1922)**

Barbus mahakkamensis Ahl, 1922a: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: "Mahakkam Kutei"; syntypes: ZMB 20533 [5])

***Barbonymus platysoma* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Barbus platysoma Bleeker, 1855k: 404 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pepeh River in Surakarta; holotype [180 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.184, Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 190, Eschmeyer, 2010; also spelt *platijsoma* p. 404, apparently no previous reviser, I retain *platysoma* as correct original spelling)

***Barbonymus schwanefeldii* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Barbus Schwanenfeldii Bleeker, 1854d: 517 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Singkarak, Muara Kompeh, Palembang, Pangabuang; syntypes [8, 57–260 mm TL]: RMNH 7013 [1], RMNH 10322 [3], BMNH 1866.5.2.178 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 ['cotype' listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 28 has no type status as it is from Borneo]; inadvertent error for *schwanefeldii*, must be corrected, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Systomus Schwanefeldi Bleeker, 1860a: 53 (justified emendation of *Barbus schwanenfeldii* Bleeker, 1854d: 517)

Barbus Schwanefeldi var. *rubra* Vaillant, 1902: 95 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; syntypes: RMNH [4])

Nomenclatural notes. (1854d: 517) originally described this species with the spelling *schwanenfeldii*, dedicated to the collector "H. W. Schwanenfeld". Later, Bleeker (1860a: 63) emended it as *schwanefeldi* because the correct spelling of the collector's name Schwanefeld. Elsewhere in the same issue of the journal including the 1854 description, but not in the same paper (p. 540, 545), Schwanefeld's name was in fact spelt correctly, as it is also in lists of members of societies (of which Bleeker was president or secretary) and subscribers to journals (edited by Bleeker) from at least 1844 (earliest in *Natuur- en Geneeskundig Archief voor Neêrland's Indië*, 1: unnumbered page with list of subscribers) until his death in December 1856 (Bleeker, 1857h: 30). In addition, Schwanefeld was a colleague of Bleeker. The misspelling could not have been intentional. Despite all this, because we can know that the name was misspelt only from information external to the original work, some conclude that the name cannot be corrected (this was my earlier point of view; Kottelat, 1999: 595). But, in the case of personal names, when the original author himself corrected the spelling and when it is shown from numerous sources that it is misspelt, it is obvious that it was an inadvertent error and it should be corrected. Anyway, as nobody would like to have his own name misspelt, it seems that nobody should really complain if the emended but incorrect spelling is used.

***Barbonymus strigatus* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Barbus strigatus Boulenger, 1894a: 247 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Bongon; holotype: BMNH 1893.5.30.56, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Barbonymus sunieri* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Puntius sunieri Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 199 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Sedalit River, a tributary of Sambakung River; holotype: ZMA 112.673, Nijssen et al., 1993: 215)

***Barilius* Hamilton, 1822**

Barilius Hamilton, 1822: 266, 384 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus barila* Hamilton, 1822: 267, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 203, 1863l: 263, 1863m: 28). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See Howes (1983) for diagnosis of genus.

***Barilius barila* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus barila Hamilton, 1822: 267, 384 (type locality: India: rivers of Northern Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 48 fig. 8)

Cyprinus chedrio Hamilton, 1822: 268, 384 (type locality:

India: rivers of Northern Bengal; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus barila* Hamilton, 1822: 267, 384, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 66] gave precedence to *C. barila*)

Opsarius anisocheilus M'Clelland, 1839: 298, 422, pl. 48 fig. 8 (type locality: India: rivers of northern Bengal; syntypes: material on which are based *Cyprinus barila* Hamilton, 1822: 267 and *C. chedrio* Hamilton, 1822: 268)

Barilius morarensis Günther, 1868a: 290 (type locality: India: Morar River at Gwalior; holotype: BMNH 1867.5.12.18, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barilius bonarensis Chaudhuri, 1912: 440, pl. 39 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Bonar, Gharwal; syntypes [3]: ZSI)

***Bengala* Gray, 1834**

Bengala Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 3 (type species: *Cyprinus elanga* Hamilton, 1822: 281, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Bengana Gray, 1835: "Directions for arranging the plates of the numbers XI to XX", p. 2 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bengala* Gray, 1834: pl. 96 [on same page, the same word is also used as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bangana* Hamilton, 1822: 277, which is another genus; erratum on p. 2 does not apply as plate 96 is not explicitly mentioned])

Megarasbora Günther, 1868a: 193, 198 (subgenus of *Rasbora* Bleeker, 1859f: 361; type species: *Cyprinus elanga* Hamilton, 1822: 281, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Bengala* Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 3). Gender feminine.

***Bengala elanga* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus elanga Hamilton, 1822: 281, 386 (type locality: India: rivers and ponds of Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 3)

Leuciscus dystomus M'Clelland, 1839: 292, 406, pl. 56 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Bengal and Assam / Bramaputrah in Assam; types: LU)

***Boraras* Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993**

Boraras Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993: 162 (type species: *Boraras micros* Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Boraras brigittae* (Vogt, 1978)**

Rasbora urophthalma brigittae Vogt, 1978a: 155, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: South of Banjarmasin [area of Pelaihari; indirect information from aquarium-fish collector; Hudoro to K. Wilkerling, to E. Ahlander, in litt.]; holotype: SMF [not received])

Taxonomic notes. See under *B. merah*.

***Boraras maculatus* (Duncker, 1904)**

Rasbora maculata Duncker, 1904: 182, pl. 1 fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Bukit Tray near Bandar Maharani; lectotype: ZMH 383 [formerly 8464], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

***Boraras merah* (Kottelat, 1991)**

Rasbora merah Kottelat, 1991b: 183, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sungei Jelai Bila basin: Nataik Sedawak, about 30 km south of Sukamara [2°41'S 111°31'E]; holotype: ZSM 27975)

Taxonomic notes. There has been speculation (in the aquarium literature) on the identity of this species, fueled by interpretation of published data and observations and assumptions on fish bought in the aquarium-fish trade, whose real origin can never be certain. Females have a spotted pattern and were compared in the original description with *B. brigittae*, which has a striped pattern in both sexes. Striped individuals had been collected with *B. merah* and had been originally identified as *B. brigittae*; it now seems they are males of *B. merah* (material no longer available for examination). I have since examined more samples from known localities in central Borneo in which the two color patterns are present (although the stripe is never as well developed as in *B. brigittae*). This colour dichromatism is observed in offspring of individuals obtained from the aquarium-fish trade, reportedly from Kalimantan Tengah (but without precise origin), and this was seen as evidence that *B. merah* is a synonym of *B. brigittae* (see, e.g. Körner, 2010).

This author, however, incidentally also reported (p. 26) that in an 'east' population the colour pattern of both sexes develops from the spotted to the striped pattern, long before reaching sexual maturity, while in the 'central' population the spotted pattern evolves into the striped pattern only in males, and only at sexual maturity. It is now my turn to speculate: it seems that by 'east' population is meant individuals from the area of Banjarmasin (that is, close to the vague type locality of *B. brigittae*) and by 'central' population is meant individuals exported from Palangkaraya. This seems to correspond to *B. brigittae* and *B. merah*, respectively, and the different ontogenies support the recognition of two species. The specimens of *B. brigittae* figured by Kottelat et al. (1993: pl. 17) is a pair that had spawned in captivity (K. Wilkerling, pers. comm., 1990) and that had been collected by the original collector of the type series at the type locality. Besides, the two species differ in the shape of the caudal peduncle (more slender in *B. merah*) and details of the distribution of the pigments and the pale area around the lateral blotches and stripe.

Further speculation based solely on information and/or material from the aquarium-fish trade is better avoided. Still, one should note that the type locality of *B. merah* is quite distant from Palangkaraya and the areas where the exported populations are collected (pers. obs.).

***Boraras micros* Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993**

Boraras micros Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993: 169, figs. 7–8 (type locality: Thailand: Udon Thani Province: Mekong basin: swamp 6 km north of Udon Thani where road n° 2 crosses railway, 17°28'N 102°48'E; holotype: ZRC 37718)

***Boraras naevus* Conway & Kottelat, 2011**

Boraras naevus Conway & Kottelat, 2011: 46, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Surat Thani Province: swamp, east of road north of Amphoe Tha Chana, 83 km before Surat Thani on road from Lang Suan; holotype: ZRC 53120)

***Boraras urophthalmoides* (Kottelat, 1991)**

Rasbora urophthalmoides Kottelat, 1991b: 188, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Pattani Province: swamp near Sai Buri River, 43 km northwest of Naratiwat on road 42, Ban La Han; holotype: ZRC 38455 [was on loan as ZSM 27796])

Nomenclatural notes. This species was earlier called *Rasbora urophthalma* Ahl, 1922. The syntypes of *R. urophthalma* are poorly preserved aquarium specimens of unclear origin. The presence of barbels suggest they belong to *Puntius* or a related genus, or to an African lineage (Kottelat, 1991b: 187).

[*Rasbora urophthalma* Ahl, 1922b: 295 (type locality: Indonesia: "Sumatra"; syntypes: ZMB 20647 [4], Kottelat, 1991b: 187, fig. 9; also in Ahl, 1923: 182)].

***Brachydanio* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Brachydanio Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 85 (subgenus of *Danio* Hamilton, 1822: 321; type species: *Nuria albolineata* Blyth, 1860b: 163, by monotypy). Gender feminine [by indication, *Code* art. 30.2.3].

Taxonomic notes. Phylogeny and systematics discussed by Fang (2003). See comment under *Celestichthys* for classification retained here.

***Brachydanio aesculapii* (Kullander & Fang, 2009)**

Danio aesculapii Kullander & Fang, 2009a: 42, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Thandwe: Kananmae Chaung, near Leldee village, by foot 45 min from Gwechaung village at km 18 on road Thandwe–Taunggok, 18°35'39"N 94°22'45"E; holotype: NRM 44490)

***Brachydanio albolineata* (Blyth, 1860)**

Nuria albolineata Blyth, 1860b: 163 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ? ZSI, ? AMS B.7646 [1], B.7744 [1], Fang & Kottelat, 1999: 293, Ferraris et al., 2000: 302)

Danio stoliczkae Day, 1870c: 621 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; syntypes [more than 100]: among ZSI A.832 [lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.1363–1372 [10], AMS B.7646 [1], B.7744 [1], NMW 53107 [5], 53108 [2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 302)

Danio tweediei Brittan, 1956: 41, pl. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Kedah: Sungei Patani; holotype: CAS-SU 48130)

***Brachydanio feegradei* (Hora, 1937)**

Danio feegradei Hora, 1937b: 325, fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Sandoway; holotype: ZSI F 12477/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108)

***Brachydanio kerri* (Smith, 1931)**

Danio kerri Smith, 1931a: 6 (type locality: Thailand: west coast, Koh Yao Yai; holotype: KUMF 160 [ex USNM 90289], Monkolprasit, 1969: 4)

***Brachydanio kyathit* (Fang, 1998)**

Danio kyathit Fang, 1998: 275, fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Kachin State: Hpa Lap Chaung stream, tributary of Irrawaddy, about 16.5 km northwest of Myitkyina; 25°32'08"N 97°23'02"E; holotype: NRM 37291)

***Brachydanio nigrofasciata* (Day, 1870)**

Barilius nigrofasciatus Day, 1870c: 620 (type locality: Burma: Pegu and Moulmein; syntypes [20]: among ZSI A.877, A.878 [lost], 2476 [lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.1320–1325 [6], AMS B.7558 [1], RMNH 2753, NMW 53104 [2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Eschmeyer, 2010, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

Danio analipunctatus Boulenger, in Arnold, 1911a [33rd week, 15 August]: 473, fig. (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; holotype: BMNH 1911.7.10.1; also Boulenger, in Arnold, 1911b [33rd week]: 526, fig.)

Nomenclatural notes. The description of *D. analipunctatus* appeared in two different aquarium magazines, apparently the same week (the 33rd of 1911). One is dated 15 August (Tuesday) and has priority on the other, which is dated with less accuracy and is deemed to have appeared on the last day of the week (20 August).

***Brachydanio pulchra* (Smith, 1931)**

Danio pulcher Smith, 1931a: 8 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: waterfall stream at Pliew; holotype: USNM 90290)

***Brachydanio quagga* (Kullander, Liao & Fang, 2009)**

Danio quagga Kullander, Liao & Fang, 2009: 194, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Sagaing Division: Kamphat River drainage (to Yu River): small river in Saw Bwa Ye Shan village, 46 km on road from Kalaymyo to Tamu, 23°37'14"N 94°07'32"E; holotype: NRM 58705)

***Brachydanio rosea* (Fang & Kottelat, 2000)**

Danio roseus Fang & Kottelat, 2000: 150, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Mekong basin, Nam Tok Than Thip, 3 km off main road at Ban Tad Sone, 13 km west of Sam Kon on road Loei–Nong Khai; 18°07'30"N 102°11'11"E; holotype: NRM 44798)

***Brachydanio tinwini* (Kullander & Fang, 2009)**

Danio tinwini Kullander & Fang, 2009b: 224, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: stream from Shatrazyut (Sha Du Zup) village, on road from Mogaung to Tanai, 25°54'54"N 96°39'48"E; holotype: NRM 60337)

***Brevibora* Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010**

Brevibora Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010: 159 (type species: *Rasbora dorsiocellata* Duncker, 1904: 182, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Brevibora cheeya* Liao & Tan, 2011**

Brevibora cheeya Liao & Tan, 2011: 78, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Rantau Abang, 56 km to Kuala Terengganu; holotype: ZRC 51965)

***Brevibora dorsiocellata* (Duncker, 1904)**

Rasbora dorsiocellata Duncker, 1904: 182, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type localitiy: Malaysia: Negri Sembilan: ditches near Kuala Jelai; lectotype: ZMH 374 [formerly 8473], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

Rasbora dorsiocellata var. *macrophthalma* Meinken, 1951: 119, fig. 1 (type locality: Malay Archipelago; syntypes [2]: LU)

***Cabdio* Hamilton, 1822**

Cabdio Hamilton, 1822: 333, 392 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus jaya* Hamilton, 1822: 333, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 115). Gender masculine.

Aspidoparia Heckel, 1848d: 288 (type species: *Aspidoparia sardina* Heckel, 1848d: 288, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Morara Bleeker, 1859l: 260 (type species: *Cyprinus morar* Hamilton, 1822: 264, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 424, without included species). Gender feminine.

***Cabdio morar* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus morar Hamilton, 1822: 264, 384, pl. 31 fig. 75 (type locality: India: Yamuna and Tista Rivers; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 95 fig. 1)

Aspidoparia sardina Heckel, 1848d: 288 (type locality: India: Assam; types: NMW)

***Cabdio ukhrulensis* (Selim & Vishwanath, 2001)**

Aspidoparia ukhrulensis Selim & Vishwanath, 2001: 254, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Chatrickong River, Ukhrul District, 150 km from Imphal; holotype: MUMF 1025)

***Carassioides* Oshima, 1926**

Carassioides Oshima, 1926: 6 (type species: *Carassioides rhombeus* Oshima, 1926: 7, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Carassioides phongnhaensis Nguyen & Ho, 2003: 1130, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh: Phong Nha, Song Son, 17°38'N 106°18'E; holotype: ? VUP PN 09909)

***Carassioides acuminatus* (Richardson, 1846)**

Cyprinus acuminatus Richardson, 1846a: 289 (type locality: China: Canton; neotype: Kiel University [material of *Carpio cantonensis* of Heincke, 1892: 70, pl. 8 figs. 8–9], designated by Kottelat, 2001a: 19 [original holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 13b])

Cyprinus carassioides Richardson, 1846a: 291 (type locality: China: Canton; neotype: Kiel University [material of *Carpio cantonensis* of Heincke, 1892: 70, pl. 8 figs. 8–9], designated by Kottelat, 2001a: 19 [original holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 14b]; simultaneous objective synonym of *Cyprinus acuminatus* Richardson, 1846a: 289, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001a: 19] gave precedence to *C. acuminatus*)

Carpio Cantonensis Heincke, 1892: 70, pl. 8 figs. 8–9 (not available, name proposed for an hybrid, *Code* art. 1.3.3, see Kottelat, 2001a: 19; locality: China: Canton; material: Kiel University)

Cyprinion orientalis Vaillant, 1893c: 203 (type locality: Vietnam: Black River [Song Da]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0264, Kottelat, 2001a: 20)

Carassioides rhombeus Oshima, 1926: 7 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek; syntypes [4]: LU)

? *Carassioides macropterus* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 580, fig. 299 (type locality: Vietnam: Da Nang City: Han market near Han River; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.107.02.01)

? *Carassioides argentea* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 581, fig. 300 (type locality: Vietnam: Da Nang: Han River; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.107.03.01; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Carassioides macropterus* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001: 580, as first reviser I give precedence to *C. macropterus*)

***Carassius* Jarocki, 1822**

Carassius Jarocki, 1822: 54, 71 (type species: *Cyprinus carassius* Linnaeus, 1758: 322, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine.

Cyprinopsis Fitzinger, 1832: 334 (type species: *Cyprinus carassius* Linnaeus, 1758: 321, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 187; objective junior synonym of *Carassius* Jarocki, 1822: 54). Gender feminine.

Carpionichthys Bleeker, 1863l: 262 (nomen nudum [a single included species, but not cited by an available name])

Neocorassius Castelnau, 1872: 236 (type species: *Neocorassius ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872: 237, by monotypy; spelt *Neocorassius* pp. 236, 242, *Neocarassuis* p. 237; apparently no first reviser and I give precedence to *Neocorassius* [obviously based on a misspelling of *Carassius*, but even for that name Castelnau (p. 236) used the spelling *Corassius*, so *Neocorassius* is the correct original spelling and must be retained]). Gender masculine.

***Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Cyprinus auratus Linnaeus, 1758: 322 (type locality: "in Chinae, Japoniae fluviis"; types: NT; based on Linnaeus, 1740: 403, pl. 1 figs. 3–8, 1746: 125, pl. 2, Gronovius, 1754: 3, n°15 [rivers of China], 1756: 3, n°150 [China], Edwards, 1751: 209, pl. 209 [cultivated in St. Helena, imported to England; itself based on Petiver, 1711a: n°186, 1711b: pl. 78 fig. 6 [China silver-tail], 1711a: n°187, 1711b: pl. 78 fig. 7 [China gold-tail]]; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 83 [need not demonstrated])

Cyprinus argenteus La Cepède, 1803: 554 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)

Cyprinus telescopus La Cepède, 1803: 554, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)

Cyprinus quadrilobatus La Cepède, 1803: 554, pl. 18 fig. 3 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)
Cyprinopsis aurata var. *argentea* Fitzinger, 1832: 334 (nomen nudum)
Cyprinopsis aurata var. *maculata* Fitzinger, 1832: 334 (nomen nudum)
Cyprinopsis aurata var. *fusca* Fitzinger, 1832: 334 (nomen nudum)
Cyprinus Mauritianus Bennett, 1832: 167 (type locality: Mauritius; types: NT)
Cyprinus gibelioides Cantor, 1842: 485 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; types: BMNH ?, possibly material listed by Günther, 1868a: 33 as *Cyprinus nigrescens* ?)
Cyprinus thoracatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 97, pl. 460 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN 849 [2], 1043 [4], 3376 [1], 3377–3378 [3], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 11)
Carassius encobia Bonaparte, 1845b: 3 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Cyprinus abbreviatus Richardson, 1846a: 292 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 13b)
Leuciscus auratus Mauduyt, 1848: 32 (type locality: France: Vienne, introduced from southern China; syntypes: Musée de Poitiers ?; potentially secondary junior homonym of *Cyprinus auratus* Linnaeus, 1758: 322)
Cyprinus chinensis Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 181 (type locality: rivers of China; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.149–152 [4], Wheeler, 1958: 212)
Carrassius Pekinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 229, pl. 3 fig. 3 (type locality: China: around Beijing; types: ? ZISP)
Carassius coeruleus Basilewsky, 1855: 229, pl. 9 fig. 2 (type locality: northern China [around Beijing ?]; types: ? ZISP)
Carrassius discolor Basilewsky, 1855: 229 (type locality: northern China [around Beijing ?]; types: ? ZISP)
Cyprinus quadrilobatus Basilewsky, 1855: 230, pl. 5 fig. 5 (type locality: China [around Beijing ?]; types: ? ZISP; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus quadrilobatus* La Cepède, 1803: 554)
Cyprinus nigrescens Günther, 1868a: 33 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Cyprinus Maillardi Guichenot, 1862: 14 (type locality: Réunion; holotype: MNHN 1319, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 12)
Neocarassuis [sic] *ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872: 237 (type locality: Australia: Victoria: Saltwater River, Footscray; syntypes [2]: LU)
Carassius auratus var. *4-lobatus* Károli, 1881: 179 (nomen nudum)
Cyprinus auratus v. *latipinnis* Brind, 1914: 10, fig. (not available, infrasubspecific, explicitly proposed for a domesticated variety, *Code* art. 45.6.4)
Carassius auratus latipinnis var. *macrophthalmus* Brind, 1915 35, fig. (not available, infrasubspecific, explicitly used for a domesticated variety, *Code* art. 45.6.4)
Carassius auratus var. *wui* Tchang, 1930a: 65 (type locality: China: Tche-Kiang [Zhejiang]; holotype: MNHN 1934-0014, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 12; also in Tchang, 1931a: 65)
Carassius auratus var. *cantonensis* Tchang, 1933: 27, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Canton; holotype: ZMFMIB 9236)
? *Carassius auratus argenteaphthalmus* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 570, fig. 294 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Dien Bien Phu city; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.105.02.01)

***Catlocarpio* Boulenger, 1898**

Catlocarpio Boulenger, 1898: 450 (type species: *Catlocarpio siamensis* Boulenger, 1898: 451, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Catlocarpio siamensis* Boulenger, 1898**

Catlocarpio siamensis Boulenger, 1898: 451 (type locality: Thailand: Menam River [Mae Nam Chao Phraya]; holotype: BMNH 1898.4.2.169, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Celestichthys* Roberts, 2007**

Celestichthys Roberts, 2007a: 132 (type species: *Celestichthys margaritatus* Roberts, 2007a: 132, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Systematic position of *Celestichthys* is discussed by Conway et al. (2008) and Fang et al. (2009). Although they concluded that *Celestichthys* is part of a *Danio* clade and they therefore treated them as synonyms, their trees show that a classification (*Danio dangila* + (*Celestichthys* + *Brachydanio*)) just as well depicts the phylogeny. Inferences from other studies also support this conclusion. All published molecular trees indicate that *Danio* (*D. dangila*) is the sister group of all *Celestichthys* and *Brachydanio.* The trees in Liao et al. (2011), Mayden et al. (2008), Quigley et al. (2005) and Pramod et al. (2010: 44) support the same conclusion. The classification (*Danio* + (*Celestichthys* + *Brachydanio*)) is used here as it depicts better the similarities between the three species of *Celestichthys* and the differences between these three genera, and accomodates the relationships shown by molecular analyses.

***Celestichthys choprae* (Hora, 1928)**

Danio choprae Hora, 1928: 39, fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: small rocky stream round about Kamaing [holotype locality from Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108, Kullander, 2012: 246]; holotype: ZSI F 10811/1, Kullander, 2012: 246, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108; *choprae* is correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example], *choprai* is either an incorrect subsequent spelling or an unjustified emendation)

***Celestichthys erythromicron* (Annandale, 1918)**

Microrasbora erythromicron Annandale, 1918: 51, pl. 2 fig. 5, pl. 4 fig. 14 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Lake Inlé; holotype: ZSI F 9385/1)

***Celestichthys flagrans* (Kullander, 2012)**

Danio flagrans Kullander, 2012: 252, figs. 1c–d, 9 (type

locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Nan Hto Chaung in Putao, about 1 mile from 46th regiment, close to rice mill; holotype: NRM 62257)

***Celestichthys margaritatus* Roberts, 2007**

Celestichthys margaritatus Roberts, 2007a: 132, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: isolated pool at feet of a mountain near Hopong town, 30 km east of Taunggyi; holotype: ZRC 50706)

***Chagunius* Smith, 1933**

Chagunius Smith, 1938a: 157 (type species: *Cyprinus chagunio* Hamilton, 1822: 295, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Chagunius baileyi* Rainboth, 1986**

Chagunius baileyi Rainboth, 1986: 10, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Huey Lamao at Ban Mae Lamao, 16°48'N 98°44'E; holotype: UMMZ 210700)

***Chagunius nicholsi* (Myers, 1924)**

Barbus nicholsi Myers, 1924: 3 (type locality: Burma: Chindwin River at Monywa; holotype: AMNH 8352)

Chagunius chagunio prashadi Talwar & Das, 1987: 177, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: Nam Kawng Chaung stream at Kamaing; holotype: ZSI FF 2192)

***Chanodichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Leptocephalus Basilewsky, 1855: 234 (type species: *Leptocephalus mongolicus* Basilewsky, 1855: 234, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Leptocephalus* Scopoli, 1777: 453 in Pisces; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1958c: 1 [Direction 87]). Gender masculine.

Chanodichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 432 (type species: *Leptocephalus mongolicus* Basilewsky, 1855: 234, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 282, 400; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860j: 282, 400 [with *L. mongolicus* and conditionally two other species, *Code* art. 67.2.5]; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Banarescu, 1997: 21, but invalid declaration because published after 1973 [*Code* art. 23.12]). Gender masculine.

Pseudoculter Bleeker, 1860c: 432 (type species: *Culter pekinensis* Basilewsky, 1855: 237, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 210, 1863m: 31; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860j: 282, 401; subjective simultaneous synonym of *Chanodichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 432; apparently no first reviser: precedence given here to *Chanodichthys*). Gender masculine.

Erythroculter Berg, 1909: 138 (subgenus of *Culter* Basilewsky, 1855: 236; type species: *Culter erythropterus* Basilewsky, 1855: 236, by subsequent designation by Nichols & Pope, 1927: 371). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (1990: 87) considered *Chanodichthys* Bleeker, 1860c: 432 to be a replacement name for *Leptocephalus* Basilewsky, 1855: 234; this is not the case as *Leptocephalus* is not mentioned in Bleeker (1860c).

***Chanodichthys dabryi* (Bleeker, 1871)**

Culter Dabryi Bleeker, 1871b: 70, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5078, Banarescu, 1967: 218, pl. 1 fig. 4; also in Bleeker, 1871f: 84)

? *Culter hypselonotus* Bleeker, 1871b: 72, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN; also in Bleeker, 1871f: 85)

Nomenclatural notes. *Culter oxycephalus*, sometimes listed as synonym of *C. dabryi*, is a distinct species (Chen 1998a: 192; Bogutskaya & Naseka, 2004: 54). If considered to be synonyms, the two names would be simultaneous symonyms and the first reviser (Rendahl, 1928: 115) gave precedence to *C. dabryi*. *Culter abramoides* is listed as synonym of *C. oxycephalus* by Chen (1998a: 192) but is valid according to Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 52). *Erythroculter dabryi shinkainensis* is a synonym of *C. oxycephalus* according to Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 53).

[*Culter oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1870c: 252 (nomen nudum), 1871b: 74, pl. 5 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5050, Banarescu, 1967: 218, pl. 2 fig. 5; also in Bleeker, 1871f: 87)].

[*Culter abramoides* Dybowski, 1872: 213 (type locality: Russia: Ussuri and Chanka; syntypes: ZMB 7933 [1, listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1967: 218, pl. 2 fig. 6], ? IZPAN)].

[*Erythroculter dabryi shinkainensis* Yi & Zhu, 1959: 192, pl. 1 fig. 3, pl. 2 fig. 7 (type locality: China: Ta Xingkai, Heilong Jiang drainage [Great Hsingkai, Khanka Lake, Amur drainage]; syntypes [32]: IHB)].

***Chanodichthys erythropterus* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Culter erythropterus Basilewsky, 1855: 236, pl. 8 fig. 1 (type locality: China: rivers draining to Gulf of Tschili; types: ? ZISP)

Culter ilishaeformis Bleeker, 1871b: 67, pl. 10 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; syntypes [2, 283–362 mm TL]: MNHN 5055 [1, listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1967: 216, pl. 1 fig. 1]; also in Bleeker, 1871f: 80)

Culter Sieboldii Dybowski, 1872: 214 (type locality: Russia: middle course of Amur River, Ussuri and Sungatschi Rivers and Chanka Lake; syntype: ZMB 7932 [1, listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1967: 217, pl. 1 fig. 2], ? IZPAN 6080, Sinicyn 1900: 47)

Culter aokii Oshima, 1919: 250, pl. 52 fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Jitsugetsutan, Lake Candidius [Riyuètán; Sun-Moon Lake; 23°52'N 120°55'E]; lectotype: FMNH 59110, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 116, Banarescu, 1971a: 10 [listed as holotype])

Taxonomic notes. Species synonymy follows Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 53) and Chen (1998a: 182 [except for identity of his *C. erythropterus*, which is *C. alburnus*]).

***Chanodichthys flavipinnis* (Tirant, 1883)**

Culter flavipinnis Tirant, 1883: 98 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; lectotype: MGHNL 42000028 [formerly 3644], designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 13, fig. 6)

Culter recurvirostris Sauvage, 1884a: 213, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN 1884-0078, Banarescu, 1967: 218, pl. 1 fig. 3)

***Chanodichthys mongolicus* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Leptocephalus Mongolicus Basilewsky, 1855: 234, pl. 4 fig. 2 (type locality: "in winter, brought to Beijing frozen from Mongolia and Mandchuria"; lectotype: specimen figured on pl. 4 fig. 2, designated by Bogutskaya & Naseka, 2004: 54; spelt *mongolensis* on pl. 4 fig. 2, first reviser [Bogutskaya & Naseka, 2004: 54] gave precedence to *mongolicus*)

Culter Mongolicus Basilewsky, 1855: 237 (type locality: "in winter, brought to Beijing frozen from Mongolia"; syntypes: ZISP 2950 [2], 2951 [2], Berg, 1934: 266; simultaneous secondary homonym of *Leptocephalus mongolicus* Basilewsky, 1855: 234, first reviser [Banarescu, 1972b: 387] gave precedence to *Leptocephalus mongolicus*)

? *Culter Pekinensis* Basilewsky, 1855: 237 (type locality: China: streams draining to the Gulf of Tschili; types: ? ZISP)

Culter rutilus Dybowski, 1872: 214 (type locality: Russia: Ussuri and Chanka; syntypes: ZMB 7934 [1, listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1967: 222, pl. 3 fig. 10], ? IZPAN 6082, Sinicyn, 1900: 47)

Erythroculter mongolensis elongatus He & Liu, 1980: 483, fig. (type locality: China: Yunnan: Chenghai Lake; holotype: YU 730241)

Erythroculter mongolicus qionghaiensis Ding, 1990: 246, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Qionghai Lake, 27°53'N 102°18'E; holotype: Sichuan Province Nat. Res. Inst. 860166)

***Chanodichthys recurviceps* (Richardson, 1846)**

Leuciscus recurviceps Richardson, 1846a: 295 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 17a)

Erythroculter pseudobrevicauda Nichols & Pope, 1927: 371, fig. 35 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8400)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Chen (1998a: 188).

***Chela* Hamilton, 1822**

Chela Hamilton, 1822: 258, 383 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus cachius* Hamilton, 1822: 258, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 215, 1863m: 33, 1863l: 264). Gender feminine.

Cachius Günther, 1868a: 339 (type species: *Cyprinus atpar* Hamilton, 1822: 259, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Chela cachius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus cachius Hamilton, 1822: 258, 384 (type locality: India: Ganges, "about the commencement of the Delta"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 46 fig. 6; treated by some as simultaneous synonym of *Cyprinus atpar* Hamilton, 1822: 259, if correct, then first reviser [Günther, 1868a: 339] gave precedence to *C. atpar*)

? *Cyprinus atpar* Hamilton, 1822: 259, 384 (type locality: India: "Brahmaputra and Yamuna [Jumna River] and [...] ponds near the former"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 2 and M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 46 fig. 4)

? *Perilampus psilopteromus* M'Clelland, 1839: 289, 396, pl. 46 fig. 4 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus atpar* Hamilton, 1822: 259; spelt *psilopterus* p. 314, an inadvertent error [see etymology p. 288], thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Cyprinus loyukula M'Clelland, 1839: 289, 396 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Cyprinus kachki M'Clelland, 1839: 290 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Leuciscus anastoma* Swainson, 1839: 285 (available by indication to Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 2 [no reference to figure but this is the only *Chela* species on this plate; this is the unpublished figure of *Cyprinus atpar* Hamilton, 1822: 259]; type locality: India: "Brahmaputra and Yamuna [Jumna River] and [...] ponds near the former"; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Perilampus macropodus Jerdon, 1849: 325 (type locality: India: Cavery near its source in Coorg; types: NT)

Paradanio elegans Day, 1867a: 297 (type locality: India: Bowany River; syntypes: BMNH 1867.7.24.2–3 [2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155)

Taxonomic notes. Silas (1958: fig. 3) showed *Chela cachius* as occurring in Myanmar but he did not list any specimen or reference. *Cyprinus atpar* and *C. cachius* are usually treated as synonyms (e.g. Silas, 1958); if this were correct, then the name *C. atpar* has precedence. Pethiyagoda et al. (2008a: 24) were not convinced by the synonymy and retained the name *C. cachius*, pending clarification of the identity of *C. atpar*.

Nomenclatural notes. *Cachius* is a noun in apposition and the spelling of the species name remains *cachius* even with a genus name of feminine gender as *Chela* (Pethiyagoda et al., 2008a: 25).

***Cirrhinus* Oken, 1817**

Cirrhinus Oken, 1817: 1182a (available by indication to "Les Cirrhines" of Cuvier, 1816a: 193; type species: *Cyprinus cirrhosus* Bloch, 1795: 52, by monotypy in Cuvier, 1816a: 193). Gender masculine.

Isocephalus Heckel, 1843: 1029 (type species: *Cyprinus cirrhosus* Bloch, 1795: 52, by subsequent designation by Roberts, 1997b: 173; objective junior synonym of *Cirrhinus* Oken, 1817: 1182a). Gender masculine.

***Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (Bloch, 1795)**

Cyprinus cirrhosus Bloch, 1795: 52, pl. 411 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; types: lost ?)

Cyprinus mrigala Hamilton, 1822: 279, 386, pl. 6 fig. 79 (type locality: India: "ponds and fresh water rivers of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)

Cyprinus mrigala var. *Rewah* M'Clelland, 1839: 276, 351, pl. 58 fig. 1 (type locality: India: vicinity of Calcutta; types: LU)

Dangila Leschenaultii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 235, pl. 471 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 3852, Roberts, 1997b: 177; a si-

multaneous secondary homonym of *Rohita leschenaultii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 261 when both are placed in *Cirrhinus* by Jerdon, 1849: 304, first reviser [Jerdon, 1849: 304] gave precedence to *Rohita leschenaulti*; names are homonym, despite differences in endings *-i* and *-ii*, *Code* art. 58.14)

Cirrhina rubripinnis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 288, pl. 479 (type locality: India: Calcutta; lectotype: MNHN 3854, designated by Banarescu, 1983: 14)

Cirrhina plumbea Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 289 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River at Rangoon; holotype: MNHN A.3362, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 14)

Cirrhina Blochii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 290 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus cirrhosus* Bloch, 1795: 52)

Cirrhinus Cuvierii Jerdon, 1849: 304 (replacement name for *Dangila leschenaultii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 235)

Mrigala Buchanani Bleeker, 1860j: 226 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus mrigala* Hamilton, 1822: 279)

? *Cirrhina macrops* Steindachner, 1870c: 636 (type locality: India: Madras; holotype: NMW)

Cyprinus mugul Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Cirrhinus horai Lakshmanan, 1966: 59, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Godavari River at Rajahmundry; holotype: ZSI F 2083/2)

Cirrhinus chaudhryi Srivastava, 1968: 30, fig. 17 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: ponds near Naua Dumari, 11 miles South of Gorkahpur; holotype: ZSI F 4205/2)

? *Bangana brevirostris* Liu & Zhou, 2009: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Boluo River, a tributary of Luosuo-Jiang (first-order tributary of Mekong) at Boluo Village (22°37'N 101°18'E) of Yixiang Town in Puer City; holotype: SWFC 0512080)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Roberts (1998: 177) and may need confirmation. Rainboth et al. (2012: 48) consider that *C. cirrhosus* occurs in Peninsular India only, and that *C. mrigala* is a distinct species. The published data do not allow me to distinguish *Bangana brevirostris* from the non-indigenous *C. cirrhosus*, stocked or feral in the Mekong drainage in Thailand and Laos. If it is really a valid species of *Bangana*, there is a potential homonymy problem with *Sinilabeo brevirostris* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001, presently in the synonymy of *Bangana lippa* (Fowler, 1936).

***Cirrhinus jullieni* Sauvage, 1878**

Cirrhina Jullieni Sauvage, 1878b: 237 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung-Strang [Stung Treng]; lectotype: MNHN 8586, designated by Banarescu, 1983: 16 [type locality erroneously as Mekong River in Vietnam], Kottelat, 1984a: 797)

***Cirrhinus microlepis* Sauvage, 1878**

Cirrhina microlepis: Sauvage, 1878b: 236 (type locality: [Cambodia ?]: Mekong à Tma-Kré; holotype: MNHN 9648, Fang, 1942b: 168)

Cirrhina aurata Sauvage, 1878b: 236 (type locality: Cambodia: Pnom-Peuh [Phnom Penh]; lectotype: MNHN 3849, designated by Banarescu, 1983: 17, Kottelat, 1984a: 797; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cirrhina microlepis* Sauvage, 1878b: 236, first reviser [Smith, 1945: 164] gave precedence to *C. microlepis*)

Labeo aurovittatus Sauvage, 1878b: 239 (type locality: "Laos Siamois" [Isarn, the northeastern part of Thailand]; type[s]: lost, Kottelat, 1984a: 802; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cirrhina microlepis* Sauvage, 1878b: 236, first reviser [Kottelat, 1984a: 792, 802] gave precedence to *C. microlepis*)

Labeo pruol Tirant, 1885 [1929: 154] (type locality: Vietnam: Mekong and river of Saigon; lectotype: MGHNL 42000032, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 14)

***Cirrhinus molitorella* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus molitorella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 359 (type locality: China [original type locality: China, based on a painting obtained by Dussumier in Canton, reproduced in Roberts, 1997b: 197, fig. 11]; neotype: BMNH 1971.12.30.2, designated by Roberts, 1997b: 198)

Leuciscus chevanella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 358 (type locality: not stated [China; Roberts, 1997b: 192]; holotype: model of painting; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Leuciscus molitorella* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 358, first reviser [Roberts, 1997b: 192] gave precedence to *L. molitorella*)

Cirrhina chinensis Günther, 1868a: 36 (type locality: China; syntypes [total 5]: BMNH 1971.12.30.2 [erroneously listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1972c: 253 and Roberts, 1997b: 193], BMNH 1855.9.19.802 [1], 1855.9.19.872 [1], 1972.1.18.5 [1], Banarescu, 1972c: 253, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Labeo Garnieri Sauvage, 1884a: 210, pl. 8 fig. 1 [not. pl. 7] (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; lectotype: MNHN 1884-0081, designated by Banarescu, 1972c: 254, fig. 3)

Labeo jordani Oshima, 1919: 204, pl. 49 fig. 3 (type locality: Taiwan: Shori, introduced from South China: Swatow [Shantou]; lectotype: FMNH 59089 [ex CM 8226], designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 817, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 51)

Cirrhinus melanostigma Fowler & Bean, 1922: 4, fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Koroton; holotype: USNM 84168 [erroneously designated as lectotype by Banarescu, 1972c: 254])

Labeo collaris Nichols & Pope, 1927: 362, fig. 28 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8399)

Labeo pingi Wu, 1931a: 20, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Foochow [Fuzhou] [basin of Ming River up to Yenping [Yanping]]; holotype: ? MNHN [p. 1])

Taxonomic notes. A molecular study of populations usually identified as *C. molitorella* (Nguyen & Sunnucks, 2012) reports a clear differentiation between the populations of the Mekong and those of the Red River drainage and East

Asia (which are *C. molitorella* s.s.). See under *C. prosemion* for the Mekong species.

***Cirrhinus prosemion* (Fowler, 1934)**

Osteochilus prosemion Fowler, 1934a: 116, figs. 66–67 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59095, Böhlke, 1984: 88)

? *Osteochilus macrosemion* Fowler, 1935a: 116 (type locality: Thailand: Srisawat [Si Sawat, on Khwae Yai, a branch of Mae Khlong, 94 miles north-northwest of Ratchaburi; Smith, 1945: 26; 14°41'21"N 99°01'39"E]; holotype: ANSP 60809, Böhlke, 1984: 82)

? *Osteochilus spilopleura* Fowler, 1935a: 115, figs. 52–53 (type locality: Thailand: Srisawat [Si Sawat, on Khwae Yai, a branch of Mae Khlong, 94 miles north-northwest of Ratchaburi; Smith, 1945: 26; 14°41'21"N 99°01'39"E]; holotype: ANSP 60808, Böhlke, 1984: 91; simultaneous subjective synonyms of *Osteochilus macrosemion* Fowler, 1935a: 116, first reviser [Karnasuta, 1993: 87] gave precedence to *O. macrosemion*)

? *Labeo stigmapleura* Fowler, 1937: 202, figs. 169–170 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68169, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: 48, pl. 24) considered that *C. prosemion* is a distinct species present in the Mekong. The molecular study by Nguyen & Sunnucks (2012) of populations earlier identified as *C. molitorella* shows a strong differentiation between the populations of the Mekong and those of the Red River drainage and East Asia (*C. molitorella* s.s.). It also shows that there are 3 or 4 distinct populations within the Mekong drainage. Unfortunately, Nguyen & Sunnucks' study does not allow taxonomic conclusions. Also, it does not include samples from the middle Mekong (type locality of *L. stigmapleura*), Chao Phraya (type locality of *O. prosemion*) and Mae Khlong drainages (type locality of *O. macrosemion* and *O. spilopleura*) that are needed to decide which names would apply if these populations represent more than one species.

Nomenclatural notes. While it seems clear that *C. molitorella* is absent from the Mekong drainage (there might be feral populations), it is not clear which name(s) should be applied to the species of Southeast Asia. If all the populations from the Mekong, Chao Phraya and Mae Khlong drainages are conspecific (which is temporarily accepted here), then the valid name is *C. prosemion*.

***Cirrhinus rubirostris* Roberts, 1997**

Cirrhinus rubirostris Roberts, 1997b: 195, fig. 14 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim River; holotype: MNHN 1992-1043)

***Cosmochilus* Sauvage, 1878**

Cosmochilus Sauvage, 1878b: 240 (type species: *Cosmochilus harmandi* Sauvage, 1878b: 240, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Papillocheilus Smith, 1945: 230 (type species: *Papillocheilus ayuthiae* Smith, 1945: 231, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Cosmochilus cardinalis* Chu & Roberts, 1985**

Cosmochilus cardinalis Chu & Roberts, 1985: 3, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lancang-jiang [Mekong] near Jinghong, 21°50'N 100°55'E; holotype: KIZ 735113)

***Cosmochilus falcifer* Regan, 1906**

Cosmochilus falcifer Regan, 1906c: 66 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1906.10.29.4 [1], ZMA 114.319 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 214 [BMNH 1905.11.14.8 [1], from Rajang, listed by Eschmeyer, 2010, is not a syntype])

***Cosmochilus harmandi* Sauvage, 1878**

Cosmochilus Harmandi Sauvage, 1878b: 240 (type locality: Laos; lectotype: MNHN 9555, designated by Banarescu, 1980a: 99, Kottelat, 1984a: 798)

Cosmochilus Pellegrini Durand, 1940: 10, pl. 3 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Chinit; holotype: ION)

Papillocheilus ayuthiae Smith, 1945: 231, fig. 42 (type locality: Thailand: tributary of Menam Chao Phya [Chao Phraya] near Ayuthia; holotype: USNM 119495)

***Crossocheilus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1823**

Crossocheilus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type species: *Crossocheilus oblongus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132, by monotypy; also spelt *Crostocheilus*, first reviser [Kottelat, 1987a: 371] gave precedence to *Crossocheilus*). Gender masculine.

Gonorhynchus McClelland, 1838: 943 (type species: *Gonorhynchus brevis* M'Clelland, 1839: 373, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 194; no species originally included, first inclusion by M'Clelland, 1839: 366; not a junior homonym of *Gonorynchus* Scopoli, 1777: 450). Gender masculine.

Crossocheilichthys Bleeker, 1859g: 335 (subgenus of *Crossocheilus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132; type species: *Lobocheilos cobitis* Bleeker, 1854d: 523, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860j: 122). Gender masculine.

Crossochilus Günther, 1868a: 71 (unjustified emendation of *Crossocheilus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132). Gender masculine.

Holotylognathus Fowler, 1934a: 135 (type species: *Holotylognathus reticulatus* Fowler, 1934a: 135, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Tariqilabeo Mirza & Saboohi, 1990: 405 (subgenus of *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Labeo macmahoni* Zugmayer, 1912: 597, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Crossocheilus atrilimes* Kottelat, 2000**

Crossocheilus atrilimes Kottelat, 2000a: 39, fig. 2 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Nam Mang at Keng Nam Mang (rapids) about 6 km upstream of Ban Hatkhai; 18°26'33"N 103°10'32"E; holotype: ZRC 45298)

***Crossocheilus burmanicus* Hora, 1936**

Crossocheilus burmanicus Hora, 1936b: 319, 324 (based

on the "Assamese and Burmese form" of *Crossocheilus latius* (Hamilton, 1822) reported by Mukerji, 1934: 52, fig. 6; type locality: India: Manipur [material of Hora, 1921a] / Burma: Mergui District: Kyenchaung River / Myitkyina District: Mali Hka basin: Phungin Hka / Meetan [Mitan Chaung, rivulet flowing south from summit of Mulayet Taung, 16°11'N 98°32'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500] [listed by Vinciguerra, 1890: 280]; syntypes: ZSI, MCSNG [2], Kottelat, 2003b: 400; spelt *burmanicas* p. 324, first reviser [Kottelat, 1989: 7] retained *burmanicus* as correct original spelling)

Crossocheilus multirastellus Su, Yang & Chen, 2000: 217, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Upper Irrawaddy drainage: Longchuanjiang, 25°00'N 98°41'E; holotype: KIZ 8310384)

Taxonomic notes. Records of *C. latius* from Manipur and from the Irrawaddy in Yunnan (Chu & Chen, 1989: 243) refer to *C. burmanicus* (Su et al., 2000: 217).

[*Cyprinus latius* Hamilton, 1822: 345, 393 (type locality: India: Tista River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 43 fig. 7)].

***Crossocheilus cobitis* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Lobocheilos cobitis Bleeker, 1854d: 523 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [40, 32–44 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7006 [1], 10490 [27], BMNH 1866.5.2.54 [1], SMNS 10589 [1], Fricke, 1991: 13, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Epalzeorhynchos kalliurus* Smith, 1945: 264, fig. 51 (type locality: Thailand: Mekong at Chiang Sen Kao; holotype: USNM 109764)

***Crossocheilus elegans* Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Crossocheilus elegans Kottelat & Tan, 2011a: 195, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum Valley, Kinabatangan drainage, stream at km 111 on main line west after turnoff to Borneo Rainforest Lodge, 5°01'06.0"N 117°32'38.4"E; holotype: ZRC 51184)

***Crossocheilus gnathopogon* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Crossochilus gnathopogon Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 233, fig. 95 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Fort de Kock [Bukittinggi]; lectotype: ZMA 113745, designated by Banarescu, 1986: 150, Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 34, fig. 24 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors indicate which specimen is the type and not where the type is. In addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens were syntypes])

Distribution notes. The mention of the type locality as "Lake Mannindjan, Fort de Kock" [Lake Maninjau, Bukittinggi] by Banarescu (1986: 150) is erroneous. There is no data suggesting the specimens were obtained in Lake Maninjau (Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 34).

***Crossocheilus langei* Bleeker, 1860**

Crossocheilos Langei Bleeker, 1860j: 127 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.106, Alfred, 1971: 100)

***Crossocheilus nigriloba* Popta, 1904**

Crossochilus oblongus var. *nigriloba* Popta, 1904: 200 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7589 [3]; also in Popta, 1906: 120, pl. 8 fig. 27)

***Crossocheilus oblongus* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823**

Crossocheilus Oblongus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: RMNH D.1755, designated by inference of holotype [*Code* art. 74.6], by Alfred, 1971: 101)

Labeo oblongus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 357 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; lectotype: RMNH D.1755, designated by Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 32)

Epalzeorhynchus siamensis Smith, 1931a: 20, fig. 9 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sritamarat Province: upper part of Tadi stream; holotype: USNM 90302, Kottelat, 2000a: 39)

***Crossocheilus obscurus* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Crossocheilus obscurus Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 28, fig. 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatra Barat: market at Kiliran Jao, a village along road from Sungai Dareh to Solok; holotype: MZB 10706)

***Crossocheilus pseudobagroides* Duncker, 1904**

Crossochilus pseudobagroides Duncker, 1904: 176, pl. 2 fig. 12 (type locality: Malaysia: Muar River near Tubing Tinggi; holotype: ZMH 373 [formerly 8681], Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

***Crossocheilus reticulatus* (Fowler, 1934)**

Holotylognathus reticulatus Fowler, 1934a: 135, figs. 97–98 (type locality: Thailand: Bua Yai; holotype: ANSP 57568, Böhlke, 1984: 89)

? *Crossocheilus tchangi* Fowler, 1935a: 126, figs. 71–72 (type locality: Thailand: Srisawat [Si Sawat, on Khwae Yai, a branch of Mae Khlong, 94 miles north-northwest of Ratchaburi; Smith, 1945: 26; 14°41'21"N 99°01'39"E]; holotype: ANSP 61690, Böhlke, 1984: 93)

Crossocheilus reticulatus Fowler, 1935a: 128, figs. 73–74 (type locality: Thailand: Khao Nam Poo; holotype: ANSP 61335, Böhlke, 1984: 88; secondary junior homonym of *Holotylognathus reticulatus* Fowler, 1934a: 135)

Tylognathus coatesi Fowler, 1937: 208, figs. 181–182 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68202, Böhlke, 1984: 73)

***Crossocheilus stigmaeus* (Smith, 1945)**

Epalzeorhynchos stigmaeus Smith, 1945: 267, fig. 53 (type locality: Thailand: Mekhan [Mae Khan], tributary of Meping [Mae Ping]; holotype: USNM 109765)

***Ctenopharyngodon* Steindachner, 1866**

Ctenopharyngodon Steindachner, 1866d: 782 (type species: *Ctenopharyngodon laticeps* Steindachner, 1866d: 782,

by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pristiodon Dybowski, 1877: 26 (type species: *Pristiodon siemionovii* Dybowski, 1877: 26, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Pristiodon* Fitzinger, 1843: 35 in Reptilia). Gender masculine.

***Ctenopharyngodon idella* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus idella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 362 (type locality: China; holotype: the specimen figured on the drawing used by Valenciennes)

Leuciscus Tschiliensis Basilewsky, 1855: 233 (type locality: China: Gulf of Tschili and tributary streams; types: ? ZISP)

Ctenopharyngodon laticeps Steindachner, 1866d: 782, pl. 18 figs. 1–5 (type locality: China: Hongkong; holotype: NMW 79745, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Sarcocheilichthys teretiusculus Kner, 1867: 356 (type locality: China: Shanghai / waters near Tianjin and draining to Gulf of Tschili [Basilewsky's material]; syntypes: NMW, and material of *Leuciscus teretiusculus* Basilewsky, 1855: 232, pl. 4 fig. 1)

Pristiodon siemionovii Dybowski, 1877: 26 (type locality: Russia: Amur, Ussuri, Sungacha and Sungari Rivers, Lake Khanka; syntypes: LU)

Nomenclatural notes. *Idella* is a noun in apposition and does not have to agree in gender with *Ctenopharyngodon*.

Sarcocheilichthys teretiusculus Kner, 1867 is treated as a new taxon because Kner added "m." (= mihi, mine) at the end of the heading, which he used to do for new taxa. But clearly, as he listed *Leuciscus teretiusculus* Basilewsky, 1855: 232 in synonymy of his *S. teretiusculus*, all material of that species is part of the type series. Thus, the type series includes two species and a lectotype or neotype designation might become necessary. Basilewsky's species is placed in the synonymy of *Squaliobarbus curriculus* (Richardson, 1846a: 299).

***Culter* Basilewsky, 1855**

Culter Basilewsky, 1855: 236 (type species: *Culter alburnus* Basilewsky, 1855: 236, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 214, 1863m: 33 and ICZN, 1958a: 291 [Opinion 513]; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology). Gender masculine.

Cultrichthys Smith, 1938b: 410 (type species: *Culter brevicauda* Günther, 1868a: 329, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy of the type species of *Culter* and *Cultrichthys* follows Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 56).

***Culter alburnus* Basilewsky, 1855**

Culter Alburnus Basilewsky, 1855: 236, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: China: rivers draining to the Gulf of Tschili; lectotype: ZISP 5585, designated by Berg, 1934: 266, by inference of a holotype (*Code* art. 74.6), at least in the English translation, see below)

Culter brevicauda Günther, 1868a: 329 (type locality: Taiwan; lectotype: BMNH 1865.10.29.29, designated by Banarescu, 1971a: 10)

Culter Kneri Bleeker, 1870c: 252 (nomen nudum)

Culter Kneri Bleeker, 1871b: 14 (based on *Culter erythropterus* of Kner, 1867: 360, pl. 14 fig. 4; type locality: China: Shanghai; types: NMW)

Culter tientsinensis Abbott, 1901: 489, fig. (type locality: China: Hebei: Pei-Ho River at Tien-Tsin [Tianjin]; holotype: USNM 49550 (ex CAS-SU 6297), Böhlke, 1953: 31, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Chen (1998a: 186) except for identity of his *C. alburnus*, which is *C. erythropterus*.

Nomenclatural notes. Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 57) designated ZISP 5585 as lectotype of *Culter alburnus* Basilewsky, 1855. I consider that Berg (1934: 266) designated the lectotype by inference of a holotype (*Code* art. 74.6) in the sentence "As indicated by me in 1909, the type specimen of *Culter alburnus* Basilewsky, described from rivers near Tien-tsin, is preserved in the Museum of Zoology, Academy of Sciences, No. 5585". This English text is a translation of the Russian text preceeding it; it was not translated by Berg himself. N. Bogutskaya (pers. comm.) informs me that in his Russian texts, in general, when mentioning 'type' Berg was meaning *a* type (either the type or one of the types) and not *the* type. In the present case, however, the English text explicitly mentions the type. It may not correspond to Berg's intention or to the Russian text, but this does not change the conclusion.

***Cyclocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Cyclocheilichthys Bleeker, 1859f: 371 (type species: *Barbus apogon* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 392, by monotypy; declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 when treated as synonym of *Cyclocheilos* Bleeker, 1859c: 386, by Kottelat, 1999a: 597). Gender masculine.

Anematichthys Bleeker, 1859f: 371 (subgenus of *Cyclocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859f: 371; type species: *Barbus apogon* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 392, by monotypy; simultaneous objective synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859f: 371, which has precedence, *Code* art. 24.1 [Kottelat, 1999: 595]). Gender masculine.

Siaja Bleeker, 1859l: 149 (subgenus of *Cyclocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859f: 371; type species: *Capoeta siaja* Bleeker, 1851p: 432, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

Oxybarbus Vaillant, 1893a: 57 (type species: *Barbus heteronema* Bleeker, 1854c: 446, by monotypy; also in Vaillant, 1893b: 83). Gender masculine.

Remarks. *Cyclocheilos* Bleeker, 1859c: 386, usually considered to be a synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys*, is treated as valid following Pasco-Viel et al. (2012). These authors, however, used the name *Anematichthys*, which in fact is an objective synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys*; it is, therefore, not available for the genus including *C. enoplos* (see Kottelat, 1999a: 597, 2013: 480). The molecular tree in Yang et al. (2012: 34) places *C. janthochir* with *C. armatus* (the tree does not include other congeners), in agreement with osteological information in Pasco-Viel et al. (2013: 483). Pasco-

Viel et al. (2012, 2013) did not discuss the generic position of *C. heteronema*, a species that strikingly differ from other members of the genus. Its position should be investigated; should it represent a distinct genus, the name *Oxybarbus* is available for it.

***Cyclocheilichthys apogon* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus apogon Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 392 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: ? RMNH 2509 [1], 2446 [2], 2103 [1], 1735 [1], 1736 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 15)

Systomus apogonoïdes Bleeker, 1855k: 410 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Bekassi, Kampong Duwa, Surabaya, Pasuruan; syntypes [36, 82–176 mm TL]: RMNH 10837 [16], SMNS 10593 [3], BMNH 1866.5.2.144 [1], ? MNHN 3845 [2], NMV 46095 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010, Fricke, 1991: 9, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 41)

Cyclocheilichthys rubripinnis Fowler, 1934b: 343, fig. 7 (type locality: Thailand: Ban Thung Luang [85 miles south-southwest of Bangkok, Smith, 1945: 17; 12°41'N 99°51'E]; holotype: ANSP 60189, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

Cyclocheilichthys rubripinnis var. *microcephala* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940: 153 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine: Hatien Province: Tan-Khánh-Hoà, Rach Giang Thành; holotype: MNHN 1940-0038)

Rohteichthys macrolepis Holly, 1927a: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumba [doubtful as almost all species mentioned in Holly, 1927b have never been reported from Sumba]; holotype: NMW; also in Holly, 1927b: 199, fig. 1)

Leuciscus schlegelii Roberts, 1993b: 15 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 15) listed 6 specimens of *Barbus apogon* in RMNH collected by Kuhl and van Hasselt, but did not gave them a type status. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 392) explicitly stated having examined specimens (plural) in RMNH and the specimens listed by Roberts seem to be potential syntypes.

***Cyclocheilichthys armatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus armatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 163 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: RMNH 2502 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 16 [Valenciennes explicitly stated having examined several specimens in RMNH])

Barbus Valenciennesii Bleeker, 1849h: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 154 mm TL]: LU)

Capoeta enoplos Bleeker, 1851p: 431 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [198 mm TL]: LU; if treated as valid, becomes secondary junior homonym of *Barbus enoplos* Bleeker, 1849h: 16)

Capoeta siaja Bleeker, 1851p: 432 (nomen nudum [Bleeker explains which characters distinguish *C. enoplos* from *C. siaja* (black blotches, red fins) but does not explain the character state in *C. siaja*, therefore there is no description])

Capoeta Deventeri Bleeker, 1855k: 413 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan Province: Lake Grati; holotype [113 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1866.5.2.139, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyclocheilichthys siaja Bleeker, 1860j: 365, 374 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas and Pontianak / Sumatra: Padang, Solok, Maninjau and Singkarak; syntypes [8, 97–198 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.140 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyclocheilichthys macropus Bleeker, 1860j: 373 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak; holotype [97 mm TL]: BMNH 1855.5.2.138, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Barbus lineatus* Popta, 1905a: 171 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7597 [3]; primary junior homonym of *Barbus lineatus* Duncker, 1904: 180; also in Popta, 1906: 129, pl. 8 fig. 29)

? *Barbus Fowlerii* Popta, 1906: 218 (replacement name for *Barbus lineatus* Popta, 1905a: 171)

Barbus de Zwaani Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 525, pl. 11 fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; holotype: ZMA 112.644, Nijssen et al., 1993: 214)

Cyclocheilichthys tapiensis Smith, 1931a: 11, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Tapi River near Bandon [Surat Thani]; holotype: USNM 90294)

Cyclocheilichthys mekongensis Fowler, 1937: 187, figs. 126–127 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68112, Böhlke, 1984: 83)

Cosmochilus nanlaensis Chen, He & He, 1992: 100, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County; holotype: IHB 88XI0836)

Taxonomic notes. Identification of *Cosmochilus nanlaensis* as a synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys armatus* is based on my examination of the holotype. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 19) consider *C. tapiensis* and *C. mekongensis* as valid species.

***Cyclocheilichthys heteronema* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Barbus heteronema Bleeker, 1854c: 446 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; syntypes [2, 108–114]: BMNH 1866.5.2.140 [1], 1960.1.29.1 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Cyclocheilichthys janthochir* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Systomus janthochir Bleeker, 1854c: 448 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; syntypes [2, 195–202 mm TL]: RMNH 4959 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.145 [1])

***Cyclocheilichthys lagleri* Sontirat, 1985**

Cyclocheilichthys lagleri Sontirat, 1985: 45, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Ayuthaya Province: Chao Phraya River, vicinity of Amphoe Maharaj; holotype: UMMZ 198968; repeated in Sontirat, 1989: 101, fig. 2)

***Cyclocheilichthys repasson* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Barbus repasson Bleeker, 1853f: 295 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lampong: Panguabang; syntypes [2, 210–220 mm TL]: ? RMNH 1261 [1], 4958 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyclocheilichthys megalops Fowler, 1905a: 483, fig. 6 (type locality: Borneo [Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; Böhlke, 1984: 83]; holotype: ANSP 114889 [for-

merly WIAP 13928], Böhlke, 1984: 83)

Cyclocheilichthys coolidgei Smith, 1945: 144 (type locality: Thailand: Meping River [Mae Nam Ping] at Chiang Mai; holotype: MCZ 35519; fig. 19 does not represent this species but same specimen as fig. 35, holotype of *Acrossocheilus schroederi* Smith, 1945: 203)

***Cyclocheilichthys schoppeae* Cervancia & Kottelat, 2007**

Cyclocheilichthys schoppeae Cervancia & Kottelat, 2007: 141, fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Iraan River, a tributary of Barbacan, between Iraan and Dumarao villages, 10°25'49.6"N 119°22'25.5"E; holotype: PNM uncat.)

***Cyclocheilos* Bleeker, 1859**

Cyclocheilos Bleeker, 1859c: 386 (type species: *Barbus macracanthus* Bleeker, 1854d: 516, by monotypy; declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 when treated as synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859f: 371, by Kottelat, 1999a: 597). Gender masculine.

Remarks. *Cyclocheilos* Bleeker, 1859c: 386, usually considered to be a synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys*, is treated as valid following Pasco-Viel et al. (2012). These authors, however, used the name *Anematichthys*, which in fact is an objective synonym of *Cyclocheilichthys*; it is, therefore, not available for the genus including *C. enoplos* (see Kottelat, 1999a: 597).

Cyclocheilos was declared a *nomen oblitum* and precedence was given to *Cyclocheilichthys*, under *Code* art. 23.9.2, when the two names are considered to be synonyms (Kottelat, 1999a: 597). But now that the two names are no longer regarded as synonyms, the older name (*Cyclocheilos*) is available and maybe used [last sentence of art. 23.9.2]. The type species of *Cyclocheilos* is *Barbus macracanthus*, a junior synonym of *C. enoplos*; this makes *Cyclocheilos* the valid nomen for the genus called *Cyclocheilichthys* by Pasco-Viel et al. (2012) (see Kottelat, 2013a: 480).

***Cyclocheilos enoplos* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Barbus enoplos Bleeker, 1849h: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 225 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7012 [6], 11905 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.142 [1], NMV 46585 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; *enoplus* is a frequent incorrect subsequent spelling)

Barbus macracanthus Bleeker, 1854d: 516 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; syntypes [2, 250–270 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7011 [1], 10478 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.136 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyclocheilichthys Dumerili Bleeker, 1864g: 35 (nomen nudum), 1864j: 175 (nomen nudum)

Cyclocheilichthys Dumerilii Sauvage, 1881a: 163, 182 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; lectotype: MNHN 1828, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 800)

Barbus enoploides Tirant, 1885 [1929: 157] (type locality: Vietnam: river of Saigon / Thu-dau-mot; lectotype: MGHNL 42000260, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 9 [specimens listed as paralectotypes by Eschmeyer, 2010 have no type status])

Cyclocheilichthys amblyceps Fowler, 1937: 187, figs. 140–141 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68133, Böhlke, 1984: 68)

***Cyclocheilos furcatus* (Sontirat, 1985)**

Cyclocheilichthys furcatus Sontirat, 1985: 43, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchatani Province: 8 km north of Huey Mak, Khong Chiam; holotype: UMMZ 198969; repeated in Sontirat, 1989: 99, fig. 1)

***Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Cyprinus Linnaeus, 1758: 320 (type species: *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758: 320, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Gilbert, 1883b: 254; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1922b: 73 [Opinion 77], 1956b: 340 [Direction 56] [first designation in fact by Guichenot, 1835: 8 [also Desmarest, 1856: 287]). Gender masculine.

Carpio Heckel, 1843: 1014 (type species: *Cyprinus kollarii* Heckel, 1836: 223 [hybrid *Cyprinus carpio* x *Carassius carassius*, Günther, 1868a: 31], by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 191, 1863m: 24, 1863l: 262 [available, even if type species is of hybrid origin, *Code* art. 17.2; may be used, as art. 23.8 only applies to species-group names, but the *Code* does not say how to fix status of genus-group names whose type species is based on hybrid specimens; listed here as one of originally included nominal species, *Cyprinus regina* Bonaparte, 1836: [fasc. 18, punta. 92], is not an hybrid but a *Cyprinus*]). Gender masculine.

Mesocyprinus Fang, 1936b: 690, 699 (type species: *Cyprinus micristius* Regan, 1906b: 332, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Mesocyprinus Cheng, 1950: 568 (type species: *Cyprinus micristius* Regan, 1906b: 332, by original designation; junior homonym and objective synonym of *Mesocyprinus* Fang, 1936b: 699). Gender masculine.

Laichowcypris Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 9 (type species: *Laichowcypris day* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 10, by original designation; spelt *Laichoncypris* p. 3, *Laichwcypris* p. 3, *Laichoncypres* p. 4, *Laichowcypriris* p. 9, *Laichokypres* p. 9, *Laichoxcypris* p. 10, *Laichovcyporis* p. 18 and *Laichvvcypris* p. 19, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 116] retained *Laichowcypris* as correct original spelling; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 66). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda

Cyprinus hieni Nguyen [T. T.] & Ho, 2003: 1130, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh: Minh Hoa District: Thuong Hoa Commune, Cu Nhang dam, 17°35'N 105°55'E; holotype: ? VUP PN.96.03)

***Cyprinus acutidorsalis* Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977**

Cyprinus acutidorsalis Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 410, pl. 8-10 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Qinzhou; syntypes: IHB 75V3943–3947, 3962 [6])

Cyprinus acutidorsalis Wang, 1979: 424, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Qionghai District: Lecheng; holo-

type: Xiamen Fisheries College 65-1821; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus acutidorsalis* Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 410)

Nomenclatural notes. *Cyprinus acutidorsalis* has been described twice, with different type material. Each description is therefore to be regarded as a distinct available name. It is not clear whether the two descriptions apply to the same species.

***Cyprinus barbatus* Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977**

Cyprinus pellegrini barbatus Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 423, pl. 8-19 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Er Hai [Dali Lake]; syntypes [22]: IHB 646635–638, 640, 641, 710–713, 717–721, 726, 727, 729, 731, 732, 734)

***Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758**

Cyprinus Carpio Linnaeus, 1758: 320 (based on Artedi [1738: gen. 4 [25], syn. 3, spec. 25 [4], Cyprinus cirris quatuor ...], Linnaeus [1746: 120, n. 317, idem] and Gronovius [1754: 5, n. 19, idem.]; type locality: "in Europa"; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.139 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 212)

Cyprinus cirrosus Schaeffer, 1760: 18, pl. 1 figs. 1–3 (not available, work is on Index of Rejected Works, ICZN, 1955a: 358 [Opinion 345])

Cyprinus rex cyprinorum Bloch, 1781b: 107, 193, pl. 17 (type locality: Germany: Dresden: near Torgau / Franken / Czech Republic: Böhmen; syntypes: ZMB 3195 [2], 32626 [1], Kottelat, 1997: 56, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus nudus Bloch, 1784a: 178 (type locality: Poland: Schlesien; type material: NT, Kottelat, 1997: 56)

Cyprinus alepidotus Bloch, 1784a: 178 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Cyprinus regius Nau, 1791: 29 (unnecessary replacement name for *Rex cyprinorum* Bloch, 1781b: 107, 193; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus regius* Molina, 1782: 195, 225, 346)

Cyprinus carpio var. *caspicus* Walbaum, 1792: 17 (available by indication to Lepechin, 1774: 321, pl. 23 [German edition] and Güldenstaedt, 1778: 253; type locality: mouths of Volga and Tanais [Don] Rivers, Russia and Ukraine; type material: NT ?)

Cyprinus rex Walbaum, 1792: 24 (type locality: Germany: Dresden: near Torgau / Franken / Czech Republic: Böhmen [localities listed by Bloch, 1781b: 107], probably Germany: Regensburg [material of Schaeffer, 1760: 18]; syntypes: ZMB 3195 [2], 32626 [1] [Bloch's material], Kottelat, 1997: 56)

Cyprinus macrolepidotus Meidinger, 1794: iii, pl. 40 (type locality: Austria: Danube River; syntypes: LU)

Cyprinus specularis La Cepède, 1803: 528 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus rexcyprinorum* Bloch, 1781b: 107, 193)

Cyprinus coriaceus La Cepède, 1803: 528 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus nudus* Bloch, 1784a: 178)

Cyprinus viridescens La Cepède, 1803: 541, 543, pl. 17 fig. 1 (type locality: France: Rouen; holotype: LU)

Cyprinus Rondeletii Shaw, 1802: 2 unnumb. pp., pl. 556 (type locality: France: Lyon; types: NT)

Cyprinus macrolepidotus Schinz, in Cuvier, 1822: 320 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus rexcyprinorum* Bloch, 1781b: 107; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus macrolepidotus* Meidinger, 1794: pl. 40)

Cyprinus macrolepidotus Hartmann, 1827: 183 (type locality: Switzerland: Lake Konstanz; type material: NT ?; junior homonym of *Cyprinus macrolepidotus* Meidinger, 1794: pl. 40 and *Cyprinus macrolepidotus* Schinz, in Cuvier, 1822: 320)

Cyprinus carpio var. *lacustris* Fitzinger, 1832: 333 (available by indication to "Cyprinus 1 var." of Kramer, 1756: 390; type locality: Austria: lake Neusiedlersee [lacu Nischiteriensi; Kramer]; syntypes: NMW ?; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus lacustris* Pallas, 1814: 314)

Cyprinus Regina Bonaparte, 1836: [fasc. 18, punta. 92], pl. 108 fig. 1 (type locality: Italy: Arno, Tevere and Aniene Rivers, lakes Trasimeno and Bracciano; syntypes: MNHN 751 [1], Almaça, 1969: 1142, ANSP 6616–6623 [8], USNM 2863 [2], Böhlke, 1984: 88, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus hungaricus Heckel, 1836: 222, pl. 19 fig. 1 (type locality: Hungary: lake Neusiedlersee; syntypes: NMW 10958 [1], 10959 [1])

Cyprinus Elatus Bonaparte, 1836: [fasc. 18, punta. 92], pl. 108 fig. 3 (type locality: Italy: lakes Bracciano and Vico near Ronciglione, and ditches leading to Lake Trajano; syntypes: ANSP 6614, Böhlke, 1984: 75)

Cyprinus Nordmannii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 66, pl. 456 (type locality: Ukraine: market in Odessa, from Dniester and Bug Rivers; holotype: MNHN 3375, Almaça, 1969: 1141)

Cyprinus angulatus Heckel, 1843: 1013 (nomen nudum; locality: Hungary)

Cyprinus thermalis Heckel, 1843: 1013 (nomen nudum; locality: Hungary)

Cyprinus festetitzii Bonaparte, 1845a: 391 (not available, name listed in synonymy; also in Bonaparte, 1845b: 3, 1846: 26)

Cyprinus specularis Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 178 (type locality: Danube River; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.140 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 212 and material on which are based accounts of Schaefer, 1760: 18, figs. 1–3, Klein, 1749: 59, n° 2, Kramer, 1756: 390, Leske, 1774: 23; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus specularis* La Cepède, 1803: 528)

Carpio vulgaris Rapp, 1854: 141 (type locality: Germany–Switzerland–Austria: Lake Konstanz; syntypes: LU)

Cyprinus carpio var. *gibbosus* Kessler, 1856a: 357 (type locality: Ukraine: Kiev: Ekaterinoslaw [Dniepropetrowsk]; syntypes: ? ZISP; also in Kessler, 1856b: 35; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus gibbosus* Pallas, 1814: 324)

Cyprinus Bithynicus Richardson, 1857: 372 (type locality: Turkey: Lake Apollonitis [Apulyont]; holotype: BMNH 1856.5.2.7, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus acuminatus Heckel & Kner, 1858: 58, fig. 22 (type locality: Austria and Hungary: Danube River and lakes Neusiedlersee and Balaton; syntypes: NMW 52846 [2], 52854–855 [2], 52927–929 [3], 52950 [9], 53403 [2]; junior primary homonym of *C. acuminatus* Richardson, 1846a: 289)

Cyprinus carpio var. *elongatus* Walecki, 1863: 359 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus hungaricus* Heckel, 1836: 222)

Cyprinus carpio var. *monstrosus* Walecki, 1863: 359 (not available, nomen nudum and infrasubspecific)

Cyprinus carpio var. *oblongus* Antipa, 1909: 117, pl. 8 fig. 36 (type locality: Romania: delta of Danube River; syntypes: LU)

Cyprinus coeruleus Brind, 1915: 25, fig. (type locality: Japan; types: aquarium fishes probably not preserved)

Cyprinus carpio anatolicus Hankó, 1924: 150, pl. 3 fig. 10 (type locality: Turkey: Pursak River near Eski-Chehir [Eskişehir; 39°46'36"N 30°31'14"E] and Kötschke-Kissik [Gökçekısık; 39°39'N 30°24'E]; syntypes [6]: ? MNH)

Cyprinus carpio morpha *aralensis* Spiczakow, 1935: 428, fig. 7a (not available, infrasubspecific; locality: Aral Sea at St. Nikolaus and Lasarew Islands)

Cyprinus carpio fluviatilis Pravdin, 1945: 11 (type locality: Russia: flood-plain lakes of Volga River near Saratov [Berg, 1949: 1327]; syntypes: LU)

Cyprinus carpio morpha *typica* Misik, 1958: 70 (not available, infrasubspecific)

Cyprinus carpio morpha *brevicirri* Misik, 1958: 70 (not available, infrasubspecific)

Cyprinus carpio morpha *longicirri* Misik, 1958: 70 (not available, infrasubspecific)

Distribution notes. Introduced. This species is native to Europe and central Asia (basins of Black, Caspian and Aral seas). The 'common carp' of East Asia are *C. rubrofuscus* or artificially produced hybrids.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2010) records a "*Cyprinus vittatus* Valenciennes, 1843: 70" (Canary Islands: Lancerotte and Arecife). I could not find this species in Valenciennes (1843).

***Cyprinus chilia* Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963**

Cyprinus carpio chilia Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963: 43 (type locality: China: all lakes of Yunnan [but Qilu Lake, in Wu, 1977: 416]; syntypes: possibly IHB 578070–073 [4], 578081 [1], listed by Wu, 1977: 416)

Cyprinus crassilabris Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 419, pl. 8-15 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Erh Hai [Dali Lake]; syntypes: IHB 646035–037, 045, 049, 054, 093, 284, 286, 293, 308, 397, 557, 605, 627, 629, 630, 706–709, 735 [23])

***Cyprinus dai* (Nguyen & Doan, 1969)**

Laichowcypris dai Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Da River, between Lai Chau and Hoa Binh; lectotype: NCNTTSI "1016", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 89, fig. 1 [possibly same as NCNTTSI H.01.102.01.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 598]; original figure of lectotype first published in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001: 597, fig. 308, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 78, fig. 1; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 67)

***Cyprinus daliensis* Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977**

Cyprinus yunnanensis daliensis Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 426, pl. 8-21 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Erh Hai [Dali Lake]; syntypes: IHB 646002, 004–006, 008, 010, 113, 260, 276, 279, 281, 481, 530, 531, 534, 536, 743–747, 749–754 [27])

***Cyprinus exophthalmus* Mai, 1978**

Cyprinus exophthalmus Mai, 1978: 34, fig. 13 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Cyprinus hyperdorsalis* Nguyen, 1991**

Cyprinus hyperdorsalis Nguyen [V. H.], 1991: 36 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Son Binh Province: Suoi Rut; holotype [listed p. 37]: NCNTTSI H.01.109.05.01, Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 595)

***Cyprinus intha* Annandale, 1918**

Cyprinus carpio intha Annandale, 1918: 47, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Lake Inlé, Heho plain, Kengtung / Mong Sit State: Loilem; syntypes: ZSI F 9366/1 [11], ZSI F 9367/1 [9], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 107)

***Cyprinus longipectoralis* Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977**

Cyprinus longipectoralis Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 421, pl. 8-17 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Erh Hai [Dali Lake]; syntypes: IHB 646059, 061–063, 065, 066, 070–074, 315–317, 321–325, 329, 561, 787, 788, 791, 792, 794, 795, 836 [27])

***Cyprinus megalophthalmus* Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963**

Cyprinus carpio megalophthalmus Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963: 43 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Erhai [Dali Lake]; syntypes: possibly IHB 579087, 5710019, 58019, 585468, 585471–472, 60609–612, 60615–616, 60176–178, 60741, Wu, 1977: 420)

***Cyprinus melanes* (Mai, 1978)**

Carassioides cantonensis melanes Mai, 1978: 27, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: mouth of Kien Giang River; syntypes: DVZUT)

Cyprinus centralus Nguyen [H. D.] & Mai, 1994: 20, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: Hué, Huong River; holotype: DVZUT)

***Cyprinus multitaeniatus* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936**

Cyprinus carpio var. *multitaeniata* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 220 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Lake Babé near Cho-Ra; holotype: MNHN 1935-0317)

Cyprinus carpio var. *triangulus* Wu, 1939: 95, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Li-Kiang: Yangso; syntypes: [repository not stated] 206–207 [2], 609 [1])

Cyprinus carpio triangulus Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963: 43 (type locality: China; syntypes: IHB; possibly *Cyprinus carpio* var. *triangulus* Wu, 1939: 95, which is not cited)

***Cyprinus quidatensis* Nguyen, Le, Le & Nguyen, 1999**

Cyprinus quidatensis Nguyen [T. T.], Le, Le & Nguyen, 1999: 10, fig. (back cover) (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Minh Hoa District: Thuong Hoa Com-

mune, Hung Sac Valley in Phong Nha region, 17°56'05"–17°58'08"N 106°00'24"E; holotype: VUP TH 9664)

***Cyprinus rubrofuscus* La Cepède, 1803**

Cyprinus rubro-fuscus La Cepède, 1803: 530, pl. 16 fig. 1 (type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Cyprinus nigro-auratus La Cepède, 1803: 547, pl. 16 fig. 2 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus rubrofuscus* La Cepède, 1803: 530, first revisers [apparently Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 414] gave precedence to *C. rubrofuscus*)

Cyprinus viridi-violaceus La Cepède, 1803: 547, pl. 16 fig. 3 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus rubrofuscus* La Cepède, 1803: 530, first revisers [apparently Chen & Hwang, in Wu, 1977: 414] gave precedence to *C. rubrofuscus*)

Cyprinus anna-carolina La Cepède, 1803: 544, pl. 18 fig. 1 (type locality: not stated; holotype: specimen on which figure is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus rubrofuscus* La Cepède, 1803: 530, first reviser [apparently Kottelat, 2006: 30] gave precedence to *C. rubrofuscus*)

Cyprinus floripenna van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

? *Cyprinus flavipinnis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 71, pl. 457 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; holotype: figured specimen [? possibly MNHN B.674, Roberts, 1993b: 16; doubtful, Valenciennes would have used data from the specimen; instead Valenciennes explicitly stated that the description is based only on the figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt; if pl. 457 is not based on Kuhl and van Hasselt's figure, then the specimens illustrated on the two figures are syntypes])

Cyprinus vittatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 72 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype (?): ? RMNH; original description ambiguous, based on a drawing and apparently also a specimen; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus vittatus* Rafinesque, 1817: 121)

Cyprinus haematopterus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 189, 216, pl. 96 (type locality: Japan: large rivers of Kiusiu Island; lectotype: RMNH 2400, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 152; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus haematopterus* Rafinesque, 1820a: 6)

Cyprinus melanotus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 190, pl. 97 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 2399, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 153)

Cyprinus conirostris Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 191, pl. 27 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 1724, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 153)

Cyprinus atro-virens Richardson, 1846a: 287 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 14a)

Cyprinus flammans Richardson, 1846a: 288 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 15a)

Cyprinus hybiscoides Richardson, 1846a: 289 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: ? BMNH and specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 16a)

Cyprinus sculponeatus Richardson, 1846a: 290 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 16b)

Cyprinus ? *fossicola* Richardson, 1846a: 291 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 15b)

Cyprinus Chinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 227, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Khoun'-ks River and other streams draining to Gulf of Tschili [possibly Kunyu, a river in Beijing]; types: ? ZISP; junior primary homonym of *Cyprinus chinensis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 181)

? *Cyprinus obesus* Basilewsky, 1855: 228, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: China: "Khoun'-ks River and others" [possibly Kunyu, a river in Beijing]; types: ? ZISP)

Cyprinus carpio var. *mürgo* Dybowski, 1869: 950 (type locality: Russia: Siberia: Onon River; syntypes: ? IZPAN, Sinicyn, 1900: 42; spelt *murgo* p. 946 [emendation as *muergo* (e.g. in Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1128) is erroneous as name not derived from a German word; Dybowski explicitly stated it is the local vernacular name of the fish, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1])

Cyprinus carpio yuankiang Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963: 43 (type locality: China; syntypes: IHB)

Cyprinus mahuensis Liu & Ding, 1982: 71, fig. (type locality: China: Sichuan: Lei Po County [Leibo; 28°17'N 103°26'E]: Ma-Hu Lake; syntypes [15]: IHB 80-XI-3)

Taxonomic notes. Often misidentified as *Cyprinus carpio*.

***Danio* Hamilton, 1822**

Danio Hamilton, 1822: 321, 390 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus dangila* Hamilton, 1822: 321, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 204, 1863l: 264, 1863m: 29). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Phylogeny and systematics discussed in Fang (2003) and Fang et al. (2009). See comment under *Celestichthys* for classification retained here.

***Danio dangila* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus dangila Hamilton, 1822: 321, 390 (type locality: India: mountain stream south from Mungger [Bihar: Munger]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 45 fig. 1)

Perilampus reticulatus M'Clelland, 1839: 290, 397, pl. 45 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Calcutta / south of Monghyr [Bihar: Munger]; syntypes: [specimen examined by M'Clelland and basis of *Cyprinus dangila* Hamilton, 1822: 231])

Danio deyi Sen & Dey, 1985: 61, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Meghalaya: Umroi stream, Khasi Hills; holotype: ? ZSI)

Danio meghalayensis Sen & Dey, 1985: 63, fig. 2 (type lo-

cality: India: Meghalaya: torrent near Barapani, Khasi Hills; holotype: ? ZSI)

Nomenclatural notes. The etymology of *Danio deyi* is explained as "the species has been named *Danio deyi* by the first author [...] after the name of her teacher and guide, Dr S. C. Dey" [who incidentally is the second author of the paper]. It is not clear what 'named' means; I interpret this simply as 'coined the name', which is not equivalent to 'responsible for the conditions making the name available'. Therefore I retain the authorship of the name as 'Sen & Dey'. Otherwise, it should be 'Sen, in Sen & Dey', which adds nothing in terms of bibliographic information, which is the only justification for mentioning authorship.

***Danionella* Roberts, 1986**

Danionella Roberts, 1986a: 232 (type species: *Danionella translucida* Roberts, 1986a: 233, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Danionella dracula* Britz, Conway & Rüber, 2009**

Danionella dracula Britz, Conway & Rüber, 2009: 2180, fig, 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin state: stream at Sha Du Zup between Mogaung and Tanai; holotype: BMNH 2008.1.1.1)

***Danionella mirifica* Britz, 2003**

Danionella mirifica Britz, 2003: 219, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin Division: hill stream 8 miles from Kamaing on road to Tanai; holotype: USNM 372847)

***Danionella translucida* Roberts, 1986**

Danionella translucida Roberts, 1986a: 233, figs. 1–12 (type locality: Burma: Pegu Division: Sittang River basin, Dayama Chaung 1 mile north of Daik-u; holotype: NRM 32232)

***Desmopuntius* Kottelat, 2013**

Desmopuntius Kottelat, 2013: 482 [appendix to present work] (type species: *Barbus hexazona* Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 527, by original designation). Gender masculine.

? *Desmopuntius endecanalis* (Roberts, 1989)

Puntius endecanalis Roberts, 1989: 62, fig. 45 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: small tributary of Sungai Mandai 2–3 km upstream from its confluence with Kapuas, 17 km west-southwest of Putussibau, 0°47'N 112°48'E; holotype: MZB 4003)

***Desmopuntius foerschi* (Kottelat, 1982)**

Barbus foerschi Kottelat, 1982: 425, fig. 2c–d (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: about 50–100 km north of Sampit [area of Sebabi and Palangan; Sebabi is about half a day by boat upriver of Palangan on Sungai Seranau; Palangan is half-day upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: MHNG 2058.98)

***Desmopuntius gemellus* (Kottelat, 1996)**

Puntius gemellus Kottelat, 1996a: 305, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: market in Jambi; holotype: MZB 5939)

***Desmopuntius hexazona* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1912)**

Barbus hexazona Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 527, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Taluk / Gunung Sahilan; syntypes: ZMA 103.253 [1], 103.200 [13], Nijssen et al., 1993: 214, Alfred, 1963b: 139)

***Desmopuntius johorensis* (Duncker, 1904)**

Barbus fasciatus Bleeker, 1853l: 190 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Marawang; lectotype: RMNH 4015, designated by Kottelat, 1996a: 307; secondary junior homonym of *Cirrhinus fasciatus* Jerdon, 1849: 305, when placed in *Puntius* by Silas, 1956: 194)

? *Barbus fasciatus* var. *Chaperi* Vaillant, 1902: 13 (nomen nudum)

Barbus tetrazona var. *johorensis* Duncker, 1904: 178, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Muar River near Tebing Tinggi; lectotype: ZMH 371 [formerly 8438], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 158, Kottelat, 1993a: 188, fig. 1)

Puntius eugrammus Silas, 1956: 194 (replacement name for *Barbus fasciatus* Bleeker, 1853l: 190)

Puntius pentazona chiniensis Yoong, 1973: 35, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Tasik Chini; holotype: LU)

***Desmopuntius pentazona* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Barbus pentazona Boulenger, 1894a: 248 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1889.7.31.13 [3], Alfred, 1963b: 139)

***Desmopuntius rhomboocellatus* (Koumans, 1940)**

Barbus tetrazona Bleeker, 1856m: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahajan River; holotype [57 mm SL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.186, Alfred, 1963b: 140; junior secondary homonym of *Capoeta tetrazona* Bleeker, 1855h: 262 when placed in *Systomus* by Bleeker, 1859l: 152 and in *Barbus* by Hoedeman, 1956: 288)

Puntius rhombo-ocellatus Koumans, 1940b: 189 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: about 15 km from Bandjermasin in a canal along the highway from Oelin to Bandjermasin; holotype: RMNH 16869, Alfred, 1963b: 140)

Barbus kahajani Hoedeman, 1956: 288, fig. (replacement name for *Barbus tetrazona* Bleeker, 1856m: 14; also in Hoedeman, 1958: 201)

***Desmopuntius trifasciatus* (Kottelat, 1996)**

Puntius trifasciatus Kottelat, 1996a: 309, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve, Nanga Semunak [dry season location], 0°56'37"N 112°05'31"E; holotype: MZB 5940)

***Devario* Heckel, 1843**

Devario Heckel, 1843: 1015 (type species: *Cyprinus devario* Hamilton, 1822: 341, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine.

Paradanio Day, 1865c: 219 (type species: *Perilampus aurolineatus* Day, 1865b: 306, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Eustira Günther, 1868a: 331 (type species: *Eustira ceylonensis* Günther, 1868a: 331, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Rambaibarnia Fowler, 1934b: 341 (subgenus of *Danio* Hamilton, 1822: 321; type species: *Danio regina* Fowler, 1934b: 342, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Danioides Chu, 1935: 10 (type species: *Danio kakhienensis* Anderson, 1879: 868, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Parabarilius Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 117 (type species: *Parabarilius laoensis* Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 118, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Daniops Smith, 1945: 91 (type species: *Daniops myersi* Smith, 1945: 91, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See under *Inlecypris* for discussion of generic placement of *'D'. maetaengensis* and *'D'. shanensis*. Phylogeny and systematics are discussed in Fang (2003) and Fang et al. (2009). Their trees also show that *Devario* include a lineage with bold wide stripes and that the other species (*D. chrysotaeniatus*, *D. apogon*) are of uncertain relationships within the genus. Unfortunately the analysis included too few species of this clade to allow a definitive conclusion to be reached.

A number of species of *Devario* have a colour pattern made of a midlateral stripe on the posterior half of the body and a few bars anteriorly, with golden patches between them. This group includes *D. laoensis*, *D. apogon*, *D. apopyris*, *D. chysotaeniatus*, *D. interruptus*, *D. leptos*, and *D. salmonatus*. Should they be recognised as a distinct genus, the name *Parabarilius* is available for it.

***Devario acrostomus* (Fang & Kottelat, 1999)**

Danio acrostomus Fang & Kottelat, 1999: 287, fig. 4 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Mekong basin, Nam Leuk, about 500 m upstream of Tad Leuk waterfall; 18°23'51"N 103°04'18"E; holotype: NRM 41281)

***Devario acuticephalus* (Hora, 1921)**

Danio acuticephala Hora, 1921a: 193, fig. 4 (type locality: India: Manipur: sluggish streams of Manipur valley and southern watershed of Naga Hills [exact locality of holotype not stated; Yaribuk, according to Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 107; Ukang sang Road, 1 mile from Yaribuk, according to Barman, 1991: 21, but catalogue number listed for holotype (ZSI F 9986/1) is not same as stated by Hora]; holotype: ZSI F 9981/1)

Taxonomic notes. Briefly discussed by Fang (2000: 25).

***Devario aequipinnatus* (M'Clelland, 1839)**

Perilampus aequipinnatus M'Clelland, 1839: 393, pl. 60 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam; syntypes: ? NMW 78785, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Leuciscus lineolatus Blyth, 1858b: 289 (type locality: India: Darjiling [West Bengal: Darjeeling]; holotype: ZSI ?)

? *Danio yuensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 1998a: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Moreh Bazar, near area of Myanmar border; holotype: MUMF 3000/1A)

***Devario affinis* (Blyth, 1860)**

Perilampus affinis Blyth, 1860b: 163 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; types: ? ZSI)

***Devario annandalei* (Chaudhuri, 1908)**

Danio annandalei Chaudhuri, 1908a: 125 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim: Kawkareik, at base of Dawna Hills, in the interior of Amherst district; syntypes: ZSI F 1599/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 107, Barman, 1985c: 223, fig. 1)

***Devario apogon* (Chu, 1981)**

Danio apogon Chu, 1981b: 150, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jiucheng, Dayingjiang [Irrawaddy] drainage; holotype: KIZ 764394, Fang, 2000: 22, fig. 9)

***Devario apopyris* (Fang & Kottelat, 1999)**

Danio apopyris Fang & Kottelat, 1999: 282, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Louang Namtha Province: Mekong basin, Nam Youan watershed: stream near Ban Nakbon, 4 km east-southeast of Muang Sing; 21°10'47"N 101°10'50"E; holotype: NRM 41278)

***Devario browni* (Regan, 1907)**

Danio browni Regan, 1907c: 395 (type locality: Burma: Northern Shan States; syntypes: BMNH 1907.10.22.1–4 [4], ZSI F 1872/1 [5], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 107)

***Devario chrysotaeniatus* (Chu, 1981)**

Danio chrysotaeniatus Chu, 1981b: 151, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mengla County: Manzhuo; holotype: KIZ 736151)

***Devario fangfangae* (Kottelat, 2000)**

Danio fangfangae Kottelat, 2000a: 40, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamxai Province: Nam Phao at waterfall immediately downstream of border post on road from Lak Sao to Vinh (Vietnam); 18°23'00"N 105°09'20"E; holotype: NRM 44880)

***Devario gibber* (Kottelat, 2000)**

Danio gibber Kottelat, 2000a: 40, fig. 4 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Xe Katam at bridge on road from Attapu to Pakse, about 1 km upriver of Nam Tok Xe Katam-Tok waterfall; 15°07'17"N 106°37'28"E; holotype: NRM 44883)

***Devario interruptus* (Day, 1870)**

Barilius interrupta Day, 1870b: 559 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Irrawaddy basin: Hotha [Husa]; lectotype: AMS B.7745, designated by Fang, 2000: 18, fig. 1)

***Devario kakhienensis* (Anderson, 1879)**

Danio kakhienensis Anderson, 1879: 868, pl. 79 fig. 2 (type

locality: Burma: Nampoung River [stream making the Burma–China border; close to confluence with Tapeng River; Anderson, 1876: 84, 420, map; about 24°26'50"N 97°31'50"E; Irrawaddy drainage], Kakhyen hills; lectotype: BMNH 1875.8.4.3, designated by Fang, 1997a: 291)

***Devario kysonensis* (Nguyen, Nguyen & Mua, 2010)**

Danio kysonensis Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen & Mua, 2010: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Ky Son District: Nam Can commune: Nam Khien spring, Song Lam drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI NA.09.01.001)

***Devario laoensis* (Pellegrin & Fang, 1940)**

Parabarilius laoensis Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 118, fig. 4 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; holotype: MNHN 1939-0217)

Daniops myersi Smith, 1945: 92, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Huey Me Lao on Doi Hua Mot; holotype: USNM 107961)

? *Danio muongthanhensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 53, fig. 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Dien Bien, Muong Thanh [Dien Bien Province: Dien Bien Phu city: Muongthanh, 21°23'09"N 103°01'15"E; Mekong drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.09.01.01)

***Devario leptos* (Fang & Kottelat, 1999)**

Danio leptos Fang & Kottelat, 1999: 284, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Louang Namtha Province: Mekong basin, Nam Tha watershed: Nam Luang about 1 km upstream of Ban Namluang; 21°09'05"N 101°20'34"E; holotype: NRM 41279)

***Devario naganensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)**

Danio naganensis Chaudhuri, 1912: 441, pl. 40 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lungting River, Naga Hills; syntypes: ZSI F 5297–5302/1 [6], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108)

Danio manipurensis Barman, 1987: 172, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur; holotype: ZSI FF 1999)

***Devario quangbinhensis* (Nguyen, Le & Nguyen, 1999)**

Chela quangbinhensis Nguyen [T. T.], Le & Nguyen, 1999: 16, fig. (back cover) (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: upper Chay River in Phong Nha–Kebang region, 17°20'N 106°09'E; holotype: VUP PN 9667)

? *Danio trangi* Ngo, 2003: 16, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Bo Trach District: Phong Nha, Tro Muong area, 17°34'N 106°15'E; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. In the original description of *D. trangi*, figure 1 is distorted and the fish is more slender than described in text.

***Devario regina* (Fowler, 1934)**

Danio regina Fowler, 1934b: 342, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat; holotype: ANSP 60187, Böhlke, 1984: 88)

Danio suvatti Fowler, 1939b: 67, fig. 16 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68501, Böhlke, 1984: 92)

Danio peninsulae Smith, 1945: 98, fig. 7 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sritamarat: base of Kao Luang; holotype: USNM 107962)

***Devario salmonatus* (Kottelat, 2000)**

Danio salmonata Kottelat, 2000a: 41, fig. 5 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Huay Makchan-Gnai (Xe Nam Noy drainage), south of Ban Taot, at turnoff to Xe Nam Noy Project, on road from Pakse to Attapu; 15°04'14"N 106°32'33"E; holotype: NRM 44885)

***Devario sondhii* (Hora & Mukerji, 1934)**

Danio sondhii Hora & Mukerji, 1934a: 128, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: spring at mile 15¾ east of Taunggyi and 3½ miles east of Hopong; holotype [implied from use of "type specimen" in caption of fig. 1]: ZSI F 11513/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108)

***Devario spinosus* (Day, 1870)**

Danio spinosus Day, 1870c: 621 (type locality: Burma: Pegu; potential syntypes [4]: among ZSI 2494 [1], 2495 [1], A.851 [lost], 852 [1], BMNH 1889.2.1.1850–1851 [2], AMS B.7503 [1], NMW 53109 [1], RMNH 2687, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Barman, 1991: 64, Ferraris et al., 2000: 302)

***Devario strigillifer* (Myers, 1924)**

Danio strigillifer Myers, 1924: 1 (type locality: Burma: small stream entering Irrawaddy near Myaing; syntypes: AMNH 8351 [2])

***Devario xyrops* Fang & Kullander, 2009**

Devario xyrops Fang & Kullander, 2009: 35, figs. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Thandwe: Thade River drainage: Taunggok, Yan Khaw Chaung, about 4 km on logging road from Gwetauk village, 23 km on road Taunggok–Pyay; holotype: NRM 45658)

***Diplocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Diplocheilichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 144 (type species: *Lobocheilos pleurotaenia* Bleeker, 1855h: 267, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 423, without included species). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. The identity of *Diplocheilichthys* and the included species is discussed by Tan & Kottelat (2009: 36) and Kottelat & Widjanarti (2005: 150).

***Diplocheilichthys jentinkii* (Popta, 1904)**

Osteochilus Jentinkii Popta, 1904: 194 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Bongan River; syntypes: RMNH 7574 [2]; also in Popta, 1906: 91, pl. 5 fig. 19)

***Diplocheilichthys pleurotaenia* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Lobocheilos pleurotaenia Bleeker, 1855h: 267 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; syntypes [2, 145–216 mm

TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.105 [1], RMNH 6998 [1], Karnasuta, 1993: 38)

Lobocheilos rohitoïdes Bleeker, 1857i: 363 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [68 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.6.2.163, Karnasuta, 1993: 38)

***Discherodontus* Rainboth, 1989**

Discherodontus Rainboth, 1989: 4 (type species: *Barbus ashmeadi* Fowler, 1937: 193, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Discherodontus ashmeadi* (Fowler, 1937)**

Barbus ashmeadi Fowler, 1937: 193, figs. 151–152 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68137, Böhlke, 1984: 69)

***Discherodontus colemani* (Fowler, 1937)**

Barbus colemani Fowler, 1937: 197, figs. 159–160 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68152, Böhlke, 1984: 73)

***Discherodontus halei* (Duncker, 1904)**

Barbus Halei Duncker, 1904: 178, pl. 2 fig. 15 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang River near Kuala Tembeling, 301 river-km from mouth; holotype: BMNH 1905.5.6.7 [formerly Selangor Museum 678], Alfred, 1963e: 166)

***Discherodontus parvus* (Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977)**

Barbodes parva Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 243, pl. 7-4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jinghung; syntypes: IHB 584101, 110, 114, 115, 135, 159, 164, 165, 185, 193, 195, 196, 198, 209, 246 [15])

***Discherodontus schroederi* (Smith, 1945)**

Acrossocheilus schroederi Smith, 1945: 203, figs. 19 [not *Cyclocheilichthys coolidgei* Smith, 1945: 144], 35 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mekang on Doi Angka [Doi Inthanon]; holotype: MCZ 35528, Rainboth, 1989: 21)

***Discherodontus somphongsi* (Benl & Klausewitz, 1962)**

Puntius somphongsi Benl & Klausewitz, 1962: 21, pl. 2 figs. 1–4 (type locality: Thailand: Meklong River [Mae Khlong] and its floodplain; holotype: SMF 5471)

***Discogobio* Lin, 1931**

Discogobio Lin, 1931: 72 (type species: *Discogobio tetrabarbatus* Lin, 1931: 72, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Discogobio antethoracalis* Zheng & Zhou, 2008**

Discogobio antethoracalis Zheng & Zhou, 2008: 257, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xichou County: Panlonghe [a tributary of Red River] in Gaji (23°09'13"N 104°27'23"E); holotype: SWFC 0111034)

Taxonomic notes. Material identified as *Discogobio brachyphysallidos* by Zhou et al. (2005: 448) is *D. antethoracalis* and *D. propeanalis* (Zheng & Zhou, 2007).

[*Discogobio brachyphysallidos* Huang, 1989: 358, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Luoping County: Yiliang; syntypes: KIZ [23])].

***Discogobio microstoma* (Mai, 1978)**

Garra microstoma Mai, 1978: 60, fig. 25 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Can Province: Na Ri stream, tributary of Song Bang; syntypes: DVZUT)

Distribution notes. Presence in area based on record by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001: 551) from Ha Giang, Song Lo, a tributary of Red River. This record needs confirmation.

Nomenclatural notes. *Microstoma* can be a noun or an adjective. As used in the original description by Mai, it cannot be decided if he regarded it as a noun or an adjective, and therefore it is a noun (*Code* art. 31.2.2).

***Discogobio poneventralis* Zheng & Zhou, 2008**

Discogobio poneventralis Zheng & Zhou, 2008: 262, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xichou County: Panlonghe [a tributary of Red River] in Gaji (23°09'13"N 104°27'23"E); holotype: SWFC 0111035)

***Discogobio propeanalis* Zheng & Zhou, 2008**

Discogobio propeanalis Zheng & Zhou, 2008: 260, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Wenshan County: Shundianhe [a tributary of Panlonghe, itself a tributary of Red River] in Xigu (23°22.915'N 104°06.171'E); holotype: SWFC 0201001)

Taxonomic notes. See comment under *D. antethoracalis*.

***Discogobio yunnanensis* (Regan, 1907)**

Discognathus yunnanensis Regan, 1907a: 63 (type locality: China: Yunnan: lake at Yunnan-fu [Dianchi Lake in Kunming]; holotype: BMNH 1914.1.28.23–25 [1 of 3], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Eirmotus* Schultz, 1959**

Eirmotus Schultz, 1959: 10 (type species: *Eirmotus octozona* Schultz, 1959: 11, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Eirmotus furvus* Tan & Kottelat, 2008**

Eirmotus furvus Tan & Kottelat, 2008: 428, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Berbak Nature Reserve, Sungai Air Hitam Dalam; 1°17'54.8"S 104°08'30.4"E; holotype: MZB 10971)

***Eirmotus insignis* Tan & Kottelat, 2008**

Eirmotus insignis Tan & Kottelat, 2008: 430, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: several small forest streams flowing into Kapuas mainstream within 10 km upstream from Sanggau; 0°06–0°07"N 110°35–110°38'E; holotype: MZB 3121)

***Eirmotus isthmus* Tan & Kottelat, 2008**

Eirmotus isthmus Tan & Kottelat, 2008: 426, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Danau Arang Arang, Muara Kompeh area, brown water lake; 1°37'32.0"S 103°47'19.0"E; holotype: MZB 10720)

***Eirmotus octozona* Schultz, 1959**

Eirmotus octozona Schultz, 1959: 11, 2 figs. (type locality: Thailand: Bung Borapet [apparently erroneous; Kottelat, 1982: 431]; holotype: USNM 177521, Tan & Kottelat, 2008: 425, fig. 2)

***Elopichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Elopichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 436 (type species: *Leuciscus bambusa* Richardson, 1845b: 141, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 212, 1863m: 32; no species originally included, first inclusion in Bleeker, 1860j: 286, 428). Gender masculine.

Gymnognathus Sauvage, 1884a: 214 (type species: *Gymnognathus harmandi* Sauvage, 1884a: 214, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Gymnognathus* Schönherr, 1826: 38 [nomen nudum in Schönherr, 1823: 1135, no description, no available species name included] in Coleoptera and *Gymnognathus* Solier, 1851: 136 in Coleoptera). Gender masculine.

Scombrocypris Günther, 1889a: 226 (type species: *Scombrocypris styani* Günther, 1889a: 226, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Elopichthys bambusa* (Richardson, 1845)**

Leuciscus bambusa Richardson, 1845b: 141, pl. 63 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH 1962.2.8.1, Whitehead, 1970a: 210)

Nasus Dauricus Basilewsky, 1855: 234, pl. 7 fig. 1 (type locality: "in winter, brought to Beijing frozen from Mongolia and Mandchuria"; types: ? ZISP; spelt *Nasus dahuricus* on Pl. 7, treated here as an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1], and *dauricus* is retained as correct original spelling)

Gymnognathus Harmandi Sauvage, 1884a: 214, pl. 8 fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN 1884-0077, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 68)

Scombrocypris Styani Günther, 1889a: 226 (type locality: China: Upper Yangtze and tributary near Kiu-Kiang; syntypes: BMNH 1889.6.8.85-86 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Epalzeorhynchos* Bleeker, 1855**

Epalzeorhynchos Bleeker, 1855h: 270 (type species: *Barbus kalopterus* Bleeker, 1850i: 13, by monotypy; also spelt *Epalzeorhijnchos*, first reviser [apparently Eschmeyer, 1990: 139] retained *Epalzeorhynchos* as correct original spelling). Gender neuter.

***Epalzeorhynchos bicolor* (Smith, 1931)**

Labeo bicolor Smith, 1931a: 9, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: small tributary of Mae Nam Chao Phraya near Paknampo; holotype: USNM 90291)

***Epalzeorhynchos frenatum* (Fowler, 1937)**

Labeo frenatus Fowler, 1934a: 129, figs. 91–92 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 57513, Böhlke, 1984: 76)

Labeo erythrura Fowler, 1937: 204, figs. 171–172 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68180, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

***Epalzeorhynchos kalopterum* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Barbus kalopterus Bleeker, 1850i: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [82 mm TL]: RMNH 12784, Alfred, 1971: 99 ['cotype' listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 53 has no type status])

Epalzeorhynchus callopterus Günther, 1868a: 76 (unjustified emendation of *Barbus kalopterus* Bleeker, 1850i: 13)

Nomenclatural notes. Kalopterus is a compound adjective and the gender of the name *Epalzeorhynchos* is neuter, thus *kalopterum* is the correct spelling.

***Epalzeorhynchos munense* (Smith, 1934)**

Labeo munensis Smith, 1934: 313, pl. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Menam Mun at Tha Chang, East of Korat; holotype: KUMF 162, Monkolprasit, 1969: 5)

***Esomus* Swainson, 1839**

Esomus Swainson, 1839: 185, 285 (subgenus of *Leuciscus* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Leuciscus vittatus* Swainson, 1839: 285, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Nuria Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 238 (type species: *Nuria thermoicos* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 238, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 210). Gender feminine.

Pogonocharax Regan, 1907b: 261 (type species: *Pogonocharax rehi* Regan, 1907b: 261, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. For discussion of *Pogonocharax*, see Myers (1956: 13).

***Esomus ahli* Hora & Mukerji, 1928**

Esomus ahli Hora & Mukerji, 1928: 47, fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; syntypes: ZSI F 10794/1 [11])

Nomenclatural notes. Hora & Mukerji described this species on the basis of 6 series of specimens. They stated that series ZSI F 10794/1 was the type series and included 11 syntypes; 6 lines earlier they had stated that a type specimen had the same number, without providing further data. Menon & Yazdani (1968: 108) listed 22 syntypes in this series but did not provide any explanation. As there is no clear statement of the designation of a holotype, the 11 specimens ZSI F 10794/1 indicated by Hora & Mukerji are syntypes; the other specimens have no type status.

***Esomus altus* (Blyth, 1860)**

Nuria alta Blyth, 1860b: 162 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ZSI ASB 832 [2], Day, 1870b: 558 [two specimens examined, probaby syntypes], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 109)

***Esomus caudiocellatus* Ahl, 1924**

Esomus caudiocellatus Ahl, 1924: 43 (type locality: unknown; syntypes [5]: ZMB 20669 [5], Paepke, 1995: 90, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Esomus danrica* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus danrica Hamilton, 1822: 325, 390, pl. 16 fig. 88 (type locality: India: ponds and ditches of Bengal; types: NT)

Cyprinus jogia Hamilton, 1822: 326, 391 (type locality: India: Kosi River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 46 fig. 2; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus danrica* Hamilton, 1822: 325, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 62, 130] gave precedence to *C. danrica*)

Cyprinus sutiha Hamilton, 1822: 327, 391 (type locality: India: ponds of Gorakhpur district; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 46 fig. 3; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus danrica* Hamilton, 1822: 325, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 62, 130] gave precedence to *C. danrica*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus jogia* Hamilton, 1822: 326, as first reviser, I give precedence to *C. jogia*)

Perilampus recurvirostris M'Clelland, 1839: 290, 398, pl. 46 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Kosi River / Sunderbuns / Bengal, from Calcutta to Purnea [Purnia]; syntypes: [material examined by M'Clelland and basis of *Cyprinus sutiha* Hamilton, 1822: 327])

Perilampus macropterus M'Clelland, 1839: 291, pl. 46 fig. 3 [not pl. 46 fig. 6, which is *Cyprinus cachius*, see p. 290] (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus sutiha* Hamilton, 1822: 327)

Perilampus thermophilus M'Clelland, 1839: 291, 399, pl. 54 fig. 19 (type locality: India: hot springs at Pooree [Puri ?]; syntypes [2]: LU)

Perilampus macrourus M'Clelland, 1839: 398, erratum, pl. 46 fig. 3 [not pl. 46 fig. 6, which is *Cyprinus cachius*, see p. 290] (type locality: India: Bengal; types: material examined by M'Clelland and basis of *Cyprinus sutiha* Hamilton, 1822: 327; spelt *macrouru* p. 398, an inadvertent error corrected in erratum, *Code* art. 24.2.4)

Leuciscus vittatus Swainson, 1839: 285 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus danrica* Hamilton, 1822: 325)

Esomus malabaricus Day, 1867a: 299 (type locality: India: Trichoor in Malabar; syntypes: among ZSI 2450 [lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.4359–4360 [2], 1975.9.30.11 [1], ? AMS B.7833, ZMB 11131, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Pogonocharax rehi* Regan, 1907b: 261, fig. (type locality: Argentina [erroneous]; holotype: BMNH 1907.6.28.50)

Nuria danrica var. *grahami* Chaudhuri, 1912: 440, pl. 39 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Kalinadi, Meerut; holotype: ZSI F 7701/1, Hora & Mukerji, 1928: 51)

Esomus lineatus Ahl, 1924: 42 (type locality: India: Calcutta / Sri Lanka; syntypes: ZMB 20665 [5], 20667 [1], 20669 [1], 20890 [1], 20892 [2], 22208 [4], Paepke, 1995: 90, Eschmeyer, 2010 and sources for *Nuria danrica* var. *malabarica* of Duncker, 1912b: 266 [ZMH 11608 and 5 literature sources; these are probably *Esomus thermoicos* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 238)])

Cyprinus barbiger Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Esomus danricus jabalpurensis Visweswara Rao & Sharma, 1973: 434, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Madhya Pradesh: Pariat River near Jabalpur, a tributary of Narbada River; holotype: ZSI/CRS V.2060)

Esomus manipurensis Tilak & Jain, 1990: 408, figs. 1–2 (type locality: India: Manipur: stream near Imphal; holotype: ZSI/NRS F 434)

Taxonomic notes. Identification of *Pogonocharax rehi* based on my examination of the holotype in 1986; this requires confirmation.

***Esomus longimanus* (Lunel, 1881)**

Nuria longimana Lunel, 1881: 296, pl. fig. 2 (type locality: Cambodia; types: MCZL or MHNG, lost [pers. obs.]; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 82 [unnecessary, *Code* 75.1; unsupported comment on type locality, which is explicitly stated by Lunel as Cambodia, not Mauritius])

Esomus goddardi Fowler, 1937: 170, fig. 106 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68047, Böhlke, 1984: 77)

***Esomus malayensis* (Matte & Reichelt, 1908)**

Nuria danrica var. *malayensis* Matte & Reichelt, 1908: 19 (type locality: Hinterindien [Indochina; also mentioned as "this Malayan subspecies"]; syntypes: ? NT; also in Matte & Kuhnt, 1908: 10, fig. and Mandée, 1909: 11, fig.)

Esomus malayensis Ahl, 1924: 43 (type locality: "Malay peninsula or Archipelago ?"; syntypes [11]: ZMB 20668 [1], Paepke, 1995: 90; junior secondary homonym of *Nuria danrica* var. *malayensis* Matte & Reichelt, 1908: 19)

***Esomus metallicus* Ahl, 1924**

Esomus metallicus Ahl, 1924: 42 (type locality: Thailand: Phet Buri [Petchaburi]; syntypes: ZMB 7686 [1], 21913 [6], Paepke, 1995: 90, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Fangfangia* Britz, Kottelat & Tan, 2012**

Fangfangia Britz, Kottelat & Tan, 2012: 330 (type species: *Fangfangia spinicleithralis* Britz, Kottelat & Tan, 2012: 330, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Fangfangia spinicleithralis* Britz, Kottelat & Tan, 2012**

Fangfangia spinicleithralis Britz, Kottelat & Tan, 2012: 330, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sebangau drainage: Sebangau River, blackwater drainage canal, north side upstream from village, 2°07'44"N 113°52'17"E; holotype: MZB 17186)

***Folifer* Wu, in Wu, 1977**

Folifer Wu, in Wu, 1977: 327 (subgenus of *Tor* Gray, 1834: pl. 96; type species: *Barbus brevifilis* Peters, 1881b: 1033, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Folifer brevifilis* (Peters, 1881)**

Barbus brevifilis Peters, 1881b: 1033, pl. 1 fig. 4 (type lo-

cality: China: sent from Hong Kong; syntypes [2]: ZMB 11326 [1], 22290 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus bonvaloti Vaillant, 1893c: 202 (type locality: Vietnam: Black River; holotype: MNHN 1892-0262, Kottelat, 2001a: 23)

Barbus szechwanensis Tchang, 1931b: 230, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Sichuan; syntypes: ZMFMIB [3])

Barbus longirostrum Kimura, 1934: 114, pl. 4 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Chungking; syntypes: BDSSI [2]; spelt *longiristrum* p. 116, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

? *Folifer hainanensis* Wu, in Wu, 1977

Tor brevifilis hainanensis Wu, in Wu, 1977: 329, pl. 7-63 (type locality: China: Hainan: Wuzhi Shan and Letung; syntypes: IHB 60.2.326 [1], 60.2.330 [1], 60.2.160–164 [5])

***Garra* Hamilton, 1822**

Garra Hamilton, 1822: 343, 393 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus lamta* Hamilton, 1822: 343, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 192, 1863m: 24, 1863l: 262). Gender feminine.

Platycara McClelland, 1838: 944, 947 (type species: *Platycara nasuta* McClelland, 1838: 947, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Discognathus Heckel, 1843: 1027 (type species: *Discognathus variabilis* Heckel, 1843: 1069, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 192, 1863m: 24, 1863l: 262). Gender masculine.

Lissorhynchus Bleeker, 1860c: 422 (type species: *Platycara lissorhynchus* M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 587, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 85). Gender masculine.

Discognathichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 423 (type species: *Discognathus variabilis* Heckel, 1843: 1069, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1860j: 128; junior objective synonym of *Discognathus* Heckel, 1843: 1027). Gender masculine.

Mayoa Day, 1870b: 553 (type species: *Mayoa modesta* Day, 1870b: 553, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Ageneiogarra Garman, 1912: 114 (subgenus of *Garra* Hamilton, 1822: 343; type species: *Garra imberba* Garman, 1912: 114, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Discolabeo Fowler, 1937: 210 (type species: *Discolabeo fisheri* Fowler, 1937: 211, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Horalabiosa Silas, 1954: 28 (type species: *Horalabiosa joshuai* Silas, 1954: 30, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Garra abhoyai* Hora, 1921**

Garra abhoyai Hora, 1921a: 167 (nomen nudum; locality: India: Manipur: southern watershed of Naga Hills)

Garra abhoyai Hora, 1921b: 664, pl. 26 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam [Manipur]: Ukhral [Ukhrul], Naga Hills; holotype: ZSI F 5307/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 111)

Taxonomic notes. Specimens from the Chindwin drainage earlier identified as *Garra rupicola* (M'Clelland, 1839) are *G. abhoyai* (see Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2008: 101).

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and should not agree in gender. But, when first proposed, *rupicolus* was treated as an adjective and therefore it has to agree in gender with the genus name.

[*Gonorhynchus rupicolus* M'Clelland, 1839: 281, 373, erratum, pl. 43 figs. 4–5 (type locality: India: Assam: Mishmee Mountains: Laeeh River a few miles beyond Bramacund, 27°45'N 96°20'E; holotype: ? SMF 894 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; spelt *rupiculus* p. 281, *rupeculus* p. 373 and 314, *rupicolus* in Index p. 469 and erratum; correct original spelling is *rupicolus*, *Code* art. 32.5.1.1; spelling *"rupeculis"* retained by Eschmeyer [1998: 1488] is not correct because: a) no first reviser action needed, by virtue of *Code* art. 32.5.1.1, b) spelling *"rupeculis"* not used in original description; *rupicolus* is formed as an adjective and has to agree in gender with *Garra*)].

***Garra apogon* (Norman, 1925)**

Discognathus apogon Norman, 1925b: 570 (type locality: Vietnam: [Lao Cai Province:] "Ngoi-Tio, Col des Nuages, Tonkin"; syntypes: BMNH 1925.2.19.1–4 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Garra bispinosa* Zhang, 2005**

? *Garra lamta* forma *bicornuta* Koller, 1927: 33, fig. 3 (not available, not intended as a species name but as a morphological form, therefore not a junior primary homonym of *Garra bicornuta* Narayan Rao, 1920: 57; based on material from "Vorderasien" [Southwest Asia])

Garra bispinosa Zhang, 2005b: 10, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Daying Jiang, a tributary of Yiluowadi Jiang (Irrawaddy) in Yingjiang; holotype: IHB 78IV1537)

***Garra borneensis* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Discognathus borneensis Vaillant, 1902: 91, figs. 25–26 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E]; holotype: RMNH 7698, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Garra bourreti* (Pellegrin, 1928)**

Discognathus Bourreti Pellegrin, 1928: 340 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Rivière Claire [Song Lo], 50 km upstream of Tuyen-Quang; holotype: MNHN 1928-0209, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 55)

***Garra cambodgiensis* (Tirant, 1884)**

Cirrhina Cambodgiensis Tirant, 1884: 170, fig. 3 (type locality: Cambodia: tributaries of Prek-Tenot in the hills of Samrong Tong, 75 km from Phnom Penh; holotype: MGHNL 42000002 [formerly 3465], Kottelat, 1987c: 10, fig. 3a)

Garra taeniata Smith, 1931a: 19, pl. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sritamarat Province: Tadi stream in Ban Kiriwong; holotype: USNM 90300)

Garra spinosa Fowler, 1934a: 138, figs. 104–106 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metang River [Nam Mae Taeng], 35 miles north of Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 57306, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

Garra taeniatops Fowler, 1935a: 129, figs. 75–77 (type locality: Thailand: Khao Nam Poo; holotype: ANSP 61692, Böhlke, 1984: 92)

Garra parvifilum Fowler, 1939b: 73, figs. 21–22 (type lo-

cality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68507, Böhlke, 1984: 86)

? *Discogobio dienbieni* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 564, fig. 291 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Nam Rom River in Dien Bien Phu city [Mekong drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.97.03.01)

***Garra compressa* Kosygin & Vishwanath, 1998**

Garra compressus Kosygin & Vishwanath, 1998: 45, figs. 1–2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Wanze stream at Khamson, 25°12'N 94°32'E [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: MUMF 2316)

? *Garra cyclostomata* Mai, 1978

Gara [sic] *cyclostomata* Mai, 1978: 56, fig. 23 (type locality: northern Vietnam: fast flowing streams; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Garra cyrano* Kottelat, 2000**

Garra cyrano Kottelat, 2000a: 41, fig. 6 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Nam Leuk about 500 m downstream of Thad Leuk waterfall; 18°23'34"N 103°04'17"E; holotype: ZRC 45303)

? *Garra elongata* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000

Garra elongata Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000b: 408, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin basin, hill stream near Tolloi, 25°12'N 94°20'E; holotype: MUMF 2311)

***Garra fasciacauda* Fowler, 1937**

Garra fasciacauda Fowler, 1937: 212, figs. 187–188 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68222, Böhlke, 1984: 76)

? *Garra bisangularis* Chen, Wu & Xiao, 2010: 382, fig. 1 [distorted photograph] (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Luosuo River, a tributary of Upper Mekong [text of English abstract; Chinese text: "Xishuangbanna, market in Menglun" [21°56'N 101°15'E]]; holotype: YU 20080728001)

***Garra flavatra* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra flavatra Kullander & Fang, 2004: 270, fig. 10 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Thandwe, Kananmae Chaung, near Leldee village, by foot 45 min from Gwechaung village at km 18 on road Thandwe-Taunggok, 8°35'39"N 94°22'45"E; holotype: NRM 49511)

***Garra findolabium* Li, Zhou & Fu, 2008**

Garra findolabium Li, Zhou & Fu, 2008: 63, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jiangcheng County: Niuluohe stream (22°26.62'N 101°52.21'E) a tributary to Lixian-Jiang (Red River basin); holotype: SWFC 0412045)

Taxonomic notes. The structure of the mouth suggests that this species does not belong to *Garra*.

Nomenclatural notes. The authors of *G. findolabium* state that the name is used as an adjective (in which case, as *Garra* is feminine, the proper spelling should be *findolabia*). In fact, as the etymology is given as "from the Latin *findo* (split) and *labium* (lip)" it is a compound noun, thus a noun in apposition, and the original spelling is to be retained (*Code* art. 31.2.1).

***Garra fuliginosa* Fowler, 1934**

Garra fuliginosa Fowler, 1934a: 139, figs. 108–111 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metang River [Nam Mae Taeng], 35 miles north of Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58006, Böhlke, 1984: 77)

Discolabeo fisheri Fowler, 1937: 211, figs. 177–178 (type locality: Thailand: Tachin [Tha Chin, Samut Sakhon; 13°32'22"N 100°15'20"E]; holotype: ANSP 68219, Böhlke, 1984: 76, Zhang, 2005b: 11, fig. 2b)

***Garra gotyla* (Gray, 1830)**

Cyprinus Gotyla Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 88 fig. 3 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH ?)

Gonorhynchus stenorhynchus Jerdon, 1849: 310 (type locality: India: Bhowany River, at foot of Neilgherry Hills; types: NT)

Discognathus kangrae Prashad, 1919: 163, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Punjab: Kangra District: Jaugal-khad; holotype: ZSI F 9699/1)

Garra monti-salsi Hora, 1921b: 651 (type locality: India: Punjab: Nilwan ravine near Shapur salt range; holotype: ZSI F 9953/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 109; holotype figured in Day, 1878: pl. 143 fig. 1)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy adapted from Menon (1964: 233). Judging from the range of the species, it should be critically re-evaluated.

The identity of *Gonorhynchus bimaculatus* M'Clelland, 1839 is ambiguous. It has sometimes been listed as a junior synonym of *Cyprinus gotyla* Gray, 1830 or *C. lamta* Hamilton, 1822. M'Clelland (1839: 281, 282) listed *G. bimaculatus* and *C. lamta* as two distinct species, indicating that his pl. 43 fig. 2^2 is *C. lamta* (and implying that this figure is an unpublished figure of Hamilton). On p. 374, he described *G. bimaculatus* based on specimens, referred to pl. 43 fig. 2^2, and commented that it is the same as Hamilton's *C. lamta*. There is only a pl. 43 fig. 2, but no pl. 43 fig. 2^2 in M'Clelland (1839). Hora (1929: 100) listed pl. 43 fig. 2 as the unpublished figure of Hamilton's *C. lamta*. This means that *C. lamta* is part of the type series of *G. bimaculatus*, that this type series is made of two species and that a lectotype should be designated to fix the identity of the species. I designate here the model of pl. 43 fig. 2 as lectotype of *C. lamta* Hamilton and as lectotype of *G. bimaculatus* M'Clelland, thus making the two names objective synonyms.

[*Cyprinus Lamta* Hamilton, 1822: 343, 393 (type locality: India: Behar / Rapti River in Gorakhpur district; lectotype by present designation: model of Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 43 fig. 2 [Hora, 1929a: 100])].

[*Gonorhynchus bimaculatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 281, 374, pl. 43 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Behar / Rapti River in Gorakhpur district [original type locality: India: Assam: Laeeh River at foot of Mishmee mountains / Behar / Rapti River in Gorakhpur district / Nipal mountains [Nepal ?]; lectotype by present designation: model of Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 43 fig. 2 [Hora, 1929a: 100]; junior objective synonym of *Cyprinus Lamta* Hamilton, 1822: 343, 393)].

***Garra gracilis* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Discognathus gracilis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936a: 26 (type

locality: Vietnam: Hagiang, Son Pak Xun, tributary of Rivière Claire [Song Lo]; holotype: MNHN 1935-0328, Kottelat, 2001a: 25)

Garra obturostris Mai, 1978: 55, fig. 22 (type locality: northern Vietnam: fast flowing streams; holotype: DVZUT)

***Garra gravelyi* (Annandale, 1919)**

Discognathus gravelyi Annandale, 1919: 133, pl. 2 figs. 3–3a (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Yawnghe State: stream at He-Ho; holotype: ZSI F 9694/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 109)

***Garra hainanensis* Chen & Zheng, in Zheng & Chen, 1983**

Garra pingi hainanensis Chen & Zheng, in Zheng & Chen, 1983: 74, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan; syntypes [total 20]: JNH 76V9079, 9080, 9083, 9087, 9092, IHB 76V9059–9061, 9065–9067, 9069, 9071–9076, 9090, 9242)

***Garra imberba* Garman, 1912**

Garra imberba Garman, 1912: 114 (type locality: China: western Sichuan: Kiating [Loshan], Min River; holotype: MCZ 29835; not a secondary junior homonym of *Discognathus imberbus* Vinciguerra, 1890: 277)

Discognathus Pingi Tchang, 1929: 241, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Katin; syntypes: MNHN 1934-0030 [1], SSCN, Kottelat, 1998a: 33, Fang, 1943: 401; also in Tchang, 1930a: 77, pl. 1 fig. 4, 1931a: 77, pl. 1 fig. 4)

Garra alticorpora Chu & Cui, 1987: 96, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Pingbian County, 22°58'N 103°40'E [Red River drainage]; holotype: KIZ 8540265)

Nomenclatural notes. Contrary to comments by Koller (1926c: 130) and later authors, *Garra imberba* Garman, 1912, is not a junior homonym of *Garra imberbis* (Vinciguerra, 1890). Imberba is feminine of the Latin adjective imberbus (neuter imberbum) and imberbis the Latin adjective imberbis (feminine imberbis, neuter imberbe). The two names differ by at least one letter and are available (*Code* art. 57.6) (Kottelat, 1998a: 33).

***Garra imberbis* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Discognathus imberbis Vinciguerra, 1890: 277, pl. 9 fig. 7 (type locality: Burma: "Carin country": Taò [Salween drainage; map in Fea, 1896: pl. 3]; syntypes [11]: MCSNG 17355 [3], BMNH 1893.2.16.29 [1], Tortonese, 1961: 186, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Garra kempi* Hora, 1921**

Garra kempi Hora, 1921b: 665, pl. 26 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Assam: Abor Hills, Siyom River below Damda; holotype: ZSI F 7716/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 110)

? *Garra tirapensis* Datta & Barman, 1984: 283, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Arunachal Pradesh: Tirap District: Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary: Hornbill Camp, 30 km northeast of Miao; holotype: ZSI FF 1700)

***Garra lissorhynchus* (M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842)**

Platycara lissorhynchus M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 587, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Assam: Kasyah mountains [Khasi Hills]; types: LU)

Lissorhynchus mcclellandi Bleeker, 1860j: 85 (unnecessary replacement name for *Platycara lissorhynchus* M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 587)

Discognathus macrochir Günther, 1868a: 70 (type locality: India: Assam; syntypes: BMNH uncat. [1], 1860.3.19.96 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Mayoa modesta Day, 1870b: 553 (type locality: "Northern India"; syntypes [2]: among ZSI 1426 [1], A.710a [1, lost], ? AMS uncat. [1, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299)

***Garra litanensis* Vishwanath, 1993**

Garra litanensis Vishwanath, 1993: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Litan stream (a tributary of Imphal River) at Litan; holotype: MUMF F 68/1)

***Garra manipurensis* Vishwanath & Sarojnalini, 1988**

Garra manipurensis Vishwanath & Sarojnalini, 1988: 124, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Manipur River at Sherou, 24°18'N 93°54'E [in fact, probably from Brahmaputra drainage; Nebeshwar et al., 2009: 201]; holotype: Manipur University F-130 [MUMF 67/1 in Vishwanath, 1993: 61])

***Garra micropulvinus* Zhou, Pan & Kottelat, 2005**

Garra micropulvinus Zhou, Pan & Kottelat, 2005: 451, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xichou County: Gaji (23°09.216'N 104°27.383'E), from Panlonghe (a small tributary of Yuanjiang [Red River]); holotype: SWFC 0111011)

***Garra mirofrontis* Chu & Cui, 1987**

Garra mirofrontis Chu & Cui, 1987: 97, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Menglun, 21°58'N 101°20'E [Mekong drainage]; holotype: KIZ 7890585)

***Garra naganensis* Hora, 1921**

Garra naganensis Hora, 1921b: 667, pl. 25 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Senapati stream, near Kairong, Naga Hills; holotype: ZSI F 9970/1)

***Garra nambulica* Vishwanath & Joyshree, 2005**

Garra nambulica Vishwanath & Joyshree, 2005: 1832, figs. on web supplement (type locality: India: Manipur: Singda village, Ireng Lok, a tributary of Nambul River, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 8003)

***Garra namyaensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2012**

Garra namyaensis Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2012a: 1, fig. 1 (not available; does not satisfy criteria of *Code* art. 8.6 for works not printed on paper)

Garra namyaensis Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2012b: 10, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul district: Chindwin drainage, Namya River, close to Indo-Myanmar border, 24°52'N 94°39'E; holotype: MUMF 12042)

***Garra nasuta* (M'Clelland, 1838)**

Platycara nasuta McClelland, 1838: 947, pl. 55 figs. 2–2b

(type locality: India: Assam: Kasya mountains [Khasi Hills]; types: LU)

Gonorhynchus caudatus M'Clelland, 1839: 375 (type locality: India: Assam: Mishmee mountains; types: LU)

Garra arabica Hora, 1921b: 677, fig. 5 (type locality: Yemen: Lahej near Aden [erroneous, see Menon, 1964: 240, Krupp 1983: 616]; holotype: ZSI F8123/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 109)

Taxonomic notes. *Garra orientalis* is often treated as a junior synonym but variability observed within the range of *G. "nasuta"* indicates that several species are involved. Kottelat (2001a: 24) considered that, on the basis on the available data, *G. orientalis* is restricted to East Asia. Red River populations belong to *G. bourreti* (Pellegrin, 1928: 340).

[*Garra orientalis* Nichols, 1925f: 4 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: near Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8437)].

***Garra nigricollis* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra nigricollis Kullander & Fang, 2004: 273, fig. 12 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Taunggok, Taunggok market, 18°51'00"N 94°13'59"E; holotype: NRM 49507)

***Garra notata* (Blyth, 1860)**

Platycara notata Blyth, 1860b: 161 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ZSI [3], Hora, 1921b: 670)

***Garra nujiangensis* Chen, Zhao & Yang, 2009**

Garra nujiangensis Chen, Zhao & Yang, 2009: 439, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Zhenkang County: Fengwei town, Dachahe River, 23°57.824'N 98°54.337'E; holotype: KIZ 200304184)

***Garra paralissorhynchus* Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, 2005**

Garra paralissorhynchus Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, 2005: 86, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Churachandpur District: Khuga River; holotype: MUMF 5054; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Garra poecilura* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra poecilura Kullander & Fang, 2004: 271, fig. 11 (type locality: Myanmar: Ayeyarwaddy Division: Irrawaddy drainage, Naung Pin Thar Chaung, a small stream at logging road about 1 km from Ngathaingchaung-Gwa road, 17°31'44"N 94°48'46"E; holotype: NRM 49506)

***Garra poilanei* Petit & Tchang, 1933**

Garra Poilanei Petit & Tchang, 1933: 189 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Thanh Hoa Province: Lung Vân, village "one long day walk north of La Han", 1000 masl; syntypes: MNHN 1942-0051 [2], Kottelat, 1998a: 34)

***Garra propulvinus* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra propulvinus Kullander & Fang, 2004: 259, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Thandwe, Kamyit Chaung near Paukdu village, 18°15'57"N 94°30'03"E; holotype: NRM 49509)

***Garra qiaojiensis* Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977**

Garra qiaojiensis Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977: 381, pl. 7-96 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Qiaojie; holotype: IHB 60542)

***Garra rakhinica* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra rakhinica Kullander & Fang, 2004: 267, fig. 9 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Taunggok, Thade River drainage: Yan Khaw Chaung, about 4 km on logging road from Gwetauk village, 23 km on road Taunggok-Pyay, 18°47'48"N 94°21'46"E; holotype: NRM 49510)

***Garra rhynchota* Koller, 1926**

Garra rhynchota Koller, 1926a: 121 (type locality: China: Hainan: river on Mt. Wu-tschi; holotype: NMW?; also in Koller, 1927: 32, fig. 2 [as *Garra lamta* forma *rhynchota*])

Garra schismatorhyncha Nichols & Pope, 1927: 358, fig. 25 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8373)

***Garra rotundinasus* Zhang, 2006**

Garra rotundinasus Zhang, 2006: 448, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Daying Jiang in Tengchong (Houqiao), Yiluowadi (Irrawaddy) drainage; holotype: IHB 90IV1162)

***Garra salweenica* Hora & Mukerji, 1934**

Garra salweenica Hora & Mukerji, 1934b: 365, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Burma: Kengtung State: Salween at Takaw; holotype: ZSI F 11602/1)

***Garra spilota* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra spilota Kullander & Fang, 2004: 266, fig. 7 (type locality: Myanmar: Ayeyarwaddy Division: Irrawaddy drainage, Naung Pin Thar Chaung, a small stream at logging road about 1 km from Ngathaingchaung-Gwa road, 17°31'44"N 94°48'46"E; holotype: NRM 49505)

***Garra tengchongensis* Zhang & Chen, 2000**

Garra tengchongensis Zhang & Chen, 2000: 460, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Daying Jiang [Upper Irrawaddy drainage] in Tengchong County; holotype: IHB 92IV0242)

***Garra theunensis* Kottelat, 1998**

Garra theunensis Kottelat, 1998a: 29, fig. 37 (type locality: Laos: Upper Nam Theun at 18°04'09"N 105°29'44"E; holotype: ZRC 41780)

***Garra vittatula* Kullander & Fang, 2004**

Garra vittatula Kullander & Fang, 2004: 263, fig. 5 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Taunggok, Thade River drainage, Yan Khaw Chaung, about 4 km on logging road from Gwetauk village, 23 km on road Taunggok-Pyay, 18°47'48"N 94°21'46"E; holotype: NRM 49508)

***Gibelion* Heckel, 1843**

Gibelion Heckel, 1843: 1014 (type species: *Cyprinus catla* Hamilton, 1822: 287, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 211). Gender neuter.

Catla Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 410 (type species: *Catla buchanani* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 411, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Gibelion catla* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus catla Hamilton, 1822: 287, 387, pl. 13 fig. 81 (type locality: India: Bengal and part of Bihar [but "in most parts of Behar is unknown"]; types: NT)

Catla Buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 411, pl. 515 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus catla* Hamilton, 1822: 287; material listed as syntypes by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 12 has no type status)

***Gobiobotia* Kreyenberg, 1911**

Gobiobotia Kreyenberg, 1911: 417 (type species: *Gobiobotia pappenheimi* Kreyenberg, 1911: 417, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Progobiobotia Chen & Tsao, in Wu, 1977: 551 (subgenus of *Gobiobotia* Kreyenberg, 1911: 417; type species: *Gobiobotia abbreviata* Fang & Wang, 1931: 291, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Gobiobotia kolleri* Banarescu & Nalbant, 1966**

Gobiobotia kolleri Banarescu & Nalbant, 1966a: 9, fig. 6, pl. 2 fig. 7 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kankong River; holotype: NMW 5015)

Gobiobotia intermedia Banarescu & Nalbant, 1968: 336, fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Ping Tung Hsien: near Ping Tung; holotype: USNM 200245)

Gobiobotia intermedia fukiensis Banarescu & Nalbant, 1968: 339, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Minkiang drainage; holotype: ZMH 4044)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Chen (1998a: 405).

***Gobiobotia yuanjiangensis* Chen & Cao, in Wu, 1977**

Gobiobotia longibarba yuanjiangensis Chen & Cao, in Wu, 1977: 561, pl. 10-8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River] & Hekou; syntypes: IHB 58-4-34 [1], 58-4-41 [1], 58-4-44 [1], 58-4-49 [1], 58-4-52 [1], 58-4-62 [1], 58-4-65 [1], 64-4-572 [1], 64-4-573 [1], 64-4-575 [1]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gobiobotia longibarba meridionalis* Chen & Cao, in Wu, 1977: 559, first reviser [He & Chen, in Chen 1998a: 404] gave precedence to *G. l. meridionalis*)

Taxonomic notes. Sometimes treated as subspecies of *G. meridionalis*.

[*Gobiobotia longibarba meridionalis* Chen & Cao, in Wu, 1977: 559, pl. 10-7 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Guilin, Guixian and Rong'an / Guangdong: Lianxian, Yangshan and Yingde; syntypes: IHB 58-7-604 [1], 58-7-667 [1], 64-158 [1], 28-7-294 [1], 58-7-301 [1], 73-VI-1047 [1], 73-VI-1048 [1], 66-085 [1], 66-086 [1], 66-159 [1], 66-161 [1], 66-163 [1], 66-765 [1], 66-854 [1], 66-915 [1], 72-north-55 [1])].

***Gymnocypris* Günther, 1868**

Gymnocypris Günther, 1868a: 169 (type species: *Gymnocypris dobula* Günther, 1868a: 170, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Rugogymnocypris Yueh & Hwang, 1964: 27 (type species: *Rugogymnocypris tibetanus* Yueh & Hwang, 1964: 27, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Gymnocypris firmispinata* Wu & Wu, 1988**

Gymnocypris potanini firmispinatus Wu & Wu, 1988: 17, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Zhongdian County: confluence of Jinshajiang and its tributary Shuoduogang, Xiaqiaotou; holotype: NWPIB 8609315)

***Gymnocypris potanini* Herzenstein, 1891**

Gymnocypris Potanini Herzenstein, 1891: 258, pl. 25 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River near Sumpan; syntypes [10]: ZISP 8736 [3], 8737 [6], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Schizopygopsis lifanensis Chang, 1944: 46, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Mongtun stream near Hopachai, Ssumaliukou, and Taszepa at Lifan, and different localities of same stream / side pond along lower Mongtun stream near Ssumaliukou, Lifan; syntypes: [deposition not clearly stated, possibly author's collection] 527, 528, 530, 531, 534 [7 adults + many young])

***Gymnodanio* Chen & He, 1992**

Gymnodanio Chen & He, 1992: 238 (type species: *Gymnodanio strigatus* Chen & He, 1992: 238, by original designation). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

***Gymnodanio strigatus* Chen & He, 1992**

Gymnodanio strigatus Chen & He, 1992: 238, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Jinggu County; holotype: IHB 8810108)

***Gymnodiptychus* Herzenstein, 1892**

Gymnodiptychus Herzenstein, 1892: 225 (type species: *Diptychus dybowskii* Kessler, 1874: 55, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Gymnodiptychus integrigymnatus* Mo, in Chu & Chen, 1989**

Gymnodiptychus integrigymnatus Huang, in Cao et al., 1981: 125 (nomen nudum)

Gymnodiptychus integrigymnatus Mo, in Chu & Chen, 1989: 319, fig. 298 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Rui Dian and Guang Ming, Irrawaddy basin; syntypes: KIZ [12])

Gymnodiptychus integrigymnatus Huang, in Chen, 1998b: 231, xiii, fig. 162 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Rui Dian, Irrawaddy basin; holotype: IHB 81X4371)

***Gymnostomus* Heckel, 1843**

Gymnostomus Heckel, 1843: 1030 (type species: *Cyprinus ariza* Buchanan, 1807: 344, by subsequent designation

by Bleeker, 1863e: 197). Gender masculine.

Mrigala Bleeker, 1859l: 259 (type species: *Cirrhina bengalensis* Bleeker, 1853o: 136, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 427, without included species). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Cirrhinichthys Bleeker, 1863e: 202 (type species: *Cirrhina dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 291, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863l: 263, 1863m: 28). Gender masculine.

Henicorhynchus Smith, 1945: 256 (type species: *Henicorhynchus lobatus* Smith, 1945: 257, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Species level synonymies partly follow Roberts (1997b). *Gymnostomus ariza* belongs to a subgroup of *Cirrhinus* species characterized by a short dorsal fin by Roberts (1997b) and recognized as constituting the genus *Henicorhynchus* or the subgenus *Cirrhinus (Henicorhynchus)* by other authors (e.g. Banarescu, 1983, Kottelat, 1989, 2001c). Rainboth et al. (2012: 48, pl. 24) considered *Henicorhynchus* to be a distinct genus, including *H. caudiguttatus*, *H. caudimaculatus*, *H. cryptopogon*, *H. lobatus*, *H. ornatipinnis* and *H. siamensis*. They considered only the species recorded from the Mekong drainage.

Nomenclatural notes. Generic nomenclature discussed by Kottelat (2003: 400). Roberts (1997b: 172) commented that even if recognised valid, *Henicorhynchus* would be a junior synonym of *Cirrhinichthys*). But, as *Cirrhina bengalensis* (type species as *Mrigala*) and *C. dussumieri* (type species of *Cirrhinichthys*) are treated as synonyms of *Cyprinus ariza* (type species of *Gymnostomus*) by Roberts, this makes *Gymnostomus* the valid name of this genus. The Indian *C. reba*, commonly treated as a valid species of *Cirrhinus* (e.g. Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 173) is a junior synonym of *G. ariza* (Roberts, 1997b: 183).

[*Cyprinus ariza* Buchanan, 1807: 344, pl. 31 (type locality: India: "a small clear stream called the Vedawati" [a tributary of the Tungabara River, Kishna drainage; Roberts, 1997b: 183]; types: NT; plate reproduced in Roberts, 1997b: 180, fig. 3)].

[*Cyprinus reba* Hamilton, 1822: 280, 386 (type locality: India: "ponds and rivers of Bengal and Behar, particularly in their northern parts"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 58 fig. 1)].

[*Cirrhina Dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 291, pl. 480 (type locality: India: Mysore; types: MNHN)].

***Gymnostomus caudimaculatus* (Fowler, 1934)**

Tylognathus caudimaculatus Fowler, 1934a: 133, figs. 89–90 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58332, Böhlke, 1984: 72)

Crossocheilus caudiguttatus Fowler, 1934a: 137, fig. 103 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58442 [not 58452], Böhlke, 1984: 72; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Tylognathus caudimaculatus* Fowler, 1934a: 133, first reviser [Roberts, 1997b: 186] gave precedence to *T. caudimaculatus*)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 24) consider *G. caudiguttatus* to be distinct species.

***Gymnostomus cryptopogon* (Fowler, 1935)**

Tylognathus cryptopogon Fowler, 1935a: 125, figs. 69–70 (type locality: Thailand: Khao Nam Poo; holotype: ANSP 61273, Böhlke, 1984: 74; considered to be a simultaneous subjective synonym of *T. melanotaenia* Fowler, 1935a: 122 by Kottelat, 2001c: 59, who gave precedence to *T. melanotaenia*)

***Gymnostomus horai* (Banarescu, 1986)**

Crossocheilus horai Banarescu, 1986: 153, fig. 11 (type locality: Burma: Shan States: Inlé Lake, Salween drainage; holotype: USNM 191451; a junior secondary homonym of *Cirrhinus horai* Lakshmanan, 1966: 59 when transferred in *Cirrhinus* by Roberts, 1997b: 191 [see Kottelat, 2003b: 400]; reinstated under *Code* art. 59.4)

Cirrhinus lu Roberts, 1997b: 191 (replacement name for *Crossocheilus horai* Banarescu, 1986: 153)

***Gymnostomus inornatus* (Roberts, 1997)**

Cirrhinus inornatus Roberts, 1997b: 187, fig. 5 (type locality: Myanmar: Mandalay market; holotype: CAS 91772)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: 48) consider this species to be a member of *Cirrhinus*.

***Gymnostomus lineatus* (Smith, 1945)**

Cirrhinus lineatus Smith, 1945: 163, fig. 25 (type locality: Thailand: Lam Ton Lang, a tributary of Menam Sak [Mae Nam Pa Sak; Ban Lam Thong Lang, village northwest of Pakjong; Smith, 1945: 21]; holotype: USNM 107960)

***Gymnostomus lobatus* (Smith, 1945)**

Henicorhynchus lobatus Smith, 1945: 257, fig. 49 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekok River near Chiang Rai; holotype: USNM 119490)

Taxonomic notes. A molecular study by Hurwood et al. (2007) showed the existence of three distinct lineages among populations identified as *G. lobatus*, potentially suggesting the existence of three species (Chao Phraya, Mun and rest of Mekong). They did not provide any information allowing to confirm the identification of the material used and therefore their results cannot be used to reach taxonomic conclusions.

***Gymnostomus ornatipinnis* (Roberts, 1997)**

Cirrhinus ornatipinnis Roberts, 1997b: 195, fig. 13 (type locality: Thailand: roadside ditch on highway 24 at km 150 marker, 179 km by road east of Nakorn Ratchasima; holotype: CAS 91756)

? *Cirrhinus soi* Roberts, 1997b: 199 (nomen nudum)

***Gymnostomus siamensis* (Sauvage, 1881)**

Morara siamensis Bleeker, 1864g: 35 (nomen nudum); 1864j: 175 (nomen nudum)

Morara siamensis Sauvage, 1881a: 187, pl. 6 fig. 2 [mislabelled *Cirrhina jullieni*] (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: MNHN 1839 [4], Roberts, 1997b: 196)

Tylognathus siamensis de Beaufort, 1927: 5 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Payao swamp; holotype: ZMA 112.583, Nijssen et al., 1993: 216; potential junior subjective homonym of *Morara siamensis* Sauvage, 1881a: 187 if considered to be valid)

Tylognathus brunneus Fowler, 1934a: 131, figs. 87–88 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58369, Böhlke, 1984: 70)

Tylognathus entmema Fowler, 1934a: 134, figs. 101–102 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok: Silom canal; holotype: ANSP 59092, Böhlke, 1984: 75)

Cirrhinus marginipinnis Fowler, 1937: 173, figs. 108–109 (type locality: Thailand: Pitsanulok; holotype: ANSP 68069, Böhlke, 1984: 82)

Cirrhina sauvagei Fang, 1942b: 168 (type locality: Mekong [in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos]; syntypes: MNHN 8598 [1], B.2961 [7], Roberts, 1997b: 196)

Crossocheilus thai Fowler, 1944c: 49, 1 fig. (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 71336, Böhlke, 1984: 93)

Taxonomic notes. A molecular study by Adamson et al. (2009) showed the existence of four distinct stocks in populations identified as *G. siamensis* in the Mekong drainage (lower Mekong, Middle Mekong, Nong Khai and Bokeo). The stock in Nong Khai is apparently similar to that in Mae Khlong (and expectedly the Chao Phraya). They did not provide information allowing to confirm the identification of the material used and therefore their results cannot be used to reach taxonomic conclusions.

***Hainania* Koller, 1927**

Hainania Koller, 1927: 45 (type species: *Hainania serrata* Koller, 1927: 45, by monotypy; also spelt *Heinania*, first reviser [Myers, 1931: 256] retained *Hainania* as correct original spelling). Gender feminine.

***Hainania serrata* Koller, 1927**

Hainania serrata Koller, 1927: 45, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kang-Kong River; lectotype: NMW 10420, designated by Banarescu, 1968a: 527, pl. 2 fig. 8)

Hemiculter serracanthus Nichols & Pope, 1927: 373, fig. 37 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8380)

***Hampala* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1823**

Hampala Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type species: *Hampala macrolepidota* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Heterolenciscus Sauvage, 1874: 339 (type species: *Heterolenciscus jullieni* Sauvage, 1874: 339, by monotypy; the mention "du groupe des *Leuciscus*" in the original description suggests that *Heterolenciscus* is an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; *Leuciscus* is used once and *Heterolenciscus* twice, but in a capitalized font, which suggest that the error might be a copyist's error). Gender masculine.

***Hampala ampalong* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Capoeta ampalong Bleeker, 1852r: 594 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [120 mm TL]: ? RMNH 4968, Doi & Taki, 1994: 411, fig. 2)

***Hampala bimaculata* (Popta, 1905)**

Barbus hampal var. *bimaculata* Popta, 1905a: 173 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong [about 0°15'N 115°30'E], Bo and Kajan Rivers; syntypes: RMNH 7613 [3], 7614 [4], 7615 [3]; also in Popta, 1906: 147, pl. 8 fig. 32)

***Hampala dispar* Smith, 1934**

Hampala dispar Smith, 1934: 309, pl. 11 (type locality: Thailand: Menam Mun at Ubon; holotype: USNM 103366, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Hampala lopezi* Herre, 1924**

Hampala lopezi Herre, 1924b: 275 (type locality: Philippines: Busuanga: creek at Langbuan; holotype: BSM 9186, lost)

***Hampala macrolepidota* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1823**

Hampala Macrolepidota Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: near Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: part of RMNH 2517 [1], 2518 [1], 1798 [1], 1799 [1], 383 [1], 388 [1], 16411 [1], MNHN 89 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 48, Roberts, 1993b: 16, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus hampal Günther, 1868a: 139 (unnecessary replacement name for *Hampala macrolepidota* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132)

Heterolenciscus Jullieni Sauvage, 1874: 339 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine; lectotype: MNHN 8592, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 802)

Barbus hampal var. *bifasciata* Popta, 1905a: 173 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7612; also in Popta, 1906: 147, pl. 8 fig. 31)

Nomenclatural notes. Contrary to Roberts' (1993: 16) interpretation, *Hampala macrolepidota* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt (1823c: 132) is not a nomen nudum because van Hasselt provides a (very brief) description ("comes nearest to *Leuciscus* Cuv. but differs in having 2 filaments at each corner of the mouth") (see Kottelat, 1987a: 370). All the specimens collected by Kuhl and van Hasselt and listed by Roberts are syntypes.

***Hampala sabana* Inger & Chin, 1962**

Hampala macrolepidota sabana Inger & Chin, 1962: 81, fig. 36 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: tributary of Kinabatangan River near Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68218)

***Hampala salweenensis* Doi & Taki, 1994**

Hampala salweenensis Doi & Taki, 1994: 405, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Mae Surin River, a tributary of Mae Pai, at Ban Huei Phan; holotype: NSMT-P 35838)

***Hemibarbus* Bleeker, 1860**

Hemibarbus Bleeker, 1860c: 431 (type species: *Gobio barbus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 198, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860i: 92, 1860j: 281, 394). Gender masculine.

Gobiobarbus Dybowski, 1869: 951 (type species: *Cyprinus labeo* Pallas, 1776b: 703, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies partly follow Yue (1995) and Chen (1998a: 237).

***Hemibarbus labeo* (Pallas, 1776)**

Cyprinus labeo Pallas, 1776a: 207 (nomen nudum)

Cyprinus labeo Pallas, 1776b: 703 (type locality: Russia: Onon, "streams flowing through Dauria and draining to the Amur" [p.207] / Dauria is mentioned p. 703 as "Russis in Dauria kon (Equus)"[called kon (horse) by the Russians of Dauria]; types: none; also in Pallas, 1778: appendix, p. 14)

Gobio barbus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 198, pl. 99 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH D.1737, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 156; junior secondary homonym of *Cyprinus barbus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320, when placed in *Barbus* by Günther, 1868a: 135)

? *Barbus abramoides* Brandt, in Maak, 1861: 196 (nomen nudum; locality: Russia, Ussuri)

Barbus schlegelii Günther, 1868a: 135 (replacement name for *Gobio barbus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 198; "syntypes" listed and figured by Ho & Shao (2011: 25, fig. 1) have no type status)

Acanthogobio oxyrhynchus Nikolski, 1904: 358 (type locality: Russia: Lake Chanka at mouth of Santacheza River; holotype: ZISP 12721, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 19)

Pseudogobio chaoi Evermann & Shaw, 1927: 106 (type locality: China: Nanking; holotype: CAS 501, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 191)

Hemibarbus longianalis Kimura, 1934: 123, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Suining and Howchwan; holotype: BDSSI 180)

Distribution notes. Records of *H. labeo* from Vietnam and Laos seem to be mididentified or introduced stocks.

Nomenclatural notes. *Barbus schlegelii* Günther, 1868 was not a new species but a new replacement name for *Gobio barbus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846. This is clear from the synonymy and discussion. Günther placed the species in the genus *Barbus*, where it would have been a secondary junior homonym of *Barbus barbus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 320), and therefore renamed it *B. schlegelii*.

[*Cyprinus Barbus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320 (based on Artedi [1738: gen. [spec.] 4, syn. 8, Cyprinus maxilla superiore longiore ...], Gronovius [1754: 5, n. 20. idem; 1756: 3, n. 20, idem] and on data from the then unpublished Linnaeus, 1764: 107 [from Spain]; type locality: Netherlands: river Ijssel at Deventer, Netherlands [original locality: "in Europa australis"]; lectotype: BMNH 1853.11.12:144 [Gronovius's specimen], designated by Kottelat, 1997: 48; see also Wheeler, 1958: 212, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 217)].

***Hemibarbus macracanthus* Luo, Le & Chen, in Wu, 1977**

Hemibarbus macracanthus Luo, Yue & Chen, in Wu, 1977: 448, pl. 9-3 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Guiping, Paise and Lungzhou; syntypes: IHB 58-7-705 [1], 58-7-760 [1], 58-7-761 [1], 58-7-999 [1], 011 [1])

***Hemibarbus maculatus* Bleeker, 1871**

Hemibarbus maculatus Bleeker, 1871b: 19, pl. 4 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; syntypes: MNHN 5030 [1], 5031 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 88, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 194; junior secondary homonym of *Barbus maculatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 195, when placed in *Barbus* by Günther, 1889a: 224; these taxa are no longer considered congeneric and the substitute name [*Barbus semibarbus* Günther, 1889a: 224] is not in use, so *Hemibarbus maculatus* is not rejected; *Code* art. 59.3)

Barbus semibarbus Günther, 1889a: 224 (replacement name for *Hemibarbus maculatus* Bleeker, 1871b: 19, rejected under *Code* art. 59.3)

Hemibarbus joiteni Jordan & Starks, 1904: 241, pl. 64 (type locality: China: Pei Ho at Tientsin [Tianjin]; syntypes [4]: CAS-SU 8414 [1], USNM 51467 [1], 51468 [1], Böhlke, 1953: 32, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Acanthogobio paltschevskii Nikolski, 1904: 356 (type locality: Russia: Lake Chanka at mouth of Santacheza River; holotype: ZISP 11720 [Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 194 listed type locality as Ussuri River and holotype as ZISP 12720, which is in disagreement with original description])

? *Hemibarbus longibarbis* Fang, 1938b: 269 (type locality: China: Kiangsi: Sau-hsui; holotype: NRIBAS)

Distribution notes. Records of *H. maculatus* from Vietnam and Laos are either mididentified material of other species, or introduced stocks.

***Hemibarbus medius* Yue, 1995**

Hemibarbus longianalis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Muong Lay District: Nam Lay stream [at Muong Tung village]; lectotype: NCNTTSI "132", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 93 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.48.04.01, erroneously listed as holotype of replacement name *Hemibarbus lehoai* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 201]; spelt *longicenalis* p. 14, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 121] retained *longianalis* as correct original spelling; junior primary homonym of *Hemibarbus longianalis* Kimura, 1943: 123; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 202, fig. 92 [as *H. lehoai*], again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 83, fig. 16; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 71)

Hemibarbus medius Yue, 1995: 117, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Haikou, Jinjiang, Qionghai, "Fivefingers Moutain"; syntypes: IHB 60.2.023–24, 64, 66, 358, 362, 366, 368, 517–519, 573 [12])

Hemibarbus lehoai Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 201, fig. 92 (replacement name for *Hemibarbus longianalis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 14; material listed as holotype and paratypes in fact are syntypes as no holotype was designated in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 14; spelt *llehoai* p. 201, an inadvertent error)

***Hemibarbus songloensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Hemibarbus songloensis Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 194, fig. 88 (Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Song Lo at Ha Giang; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.48.02.01)

? *Hemibarbus umbrifer* (Lin, 1931)

Paraleucogobio umbrifer Lin, 1931: 86 (type locality: China: Xijang basin [Guangxi: Yaoshan; Lin, 1934d: 6]; syntypes [5]: BLG 2826)

Taxonomic notes. Tentative identification of material from Nam Kading (Laos) basin (Kottelat, 2001a: 27, 2003 unpubl.).

***Hemibarbus thacmoensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Hemibarbus thacmoensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 197, fig. 90 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang, Thac Mo [Mo waterfall]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.48.06.01)

***Hemiculter* Bleeker, 1860**

Hemiculter Bleeker, 1860c: 432 (type species: *Culter leucisculus* Basilewsky, 1855: 238, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 282, 401). Gender masculine.

Cultriculus Oshima, 1919: 252 (type species: *Hemiculter kneri* Kreyenberg & Pappenheim, 1908: 105, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Kendallia Evermann & Shaw, 1927: 108 (type species: *Kendallia goldsboroughi* Evermann & Shaw, 1927: 108, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Siniichthys Banarescu, 1970b: 161 (type species: *Siniichthys brevirostris* Banarescu, 1970b: 161, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda et incertae sedis

***Hemiculter songhongensis* Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Hemiculter songhongensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [V. N.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 135, fig. 61 (type locality: Vietnam: Song Hong [Red River] in Hanoi; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.33.02.01)

***Hemiculter krempfi* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1938**

Hemiculter Krempfi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1938: 18 (type locality: Vietnam: Nhatrang; lectotype: MNHN 1937-0056, designated by Banarescu, 1968a: 525, pl. 1 fig. 3)

***Hemiculter leucisculus* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Culter Leucisculus Basilewsky, 1855: 238 (type locality: China: streams draining to Gulf of Tschili; syntypes: ZISP 5272 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Squaliobarbus annamiticus Tirant, 1883: 97 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; lectotype: MGHNL 42000041 [formerly 3624], designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 17, fig. 11)

Culter Balnei Sauvage, 1884a: 213, pl. 8 fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN 1884-0079, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 83, Banarescu, 1968a: 524, pl. 1 fig. 1)

Hemiculter Schrencki Warpachowski, in Warpachowski & Herzenstein, 1887: 46, pl. fig. 4 (type locality: China: Fu-Tschau [Fuchow]; holotype: ZISP 7032; also in Warpachowski, 1888: 18 [same data, but an additional specimen ZISP 7033])

Hemiculter kneri Warpachowski, 1888: 17 (based on *Culter leucisculus* of Kner, 1867: 362; type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: NMW)

Hemiculter kneri Kreyenberg & Pappenheim, 1908: 105 (based in part on *Culter leucisculus* of Kner, 1867: 362; type locality: China: Shanghai and Hankau; syntypes: NMW ?, ZMB; junior primary homonym and potentially junior objective synonym of *Hemiculter kneri* Warpachowski, 1888: 17)

? *Parapelecus eigenmanni* Jordan & Metz, 1913: 21, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: Korea: Suigen, south of Seoul; holotype: FMNH 55802 [CM 4565], Banarescu, 1971a: 11) [treated as valid species by Kim & Lee, 1986: 13, Kim, 1997: 279]

Cultriculus akoensis Oshima, 1920: 132, pl. 3 fig. 4 (type locality: Taiwan: Ako [Pingtung]; holotype: ANSP 49953, Böhlke, 1984: 68)

Hemicultur [sic] *clupeoides* Nichols, 1925e: 7 (type locality: China: Hunan: Tungting Lake; holotype: AMNH 8433, Banarescu, 1971a: 11)

Kendallia goldsboroughi Evermann & Shaw, 1927: 108 (type locality: China: Hangchow; holotype: CAS 503)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are probably confused under this name.

***Hemiculterella* Warpachowsky, 1888**

Hemiculterella Warpachowsky, 1888: 23 (type species: *Hemiculterella sauvagei* Warpachowsky, 1888: 23, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Semiculter Chu, 1935: 4 (type species: *Nicholsiculter rendahli* Wu, 1930a: 74, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Hemiculterella macrolepis* Chen, in Chu & Chen, 1989**

Hemiculterella macrolepis Chen, in Chu & Chen, 1989: 75, fig. 70 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County; holotype: KIZ 745094)

Taxonomic notes. Generic position uncertain. Has affinities with species of *Anabarilius*. If transferred to *Anabarilius*, becomes a junior secondary homonym of *Anabarilius macrolepis* Yih & Wu, in Wu, 1964: 75.

[*Anabarilius macrolepis* Yih & Wu, in Wu, 1964: 75, pl. 2–9 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yi-Long lake; syntypes [18]: ? IHB)].

***Hypophthalmichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Cephalus Basilewsky, 1855: 235 (type species: *Cephalus mantschuricus* Basilewsky, 1855: 235, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Cephalus* Shaw, 1804b: 437 and *Cephalus* Bonaparte, 1845a: 396, both in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Hypopthalmichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 433 (type species: *Leuciscus molitrix* Valenciennes, 1844: 360, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 201, 1863m: 28 [no species originally included; next usage is by Bleeker, 1860j: 283, 405 who included 3 species, plus 3 conditionally included species not available for type species fixation, *Code* art. 67.2.5]). Gender masculine.

Abramocephalus Steindachner, 1869b: 150 (type species: *Abramocephalus microlepis* Steindachner, 1869b: 150, by monotypy; also in Steindachner, 1870a: 302). Gender masculine.

Onychodon Dybowski, 1872: 211 (type species: *Cephalus mantschuricus* Basilewsky, 1855: 235, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Onychodon* Agassiz, 1845b: 113 in Coleoptera, which is an unjustified emendation of *Oni-*

chodon Newman, 1838: 383; objective junior synonym of *Cephalus* Basilewsky, 1855: 235). Gender masculine.

Aristichthys Oshima, 1919: 246 (type species: *Leuciscus nobilis* Richardson, 1845b: 140, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Aristichthys* is treated as a synonym of *Hypophthalmichthys* following Howes (1981). They definitively are related but several researchers consider that they are too dissimilar to be placed in the same genus. The synonym requires re-examination.

***Hypophthalmichthys harmandi* Sauvage, 1884**

Hypophthalmichthys Harmandi Sauvage, 1884a: 212, pl. 7 fig. 1 [not pl. 8] (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN 1884-0075, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 76)

***Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus molitrix Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 360 (type locality: not stated [China ?]; holotype: specimen on which is based the drawing used by Valenciennes)

Leuciscus hypophthalmus Richardson, 1845b: 139, pl. 63 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2010 [or syntypes if Reeves unpublished drawing is based on a different specimen])

Cephalus Mantschuricus Basilewsky, 1855: 235, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Beijing / Mandchuria / Mongolia; syntypes: ? ZISP)

Hypophthalmichthys Basilewskii Kner, 1867: 350 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cephalus mantschuricus* Basilewsky, 1855: 235)

Abramocephalus microlepis Steindachner, 1869b: 150 (type locality: China; holotype: NMW 46326, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Steindachner, 1870a: 302)

? *Hypophthalmichthys Dabryi* Bleeker, 1871b: 84 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Hypophthalmichthys Dabryi* Bleeker, 1878c: 210 (type locality: China: Yang-tse-kiang River; syntypes: MNHN [2, 160–212 mm SL])

Hypophtalmichthys Dybowskii Herzenstein, in Warpachowski & Herzenstein, 1887: 38, 56 (type locality: Russia: Amur River / Amur between Emoron [49°362 003 N 136°322 003 E] and Chilusa / ? China: Fuchow; syntypes: ZISP 5510 [1], 5576 [1, not 5575 as mentioned p. 39], ? 7043 [1; not 7103, Eschmeyer, 2010])

Pseudolaubuca clupeoides Duncker, 1904: 183, pl. 1 figs. 1–1a (type locality: Malaysia: Sungai Bungus near Kuala Lumpur [introduced]; holotype: Selangor Museum 1184 [now BMNH 1905.5.6.1], Alfred, 1963e: 166, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. In area: coastal drainages of Guangxi. Records of *H. molitrix* from Vietnam are either misidentified material of *H. harmandi*, or introduced stocks.

***Hypophthalmichthys nobilis* (Richardson, 1845)**

Leuciscus nobilis Richardson, 1845b: 140, pl. 63 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH 1968.3.11.4, Whitehead, 1970a: 210, Eschmeyer, 2010 [or syntypes if Reeves drawing is based on another specimen])

? *Hypophthalmichthys simoni* Bleeker, 1871b: 86 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Hypophthalmichthys simoni* Bleeker, 1878c: 311 (type locality: China: Yang-tse-kiang River; syntypes: MNHN [2, 175–230 mm SL])

***Hypsibarbus* Rainboth, 1996**

Hypsibarbus Rainboth, 1996a: 20 (type species: *Acrossocheilus malcolmi* Smith, 1945: 199, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Hypsibarbus annamensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Barbus annamensis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 225, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Quang Tri: Hang Giang; holotype: MNHN 1935-0337, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 41)

***Hypsibarbus birtwistlei* (Herre, 1940)**

Puntius birtwistlei Herre, 1940b: 32 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Chenderoh Dam; lectotype: CAS-SU 14172, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 37)

***Hypsibarbus huguenini* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Barbus Huguenini Bleeker, 1853f: 294 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Ombiling River; holotype [179 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.185, Rainboth, 1996a: 72)

***Hypsibarbus lagleri* Rainboth, 1996**

Hypsibarbus lagleri Rainboth, 1996a: 73, fig. 18 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Huay Hin Taek near mouth into Mun River; holotype: UMMZ 228293)

***Hypsibarbus macrosquamatus* (Mai, 1978)**

Lissochilus macrosquamatus Mai, 1978: 99, fig. 42 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Hypsibarbus malcolmi* (Smith, 1945)**

Acrossocheilus malcolmi Smith, 1945: 199, fig. 34 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Ping River at Raheng; holotype: USNM 117748)

***Hypsibarbus myitkyinae* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)**

Barbus myitkyinae Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 198, pl. 9 figs. 2–2b (type locality: Burma: Kachin State: Myitkyina District: north end of Indawgyi Lake near Nyaugbin village; holotype: ZSI F 10912/1, Rainboth, 1996a: 91)

? *Puntius jayarami* Vishwanath & Tombi, 1986: 129, figs. 1–2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chakpi stream and Chakpikarong (24°18'N 93°95'E [sic]), 80 km south of Imphal, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MU/LSD F21)

***Hypsibarbus oatesii* (Boulenger, 1893)**

Barbus Oatesii Boulenger, 1893: 201 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Nampandet; syntypes: BMNH 1893.6.30.15–24 [10], ZSI F 3002/1 [1], FMNH 5708 [2], Rainboth, 1996a: 97, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 15)

***Hypsibarbus pierrei* (Sauvage, 1880)**

Puntius Pierrei Sauvage, 1880d: 232 (type locality: Vietnam: Bien Hoa Province: rapids on Dung-Nai [Dong Nai]; holotype: MNHN A.2847, Kottelat, 1984a: 804)

***Hypsibarbus salweenensis* Rainboth, 1996**

Hypsibarbus salweenensis Rainboth, 1996a: 105, fig. 31 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Salween River midway between Mae Sam Laep and Paleh; holotype: CAS 81575)

***Hypsibarbus suvattii* Rainboth, 1996**

Hypsibarbus suvattii Rainboth, 1996a: 110, fig. 33 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Kwae Noi River at Lawa Cave; holotype: ZMUC P261369)

***Hypsibarbus vernayi* (Norman, 1925)**

Barbus vernayi Norman, 1925a: 315 (type locality: Thailand: Uthai Thani Province: Mae Wong River 40 and 53 miles east of Um Pang; syntypes: BMNH 1924.7.23.7 [1], 1924.7.23.8 [1], Rainboth, 1996a: 121)

? *Barbodes daruphani luosuoensis* Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 244, pl. 7-5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Luosuo Jiang [Buyuan Jiang]; syntypes: IHB 634049, 51–57, 69, 648, 634 1–6 [16])

***Hypsibarbus wetmorei* (Smith, 1931)**

Puntius wetmorei Smith, 1931a: 12 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Nam Chao Phraya at Chainad; holotype: USNM 90295)

Puntius daruphani Smith, 1934: 312 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Ping River at Raheng; holotype: KUMF 565, Rainboth, 1996a: 129)

Barbus beasleyi Fowler, 1937: 194, figs. 153–154 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68140, Böhlke, 1984: 70)

Puntius daruphani tweediei Menon, 1954: 17, fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Kuala Tahan; holotype: ZSI F 248/2, Rainboth, 1996a: 129)

***Incisilabeo* Fowler, 1937**

Incisilabeo Fowler, 1937: 206 (subgenus of *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Labeo behri* Fowler, 1937: 206, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid following Kottelat & Steiner (2011: 320).

***Incisilabeo behri* (Fowler, 1937)**

Labeo behri Fowler, 1937: 206, figs. 175–176 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68190, Böhlke, 1984: 70)

? *Osteochilus tatumi* Fowler, 1937: 180, figs. 118–119 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68095, Böhlke, 1984: 93; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Labeo behri* Fowler, 1937: 206, first reviser [Böhlke, 1984: 93] gave precedence to *L. behri*)

***Inlecypris* Howes, 1980**

Inlecypris Howes, 1980b: 171 (type species: *Barilius auropurpureus* Annandale, 1918: 51, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The systematic position of *Inlecypris* is discussed by Fang et al. (2009). Although they concluded that *Inlecypris* is part of a *Devario* clade and they therefore treated them as synonyms, they commented that some uncertainties remained and that they had been able to include in their analysis only a few of the species of their genus *Devario*. Therefore I find it premature to synonymise *Inlecypris*, especially considering that it has its own apomorphies and a very distinct appearance. Also, Fang et al.'s phylogenies show that a classification ((((*D. maetaengensis* + *D. shanensis*) + (*Inlecypris*)) + *Devario*) + *Microrasbora*) cannot be excluded. A later version of the same tree in Pramod et al. (2010: 44) is congruent with my interpretation.

The inclusion of *D. maetaengensis* and *D. shanensis* in *Inlecypris* too, makes it monophyletic. These two *'Devario'* species should possibly be a distinct genus, but it is premature to name one (if there were already an existing name, I would probably have used it). The similar-looking *D. interruptus* and *D. apopyris* too, may belong here. This classification is used here as it depicts better the similarities between the species and the differences between these genera, and accomodates the relationships shown by molecular analyses.

***Inlecypris auropurpurea* (Annandale, 1918)**

Barilius auropurpureus Annandale, 1918: 51, pl. 2 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Inlé Lake; holotype: ZSI 9432/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 106)

***Inlecypris jayarami* (Barman, 1985)**

Danio jayarami Barman, 1985a: 31, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: N. Shan States: Mongyai; holotype: ZSI FF.1805)

***'Inlecypris' maetaengensis* (Fang, 1997)**

Danio maetaengensis Fang, 1997b: 43, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Nam Mae Taeng River, tributary of Mae Nam Ping, about 56 km north of Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 174721)

***'Inlecypris' shanensis* (Hora, 1928)**

Danio shanensis Hora, 1928: 38, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Northern Shan States: Hsipaw [holotype locality, from Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 108] [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZSI F 10814/1, Fang, 2000: 18, fig. 6)

Nomenclatural notes. Lectotype designation by Fang (2000: 21) is not valid. Hora (1928: 38) explicitly listed this specimen as "type specimen" (singular) and this makes it holotype.

***Kalimantania* Banarescu, 1980**

Kalimantania Banarescu, 1980b: 471 (type species: *Systomus lawak* Bleeker, 1855k: 411, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Kalimantania lawak* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Systomus lawak Bleeker, 1855k: 411 (type locality: Indone-

sia: Java: Tjiliwong River in Batavia [Ciliwong in Jakarta] and Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [2, 86–108 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.203 [1], SMNS 24572 [1, probably lost], Roberts, 1989: 41, Fricke, 2005: 34)

Amblyrhynchichthys altus Vaillant, 1893a: 59 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River; holotype: MNHN 1891-0355 [1891-3955 in Banarescu, 1980b: 472, fig. 1]; also in Vaillant, 1893b: 84, pl. 2 fig. 1)

***Kottelatia* Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010**

Kottelatia Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010: 159 (type species: *Rasbora brittani* Axelrod, 1976: 94, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Kottelatia brittani* (Axelrod, 1976)**

Rasbora brittani Axelrod, 1976: 94, figs. (type locality: Malaysia: Johore River at Segamat; holotype: USNM 214847)

***Labeo* Cuvier, 1816**

Labeo Cuvier, 1816a: 194 (type species: *Cyprinus niloticus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 71, by subsequent designation by Rüppell, 1835b: 17). Gender masculine.

Morulius Hamilton, 1822: 331, 391 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus morala* Hamilton, 1822: 331, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 195, 1863m: 25; spelt *Marulius* on p. 391, probably an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; otherwise first reviser [possibly Reid, 1985: 292] retained *Morulius* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Diplocheilus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Deplocheilus van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Nandina Gray, 1831b: 8 (type species: *Nandina hamiltonii* Gray, 1831b: 8, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Abrostomus Smith, 1841: pl. 12 (type species: *Abrostomus umbratus* Smith, 1841: pl. 12 fig. 1, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 193, 1863m: 25). Gender masculine.

Rohita Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 242 (type species: *Cyprinus rohita* Hamilton, 1822: 301, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

Habrostomus Agassiz, 1846: 2, 489 (unjustified emendation of *Abrostomus* Smith, 1841: pl. 12). Gender masculine.

Diplocheilos Bleeker, 1859l: 144, 259 (subgenus of *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Labeo erythropterus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 354, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 194, 1863m: 25). Gender masculine.

Chrysophekadion Bleeker, 1860c: 424 (unnecessary replacement name for *Morulius* Hamilton, 1822: 331). Gender neuter.

Rohitichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 424 (type species: *Labeo senegalensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 346, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 114, 191). Gender masculine.

? *Tambra* Bleeker, 1860c: 430 (nomen nudum)

? *Tambra* Bleeker, 1860j: 275, 311 (subgenus of *Hypselobarbus* Bleeker, 1860c: 430; type species: *Cyprinus abramioides* Sykes, 1839a: 158, by monotypy). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Taxonomic notes. Jayaram & Das (2000) revised the Indian species of *Labeo* but the systematics of most species *Labeo* are still in need of critical re-examination. Several of the species listed below may belong to *Bangana* and the status of several synonyms must be re-examined (at least *Morulius* and *Rohita*).

Cyprinus abramioides Sykes, 1839a (type species of *Tambra* Bleeker, 1860j) has been listed as a synonym of *Gibelion catla* (Hamilton, 1822) since Day (1877a). Sykes's figure (1841: pl. 61 fig. 2) shows a fish with a small head and a *Labeo*-like mouth and seems to exclude a synonymy with *G. catla*.

Nomenclatural notes. Fricke (2008: 17) commented that *Cyprinus niloticus* Forskål, 1775, the type species of *Labeo*, was not a new species described by Forskål but was based on *Cyprinus niloticus* Linnaeus, 1758. As Linnaeus' species is mentioned nowhere, there is no basis for this statement, and Forsskål's species is valid and the neotype designation by Reid (1985) is valid.

[*Cyprinus niloticus* Linnaeus, 1758: 322 (based on cyprinus rufescens of Hasselqvist, 1757: 393 and specimen[s]; type locality: Egypt: Nile; syntypes: NRM 8045 [2; Kullander in NRM on-line catalogue])].

[*Cyprinus niloticus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 71 (type locality: Sudan: Nile at Wadi Halfa, 21°55'N 31°20'E; neotype: BMNH 1907.12.2.1074, designated by Reid, 1985: 63)].

[*Cyprinus Abramioides* Sykes, 1839a: 158 (type locality: India: Deccan; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 55, 1841: 353, pl. 61 fig. 2)].

Species inquirenda

Rohita tincoides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 269 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 3866, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 16)

***Labeo angra* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus angra Hamilton, 1822: 331, 391 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 86 fig. 1 as *Cyprinus hamiltonii* [M'Clelland, 1839: 277])

Cyprinus morala Hamilton, 1822: 331, 391, pl. 18 fig. 91 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 93 fig. 2; spelt *morula* on pl. 18, apparently an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1], otherwise first reviser [possibly Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1120] retained *morala* as correct original spelling; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton, 1822: 331, first reviser [Day, 1878a: 541] gave precedence to *C. angra*)

? *Cyprinus pausius* Hamilton, 1822: 332, 392 (type locality: India: Kosi River; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton, 1822: 331, first reviser [Day, 1878a: 541] gave precedence to *C. angra*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus morala* Hamilton, 1822: 331, first reviser [Günther, 1864a: 56] gave precedence to *C. morala*)

? *Cyprinus musiha* Hamilton, 1822: 333, 392 (type locality: India: Ganges at Patna; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton, 1822: 331, first reviser [Day, 1878a: 541] gave precedence to *C. angra*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus morala* Hamilton, 1822: 331, first reviser [Günther, 1864a: 56] gave precedence to *C. morala*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus pausius* Hamilton, 1822: 332, as first reviser I give precedence to *C. pausius*)

Cyprinus Hamiltonii Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 86 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River; holotype: specimen on which figure is based [figure is unpublished drawing of *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton, 1822: 331, see M'Clelland, 1839: 277]; objective junior synonym of *Cyprinus angra* Hamilton, 1822: 331)

***Labeo barbatulus* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Rohita barbatula Sauvage, 1878b: 239 (type locality: Cambodia: Mekong upstream of Pnum-Peuh [Phnom Penh]; holotype: MNHN 9641, Fang, 1942b: 166, Kottelat, 1984a: 806)

***Labeo bata* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus bata Hamilton, 1822: 283, 386 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: NT; tracing of Hamilton's unpublished drawing in Günther, 1872a: 765)

Cyprinus acra Hamilton, 1822: 284, 386 (type locality: India: Sunkos River, in northeastern part of Bengal; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus bata* Hamilton, 1822: 283, first reviser [Day, 1877: 542] gave precedence to *C. bata*)

Cyprinus cura Hamilton, 1822: 284, 386 (type locality: India: rivers of Bengal; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus bata* Hamilton, 1822: 283, first reviser [Day, 1877: 542] gave precedence to *C. bata*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus acra* Hamilton, 1822: 284, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 13] gave precedence to *C. acra*; figure of *Cyprinus cora* [sic] in Gray, 1835: pl. 95 fig. 2, is possibly Hamilton's figure])

Gobio lissorhynchus M'Clelland, 1839: 277, 355, pl. 55 fig. 5 (type locality: India: large rivers of Bengal and Assam; syntypes: LU)

Gobio anisurus M'Clelland, 1839: 278, 360, pl. 40 fig. 2 (type locality: India: higher parts of the Brahmaputra; holotype: LU)

Distribution notes. Recorded in area from Chindwin drainage by Selim & Vishwanath (2001: 292). Synonymy follows Day (1875: 542) and Menon (1999: 126).

***Labeo boga* (Hamilton, 1822)**

? *Cyprinus falcatus* Bloch, 1795: 53, pl. 412 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; types: LU)

Cyprinus boga Hamilton, 1822: 286, 386, pl. 28 fig. 80 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River; types: NT)

***Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus calbasu Hamilton, 1822: 297, 387, pl. 2 fig. 33 (type locality: India: "rivers and ponds of Bengal, and [...] western provinces"; types: NT)

Cirrhine micropogon Valenciennes, 1832b: 372, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: possibly part of MNHN 3868 [5] [listed as syntypes by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 15] [or syntype if figured specimen is not the one described in text])

Rohita Belangeri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 255 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cirrhine micropogon* Valenciennes, 1832b: 372)

Rohita Reynauldi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 247, pl. 474 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River at Rangoon; syntypes: MNHN 3860 [3], 3862 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 15; spelt *reinauldi* on p. xiv, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Labeo Reynauldi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 351 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River at Rangoon; holotype: MNHN 3384, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 17)

Labeo velatus Valenciennes, 1841: pl. 93 fig. 3 (type locality: not stated; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

? *Cirrhinus affinis* Jerdon, 1849: 303 (type locality: India: Cavery River at Seringapatam; holotype: lost)

Cyprinus atratus Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Labeo chrysophekadion* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Rohita chrysophekadion Bleeker, 1849h: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; lectotype: RMNH 6994, apparently designated by Fricke, 1991: 13 [listed as lectotype, but actual designation as there is apparently no prior designation] [syntypes up to 264 mm TL])

Rohita cyanomelas Bleeker, 1852r: 597 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [380 mm TL]: RMNH 12288, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rohita polyporos Bleeker, 1854d: 519 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Muara Kompeh / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [3, 151–310 mm TL]: RMNH 12320 [1], 6994 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 [SMNS 10944 [2], listed as syntypes by Fricke, 1991: 13, are probably not part of type series])

Rohita koilogeneion Bleeker, 1857i: 359 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [291 mm TL]: RMNH 12346, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rohita sima Sauvage, 1878b: 238 (type locality: Cambodia: Pnum-Peuh [Phnom Penh]; types: lost, Kottelat, 1984a: 807)

Rohita pectoralis Sauvage, 1878b: 238 (type locality: Cambodia: Pnum-Peuh [Phnom Penh]; holotype: MNHN A.2405, Fang, 1942b: 168, Kottelat, 1984a: 806)

Morulius erythrostictus Fowler, 1934a: 127, figs. 85–86 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 57348, Böhlke, 1984: 75)

***Labeo curchius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus curchius Hamilton, 1822: 289, 387 (type locality: India: "fresh waters of Bengal"; types: NT)

? *Rohita chalybeata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 271 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; holo-

type: MNHN 3867, Fang, 1942b: 166, Karnasuta, 1993: 85, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 16)

***Labeo dyocheilus* (M'Clelland, 1839)**

Cyprinus dyocheilus M'Clelland, 1839: 268, 330, pl. 37 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River from Assam to the rapids at the extremity of the valley; types: LU)

? *Gobio bicolor* M'Clelland, 1839: 278, 360, pl. 40 fig. 1 (type locality: India: rapids of upper Brahmaputra; holotype: LU)

Labeo kunki Chaudhuri, 1912: 438, pl. 38 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Bihar: Gandak River at Saran; holotype: ZSI F 4659/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 112)

Labeo tezpurensis Chaudhuri, 1912: 439, pl. 39 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam: Belsiri River, Tezpur; syntypes [3]: ZSI F 5788/1 [1], 5789/1 [1], 5790/1 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 112)

Osteochilus sondhii Hora & Mukerji, 1934b: 359, fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Kengtung State: Salween River at Takaw; holotype: ZSI F 11600/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 114)

Labeo dyocheilus pakistanicus Mirza & Awan, 1976: 43, fig. 2 (type locality: Pakistan: Punjab: Qadh Wala stream, Son-Sakesar Valley; holotype: GCM F.8)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Jayaram & Dhas (2000: 49).

***Labeo erythropterus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842**

Deplocheilus Erythropterus van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (nomen nudum)

Diplocheilus erythropterus van Hasselt, 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum)

Labeo erythropterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 354 (Indonesia: Java: Bantam [or Bogor ?; see below]; holotype [or lectotype, see below]: RMNH D.2277, Roberts, 1993b: 16, 2007d: 302, fig. 1a)

? *Cirrhina breviceps* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 293 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam; holotype: RMNH, lost, Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 238, drawing by Valenciennes reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 72)

Lobocheilos lucas Bleeker, 1857i: 362 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [20, 90–93 mm TL]: RMNH 6997 [1], 12072 [12], BMNH 1866.5.2.147 [1], ? NMV 46478 [1], 46479 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Labeo scabrosus Roberts, 1993b: 15 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

? *Labeobarbus seriatus* Roberts, 1993b: 46 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Nomenclatural notes. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 354) described *Labeo erythropterus* on the basis of a stuffed specimen he examined and drew in RMNH. The coloration is described from a drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt [no longer extant]. If the specimen examined by Valenciennes and the specimen figured by Kuhl & van Hasselt is the same, then this specimen is the holotype. The figure reproduced in Roberts (1993b: fig. 4; a copy of the original drawing, prepared for Valenciennes) disagrees in some details with the RMNH specimen (also illustrated in Roberts, 1993b: figs. 5–6, 2007d: fig. 1a); most obvious is the difference in the position of the pelvic-fin origin under the dorsal-fin base. I consider that the drawing represents the stuffed specimen and that the differences are probably due to an accumulation of slight inaccuracies in the original drawing, in the preparation of the copy (reproduced in Roberts, 1993b) and in the preparation of the stuffed specimen. The figured specimen is labelled as "Buitenzorg" [Bogor] while the description says that the origin is Bantam [van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 mentions only Buitenzorg].

But, the possibility remains that the specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt is not RMNH 2277. It could have been discarded or used for preparing the skeleton RMNH 389. If this were the case, RMNH 2277 is not the holotype, but should be considered to be lectotype by inference of a holotype (*Code* art. 74.6) in Roberts (1993b: 16).

***Labeo gonius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus gonius Hamilton, 1822: 292, 387, pl. 4 fig. 82 (type locality: India: "fresh water rivers and ponds of Bengal"; types: NT)

Rohita lineata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 260 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River [in Rangoon; Bertin & Estève, 1948: 16]; holotype: MNHN A.3560, Fang, 1942b: 166)

Labeo microlepidotus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 352 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River in Rangoon; holotype: MNHN 3383, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 17)

? *Rohita microlepidota* Günther, 1861b: 225 (type locality: Nepal; holotype: BMNH 1858.8.21.5, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus gunea Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Jayaram & Dhas (2000: 11).

***Labeo indramontri* Smith, 1945**

Labeo indramontri Smith, 1945: 251, fig. 46 (type locality: Thailand: Bung Borapet; holotype: USNM 107964)

Taxonomic notes. A species whose identity has never been critically reexamined.

***Labeo nandina* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus nandina Hamilton, 1822: 300, 388, pl. 8 fig. 84 (type locality: India: "Mahananda River, and in the large adjacent marshes or lakes which surround the ruins of ancient Gaur" / Gorakhpur District; types: NT)

Nandina Hamiltonii Gray, 1831b: 8 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus nandina* Hamilton, 1822: 300)

Catastomus filamentosus Swainson, 1839: 284 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus nandina* Hamilton, 1822: 300)

Cirrhinus macronotus M'Clelland, 1839: 265, 318, pl. 41 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam / Gorakhpur District; syntypes: BMNH uncat. [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Labeo pierrei* (Sauvage, 1880)**

Lobochilus Pierrei Sauvage, 1880d: 233 (type locality: Vietnam: Bien Hoa Province: rapids on the Dung-nai [Dong

Nai]; holotype: MNHN A.4451, Sauvage, 1881a: pl. 5 fig. 2, Kottelat, 1984a: 802)

? *Labeo yunnanensis* Chaudhuri, 1911b: 14, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lake Tali Fu [probably erroneous]; holotype: ZSI F 4748/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 112)

? *Osteochilus ochrus* Fowler, 1935a: 118, figs. 56–57 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 61781, Böhlke, 1984: 85)

? *Labeo cheveyi* Fowler, 1937: 205, figs. 173–174 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68184, Böhlke, 1984: 72)

***Labeo pietschmanni* Machan, 1930**

Labeo pietschmanni Machan, 1930a: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: market in Padang; holotype: NMW 15866, Kottelat et al., 1993: 36, fig. 118; also in Machan, 1930b: 426, fig. 1)

Taxonomic notes. Not recorded since the original description. Possibly based on cultivated stock or mislabelled material.

***Labeo rohita* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus rohita Hamilton, 1822: 301, 388, pl. 36 fig. 85 (type locality: India: Gangetic and Ava provinces; lectotype: specimen on which figure is based, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 84)

Rohita Buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 251 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus rohita* Hamilton, 1822: 301; material listed as syntypes [MNHN 13, 3] by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 15 has no type status)

Rohita Duvaucelii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 262, pl. 476 (type locality: not stated [India: Coromandel; Bertin & Estève, 1948: 16]; holotype: MNHN 3576, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 16)

Labeo Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 350 (type locality: India: Calcutta; syntypes: MNHN 3855 [2], Fang, 1942b: 166, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 17; simultaneous secondary homonym of *Rohita dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 258 when placed in *Rohita* by Bleeker, 1860j: 114 and when the latter is placed in *Labeo* by Day, 1877: 538, first reviser [Bleeker, 1860j: 113, 114] gave precedence to *Rohita dussumieri*)

Labeo fimbriatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 353 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN 3864, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 17; junior secondary homonym of *Cyprinus fimbriatus* Bloch, 1795: 50 when placed in *Labeo* by Day, 1878: 536)

Rohita Valenciennesi Bleeker, 1860j: 114 (replacement name for *Labeo dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 350)

Labeo horai Fowler, 1924b: 95, fig. 8 (type locality: India: Sutlej River near Loodianali [Ludhiana]; holotype: MCZ 25961)

Cyprinus denticulatus Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Labeo stolizkae* Steindachner, 1870**

? *Labeo Stolizkae* Steindachner, 1870c: 634 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; holotype: NMW 53600, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Labiobarbus* van Hasselt, 1823**

Labiobarbus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type species: *Dangila leptocheila* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 234, by subsequent designation by Smith, 1945: 221; no available species name originally included, first inclusion by Smith, 1945: 221–228 [not Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 235 as no species is explicitly included; *Code* art. 67.2.2, 67.2.4]). Gender masculine.

Labeobarbus van Hasselt, 1824b: 377 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Labiobarbus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132)

Dangila Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 229 (type species: *Dangila leptocheila* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 234, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 193, 1863m: 24; objective junior synonym of *Labiobarbus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132). Gender feminine.

Cyrene Heckel, 1843: 1024 (type species: *Cyrene ocellata* Heckel, 1843: 1025, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 215; not a junior homonym of *Cyrene* Schlüter, 1838: 34, which is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cyrena* Lamark, 1818: 551 in Mollusca). Gender feminine.

***Labiobarbus fasciatus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Dangila fasciata Bleeker, 1853f: 297 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lampung Province: Pangabuang; holotype [232 mm TL]: ? RMNH 4967, Roberts, 1993b: 323)

Dangila taeniata Günther, 1868a: 38 (unnecessary replacement name for *Dangila fasciata* Bleeker, 1853)

***Labiobarbus festivus* (Heckel, 1843)**

Cyrene festiva Heckel, 1843: 1025 (type locality: Borneo; holotype: NMW 52775, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Dangila festiva var. *sternus-muscarum* Vaillant, 1902: 87 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak, Smitau [Semitau] and Sibau River; syntypes [at least 7]: RMNH, MNHN)

***Labiobarbus lamellifer* Kottelat, 1995**

Labiobarbus lamellifer Kottelat, 1995c: 427, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River, sandbank near Benanga, 0°07'S 115°46'E; holotype: MZB 5904)

Taxonomic notes. Photographs of Figs. 1 and 2 of original description have been erroneously interchanged by publisher.

***Labiobarbus leptocheilus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Labiobarbus Leptocheïlus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Labeobarbus leptocheilus van Hasselt, 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum)

Dangila leptocheila Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 234 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [number not stated, size given is to be understood as maximum size of species, not size of a single individual]: ? RMNH 2109 [1], 2110 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 17 [not listed as types], ? RMNH 2532 [1], 2533 [1] and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Dangila Kuhlii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 231 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN, lost, Roberts, 1993b: 17, 1993a: 320; simultaneous subjective synonym of *D. leptocheila*, first reviser [Bleeker, 1863e: 193, 1863m: 46] gave precedence to *D. leptocheila*)

Dangila Cuvieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 230, pl. 470 (type locality: probably Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: MNHN 3851, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 13; simultaneous subjective synonym of *D. leptocheila*, first reviser [Roberts, 1993a: 322] gave precedence to *D. leptocheila*)

Cyrene philippinia Heckel, 1843: 1025 (type locality: Philippines [erroneous ?]; holotype: NMW 52774, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Dangila urostigma* Bleeker, 1845: 513 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; autorship attributed to Valenciennes, but Valenciennes did not published this name)

Dangila sumatrana Bleeker, 1852r: 596 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; holotype [185 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.220, Roberts, 1993a: 320)

Dangila Berdmorei Blyth, 1860b: 162 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim Provinces; holotype: ZSI, Day, 1870b: 554)

Dangila lineata Sauvage, 1878b: 237 (type locality: "rapids of Stung-Strang, Laos" [now Cambodia: Stung Treng]; syntypes: MNHN 9544 [3], Kottelat, 1984a: 801)

Dangila Burmanica Day, 1877a: 546, pl. 131 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein and Tavoy; syntypes: ? AMS B.7854 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295)

Dangila rosea Popta, 1904: 193 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7569 [2], Roberts, 1993a: 321; also in Popta, 1906: 85, pl. 5 fig. 18)

Dangila koedjem Popta, 1904: 192 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Boelit River [Kapuas drainage; Popta, 1906: 112]; holotype: RMNH 7566; also in Popta, 1906: 81, pl. 5 fig. 17)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Roberts (1993a). Possibly includes several species. Rainboth et al. (2012: 46, pls. 24–25) considered that *L. lineatus* is a distinct species.
Nomenclatural notes. Popta (1904, 1906) gave the catalogue number of the holotype of *S. koedjem* as RMNH 7566. Banarescu & Bianco (1984: 63) listed the holotype as RMNH 7567 instead of 7566. Roberts (1993: 323) listed RMNH 7566 as holotype, in which case the specimen with this number is not the holotype described by Popta. Roberts also examined the specimen labelled RMNH 7567 and this specimen is apparently the holotype of *D. koedjem*. It seems that specimens 7566 (the holotype) and 7567 have been interchanged in 1984 or earlier.

Roberts identified the specimen RMNH 7567 (actually 7566, *viz.* the holotype of *D. koedjem*) as *L. leptocheila*; *D. koedjem* is therefore listed here as a synonym of *L. leptocheila* (instead of *L. fasciatus* as Roberts had concluded on the basis of the specimen erroneously labelled RMNH 7566) (see discussion in Kottelat, 1995b: 418).

***Labiobarbus ocellatus* (Heckel, 1843)**

Cyrene ocellata Heckel, 1843: 1025 (type locality: Borneo; holotype: NMW 53113, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Dangila microlepis Bleeker, 1852r: 595 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [185 mm TL]: RMNH 6987, Roberts, 1993a: 324)

***Labiobarbus sabanus* (Inger & Chin, 1962)**

Dangila sabana Inger & Chin, 1962: 94, fig. 44 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Danau Bukit Garam; holotype: FMNH 44778)

***Labiobarbus siamensis* (Sauvage, 1881)**

Dangila siamensis Bleeker, 1864g: 35, 1864j: 175 (nomen nudum), Peters, 1868b: 272 (nomen nudum), Martens, 1876: 401 (nomen nudum)

Dangila siamensis Sauvage, 1881a: 162, 176 (type locality: Thailand: Petschaburi [Petchaburi] and Bangkok; syntypes: MNHN 1872 [2], Kottelat, 1984a: 801)

Dangila spilopleura Smith, 1934: 307, pl. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Hangkraben, off the Menam Chao Phya north of Ayuttaya; holotype: KUMF 159, Monkolprasit, 1969: 5)

***Laocypris* Kottelat, 2000**

Laocypris Kottelat, 2000a: 43 (type species: *Laocypris hispida* Kottelat, 2000a: 43, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Laocypris hispida* Kottelat, 2000**

Laocypris hispida Kottelat, 2000a: 43, fig. 10 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45305)

***Laubuka* Bleeker, 1859**

Laubuka Bleeker, 1859l: 261 (type species: *Cyprinus laubuca* Hamilton, 1822: 260, 384, by monotypy; *Laubuca* Bleeker, 1860c: 438 and *Lauuca* Bleeker, 1863e: 215 are incorrect subsequent spellings). Gender feminine.

Allochela Silas, 1958: 64, 87 (subgenus of *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258; type species: *Chela fasciata* Silas, 1958: 87, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. *Neochela* is morphologically very distinct and I retain it as a distinct genus, instead of subgenus of *Laubuka* (see comment in Pethiyagoda et al., 2008a: 20).
Nomenclatural notes. The spelling *Laubuca* has long been used for this genus, based on Bleeker (1860c: 438). It has often been noted that Bleeker (1859l: 261) also used the spelling *Laubuka*. There has been uncertainties as to which of these spellings appeared first. It is now established (Kottelat, 2011a: 83) that the 1859l paper appeared before the

1860c one (22 Dec 1859 vs. 14 Feb 1860) and therefore *Laubuka* is the correct spelling. The spelling *Laubuca* cannot be retained under *Code* art. 33.3.1, because this article applies to a spelling (1) in prevailing usage, and (2) attributed to the publication of the original spelling. In recent times, *Laubuca* has been too little used as a valid genus to be deemed in prevailing usage; further, when using the spelling *Laubuca* authors were referring it to the description by Bleeker (1860c), not to that by Bleeker (1859l).

[*Neochela* Silas, 1958: 64: 92 (subgenus of *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258; type species: *Laubuca dadyburjori* Menon, 1952: 2 [see Silas, 1958: 92, for spelling emendation], by original designation). Gender feminine].

***Laubuka caeruleostigmata* Smith, 1931**

Laubuca caeruleostigmata Smith, 1931a: 5, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Nam Chao Phraya below Nakhon Sawan; holotype: USNM 90287)

Chela mouhoti Smith, 1945: 80, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Pasak River at Pechabun; holotype: USNM 107959)

***Laubuka laubuca* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus laubuca Hamilton, 1822: 260, 342, 384 (type locality: India: "ponds of the northern parts of Bengal"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 45 fig. 4)

Perilampus guttatus M'Clelland, 1839: 289, 394, pl. 45 fig. 4 [pl. 56 fig. 10] (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus laubuca* Hamilton, 1822: 260)

? *Perilampus perseus* M'Clelland, 1839: 289, 395, pl. 46 fig. 5 (type locality: India: Assam; types: LU)

Perilampus fulvescens Blyth, 1860b: 163 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ZSI [2], Day, 1870b: 559)

Danio menoni Barman, 1986: 602, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Mahbubnagar District: stream near Mosampet village; holotype: ZSI FF 2282)

? *Chela khujairokensis* Arunkumar, 2000d: 122, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Khujairok stream, tributary of Yu River at Moreh, 110 km from Imphal; holotype: MUMF 2010/1A)

? *Laubuca brahmaputraensis* Kulabtong, Suksri & Nonpayom, 2012: 94, fig. 1 (type locality: Bangladesh: Brahmaputra River; holotype: NIFI 4532)

Taxonomic notes. Myanmar material identified as *L. laubuca* is possibly a distinct species. In the original description, *L. brahmaputraensis* is compared only with a literature description of *L. laubuca*, which does not allow to unambiguously distinguish it.

***Laubuka siamensis* Fowler, 1939**

Laubuca siamensis Fowler, 1939b: 64, fig. 14 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68496, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

***Leptobarbus* Bleeker, 1859**

Leptobarbus Bleeker, 1859l: 153 (type species: *Barbus hoevenii* Bleeker, 1851l: 207, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 435, without included species). Gender masculine.

Filirasbora Fowler, 1937: 172 (type species: *Filirasbora rubripinna* Fowler, 1937: 172, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Leptobarbus hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Barbus Hoevenii Bleeker, 1851l: 207 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; lectotype: RMNH 7035, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 737)

Gnathopogon javanicus Bleeker, 1863m: pl. 103, fig. 9 [text: 1864a: 117] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: holotype [61 mm TL]: BMNH, Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 176; junior secondary homonym of *Capoeta javanica* Bleeker, 1855k: 412 when placed in *Barbus* by Günther, 1868a: 137; also in Bleeker, 1864i: 137)

Barbus aphya Günther, 1868a: 137 (replacement name for *Gnathopogon javanicus* Bleeker, 1863m: pl. 103)

***Leptobarbus hosii* (Regan, 1906)**

Barbus Hosii Regan, 1906c: 66 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram District; holotype: BMNH 1895.7.2.58, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Leptobarbus melanopterus* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Leptobarbus melanopterus Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 97 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Upper Kapuas at Selimbau; holotype: ZMA 114.963, Nijssen et al., 1993: 214)

***Leptobarbus melanotaenia* Boulenger, 1894**

Leptobarbus melanotaenia Boulenger, 1894a: 249 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Bongon; syntypes: BMNH 1893.5.30.59–60 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Leptobarbus rubripinna* (Fowler, 1937)**

Filirasbora rubripinna Fowler, 1937: 172, fig. 107 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68068, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

***Lobocheilos* Bleeker, 1854**

Lobocheilus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86], 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371; also spelt *Labocheilus* p. 133)

Lobocheilos Bleeker, 1854d: 520 (type species: *Labeo falcifer* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 358, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 194, 1863m: 25). Gender masculine.

Gobionichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 145 (subgenus of *Lobocheilos* Bleeker, 1854d: 520; type species: *Gobio microcephalus* Bleeker, 1857i: 357, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 321). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1863e: 194, 1863m: 25) designated *Chondrostoma lipocheilos* Valenciennes, 1844 as type species of *Gobionichthys*. This designation is not valid because *C. lipocheilos* was not among the species originally included in the genus.

***Lobocheilos bo* (Popta, 1904)**

Tylognathus bo Popta, 1904: 199 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; lectotype: RMNH 7588 [1], designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 243; also in Popta, 1906: 116, pl. 7 fig. 26)

Tylognathus boïdes Popta, 1906: 119 (type locality: Indonesia: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7588 [294 mm SL specimen, then 1 out of 3, 2 specimens now RMNH 27676, Eschmeyer, 2010]; objective junior synonym of *Tylognathus bo* Popta, 1904: 199)

***Lobocheilos erinaceus* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos erinaceus Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 30, fig. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum Valley, stream at km 111 on main line west after turnoff to Borneo Rainforest Lodge; 5°01'06"N 117°32'38"E; holotype: ZRC 51171)

***Lobocheilos falcifer* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Lobocheilus Falcifer Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86], 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum; Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Labeo falcifer Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 358 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; holotype or syntypes [2]: MNHN 3865 [1] [as holotype, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 52, Roberts, 1993b: 17] and possibly one among RMNH 2482 [1], 2597 [3], 2614 [1], 1800 [1], 1801 [1], 1802 [1], 381 [1], 384 [1], SMF 2570 [1], 2576 [1])

Labeo hispidus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 356 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: RMNH and specimen on which is based figure of Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 9; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Labeo falcifer* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 358, first reviser [Roberts, 1993b: 18] gave precedence to *L. falcifer*)

Chondrostoma lipocheilos Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 400, pl. 513 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 1894, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 52, Roberts, 1993b: 17; spelt *lipochailos* on pl. 400, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Gobio microcephalus Bleeker, 1857i: 357 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [71 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.116, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Barbus Hasseltii* Bleeker, 1857i: 355 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Sadingwetan; holotype: specimen on which is based figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Gobio javanicus Bleeker, 1857i: 358 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [more than 200, 41–72 mm TL]: RMNH 7004 [240], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Roberts (1993b: 17) listed specimen MNHN 3865 as holotype of *Labeo falcifer*. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 360) explicitly stated that MNHN has a specimen, and it seems that he based his description on this specimen. But the description of the coloration explicitly indicates that this is the fresh coloration, information that Valenciennes could not have extracted from his specimen. This information is most likely derived from a figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt (not mentioned by Valenciennes, but which we know to have existed (van Hasselt, 1823c: 132; possibly the source for the one reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 8, with original caption "*Lobocheilos falcigerus*", not *L. falcifer*). Unless it can be demonstrated that specimen MNHN 3865 is also the specimen illustrated on the figure on which Valenciennes based his colour description, this specimen cannot be considered to be the holotype, but as a syntype. The model(s) of the figure is probably among the RMNH material listed by Roberts.

***Lobocheilos ixocheilos* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos ixocheilos Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 38, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatera Barat: Batang Hari basin, Saturday market at Kiliran Jao, village along road from Sungei Dareh to Solok; 0°53'29.0"S 101°21'43.0"E); holotype: MZB 10973)

***Lobocheilos kajanensis* (Popta, 1904)**

Tylognathus kajanensis Popta, 1904: 198 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kajan River; syntypes [5]: RMNH 7587 [1], 27678 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 [no lectotype designated; mention in Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 823 does not constitute a lectotype designation as there is an explicit negation of the intention]; also in Popta, 1906: 112, pl. 7 fig. 25)

***Lobocheilos lehat* Bleeker, 1858**

Lobocheilus lehat Bleeker, 1858g: 428 (name listed in synonymy, available because used as valid before 1961, *Code* art. 11.6.1; type locality: Indonesia: Java: Parongkalong; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.115 [1], designated by Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 41, fig. 9)

***Lobocheilos melanotaenia* (Fowler, 1935)**

Tylognathus melanotaenia Fowler, 1935a: 122, figs. 65–66 (type locality: Thailand: Khao Nam Poo; holotype: ANSP 61502, Böhlke, 1984: 83)

? *Tylognathus quadrilineatus* Fowler, 1935a: 124, figs. 67–68 (type locality: Thailand: Srisawat [Si Sawat, on Khwae Yai, a branch of Mae Khlong, 94 miles north-northwest of Ratchaburi; Smith, 1945: 26; 14°41'21"N 99°01'39"E]; holotype: ANSP 61791, Böhlke, 1984: 88; simultaneous subjective synonym of *T. melanotaenia* Fowler, 1935a: 122, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001c: 59] gave precedence to *T. melanotaenia*)

? *Tylognathus davisi* Fowler, 1937: 208, figs. 179–180 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68201, Böhlke, 1984: 74)

? *Tylognathus Fowleri* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 222 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Ea Hléo, tributary of Srépok; holotype: MNHN 1935-0332)

? *Lobocheilus nigrovittatus* Smith, 1945: 240, fig. 43 (type locality: Thailand: Lam Tong Lang, eastern tributary of Pasag [Pasak] River; holotype: USNM 109772)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 25) considered *L. davisi* and *L. quadrilineatus* to be distinct species.

***Lobocheilos ovalis* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos ovalis Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 42, fig. 10 (type locality: Borneo: Brunei Darussalam: Temburong district: Belalong basin, Sungai Sitam, about 7 rapids upstream of Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre; holotype: ZRC 49250)

***Lobocheilos rhabdoura* (Fowler, 1934)**

Tylognathus rhabdoura Fowler, 1934a: 133, figs. 99–100 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 57683, Böhlke, 1984: 89)

? *Tylognathus gracilis* Fowler, 1937: 209, figs. 183–184 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68203, Böhlke, 1984: 77)

? *Tylognathus trangensis* Fowler, 1939b: 72, figs. 19–20 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68506, Böhlke, 1984: 93)

? *Tylognathus Delacouri* Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 112, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0173–0175 [15])

? *Lobocheilus cornutus* Smith, 1945: 242, fig. 44 (type locality: Thailand: Klong Chawang, mountain stream east of Bandon [Surat Thani]; holotype: USNM 107957)

? *Lobocheilus cheveyi* Smith, 1945: 245, fig. 45 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mekong basin: Mae Nam Mao, tributary of Mae Nam Fang; holotype: USNM 107947)

? *Lobocheilus thavili* Smith, 1945: 247 (type locality: Thailand: Meklong at Rajaburi [Mae Khlong at Ratchaburi]; holotype: KUMF)

***Lobocheilos schwanefeldii* Bleeker, 1854**

Lobocheilos Schwanenfeldii Bleeker, 1854d: 523 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; syntypes [2, 95–212 mm TL]: RMNH ? 7002 [1], 10484 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; inadvertent error for *schwanefeldii*, must be corrected, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Nomenclatural notes. See Kottelat (1999: 595) and above for discussion of spelling of *Barbonymus schwanefeldii*, which applies equally to *Lobocheilos schwanefeldii*.

***Lobocheilos tenura* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos tenura Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 49, fig. 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin, Sungai Sekedam Besar, tributary of Sungai Sibau, about 3 km upstream from Sungai Potan; 1°03'14"N 113°01'00"E; holotype: MZB 10974; proposed as noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Lobocheilos terminalis* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos terminalis Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 51, fig. 13 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan basin, Danau Biandum, Sungai Kinabatangan near Kampung Batu Puteh; holotype: ZRC 51175)

***Lobocheilos unicornis* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Lobocheilos unicornis Kottelat & Tan, 2008a: 54, fig. 14 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum Valley, stream at km 111 on main line west after turnoff to Borneo Rainforest Lodge; 5°01'06"N 117°32'38"E; holotype: ZRC 51177)

***Longiculter* Fowler, 1937**

Longiculter Fowler, 1937: 162 (type species: *Longiculter siahi* Fowler, 1937: 162, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Longiculter siahi* Fowler, 1937**

Longiculter siahi Fowler, 1937: 162, fig. 100 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68014, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

Taxonomic notes. Only known from the two type specimens, from Mae Phun.

***Luciobrama* Bleeker, 1870**

Luciobrama Bleeker, 1870c: 253 (type species: *Luciobrama typus* Bleeker, 1871b: 51, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1871b: 51). Gender feminine.

? *Luciobrama macrocephala* (La Cepède, 1803)

Synodus macrocephalus La Cepède, 1803: 321, pl. 9 fig. 1 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)

Luciobrama typus Bleeker, 1871b: 51, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: China: ? Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5080, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 68)

Luciobrama longiceps Pellegrin, 1907: 501 (type locality: Vietnam: Hanoi; holotype: MNHN 1907-0284)

***Luciocyprinus* Vaillant, 1904**

Luciocyprinus Vaillant, 1904b: 299 (type species: *Luciocyprinus langsoni* Vaillant, 1904b: 299, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Fustis Lin, 1932c: 517 (type species: *Fustis vivus* Lin, 1932c: 517, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Luciocyprinus striolatus* Cui & Chu, 1986**

Luciocyprinus striolatus Cui & Chu, 1986: 81, fig. 2B (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Menglun, 21°55'N 101°10'E; holotype: KIZ 7890576)

***Luciosoma* Bleeker, 1855**

Luciosoma Bleeker, 1855h: 263 (type species: *Barbus setigerus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 203, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 204, 1863m: 29). Gender neuter.

Trinematichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 153 (subgenus of *Luciosoma* Bleeker, 1855h: 263; type species: *Leuciscus trinema* Bleeker, 1852r: 600, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Luciosoma bleekeri* Steindachner, 1879**

Luciosoma Bleekeri Steindachner, 1878: 156 (nomen nudum)

Luciosoma Bleekeri Steindachner, 1879c: 391 (type locality: Thailand: "Meinam-Fluss bei Bangkok" [Mae Nam Chao Phraya near Bangkok]; syntypes: NMW 50799 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Luciosoma Harmandi Sauvage, 1880d: 231 (type locality: Laos; holotype: MNHN A.2398, Kottelat, 1984a: 803)

***Luciosoma pellegrinii* Popta, 1905**

Luciosoma Pellegrinii Popta, 1905a: 178 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; lectotype: RMNH 7625, designated by Banarescu, 1991: 36, fig. 8; also in Popta, 1906: 169, pl. 9 fig. 38)

***Luciosoma setigerum* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus setigerus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 203, pl. 469 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pébak River; holotype: RMNH, lost, Roberts, 1993b: 18)

Barbus podonemus Bleeker, 1849h: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 172 mm TL]: LU [Bleeker, 1860k: 414 mentioned that all his specimens were lost but it is not clear whether he meant all the specimens on which he based his redescription, or also the types)

Luciosoma Weberii Popta, 1905a: 177 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Boelit River [Kapuas drainage; Popta, 1906: 112]; syntypes: RMNH 27682 [1], 7624 [1, not holotype as stated by Banarescu, 1991: fig. 6], Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Popta, 1906: 166, pl. 9 fig. 37)

***Luciosoma spilopleura* Bleeker, 1855**

Luciosoma spilopleura Bleeker, 1855h: 265 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; holotype [108 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.97, Alfred, 1963a: 132)

***Luciosoma trinema* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Leuciscus trinema Bleeker, 1852r: 600 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [175 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.98, Alfred, 1963a: 132)

***Macrochirichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Macrochirichthys Bleeker, 1859c: 386 (type species: *Leuciscus uranoscopus* Bleeker, 1850i: 14, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Macrochirichthys macrochirus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus macrochirus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 348 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 3338, Roberts, 1993b: 18, fig. 10)

Leuciscus uranoscopus Bleeker, 1850i: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [320 mm TL]: RMNH 7494, Alfred, 1963a: 129 ['cotypes' listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 81 have no type status as they are too small and from Sumatra and Java])

Chela macrochir Günther, 1868a: 338 (erroneous subsequent spelling of *Leuciscus macrochirus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 348)

Macrochirichthys snyderi Fowler, 1905a: 487, fig. 7 (type locality: Borneo [Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram; Böhlke, 1984: 91]; holotype: ANSP 57558 [ex WIAP 13931], Böhlke, 1984: 91)

Macrocheirichthys laosensis Fowler, 1934a: 112, fig. 64 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong River at Chiang Sen; holotype: ANSP 57510, Böhlke, 1984: 80)

***Malayochela* Banarescu, 1968**

*Malayochel*a Banarescu, 1968d: 59 (subgenus of *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258; type species: *Eustira maassi* Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Malayochela maassi* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1912)**

Eustira Maassi Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 531, pl. 11 fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Gunung Sahilan, Kampar Kiri River; holotype: ZMA 110.111, Nijssen et al., 1993: 214)

***Megalobrama* Dybowski, 1872**

Megalobrama Dybowski, 1872: 212 (type species: *Megalobrama skolkovii* Dybowski, 1872: 213, by monotypy [*M. carinatus* explicitly listed as variety of *M. skolkovii* and therefore *Code* art. 68.3 applies]). Gender feminine.

Parosteobrama Tchang, 1930b: 50 (type species: *Parosteobrama pellegrini* Tchang, 1930b: 50, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (1990: 239) considers that two species were originally included in *Megalobrama* and that *M. skoldovii* is type species by subsequent designation by Jordan (1919b: 364). Dybowski explicitly listed *M. carinatus* as a variety of *M. skoldovii*. *Code* art. 68.3 states that if a single species is included it is type species by monotypy, regardless of any cited subspecies. This applies in the present case as the variety has to be treated as a subspecies (*Code* art. 45.6).

[*Megalobrama Skolkovii* Dybowski, 1872: 213 (type locality: Russia: middle and lower course of Amur River, Ussuri, Sungari and Chanka; syntypes: ? IZPAN 6114 [2], Sinicyn, 1900: 48, ZMB 7938 [1], Bogutskaya & Naseka, 2004: 59].

***Megalobrama terminalis* (Richardson, 1846)**

Abramis terminalis Richardson, 1846a: 294 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 12c)

Megalobrama hoffmanni Herre & Myers, 1931: 241 (type locality: China: "doubtless from the vicinity" [of Canton] [Guangzhou]; holotype: CAS-SU 24220, Böhlke, 1953: 33)

***Mekongina* Fowler, 1937**

Mekongina Fowler, 1937: 200 (type species: *Mekongina*

erythrospila Fowler, 1937: 200, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda et incertae sedis

***Mekongina bibarba* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Mekongina bibarba Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 458, fig. 229 (type locality: Vietnam: Kon Tum Province: ["central highlands"]: Sesan River, Yaly Reservoir; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.86.01.01)

***Mekongina erythrospila* Fowler, 1937**

Mekongina erythrospila Fowler, 1937: 200, figs. 161–162 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68158, Böhlke, 1984: 75)

***Mekongina lancangensis* Yang, Chen & Yang, 2008**

Mekongina lancangensis Yang, Chen & Yang, 2008: 2006, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: a tributary of Lancang [Mekong] in Mengla County; holotype: KIZ 96060478)

***Metzia* Jordan & Thompson, 1914**

Metzia Jordan & Thompson, 1914: 227 (type species: *Acheilognathus mesembrinum* Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 323, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rasborinus Oshima, 1920: 130 (type species: *Rasborinus takakii* Oshima, 1920: 130, by original designation). Gender masculine.

? *Metzia alba* (Nguyen, 1991)

Rasborinus albus Nguyen [T. T.], 1991: 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe Tinh Province: Nghia Dan District: Nghia Lien; holotype: VUP H.L.0.5)

***Metzia bounthobi* Shibukawa, Phousavanh, Phongsa & Iwata, 2012**

Metzia bounthobi Shibukawa, Phousavanh, Phongsa & Iwata, 2012: 265, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Laos: Luang Phabang Province: Nyoi District: Sopvan, Mekong drainage; 20°36.5'N 102°39.1'E; holotype: NIFI 4680)

? *Metzia hautus* (Nguyen, 1991)

Rasborinus hautus Nguyen, 1991 [T. T.]: 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe Tinh Province: Thanh Chuong District: Dong Van; holotype: VUP D.v.75 [*hautus* treated as noun in apposition; Kottelat, 2001a: 28])

***Metzia formosae* (Oshima, 1920)**

Rasborinus formosae Oshima, 1920: 131, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Taihoku: small pond near Manka; holotype: ANSP 49952, Banarescu, 1971a: 12, Ho & Shao, 2011: 30 [invalid lectotype designation])

Ishikauia hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 374, fig. 38 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8390; potentially junior secondary homonym of *Rasborinus hainanensis* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 377 if both are treated as valid and congeneric)

Metzia fanlingensis Lin, 1939: 130, fig. 2 (type locality: Hong Kong: New Territory: Fanling; holotype: CAS-SU 34382, Böhlke, 1953: 33)

Rasborinus Yaii Harada, 1943: 37, pl. 13 figs. 43–44 (type locality: China: Hainan: Jinghu Lake; syntypes: LU)

Taxonomic notes. May represent a distinct genus.

***Metzia lineata* (Pellegrin, 1883)**

? *Clupea huae* Tirant, 1883: 98 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; syntypes ?: MGHNL 42000038 [4, ex 3651], Kottelat, 1987c: 12, fig. 5)

Ischikauia lineata Pellegrin, 1907: 502 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin [northern Vietnam]; syntypes: MNHN 1907-0300–0301 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 82)

Rasborichthys altior Regan, 1913b: 394 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes: BMNH 1913.3.6.9–10 [2], 1912.3.2.1 [1, Banarescu, 1971a: 15 as holotype; listed as lectotype by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 79, but explicitly not a lectotype designation])

Rasborinus hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 377, fig. 40 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8382)

? *Clupeoides huëensis* Chevey, 1932a: 9 (unjustified emendation of *Clupea huae* Tirant, 1883: 98; also in Chevey, 1934: 37, 113, 209)

Taxonomic notes. Earlier considered to be a junior synonym of *M. mesembrinum*, which is now considered to be valid and endemic to Taiwan (Chen & Fang, 2002: 73; Gan et al., 2009: 59). The *M. mesembrinum* of Chinese authors is probably an assemblage of several species (Gan et al., 2009: 59).

[*Acheilognathus mesembrinum* Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 323, fig. 6 (type locality: Taiwan: Kotosho [Botel Tobago or Lan-yu Island] [erroneous, should be: Taiwan: Suwata, Suwo Bay; Myers 1934: 43]; holotype: CAS-SU 7130, Böhlke, 1953: 29)].

***Microphysogobio* Mori, 1934**

Microphysogobio Mori, 1933a: 114 (no type species designated, not available; *Code* art. 13.3)

Microphysogobio Mori, 1934: Japanese p. 9, English p. 39 (type species: *Microphysogobio hsinglungshanensis* Mori, 1934: Japanese p. 19, English p. 40, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Rostrogobio Taranetz, 1937: 114 (type species: *Rostrogobio amurensis* Taranetz, 1937: 114, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Huigobio Fang, 1938a: 239 (type species: *Huigobio chenhsienensis* Fang, 1938a: 239, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Rostrogobio* and *Huigobio* are treated as synonyms of *Microphysogobio*, following Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 67) and Jiang et al. (2012: 216).

Nomenclatural notes. *Microphysogobio koreensis* Mori, 1935: 173 is commonly listed as type species of *Microphysogobio*. It was not an available name at the time of the original description of *Microphysogobio*, and therefore it cannot be the type species.

[*Microphysogobio koreensis* Mori, 1935: 173, pl. 13 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Korea: South Chösen: Rakuto River at Ei-yo; holotype: Preparatory Department of Keijo Imperial University)].

Species inquirenda

Rostrogobio nikolskii Dao & Mai, 1959: 7 [? fig. 6] (type locality: Vietnam: Ben Yai Province: Ngoi Thia, a tributary of Red River; syntypes: ? DVZUT, ZMMUS 9451, Svetovidova, 1978: 260; figure apparently not published)

***Microphysogobio chinssuensis* (Nichols, 1926)**

Pseudogobio chinssuensis Nichols, 1926: 3, fig. 3 (type locality: China. Shansi: Chin-ssu [Shanxi: ? Qingxu Xian]; holotype: AMNH 8446)

Distribution notes. Zhao & Zhang (2001b: 340) and Zhou & Zhang (2006: 218) record the species from southern Shi Wan Da Shan range, southern Guangxi, China. The species is otherwise recorded only from Huanghe drainage in northern China (Chen 1998a: 346, 498) and the identification requires confirmation.

***Microphysogobio fukiensis* (Nichols, 1926)**

Pseudogobio fukiensis Nichols, 1926b: 5, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]; holotype: AMNH 8477)

Pseudogobio bicolor Nichols, 1930: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: China: northeastern Kiangsi: Hokou; holotype: AMNH 9678)

Distribution notes. Recorded in area from Shi Wan Da Shan (Guangxi, China) by Zhao & Zhang (2001b).

***Microphysogobio kachekensis* (Oshima, 1926)**

Pseudogobio kachekensis Oshima, 1926: 13 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek and about 40 miles above Kachek; syntypes: LU [3])

Pseudogobio labeoides Nichols & Pope, 1927: 357, fig. 23 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8372, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1966b: pl. 4 figs. 13–14, pl. 5 fig. 15)

***Microphysogobio pseudoelongatus* Zhao & Zhang, 2001**

Microphysogobio pseudoelongatus Zhao & Zhang, 2001a: 589, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Fangcheng County: Fangcheng basin in Dalu; 21°52'N 108°07'E; holotype: ASIZB 70974)

***Microphysogobio tungtingensis* (Nichols, 1926)**

Pseudogobio tungtingensis Nichols, 1926a: 4, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hunan: Huping, Tungting Lake; holotype: AMNH 8447)

? *Microphysogobio vietnamicus* (Mai, 1978)

Microphysogobio vietnamica Mai, 1978: 199, fig. 91 (type locality: northern Vietnam; holotype: DVZUT)

***Microphysogobio yunnanensis* (Yao & Yang, in Wu, 1977)**

Abbottina yunnanensis Yao & Yang, in Wu, 1977: 527, pl. 9-65 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River] and Hekou; syntypes: IHB 64-5-480, 486, 487, 492, 494–496, 499, 0063, 64-4-0132, 136, 296, 638, 648, 649, 654 [16])

Microphysogobio buas Mai, 1978: 198, fig. 90 (type locality: Vietnam: Bua River; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Microdevario* Fang, Norén, Liao, Källersjö & Kullander, 2009**

Microdevario Fang, Norén, Liao, Källersjö & Kullander, 2009: 247 (type species: *Microrasbora kubotai* Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 51, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Microdevario gatesi* (Herre, 1934)**

Microrasbora gatesi Herre, 1939a: 159 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon, pond near Judson College; holotype: CAS-SU 33897–33898 [1 of 18], Böhlke, 1953: 33)

***Microdevario kubotai* (Kottelat & Witte, 1999)**

Microrasbora kubotai Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 51, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: Khlong Phrae Sai at Ban Kreo Noi, km 8 on road branching east, 32 km north of Ranong on road to Krabi; 10°09'51"N 98°41'11"E; holotype: ZRC 43427)

***Microdevario microphthalmus* (Jiang, Chen & Yang, 2008)**

Microrasbora microphthalma Jiang, Chen & Yang, 2008: 300, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Longchuan County: Nanwan River (a tributary of upper Irrawaddy), 1 km from Simenkan village, Qingping Township, 24°16'32.5"N 97°54'06.6"E; holotype: KIZ 2006003337)

***Microdevario nanus* (Kottelat & Witte, 1999)**

Microrasbora nana Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 52, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Myanmar: Sittang River basin: Kyauk Tan Chaung stream, 2.5 km from Daik U (4th and last bridge), 65.5 km on road from Bago to Toungoo; holotype: ZRC 43429)

***Microrasbora* Annandale, 1918**

Microrasbora Annandale, 1918: 50 (type species: *Microrasbora rubescens* Annandale, 1918: 50, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Microrasbora rubescens* Annandale, 1918**

Microrasbora rubescens Annandale, 1918: 50, pl. 2 fig. 3, pl. 4 fig. 13 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Lake Inle and Heho plains; holotype: ZSI F 9386/1)

Nomenclatural notes. Annandale (1918: 51) explicitly designated a holotype; the specimens listed as syntypes by Menon & Yazdani (1968) apparently are paratypes.

***Mylopharyngodon* Peters, 1881**

Myloleucus Günther, 1873b: 247 (type species: *Leuciscus aethiops* Basilewsky, 1855: 233, by original designation; junior homonym of *Myloleucus* Cope, 1872: 475 in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Mylopharyngodon Peters, 1881c: 925 (type species: *Leuciscus aethiops* Basilewsky, 1855: 233, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Myloleuciscus Garman, 1912: 116 (type species: *Myloleuciscus atripinnis* Garman, 1912: 116, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Myloleucops Cockerell, 1913: 136 (replacement name for *Myloleucus* Günther, 1873b: 247; objective junior synonym of *Mylopharyngodon* Peters, 1881c: 925). Gender masculine.

Leucisculus Oshima, 1920: 128 (type species: *Leucisculus fuscus* Oshima, 1920: 129, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Mylopharyngodon piceus* (Richardson, 1846)**

Leuciscus piceus Richardson, 1846a: 298 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 18b)

Leuciscus Aethiops Basilewsky, 1855: 233, pl. 6 fig. 1 (type locality: China: streams near Tianjin and Beijing, draining to Gulf of Tschili; syntypes: ZISP 5900 [1], ? BMNH 1873.7.30.92–93 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Leuciscus dubius Bleeker, 1864m: 19 (nomen nudum)

Barbus tonkinensis Sauvage, 1884a: 211, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: surroundings of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN)

Myloleuciscus atripinnis Garman, 1912: 116 (type locality: China: Hupeh: Shasi [erroneous; 100 mi below Ichang [Hubei: Ychang, 30°43'N 111°17'N]; catalogue data]; holotype: MCZ 29817)

Leucisculus fuscus Oshima, 1920: 129, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Ako [Pingtung]; holotype: ANSP 49950 [missing], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Mystacoleucus* Günther, 1868**

Mystacoleucus Günther, 1868a: 206 (type species: *Capoeta padangensis* Bleeker, 1852r: 593, by monotypy [although Günther mentioned "the type of the genus", he does not refer to it by name, so this is not considered to be an original designation]). Gender masculine.

Acanthonotus Day, 1888a: 807 (type species: *Acanthonotus argenteus* Day, 1888a: 807, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Acanthonotus* Cuvier, 1800: tab. 3 [not nomen nudum, characters mentioned in key], *Acanthonotus* Schneider, 1801: 390 in Pisces, *Acanthonotus* Goldfuss, 1809: 308 in Mammalia, *Acanthonotus* Gray, 1830 [6 Jan]: vol. 1, pl. 85 fig. 1 or 1831: 8 in Pisces, etc.). Gender masculine.

Matsya Day, 1889: 292 (type species: *Acanthonotus argenteus* Day, 1888a: 807, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The authorship of *Acanthonotus* is usually given as Tickell, in Day (1888). Day (1888: 779) explicitly stated that he had seen Tickell's unpublished drawings and descriptions, but he nowhere stated that the published descriptions are written by Tickell. All descriptions clearly are in the format and style Day used throughout his book and he is thus the author. His mention of Tickell as author of the name simply follows the then usual practice of listing as author the person who coined the name. Under today's nomenclature rules, the author is the person who fulfills the conditions making the name available, hence Day.

Eschmeyer (1990: 238) considered that *Matsya* Day, 1889 is a replacement name for *Acanthonotus* Day, 1888, but as Day explicitly indicated "gen. nov." and nowhere mentioned that it is a replacement name, therefore, formally, *Matsya* is not a replacement name.

***Mystacoleucus argenteus* (Day, 1888)**

Acanthonotus argenteus Day, 1888a: 807 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim District; syntypes: NT)

Nomenclatural notes. See under *Mystacoleucus* for comments on authorship of names usually attributed to Tickell, in Day (1888).

***Mystacoleucus atridorsalis* Fowler, 1937**

Mystacoleucus atridorsalis Fowler, 1937: 176, figs. 112–113 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68084, Böhlke, 1984: 69)

***Mystacoleucus chilopterus* Fowler, 1935**

Mystacoleucus chilopterus Fowler, 1935a: 112, fig. 46 (type locality: Thailand: Srisawat [Si Sawat, on Khwae Yai, a branch of Mae Khlong, 94 miles north-northwest of Ratchaburi; Smith, 1945: 26; 14°41'21"N 99°01'39"E]; holotype: ANSP 61785, Böhlke, 1984: 73)

***Mystacoleucus ectypus* Kottelat, 2000**

Mystacoleucus ectypus Kottelat, 2000a: 44, fig. 11 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Nam Mang downstream of Ban Thabok, between 18°22'25"N 103°13'30"E and about 1 km upstream; holotype: ZRC 45306)

***Mystacoleucus greenwayi* Pellegrin & Fang, 1940**

Mystacoleus Greenwayi Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 114, fig. 2 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0183–0186 [7])

***Mystacoleucus lepturus* Huang, 1979**

Mystacoleucus lepturus Huang, 1979: 419, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Manzhuo; holotype: KIZ 736074)

***Mystacoleucus obtusirostris* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus obtusirostris Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum; Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus obtusirostris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 167 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: ? RMNH 2102, 391, MNHN 4303, Eschmeyer, 2010, Kottelat, 2000d: 84)

Barbus marginatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 164 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjicanigui River [Cikaniki, in Bogor] and Sijira River [? Cijeruk, near Bogor]; syntypes: ? MNHN 4303, Kottelat, 2000d: 84; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Barbus obtusirostris* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 167, first reviser [Bleeker, 1864a: 107] gave precedence to *B. obtusirostris*; as *obtusirostris* has been used as a valid name after 1900 [*Barbodes obtusirostris* of Jordan & Seale, 1907a: 538], precedence cannot be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9)

Puntius siamensis Sauvage, 1883b: 152 (type locality: Thai-

land: Mé-Nam [Mae Nam Chao Phraya]; syntypes: MNHN A.5058 [1, listed as A.5056, holotype, in Kottelat, 1984a: 805], A.5106 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 50)

***Mystacoleucus padangensis* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Capoeta padangensis Bleeker, 1852r: 593 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [103 mm TL]: RMNH 4949 or ? BMNH 1960.3.9.1, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Nematabramis* Boulenger, 1894**

Nematabramis Boulenger, 1894a: 249 (type species: *Nematabramis everetti* Boulenger, 1894a: 250, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Mearnsella Seale & Bean, 1907: 231 (type species: *Mearnsella alestes* Seale & Bean, 1907: 231, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Nematabramis alestes* (Seale & Bean, 1907)**

Mearnsella alestes Seale & Bean, 1907: 231, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 57841, Banarescu, 1971b: 109)

Nematabramis verecundus Herre, 1924a: 1568 (nomen nudum)

Nematabramis verecundus Herre, 1924b: 259 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lanao Province: Titunod River, Kolambugan; holotype: BSM, lost)

***Nematabramis borneensis* Inger & Chin, 1962**

Nematabramis alestes borneensis Inger & Chin, 1962: 47 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kota Belud District: Kota Belud; holotype: FMNH 44791)

***Nematabramis everetti* Boulenger, 1894**

Nematabramis Everetti Boulenger, 1894a: 250 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Bongon River; lectotype: BMNH 1893.5.30.61, designated by Banarescu, 1971b: 104)

***Nematabramis steindachnerii* Popta, 1905**

Nematabramis Steindachnerii Popta, 1905a: 179 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kajan; lectotype: RMNH 7628 [1 of 4], designated by Banarescu, 1971b: 105, fig. 1; also in Popta, 1906: 176, pl. 10 fig. 39)

***Neobarynotus* Banarescu, 1980**

Neobarynotus Banarescu, 1980b: 475 (type species: *Capoeta microlepis* Bleeker, 1851l: 206, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Neobarynotus microlepis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Capoeta microlepis Bleeker, 1851l: 206 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype: RMNH 7000 [135 mm TL], Banarescu, 1980b: 472, fig. 2)

***Neolissochilus* Rainboth, 1985**

Lissochilus Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 167 (type species: *Lissochilus sumatranus* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 169, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 561; junior homonym of *Lissochilus* Zittel, 1883: 200 in Gastropoda and *Lissochilus* Fischer, 1887: 807 in Gastropoda). Gender masculine.

Neolissochilus Rainboth, 1985: 26 (type species: *Barbus stracheyi* Day, 1871b: 307, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Neolissochilus baoshanensis* (Chen & Yang, in Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999)**

Barbodes baoshanensis Chen & Yang, in Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999: 85, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan; holotype: KIZ 839345)

***Neolissochilus benasi* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Crossochilus Benasi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 226, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Laokay Province: Muong Hum [22°31'45"N 103°42'42"E], Ngoi Pho Tao River, Red River drainage; lectotype: MNHN 1935.338, by present designation [listed as holotype by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 54])

Crossochilus namlenensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 3, 11, 16, 18 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province [now Dien Bien Province]: Tuan Giao District [21°35'15"N 103°25'10"E]: Nam Len stream [Song Ma drainage]; syntypes [3]: NCNTTSI H.01.59.59.01 – H.01.59.01.03, lost, Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 290, Nguyen [V. H.], in Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90; neotype designation by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90 invalid because need not stated, *Code* art. 75.3.1; spelt *namldnensis* p. 11, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 118] retained *namlenensis* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 289, fig. 137, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 79, fig. 5; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 69)

Crossocheilus benasi vuha Nguyen [T. T.], Nguyen & Le, 1999: 26 (nomen nudum)

Crossocheilus benasi vuha Nguyen [T. T.] & Le, in Eve et al., 2000: 49 (nomen nudum; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Vu Quang Nature Reserve: Huong Tho guard station)

Taxonomic notes. The fish figured by Roberts & Catania (2007: 88, fig. 3) as *Neolissochilus benasi* does not have the colour pattern of that species, but seems to be *Spinibarbus vittatus*.

Nomenclatural notes. *Crossochilus namlenensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969 was described on the basis of 3 specimens, 40–50 mm SL. Three specimens 40–50 mm SL, NCNTTSI H.01.59.59.01–03, collected on 8 November 1965 [1969 on p. 288] are listed by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 290; they have the same locality data as given in the original description and apparently are the syntypes. These specimens are lost (Nguyen [V. H.], in Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90). Roberts & Catania (2007: 90) designated as neotype the model of figure 4 (a syntype of *C. benasi*) in Pellegrin & Chevey (1936b: 226), making *C. namlenensis* a objective junior synonym of *C. benasi*. They did not search which of the syntypes had been figured by Pellegrin & Chevey. This specimen is MNHN 1935-338 (R. Causse, pers. comm.) and is made lectotype by present designation.

Roberts & Catania (2007: 90, 94) did not state expressly the need for a neotype designation, and therefore the designation is invalid (*Code* art. 75.3). In fact they even stated that there is "strong likelihood that this nominal species is the same as *Neolissochilus benasi*", negating the need of the neotype designation. The fish fauna of the area of Vietnam where the two species have been obtained is still poorly surveyed (or at least poorly reported) and since the respective type localities are in distant and unconnected drainages, it seems premature to make the name *C. namlenensis* disappear. Future surveys may show that the *Neolissochilus* of these two drainages are not conspecific. It will then be early enough to designate a neotype, if justified. *Neolissochilus benasi* was described from the Red River drainage and *C. namlenensis* from the Song Ma, which enters the Gulf of Tonkin South of the estuary of the Red River.

***Neolissochilus blanci* (Pellegrin & Fang, 1940)**

Barbus Blanci Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 115, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0203–0205 [3])

***Neolissochilus blythii* (Day, 1870)**

Barbus blythii Day, 1870b: 555 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; holotype: ZSI A.787, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, Rainboth, 1985: 29)

***Neolissochilus compressus* (Day, 1870)**

Barbus compressus Day, 1870b: 555 (type locality: in a jar "with an *Oreinus* from Cashmere" [erroneous, probably Burma; Mukerji, 1934: 62]; holotype: ZSI 5513/1, Mukerji, 1934: 59, fig. 8, Rainboth, 1985: 29, or ZSI A.786, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155)

***Neolissochilus dukai* (Day, 1878)**

Barbus Dukai Day, 1878: 564, pl. 143 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Darjeeling: Teesta River; syntypes: among ZSI 2388 [1], RMNH 2681 [1], ? 8659 [1], BMNH 1889.2.1.518–519 [2], AMS B.7983, NMW 54061, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, Rainboth, 1985: 29, Eschmeyer, 2010, Ferraris et al., 2000: 296)

***Neolissochilus hendersoni* (Herre, 1940)**

Lissochilus hendersoni Herre, 1940a: 10, pl. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: creek on Penang Island; holotype: CASSU 32632 [larger specimen of 2], Böhlke, 1953: 33)

***Neolissochilus heterostomus* (Chen & Yang, in Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999)**

Barbodes heterostomus Chen & Yang, in Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999: 84, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nabang, Yinjiang; holotype: KIZ 7801066)

***Neolissochilus hexastichus* (M'Clelland, 1839)**

Barbus hexastichus M'Clelland, 1839: 269, 333, pl. 39 fig. 2 (type locality: India: "great rivers in the plains of India"; lectotype: SMF 547, designated by Rainboth, 1985: 27 [designated as "provisional lectotype"; the *Code* does not recognize this category but does not exclude this to be simply recognised as a lectotype designation; treated here as valid under *Code* art. 74.1.1; if not acceptable, then designated here as lectotype])

***Neolissochilus longipinnis* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Labeobarbus longipinnis Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 149 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli, Lake Kawar [Lake Tawar ?]; lectotype: ZMA 113.008, designated by Rainboth, 1985: 30)

***Neolissochilus nigrovittatus* (Boulenger, 1893)**

Barbus nigrovittatus Boulenger, 1893: 202 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Fort Stedman; syntypes: BMNH 1893.6.30.41–42 [2], Rainboth, 1985: 31)

***Neolissochilus paucisquamatus* (Smith, 1945)**

Puntius paucisquamatus Smith, 1945: 178, fig. 29 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sritamarat Prov: brook near base of Kao Luang; holotype: USNM 119713)

***Neolissochilus qiaojiensis* (Wu, in Wu, 1977)**

Tor qiaojiensis Wu, in Wu, 1977: 326, pl. 7-61 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Qiaojie; syntypes: IHB 60.6.650, 60.6.546, 60.6.547 [3])

***Neolissochilus soro* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus soro Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 191 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam, Sadingwetan River; syntypes: RMNH [stuffed specimen, lost ?, Roberts, 1993b: 22] and specimen illustrated by Kuhl and van Hasselt [reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 21]; if simultaneous subjective synonym of *Barbus tambra* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 190, first reviser [Roberts, 1993b: 22] gave precedence to *B. tambra*, see under *Tor tambra*)

Taxonomic notes. The species has long been placed in *Tor*. Roberts (1999a: 234) considered that *T. soro* could in fact be a species of *Neolissochilus*.

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993b: 23) considered that there was a holotype of *Barbus soro*. Valenciennes examined a 10-inch [about 270 mm] long specimen in RMNH and he had also a copy of the figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt on which his colour description seems to have been based. Unless it can be demonstrated that the specimen examined by Valenciennes is also the one on which the figure is based, there is no holotype but a series of syntypes. The figure is 130 mm SL and is possibly close to natural size; the illustrated specimen is a juvenile (Roberts, 1993b: 65) and thus it is very unlikely to have been the 270 mm specimen which Valenciennes used for the morphological description; therefore this specimen is not a holotype but a syntype. The size of one of the skeletons labelled as *T. soro* (RMNH 367) is 206 mm long; if this is SL, it is close to the size of the 270 mm TL of the specimen examined by Valenciennes.

***Neolissochilus soroides* (Duncker, 1904)**

Barbus soroides Duncker, 1904: 178, pl. 1 fig. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: eastern slope of Sangka-Dua pass, head-

waters of Pahang River; lectotype: ZMH 368 [formerly 8441], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 158)

***Neolissochilus stevensonii* (Day, 1870)**

Barbus Stevensonii Day, 1870d: 100 (type locality: Burma: Akyab [Sittwe]; holotype: ZSI 2597 [lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156)

***Neolissochilus stracheyi* (Day, 1871)**

? *Barbus Mortonius* Mason, 1850: 312 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim: "Sacred Lakes in the vicinity of Tavoy", two basins in Pagaya River, "at the foot of pagoda-crowned precipices from one to two hundred feet high"; syntypes: NT)

Barbus stracheyi Day, 1871b: 307 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; lectotype: ZSI F 2175, designated by Rainboth, 1985: 29)

***Neolissochilus subterraneus* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003**

Neolissochilus subterraneus Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003: 161, figs. 2, 3a (type locality: Thailand: Phitsanulok Province: Thung Salaeng Luang National Park: subterranean stream in Tham Phra Wang Daeng cave, about 200 m from entrance upstream section; 16°40'41"N 100°41'24"E; holotype: NIFI 3148)

***Neolissochilus sumatranus* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Lissochilus sumatranus Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 169, figs. 68–69 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Bandar Baru; lectotype: ZMA 112606, designated by Rainboth, 1985: 30)

Lissochilus hutchinsoni Fowler, 1934a: 120, figs. 76–77 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat; holotype: ANSP 58076, Böhlke, 1984: 79)

***Neolissochilus thienemanni* (Ahl, 1933)**

Lissochilus thienemanni Ahl, 1933: 515 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Toba; holotype: ? ZMB, possibly lost, Paepke, 1995: 91)

***Neolissochilus tweediei* (Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937)**

Lissochilus tweediei Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 61, pl. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Yum River, tributary to Plus River; holotype: CAS-SU 30969, Böhlke, 1953: 33, Eschmeyer, 2010; authorship as indicated p. 53)

***Neolissochilus vittatus* (Smith, 1945)**

Acrossocheilus vittatus Smith, 1945: 198, fig. 33 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Huey Mekong Kha, mountain brook tributary to Salween, at a point between Mae Sarieng and Ta Ta Fang; holotype: USNM 117749)

***Ochetobius* Günther, 1868**

Ochetobius Günther, 1868a: 297 (type species: *Opsarius elongatus* Kner, 1867: 358, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Agenigobio Sauvage, 1878e: 87 (type species: *Agenigobio halsoueti* Sauvage, 1878e: 87, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Ochetobius elongatus* (Kner, 1867)**

Opsarius elongatus Kner, 1867: 358, pl. 15 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Shanghai; types: NMW)

Agenigobio Halsoueti Sauvage, 1878e: 87 (type locality: China: Kiangsi: Lake Po-Yang; holotype: MNHN 9823, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 64)

Ochetobius lucens Jordan & Starks, 1905: 195, fig. 2 (type locality: Korea: Chemulpo; holotype: USNM 51496)

***Oliotius* Kottelat, 2013**

Oliotius Kottelat, 2013: 483 [appendix to present work] (type species: *Capoeta oligolepis* Bleeker, 1853f: 296, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Oliotius oligolepis* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Capoeta oligolepis Bleeker, 1853f: 296 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Maninjau; syntypes [4, 41–47 mm TL]: RMNH 1610 [2], 2037 [1], 4952 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Onychostoma* Günther, 1896**

Onychostoma Günther, 1896: 211 (type species: *Onychostoma laticeps* Günther, 1896: 211, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Scaphesthes Oshima, 1919: 208 (type species: *Scaphestes tamusuiensis* Oshima, 1919: 209, by monotypy [Oshima, p. 208, mentions "the type of the present genus is closely related to the species of *Scaphiodon*", without explicitly naming this type, so there is no type by original designation; *S. tamusuiensis* is type by monotypy, because the second mentioned species is conditionally included]). Gender feminine.

Scaphiodontella Oshima, 1920: 125 (type species: *Scaphiodontella alticorpus* Oshima, 1920: 126, by original designation; spelt *Scaphiodentella* p. 127, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Varicorhinus* is often used as a generic name for species of *Onychostoma*. The type species of *Varicorhinus* is an African fish and the name is correctly used only for African species.

[*Varicorhinus* Rüppell, 1835b: 20 (type species: *Varicorhinus beso* Rüppell, 1835b: 21, by subsequent designation, apparently by Berg, 1914: 533). Gender masculine].

? *Onychostoma babeense* (Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001)

Varicorhinus babeensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [N. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 414, fig. 203 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Kan Province: Lake Ba Be, Nam Mau village; holotype: Thai Nguyen University of Forestry and Agriculture, Department of Aquaculture 98.25.025)

***Onychostoma barbatum* (Lin, 1931)**

Gymnosfomus barbatus Lin, 1931: 113 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Yaoshan; lectotype: LU [118 mm SL], designated by Lin, 1933b: 201 [*Code* art. 74.5])

Distribution notes. Record in area from Shi Wan Da Shan (Zhao & Zhang, 2001b).

***Onychostoma elongatum* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934)**

Crossochilus elongatus Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934: 340 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Ngoi-Thia River at Nghia Lô, tributary of Red River upstream of Yên Bay; holotype: MNHN 1934-0263, Kottelat, 2000d: 84; also in Pellegrin & Chevey, 1935b: 467, fig. 3)

? *Coreius tchangi* Dao & Mai, 1959: 7 [? fig. 7] (type locality: Vietnam: Ben Yai Province: Ngoi Thia, a tributary of Red River; syntypes: ? DVZUT, ZMMUS 9450, Svetovidova, 1978: 260; figure apparently not published)

***Onychostoma fangi* Kottelat, 2000**

Varicorhinus elongatus Fang, 1940: 138 (type locality: China: Kouang-Si Province: San-Fan, Lo-Chien-Hsien; holotype: Natn. Res. Inst. Biol. Beijing 258; junior secondary homonym of *Crossochilus elongatus* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934: 340, when placed in *Onychostoma* by Kottelat, 2000d: 84)

Onychostoma fangi Kottelat, 2000d: 85 (replacement name for *Varicorhinus elongatus* Fang, 1940: 138)

? *Varicorhinus yeni* Nguyen [H. D.] & Ngo, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 410, fig. 201 (type locality: Vietnam: Yen Bai Province: Luc Yen district: Phuc Loi, Ngoi Thuong; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.73.08.01)

? *Varicorhinus thacbaensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 412, fig. 202 (type locality: (type locality: Vietnam: Yen Bai Province: Luc Yen district: Phuc Loi, Ngoi Thuong; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.73.09.01)

Nomenclatural notes. Specimen MNHN 1940-0137 listed as syntype of *V. elongatus* by Banarescu (1971: 245, fig. 5) is a paratype as Fang unambiguously designated a holotype.

***Onychostoma fusiforme* Kottelat, 1998**

Onychostoma fusiforme Kottelat, 1998a: 40, fig. 56 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun, from Ban Signo to about 6 km upriver; 17°50'50"N 105°03'00"E; holotype: ZRC 41782)

***Onychostoma gerlachi* (Peters, 1881)**

Barbus gerlachi Peters, 1881b: 1034, pl. 1 fig. 5 (type locality: China: sent from Hong Kong; holotype: ZMB 11327)

? *Capeta macrolepis imberbis* Koller, 1926a: 121 (type locality: China: Hainan: stream on Mt. Wu-tschi; syntypes [3]: NMW)

***Onychostoma leptura* (Boulenger, 1900)**

Gymnostomus lepturus Boulenger, 1900a: 961, pl. 69 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Five-Fingers Mt.; holotype: BMNH 1899.11.30.21, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus roulei Wu, 1931a: 15, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Foochow [Fuzhou] [basin of Ming River up to Yenping [Yanping]]; holotype: ? MNHN [p. 1])

? *Varicorhinus argentatus* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Da Bac, Suoi Rut stream; lectotype: NCNTTSI "67", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 93 [syntypes [3]: out of NCNTTSI H.01.73.04.02 [3] and H.01.73.04.01 [1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 401]); spelt *corgentatus* p. 3, *curgentatus* p. 13 and *argentotus* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 119] retained *argentatus* as correct original spelling; original figure reproduced in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 401, fig. 196; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 70)

? *Varicorhinus erythrogenys* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Da Bac, Suoi Rut stream; lectotype: NCNTTSI "1068", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 93 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.73.02.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 403]; spelt *erythrogenus* p. 3, *brythrogenys* p. 13 and *lrythrogenys* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 120] retained *erythrogenys* as correct original spelling; original figure published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 402, fig. 197, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 82, fig. 12; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 70)

? *Varicorhinus microstomus* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Nham Noc Ta Khoa; syntypes [4]: NCNTTSI ? lost [material listed as holotype and paratypes by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, are not types as they do not originate from the type locality; also no holotype was designated in original description]; spelt *microstonus* pp. 16, 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 120] retained *microstomus* as correct original spelling; original figure published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 399, fig. 195, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 82, fig. 13; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 70, as *V. microstoma*)

Onychostoma vietnamensis Banarescu, 1971c: 244 (type locality: Vietnam: Song-Koi basin; holotype: MNHN B.2652)

Nomenclatural notes. *Varicorhinus microstomus* was described on the basis of 4 specimens from Nham Noc Ta Khoa, Son La Province, Vietnam. The 4 specimens NCNTTSI 01.73.03.01 and 01.73.03.02 listed as holotype and paratypes by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001: 403) have no type status as they are from a different locality, Hoa Binh Province: Suoi Rut stream. The specimen "RIAH 1070" designated as lectotype by Roberts & Catania (2007: 93) is also from Suoi Rut and therefore cannot be the lectotype; this is probably one of the two specimens listed by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo. Alternatively, the locality data are erroneous either in the original description or on the label.

***Onychostoma lini* (Wu, 1939)**

Varicorhinus lini Wu, 1939: 103 (type locality: China: Li Kiang: Yangso; syntypes [3]: [repository not stated] 121 [1], 137–138 [2])

***Onychostoma meridionale* Kottelat, 1998**

Onychostoma meridionale Kottelat, 1998a: 42, fig. 58 (type locality: Laos: Upper Xe Bangfai, about 1 km upriver of confluence with (unnamed) stream descending from

Phou Taloun; 17°09'42"N 10°12'33"E; holotype: ZRC 41783)

***Onychostoma ovale* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936**

Onychostoma ovalis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936a: 22, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu-Thô, Song Bua, Red River; holotype: MNHN 1935-0322, Banarescu, 1971c: 246)

***Onychostoma simum* (Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874)**

Barbus simus Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 8 (type locality: China [probably Yangtze basin; locality listed as "Pé-Kia-Yu" by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 44 and Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 2010, but this is French transcription of vernacular name, see Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 184, pl. 42 fig. 5]; holotype: MNHN 7952, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 44, Banarescu, 1971c: 243)

Onychostoma laticeps Günther, 1896: 211, pl. 1 fig. B (type locality: China: southern Kansu: river near Hui-hsien [Hui Xian, about 30°N 106°E]; holotype: ? ZISP)

Onychostoma laticeps var. *fontouensis* Tchang, 1930c: 85 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Fontou [Feng-tou in Tchang, 1931a: 68]; holotype: MNHN 1934-0017, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 45; also in Tchang, 1930a: 68, 1931a: 68)

***Onychostoma uniforme* (Mai, 1978)**

Crossocheilus uniformis Mai, 1978: 105, fig. 45 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Kan, Na Ri River; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Opsariichthys* Bleeker, 1863**

Opsariichthys Bleeker, 1863e: 203 (type species: *Leuciscus uncirostris* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 211, pl. 102 fig. 1, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863l: 263, 1863m: 28). Gender masculine.

***Opsariichthys bea* Nguyen, 1987**

Opsarichthys bea Nguyen [T. T.], 1987: 32, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe Tinh Province: Khe Bo; holotype: VUP Kb 224)

***Opsariichthys bidens* Günther, 1873**

Opsariichthys bidens Günther, 1873b: 249 (type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: BMNH 1873.7.30.96, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rasbora Blanchardi Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 12 (type locality: China: southern Shen-Si and western Tche-Kiang [Zhejiang]; syntypes: MNHN 8152 [11], 8236 [5], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 71)

Opsariichthys Morrisonii Günther, 1898: 262, pl. 13 fig. A (type locality: North China: Liao-ho river at Newchwang [Yingkow]; holotype: BMNH 1898.2.28.16, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Opsariichthys minutus Nichols, 1926b: 6, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]; holotype: AMNH 8478)

Opsariichthys chekianensis Shaw, 1930: 113, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Chekiang [Zhejiang]: Shing-Tsong; holotype: ZMFMIB 4441)

? *Opsariichthys songmaensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen, 2000: 12, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Song Ma River at Song Ma; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.15.02.01)

? *Opsariichthys dienbienensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2000: 14, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: stream Nam Rom in Dien Bien Phu [Mekong basin]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.15.03.01)

? *Opsariichthys dorsoarcus* Nguyen, Nguyen, Do & Nguyen [H. D.], 2012: 19, fig. 1 (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: Quang Tri Province: Dakrong District)

? *Opsariichthys longianalis* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. T.], Do & Nguyen, 2012: 19, fig. 2 (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: Quang Tri Province: Dakrong District)

? *Opsariichthys brevistomatus* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. T.], Do & Nguyen [T. D. P.], 2012: 19, fig. 3 (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: Quang Tri Province: Dakrong District)

***Opsariichthys hainanensis* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Opsariichthys hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 367, fig. 33 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8377)

Taxonomic notes. Validity follows Chen et al. (2008: 217).

***Opsarius* McClelland, 1838**

Opsarius McClelland, 1838: 944 (type species: *Opsarius maculatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 417, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 195; no species originally included; first inclusion of species by M'Clelland, 1839: 413). Gender masculine.

Perilampus McClelland, 1838: 943, 947 (type species: *Perilampus elingulatus* McClelland, 1838: 947, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Perilampus* Latreille, 1809: 30 in Hymenoptera; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Opsarius* McClelland, 1838: 944, first reviser action not needed as *Perilampus* is invalid because junior homonym). Gender masculine.

Chedrus Swainson, 1839: 185, 285 (subgenus of *Catostomus* Le Sueur, 1817c: 89; type species: *Catostomus grayii* Swainson, 1839: 285, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pachystomus Heckel, 1843: 1038 (type species: *Cyprinus shacra* Hamilton, 1822: 271, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 203, 1863l: 263; junior homonym of *Pachystomus* Latreille, 1809: 286 in Diptera). Gender masculine.

Shacra Bleeker, 1860c: 436 (nomen nudum)

Bendilisis Bleeker, 1860c: 436 (nomen nudum)

Shacra Bleeker, 1860j: 287, 431 (type species: *Cyprinus shacra* Hamilton, 1822: 271, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

Bendilisis Bleeker, 1860j: 289, 431 (subgenus of *Opsarius* McClelland, 1838: 944; type species: *Cyprinus bendelisis* Buchanan, 1807: 345, pl. 32, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 203 [correct spelling of type species is *B. bendelisis*, therefore type species not by absolute tautonymy in original description]). Gender masculine.

Pteropsarion Günther, 1868a: 284 (type species: *Barilius bakeri* Day, 1865b: 305, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 351). Gender neuter.

Allodanio Smith, 1945: 96 (subgenus of *Danio* Hamilton, 1822: 321; type species: *Danio ponticulus* Smith, 1945: 100, by original designation p. 101). Gender masculine.

Paradaniops Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1967: 123 (type species: *Paradaniops macropterus* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1967: 124, by original designation; repeated in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 9; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 67). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Barilius lairokensis Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000b: 250, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Chandel District: Lairok Maru, Moreh, Yu River basin; holotype: MUMF 3700/1A)

***Opsarius barna* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus barna Hamilton, 1822: 268, 384 (type locality: India: Yamuna and Brahmaputra Rivers; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 48 fig. 9)

Opsarius fasciatus M'Clelland, 1839: 296, 417, pl. 48 fig. 9 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus barna* Hamilton, 1822: 268)

Cyprinus balibhola M'Clelland, 1839: 417 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Opsarius latipinnatus M'Clelland, 1839: 298, 422, erratum, pl. 48 fig. 7 (type locality: India: Upper Assam; holotype: lost)

Opsarius acanthopterus M'Clelland, 1839: 422 (alternative name for *O. latipinnatus* M'Clelland, 1839; in erratum, M'Clelland gave precedence to *O. latipinnatus*)

Barilius papillatus Day, 1869: 378 (type locality: India: Orissa: Cossye River; syntypes [11]: among ZSI A.876 [lost], NMW 54891, RMNH 2677, AMS B.7909 [1 of 2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 301)

Barilius jayarami Barman, 1985b: 170, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Arunachal Pradesh: Tirap District: Namdapha Wildlife Sanctuary; holotype: ZSI FF 2150)

***Opsarius barnoides* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Barilius barnoides Vinciguerra, 1890: 307, pl. 9 fig. 9 (type locality: Burma: paese dei Catcin [Kachin State]; syntypes [7]: MCSNG 17136 [4], BMNH 1893.2.16.40 [1], ZSI [1], Tortonese, 1961: 186, Mukerji, 1934: 73, fig. 13, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barilius shanensis Fowler, 1958a: 12 (nomen nudum; see Kottelat, 1989: 6 [proposed as replacement name for *Barilius ornatus* of Boulenger, 1893: 203, supposedly a homonym of *B. ornatus* Sauvage, 1883b: 153; but Boulenger's account explicitly refers to Sauvage's species, therefore name not available as replacement name; as Boulenger gave no description, name not available by indication])

Danio monshiensis Yang & Huang, in Wu, 1964: 56, pl. 1-44 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mon Shi [Mang Shi; Irrawaddy drainage]; syntypes: IHB [7])

? *Barilius ngawa* Vishwanath, 2002: 42 (nomen nudum as no holotype is designated, *Code* art. 16.4.1)

? *Barilius chatriensis* Vishwanath, 2002: 41 (nomen nudum as no holotype is designated, *Code* art. 16.4.1)

? *Barilius ngawa* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 2002: 86, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Sherou River (tributary of Manipur River), 24°18'N 93°54'E, 83 km south of Imphal; holotype: MUFM 149)

? *Barilius chatricensis* Selim & Vishwanath, 2002: 267, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul District: Chatrickong River, 150 km from Imphal [Chindwin tributary, Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: MUMF F 530/1)

***Opsarius bernatziki* (Koumans, 1937)**

Barilius bernatziki Koumans, 1937a: 61, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: "N. W. Peninsular Siam": Kapa; holotype: NMB 5155, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 53)

***Opsarius caudiocellatus* (Chu, 1984)**

Barilius caudiocellatus Chu, 1984: 98, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mengding [23°33'N 99°05'E], Salween drainage; syntypes: KIZ 748230–38, 40, 45 [11], Tejavej, 2012b: 156, fig. 8a)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively considered to be a synonym of *O. barnoides* by Tejavej (2012b: 156), which requires confirmation.

***Opsarius dogarsinghi* (Hora, 1921)**

Barilius dogarsinghi Hora, 1921a: 191, fig. 3 (type locality: India: Manipur: Etok stream near Chanderkhong; holotype: ZSI F 9983/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 106)

Distribution notes. Records in area from Irrawaddy drainage in Myanmar (Tejavej, 2012a: 146).

***Opsarius infrafasciatus* (Fowler, 1934)**

Barilius infrafasciatus Fowler, 1934a: 141, figs. 114–115 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metang River [Nam Mae Taeng], 35 miles north of Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 58940, Böhlke, 1984: 79)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid by Tejavej (2012a–b), who noted that it might be a synonym of *O. barnoides* (Tejavej, 2012b: 156).

***Opsarius koratensis* (Smith, 1931)**

Barilius koratensis Smith, 1931a: 16, fig. 7 (type locality: Thailand: Menam Mun at Ta Chang, Korat District; holotype: USNM 90298)

? *Barilius huahinensis* Fowler, 1934b: 347, figs. 9–10 (type locality: Thailand: Ban Thung Luang [85 miles south-southwest of Bangkok, Smith, 1945: 17; 12°41'N 99°51'E]; holotype: ANSP 60202, Böhlke, 1984: 79)

Barilius nanensis Smith, 1945: 155, fig. 23 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Nan River at Ban Pa Khwang; holotype: USNM 107940)

? *Danio ponticulus* Smith, 1945: 100, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Chiang Mai, presumably in Meping River [Mae Nam Ping]; holotype: MCZ 35524)

? *Barilius borneensis* Roberts, 1989: 30, fig. 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pinoh, 37 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°39.5'S 111°40'E [appar-

ently erroneous]; holotype: MZB 3043)

Danio menglaensis He & Chen, 1994: 375, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Manzhuang, 21°30'N 101°30'E; holotype: IHB 8810131)

Taxonomic notes. The type locality of *B. borneensis* is dubious. It is known from a single specimen. When present, *Opsarius* species are usually common, but this is the only specimen of the genus ever collected in Borneo. The photograph in the original description shows a specimen similar to *O. koratensis*, in poorer state than other specimens from same collection, which suggests it has another origin, possibly an accidental left-over in a recycled container. The identity of *Danio menglaensis* is based on examination of the holotype.

Recent molecular data (Tang et al., 2010) suggest that *O. koratensis* does not belong in *Opsarius* but might represent a distinct genus (which general appearance suggested already). The name *Allodanio* is potentially available for it, depending of the identity of its type species (*A. ponticulus*).

***Opsarius ornatus* (Sauvage, 1883)**

Barilius ornatus Sauvage, 1883b: 153 (type locality: Thailand: Mé-Nam [Mae Nam Chao Phraya] [possibly erroneous; see below]; lectotype: MNHN A.5074, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 794, fig. 1)

Taxonomic notes. Tejavej (2012b) identified as *O. ornatus* a species possibly known only from the area of Chumphon (peninsular Thailand). The type locality of *O. ornatus* was given as "Mé-Nam" in the original description, which has been listed by later authors as "Chao Phraya". Tejavej (2012b: 148) commented that 'menam' means river in Thai and that this could refer to any river in Thailand. Although this is correct, the fact is that in the French literature of that time, Mé-Nam was used for the Chao Phraya (e.g. see the many maps in the seven volumes of reports of the *Mission Pavie Indochine, 1879–1895* [Pavie, 1901–1919] and its atlas [Pavie, 1903]). Tejavej noted that Jules Harmand [the collector, then French consul in Bangkok] was involved in the project to open a navigable canal across the isthmus of Kra. He was on board the boat that had just carried the French survey expedition at Chumphon back to Bangkok on 17 January 1883. Tejavej concluded that Harmand could have obtained the specimens in Chumphon. This, combined with the absence of records of the species from the Chao Phraya since the original description, led Tejavej to conclude that the types might have been collected in Chumphon.

It is difficult to follow this hypothesis. First, it is contradicted by the MNHN catalogue that indicates that the type series was collected in 1882. Harmand was appointed consul in Bangkok from October 1881 to June 1883 (Finot, 1922), but I could not find the dates of his actual presence in Thailand. Also, Harmand's connection with the survey for the Kra canal was very slight. He only accompanied the expedition as consul until Chumphon (in fact at the mouth of Chumphon River) where they arrived by boat from Bangkok on 16 January 1883 afternoon and Harmand returned to Bangkok the next day (Loftus, 1883: 2). Considering transport conditions of the time, Harmand's function and that *Opsarius* species are unknown in estuaries and coastal river stretches, it seems unlikely (although not totally impossible) that after his official business Harmand would have found the time to collect fish samples or to organise local collectors (). Sauvage's manuscript with the description of *B. ornatus* was presented at the meeting of 7 July 1883 of the *Société philomatique de Paris*, which also suggests a collection date before 1883.

It is possible that the species had an earlier larger range from which it has been extirpated, or that it awaits rediscovery elsewhere. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 15) identified material from southern Laos as *O. ornatus*, which requires confirmation.

***Opsarius pulchellus* (Smith, 1931)**

Barilius pulchellus Smith, 1931a: 17, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mekang at Pang Chao; holotype: USNM 90299)

Barilius buddhae Fowler, 1934a: 142, fig. 116 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: foot of Chiang Dao; holotype: ANSP 58912, Böhlke, 1984: 71)

Barilius Pellegrini Fang, 1938c: 587 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Szemao; lectotype: MNHN 1938-0025, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 796)

Paradaniops macropterus Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1967: 124, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Sinh Ho district: Ban-cang stream [Song Da drainage]; syntypes [5]: Dinh Bang Fish Research Station (Bac Ninh province) 65-0345, now possibly NCNTTSI H.01.08.03.02 [2] and H.01.08.03.01 [1], last one erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 62; status of NCNTTSI "1036" designated as lectotype by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 89 not clear [they comment that the original drawing has the locality "Nam Mu Phong Tho"]; repeated in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 10, Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 61, fig. 18 and Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 79, fig. 3; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 68)

Daniops nammuensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Nam Mu stream [Song Da drainage]; syntypes [2]: NCNTTSI H.01.09.02.01 [1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen & Nho, 2001: 60], NCNTTSI H.01.09.02.02 [1]; lectotype designation by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90 apparently invalid because specimen not part of type series; numerous incorrect original spellings, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 117] retained *nammuensis* as correct original spelling)

***Opsarius signicaudus* (Tejavej, 2012)**

Barilius signicaudus Tejavej, 2012a: 140, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Sangklaburi district, Mae Khlong drainage; holotype: UNMF 07541)

Nomenclatural notes. The etymology of *signicaudus* is given as «a noun, is from the Latin [...] *cauda*, "tail"». Cauda is effectively a noun; nouns are invariable and the spelling *cauda* should have been used. Unfortunately, the *Code* does not allow to correct misformed names.

***Opsarius tileo* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus tileo Hamilton, 1822: 276, 385 (type locality: In-

dia: Kosi River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1832: vol. 1, pl. 94 fig. 1)

Opsarius maculatus M'Clelland, 1839: 417, 470 (type locality: India: Ganges and Bramaputrah; syntypes: SMF 5402 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; spelt *maculosus* pp. 297, 315, 417, pl. 47 fig. 4, first reviser [apparently Tang et al., 2010: 203] gave precedence to *maculatus* as correct original spelling)

Opsarius brachialis M'Clelland, 1839: 297, 418, pl. 48 fig. 6 (type locality: India: Assam; syntypes: SMF 811 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barilius menoni Sen, 1976: 59, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bihar: Saharsa district: Gomatidhara, Madhepura; holotype: ZSI FF 750)

***Oreichthys* Smith, 1933**

Oreichthys Smith, 1933: 63 (type species: *Oreichthys parvus* Smith, 1933: 63, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Oreichthys cosuatis* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus cosuatis Hamilton, 1822: 338, 392 (type locality: India: Kosi River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 44 fig. 9)

Systomus malacopterus M'Clelland, 1839: 287, 386, pl. 44 fig. 9 (apparently a replacement name for *Cyprinus cosuatis* Hamilton, 1822: 338)

Puntius coorgensis Jayaram, 1982: 47, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Karnataka: Coorg District: River Cauvery at Bhagamandala, 33 kilometers southwest of Mercara; holotype: ZSI FF1715)

Taxonomic notes. *Rohtee pangut* Sykes, 1839a is often listed as a synonym of *O. cosuatis*, but this seems unlikely (see Schäfer, 2009: 203).

[*Rohtee Pangut* Sykes, 1839a: 162 (type locality: India: Baum and Beema Rivers [Beema River at Nursewpoor]; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 59, 1841: 365)]

***Oreichthys parvus* Smith, 1933**

Oreichthys parvus Smith, 1933: 63, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Ban Ang, Kao Sabap; holotype: ? KUMF)

Puntius roloffi Klausewitz, 1957a [1 April]: 193, pl. 17 fig. 1, pl. 17a figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: southern Peninsula, area of Patalung; holotype: SMF 4038; also in Klausewitz, 1957b [1 April]: 89, fig.)

Nomenclatural notes. The name *P. roloffi* is available from two publications by Klausewitz, both dated 1 April 1957, one in a scientific jounal, one in an aquarium journal. As first reviser, I give precedence to the publication in the scientific journal (1957a), which includes a list of the type material and a proper description.

***Oreinus* McClelland, 1838**

Oreinus McClelland, 1838: 943, 946 (type species: *Oreinus guttatus* McClelland, 1838: 946 [description in last paragraph as "the Butan species"], by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 196, 1863m: 26 [not *Schizothorax plagiostomus* Heckel, 1838: 16, designated by M'Clelland, 1842: 570, not originally included]). Gender masculine.

Englottogaster Gistel, 1848: x (unnecessary replacement name for *Oreinus* McClelland, 1838: 943). Gender feminine.

Opistocheilos Bleeker, 1860c: 425 (type species: *Schizothorax plagiostomus* Heckel, 1838: 16, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 287; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860j: 115). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Schizothorax* for taxonomic status and nomenclature. Species placed in *Schizothorax* by Wu & Wu (1992: 302) and Tilak (1987) belong to *Oreinus*. Taxonomy follows Wu & Wu (1992).

***Oreinus dulongensis* (Huang, 1985)**

Schizothorax dulongensis Huang [Hwang], 1985: 211, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gongshan County: Bapo and Maku; syntypes: KIZ [5])

***Oreinus elongatus* (Huang, 1985)**

Schizothorax elongatus Huang [Hwang], 1985: 212, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Tongbiguan; syntypes: KIZ [10])

***Oreinus malacathus* (Huang, 1985)**

Schizothorax oligolepis malacathus Huang [Hwang], 1985: 210, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Xima [Irrawaddy drainage]; syntypes: KIZ [11])

Schizothorax oligolepis maculatus Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 994 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Schizothorax oligolepis malacathus* Huang, 1985: 210)

Nomenclatural notes. The correct spelling is *malacathus*. Not to be confused with *Schizopygopsis malacanthus*.

[*Schizopygopsis malacanthus* Herzenstein, 1891: 201, pl. 23 fig. 1 (type locality: China: area of sources of Yangtze River, Djao-tschu [13000 feet altitude] and Dy-tschu [12700 feet altitude; Tongtian He, in upper Yangtze basin; He et al., 2008: 48]; syntypes [3]: ZIN 7352 [2], 7356 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)].

***Oreinus meridionalis* (Tsao, in Wu, 1964)**

Schizothorax molesworthi meridionalis Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 147, pl. 4-7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lung-Chuan Jiang [Irrawaddy basin]: Qiaojie in Tengchong County; syntypes: IHB [3])

***Oreinus molesworthi* Chaudhuri, 1913**

Oreinus molesworthi Chaudhuri, 1913: 247, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Abor Hills, Yembung; holotype: ZSI F 7735/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 113)

***Oreinus myzostomus* (Tsao, in Wu, 1964)**

Schizothorax myzostomus Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 148, pl. 4-8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gong-Shan County: Dulong Jiang; syntypes: IHB [9])

***Oreinus oligolepis* (Huang, 1985)**

Schizothorax oligolepis Huang [Hwang], 1985: 209, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Tongbiguan; syntypes: KIZ [21])

***Oreinus rotundimaxillaris* (Wu & Wu, 1992)**

Schizothorax rotundimaxillaris Wu & Wu, 1992: 390, fig. 102 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tangchong County: Da Yingjiang River near Houqiao, Irrawaddy drainage; holotype: NPIB 784495)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as synonym of *O. meridionalis* by Chen (2013: 313).

***Osteobrama* Heckel, 1843**

Osteobrama Heckel, 1843: 1033 (type species: *Cyprinus cotio* Hamilton, 1822: 339, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 211). Gender feminine.

Smiliogaster Bleeker, 1860c: 438 (type species: *Leuciscus belangeri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 99, by subsequent monotypy; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860j: 296, 467)

***Osteobrama belangeri* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus Belangeri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 99 (type locality: India: [Bengal, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 81]; syntypes: MNHN 3898 [3], Fang, 1942b: 165)

Systomus microlepis Blyth, 1858b: 289 (type locality: unknown [Burma: Moulmein; Blyth, 1860b: 158]; holotype: ? ZSI; junior secondary homonym of *Barbus microlepis* Bleeker, 1850i: 12 when placed in *Systomus* by Bleeker, 1851j: 60)

Rohtee Blythi Bleeker, 1860j: 281 (replacement name for *Systomus microlepis* Blyth, 1858b: 289)

Osteobrama brevipectoralis Tilak & Husain, 1989: 328, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Manipur Valley; holotype: ZSI/NRS F.567)

***Osteobrama cunma* (Day, 1888)**

Rohtee cunma Day, 1888a: 807 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; types: NT)

Rohtee roeboides Myers, 1924: 3 (type locality: Burma: Chindwin River at Monywa; holotype: AMNH 8350)

Nomenclatural notes. See under *Mystacoleucus* for comments on authorship of *Rohtee cunma* Day, 1888, and names usually attributed to Tickell (in Day, 1888). Synonymy follows Hora & Misra (1940: 168, pl. 4 fig. 1).

***Osteobrama feae* Vinciguerra, 1890**

Osteobrama Feae Vinciguerra, 1890: 311, pl. 10 fig. 10 (type locality: Burma: Kokarit [Kaw-ka-riet]; lectotype: MCSNG 17131-A, designated by Tortonese, 1961: 187)

***Osteochilus* Günther, 1868**

Osteochilus Günther, 1868a: 40 (type species: *Rohita melanopleura* Bleeker, 1852o: 430, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 351). Gender masculine.

Neorohita Fowler, 1937: 180 (subgenus of *Osteochilus* Günther, 1868a: 40; type species: *Rohita hasseltii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 274, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Osteochilus bellus* Popta, 1904**

Osteochilus bellus Popta, 1904: 197 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes [6 in 1906 paper, 3 in 1904, apparently a lapsus as other data do not differ]: RMNH 7580 [5], 29317 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Popta, 1906: 104, pl. 7 fig. 23)

***Osteochilus bleekeri* Kottelat, 2008**

Osteochilus bleekeri Kottelat, 2008b: 249, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas drainage, Sungai Engkayas, 2 km southeast of Sanggau on road to Sintang; holotype: MZB 6000)

Taxonomic notes. This is the species described as *O. triporos* by Karnasuta (1993: 50). He designated a neotype for *Rohita triporos* Bleeker, 1852r: 598 but this designation is invalid as the holotype still exists. *Osteochilus triporos* is a synonym of *O. microcephalus*. The species identified as *O. triporos* by subsequent authors (e.g. Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 133; Roberts, 1989: 54; Kottelat et al., 1993: 41, pl. 13) is *O. bleekeri*.

***Osteochilus borneensis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Rohita borneënsis Bleeker, 1856m: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; holotype [80 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.173, Karnasuta, 1993: 73)

***Osteochilus brachynotopteroides* Chevey, 1934**

Osteochilus brachynotoptéroïdes Chevey, 1934: 34, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Pleiku Province: Kontum Lake; syntypes: ? MNHN, ? ION)

***Osteochilus chini* Karnasuta, 1993**

Osteochilus kahajanensis chini Karnasuta, 1993: 42, fig. 18 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68230)

***Osteochilus enneaporos* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Rohita enneaporos Bleeker, 1852r: 596 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [246 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.172, Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 44, fig. 32; material listed as syntype by Fricke, 1991: 13 has no type status)

***Osteochilus flavicauda* Kottelat & Tan, 2009**

Osteochilus flavicauda Kottelat & Tan, 2009: 1, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Kota Tinggi, Sungei Tementang; holotype: ZRC 38216)

***Osteochilus harrisoni* Fowler, 1905**

Osteochilus harrisoni Fowler, 1905a: 480, fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114892 [formerly WIAP 2392], Böhlke, 1984: 78)

***Osteochilus ingeri* Karnasuta, 1993**

Osteochilus ingeri Karnasuta, 1993: 48, fig. 20 (holotype: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Tawau District: Sungei Tawan, Kalabakan; holotype: FMNH 68540)

***Osteochilus intermedius* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Osteochilus intermedius Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 134 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River at Putusibau; syntypes [29]: ZMA 112.609 [8], 112.610 [2], 119.011 [1], AMNH 9289 [1, lost], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Karnasuta, 1993: 54, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Osteochilus jeruk* Hadiaty & Siebert, 1998**

Osteochilus jeruk Hadiaty & Siebert, 1998: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh Selatan: Kecamatan Kluet Selatan, Taman Nasional Gunung Leuser: Sungai Lembang at Suag Balimbing Research Station; holotype: MZB 8645)

***Osteochilus kahajanensis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Rohita kahajanensis Bleeker, 1856m: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahajan River; holotype [76 mm SL]: RMNH 4980, Karnasuta, 1993: 42)

***Osteochilus kappenii* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Rohita Kappenii Bleeker, 1856m: 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; holotype [120 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.174, Karnasuta, 1993: 65)

Osteochilus brevicauda Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 138 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River at Putusibau and Putus Genting; syntypes: ZMA 100.167 [1], 112.675 [14], AMNH 9273 [1, lost], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Karnasuta, 1993: 65, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Osteochilus kerinciensis* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Osteochilus kerinciensis Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 40, fig. 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kerinci, Danau Lingkat; holotype: MZB 10711)

***Osteochilus kelabau* Popta, 1904**

Osteochilus kelabau Popta, 1904: 196 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7578; also in Popta, 1906: 99, pl. 6 fig. 21)

Osteochilus kükenthali Ahl, 1922a: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: "Mahakam Kutei"; lectotype: ZMB 20537 [1 of 2], designated by Kottelat, 1991c: 277; spelling should be emended to *kuekenthali*)

***Osteochilus lini* Fowler, 1935**

Osteochilus lini Fowler, 1935a: 118, figs. 54–55 (type locality: Thailand: Khao Nam Poo; holotype: ANSP 60812, Böhlke, 1984: 81)

***Osteochilus melanopleura* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Rohita melanopleura Bleeker, 1852o: 430 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin / Sumatra: Palembang; syntypes [3, 126–320 mm TL]: probably BMNH 1866.5.2.212 [1], RMNH 6990 [2], Karnasuta, 1993: 79 [additional material which may include the syntypes listed by Eschmeyer, 2010])

***Osteochilus microcephalus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Rohita microcephalus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 275 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam; syntypes: RMNH 2115 [2], 2117 [1], Karnasuta, 1993: 22, Roberts, 1993b: 20 [RMNH 2118, 220 mm SL is too long; Valenciennes gave the maximum size as 7 inches (total length); BMNH 1866.5.23.170 listed by Eschmeyer, 2010, unlikely to be a syntype; catalogue number suggests it is a Bleeker's specimen])

Dangila lipocheila Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 232 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: RMNH and specimen on which Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita microcephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 275, first reviser [Roberts, 1993b: 20] gave precedence to *R. microcephalus*)

Rohita triporos Bleeker, 1852r: 598 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [130 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.164, Kottelat, 2008b: 251, fig. 3; neotype designation by Karnasuta, 1993: 50 not valid as holotype is extant)

Rohita brachynotopterus Bleeker, 1855h: 266 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; holotype [90 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.171, Karnasuta, 1993: 22)

Nomenclatural notes. Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1842: 232) described *Dangila lipocheila* on the basis of a drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt and specimens in RMNH (the use of the plurals "ces cyprins" and "leur", p. 232, indicates that he had several specimens; the use of "ce poisson", p. 234, apparently solely refers to the model of Kuhl & van Hasselts' drawing).

Discussion about *D. lipocheila* possibly being a synonym of *Barbichthys laevis* goes back to Bleeker (1863m: 48) who noted that Valenciennes reported the species as having 2/8 dorsal rays. Given that Valenciennes (p. 229) defined *Dangila* as having a long dorsal fin, 2/8 in *D. lipocheila* seems to be a lapsus, probably for 2/18 which agrees with Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing reproduced in Roberts (1993: fig. 14). The figure represents an *Osteochilus* (apparently *O. microcephalus*). Valenciennes did not mention the dark midlateral stripe obvious on the figure. Plate 7, fig. 1, in Bleeker (1863m) is apparently based on the same drawing but does not show the midlateral stripe.

Karnasuta designated a neotype for *Rohita triporos* (RMNH 4963) in order to retain the name for the species then called *O. triporos*. As the holotype of *R. triporos* is still extant, the neotype designation is invalid. *Osteochilus triporos* is a synonym of *O. microcephalus* and the species usually called *O. triporos* is now named *O. bleekeri* Kottelat, 2008.

***Osteochilus partilineatus* Kottelat, 1995**

Osteochilus partilineatus Kottelat, 1995a: 52, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sungai Tangit near Lubuk Buaya, 0°59'14"N 112°04'31"E; holotype: MZB 5900)

***Osteochilus pentalineatus* Kottelat, 1982**

Osteochilus pentalineatus Kottelat, 1982: 431, fig. 5a (type

locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: about 50–100 km north of Sampit [area of Sebabi and Palangan; Sebabi is about half a day by boat upriver of Palangan on Sungai Seranau; Palangan is half-day upriver of Sampit on Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: MHNG 2059.02)

***Osteochilus repang* Popta, 1904**

Osteochilus repang Popta, 1904: 196 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7579; also in Popta, 1906: 101, pl. 6 fig. 22)

***Osteochilus salsburyi* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Osteochilus salsburyi Nichols & Pope, 1927: 348, fig. 18 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8371)

***Osteochilus sarawakensis* Karnasuta, 1993**

Osteochilus sarawakensis Karnasuta, 1993: 55, fig. 23 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: Sungai Putai, branch of Baleh River; holotype: FMNH 94182, Eschmeyer, 2010; spelt *sarwakensis* p. 56, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Osteochilus scapularis* Fowler, 1939**

Osteochilus scapularis Fowler, 1939b: 69, figs. 17–18 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68505, Böhlke, 1984: 90)

***Osteochilus schlegelii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Rohita Schlegelii Bleeker, 1851p: 432 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [120 mm TL]: ? among RMNH 6992 [5], Karnasuta, 1993: 75)

***Osteochilus serokan* Hadiaty & Siebert, 1998**

Osteochilus serokan Hadiaty & Siebert, 1998: 3, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh Selatan: Sungai Lembang basin: swamp near Singgah Mata at Pasi Lembang, about 20 km on road from Desa Bakongan to Desa Kandang; holotype: MZB 8642)

***Osteochilus spilurus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Dangila spilurus Bleeker, 1851d: 272 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [75 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.78, Karnasuta, 1993: 46)

Rohita oligolepis Bleeker, 1853l: 191 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Marawang; syntypes [2, 100–103 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.167 [1], RMNH 4962 [1], Karnasuta, 1993: 46)

Labeo moszkowskii Ahl, 1922a: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Indonesia: Central Sumatra [upper and middle sections of Rokan Kanan, Rokan Kiri and Siak drainages ("Sultanate of Siak" [Kabupaten Siak, Riau Province, Sumatra] and "Rokan states"; Moszkowski, 1909a–b: maps]; holotype: ZMB 20534, Kottelat, 1991c: 277)

***Osteochilus striatus* Kottelat, 1998**

Osteochilus striatus Kottelat, 1998a: 44, fig. 62 (type locality: Laos: Middle Xe Bangfai near Ban Kengkeo; 17°28'35"N 105°31'05"E; holotype: ZRC 41785)

***Osteochilus vittatoides* Popta, 1904**

Osteochilus vittatoides Popta, 1904: 195 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; syntypes: RMNH 7575 [8], 29316 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Popta, 1906: 94, pl. 6 fig. 20)

***Osteochilus vittatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Rohita vittata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 267 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam; holotype: probably a specimen figured by Kuhl & van Hasselt or MNHN 3857, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 21, Guibé & Spillmann, 1957: 462; lectotype designation [RMNH 23368] by Banarescu & Bianco, 1984: 65 invalid as this specimen [from Borneo] not part of type series [Kottelat, 1989: 9]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita hasseltii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 274, first reviser [Guibé & Spillmann, 1958: 463] gave precedence to *R. vittata* [not Kottelat, 1989: 9 who gave precedence to *R. hasseltii*])

Rohita Hasseltii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 274 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype [10 inches TL]: among RMNH 2188 [1], 2177 [1], 2588 [2], Karnasuta, 1993: 60, Kottelat, 2000d: 85 [Roberts, 1993b: 20, only lists RMNH 2120, 104 mm, too small to be holotype]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita vittata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 267, first reviser [Guibé & Spillmann, 1958: 463] gave precedence to *R. vittata* [not Kottelat, 1989: 9 who gave precedence to *R. hasseltii*])

Rohita rostellatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 256 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy [at Rangoon; Bertin & Estève, 1948: 21]; holotype: MNHN 3856, Fang, 1942b: 166, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 21; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita hasseltii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 274, first reviser [Karnasuta, 1993: 60] gave precedence to *O. hasseltii*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita vittata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 267, which is here given precedence])

Rohita erythrura Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 268 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [Buitenzorg (Bogor), according to figure]; holotype: a specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 13; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita hasseltii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 274, first reviser [Kottelat, 2000d: 85] gave precedence to *R. hasseltii* [Roberts, 1993b: 20 action not explicit]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Rohita vittata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 267, first reviser [Bleeker, 1860j: 180] gave precedence to *R. vittata*)

? *Cyrene cyanopareja* Heckel, 1843: 1025 (type locality: Philippines [doubtful]; holotype: NMW 10814)

Rohita leiorhynchos Bleeker, 1849h: 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syn-

types [up to 185 mm TL]: RMNH 10854 [part of 76], SMNS 10591 [3], Fricke, 1991: 13, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rohita Artedii Bleeker, 1851p: 434 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; syntypes [2, 112–125 mm TL]: RMNH 6991 [1], 10924 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rohita Kuhli Bleeker, 1860j: 177 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [160 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.168 [not 1866.5.2.171, listed by Karnasuta, 1993: 60, which is the holotype of *Rohita brachynotopterus* Bleeker, 1855h: 266])

Labeo neilli Day, 1870d: 99 (type locality: Burma: Sittoung [Sitang River ?] and Billing; syntypes [7]: among ZSI 668 [1], 669 [2], 1119–1122 [4, lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.291–293 [3], 1889.2.1.1471 [1], NMW 51005 [1], RMNH 2603 [1], ZISP 8303 [1], AMS B.8150 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

? *Osteochilus melanopterus* Tirant, 1883: 96 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; types: lost, Kottelat, 1987c: 15)

Osteochilus duostigma Fowler, 1937: 182, figs. 120–121 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68096, Böhlke, 1984: 75)

Osteochilus hasseltii tweediei Menon, 1954: 12, fig. 3a (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Kuala Tahan; holotype: ZSI F 324/2, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 113)

Labeobarbus thysanocheilus Roberts, 1993b: 20 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Taxonomic notes. Identification of *Cyrene cyanopareja* is based on a photograph of the holotype provided by Helmut Wellendorf (NMW) and should be confirmed by examination of the specimen.

***Osteochilus waandersii* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Rohita Waandersii Bleeker, 1853b: 733 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Toboali Province; holotype [198 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.169, Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 45, fig. 34a)

Labeo soplaoensis Fowler, 1934a: 131, figs. 95–96 (type locality: Burma: Shan States: Sop Lao; holotype: ANSP 58045, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 25) considered *O. soplaoensis* to be a distinct species.

***Oxygaster* van Hasselt, 1823**

Oxygaster van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type species: *Oxygaster anomalura* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Oxygaster anomalura* van Hasselt, 1823**

Oxygaster Anomalura van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 86] (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: specimen illustrated by Kuhl & van Hasselt [then unpublished, but reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 15] and RMNH [lost ?], examined by Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 349)

Cyprinus [probably a lapsus for *Leuciscus*] *oxygaster* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 349 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH [lost ?] and specimen(s) figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 15)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts assumed that there should have been a holotype of *Cyprinus oxygaster* in RMNH. In fact, Valenciennes mentioned having examined the species in RMNH, but nowhere does he mention having examined only a single specimen. The indication "this fish [...] is 4 inches long" cannot be taken as automatically implying that a single specimen was measured; it can as well mean this species is 4 inches long, which does not provide information on the number of specimens, just on the size of the largest (if more than one were available). The colour description cannot be derived from the specimen but from Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing and unless it can be demonstrated that Valenciennes examined only a single specimen and that this specimen was the one illustrated by Kuhl and van Hasselt, there is no holotype but a series of syntypes.

***Oxygaster pointoni* (Fowler, 1934)**

Chela pointoni Fowler, 1934a: 108, fig. 60 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 57456, Böhlke, 1984: 87)

***Paedocypris* Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006**

Paedocypris Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006: 895 (type species: *Paedocypris progenetica* Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006: 895). Gender feminine.

***Paedocypris carbunculus* Britz & Kottelat, 2008**

Paedocypris carbunculus Britz & Kottelat, 2008: 417, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kotawaringin basin: Sungei Pasir Panjang, outskirts of Pangkalan Bun, along road leading to Kumai; 2°43.916'S 111°39.574'E; holotype: MZB 10981)

***Paedocypris micromegethes* Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006**

Paedocypris micromegethes Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006: 896, fig. 2c–d (type locality: Borneo: Sarawak: Sungai Gayao, about 40 km from Mukah (128 km from Sibu) on road from Mukah to Sibu; 2°54'29"N 112°19'32"E; holotype: ZRC 49869)

***Paedocypris progenetica* Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006**

Paedocypris progenetica Kottelat, Britz, Tan & Witte, 2006: 896, figs. 1, 2a–b (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi Province: peat swamp, 15 km from Muara Sabak on road to Jambi; 1°14'17.8"S 103°35'56.8"E; holotype: MZB 5998)

***Parabramis* Bleeker, 1864**

Parabramis Bleeker, 1864m: 21 (type species: *Abramis pekinensis* Basilewsky, 1855: 239, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Parabramis pekinensis* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

? *Leuciscus bramula* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 357 (type locality: not stated [China]; holo-

type: the model of the drawing used by Valenciennes)

Abramis pekinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 239, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: China: in rivers draining to Gulf of Tschili; syntypes: ZISP 5637 [3], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Megalobrama Skolkovii var. *carinatus* Dybowski, 1872: 213 (type locality: Russia: middle and lower course of Amur River, Ussuri and Sungari Rivers, and Chanka Lake; syntypes: LU)

Chanodichthys stenzii Popta, 1907: 246, fig. (type locality: China: Kiautschou [Chiao-Hsien], "Imperial Canal"; holotype: SMNS)

Parabramis pekinensis forma *strenosomus* Yu, Xie & Yi, 1959: 227 (infrasubspecifc, but available because treated as valid subspecies by Wu, 1964: 117 [*Code* art. 45.6.4.1]; type locality: China: Heilong Jiang basin; types: LU)

Parabramis liaohonensis Yih & Wu, in Wu, 1964: 117, fig. 2–51 (type locality: China: Liaoning: Liao-he, Tai-an; syntypes [14]: IHB)

***Parachela* Steindachner, 1881**

Parachela Steindachner, 1881c: 100 (type species: *Parachela breitensteinii* Steindachner, 1881: 100, by monotypy; also in Steindachner, 1881e: 404). Gender feminine.

Grandisquamachela Fowler, 1934a: 111 (subgenus of *Parachela* Steindachner, 1881c: 100; type species: *Parachela williaminae* Fowler, 1934a: 111, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Parachela cyanea* Kottelat, 1995**

Parachela cyanea Kottelat, 1995a: 55, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sungai Tangit at Radai Tangit, 0°57'26"N 112°04'39"E; holotype: MZB 5911)

***Parachela hypophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1860)**

Chela hypophthalmus Bleeker, 1859l: 155 (nomen nudum)

Chela hypophthalmus Bleeker, 1860j: 471 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang [possible locality, see Bleeker, 1864a: 135; Kottelat, 1995a: 57]; lectotype: RMNH 4895, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 128; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Parachela Breitensteinii Steindachner, 1881c: 100 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo [Teweh (Kalimantan Tengah: Muara Teweh, Barito basin)]; holotype: NMW P 3000, Howes, 1979: 189; also in Steindachner, 1881e: 404)

Taxonomic notes. Colour pattern figured in Bleeker (1864a) apparently is that of *P. oxygastroides* (see Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 153).

***Parachela ingerkongi* (Banarescu, 1969)**

Oxygaster oxygastroides ingerkongi Banarescu, 1969: 196 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Tawao on Tawao River [Tawau], 4°15'N 118°E; holotype: USNM 135946, Banarescu, 1971a: 18)

***Parachela maculicauda* (Smith, 1934)**

Chela maculicauda Smith, 1934: 301 (type locality: Thailand: Klong Ranode, affluent of Thale Sap; holotype: KUMF 158 [ex USNM 103372], Monkolprasit, 1969: 5 [not USNM 103373 listed by Banarescu, 1971a: 18])

***Parachela oxygastroides* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Leuciscus oxygastroïdes Bleeker, 1852o: 431 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Kusan River at Prabukarta / Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.216, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 129 [specimens were mixed and exact origin of lectotype is not known])

Chela megalolepis Günther, 1868a: 337 (unnecessary replacement name for *Leuciscus oxygastroides* Bleeker, 1852o: 431)

Chela johorensis Steindachner, 1870c: 638 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor River; syntypes [10]: ? part of NMW 51458 [12], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Oxygaster brachysoma Banarescu, 1971a: 18 (not available, name listed in synonymy; locality: Thailand: Bangkok)

Taxonomic notes. Colour pattern figured in Bleeker (1864a) apparently is that of *P. hypophthalmus* (see Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 153).

***Parachela siamensis* (Günther, 1868)**

Chela siamensis Günther, 1868a: 336 (type locality: Thailand: Pachebon [probably Phetchaburi, also spelt Pechaburin, Petchabun; "Mouhot" listed as locality by Eschmeyer, 2010, in fact is the collector's name]; holotype: BMNH 1861.10.8.17, Banarescu, 1971a: 17)

***Parachela williaminae* Fowler, 1934**

Parachela williaminae Fowler, 1934a: 111, fig. 63 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong River at Chiang Sen; holotype: ANSP 57457, Böhlke, 1984: 95)

***Paracrossochilus* Popta, 1904**

Paracrossochilus Popta, 1904: 200 (type species: *Paracrossochilus bicornis* Popta, 1904: 201, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Paracrossochilus acerus* Inger & Chin, 1962**

Paracrossochilus acerus Inger & Chin, 1962: 100, fig. 47 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: Sungei Dapu, a tributary of Baleh River; holotype: FMNH 68240)

***Paracrossochilus vittatus* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Crossochilus vittatus Boulenger, 1894a: 247 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah River; lectotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.193, designated by Banarescu, 1986: 156)

Paracrossochilus bicornis Popta, 1904: 201 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; lectotype: RMNH 7594 [1 of 4], designated by Banarescu, 1986: 156; also in Popta, 1906: 122, pl. 8 fig. 28)

***Paralaubuca* Bleeker, 1864**

Paralaubuca Bleeker, 1864f: 15 (type species: *Paralaubuca typus* Bleeker, 1864f: 16, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Cultrops Smith, 1938b: 410 (type species: *Culter siamensis* Hora, 1923b: 149, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Paralaubuca barroni* (Fowler, 1934)**

Chela barroni Fowler, 1934a: 109, fig. 61 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong at Chiang Sen; holotype: ANSP 57455, Böhlke, 1984: 69)

***Paralaubuca harmandi* Sauvage, 1883**

Paralaubuca Harmandi Sauvage, 1883b: 153 (type locality: Thailand: Mé-Nam [Mae Nam Chao Phraya]; holotype: MNHN A.6427, Fang, 1942b: 166, Kottelat, 1984a: 803)

Culter siamensis Hora, 1923b: 149, pl. 10 fig. 1, pl. 11 figs. 4–5 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ZSI F 10504/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 107)

Culter wolfi Fowler, 1937: 163, fig. 101 (type locality: Thailand: Pitsanulok; holotype: ANSP 68016, Böhlke, 1984: 95)

***Paralaubuca riveroi* (Fowler, 1935)**

Culter riveroi Fowler, 1935a: 108, fig. 34 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60803, Böhlke, 1984: 89)

***Paralaubuca typus* Bleeker, 1864**

Paralaubuca typus Bleeker, 1864f: 16 (type locality: Thailand: Ayuttaya and Bangkok; lectotype: MNHN 1867, designated by Banarescu, 1971d: 348, fig. 1)

Chela paralaubuca Günther, 1868a: 337 (unnecessary replacement name for *Paralaubuca typus* Bleeker, 1864f: 16)

Pseudolaubuca lateralis Sauvage, 1876: 98 (type locality: rapids of the Mekong [in Cambodia or Laos, no rapids in Vietnam]; lectotype: MNHN 3932, designated by Banarescu, 1971d: 348, Kottelat, 1984a: 804)

Chela stigmabrachium Fowler, 1934a: 109, fig. 62 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong River at Chiang Sen; holotype: ANSP 57458, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

***Parasikukia* Doi, 2000**

Parasikukia Doi, 2000a: 392 (type species: *Parasikukia maculata* Doi, 2000a: 392, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Parasikukia maculata* Doi, 2000**

Parasikukia maculata Doi, 2000a: 392, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Phetchaburi Province: small stream at Moneliong, Khao Yoi; holotype: NSMT-P 58550)

***Paraspinibarbus* Chu & Kottelat, 1989**

Paraspinibarbus Chu & Kottelat, 1989: 2 (type species: *Spinibarbus macracanthus* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936c: 376, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Paraspinibarbus macracanthus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Spinibarbus macracanthus Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936c: 376, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: South Annam; lectotype: MNHN 1936.2, designated by Chu & Kottelat, 1989: 4 [as holotype in Banarescu, 1972a: 111, pl. 2 fig. 6])

Spinibarbus macracanthus maculatus Dao & Mai, 1959: 6 [? fig. 5] (type locality: Vietnam: Ben Yai Province: Ngoi Thia, a tributary of Red River; syntypes: ? DVZUT, ZMMU, Svetovidova, 1978: 261; figure apparently not published)

Balantiocheilus hekouensis Wu, in Wu, 1977: 332, pl. 7-65 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Hekou / Vietnam: Anpei; syntypes: IHB 644034–36 [3], 6410016–017 [2, ex Vietnam Fisheries Bureau])

? *Parator vinhensis* Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 24 (nomen nudum)

Taxonomic notes. Roberts & Catania (2007: 95) treated *P. macracanthus* as a junior synonym of *Barbus alloiopleurus* Vaillant, 1893c: 201, which is not followed here. See under *Poropuntius alloiopleurus*.

***Parator* Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963**

Parator Wu, Yang, Yue & Huang, 1963: 91 (type species: *Tor zonatus* Lin, 1935a: 308, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Parator zonatus* (Lin, 1935)**

Tor zonatus Lin, 1935a: 308, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Liuchow; holotype: FESC or LUG)

***Parazacco* Chen, 1982**

Parazacco Chen, 1982a [May]: 293 (type species: *Aspius spilurus* Günther, 1868a: 311, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Carinozacco Chu, Wang & Ni, 1982 [September]: 267 (type species: *Aspius spilurus* Günther, 1868a: 311, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Parazacco* Chen, 1982a: 293). Gender masculine.

***Parazacco fasciatus* (Koller, 1927)**

Aspius spilurus fasciatus Koller, 1927: 46, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kang-Kong River; syntypes [14]: NMW 10407 [1], Banarescu, 1968b: 308)

Zacco asperus Nichols & Pope, 1927: 366, fig. 32 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8376)

Opsariichthys elegans Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934: 342 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Ngoi-Thia River at Nghia Lô, tributary of Red River upstream of Yên Bay; holotype: MNHN 1934-0264; see also Pellegrin & Chevey, 1935b: 467, fig. 1)

Parazacco vuquangensis Nguyen [T. T.], 1995a: 77, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Vu Quang mountain, Ngan Truoi stream, 18°25'N 105°25'E; holotype: VUP V.Q.92.025)

? *Parazacco babeensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [T. D.], in Nguyen [T. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 2000: 224 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Can Province: Ba Be district: Ban

Cam stream, Nam Mau village; holotype: Fish Collection of Thai Nguyen University of Forestry and Agriculture 89-02-002)

? *Parazacco vinhi* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [T. D.], in Nguyen [T. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 2000: 226 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Can Province: Ba Be district: Ban Cam stream, Nam Mau village; holotype: Fish Collection of Thai Nguyen University of Forestry and Agriculture 98.03.003)

Nomenclatural notes. *Parazacco vuquangensis* is described by Nguyen [T. T.] (1995a: 77). He also published a description in Vietnamese (Nguyen, 1995b: 81). This second text seems to be a translation of Nguyen [T. T.] (1995a) in the state it was when (as editor) I received it in October 1994. The 1995a published version had been significantly edited and these changes are not in the 1995b paper, so that there is a possibility that the two texts differ in some points. It also cannot be excluded that the 1995b paper could have been published before the 1995a paper.

***Parazacco spilurus* (Günther, 1868)**

Aspius spilurus Günther, 1868a: 311 (type locality: China: inland mountainous region of Hong Kong; syntypes: BMNH 1956.2.25.1–5 [5], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Pectenocypris* Kottelat, 1982**

Pectenocypris Kottelat, 1982: 421 (type species: *Pectenocypris korthausae* Kottelat, 1982: 421, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pectenocypris balaena* Roberts, 1989**

Pectenocypris balaena Roberts, 1989: 58, fig. 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Danau Piam near Ketungau, 38 km north-northeast of Sintang, 0°23.5'N 111°37.5'E; holotype: MZB 4006)

***Pectenocypris korthausae* Kottelat, 1982**

Pectenocypris korthausae Kottelat, 1982: 421, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: about 50–100 km north of Sampit [area of Sebabi and Palangan; Sebabi was about half a day by boat upriver of Palangan on Sungai Seranau; Palangan was half-day upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: MHNG 2073.72)

***Pectenocypris micromysticetus* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Pectenocypris micromysticetus Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 45, fig. 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Danau Semangkat, a lake connected to Batang Hari by Sungai Bangko, opposite Kampung Senaning; holotype: MZB 10993)

***Percocypris* Chu, 1935**

Percocypris Chu, 1935: 12 (type species: *Leptobarbus pingi* Tchang, 1930c: 84, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Percocypris tchangi* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Leptobarbus tchangi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936c: 377, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Mnong Hum, Red River basin [Lao Cai Province: Muong Hum; Chevey & Lemasson, 1937a–b: 50]; holotype: MNHN 1936-0004)

Percocypris pingi retrodorsalis Cui & Chu, 1990: 118, fig. 1a (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yanybi [Yangbi], 25°30'N 99°37'E; holotype: KIZ 866102)

***Pethia* Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012**

Pethia Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012: 80 (type species: *Barbus nigrofasciatus* Günther, 1868a: 155, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pethia atra* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)**

Puntius ater Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007: 46, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Iril River, tributary of Manipur River, at Bamonkampu; holotype: MUMF 6101)

***Pethia conchonius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus conchonius Hamilton, 1822: 317, 389 (type locality: India: "north-east of Bengal, and in the rivers Kosi and Ami"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 44 fig. 8)

Systomus pyrropterus M'Clelland, 1839: 285, 383, erratum, pl. 44 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Upper Assam; syntypes: BMNH 1843.2.25.15–18 [5], ? 1843.2.25.14 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; spelt *pyropterus* pp. 285, 314, an inadvertent error corrected in erratum, *Code* art. 24.2.4)

Puntius conchonius khagariansis Srivastava & Datta Munshi, 1988: 186, pl. 23 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Bihar: Khagaria District: Budhi Gandak and Bagmati Rivers (Santokh ghat); syntypes [5, p. 184]: ? TMBU)

***Pethia didi* (Kullander & Fang, 2005)**

Puntius didi Kullander & Fang, 2005: 294, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Hpa Lap Chaung just south of Yuzana Myaing village (8 km left from Myitkyina–Myitzon road km 11); 25°31'25"N 97°22'19"E; holotype: NRM 50267)

Distribution notes. Records of *Puntius phutunio* from Myanmar in fact are *Pethia didi*.

[*Cyprinus phutunio* Hamilton, 1822: 319, 390 (type locality: India: north-east of Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 44 fig. 2)].

***Pethia erythromycter* (Kullander, 2008)**

Puntius erythromycter Kullander, 2008: 62, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Hpa Lap Chaung just south of Yuzana Myaing village (8 km left from Myitkyina–Myitzon road km 11); holotype: NRM 56987)

***Pethia khugae* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)**

Puntius khugae Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007: 49, fig. 4 (type locality: India: Manipur: Churachandpur District: Chindwin drainage: Khuga River, tributary of Manipur River; holotype: MUMF 6112)

***Pethia macrogramma* (Kullander, 2008)**

Puntius macrogramma Kullander, 2008: 71, figs. 9–10 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Nan Kywe Chaung, 17 km on road Myitkyina–Mogaung, 200 m south of road, 800 m east of Sha Dau village; holotype: NRM 36198)

***Pethia manipurensis* (Menon, Rema Devi & Viswanath, 2000)**

Puntius manipurensis Menon, Rema Devi & Viswanath, in Menon, 1999: 96 (nomen nudum)

Puntius manipurensis Menon, Rema Devi & Viswanath, 2000: 263, pl. 1 figs. 1–3, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lake Loktak, Moirang, Chindwin drainage; holotype: ZSI/SRS F.4261)

***Pethia meingangbii* (Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003)**

Puntius bizonatus Vishwanath, 2002: 71, fig. 42 (nomen nudum as no holotype is designated, *Code* art. 16.4.1; locality: India: Manipur: Lokchao River at Moreh, Yu River drainage [Chindwin drainage])

Puntius meingangbii Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003: 483, fig. 2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Moreh, Moreh Bazaar, 110 km from near Imphal, Yu River drainage [Chindwin drainage]; holotype: MUMF F 501/1A)

Puntius bizonatus Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004a: 131, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lokchao River at Moreh, Yu River drainage [Chindwin drainage]; holotype: MUMF 3017)

***Pethia nankyweensis* (Kullander, 2008)**

Puntius nankyweensis Kullander, 2008: 65, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Nan Kywe Chaung, 17 km on road Myitkyina–Mogaung, 200 m south of road, 800 m east of Sha Dau village; holotype: NRM 37262)

***Pethia ornata* (Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004)**

Puntius ornatus Vishwanath, 2002: 74, fig. 47 (nomen nudum, no holotype is designated, *Code* art. 16.4.1)

Puntius ornatus Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004a: 132, fig. 2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lokchao River at Moreh, Yu River drainage [Chindwin drainage]; holotype: MUMF 3028 [helvetica font used in figure and table captions result in the name appearing almost as *omatus*, first reviser action by Eschmeyer (2010) not justified and anyway invalid as not in printed form])

***Pethia padamya* (Kullander & Britz, 2008)**

Puntius padamya Kullander & Britz, 2008: 57, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Mandalay Division: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage, pond in Toe Gyi village, above Anisakan falls, near Pyin Oo Lwin, on road Mandalay–Hsipaw; 21°58'36"N 96°23'24"E; holotype: USNM 385952)

***Pethia stoliczkana* (Day, 1870)**

Barbus m'clellandi Day, 1870c: 619 (type locality: Burma: Pegu and Moulmein; syntypes [21]: among ZSI F 2298 [1], A.789–790 [2, lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.850–852 [3], AMS B.7741–7743 [3], NMW 54560a [1], 54272 [2], ZISP 8318, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, 156, Eschmeyer, 2010, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299; secondary junior homonym of *Cyprinus mclellandi* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 390 when latter placed in *Barbus* by Day, 1871b: 328)

Barbus Stoliczkanus Day, 1871b: 328 (replacement name for *Barbus m'clellandi* Day, 1870c 619)

Distribution notes. Records of *Puntius ticto* from Myanmar in fact are *Pethia stoliczkana*.

[*Cyprinus ticto* Hamilton, 1822: 314, 389, pl. 8 fig. 87 (type locality: India: south-east parts of Bengal types: NT)].

***Pethia thelys* (Kullander, 2008)**

Puntius thelys Kullander, 2008: 68, figs. 6–8 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: stream about 24 km on road Myitkyina–Myitzon; holotype: NRM 56991)

***Pethia tiantian* (Kullander & Fang, 2005)**

Puntius tiantian Kullander & Fang, 2005: 291, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Nan Hto Chaung, in Putao, about 1.6 km from 46th regiment; 27°19'44"N 97°22'36"E; holotype: NRM 43006)

***Pethia yuensis* (Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003)**

Puntius yuensis Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2003: 482, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Maklang River, 21 km from Moreh; holotype: MUMF 500/1A)

***Placocheilus* Wu, in Wu, 1977**

Placocheilus Wu, in Wu, 1977: 382 (type species: *Discogynathus caudofasciatus* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 223, by original designation; misidentified type species, in fact *P. robustus* Zhang, He & Chen, 2002: 214 according to Zhang et al., 2002: 209 who fixed the type species as *D. caudofasciatus* under *Code* art. 70.3.1; misspelt *Placoheilus* p. 593, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Placocheilus* is tentatively recognised as valid following Zhang et al. (2002) and Zhang (2005c). Zhou et al. (2005) treated it as a junior subjective synonym of *Garra* Hamilton, 1822: 343.

? *Placocheilus bibarbatus* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001

Placocheilus bibarbatus Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 552, fig. 284 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Tam Duong, km 41 on road [from Phong Tho ?] to Sa Pa [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI H. 01.96.09.01)

? *Placocheilus imbarbatus* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 553, fig. 285 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Tam Duong, km 41 on road [from Phong Tho ?] to Sa Pa [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI H. 01.96.10.01; simultaneous subjective synonym of *P. bibarbatus* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 552, as first reviser I give precedence to *P. bibarbatus*)

***Placocheilus caudofasciatus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Discognathus caudofasciatus Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 223, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Lai Chau, Black River; holotype: MNHN 1935-0327)

Garra angulostoma Mai, 1978: 59, fig. 24 (type locality: northern Vietnam: fast running creeks; holotype: DVZUT)

***Placocheilus cryptonemus* Cui & Li, 1984**

Placocheilus cryptonemus Cui & Li, 1984a: 110, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xunlong County, Laowo [Salween basin], 25°51'N 99°01'E; holotype: KIZ 742035)

***Placocheilus dulongensis* Chen, Pan, Xiao & Yang, 2012**

Placocheilus dulongensis Chen, Pan, Kong & Yang, 2006a: 308 (name not available, no fixation of a holotype, *Code* art.16.4.1; locality: China: Yunnan: Dulong River, Irrawaddy drainage)

Placocheilus dulongensis Chen, Pan, Xiao & Yang, 2012: 216, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gongshan County: Irrawaddy drainage: a tributary (altitude: 1213 masl; 27°41'14.5"N 98°16'37.8"E) of Dulong River, near Qinlangdang village, Dulongjiang town; holotype: KIZ041106082)

Nomenclatural notes. This species was first listed as "*Placocheilus dulongensis* sp. nov." by Chen, Pan, Kong & Yang (2006a: 308) followed by a description. Six other species (already named) are also described in exactly the same format. The mention of "sp. nov." merely seems to indicate that the species was discovered during that study, but there is no explicit mention of intentionally establishing a new taxon (*Code* art. 16.1). There is also no explicit fixation of a holotype or syntypes (*Code* art. 16.4.1). As the conditions of art. 16 are not satisfied, the name is not available.

The name is also mentioned in another paper by the same authors (Chen et al., 2006b), in which they mention an in-press (in 2006) description of a new *Placocheilus*, indicating also that the mention in the 2006a paper was not intended as an original description. The "in press" paper has never been published in the mentioned journal.

The name was finally made available in Chen et al. (2012: 216).

'*Placocheilus*' *laichowensis* (Nguyen & Doan, 1969)

Garra laichowensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Nam Mu stream [Song Da drainage]; lectotype: NCNTTSI "1052", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 91 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.96.02.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 543]; spelt *laichonensis* p. 3, *laichowcensis* p. 16 and *laichonveusis* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 119] retained *laichowensis* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 543, fig. 277, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 81, fig. 9; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 68)

***Placocheilus robustus* Zhang, He & Chen, 2002**

Placocheilus robustus Zhang, He & Chen, 2002: 214, fig. 3B (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River] in Yuanjiang County; holotype: IHB 601132)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as synonym of *P. caudofasciatus* by Chen (2013: 312).

***Placogobio* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Placogobio Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 555 (type species: *Placogobio nahangensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001: 556, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Placogobio bacmeensis* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Placogobio bacmeensis Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 558, fig. 288 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Bac Me district: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.108.02.01)

***Placogobio nahangensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Placogobio nahangensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 556, figs. 286–287 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district: Gam River drainage, Mo waterfall; holotype: NCNTTSI 01.108.01.01)

***Plagiognathops* Berg, 1907**

Plagiognathus Dybowski, 1872: 216 (type species: *Plagiognathus jelskii* Dybowski, 1872: 216, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Plagiognathus* Fieber, 1858: 320 in Hemiptera). Gender masculine.

Plagiognathops Berg, 1907: 419 (replacement name for *Plagiognathus* Dybowski, 1872: 216). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Often treated as synonym of *Xenocypris*. Treated as valid following, e.g. Bogutskaya & Naseka (2004: 100) and Bogutskaya et al. (2008: 336).

***Plagiognathops microlepis* (Bleeker, 1871)**

Xenocypris microlepis Bleeker, 1871b: 58, pl. 9 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype [328 mm TL]: MNHN 5944, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 73; also in Bleeker, 1871d: 68)

Plagiognathus Jelskii Dybowski, 1872: 216 (type locality: Russia: Lake Chanka and Ussuri River; syntypes: ZMB 7937 [1], ? IZPAN, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Pogobrama* Luo, 1995**

Pogobrama Luo, 1995: unpaginated, inside back cover (type species: *Sinibrama barbatula* Luo & Huang, 1985: 280, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pogobrama barbatula* (Luo & Huang, in Luo, Chen & Huang, 1985)**

Sinibrama barbatula Luo & Huang, in Luo, Chen & Huang, 1985: 280, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Qinzhou County; holotype: IHB 83-IV-0388)

***Poropuntius* Smith, 1931**

Poropuntius Smith, 1931a: 14 (type species: *Poropuntius normani* Smith, 1931a: 14, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Poropuntius alloiopleurus* (Vaillant, 1983)**

Barbus alloiopleurus Vaillant, 1893c: 201 (type locality: Vietnam: Black River; holotype: MNHN 1892-0261, Kottelat, 2001a: 35)

? *Lissochilus longibarbis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Lao Cai Province: Ngoi Bo stream; lectotype: NCNTTSI "1078", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 90 [possibly NCNTTSI H.01.72.11.1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 390]; spelt *long barbis* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 118] retained *longibarbis* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 389, fig. 190, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 80, fig. 6; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 69)

? *Barbodes huangchuchieni rhomboides* Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 248, pl. 7-8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River]; syntypes: IHB 6440093, 392, 461, 564, 6450172, 191, 207, 322, 614, 615, 617–619, 622, 624 [15])

Taxonomic notes. Roberts & Catania (2007: 95) considered *Barbus alloiopleurus* to be a senior synonym of *Paraspinibarbus macracanthus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936c: 376). They did not mention the procumbent predorsal spine and lower lip diagnostic of *Paraspinibarbus*. Roberts & Catania also treated *Lissochilus longibarbis* (as "*L. longispinis*") as a synonym of *P. macracanthus* (their *P. alloiopleurus*). The shape of the snout, mouth and caudal peduncle as shown on the figure of *L. longibarbis* do not look like those of *Paraspinibarbus* but more like *Poropuntius*. I retain *B. alloiopleurus* as valid in *Poropuntius*, with *L. longibarbis* as a tentative synonym (Kottelat, 2001b: 35).

***Poropuntius aluoiensis* (Nguyen, 1997)**

Lissochilus aluoiensis Nguyen [H. D.], 1997: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: A Luoi District: A Sap stream at Nham, Se Kong basin, 16°15'32"N 107°13'31'E; holotype: HNUE)

***Poropuntius angustus* Kottelat, 2000**

Poropuntius angustus Kottelat, 2000a: 46, fig. 14 (type locality: Laos: Louangphabang Province: Houay Houn, about 3 km upstream of Ban Houay Lek, in gorges; approx. 20°32'32"N 102°40'51"E; holotype: ZRC 45308)

***Poropuntius bantamensis* (Rendahl, 1920)**

Barbus bantamensis Rendahl, 1920: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Ban Tam, east of Doi Chiang Dao mountain, in a pond fed by a subterranean stream; holotype: NRM 10969)

? *Poropuntius baolacensis* (Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001)

Acrossocheilus baolacensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 387, fig. 189 (type locality: Vietnam: Cao Bang Province: Nho Que, Bao Lac [22°56'60"N 105°40'00"E], Song Hong [Red River] drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.72.13.01)

***Poropuntius bolovenensis* Roberts, 1998**

Poropuntius bolovenensis Roberts, 1998b: 124, fig. 5 (middle) (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Sekong basin, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from primary dam site of Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E]; lectotype: CAS 94251, designated by Kottelat, 2000a: 46)

? *Poropuntius brevispinus* (Nguyen & Doan, 1969)

Lissochilus brevispinus Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 12 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Suoi Rut stream; syntypes [3]: NCNTTSI H.01.72.10.01 (1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 387), H.01.72.10.02 and H.01.72.10.03 (at most 2 of 10); spelt *brevispisus* p. 3, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 118] retained *brevispinus* as correct original spelling; original figure published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 386, fig. 188, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 80, fig. 7; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 69)

***Poropuntius burtoni* (Mukerji, 1933)**

Barbus clavatus burtoni Mukerji, 1933: 831, pl. 3 fig. 1 (figure only, nomen nudum, not satisfying the conditions of *Code* art. 13.1)

Barbus clavatus burtoni Mukerji, 1934: 64, figs. 10–11 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: Mali Hka basin: Phungin Hka; holotype: ZSI F 11437/1, Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2001: 32)

***Poropuntius carinatus* Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977**

Barbodes shanensis carinatus Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 240, pl. 7-3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Meng'a, Salween basin [error, actually Mekong basin; Chu & Chen, 1989: 185, Chen & Yang, 2003: 382]; syntypes: IHB 544, 568 [2] [not 12209001 as listed by Roberts, 1998b: 122])

***Poropuntius cogginii* (Chaudhuri, 1911)**

Barbus cogginii Chaudhuri, 1911b: 16, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lake Tali Fu [Dali]; syntypes: ZSI F 4680/1 [1], 4682/1 [1], 4685 [1], 4686 [1])

Barbus gregorii Norman, 1923b: 562 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lake Tali [Dali]; syntypes [7]: BMNH 1923.2.21.29–36 [8], Banister, 1973: 143; primary junior homonym of *Barbus gregorii* Boulenger, 1902a: 422)

Barbus yunnanensis Fowler, 1958a: 12 (replacement name for *Barbus gregorii* Norman, 1923b: 562; primary junior homonym of *Barbus yunnanensis* Regan, 1904a: 191)

Barbus susanae Banister, 1973: 143 (replacement name for *Barbus gregorii* Norman, 1923b: 562)

Barbodes daliensis Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 251, pl. 7-11 (replacement name for *Barbus gregorii* Norman, 1923b: 562)

Distribution notes. The type locality of *Barbus gregorii* is not known with accuracy. BMNH register indicates that the specimens were from Lake Tali [Dali].

***Poropuntius consternans* Kottelat, 2000**

Poropuntius bolovenensis acuticeps Roberts, 1998b: 125, fig. 5 (above) (infrasubspecific, name not available; locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Sekong drainage, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from primary dam site of Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E])

Poropuntius consternans Kottelat, 2000a: 48 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Sekong drainage, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from primary dam site of Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E], Bolavens Plateau, Sekong watershed; holotype: CAS 94255)

***Poropuntius deauratus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus deauratus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 188 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchina [South of Hué; Kottelat, 2000a: 45]; holotype: MNHN 2727, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 26)

***Poropuntius exiguus* (Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977)**

Barbodes exigua Wu & Lin, in Wu, 1977: 249, pl. 7-9 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xizhou [Lake Er-Hai basin]; syntypes: IHB 579301–303, 58002, 58008, 646663–665, 667, 672, 674, 675, 680, 682, 1–3 [17])

***Poropuntius faucis* (Smith, 1945)**

Puntius faucis Smith, 1945: 180, fig. 30 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: gorge of the Mechem, tributary of the Meping; holotype: USNM 119497)

***Poropuntius genyognathus* Roberts, 1998**

Poropuntius genyognathus Roberts, 1998b: 127, fig. 7 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim: Chawa Kloh, upstream from Kita or Htee-tah; holotype: CAS 94485)

***Poropuntius hampaloides* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Barbus hampaloides Vinciguerra, 1890: 298, pl. 9 fig. 8 (type locality: Burma: Meetan [Mitan Chaung, rivulet flowing south from summit of Mulayet Taung, 16°11'N 98°32'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500]; holotype: MCSNG 17326, Tortonese, 1961: 185)

? *Poropuntius scapanognathus* Roberts, 1998b: 131, fig. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Huay Kong just below mouth of Huay Long, near km 45 on highway 1126 northwest of Mae Hong Son; holotype: CAS 94463)

***Poropuntius hathe* Roberts, 1998**

Poropuntius hathe Roberts, 1998b: 129, fig. 9 (type locality: Thailand: rapids in Menam Moei next to highway 1035, 129 km north of Mae Sot; holotype: CAS 94262)

***Poropuntius heterolepidotus* Roberts, 1998**

Poropuntius heterolepidotus Roberts, 1998b: 129 (type locality: Thailand: Salween basin: Nam Khong near Nam Tok Susa; holotype: CAS 94265)

***Poropuntius huangchuchieni* (Tchang, 1962)**

Barbus huangchuchieni Tchang, 1962: 96, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Hsi-Shuan-Pan-Na [Xishuangbanna]; syntypes: ASIZB [3], Zhang, 1996: 499)

Taxonomic notes. Chen & Yang (2003: 384) showed that *P. huangchuchieni* is distinct from *P. carinatus*, but they err in stating that Kottelat (2001a: 36) wrote that *P. huangchuchieni* is a synonym of *P. krempfi*. Kottelat explicitly wrote that the holotype of *P. krempfi* is a species of *Poropuntius*, that he doubted that material of *B. huangchuchieni* in Chu & Chen (1989: 201) from Salween, Mekong and Red River basins constitute a single species and especially that the Red River material belongs to the same species as the Mekong [type locality] material, and he suggested that the Red River one possibly is *P. krempfi*. He did not mention differentiation into subspecies. Chen & Yang did not discuss the differences noted by Kottelat (2001a) between Tchang's original description and Chu & Chen's (1989: 201) redescription.

***Poropuntius kontumensis* (Chevey, 1934)**

Cyclocheilichthys kontumensis Chevey, 1934: 32, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Pleiku Province: Kontum Lake [Sesan system, Mekong drainage]; syntypes: ? MNHN, ? ION)

Poropuntius kontumensis rasorius Roberts, 1998b: 130, fig. 10 (infrasubspecific, name not available; locality: Vietnam: Dac Lac Province: "Sai Gon river basin, large mountain stream tributary of Da Dung and Song Dong Nai south of Ban Ma Thuot at Cau Daktik 2 bridge 5.7 km on road from Gia Nghin to Dong Xoai")

***Poropuntius krempfi* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934)**

Barbus Krempfi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1934: 339 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Ngoi-Thia River at Nghia Lô, tributary of Red River upstream of Yên Bay; holotype: MNHN 1934-0262; see also Pellegrin & Chevey, 1935b: 467, fig. 2)

***Poropuntius laoensis* (Günther, 1868)**

Barbus laoensis Günther, 1868a: 115 (type locality: Laos Moutains; holotype: BMNH 1862.7.28.15, Kottelat, 1998a: 48)

Barbus chondrorhynchus Fowler, 1934a: 123, fig. 81 (type locality: Burma: Shan States: Keng Tung; holotype: ANSP 58062, Böhlke, 1984: 73)

***Poropuntius lobocheiloides* Kottelat, 2000**

Poropuntius bolovenensis glaridostoma Roberts, 1998b: 126, fig. 5 (bottom) (infrasubspecific, name not available; locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Sekong basin, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from primary dam site of Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E])

Poropuntius bolovenensis laticeps Roberts, 1998b: 127 (infrasubspecific, name not available; locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Sekong basin, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from primary dam site of Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E])

Poropuntius lobocheiloides Kottelat, 2000a: 48 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Xe Nam Noi 300 m downstream from main dam site for Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower scheme [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E], Bolavens Plateau, Sekong watershed; holotype: CAS 94257)

***Poropuntius margarianus* (Anderson, 1879)**

Barbus margarianus Anderson, 1879: 867, pl. 79 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Nampoung River [stream making the Burma–China border; close to confluence with Tapeng River; Anderson, 1876: 84, 420, map; about 24°26'50"N 97°31'50"E; Irrawaddy drainage], Kakhyen hills; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1875.8.4.1 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Poropuntius melanogrammus* Roberts, 1998**

Poropuntius melanogrammus Roberts, 1998b: 130, fig. 11 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Huay Sangkalia on road to Chedi Sam Ong, 7 km north of Sangklaburi; holotype: CAS 94269)

***Poropuntius normani* Smith, 1931**

Poropuntius normani Smith, 1931a: 15 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Pliew waterfall [Nam Tok Pliu] on Kao Sabap, near Chantaburi; holotype: USNM 90297)

***Poropuntius opisthopterus* (Wu, in Wu, 1977)**

Barbodes opisthoptera Wu, in Wu, 1977: 246, pl. 7-7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Huizen Cho, Baoshan; syntypes: IHB 585295, 326, 327, 329–336, 338–340, 345 [15]; a compound adjective)

? *Poropuntius schanicus* (Boulenger, 1893)

Barbus schanicus Boulenger, 1893: 201 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Toungyi and Fort Stedman; syntypes [6]: BMNH 1896.6.30.25–26 [4], 1893.6.30.27–28 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Poropuntius shanensis* (Hora & Mukerji, 1934)**

Barbus shanensis Hora & Mukerji, 1934b: 362, fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: S. Shan States: Lawksawk Canal at Lawksawk; holotype: ZSI F 16625/1)

***Poropuntius smedleyi* (de Beaufort, 1933)**

Lissochilus smedleyi de Beaufort, 1933: 34 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor; syntypes: ZRC [1, missing], ZMA 101.007 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 214)

***Poropuntius solitus* Kottelat, 2000**

Poropuntius solitus Kottelat, 2000a: 48, fig. 15 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens Plateau, Huay Makchan-Gnai (Xe Nam Noy basin), south of Ban Taot, at turnoff to Xe Nam Noy Project, on road from Pakse to Attapu; 15°04'14"N 106°32'33"E; holotype: ZRC 45310)

***Poropuntius speleops* (Roberts, 1992)**

Barbus speleops Roberts, 1992e: 104, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: Phu Khieo Wildlife Sanctuary, Tham Phu Khieo, 16°02'05"N 101°32'10"E; holotype: CAS 67194)

***Poropuntius tawarensis* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Puntius tawarensis Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 185 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Lake Laut Tawar; syntypes: ZMA 112.646 [11], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimen is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

? *Poropuntius yalyensis* (Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001)

Acrossocheilus yalyensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 393, fig. 193 (type locality: Vietnam: Kon Tum Province: Sesan River; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.72.15.01)

***Probarbus* Sauvage, 1880**

Probarbus Sauvage, 1880d: 232 (type species: *Probarbus jullieni* Sauvage, 1880d: 232, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Probarbus jullieni* Sauvage, 1880**

Probarbus Jullieni Sauvage, 1880d: 232 (type locality: Laos; lectotype: MNHN 9647, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 804, 2000d: 85)

Cyclocheilichthys Jullieni Sauvage, 1880d: 230 (type locality: Laos; neotype: MNHN 9647, designated by Kottelat, 2000d: 86; simultaneous objective synonym and simultaneous secondary homonym of *Probarbus jullieni* Sauvage, 1880d: 232, first reviser [Kottelat, 1984a: 800] gave precedence to *Probarbus jullieni*)

Barbus pahangensis Duncker, 1904: 179, pl. 1 fig. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang River upstream of Kuala Kitchal, 88–120 river-km from the mouth [about between Kampong Chini and Kampong Kuala Jempol]; lectotype: ZMH 362 [formerly 8442], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 158)

***Probarbus labeamajor* Roberts, 1992**

Probarbus labeamajor Roberts, 1992c: 45, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Mekong River near Khong Chiam; holotype: TISTR 2644)

***Probarbus labeaminor* Roberts, 1992**

Probarbus labeaminor Roberts, 1992c: 46, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Mekong River near That Phanom; holotype: TISTR 2647)

***Procypris* Lin, 1933**

Procypris Lin, 1933c: 193 (type species: *Procypris mera* Lin, 1933c: 194, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Paraprocypris Fang, 1936b: 707 (type species: *Paraprocypris papillosolabiata* Fang, 1936b: 708, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Procypris mera* Lin, 1933**

Procypris merus Lin, 1933c: 194, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Kwangsi: West River near Nanning; holotype: FESC 1300)

Procypris niger Herre & Lin, 1934: 311, pl. 33 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Fu River near Wuchow; holotype: FESC 1301)

***Pseudogobio* Bleeker, 1860**

Pseudogobio Bleeker, 1860c: 425 (type species: *Gobio esocinus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 196, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860i: 92, 1860j: 115, 215). Gender masculine.

***Pseudogobio guilinensis* Yao & Yang, in Wu, 1977**

Pseudogobio vaillanti guilinensis Yao & Yang, in Wu, 1977: 514, pl. 9-55 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Guilin; syntypes: IHB 58-7-415, 752, 835, 807, 882 [7])

Microphysogobio giganteus Mai, 1978: 194, fig. 88 (type locality: northern Vietnam: Red River basin: Cau River; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Pseudogobio vaillanti* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Rhinogobio Vaillanti Sauvage, 1878e: 87 (type locality: China: eastern Kiangsi; holotype: MNHN 8235, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 89, Fang, 1943: 402)

Pseudogobio anderssoni Rendahl, 1928: 89 (type locality: China: Fukien: Chang-ting-hsien: Hsin-chiai [Fujian: Ming Jiang drainage: Changting, Hsiu-chiao bridge]; syntypes: NRM 9977 [6])

Pseudogobio papillabrus Nichols, 1930: 2, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Kienning; holotype: AMNH 9679)

Pseudogobio longirostris Mori, 1934: Japanese p. 11, English p. 17, pl. 6 (type locality: China: Jehol: Te-ling-ho at Ling-yuan; holotype: LU; spelt *longirsotris* Japanese p. 11, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Pseudohemiculter* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Pseudohemiculter Nichols & Pope, 1927: 372 (subgenus of *Hemiculter* Bleeker 1860c: 432; type species: *Hemiculter hainanensis* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 372, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudohemiculter dispar* (Peters, 1881)**

Hemiculter dispar Peters, 1881b: 1035, pl. 1 fig. 7 (type locality: China: sent from Hong Kong; syntypes: ZMB 11321 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Pseudohemiculter hainanensis* (Boulenger, 1900)**

Barilius hainanensis Boulenger, 1900a: 961, pl. 69 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan: Five-Fingers Mt.; holotype: BMNH 1899.11.30.22, Banarescu, 1971a: 11)

Hemiculter hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 372, fig. 36 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8379; secondary junior homonym of *Barilius hainanensis* Boulenger, 1900a: 961)

Hemiculter hunanensis Tchang, 1930a: 134 (type locality: China: Middle Yangtze River, Hou-nan; syntypes [150–185 mm TL]: MNHN 1934-0135 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 83 [as holotype]; also in Tchang, 1931a: 134)

Hemiculter kinghwaensis Wang, 1935: 48, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Chekiang [Zhejiang]: Kinghwa; holotype: SSCN 15462)

? *Hemiculter Jabouillei* Chevey, 1936a: 431, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Guangdong: "Surprise Lake, a crater lake a few km from Fort-Bayard [Zhanjiang], in French Concession of Kouang-Tchéou-Wan ["Guangzhou Bay"]"; syntypes: ? MNHN, ? ION)

Taxonomic notes. Valid species according to Chen (1998a: 177).

***Pseudolaubuca* Bleeker, 1864**

Pseudolaubuca Bleeker, 1864m: 28 (type species: *Pseudolaubuca sinensis* Bleeker, 1864m: 29, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Parapelecus Günther, 1889a: 227 (type species: *Parapelecus argenteus* Günther, 1889a: 227, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Pseudolaubuca hotaya* Mai, 1978**

Pseudolaubuca hotaya Mai, 1978: 143, fig. 63 (type locality: Vietnam: Hanoi, Tay Lake; holotype: DVZUT)

***Pseudolaubuca sinensis* Bleeker, 1864**

Pseudolaubuca sinensis Bleeker, 1864m: 29 (type locality: China; holotype [182 mm TL]: MNHN 2063, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 83, Banarescu, 1964: 84, pl. 1 fig. 1)

Parapelecus argenteus Günther, 1889a: 227 (type locality: China: Yangtze basin: Kiukiang; syntypes: BMNH 1889.6.8.107, Eschmeyer, 2010 [listed as 1889.6.8.104 and erroneously as holotype by Banarescu, 1971a: 14])

Parapelecus machaerius Abbott, 1901: 488, fig. (type locality: China: Pei-Ho River at Tien-Tsin; holotype: CAS-SU 6307)

Chela nicholsi Fowler, 1923a: 1 (type locality: China: An-Hwei Province: Ningkuo; holotype: AMNH 8254 [Banarescu, 1971a: 14, and Eschmeyer, 2010, listed holotype as AMNH 8480]

Parapelecus fukiensis Nichols, 1926b: 7, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]; holotype: AMNH 8479)

Parapelecus tungchowensis Tchang, 1932: 121, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hopei: Tungchow; holotype: ZMFMIB 3110)

Pseudolaubuca sinensis vietnamensis Mai, 1978: 143, fig. 62 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Chen (1998a: 156) and Banarescu (1964).

***Pseudorasbora* Bleeker, 1859**

Pseudorasbora Bleeker, 1859l: 261 (type species: *Leuciscus pusillus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 216, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 435). Gender feminine.

Fundulichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 439 (type species: *Fundulus virescens* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 225, by subse-

quent designation by Bleeker, 1864a: 139; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1864a: 139). Gender masculine.

Micraspius Dybowski, 1869: 953 (type species: *Micraspius mianowskii* Dybowski, 1869: 954, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Pseudorasbora parva* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)**

Leuciscus parvus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 215, 216, pl. 102 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 2634, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 164)

Leuciscus pusillus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 216, pl. 102 fig. 4 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 2639a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 165; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Leuciscus parvus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 215, 216, first reviser [apparently Günther,1864: 186] gave precedence to *L. parvus*)

Fundulus virescens Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 225, pl. 102 fig. 6 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, not preserved; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Leuciscus parvus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 215, 216, first reviser [apparently Berg, 1932: 402] gave precedence to *L. parvus*)

Micraspius mianowskii Dybowski, 1869: 954 (type locality: Russia: Onon and Ingoda basins [numerous localities listed]; syntypes: BMNH 1871.7.19.28 [1], NMW 50853 [3], 51725 [2], ? IZPAN 14192, Sinicyn, 1900: 47, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Pseudorasbora altipinna Nichols, 1925e: 5 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Yen-ching-kao; holotype: AMNH 8428)

Pseudorasbora fowleri Nichols, 1925e: 5 (available by indication to *Aphyocypris chinensis* of Fowler, 1924c: 383, fig. 1; type locality: China: Anhwei: Ningkwo [Suancheng]; holotype: AMNH 10324, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Pseudorasbora depressirostris Nichols, 1925e: 5 (type locality: China: Shansi: Chin-ssu; holotype: AMNH 8429)

Pseudorasbora monstrosa Nichols, 1925e: 6 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: near Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8430)

Pseudorasbora parva parvula Nichols, 1929: 8, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Shantung: Tsinan; holotype: AMNH 9655)

Pseudorasbora parva tenuis Nichols, 1929: 10, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Shantung: Tsinan; holotype: AMNH 9656)

Pseudorasbora parva uchidai Okada & Kubota, 1957: 99, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Mie Precture: streams and ponds around Tsu City; syntypes: ? FRLM [20]).

Distribution notes. In area: native in Red River drainage, coastal drainages of Guangxi and Hainan, introduced elsewhere.

***Ptychobarbus* Steindachner, 1866**

Ptychobarbus Steindachner, 1866e: 789 (type species: *Ptychobarbus conirostris* Steindachner, 1866e: 790, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Ptychobarbus kaznakovi* Nikolski, 1903**

Ptychobarbus kaznakovi Nikolski, 1903: 91 (type locality: China: Tibet: "Dza-tschju River in Kam territory"; syntypes: ZISP 12687 [2], 12688 [2])

***Puntigrus* Kottelat, 2013**

Puntigrus Kottelat, 2013: 483 [appendix to present work] (type species: *Barbus partipentazona* Fowler, 1934b: 344, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Puntigrus anchisporus* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Barbus anchisporus Vaillant, 1902: 96, fig. 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas, probably at Sintang; lectotype: RMNH 7732, designated by Alfred, 1963b: 138)

***Puntigrus navjotsodhii* (Tan, 2012)**

Systomus navjotsodhii Tan, 2012: 286, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Katingan drainage, Mendawai system: hill stream at buffer zone of Bukit Raya–Bukit Baka National Park, ca. 200 masl, 0°44.91'S 112°15.85'E; holotype: MZB 17198)

***Puntigrus partipentazona* (Fowler, 1934)**

Barbus partipentazona Fowler, 1934b: 344, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Kratt [Trat]; holotype: ANSP 60200, Böhlke, 1984: 86)

***Puntigrus pulcher* (Rendahl, 1922)**

Puntius pulcher Rendahl, 1922b: 203 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan River near Bulungan, from coast to Pipa River; holotype: ZMUO J5309, Pethon, 1969: 4)

***Puntigrus tetrazona* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Capoeta tetrazona Bleeker, 1855h: 262 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang Province [Sumatera Selatan]: Lahat; syntypes [5, 30–42 mm TL]: RMNH 4951 [3], BMNH 1866.5.2.208 [1], 1867.11.28.178 [1], Alfred, 1963b: 136)

Systomus sumatranus Bleeker, 1859l: 152 (unnecessary replacement name for *Capoeta tetrazona* Bleeker, 1855h: 262)

Systomus sumatrensis Bleeker, 1860a: 53 (unnecessary replacement name for *Capoeta tetrazona* Bleeker, 1855h: 262)

***Puntioplites* Smith, 1929**

Puntioplites Smith, 1929: 11 (type species: *Puntius proctozysron* Bleeker, 1864k: 200, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Adamacypris Fowler, 1934a: 125 (subgenus of *Labeo* Cuvier, 1816a: 194; type species: *Puntius proctozysron* Bleeker, 1864k: 200, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Puntioplites* Smith, 1929: 11). Gender feminine.

***Puntioplites bulu* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Systomus bulu Bleeker, 1851l: 207 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [3, 100–125 mm TL]: among RMNH 2913 [2], Banarescu, 1978: 114 [as paratypes], 7029 [1, listed as lectotype by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 296, but explicitly not a lectotype designation], BMNH 1866.5.2.199 [1], NMV 45893 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Nomenclatural notes. The 'cotype' listed by Bertin & Es-

tève (1948: 28) cannot be a type as it has been collected in Sumatra, while the type locality is Borneo.

***Puntioplites falcifer* Smith, 1929**

Puntioplites falcifer Smith, 1929: 12 (type locality: Thailand: Mekong / Nong Han at Sakon Nakon / Menam Mun; syntypes: USNM or KUMF ?)

***Puntioplites proctozysron* (Bleeker, 1864)**

? *Barbus carassioides* Heckel, 1843: 1019 (type locality: Borneo; types: ? NMW, lost; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Puntius (Puntius) proctozysron* Bleeker, 1864k has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Puntius proctozysron Bleeker, 1864g: 35 (nomen nudum); 1864j: 176 (nomen nudum)

Puntius proctozysron Bleeker, 1864k: 200, pl. (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok, Ayuttaya; lectotype: MNHN 1830, designated by Banarescu, 1978: 114, fig. 2; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Barbus smithi Hora, 1923b: 156, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: ZSI F 10526/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 106)

Taxonomic notes. The description of *Barbus carassioides* is very brief, but Heckel mentioned the serrated posterior edge of the last simple anal-fin ray. This character is known in a single species of Cyprinidae in Southeast Asia, *Puntioplioplites proctozysron*. This species, however, has never been found in Borneo, the type locality of *B. carassioides*. Unfortunately, the types cannot be located (H. Wellendorf, pers. comm.).

Nomenclatural notes. As *B. carassioides* has not been used as the name of a valid species since the original description and *P. proctozyson* has been used more than 25 times by more than 10 authors in the last 50 years, under *Code* art. 23.9.2, I declare *B. carassioides* Heckel, 1843 a *nomen oblitum* and *P. proctozysron* Bleeker, 1864 a *nomen protectum*. List of 25 works in which *P. proctozysron* is used as a valid name: (1) Banarescu, 1978: 114; (2) Boonchot & Wongsawad, 2005: 103; (3) Cheng & Zheng, 1987: 178; (4) Chinabut & Lim, 1994: 42; (5) Chu & Chen, 1989: 323; (6) Doi, 1997: 10; (7) Freyhof et al., 2000: 95; (8) Johnsen, 1963: 148; (9–12) Kottelat, 1985a: 265, 1989: 10, 1998a: 48, 2001c: 72; (13) Magtoon & Arai, 1993: 77; (14) Rainboth, 1996: 93; (15–16) Taki, 1968: 12, 1974b: 132; (17) Taki & Katsuyama, 1979: 255; (18) Wang, 1979: 421; (19) Wu, 1977: 397; (20) Yue, 2000: 392; (21) Yue & Chen, 1998: 164; (22–23) Zakaria-Ismail, 1984: 24, 1988: 23; (24) Zhou, 1989: 248; (25) Zhu, 1995: 96.

***Puntioplites waandersi* (Bleeker, 1859)**

Systomus Waandersi Bleeker, 1859b: 358 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Ngawi; holotype [310 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.198, Eschmeyer, 2010 [information on type material not provided in Bleeker, 1859b, but given in 1860j: 359])

Puntius nini Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 202, fig. 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bunut; lectotype: ZMA 115.181, designated by Banarescu, 1978: 116, fig. 7 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors explicitly state which specimen is the holotype; Weber & de Beaufort stated where the type is but not which of their specimens is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen had been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype in ZMA; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

***Puntius* Hamilton, 1822**

Puntius Hamilton, 1822: 310, 388 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus sophore* Hamilton, 1822: 310, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 199, 1863l: 263, 1863m: 27). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Records of *P. filamentosus* from Myanmar (e.g. Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 270 are unlikely as the species is known only from Kerala, India (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 2005: 130). *Puntius filamentosus* is now placed in genus *Dawkinsia* (Pethiyagoda et al., 2012). Records of *P. puntio* from Myanmar are dubious; see also Kullander (2008: 80).

Nomenclatural notes. *Capoeta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 278 is not available for Southeast Asian cyprinids. Its type species is not *Capoeta amphibia* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 282, as designated by Bleeker (1863e: 200, 1863m: 27), but *Cyprinus capoeta* Gueldenstaedt, 1773: 508, by absolute tautonymy.

[*Dawkinsia* Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012: 80 (type species: *Leuciscus filamentosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 96, by original designation). Gender feminine].

[*Leuciscus filamentosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 96, pl. 492 (type locality: India: Alypey; lectotype: MNHN 3908, designated by Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, 2005: 130, fig. 2)].

[*Cyprinus puntio* Hamilton, 1822: 318, 389 (type locality: India: southern parts of Bengal; types: NT)].

***Puntius brevis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Capoëta brevis Bleeker, 1849h: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: river in Gombong and Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya; syntypes [up to 70 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.210 [1], 1867.11.28.179–180 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Capoeta javanica Bleeker, 1855k: 412 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan in rivers and in Lake Grati; syntypes [23, 65–90 mm TL]: RMNH 928 [16], 4974 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.207 [1], 1863.12.4.85 [1], ? NMV 45902 [type status of cotypes listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 28 doubtful]; a secondary junior homonym of *Barbus javanicus* Bleeker, 1855k, when placed in *Systomus* by Bleeker, 1859l: 151, 152)

Systomus leiacanthus Bleeker, 1859l: 152 (replacement name for *Capoeta javanica* Bleeker, 1855k: 412)

Barbus liacanthus Günther, 1868a: 141 (unjustified emendation of *Systomus leiacanthus* Bleeker, 1859l: 152)

? *Barbus spilopterus* Fowler, 1934a: 122, fig. 78 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59112, Böhlke, 1984: 91)

Puntius leiacanthus malayensis Menon, 1954: 21, fig. 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Kelantan: Kota Bharu; holotype: ZSI F 246/2, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 115)

? *Puntius ocellatus* Mai, 1978: 107, fig. 46 (type locality: Vietnam: Lam River; syntypes: DVZUT)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 23) considered *P. leiacanthus* and *P. spilopterus* to be distinct species, but *P. leiacanthus* is a replacement name for *P. brevis* and cannot be a distinct species.

***Puntius burmanicus* (Day, 1878)**

Barbus burmanicus Day, 1878: 572, pl. 141 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Mergui and apparently other, unstated localities; syntypes: among AMS B.7898, NMW 53977, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295)

***Puntius chola* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus chola Hamilton, 1822: 312, 389 (type locality: India: north-eastern parts of Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 58 fig. 3)

Cyprinus titius Hamilton, 1822: 315, 389 (type locality: India: ponds near Calcutta; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus chola* Hamilton, 1822: 312, first reviser [apparently Menon, 1974: 37] gave precedence to *C. chola*)

Systomus tetrarupagus M'Clelland, 1839: 285, 381, pl. 44 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra / Assam; types: LU)

Leuciscus thermalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 94, pl. 490 (type locality: Sri Lanka: hot springs of Cania; syntypes: MNHN 3364 [3], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 27)

? *Systomus unimaculatus* Blyth, 1860b: 159 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: AMS B.7540, ? ZSI [a number of fry; Day, 1870b: 557], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Puntius perlee Day, 1865c: 211 (type locality: India: Malabar; syntypes: BMNH 1865.7.17.12, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156)

***Puntius masyai* Smith, 1945**

Puntius masyai Smith, 1945: 171, fig. 26 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Ban Ang on Kao Sabap; holotype: USNM 107954)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid by Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 23).

***Puntius pugio* Kullander, 2008**

Puntius pugio Kullander, 2008: 74, fig. 11 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage: Nan Kywe Chaung, 17 km on road Myitkyina–Mogaung, 200 m south of road, 800 m east of Sha Dau village; holotype: NRM 56992)

***Puntius sophore* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus sophore Hamilton, 1822: 310, 389, pl. 19 fig. 86 (type locality: Bangladesh: Srimangal [Sreemangal] town market, from Hail Hoar floodplain near Moulvi Bazaar [original type locality: India: Ganges]; neotype: ZRC 35064, designated by Pethiyagoda et al., 2012: 73, fig. 2)

Systomus chrysopterus M'Clelland, 1839: 285, 381 (type locality: Bramaputrah in lower Assam / Bengal; types: LU)

Leuciscus stigma Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 93, pl. 489 (type locality: India: Mysore; holotype: MNHN 6414, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 26)

Leuciscus sulphureus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 96 (type locality: India: Mysore; holotype: MNHN 3880, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 27)

Leuciscus Duvaucelii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 95, pl. 491 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: MNHN 3575 [6], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 27)

Puntius modestus Kner, 1866: 547 (nomen nudum)

Puntius modestus Kner, 1867: 348, pl. 15 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: NMW 54372 [4], 54373 [7], 54374 [4], 54375 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus annandalei Fowler, 1924b: 87, fig. 6 (type locality: India: Sutlej River near Loodianali [Ludhiana]; holotype: MCZ 18655)

Barbus carletoni Fowler, 1924b: 89, fig. 7 (type locality: India: Dehra Doon; holotype: MCZ 4104, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus chrysopareius Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Puntius sophoroides* (Günther, 1868)**

Barbus sophoroides Günther, 1868a: 144 (type locality: India: Cachar and Hooghly River; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1866.5.2.205 [1])

Distribution notes. Records from Myanmar require confirmation.

***Raiamas* Jordan, 1919**

Bola Günther, 1868a: 293 (type species: *Cyprinus bola* Hamilton, 1822: 274, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym of *Bola* Hamilton, 1822: 73). Gender feminine.

Raiamas Jordan, 1919c: 344 (replacement name for *Bola* Günther, 1868a: 293). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Raiamas*, as previously understood, included two Asian species and several African species. As expected, a recent morphological and molecular study (Liao et al., 2013) found that the African species belong to distinct clades for which the names *Opsaridium* and *Sagittabarilius* are available.

[*Opsaridium* Peters, 1854: 783 (type species: *Leuciscus zambezensis* Peters, 1852: 682, by monotypy). Gender neuter].

[*Sagittabarilius* Fowler, 1936b: 293 (subgenus of *Barilius* Hamilton, 1822: 266; type species: *Barilius salmolucius* Nichols & Griscom, 1917: 702, by original designation). Gender masculine].

***Raiamas bola* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus bola Hamilton, 1822: 274, 385 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 48 fig. 5; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Cyprinus goha Hamilton, 1822: 275, 385 (type locality: India: Kosi, Yamuna and Son rivers; types: LU; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 86 fig. 2; simultaneous subjective synonym of

Cyprinus bola Hamilton, 1822: 274, first reviser [Günther, 1868a: 293] gave precedence to *C. goha*; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Cyprinus bola* Hamilton, 1822 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Opsarius gracilis M'Clelland, 1839: 297, 419, pl. 47 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam and rivers Kosi, Jumna, Ganges and Soane; types: LU [material examined by M'Clelland and basis of *Cyprinus goha* Hamilton, 1822: 275])

Opsarius megastomus M'Clelland, 1839: 298, 420, pl. 48 fig. 5 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus bola* Hamilton, 1822: 274)

Leuciscus salmoides Blyth, 1858b: 289 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Allahabad; holotype: ? ZSI)

Barilius jalkapoorei Shrestha, 1978: 34 (nomen nudum)

Barilius corbetti Tilak & Hussain, 1980: 41, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Pauri Garhwal District: Patairpali Nana, Corbett National Park; holotype: ZSI/ NRS V-1194)

Barilius jalkapoorei Shrestha, 1981: 34, fig. 13 (type locality: Nepal: Chatra: Kosi River / Dolalghat: Indrawati River / Harincha / Birgunj, Bagmati River; holotype: Tribhuvan Univ.)

Nomenclatural notes. List of 25 works in which *Cyprinus bola* Hamilton, 1822 is used as valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000b: 248; (2) Banarescu & Coad, 1991: 148; (3) Daniels, 2002: 23; (4) Datta Munshi & Srivastava, 1988: 131; (5) Dutta et al., 1993: 2; (6–7) Jayaram, 1981: 88, 1999: 71; (8–9) Menon, 1974: 12, 1999: 22; (10) Nath & Dey, 2000: 31; (11) Negi, 1994: 170; (12) Pillai & Yazdani, 1977: 4; (13) Rahman, 1989: 91; (14) N. Sen, 1995: 53: 2; (15) T. K. Sen, 1985: 34; (16–18) J. Shrestha, 1978: 34, 1981: 33, 1994: 17; (19) T. K. Shrestha, 2008: 101; (20) Siddiqui, 2007: 85; (21) Srivastava, 1998: 26; (22) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 384; (23) Tilak & Husain, 1977: 272; (24) Uniyal & Kumar, 2006: 41; (25) Vishwanath et al., 2007: 24.

***Raiamas guttatus* (Day, 1870)**

Opsarius guttatus Day, 1870c: 620 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddi from Prome to Mandalay; syntypes: among ZSI A.887, 2221, 2727 [lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.1157 [1], AMS B.8224 [1], NMW 54875–54876, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 155, Ferraris et al., 2000: 297)

Bola Harmandi Sauvage, 1880d: 231 (type locality: Cambodia: Great Lakes; holotype: MNHN A.2399, Kottelat, 1984a: 797)

Luciosoma fasciata Yang & Huang, in Wu, 1964: 53, pl. 1-41 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yun Jing Hong; syntypes: IHB [7])

***Rasbora* Bleeker, 1859**

Rasbora Bleeker, 1859f: 361, 371 (type species: *Leuciscus cephalotaenia* Bleeker, 1852c: 97, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 202, 1863m: 28 [see Kottelat, 1999a: 597]). Gender feminine.

Parluciosoma Howes, 1980a: 183 (type species: *Leuciscus argyrotaenia* Bleeker, 1849h: 21, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Taxonomic notes. *Rasbora* has for long been known as an heterogeneous assemblage of lineages, several of them easily distinguished (see, e.g. species groups or complexes of Brittan, 1954, Kottelat & Vidthyanon, 1993). It is thus no wonder that several molecular studies have found the genus to be paraphyletic (e.g. Rüber et al., 2007, Fang et al., 2009). Some of the most distinctive lineages have been named (e.g. *Boraras*, *Trigonostigma*), but, for a variety of reasons, most remain unnamed.

In a recent molecular study, Tang et al. (2010: 206) treated all these genera as synonyms of *Rasbora* because "there would not be enough available names to apply to all of the monophyletic groups found in this polyphyletic assemblage". This reasoning does not make sense and is not followed. If the authors have confidence in their results and feel there is insufficient existing names, they should create those needed. Or, if they do not have confidence in their results, then there is no justification for changing the status of *Boraras*, *Trigonostigma*, *Brevibora*, *Kottelatia*, *Rasbosoma* and *Trigonopoma* until better results are obtained.

Tang et al. also commented (p. 206) that "All of these names remain available for future workers who wish to recognise additional diversity within *Rasbora* sensu lato once its relationships have been more fully explored". Diversity either exists or does not exist: it is not something that workers decide to recognise or not. Diversity exists, whether names exist or not.

More significantly, despite a tree based on a "limited" (p. 206) taxonomic sampling, Tang et al. made nomenclatural changes, which they already expected to be reverted. They commented that "recognition" of these names "will only increase taxonomic confusion within the already problematic genus *Rasbora*". The lineage *Rasbora* includes many species but its taxonomy is not confused, even with a large number of new species still being described. Known nomenclatural issues have been resolved. It is the unnecessary changes and reversals that create confusion, not the recognition of clearly identifiable and monophyletic lineages within a polyphyletic *Rasbora* sensu lato. On the contrary, naming these well defined lineages simplifies communication and reduces risks of confusion. The automatic but premature transposition into nomenclature of a molecular-only tree missing the majority of the species creates the very confusion that the authors pretend to avoid.

Species inquirenda

Rasbora gerlachi Ahl, 1928: 205 (type locality: Cameroon [erroneous]; syntypes: ZMB 21647 [2], Paepke, 1995: 91, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Sometimes treated as synonym of *R. bankanensis*. The most obvious character of *R. bankanensis* is the black spot on the anterior edge of the anal fin. The anal fin is missing in one syntype. On the other syntypes the simple rays are missing and no pigment can be seen on the remaining rays.

***Rasbora amplistriga* Kottelat, 2000**

Rasbora amplistriga Kottelat, 2000a: 50, fig. 18 (type locality: Laos: Xekong Province: Nam Vi at ford downriver (1.5 km NW) of Ban Kasang-Kan; 15°17'55"N 106°54'10"E; holotype: ZRC 45313)

***Rasbora api* Lumbantobing, 2010**

Rasbora api Lumbantobing, 2010: 4, figs. 5a, 6a (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Utara: Kabupaten Tapanuli Tengah: irrigation canal of Aek Pinangsori River (tributary of Batang Lumut River) on road between Sibolga and Batangtoru, 1°33'59"N 98°54'62"E; holotype: MZB 16457)

***Rasbora aprotaenia* Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora aprotaenia Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954: 50, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjilowaeng River [Ciliwung]; holotype: UMMZ 157126)

***Rasbora argyrotaenia* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Leuciscus argyrotaenia Bleeker, 1849h: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Banjumas, Gombong, Purworedjo and Surabaya; syntypes [up to 79 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7036 [more than 100], BMNH 1866.5.2.152 [1], ? NMV 46548–46553 [6], Eschmeyer, 2010 [type status of specimen listed as cotype by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 71 unlikely])

Leuciscus cyanotaenia Bleeker, 1849h: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: lake and stream in Ambarawa; syntypes [up to 69 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7036 [more than 100], Eschmeyer, 2010; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Leuciscus argyrotaenia* Bleeker, 1849h: 21, first reviser [Bleeker, 1859l: 154] gave precedence to *L. argyrotaenia*])

Leuciscus Schwenkii Bleeker, 1857a: 47 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Trussan [Tarusan]; holotype [70 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7036 [more than 100], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Rasbora atranus* Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Rasbora atranus Kottelat & Tan, 2011c: 215, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Long Iram subdistrict: Mahakam drainage, tributary of Sungai Hajuq, about 1 km south of NE Lampunut camp (camp: 0°03.92'S 114°55.34'E); holotype: MZB 10975)

***Rasbora atridorsalis* Kottelat & Chu, 1988**

Rasbora atridorsalis Kottelat & Chu, 1988a: 313, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Manzhuang, 21°25'N 101°46'E; holotype: KIZ 74159)

***Rasbora aurotaenia* Tirant, 1885**

Rasbora aurotaenia Tirant, 1885 [1929: 141] (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchina; lectotype: MGHNL 42000261, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 15, fig. 9)

Rasbora retrodorsalis Smith, 1945: 110, fig. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok, pond connected with Mae Nam Chao Phraya; holotype: USNM 119520)

***Rasbora baliensis* Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora baliensis Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954: 45, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Danau Bratan [Lake Bratan]; holotype: UMMZ 157146)

***Rasbora bankanensis* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Leuciscus bankanensis Bleeker, 1853l: 192 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Marawang; holotype [64 mm SL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.160, Alfred, 1963a: 129)

***Rasbora borapetensis* Smith, 1934**

Rasbora borapetensis Smith, 1934: 302 (type locality: Thailand: Bung Borapet; holotype: KUMF 163, Monkolprasit, 1969: 5)

Nomenclatural notes. Brittan (1954: 174) indicated that the holotype is USNM 107956. This is the catalogue number originally indicated by Smith (1945) for his *R. palustris*.

***Rasbora borneensis* Bleeker, 1860**

Rasbora borneensis Bleeker, 1860j: 450 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.155, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 132)

***Rasbora bunguranensis* Brittan, 1951**

Rasbora elegans bunguranensis Brittan, 1951: 3, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Natuna Islands: Bunguran Island; holotype: BMNH 1912.12.10.11)

***Rasbora calliura* Boulenger, 1894**

Rasbora calliura Boulenger, 1894a: 249 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah; syntypes [6]: BMNH 1872.8.19.6–7 [2], 1893.3.6.230–231 [2], 1893.3.6.247–248 [2], Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993: 165, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rasbora layangi Fowler, 1939b: 66, fig. 15 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68499, Böhlke, 1984: 81)

? *Rasbora dorsimaculata* Herre, 1940a: 9, pl. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 16 miles east of Kuching; holotype: CAS-SU 33021, Böhlke, 1953: 37)

? *Rasbora wijnbergi* Meinken, 1963: 142, fig. (type locality: Brunei or Sarawak ?; holotype: ZMH 4365, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 412)

Taxonomic notes. *Rasbora calliura* is mentioned as possibly valid by Kottelat & Vidthayanon (1993: 174) and Kottelat & Lim (1995: 234). Treated as valid by Liao et al. (2010: 166).

***Rasbora caudimaculata* Volz, 1903**

Rasbora caudimaculata Volz, 1903a: 559 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: Semangus River, a tributary of upper Musi; syntypes [2]: NMBE 1020707–1020708; also in Volz, 1903b: 403, pl. 26 fig. 5)

***Rasbora cephalotaenia* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Leuciscus cephalotaenia Bleeker, 1852c: 97 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung: Tjirutjup River; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.151, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 130)

Rasbora beauforti Hardenberg, 1937: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kotawaringin drainage; Sungei Karang Enyir, near Karang Panjang village; 2°44'14"S 111°36'05"E [original type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kumai River]; neotype: ZRC 52443, designated by Kottelat & Tan, 2012a: 323, fig. 1b)

***Rasbora chrysotaenia* Ahl, 1937**

Rasbora chrysotaenia Ahl, 1937: 114 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra ?: syntypes [4]: ZMB 20874 [1], Kottelat, 1991b: 179)

***Rasbora cryptica* Kottelat & Tan, 2012**

Rasbora cryptica Kottelat & Tan, 2012b: 38, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian, stream at 0.25 km towards Kampung Lanchang, tributary of Sungai Kuhas, 6.9 km left at Tebelu Tebakang turnoff, 5.8 km into right trail; holotype: ZRC 41204)

***Rasbora daniconius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus daniconius Hamilton, 1822: 327, 391, pl. 15 fig. 89 (type locality: India: southern Bengal; types: NT; coloured original of Hamilton's figure in Silva et al., 2010: 46, fig. 23)

? *Cyprinus anjana* Hamilton, 1822: 328, 391 (type locality: India: Puraniya district; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 23 fig. 2; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cyprinus daniconius* Hamilton, 1822: 327, first reviser [Günther, 1864a: 194] gave precedence to *C. daniconius*)

? *Leuciscus lateralis* M'Clelland, 1839: 292, 405 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus anjana* Hamilton, 1822: 328)

? *Rasbora zanzibarensis* Günther, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 119, pl. 17 fig. 4 (type locality: Tanzania: Rovuma River [erroneous locality or identification]; holotype: BMNH 1867.3.9.506, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Cyprinus bivittatus Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Rasbora palustris Smith, 1945: 108, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sawan Province: Bung Borapet; holotype: USNM 107956)

***Rasbora dies* Kottelat, 2008**

Rasbora dies Kottelat, 2008a: 301, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Tarakan Island; holotype: MZB 10980)

***Rasbora dorsinotata* Kottelat, in Kottelat & Chu, 1988**

Rasbora dorsinotata Kottelat, in Kottelat & Chu, 1988a: 315, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mae Nam Huey Bon, km 45 on road from Amphoe Tha Wang Pha to Amphoe Chiang Kham; holotype: ZSM 26627)

***Rasbora dusonensis* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Leuciscus dusonensis Bleeker, 1850i: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin, in river Duson or Banjer; holotype [115 mm TL]: RMNH 7037, Alfred, 1963a: 130)

Taxonomic notes. Identity discussed by Ng & Kottelat (2013d: 67).

***Rasbora einthovenii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Leuciscus Einthovenii Bleeker, 1851p: 434 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [58 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1866.5.2.158 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Rasbora vegae Rendahl, 1926a: 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Labuan Island; syntypes: NRM 8094 [14], 8095 [5], Kottelat, 1991b: 190)

Rasbora labuana Whitley, 1958: 28, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Labuan Island; holotype: AMS IB.1429, Kottelat, 1991b: 183)

***Rasbora elegans* Volz, 1903**

Rasbora elegans Volz, 1903a: 558 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: small creeks in the interior of Palembang Residency; syntypes [15]: NMBE 1023512–1023519 [8], 1023520–1023526 [7]; also in Volz, 1903b: 402, pl. 26 fig. 4)

***Rasbora ennealepis* Roberts, 1989**

Rasbora ennealepis Roberts, 1989: 74, fig. 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Sekumpai, a tributary of Sungai Pinoh, 23 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°32'S 111°39.5'E; holotype: MZB 3997)

***Rasbora everetti* Boulenger, 1895**

Rasbora everetti Boulenger, 1895b: 187 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan; syntypes: BMNH 1894.6.30.191–192 [2], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Rasbora hobelmani* Kottelat, 1984**

Rasbora hobelmani Kottelat, 1984b: 718, fig. 1a (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: 300 m north of Ban Na Hwai, 19°38'N 98°57'N; holotype: MHNG 2160.46)

***Rasbora hosii* Boulenger, 1895**

Rasbora hosii Boulenger, 1895a: 247 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; lectotype: BMNH 1894.8.3.65, designated by Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 51, fig. 38a)

? *Rasbora sumatrana* var. *unicolor* Vaillant, 1893b: 89 (not available, infrasubspecific name [intrapopulational variability, see *Code* art. 45.6.4, Glossary, p. 107, infrasubspecific entity]; locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sebroeng; material: MNHN 1891-0394–0397 [4])

? *Rasbora sumatrana* var. *taeniata* Vaillant, 1893b: 89 (not available, infrasubspecific name [intrapopulational variability, see Code art. 45.6.4, Glossary, p. 107, infrasubspecific entity]; locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sebroeng; material: MNHN 1891-0398–0402 [5])

***Rasbora hubbsi* Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora hubbsi Brittan, 1954: 105, fig. 21 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu River; holotype: CAS–SU 17477)

***Rasbora jacobsoni* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Rasbora jacobsoni Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kaju Tanam, Arau, Lakes Singkarah and Manindjau, Fort de Kock [Bukittinggi], Pond Ajer Tegenang, and Siboga; syntypes: ZMA 100.646 [10], 109.265 [4], 109.266 [12], 109.267 [2], 109.268 [6], 109.269 [15], 109.270 [13], 109.276 [5], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215)

***Rasbora johannae* Siebert & Guiry, 1996**

Rasbora johannae Siebert & Guiry, 1996: 397, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito basin: small tributary of Sungai Busang upstream from Project Barito Ulu basecamp on Sungai Busang; holotype: MZB 6094)

***Rasbora kalbarensis* Kottelat, 1991**

Rasbora kalbarensis Kottelat, 1991b: 181, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: swamp near Palai, 15 km from Sosok on road to Tayan, about 0°10'N 110°08'E; holotype: MZB 5881)

***Rasbora kalochroma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Leuciscus kalochroma Bleeker, 1851d: 272 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; lectotype: RMNH 4983, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 130)

***Rasbora kluetensis* Lumbantobing, 2010**

Rasbora kluetensis Lumbantobing, 2010: 661, fig. 10b (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Province Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Kabupaten Aceh Selatan, irrigation canal of Kluet River, 3°09'14"N 97°24'43"E; holotype: MZB 16470)

***Rasbora kottelati* Lim, 1995**

Rasbora kottelati Lim, 1995: 66, figs. 2–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: ditch 34 km from Mukah on road to Sibu; holotype: ZRC 37918)

***Rasbora lacrimula* Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009**

Rasbora lacrimula Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009c: 106, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam basin, Ulu Belayan, oil palm plantation area, Damai Estate, gutter at block 3B, division 01, 0°16'57.4"N 116°18'07.8"E; holotype: MZB 16669)

***Rasbora lateristriata* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Leuciscus lateristriatus Bleeker, 1854v: 94 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Tandjongoost, Tjampea, Bandong, Garut; lectotype: RMNH 4969, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 131 [material from different localities has been mixed and exact locality of lectotype unknown])

Rasbora macrocephalus Bleeker, 1863m: pl. 103 fig. 10 [text: 1864a: 126] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Krawang; holotype: specimen on which plate is based, among RMNH 2635 [1], 7039 [2], 10458 [2], BMNH 1866.5.2.150 [1] [lectotype designation by Alfred, 1963a: 133 not valid]; also in Bleeker, 1864i: 139)

Rasbora elbertii Popta, 1911a: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Sembalun, Sadjang, Praya; syntypes [211]: SMF 6487 [1], 6488 [59], 6489 [2], 6490 [142], RMNH 10505 [1], 10506 [1], 10507 [1], 10508 [1], 10509 [1], 10510 [4], 10511 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Rasbora laticlavia* Siebert & Richardson, 1997**

Rasbora laticlavia Siebert & Richardson, 1997: 91, fig. 1a (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sungai Barito basin: tributary of Sungai Maruwei approx. 1 km upstream from Desa Maruwei, 0°21'59"S 114°44'06"E; holotype: MZB 6093)

***Rasbora leptosoma* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Leuciscus leptosoma Bleeker, 1855h: 269 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; lectotype: RMNH 4981, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 131)

***Rasbora meinkeni* de Beaufort, 1931**

Rasbora meinkeni de Beaufort, 1931: 8, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; syntypes: ZMA 100.259 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Lumbantobing, 2010: 656)

***Rasbora myersi* Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora myersi Brittan, 1954: 117, fig. 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Potoes Sibau [Putussibau]; holotype: CAS-SU 17342)

***Rasbora nematotaenia* Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora elegans nematotaenia Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954: 68, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Moesi River [Musi] at Moera Klinggi [Muara Klinggi]; holotype: UMMZ 157138)

***Rasbora nodulosa* Lumbantobing, 2010**

Rasbora nodulosa Lumbantobing, 2010: 659, fig. 6d, 10a (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Province Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Kabupaten Aceh Barat Daya: Kecamatan Tangan-tangan, Tangantangan River on road between Blang Pidie and Tapaktuan, 3°39'09"N 96°54'83"E; holotype: MZB 16465)

***Rasbora notura* Kottelat, 2005**

Rasbora notura Kottelat, 2005b: 265, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Sekayu waterfalls; 4°57'50"N 102°57'14"E; holotype: ZRC 21684)

***Rasbora ornata* Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004**

Rasbora ornatus Vishwanath & Laisram, 2004b: 429, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Moreh, Lokchao River, a tributary of Yu River, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 3032)

***Rasbora patrickyapi* Tan, 2009**

Rasbora patrickyapi Tan, 2009d: 505, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Rungan–Kahayan drainage, Sungai Rijak, km 84 on road from Palangkaraya to Telakin, 1°37.319"S 113°37.560'E; holotype: MZB 10707)

***Rasbora paucisqualis* Ahl, in Schreitmüller, 1935**

Rasbora paucisqualis Ahl, in Schreitmüller, 1935b [12 Feb 1935]: 97 (type locality: aquarium specimens reportedly from Malay Peninsula; lectotype: ZMB 20873, designated by Siebert, 1997b: 31, Kottelat, 1991b: 184, fig. 5)

Rasbora paucisquamis Ahl, 1935 [1 Aug 1935]: 144 (type locality: aquarium specimens reportedly from Malay Peninsula; holotype: ZMB 20873, Kottelat, 1991b: 184, fig. 5)

Taxonomic notes. Siebert (1997: 35) showed that two species have been confused under the name *R. bankanensis* in the Malay Peninsula and used the names *R. paucisqualis* for the second one. He did not provide arguments supporting the identification of the lectotype of *R. paucisqualis* as the present species. Ahl (1935: 144) explicitly described the anal fin of the preserved holotype of *R. paucisquamis* (and lectotype of *R. paucisqualis*) as transparent and described it as transparent also in the live specimens (from Schreitmüller's data); Siebert's *R. paucisqualis* has a black mark at the tip of the anal fin.

***Rasbora paviana* Tirant, 1885**

Rasbora paviana Tirant, 1885 [1929: 142] (type locality: Vietnam: Song Cân-Lê, Thu-dau-mot; lectotype: MGHNL 42000256, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 16, fig. 10; *paviana* is an adjective, is correctly formed [*Code* art. 31.1] and does not need to be emended)

Rasbora paviei Chevey, 1932a: 12 (unjustified emendation of *Rasbora paviana* Tirant, 1885 [1929: 142])

Rasbora cromiei Fowler, 1937: 167, fig. 104 [not 103; see Brittan, 1954: 59] (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68021, Böhlke, 1984: 74)

Rasbora cheroni Fowler, 1937: 168, fig. 103 [not 104; see Brittan, 1954: 59] (type locality: Thailand: Pitsanulok; holotype: ANSP 68011, Böhlke, 1984: 72)

***Rasbora philippina* Günther, 1880**

Rasbora philippina Günther, 1880a: 54 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: river at Pasananca near Zamboanga; syntypes: BMNH 1879.5.14.646 [1], Kottelat & Vidthayanon, 1993: 167)

Rasbora punctulatus Seale & Bean, 1907: 232, fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 57842)

***Rasbora rasbora* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus rasbora Hamilton, 1822: 329, 391, pl. 2 fig. 90 (type locality: India: ponds of Bengal; types: NT)

Rasbora buchanani Bleeker, 1860j: 451 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cyprinus rasbora* Hamilton, 1822: 329)

Cyprinus marginatus Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Rasbora reticulata* Weber & de Beaufort, 1915**

Rasbora reticulatus Weber & de Beaufort, 1915: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Nias Island: Lolowua, about 5 hours southwest from Gunung Sitoli in chain of mountains; lectotype: ZMA 109.585, designated by Nijssen et al., 1993: 215)

***Rasbora rheophila* Kottelat, 2012**

Rasbora rheophila Kottelat, 2012a: 78, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sungai Pangakatan (tributary of Sungai Liwagu), near Ranau on road to hot spring; holotype: IRSNB 874)

***Rasbora rubrodorsalis* Donoso-Büchner & Schmidt, 1997**

Rasbora rubrodorsalis Donoso-Büchner & Schmidt, 1997: 89, figs. 1, 3 (type locality: Thailand: Cha Am, "208/209 km Hauptstr. 4" [possibly meaning between km-stones 208 and 209 on Highway 4"]; holotype: ZMB 32549)

***Rasbora rutteni* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Rasbora rutteni Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 68, fig. 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: rivulet near Bontang [Kalimantan Timur, about 80 km north of Samarinda]; lectotype: ZMA 112.589, designated by Nijssen et al., 1993: 215 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimen is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen had been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

***Rasbora sarawakensis* Brittan, 1951**

Rasbora sarawakensis Brittan, 1951: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 16 miles east of Kuching; holotype: CAS-SU 15375 [15367 in original description], Böhlke, 1953: 37)

***Rasbora semilineata* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Rasbora semilineata Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 80 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: upper course of Sungei Wain; syntypes: ZMA 112.588 [5], CAS-SU 15339 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Böhlke, 1953: 30 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimen is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

***Rasbora septentrionalis* Kottelat, 2000**

Rasbora septentrionalis Kottelat, 2000a: 51, fig. 19 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: stream said to be Nam Sing near Ban Nakbon, 4 km east-southeast of Muang Sing; 21°10'47"N 101°10'50"E; holotype: ZRC 45315)

***Rasbora spilotaenia* Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora elegans spilotaenia Hubbs & Brittan, in Brittan, 1954: 70, fig. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Passangrahan Ranau; holotype: UMMZ 157136)

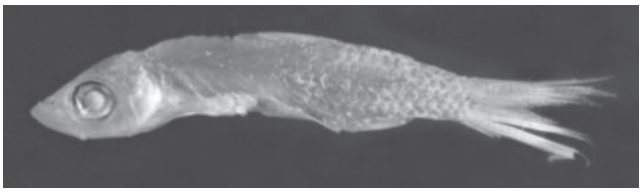

Fig. 2. *Rasbora trilineata*, NMW 51459:9, lectotype, 30.7 mm SL; Malaysia: Johor: "'Pengulon Patie". (Photograph by Helmut Wellendorf).

***Rasbora steineri* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Rasbora cephalotaenia steineri Nichols & Pope, 1927: 364, fig. 30 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8375)

Rasbora Lateristriata Allos Lin, 1931: 67 (type locality: China: Guangdong: stream near Canton [Guangzhou]; holotype: FESC 1101, Lin, 1934c: 237, fig. 2)

Rasbora volzi pallopinna Lin, 1932b: 382 (type locality: China: Guangdong: foot of White Cloud Mountain; holotype: FESC 1100; figured in Lin, 1934c: 237, fig. 1)

? *Opsarichthys Hieni* Nguyen [T. T.], 1987: 32, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe Tinh Province: Huong Son District; holotype: VUP H.S.159)

***Rasbora subtilis* Roberts, 1989**

Rasbora subtilis Roberts, 1989: 75, fig. 54 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Danau Piam near Ketungau, 38 km north-northeast of Sintang, 0°23.5'N 111°37.5'E; holotype: MZB 3407)

***Rasbora sumatrana* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Leuciscus sumatranus Bleeker, 1852r: 601 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; lectotype: RMNH 7038, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 132)

Rasbora sumatrensis Bleeker, 1860a: 54 (unjustified emendation of *Leuciscus sumatranus* Bleeker, 1852r: 601)

***Rasbora tawarensis* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Rasbora tawarensis Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 63 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Lake Tawar; syntypes [11]: among ZMA 112.276 [5], 112.277 [4], 112.278 [3], CAS-SU 15340 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Böhlke, 1953: 38 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimen is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen had been been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

***Rasbora taytayensis* Herre, 1924**

Rasbora taytayensis Herre, 1924a: 1568 (nomen nudum)

Rasbora taytayensis Herre, 1924b: 264 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: trail between Taytay and Malampaya Sound / creek near Taytay; syntypes [170]: BSM, lost)

? *Rasbora tobana* Ahl, 1934

Rasbora tobana Ahl, 1934: 237 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Toba at Porsea; syntypes [58]: ZMB 20860, 20879 [4], CAS 68363 [4], Kottelat, 1991b: 186, fig. 7, Paepke, 1995: 91, Lumbantobing, 2010: 656)

***Rasbora tornieri* Ahl, 1922**

Rasbora tornieri Ahl, 1922a: 32 (type locality; Indonesia: Indonesia: Central Sumatra [upper and middle sections of Rokan Kanan, Rokan Kiri and Siak drainages ("Sultanate of Siak" [Kabupaten Siak, Riau Province, Sumatra] and "Rokan states"; Moszkowski, 1909a–b: maps; Ng & Kottelat, 2013d: 68]; lectotype: ZMB 20542, designated by Kottelat, 1991b: 186, fig. 8)

Taxonomic notes. Identity discussed by Ng & Kottelat (2013d: 67).

***Rasbora trifasciata* Popta, 1905**

Rasbora trifasciata Popta, 1905a: 176 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; syntypes [9]: RMNH 7623, ZMA 109.274 [1], NMW 51457 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Popta, 1906: 162, pl. 9 fig. 36)

***Rasbora trilineata* Steindachner, 1870**

Rasbora trilineata Steindachner, 1870c: 637, pl. 3 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Pengulon Patie [Pengkalan Petai ?, according to Duncker, 1904: 181]; lectotype: NMW 51459:9, by present designation)

Rasbora stigmatura Fowler, 1934b: 341, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Krat [Trat]; holotype: ANSP 60180, Böhlke, 1984: 92)

Nomenclatural notes. Brittan (1954: 83) commented that the figure in the original description of *Rasbora trilineata* does not agree with the text, and that the text refers to the species usually called *R. trilineata* while the figure shows *R. sumatrana* (in fact *R. vulgaris*, pers. obs.). Roberts (1989: 76) examined the syntypes and concluded that the syntype series include 5 species. He commented that only series NMW 51459 and 51460 include specimens of the species identified as *R. trilineata*, of which about 10 in NMW 51459 show the diagnostic caudal-fin colour pattern but are badly dessicated and 1 in NMW 51460 is better preserved but is missing the part of the caudal fin with the diagnostic colour pattern.

A lectotype would have been necessary to definitively fix the identity of the species presently called *R. trilineata* but Roberts saw no advantage at selecting one of these specimens as lectotype and suggested that it would be wiser to designate a neotype from a better series. As long as syntypes are extent it is not possible to designate a neotype, and the status of the name is still unsettled.

From a series of photographs of all syntypes provided by Helmut Wellendorf, I confirm that NMW 51460:1 seems to be *R. trilineata* but is missing the part of the caudal fin with the diagnostic characters and that all specimens in NMW 51459 are dessicated and that some clearly have the caudal fin colour pattern with each lobe with a hyaline tip and a subdistal oblique black band. I select NMW 51459:9, 30.7 mm SL (Fig. 2); the less badly preserved specimen with diagnostic caudal-fin pattern) as lectotype, linking the name to the species called *R. trilineata* by all authors (e.g. Brittan, 1954: 83).

***Rasbora truncata* Lumbantobing, 2010**

Rasbora truncata Lumbantobing, 2010: 663, fig. 10c (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Province Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam: Kabupaten Aceh Tenggara: Kampung Air Kelabu, Alas River near road between Kutacane and Blangkejeren, 3°42'69"N 97°38'02"E; holotype: MZB 16678)

***Rasbora tubbi* Brittan, 1954**

Rasbora tubbi Brittan, 1954: 157, fig. 37 (type locality: Brunei: stream above Tasek waterfall near Brunei Town; holotype: CAS-SU 17475)

***Rasbora tuberculata* Kottelat, 1995**

Rasbora tuberculata Kottelat, 1995a: 58, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sungai Pala at Pala Hulu [Kec. Siberuang, Kp. Renyai Hulu], km 99 on road from Sintang to Putussibau, 0°21'42"N 111°55'47"E; holotype: MZB 5902)

***Rasbora vaillantii* Popta, 1905**

Rasbora Vaillantii Popta, 1905a: 174 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Mahakam drainage: Bo River; lectotype: RMNH 7619, designated by Siebert & Richardson, 1997: 94; also in Popta, 1906: 151, pl. 9 fig. 33)

***Rasbora volzii* Popta, 1905**

Rasbora Volzii Popta, 1905a: 175 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Bongan River / Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; lectotype: RMNH 7621, designated by Kottelat & Tan, 2012b: 40, fig. 4b; also in Popta, 1906: 157, pl. 9 fig. 34)

Rasbora Volzii var. *fasciata* Popta, 1905a: 176 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kajan River; holotype: RMNH 7622, Kottelat & Tan, 2012b: 40, fig. 4a; also in Popta, 1906: 161, pl. 9 fig. 35; simultaneous subjective synonym of *R. volzii* Popta, 1905a: 175, which has automatic precedence [*Code* art. 24.1])

***Rasbora vulcanus* Tan, 1999**

Rasbora vulcanus Tan, 1999b: 113, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra Barat: Painan, Batang Si Joontour, about 53 km to Painan on Padang–Painan road; 1°04'52.8"S 100°27'26.0"E; holotype: MZB 9317)

***Rasbora vulgaris* Duncker, 1904**

Rasbora vulgaris Duncker, 1904: 181 (type locality: Malaysia: surroundings of Kuala Lumpur; lectotype: ZMH 200 [formerly 8467], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

***Rasborichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Rasborichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 155 (type species: *Leuciscus helfrichii* Bleeker, 1856m: 15, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 435, without included species). Gender masculine.

***Rasborichthys helfrichii* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Leuciscus Helfrichii Bleeker, 1856m: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahajan River; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.162, designated by Alfred, 1963a: 129)

***Rasbosoma* Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010**

Rasbosoma Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010: 159 (type species: *Rasbora spilocerca* Rainboth & Kottelat, 1987: 419, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Rasbosoma spilocerca* (Rainboth & Kottelat, 1987)**

Rasbora spilocerca Rainboth & Kottelat, 1987: 419, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Lam Dom Noi Reservoir; holotype: UMMZ 211200)

***Rectoris* Lin, 1935**

Rectoris Lin, 1935a: 303 (type species: *Rectoris posehensis* Lin, 1935a: 304, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Parasinilabeo* Wu, 1939 has been considered a synonym of *Rectoris* by various authors; it is a valid genus. *Epalzeorhynchus mutabilis* Lin, 1933a is the type species of *Parasinilabeo*, by original designation. Wu (1977) mentioned that his 1939 material of *E. mutabilis* was misidentified and he redescribed this material as *Parasinilabeo assimilis*. At the same time, he retained *P. assimilis* as the type species of *Parasinilabeo*. This last action was not correct. Art. 70 of the 1985 edition of the *Code* requested that cases of misidentified type species should be submitted to the Commission; authors did not have the option of solving the case by themselves.

This has now changed with the 1999 edition of the *Code*. Under art. 70.3, an author now has the option to select which species is best suited as type species, either the species originally cited, or the species actually involved. This can not apply retroactively as art. 70.3.2 of the 1999 *Code* has to be cited if *P. assimilis* is selected. Kottelat & Zhang (2003: 223) selected *P. assimilis* as type species of *Parasinilabeo*.

Su et al. (2001: 135) described *Pararectoris* as a new genus with *Parasinilabeo assimilis* as type species. This makes it an objective junior synonym of *Parasinilabeo*.

[*Parasinilabeo* Wu, 1939: 106 (type species: *Parasinilabeo assimilis* Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977: 366, as fixed by Kottelat & Zhang, 2003: 223 under *Code* art. 70.3.2 [*Epalzeorhynchos mutabilis* Lin, 1933a: 84, the original type species was based on misidentified specimens]). Gender masculine].

[*Pararectoris* Su, Yang & Cui, 2001: 135 (type species: *Parasinilabeo assimilis* Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977: 366, by original designation; junior primary homonym of *Parasinilabeo* Wu, 1939: 106). Gender masculine].

[*Epalzeorhynchus mutabilis* Lin, 1933a: 84, fig. 4, pl. 4 (type locality: China: Kweichow [Guizhou]: Yunkiang; holotype: BLG 35 or CAS-SU 35261, Böhlke, 1953: 31, Banarescu, 1986: 152, fig. 10 [see Kottelat, 2001a: 38])].

[*Parasinilabeo assimilis* Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977: 366, pl. 7-88 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Li-Jiang system, Yang Shuo and Xiu Ren; syntypes [8]: ? IHB 150, 151, 153, 154, 156, 157, 001, 002 [8])].

***Rectoris luxiensis* Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977**

Rectoris luxiensis Wu & Yao, in Wu, 1977: 363, pl. 7-86 (type locality: China: Hunan: Luxi, Xupu and Dajiangkou; syntypes: IHB 3.730 [1], 3.751 [1], 3.856 [1], 3.901 [1], 5.310 [1], 7.268 [1])

***Rhodeus* Agassiz, 1832**

Rhodeus Agassiz, 1832: 134 (type species: *Cyprinus amarus* Bloch, 1781a: 52, by monotypy [*R. latior* and *R. elongatus* were nomina nuda in 1832; they are available from Agassiz, 1835a: vol. 5, pl. 54; publication date from Jeannet, 1928: 121]). Gender masculine.

***Rhodeus haradai* Arai, Suzuki & Shen, 1990**

Rhodeus haradai Arai, Suzuki & Shen, 1990: 151, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Hainan: Longtang; holotype: NTUM 7600)

***Rhodeus laoensis* Kottelat, Doi & Musikasinthorn, in Kottelat, 1998**

Rhodeus laoensis Kottelat, Doi & Musikasinthorn, in Kottelat, 1998a: 52, fig. 81 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun, immediately upriver of confluence with Nam Ong; 17°43'N 105°16'20"E; holotype: ZRC 41786)

***Rhodeus ocellatus* (Kner, 1866)**

Pseudoperilampus ocellatus Kner, 1866: 548 (type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: NMW 10837, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Kner, 1867: 365, pl. 15 fig. 6)

Rhodeus maculatus Fowler, 1910: 476, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Pei Ho River at Tien Tsin; holotype: ANSP 29472)

Rhodeus kurumeus Jordan & Thompson, 1914: 229, pl. 26 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: Kiusiu: Chikugo River at Kurume; holotype: CAS-SU 22605, Kimura & Nagata, 1992: 425, fig. 1a, Böhlke, 1953: 38)

Rhodeus hwanghoensis Mori, 1928b: 68 (type locality: China: Shang-tung: Hwang-ho at Tsi-nan; holotype: LU)

Rhodeus wangkinfui Wu, 1930a: 77, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Luchow; holotype: Metrop. Mus. Nat. Hist. Beijing 1860)

Rhodeus pingi Miao, 1934: 176, fig. 30 (type locality: China: Jiangsu: Chinkiang [Qingjiang]; holotype: SSCN 13200)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Chen (1998a: 445), except that *R. sinensis* is treated as valid.

***Rhodeus rheinardti* (Tirant, 1883)**

Danio Rheinardti Tirant, 1883: 97 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; lectotype: MGHNL 42000039 [formerly 3620], designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 13, fig. 7)

***Rhodeus sinensis* Günther, 1868**

Rhodeus sinensis Günther, 1868a: 280 (type locality: China: Chikiang [Zhejiang]; lectotype [see below]: BMNH 1868.10.19.150, designated by Akai & Arai, 1998: 105, fig. 1a, Naseka & Bogutskaya, 2004: 282)

Taxonomic notes. Günther (1868: 280) described *Rhodeus sinensis* on the basis of one male and two females. Akai & Arai (1998: 105) selected a lectotype from among two males, without comments. It remains to be clarified whether the designated lectotype was originally included in Günther's material or whether Günther's indication on sexes was erroneous.

Rhodeus lighti (Wu, 1931), *R. uyekii* (Mori, 1934) and *R. amurensis* (Vronsky, 1967) are treated as synonyms of *R. sinensis* by Akai & Arai (1998: 105), but Naseka & Bogutskaya (2004: 282) treated them as three valid species. Akai & Arai included Hainan records of *P. lighti* in the synonymy of *R. sinensis*; identification needs confirmation.

[*Pseudoperilampus lighti* Wu, 1931a: 25, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Foochow [Fuzhou] [basin of Ming River up to Yenping [Yanping]]; holotype: ? [possibly MNHN, see p. 1])].

[*Pseudoperilampus uyekii* Mori, 1934: 562, 573, fig. 1 (type locality: Korea: Kan River at Keijo [Seoul]; syntypes: LU, Akai & Arai, 1998: 105)].

[*Pseudoperilampus lighti amurensis* Vronsky, 1967: 24 (type locality: Russia: lower Amur drainage: Ussuri and Kiya Rivers, Lakes Khanka and Bolon', Amur River at Daerga and Leninsk; syntypes [78]: LU)].

***Rhodeus spinalis* Oshima, 1926**

Rhodeus spinalis Oshima, 1926: 16 (type locality: China: Hainan: Ding'an [original type locality: Kachek River near Kachek]; neotype: NSMT-P 31906, designated by Arai et al., 1990: 143, fig. 2a)

Pseudoperilampus hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 379, fig. 42 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8386, Arai et al., 1990: 145, fig. 2b)

Rhodeus ocellatus vietnamensis Mai, 1978: 179 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Rohteichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Rohteichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 431(type species: *Barbus microlepis* Bleeker, 1850i: 12, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 396). Gender masculine.

***Rohteichthys microlepis* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Barbus microlepis Bleeker, 1850i: 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [95 mm TL]: RMNH 7034, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Salmostoma* Swainson, 1839**

Salmostoma Swainson, 1839: 184 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus oblongus* Swainson, 1839: 284, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 279). Gender neuter.

Salmophasia Swainson, 1839: 284 (subgenus of *Cyprinus* Linnaeus, 1758: 320; type species: *Cyprinus oblongus* Swainson, 1839: 284, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 279; simultaneous objective synonym of *Salmostoma* Swainson, 1839: 184, first reviser [Jordan, 1919a: 198, 202] gave precedence to *Salmostoma*). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Swainson (1839: 184) created the subgenus *Salmostoma*. On p. 284, he used the name *Salmophasia* for the same genus. These two names are simultaneous objective synonyms. Bleeker (1860j: 469, 1863m: 33), Day (1878: 599, 1889: 361) and Swain (1882: 279) had implicitly given precedence to *Salmophasia* by listing it alone as a synonym of *Chela* but, because the name *Salmostoma* is not mentioned, this cannot be considered a first reviser action (Kottelat, 1998c: 117). Kottelat (1998c: 117) considered that Jordan (1919a: 202) was the first reviser and gave precedence to *Salmophasia*. This is erroneous.

In fact, on p. 198, Jordan wrote "*Salmostoma* [...] page 284, where the genus is called *Salmophasia*. Replaces *Securicula*". On p. 202, Jordan wrote "*Salmophasia* [...] Called

Salmostoma on page 184. A synonym of *Salmostoma*, which replaces *Securicula*". In these two entries, Jordan gave precedence to *Salmostoma*. One could argue that the statement "A synonym of *Salmostoma*, which replaces *Securicula*" is stating the synonymy, but does not explicitly state which of the synonyms is senior and which is junior. At that time, 'synonym' was somehow equivalent to today's 'junior synonym', and denoted an invalid name. Should one refuse to consider Jordan as first reviser, then the earliest author I could find to have fixed precedence between the two names by mentioning both and using only one is Banarescu (1968c: 3); he gave precedence to *Salmostoma*. Although I do not exclude the possibility of an other fixation earlier, I am not aware of usage of the name *Salmophasia* between Jordan (1919) and Banarescu (1968c).

[*Securicula* Günther, 1868a: 332 (subgenus of *Chela* Hamilton, 1822: 258; type species: *Cyprinus gora* Hamilton, 1822: 263, 384, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919: 351). Gender feminine].

***Salmostoma balooke* (Sykes, 1839)**

Cyprinus clupeoides Bloch, 1795: 49, pl. 408 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes [5]: ZMB 3425 [1], listed as holotype by Banarescu, 1971a: 16, fig. 3, Paepke, 1999: 72, pl. 26 fig. 2, designated here as lectotype; primary junior homonym of *Cyprinus clupeoides* Pallas, 1776b: 704, see Kottelat, 1996b: 61, Wheeler, 1991: 158)

Clupea cyprinoides Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 427 (replacement name for *Cyprinus clupeoides* Bloch, 1795: 49; primary junior homonym of *Clupea cyprinoides* Broussonet, 1782: [39], pl. [9])

Chela Balookee Sykes, 1839a: 160 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [original type locality: India: "common in all rivers" [of Deccan]]; neotype: ZMB 3425, designated by Kottelat, 1996b: 61; junior objective synonym of *Cyprinus clupeoides* Bloch, 1795: 49; also in Sykes, 1839b: 57, 1841: 360)

Chela Teekanee Sykes, 1839a: 161 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [original type locality: India: Beema River (at Pairgaon)]; neotype: ZMB 3425, designated by Kottelat, 1996b: 61; objective simultaneous synonym of *Chela balookee* Sykes, 1839a: 160, first reviser [Kottelat, 1996b: 61] gave precedence to *C. balooke*; also in Sykes, 1839b: 58, 1841: 362)

Leuciscus Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: xx, 342, avis au relieur, pl. 508 (type locality: India: Mysore; holotype: MNHN; possibly intended as a replacement name for *Cyprinus clupeoides* Bloch, 1795: 49, but ambiguous, therefore treated as distinct species)

Pelecus affinis Jerdon, 1849: 326 (type locality: India: Mysore and Carnatic; types: ? NT)

Distribution notes. Recorded from Myanmar and most of India. The identity of Myanmar populations should be re-examined.

***Salmostoma sardinella* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844)**

Leuciscus sardinella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1844: 344 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy; holotype: MNHN 3879, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 84, Banarescu, 1968c: 11, fig. 13)

Salmostoma sardinella poonpuni Tilak, 1967a: 25, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bihar: Ponpuun River near Patna; holotype: ZSI F 6155/2; also in Tilak, 1971: 524 [but with locality: India: Bihar: Ganges and its tributaries near Patna; number and location of 'syntypes' unknown])

***Salmostoma sladoni* (Day, 1870)**

Chela sladoni Day, 1870c: 622 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy, as high as Mandalay; syntypes: among ZSI 2628, 2541, A.916, BMNH 1889.2.1.259–262 [4], AMS B.7852 [1], NMW 52151, RMNH 2669, 8751 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Eschmeyer, 2010, Ferraris et al., 2000: 302)

Nomenclatural notes. As discussed by Vinciguerra (1890: 320) this species is likely named for Col. Sladen but as the name is not mentioned in the original description, the original spelling must be retained.

***Sarcocheilichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Sarcocheilichthys Bleeker, 1860c: 435 (type species: *Leuciscus variegatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 213, pl. 102 fig. 2, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860i: 92, 1860j: 285, 426). Gender masculine.

Barbodon Dybowski, 1872: 216 (type species: *Barbodon lacustris* Dybowski, 1872: 216, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Chilogobio Berg, 1914: 488 (type species: *Chilogobio soldatovi* Berg, 1914: 492, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Georgichthys Nichols, 1918: 17 (type species: *Georgichthys scaphignathus* Nichols, 1918: 17, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Exoglossops Fowler & Bean, 1920: 311 (type species: *Exoglossops geei* Fowler & Bean, 1920: 311, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sarcocheilichthys hainanensis* Nichols & Pope, 1927**

Sarcocheilichthys hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 352, fig. 21, pl. 26 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8370)

Taxonomic notes. The identity of the material identified as *Sarcocheilichthys nigripinnis* from the coastal drainages of Guangxi in Zhou & Zhang (2006: 209) is not clear. They are tentatively considered to be *S. hainanensis*, which these authors have included in the synonym of their *S. nigripinnis*.

[*Gobio nigripinnis* Günther, 1873b: 246 (type locality: China: Shanghai; syntypes: BMNH 1872.7.30.101 [8], Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 40)].

***Saurogobio* Bleeker, 1870**

Saurogobio Bleeker, 1870c: 253 (type species: *Saurogobio dumerili* Bleeker, 1871b: 25, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 355; no valid species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1871b: 25). Gender masculine.

Gobiosoma Dybowski, 1872: 211 (type species: *Gobiosoma amurensis* Dybowski, 1872: 211, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Gobiosoma* Girard, 1858a: 169, in Pisces). Gender neuter.

Longurio Jordan & Starks, 1905: 196 (type species: *Longurio athymius* Jordan & Starks, 1905: 197, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Longurio* Loew, 1869: 3 in Diptera). Gender masculine.

Armatogobio Taranetz, 1937: 113, 115 (type species: *Saurogobio dabryi* Bleeker, 1871b: 27, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Saurogobio immaculatus* Koller, 1927**

Saurogobio dabryi immaculatus Koller, 1927: 44, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: stream on mountain Wu-tschi; syntypes: NMW [12])

Saurogobio dabryi vietnamensis Mai, 1978: 202, fig. 92 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Sawbwa* Annandale, 1918**

Sawbwa Annandale, 1918: 48 (type species: *Sawbwa resplendens* Annandale, 1918: 48, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sawbwa resplendens* Annandale, 1918**

Sawbwa resplendens Annandale, 1918: 48, fig. 2, pl. 2 fig. 3, pl. 4 fig. 15 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Inlé Lake; holotype: ZSI F 9413/1)

Nomenclatural notes. Annandale (1918: 49) designated the holotype as ZSI F 9413/1. Menon & Yazdani (1968: 116) under the same number listed 13 syntypes, without explanation.

***Scaphiodonichthys* Vinciguerra, 1890**

Scaphiodonichthys Vinciguerra, 1890: 281 (type species: *Scaphiodonichthys burmanicus* Vinciguerra, 1890: 285, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Scaphiodontopsis Fowler, 1934a: 117 (type species: *Scaphiodontopsis acanthopterus* Fowler, 1934a: 119, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Scaphiodonichthys acanthopterus* (Fowler, 1934)**

Scaphiodontopsis acanthopterus Fowler, 1934a: 119, figs. 74–75 (type locality: Burma: S. Shan States: Sop Lao, Nam Luang River; holotype: ANSP 58065, Böhlke, 1984: 68)

? *Onychostoma microcorpus* Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Nam Na and Nam Lay streams [Song Da drainage]; syntypes [14]: ? NCNTTSI H.01.74.04.01 [1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 423; type status not clear as locality is listed as Phong Tho], NCNTTSI H.01.74.04.0 [sic; 1]; spelt *micrucorphus* p. 3, *miorocorpus* p. 4, *mivrocorpus* p. 14, *microcorpeus* p. 16 and *macrocorfus* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 121] retained *microcorpus* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 423, fig. 208, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 83, fig. 15; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 71)

Nomenclatural notes. *Onychostoma microcorpus* was described on the basis of 14 specimens from Nam Na and Nam Lay streams, Lai Chau Province, Vietnam. The 2 specimens NCNTTSI 01.74.04.01 and 01.74.04.0 [sic] listed as holotype and paratype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001: 423) have no type status as they apparently are from a different locality, Phong To, Lai Chau Province. The specimen "RIAH 1405" designated as lectotype by Roberts & Catania (2007: 93) is from Ban Trang, Lai Chau Province and therefore not part of the type series. Alternatively, the locality data are erroneous either in the paper or on the label.

***Scaphiodonichthys burmanicus* Vinciguerra, 1890**

Scaphiodonichthys burmanicus Vinciguerra, 1890: 285, pl. 11 fig. 11 (type locality: Burma: Meekalan, Salween drainage; lectotype: MCSNG 17348-A, designated by Tortonese, 1961: 186)

***Scaphiodonichthys macracanthus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Onychostoma macracanthus Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936a: 24, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Muong Hum, Ngoi-Pho-Thao River, Red River; lectotype: MNHN 1935-0323, designated by Kottelat, 2001a: 40 [listed as holotype by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 47, Banarescu, 1971c: 245]; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Onychostoma brevicephalus Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Muong Lay [Song Da drainage]; syntypes [5]: ? NCNTTSI H.01.74.02.01 [1, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 420; type status not clear as locality is listed as stream Nam Na]; spelt *bre rvicephallus* p. 14, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 120] retained *brevicephalus* as correct original spelling; original figure first published in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 420, fig. 206, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 82, fig. 14; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 71)

Nomenclatural notes. *Onychostoma brevicephalus* was described on the basis of 5 specimens from Muong Lay, Lai Chau Province, Vietnam. The 3 specimens NCNTTSI 01.74.02.01 and 01.74.02.02 listed as holotype and 2 paratypes by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo (2001: 420) have no type status as they are from different localities, Nam Na, Lai Chau Province and Phong Tho, Lai Chau Province, respectively; further, the 'paratypes' were collected in 1971, too late to be part of type series. The specimen "RIAH 1087" designated as lectotype by Roberts & Catania (2007: 93) is also from Nam Na and therefore cannot be lectotype; this is possibly the 'holotype' listed by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo. Or the locality data are erroneous either in the paper or on the label.

***Scaphognathops* Smith, 1945**

Scaphognathus Smith, 1931a: 21 (type species: *Scaphognathus stejnegeri* Smith, 1931a: 22, by monotypy; a junior homonym of *Scaphognathus* Wagner, 1861: 519, 534 in Reptilia). Gender masculine.

Scaphognathops Smith, 1945: 208 (replacement name for *Scaphognathus* Smith, 1931a: 21). Gender masculine.

***Scaphognathops bandanensis* Boonyaratpalin & Srirungroj, 1971**

Scaphognathops bandanensis Boonyaratpalin & Srirungroj,

1971: 24, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Mool River [Mun] at Bandan; holotype: NIFI uncat.)

Scaphognathops mekongensis Taki, 1974: 130, fig. 1–3 (type locality: Laos: Mekong River at Hatsalao near Pakse; holotype: NSMT-P 17881)

Taxonomic notes. Rainboth et al. (2012: pl. 22) consider *S. mekongensis* to be a distinct species.

***Scaphognathops stejnegeri* (Smith, 1931)**

Scaphognathus stejnegeri Smith, 1931a: 22, figs. 10–11 (type locality: Thailand: "Northern Siam": Mekong River near Ban Mekong; holotype: USNM 90303)

***Scaphognathops theunensis* Kottelat, 1998**

Scaphognathops theunensis Kottelat, 1998a: 56, fig. 86 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun, from Ban Signo to about 6 km upriver; 17°50'50"N 105°03'00"E; holotype: ZRC 41713)

***Schismatorhynchos* Bleeker, 1855**

Schismatorhynchos Bleeker, 1855h: 258, 259, 260, 269 (type species: *Lobocheilos heterorhynchos* Bleeker, 1854d: 524, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 193, 1863m: 25; spelt *Schismatorhijnchos* p. 258, 259, not an incorrect spelling [*ij* is an alternative transcription of *y*, commonly used in Dutch; see also *Code* art. 58.13], first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 369] retained *Schismatorhynchos* as correct original spelling). Gender neuter.

***Schismatorhynchos endecarhapis* Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja, 1998**

Schismatorhynchos endecarhapis Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja, 1998: 105, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito basin: Sungai Laung at Desa Maruwei, 0°21.986"S 114°44.103"E; holotype: MZB 6092)

***Schismatorhynchos heterorhynchos* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Lobocheilos heterorhynchos Bleeker, 1854d: 524 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; syntypes [2, 202–232 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.82 [1], RMNH 4975 [1], Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja, 1998: 100, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Schismatorhynchos lobocheilioïdes Bleeker, 1855h: 259, 260 (unnecessary replacement name for *Lobocheilos heterorhynchos* Bleeker, 1854d: 524)

***Schismatorhynchos holorhynchos* Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja, 1998**

Schismatorhynchos holorhynchos Siebert & Tjakrawidjaja, 1998: 104, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: confluence of Batang Balui and Batang Kerumo, 2°22'N 113°45'E; holotype: USNM 325389)

***Schizopyge* Heckel, 1848**

Schizopyge Heckel, 1848d: 285 (type species: *Schizothorax curvifrons* Heckel, 1838: 25, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 196, 1863m: 26). Gender feminine.

Tetrostichodon Tchang, Yueh & Hwang, 1964: 273 (type species: *Schizothorax oconnori* Lloyd, 1908: 343, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Paraschizothorax Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 168 (type species: *Schizothorax oconnori* Lloyd, 1908: 343, by original designation; junior homonym of *Paraschizothorax* Bleeker, 1863l: 262; junior objective synonym of *Tetrostichodon* Tchang, Yueh & Hwang, 1964: 273). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as subgenus of *Racoma* M'Clelland & Griffith (in M'Clelland, 1842a) by Wu & Wu (1992: 349). See discussion under *Schizothorax*. Taxonomy follows Wu & Wu (1992).

***Schizopyge dolichonema* (Herzenstein, 1889)**

Schizothorax dolichonema Herzenstein, 1889: 178, pl. 20 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Dy-tschu in area of sources of Yangtsekiang, at 12700 ft; syntypes: ZISP 7382 [1], 7383 [1])

Distribution notes. Record from Mekong basin by Chen et al. (2000: 294).

***Schizopyge gongshanensis* (Tsao, in Wu, 1964)**

Schizothorax gongshanensis Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 166, pl. 4-25 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gong Shan County: Yue Jiao and Shi Pu; syntypes: IHB [12])

Taxonomic notes. *Schizopyge gongshanensis* is treated as a synonym of *Schizothorax lantsangensis* by earlier authors (e.g. Wu & Wu, 1992: 324). Molecular data in Yang, Yang & Chen. (2012) show that the material they identified under these names is distinct and their *S. gongshanensis* is more closely related to their *S. nukiangensis* and *S. lissolabiatus* (here placed in *Schizopyge*).

***Schizopyge lissolabiata* (Tsao, in Wu, 1964)**

Schizothorax lissolabiatus Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 149, pl. 4-10 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xia Guan, Wa Yao, Wei Xi and Yen Wa; syntypes: IHB [26])

***Schizopyge nukiangensis* (Tsao, in Wu, 1964)**

Schizothorax nukiangensis Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 149, pl. 4-9 (type locality: China: Xizang: Chang Du area (Ge Bao, Za Na) / Yunnan: Gong Shan County: Yue Jiao; Nu Jiang drainage [Salween]; syntypes: IHB [14])

***Schizopygopsis* Steindachner, 1866**

Schizopygopsis Steindachner, 1866e: 785 (type species: *Schizopygopsis stoliczkai* Steindachner, 1866e: 786, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Schizopygopsis anteroventris* (Wu & Wu, 1989)**

Schizopyge anteroventris Wu & Wu, 1989: 82, fig. 27 (type locality: China: Qinghai: Nangqian [or Nangqen] County: Zhaqu River [Mekong drainage]; syntypes [20], probably part of the 28 specimens listed by Wu & Wu, 1992: 480, fig. 134 from same locality: NPIB 72141–144, 161–170, 211–216, 73VIII517–524)

Nomenclatural notes. Wu & Wu (1992: 480) indicated the authors of this species as Wu, Tsao, Zhu et Chen, but this was a manuscript and the name is not available from this

source. The reference they gave was "Wu Yun-Fei, Cao Wen-Xuan, Zhu Song-Quan and Chen Yi-Yu, in Cao Wen-Xuan (eds.). 1979. Fishes of Xizang (manuscript)". They also give a reference to Wu & Wu (1989: 82–89) and this is the original description.

***Schizothorax* Heckel, 1838**

Schizothorax Heckel, 1838: 11 (type species: *Schizothorax esocinus* Heckel, 1838: 48, by subsequent designation by M'Clelland, 1842a: 570). Gender masculine.

Racoma M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 576 (type species: *Racoma labiata* M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 578, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 198, 1863m: 26). Gender feminine.

Paraschizothorax Bleeker, 1863l: 262 (type species: *Schizothorax huegelii* Heckel, 1838: 36, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Paratylognathus Sauvage, 1880: 227 (type species: *Paratylognathus davidi* Sauvage, 1880: 227, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Aspiostoma Nikolski, 1897: 345 (type species: *Aspiostoma zarudnyi* Nikolski, 1897: 346, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Aspiostoma* [a misspelling of *Apiostoma* Martens, 1869b: 488] in Mollusca [which anyway was not proposed as a new name but as a comment on how the name *Pyrostoma* should have been formed to respect the intended etymology]). Gender neuter.

Schizothoraichthys Misra, 1962: 48, 167 (type species: *Schizothorax esocinus* Heckel, 1838: 48, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Schizothorax* Heckel, 1838: 11). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The genus-level taxonomy and nomenclature of 'schizothoracine' cyprinids is still not clear and this is partly due to nomenclatural issues involving the earliest generic names to which most species of this group have been referred. This has been briefly summarised by Kullander et al. (1999: 112). A key issue is the fixation of the type species of *Schizothorax*, which some authors have understood as being *S. esocinus* (designated by M'Clelland, 1842a: 570) and others as being *S. plagiostomus* (designated by Bleeker, 1863e: 196, 1863m: 26). The wording of M'Clelland (1842a: 570) is ambiguous:

"The annexed figures which represent the bones of the head in these species, shew [sic] that as previously described they embrace two distinct groups, known by the elongation of the head. Fig. 1 represents the bones of the head and jaws in *Schizothorax esocinus, Heck.* and Fig. 2 the same bones in *Schizothorax plagiostomus, id.* The first is the type of *Schizothorax proprius* [*Schizothorax* proper], and the latter of *Oreinus*, a subdivision which the collections of Mr. Griffith are sufficent to establish, and which in the descriptions which follow, we have noticed in more details."

The interpretations of Tilak (1987) and Kullander et al. (1999) best summarise two alternative interpretations of this text. Tilak (1987: 49) considered that by using 'type' M'Clelland was meaning a structure "type or typical of a group of fishes" and therefore M'Clelland did not designate *S. esocinus* as type species of *Schizothorax*. Kullander et al. (1999) considered that the phrase "is the type of" must be understood verbatim, that is as a type designation. M'Clelland's use of "*Schizotorax proprius*" supports this second interpretation.

Being unable to know whether M'Clelland (1842a) intended to mean 'a structure typical of' or 'the type species of', I agree with Kullander et al.'s (1999) interpretation. M'Clelland's designation satisfies all the criteria of *Code* art. 69.1 (he stated that "it is the type" and "it is clear that [he] accepted it as the type species"). I therefore retain *S. esocinus* as type species of *Schizothorax*, as did Kullander et al. (1999).

Tilak (1987) and Wu & Wu (1992), followed by others, used *S. plagiostomus* as type species of *Schizothorax* and placed *S. esocinus* in their subgenus *Schizothoraichthys (Racoma)* and *Racoma (Racoma)*, respectively. After correcting the type species of *Schizothorax* as above:

– *Schizothorax* of Tilak (1987) and Wu & Wu (1992) must be called *Oreinus*, the genus in which is placed their *S. plagiostomus*;

– the (sub)genus *Racoma* of these authors should be called *Schizothorax*, because they place the type species of *Racoma* (*R. labiata*) in the same genus as the type species of *Schizothorax* (*S. esocinus*) [not *Schizothorax (Racoma)* as by Kullander at al., 1999];

– *Schizothoraichthys* of Talwar (1987) should be called *Schizothorax*, because they have the same type species (*S. esocinus*);

– *Racoma (Schizopyge)* of Wu & Wu (1992) should be called *Schizopyge* or *Schizothorax (Schizopyge)* [not *Schizothorax (Schizothorax)* as by Kullander et al., 1999: 113, because their respective type species belong to different (sub)genera].

A molecular study of *Schizothorax* by Yang, Yang & Chen (2012) showed great discrepancies between their results and the genera recognised here, following mainly Wu & Wu (1992) (*Schizothorax*, *Schyzopyge*, *Oreinus*). Their results also emphasized the confused species-level taxonomy, which should be clarified before reaching taxonomic conclusions at the genus level. Their study focused on species of Southwestern China and more species of all recognised lineages from throughout their whole range should now also be analyzed together.

[*Schizothorax esocinus* Heckel, 1838: 48, pl. 9 (type locality: India: Kashmir: Tschilum River [Jhelum] and connected lakes; holotype: NMW 9011, Eschmeyer, 2010)].

[*Schizothorax plagiostomus* Heckel, 1838: 16, pl. 1 (type locality: India: Kashmir: Tschilum River [Jhelum] and connected lakes; holotype: NMW 51469, Eschmeyer, 2010)].

***Schizothorax heteri* Yang, Zhen, Chen & Yang, 2013**

Schizothorax heteri Yang, Zhen, Chen & Yang, 2013: 363, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Qushi township: Hongmu town, Longchuanjiang at Manmi village [25°12'22.8"N 98°38'38.2"E]; holotype: KIZ 2006012497)

Taxonomic nots. Generic position tentative. See comment under *S. yunnanensis*.

***Schizothorax lantsangensis* Tsao, in Wu, 1964**

Schizothorax lantsangensis Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 162, pl. 4-21 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Wei Xi, Yen Wa and De Qin drainages; Lantsang drainage [Mekong]; syntypes: IHB [9])

***Schizothorax leukus* Yang, Zhen, Chen & Yang, 2013**

Schizothorax leukus Yang, Zhen, Chen & Yang, 2013: 362, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Guyong town: Binlangjiang at Houqiao [25°22'39.8"N 98°12'23.2"E]; holotype: KIZ 2006012490)

Taxonomic nots. Generic position tentative. See comment under *S. yunnanensis*.

***Schizothorax nudiventris* Yang, Chen & Yang, 2009**

Schizothorax nudiventris Yang, Chen & Yang, 2009: 30, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Weixi County: Badi town: Wulonglong village, Lancang Jiang River [Mekong]; holotype: KIZ 20050507224)

***Schizothorax paoshanensis* Tsao, in Wu, 1964**

Schizothorax yunnanensis paoshanensis Tsao, in Wu, 1964: 164, pl. 4-23 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Bao Shan County: Dong He; syntypes: IHB [11])

Taxonomic notes. *Schizothorax paoshanensis* is treated as a synonym or subspecies of *S. yunnanensis* by earlier authors. Molecular data in Yang, Yang & Chen (2012) show that the material they identified under these names are distinct species. See also under *S. yunnanensis*.

***Schizothorax taliensis* Regan, 1907**

Schizothorax taliensis Regan, 1907a: 63 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tali Fu Lake; syntypes: BMNH 1907.5.4.63–66 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Schizothorax yunnanensis* Norman, 1923**

Schizothorax yunnanensis Norman, 1923b: 561 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengyueh [Tengchong, 25°01'N 98°29'E; Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: BMNH 1923.2.21.28, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Norman (1923: 561) indicated the type locality of *S. yunnanensis* only as "Yunnan". The BMNH register indicates that the material was obtained in Tengyueh [now Tengchong]. This is in the Irrawaddy drainage; see also the itinerary and maps of the collectors (Gregory & Gregory, 1923a–b). Since the original description, the species has been considered to be restricted to the Mekong drainages (e.g. Chu & Chen, 1989: 315; Chen & Cao, in Yue, 2000: 316, 614) with *S. paoshanensis* as a subspecies or closely related species in the Salween and Irrawaddy drainages (Yang, Yang & Chen, 2012). Yang et al.'s molecular phylogeny of *Schizothorax* included material of *S. yunannensis* from the Mekong drainage and of *S. paoshanensis* from the Salween and Irrawaddy drainages. The three populations are not closely related and the haplotypes of the samples from Tengchong are very close to those of *Oreinus meridionalis* and a *S.* cf. *griseus*. *Schizothorax 'yunannensis'* has no close affinities with any species from the Salween or Irrawaddy drainages. This suggests that the species currently identified as *S. yunnanensis* in the Mekong drainage is misidentified and possibly has no name and that the *S. paoshanensis* from the Irrawaddy drainage could be the real *S. yunnanensis* or a senior synonym of one of the species recognised in the Irrawaddy.

Yang, Zhen, Chen & Yang (2013) have recently revised the species of *Schizothorax* from the Irrawaddy drainage. They recognised eight valid species (two of them new: *S. leukus*, *S. heteri*). One of these eight species is probably *S. yunnanensis*.

[*Schizothorax griseus* Pellegrin, 1931: 146, 289 [fig.] (type locality: China: Koei-Tchéou; syntypes: MNHN 1913-0157 [1], 1913-0158 [1], Yang, Chen & Yang, 2009: 24, fig. 1, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 57)].

***Semilabeo* Peters, 1881**

Semilabeo Peters, 1881b: 1032 (type species: *Semilabeo notabilis* Peters, 1881b: 1032, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Amplolabrius Lin, 1933a: 81 (type species: *Amplolabrius mirus* Lin, 1933a: 82, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Semilabeo notabilis* Peters, 1881**

Semilabeo notabilis Peters, 1881b: 1032, pl. fig. 3 (type locality: China: sent from Hong Kong; holotype: ZMB 11324, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Amplolabrius mirus Lin, 1933a: 82, figs. 2–3 (type locality: China: northern Guangdong: Shiu Kwan; holotype: BLG 2946)

***Semilabeo obscurus* Lin, in Zheng, 1981**

Semilabeo obscurus Lin, in Zheng, 1981: 106, fig. 82 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Yangxu in Bose; holotype [p. 107–108]: ASIZB 750690)

***Semiplotus* Bleeker, 1860**

Semiplotus Bleeker, 1860c: 424 (type species: *Cyprinus semiplotus* M'Clelland, 1839: 274, by subsequent monotypy in Bleeker, 1860j: 115). Gender masculine.

***Semiplotus cirrhosus* Chaudhuri, 1919**

Semiplotus cirrhosus Chaudhuri, 1919: 280, pl. 22 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: hill stream of Putao Plains; holotype: ZSI F 9747/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 118)

? *Semiplotus manipurensis* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2000a: 94, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin basin, Chall ou River at Thetsi near Jessami, 25°38'N 94°35'E; holotype: MUMF F 2049)

***Semiplotus modestus* Day, 1870**

Semiplotus modestus Day, 1870d: 101 (type locality: Burma: hill ranges of Akyab [Sittwe]; syntypes [2]: ZSI F 2343 [1], AMS B.7837 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 118, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

***Sikukia* Smith, 1931**

Sikukia Smith, 1931b: 138 (type species: *Sikukia stejnegeri* Smith, 1931b: 138, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Xenocheilichthys Smith, 1934: 304 (type species: *Xenocheilichthys gudgeri* Smith, 1934: 305, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Sikukia flavicaudata* Chu & Chen, 1987**

Sikukia flavicaudata Chu & Chen, 1987: 378, fig. (type lo-

cality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Lancang River [Mekong] at Xiaoganlanba; 22°29'N 100°35'E; holotype: KIZ 735161)

***Sikukia gudgeri* (Smith, 1934)**

Xenocheilichthys gudgeri Smith, 1934: 305, 1 fig. (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: upper Nan River near Nan city; holotype: USNM 103367, Eschmeyer, 2010

***Sikukia longibarbata* Li, Chen, Yang & Chen, 1998**

Sikukia longibarbata Li, Chen, Yang & Chen, 1998: 454, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Menglun; holotype: KIZ 9606078)

***Sikukia stejnegeri* Smith, 1931**

Sikukia stejnegeri Smith, 1931b: 138 (type locality: Central Thailand: Sikuk River; holotype: KUMF 164, Monkolprasit, 1969: 5, Kottelat, 1985b: 955)

Xenocheilichthys Loppei Durand, 1940: 8, pl. 2 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Pointe de Chrui Changwar; holotype: ION)

***Sinibrama* Wu, 1939**

Sinibrama Wu, 1939: 115 (type species: *Chanodichthys wui* Rendahl, 1932: 105 [junior homonym of *C. wui* Lin, 1932c: 516] by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Systematics discussed in Xie et al. (2003a–b).

***Sinibrama affinis* (Vaillant, 1892)**

Chanodichthys affinis Vaillant, 1892: 127 (type locality: Vietnam: area of Lai-Chau or Muong-Lai: Nam Kia, second creek crossing road from Muong Kia [22°07'N 100°30'E] to the west [details in Vaillant, 1904a: 461]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0047, Vaillant, 1904a: 467, pl. 23 fig. 5, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 81)

? *Megalobrama melrosei* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 369, fig. 34 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8378)

***Sinibrama macrops* (Günther, 1868)**

Chanodichthys macrops Günther, 1868a: 326 (type locality: Taiwan; lectotype: BMNH 1865.5.2.15, designated by Banarescu, 1970b: 134)

Chanodichthys wui Lin, 1932c [15 Nov]: 516 (type locality: China: Weichow: Yunkiang; lectotype: CAS-SU 35266, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1798)

Erythroculter macrophthalmus Berg, 1934: 265, 266 (based on *Culter recurviceps* of Tanaka, 1928: 813, pl. 173 fig. 477; type locality: Taiwan: Taihoku; holotype: ZUMT 18120 [specimen figured and described by Tanaka], Ho & Shao, 2011: 27, fig. 2)

Sinibrama wui polylepis Yih & Wu, in Wu, 1964: 110, pl. 2-44 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Guilin; syntypes: IHB [6] and material of *C. wui* Lin, 1932c: 516)

Nomenclatural notes. *Chanodichthys wui* Rendahl, 1932 is considered to be valid by some authors (e.g. Chen et al., 1998: 142) but its validity is still not certain (see Xie et al., 2003b). The situation is made more complex because the quasi-simultaneous homonymy with *C. wui* Lin, 1932c, which is a junior synonym of *S. macrops*. Lin (1932c) appeared 3 weeks before Rendahl (1932) and has precedence. Therefore Rendahl's *C. wui* cannot be used as the name of a valid species. If considered to be distinct, the species called "*S. wui* Rendahl, 1932" by Chinese authors should be called *S. typus* Yih & Wu, 1964, the next available name.

[*Chanodichthys wui* Rendahl, 1932 [8 Dec]: 105 (type locality: China: Kiating [Loshan]; holotype: MMNHN 1702 or 2102 [specimen from Kiating in Wu, 1930a: 73, explicitly designated by Rendahl]; junior primary homonym of *Chanodichthys wui* Lin, 1932c [15 Nov]: 516)].

[*Sinibrama wui typus* Yih & Wu, in Wu, 1964: 109 (replacement name for *Chanodichthys wui* Rendahl, 1932: 105)].

***Sinocyclocheilus* Fang, 1936**

Sinocyclocheilus Fang, 1936c: 588 (type species: *Sinocyclocheilus tingi* Fang, 1936c: 590, by original designation; as *Sinocyclocheils* on p. 588, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Gibbibarbus Dai, 1988: 88 (type species: *Gibbibarbus cyphotergous* Dai, 1988: 88, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Anchicyclocheilus Li & Lan, 1992: 46 (type species: *Anchicyclocheilus halfibindus* Li & Lan, 1992: 47, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revision by Zhao & Zhang (2009).

***Sinocyclocheilus xichouensis* Pan, Li, Yang & Chen, 2013**

Sinocyclocheilus xichouensis Pan, Li, Yang & Chen, 2013: 369, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Wenshan Prefecture: Xichou County: Xingjie town, Ganhaizi village, Ganhaizi stream, tributary of Chouyang River [24°15'55"N 102°33'08"E]; holotype: KIZ 2009004168)

***Spinibarbichthys* Oshima, 1926**

Spinibarbichthys Oshima, 1926: 11 (type species: *Spinibarbichthys denticulatus* Oshima, 1926: 11, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Spinibarbichthys denticulatus* Oshima, 1926**

Spinibarbichthys denticulatus Oshima, 1926: 11 [1 Feb.] (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek; holotype: LU)

Spinibarbus spinicelatus Koller, 1926b: 75 (type locality: China: Hainan: stream on mountain Wu-tschi; syntypes [17]: NMW 5073 [1], 5074–5076 [2], 5077–5078 [2], 5079–5081 [3], 5082–5083 [2], 5084–5085 [2], 5086–5087 [2], 5088–5089 [2], Banarescu, 1972a: 111, pl. 2 fig. 5, Eschmeyer, 2010; also in Koller, 1927: 35, pl. 1 fig. 5)

? *Spinibarbus nammauensis* Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 320, fig. 152 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Can Province: Lake Ba Be basin, Nam Mau; NCNTTSI 01.64.07.01; spelt *namauensis* p. 602, treated as an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Distribution notes. Records of *Spinibarbus sinensis* from Vietnam (Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 322) apparently refer

to *Spinibarbichthys denticulatus*. *Spinibarbus sinensis* is definitively recorded only in Yangtze basin (Yue, 2000: 41).

[*Puntius sinensis* Bleeker, 1871b: 17, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: China: ? Yang-tse-kiang River; holotype [255 mm TL]: MNHN 5027, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 28)].

? *Spinibarbichthys maensis* (Nguyen, Duong & Tran, in Duong, Nguyen & Tran, 2007)

Spinibarbus maensis Nguyen, Duong & Tran, in Duong, Nguyen & Tran, 2007: 22, fig. (type locality: Vietnam: Thanh Hoa Province: Camthuy district: Ma River; holotype: HNUE)

? *Spinibarbichthys ovalius* (Nguyen & Ngo, 2001)

Spinibarbus ovalius Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 324, fig. 154 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district, Song Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.64.08.01)

***Spinibarbus* Oshima, 1919**

Spinibarbus Oshima, 1919: 217 (type species: *Spinibarbus hollandi* Oshima, 1919: 218, by monotypy [Oshima mentioned "the type of the present genus" but did not explicitly name it, so there is no type by original designation]). Gender masculine.

? *Spinibarbus babeensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen & Ngo, 2001

Spinibarbus babeensis Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 312, fig. 148 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Kan Province: Lake Ba Be; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.64.05.01)

? *Spinibarbus brevicephalus* Nguyen & Nguyen, 1997

Spinibarbus brevicephalus Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 1997: 25, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam – Da Nang Province: Dai Loc district: Ha Tan, stream Vu Gia in Thu Bon drainage; holotype: HNUE 0476)

***Spinibarbus caldwelli* (Nichols, 1925)**

Barbus caldwelli Nichols, 1925f: 2 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8434, Banarescu, 1972a: 109)

Spinibarbus nigrodorsalis Oshima, 1926: 10 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek and about 40 miles above Kachek; syntypes [5]: LU)

Mystacoleucus mandarinus Rendahl, 1926b: 1 (type locality: China: Fokien: Chang-Ting-Hsien, Hsin-Chiao; syntypes: NRM 9995 [2])

Spinibarbus caldwelli vietnamensis Mai, 1978: 80 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Taxonomic notes. *Spinibarbus caldwelli* is treated as distinct from *S. hollandi* following Tang et al. (2005).

[*Spinibarbus hollandi* Oshima, 1919: 218, pl. 50 fig. 3, pl. 51 fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Sobun River near Tabani; lectotype: FMNH 59095, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 739].

***Spinibarbus vittatus* Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen & Nguyen, 1997**

Spinibarbus vittatus Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 1997: 23, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Hoa Binh Province: Thac Bo, Da Bac, Da drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI 71.0678)

***Squalidus* Dybowski, 1872**

Squalidus Dybowski, 1872: 215 (type species: *Squalidus chankaensis* Dybowski, 1872: 215, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Sinigobio Chu, 1935: 11 (type species: *Gobio sihuensis* Chu, 1932: 22, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Parasqualidus Doi, 2000b: 233 (type species: *Parasqualidus maii* Doi, 2000b: 234, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Squalidus argentatus* (Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874)**

Gobio argentatus Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 9 (type locality: China: Yang-Tse-Kiang; syntypes: MNHN 2064 [1], 5038 [1], 5039 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 87)

Gobio hsüi Wu & Wang, 1931: 227, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Katin; holotype: SSCN; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *hsui*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Gobio hsuei Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 746 (unjustified emendation of *Gobio hsui* Wu & Wang, 1931: 227 [as the name *hsüi* was based on a Chinese word, it cannot be emended in *hsuei*, which *Code* art. 32.5.2.1 allows only for names based on German words])

***Squalidus atromaculatus* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Gnathopogon atromaculatus Nichols & Pope, 1927: 351 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8442)

Squalidus chankaensis vietnamensis Banarescu & Nalbant, 1964: 457, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Nam Lung River, tributary of Black River [Song Da] at Phong-Thô; holotype: MNHN 1935-0344, Kottelat, 2001a: 42)

***Squalidus maii* (Doi, 2000)**

Parasqualidus maii Doi, 2000b: 234, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Vugia River, near Ha Tan, Da Nang; holotype: NSMTP 58547)

***Squalidus minor* (Harada, 1943)**

Leucogobio minor Harada, 1943: 42, pl. 14 figs. 52–53 (type locality: China: Hainan: outskirts of Jinjiang, Qiong-san; syntypes: LU)

***Squalidus wolterstorffi* (Regan, 1908)**

Gobio wolterstorffi Regan, 1908b: 110, pl. 4 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Shanxi: Nankancho near Tinghsiang [Dingxiang; Wu & Wu, 1990: 69, 75]; holotype: BMNH 1907.11.26.3, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1973: 87)

Gnathopogon punctatus Nichols, 1925e: 7 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: near Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8423)

Gnathopogon woltestorffi [sic] *huapingensis* Wu & Wu, 1990: 68, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Huaping, Jinsha Jiang drainage [Yangtze]; holotype: NPIB 19804131)

Distribution notes. Record in area from Shi Wan Da Shan (Zhao & Zhang, 2001b). Identification requires confirmation.

***Squaliobarbus* Günther, 1868**

Squaliobarbus Günther, 1868a: 297 (type species: *Leuciscus curriculus* Richardson, 1846a: 299, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Squaliobarbus curriculus* (Richardson, 1846)**

Leuciscus curriculus Richardson, 1846a: 299 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH 1962.2.5.1, Whitehead, 1970a: 210 [or syntype if Reeves drawing is based on another specimen])

Leuciscus teretiusculus Basilewsky, 1855: 232, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: China: waters near Tianjin and draining to Gulf of Tschili; types: ? ZISP)

Squaliobarbus caudalis Sauvage, 1884a: 211, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoï; holotype: MNHN)

Squaliobarbus jordani Evermann & Shaw, 1927: 107 (type locality: China: Hangchow; holotype: CAS 502)

Taxonomic notes. See also *Sarcocheilichthys teretiusculus* under *Ctenopharyngodon idella*.

***Striuntius* Kottelat, 2013**

Striuntius Kottelat, 2013: 483 [appendix to present work] (type species: *Barbus lineatus* Duncker, 1904: 180, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Striuntius lineatus* (Duncker, 1904)**

Barbus lineatus Duncker, 1904: 180, pl. 2 fig. 14 (type locality: Malaysia: Muar River near Tubing Tinggi [Tebing Tinggi]; lectotype: ZMH 328 [formerly 8428], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 158)

***Sundadanio* Kottelat & Witte, 1999**

Sundadanio Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 54 (type species: *Rasbora axelrodi* Brittan, 1976: 94, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sundadanio atomus* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio atomus Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 265, figs. 12–13 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Singkep Island; holotype: MZB 17188)

***Sundadanio axelrodi* (Brittan, 1976)**

Rasbora axelrodi Brittan, 1976: 94, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra [aquarium import; Bintan Island, Conway et al., 2011: 264]; holotype: CAS 36685, Conway et al., 2011: 259, fig. 9a)

***Sundadanio echinus* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio echinus Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 274, figs. 21–22 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Pinyuh, 8 km southeast of Anjungan on road to Pontianak; holotype: MZB 17195)

***Sundadanio gargula* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio gargula Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 266, fig. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Bangka island: blackwater stream in peat swamp forest, 5.5 km North of Payung on road to Pangkalpinang; holotype: MZB 17190)

***Sundadanio goblinus* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio goblinus Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 268, figs. 16–17 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi, Berbak, Batang Hari drainage; holotype: MZB 17192)

***Sundadanio margarition* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio margarition Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 278, figs. 27–29 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sibu, Sungei Nibung, just north of Durin bridge over Rajang River, 2°10'04.98"N 112°00'55.50"E; holotype: ZRC 52383)

***Sundadanio retiarius* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio retiarius Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 275, figs. 24–25 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kumai drainage: Sungei Nyeri, blackwater stream near Kampung Seitendang, 2°42.730'S 111°43.274'E; holotype: MZB 17196)

***Sundadanio rubellus* Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011**

Sundadanio rubellus Conway, Kottelat & Tan, 2011: 270, figs. 18–19 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Ambawang; holotype: MZB 17193)

***Systomus* McClelland, 1838**

Systomus McClelland, 1838: 943 (type species: *Systomus immaculatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 380, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 195; no species originally included, first inclusion by M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 379). Gender masculine.

***Systomus binduchitra* (Hora, 1937)**

Barbus binduchitra Hora, 1937b: 327, fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Sandoway, road-side drains and small streams; holotype: ZSI F 12478/1)

Nomenclatural notes. Menon & Yazdani (1968: 116) listed 10 syntypes of *Barbus binduchitra* as ZSI F 12478/1. Hora explicitly listed a single specimen as "type specimen" on p. 329 and in caption of fig. 4 and there cannot be syntypes]).

***Systomus compressiformis* (Cockerell, 1913)**

Barbus compressus Boulenger, 1893: 202 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Fort Stedman; syntypes: BMNH 1893.6.30.43–52 [10]; primary junior homonym of *Barbus compressus* Day, 1870b 555)

Barbus compressiformis Cockerell, 1913: 133 (replacement name for *Barbus compressus* Boulenger, 1893: 202)

Barbus stedmanensis Boulenger, in Annandale, 1918: 47, pl. 3 fig 2 (replacement name for *Barbus compressus* Boulenger, 1893: 202)

Barbus liui Fowler, 1958a: 12 (replacement name for *Bar-*

bus compressus Boulenger, 1893: 202)

Barbus lini Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 265 (incorrect subsequent spelling for *Barbus liui* Fowler, 1958a: 12)

***Systomus jacobusboehlkei* (Fowler, 1958)**

Puntius simus Smith, 1945: 185, fig. 32 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Huey Melin, branch of Menam Mao [Mekong basin]; holotype: USNM 119452; secondary junior homonym of *Barbus simus* Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 8, when placed in *Barbus* by Fowler, 1958a: 11)

Barbus jacobus-boehlkei Fowler, 1958a: 11 (replacement name for *Puntius simus* Smith, 1945: 185)

Puntius takhoaensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 1969: 12 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Yen Chau, Suoi Nam Ta Khoa stream; lectotype: NCNTTSI "140", designated by Roberts & Catania, 2007: 91 [possibly same as NCNTTSI H.01.68.04.01, erroneously listed as holotype by Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 343]; spelt *taleloaensis* p. 12 and *takloaensis* p. 18, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001b: 119] retained *takhoaensis* as correct original spelling; figure of a syntype in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 342, fig. 164, again in Nguyen [V. H.], 2007: 81, fig. 10; translation in Nguyen [V. H.] & Doan, 2007: 69)

***Systomus rubripinnis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus rubripinna van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus rubripinnis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 194 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: syntypes: ? RMNH)

Barbus orphoides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 193 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes ?: RMNH, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: 21; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Barbus rubripinnis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 193, first reviser [Bleeker, 1860j: 338; Günther, 1868a: 116] gave precedence to *Barbus rubripinnis*)

Barbus sarananella Bleeker, 1849h: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Serayu River in Banjumas / Gombong / Bugowonto River in Purworedjo; syntypes [up to 111 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Barbus caudimarginatus Blyth, 1860b: 157 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim Provinces; types: ? ZSI)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 21) considered that there was a holotype of *Barbus orphoides* in RMNH. Valenciennes stated having examined the species in RMNH but never stated that there was a single specimen and there is no reason in his account to believe there was only one.

***Systomus sarana* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus sarana Hamilton, 1822: 307, 388 (type locality: India: "ponds and rivers of India"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 23 fig. 5)

? *Cyprinus kunama* Cuvier, 1829: 273 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 204; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russel, 1803b: 82, pl. 204 [Kunnamoo])

Cyprinus kunamo M'Clelland, 1839: 272, 340 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Barbus deliciosus M'Clelland, 1839: 272, 342, pl. 39 fig. 3 (type locality: India: upper Assam; types: LU; incorrect original spelling *diliciosus* corrected in erratum, *Code* art. 32.5.1.1)

Systomus immaculatus M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 380, pl. 44 fig. 5 (type locality: India: Assam [original type locality: India: Assam]; neotype: AMS B.7920, designated by Pethiyagoda et al., 2012: 77, fig. 6)

Systomus chrysosomus M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 381 (type locality: India: Bengal / all parts of India; types: LU)

Barbus kakus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 153 (based on Russell, 1803b: 83, n° 205; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] [tank near Tartoor]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 83, n° 205 [no plate; Kakoo or Karoo])

Barbus subnasutus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 154 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 3823, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 24)

Barbus gibbosus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 155 (type locality: India: Alipey; holotype: MNHN 3816, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 24; in *Puntius* or *Barbus*, potentially a junior homonym of *Systomus gibbosus* M'Clelland, 1839: 286, 385)

Barbus gardonides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 156, pl. 465 (type locality: India: swamps of Calcutta; lectotype: MNHN 3819 [1], by present designation [type series includes material of *Systomus sarana* and *S. rubripinnis*, now restricted to *S. sarana*], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 25)

Barbus chrysopoma Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 165, pl. 466 (type locality: India: Malabar coast; syntypes: MNHN 5776 [2], Fang, 1943: 399, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 24)

Barbus Duvaucelii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 167 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN 3817, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 25)

Barbus roseipinnis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 169 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN 1405 [2])

Barbus Polydori Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 170 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: MNHN 3827, Fang, 1943: 400, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 25)

Cyprinus M'clellandi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 390 (unnecessary replacement name for *Systomus immaculatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 380)

Cyprinus kadoon Heckel, 1843: 1018 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype [?]: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 83, n° 206 [Kadoon; authors cite a pl. 208, but Russell state thate there is no figure; apparently based on a single specimen])

Barbus kadoon Bleeker, 1853o: 60 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 83, n° 206 [Kadoon; authors cite a pl. 208, but Russell state that there is no figure; apparently based on a single specimen; junior homonym and objective synonym of *Cyprinus kadoon* Heckel, 1843: 1018)

Cyclocheilichthys pinnauratus Day, 1865b: 300 (type locality: India: Cochin; holotype: among ZSI 2728, BMNH 1889.2.1.4332–4333 [2], NMW 54468–54470, RMNH 2582, ZISP 8216 [2], FMNH 2309 [2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156)

Barbus russellii Günther, 1868a: 121 (type locality: India: Indus River at Sabzilkot; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.732 [1], 1860.3.19.856 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Puntius spilurus Günther, 1868a: 114 (type locality: Sri Lanka; syntypes: BMNH 1852.2.19.124 [1], 1858.10.19.86–91 [6], 1859.5.31.47 [1])

Cyprinus rugosus Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Puntius timbiri* Deraniyagala, 1962: E13 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Valavé River at Timbirigas-mandaka; holotype: NMSL FF 801; also in Deraniyagala, 1963: 63, pl. 1 figs. 2–3)

Puntius saberi Datta & Karmakar, 1981: 179, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Madhya Pradesh: Bastar District: Cheroguru Talao, Pujaripal Village, 23 km from Sukma; holotype: ZSI FF 1398)

Taxonomic notes. Very tentative synonymy. A critical revision is likely to show that several species are involved. Populations from Irrawaddy drainage are recognised as *S. sewelli*.

? *Systomus sewelli* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)

Barbus sewelli Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 197, pl. 9 figs. 1–1b (type locality: Burma: Indawgyi Lake [exact locality of holotype not stated]; holotype: ZSI F 10910/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 106)

? *Puntius morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 1998b: 254, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Lairok Maru stream, tributary of Lokchao river near Moreh, 2 km from Moreh Bazar; holotype: MUMF F 240/1A)

Taxonomic notes. Often treated as synonym of *S. sarana*, q.v.

***Tanichthys* Lin, 1932**

Tanichthys Lin, 1932b: 379 (type species: *Tanichthys albonubes* Lin, 1932b: 379, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Species incertae sedis

***'Tanichthys' thacbaensis* Nguyen & Ngo, 2001**

Tanichthys thacbaensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 47, fig. 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Yen Bai Province: Thac Ba [lake], Yen Binh; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.70.01.01)

Taxonomic notes. The respective positions of the dorsal and anal fins and the shape of the anal fin suggest that this species does not belong to *Tanichthys*.

***Tanichthys albonubes* Lin, 1932**

Tanichthys albonubes Lin, 1932b: 379 (type locality: China: Guangdong: streams in ravines of White Cloud Mountain; holotype: FESC 1097; figured in Lin, 1935b: 414, fig. 1)

Aphyocypris pooni Herre, 1939b [February]: 176 (type locality: China: Hong Kong: New Territories [figured specimens in fact from Guangdong: White Cloud Mountain; see Weitzman & Chan, 1966: 286]; syntypes [at least the two figured specimens]: possibly not preserved; senior homonym of *Aphocypris pooni* Lin, 1939 [April]: 129, Weitzman & Chan, 1966: 285)

***Tanichthys micagemmae* Freyhof & Herder, 2001**

Tanichthys micagemmae Freyhof & Herder, 2001: 216, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: stream Bau Dung, a tributary of Ben Hai River; 17°07.24'N 106°58.12'E; holotype: ZFMK 39098)

***Thryssocypris* Roberts & Kottelat, 1984**

Thryssocypris Roberts & Kottelat, 1984: 142 (type species: *Thryssocypris smaragdinus* Roberts & Kottelat, 1984: 146, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Thryssocypris ornithostoma* Kottelat, 1991**

Thryssocypris ornithostoma Kottelat, 1991c: 277, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River mainstream at Nibung, between Jongkong [0°40'N 112°17'E] and Selimbau [0°37'N 112°08'E]; holotype: MZB 5885)

***Thryssocypris smaragdina* Roberts & Kottelat, 1984**

Thryssocypris smaragdinus Roberts & Kottelat, 1984: 146, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River 6 km west of Putussibau, 0°50.5'N 112°52'E; holotype: MZB 3435; an adjective)

***Thryssocypris tonlesapensis* Roberts & Kottelat, 1984**

Thryssocypris tonlesapensis Roberts & Kottelat, 1984: 146, fig. 2 (type locality: Cambodia: Prek Tamen at or near Snoc Trou; holotype: MNHN 1982-1032)

***Thryssocypris wongrati* Grudpan & Grudpan, 2012**

Thryssocypris wongrati Grudpan & Grudpan, 2012: 229, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chai-Nat Province: Bang Nok Kra-Yang village, Sap-Phaya, Chao Phraya River; 15°08'22.88"N 100°08'47.32"E; holotype: CAS 234133)

***Thynnichthys* Bleeker, 1859**

Thynnichthys Bleeker, 1859l: 153 (type species: *Leuciscus thynnoides* Bleeker, 1852r: 599, by monotypy [two species originally included, but *Thynnichthys polylepis* is a nomen nudum in Bleeker, 1859l; also in Bleeker, 1860c: 433, without included species]). Gender masculine.

Thynnichthyina Fowler, 1937: 177 (subgenus of *Thynnichthys* Bleeker, 1859l: 153; type species: *Thynnichthys thai* Fowler, 1937: 177, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Thynnichthys polylepis* Bleeker, 1860**

Thynnichthys polylepis Bleeker, 1859l: 154 (nomen nudum)

Thynnichthys polylepis Bleeker, 1860j: 407 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak; syntypes [3, 88–181 mm TL]: RMNH 4966 [1], 10487 [1], 1866.5.2.90 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Thynnichthys thynnoides* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Leuciscus thynnoïdes Bleeker, 1852r: 599 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [135 mm TL]: ?BMNH 1866.5.2.89, Eschmeyer, 2010 ['cotype' listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 50 cannot be type as it is from Borneo])

Thynnichthys thai Fowler, 1937: 177, figs. 114–115 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68086, Böhlke, 1984: 93)

***Thynnichthys vaillanti* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916**

Thynnichthys vaillanti Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 122 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepu and Kota Bangun; syntypes: ZMA 112.611 [1, listed as holotype], RMNH [2, *Thynnichthys thynnoides* sensu Vaillant, 1902: 102], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215)

***Tor* Gray, 1834**

Tor Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 1 (type species: *Tor hamiltonii* Gray, 1834: pl. 96, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Hypselobarbus Bleeker, 1860c: 430 (type species: *Barbus mussulah* Sykes, 1839a: 159, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863e: 199, 1863m: 27; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bleeker, 1860j: 275, 311]). Gender masculine.

Naziritor Mirza & Javed, 1985: 226 (subgenus of *Tor* Gray, 1834: pl. 96; type species: *Tor zhobensis* Mirza, 1967: 54, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Tor ater* Roberts, 1999**

Tor ater Roberts, 1999a: 231, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun at Ban Talang; holotype: ZRC 40356)

***Tor hemispinus* Chen & Chu, 1985**

Tor hemispinus Chen & Chu, 1985: 80, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Liu-ku [Salween drainage]; holotype: KIZ 742003)

***Tor laterivittatus* Zhou & Cui, 1996**

Tor laterivittatus Zhou & Cui, 1996: 138, fig. 10 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mengla County: Nanla River, a tributary of Lancangjiang [Mekong], near Mengla city, 21°29'N 101°34'E; holotype: KIZ 8840041)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a junior synonym of *Tor sinensis* Wu, 1977.

***Tor mosal* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus mosal Hamilton, 1822: 306, 388 (type locality: India: Kosi River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing published by Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 93 fig. 1)

Barbus megalepis M'Clelland, 1839: 271, 337 (type locality: India: Kosi River; syntypes: LU [specimen examined by M'Clelland and types of *Cyprinus mosal* Hamilton, 1822: 306)

Tor mosal mahanadicus David, 1953: 245, fig. 1a (type locality: India: Orissa: Hirakud stretch of Mahanadi River; syntypes: LU [large numbers])

***Tor polylepis* Zhou & Cui, 1996**

Tor polylepis Zhou & Cui, 1996: 135, figs. 7–8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mengla County: Nanla River, a tributary of Lancangjiang [Mekong], near Mengla, 21°29'N 101°34'E; holotype: KIZ 863563)

***Tor putitora* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus putitora Hamilton, 1822: 303, 388 (type locality: India: eastern parts of Bengal; types: NT)

Labeobarbus macrolepis Heckel, 1838: 60, pl. 10 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Kashmir: Tschilum River [Jhelum] and connected lakes; holotype: NMW 54284, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Barbus macrocephalus M'Clelland, 1839: 270, 335, pl. 55 fig. 2 (type locality: India: rapids in Upper Assam; holotype: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Identity of specimens from Myanmar requires confirmation. Material earlier recorded as *T. putitora* from the Irrawaddy in Yunnan has been described as *T. yingjiangensis* by Chen & Yang (2004), who did not really address the identity of the Myanmar records.

***Tor sinensis* Wu, in Wu, 1977**

Tor tor sinensis Wu, in Wu, 1977: 325, pl. 7-60 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Luosuo Jiang [Bu-Yuan Jiang], Jinghong and Menghan; syntypes: IHB 00433, 7090, 584139, 584218, 584252, 584268, 634047, 634101, 638199, 638241–243, 638245 [13])

***Tor tambra* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842)**

Barbus tambra Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85], 1824b: 375 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Barbus tambra Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 190 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: apparently RMNH D.2289 [1, Roberts, 1993b: 22, figs. 23–24] and specimen on which is based Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing [Roberts, 1993b: fig. 22])

? *Barbus douronensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 187 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype ?: MNHN 3826, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 49, Roberts, 1993b: 22; if junior subjective synonym of *Barbus tambra* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 190, first reviser [Roberts, 1993b: 22] gave precedence to *B. tambra*)

? *Puntius streeteri* Myers, 1927: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baloi River, near Paran River, 150 miles above (south of) where the Linoh River enters the Baloi; holotype: AMNH 8481)

Barbus anisurus Roberts, 1993b: 22 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Taxonomic notes. Roberts (1993b: 22) treated *Barbus tambra*, *B. douronensis* and *B. soro* as synonyms, without providing much data. Later (1999a: 234), he considered that *B. soro* in fact could be a *Neolissochilus*. The three species

have been described simultaneously. If they are treated as synonyms, then Roberts (1993b: 22) is apparently the first reviser and gave precedence to *B. tambra* over *B. douronensis* and *B. soro*. As I am not able to see real differences in the descriptions of *T. douronensis* and *T. tambra* by Valenciennes, Bleeker or Weber & de Beaufort, I tentatively follow this synonymy.

A molecular study (Nguyen [T. T. T.] et al., 2008) of some species of *Tor* included a species that they identified as *T. douronensis* made of three distinct lineages. Unfortunately, because of the absence of usable morphological information, the absence of mention of voucher material on which identifications could be confirmed, and because no material from Java is included, it is not possible to draw taxonomic and nomenclatural conclusions. It seems possible, however, that their material from the Mekong drainage belongs to the species identified as *T. douronensis* by Zhou & Cui (1996: 134) or *T. tambra* by Kottelat (2001c: 83). There is presently no name available for this species. Nguyen et al.'s material from Sumatra could be *T. tambra* (pending confirmation by including Javanese material in such an analysis). The name *T. streeteri* is potentially available for a species of *Tor* from Sabah and Sarawak, pending a usable diagnosis. The identity of material identified by other authors as *T. douronensis* or *T. tambra* from other localities in Borneo and from the Malay Peninsula requires investigation.

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993b: 22) considers specimen RMNH 2289 to be the holotype of *Barbus tambra*. Valenciennes mentioned that he examined a large stuffed specimen (possibly RMNH D.2289) 2 feet long (= 24 Parisian inches = 650 mm TL; Klimpert, 1896), figured in Roberts (1993b: figs. 23–24). Valenciennes also had a drawing of this species (reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 22), which does not seem to represent the stuffed specimen (compare head shape, eye size and position, dorsal fin size, body depth). Therefore the species is apparently based on two syntypes, the stuffed specimen and the model of Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing. The colours described by Valenciennes (and shown on the drawing) could not be observed on a stuffed specimen (especially the blues, pinks and purples) and had to be done from a fresh individual, supporting the idea that this description was based on Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing.

***Tor tambroides* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Labeobarbus tambroïdes Bleeker, 1854v: 92 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang, Pajakombo, Solok, Lake Maninjau / Java: Tjampea, Buitenzorg [Bogor], Tjipanas; syntypes [12, 88–430 mm TL]: part of RMNH 2089 [9], 7026 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.64 [1], AMS B.7654 [1], NMV 46320 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Nomenclatural notes. If *Tor tambroides* is treated as synonym of *T. tambra*, then *T. tambra* is the valid name.

***Tor tor* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus tor Hamilton, 1822: 305, 388 (type locality: India: Mahananda River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 1)

Tor Hamiltonii Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 96 fig. 1 (based on Hamilton's unpublished figure of *Cyprinus tor*; type locality: India: Mahananda River; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

? *Tor barakae* Arunkumar & Basudha, 2003: 272, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Brahmaputra drainage: Barak River at Barak Bridge; holotype: Institute of Bioresources and Sustainable Development, Imphal IBSD 01)

***Tor yingjiangensis* Chen & Yang, 2004**

Tor yingjiangensis Chen & Yang, 2004: 186, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang River at Manyun town; holotype: KIZ 164401)

***Toxabramis* Günther, 1873**

Toxabramis Günther, 1873b: 249 (type species: *Toxabramis swinhonis* Günther, 1873b: 250, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Species inquirendae

Toxabramis maensis Nguyen & Duong, in Duong, Nguyen, Tran & Ta, 2006: 17, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Thanh Hoa Province: Camthuy District: Nam Ma River, Quang Hoa area; holotype: HNUE)

Toxabramis nhatleensis Nguyen, Tran & Ta, in Duong, Nguyen, Tran & Ta, 2006: 19, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Le Thuy, Nhat Le River; holotype: HNUE)

***Toxabramis houdemeri* Pellegrin, 1932**

Toxabramis Houdemeri Pellegrin, 1932a: 156 (type locality: Vietnam: market in Hanoï; lectotype: MNHN 1931-0171, designated by Banarescu, 1963: 462, pl. 1 fig. 2)

Toxabramis Houdemeri var. *abbreviata* Pellegrin, 1934b: 334 (type locality: Vietnam: ponds around Hanoï; holotype: MNHN 1934-0216, Banarescu, 1963: 462, pl. 1 fig. 3)

? *Toxabramis hotayensis* Nguyen, in Nguyen [V. H.] & Ngo, 2001: 143, fig. 66 (type locality: Vietnam: Ho Tay (West Lake), Hanoi; holotype: NCNTTSI H.01.032.03.01)

***Trigonopoma* Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010**

Trigonopoma Liao, Kullander & Fang, 2010: 159 (type species: *Rasbora pauciperforata* Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 78, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Trigonopoma gracile* (Kottelat, 1991)**

Rasbora gracilis Kottelat, 1991b: 179, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pinyuh, 8 km SE of Anjungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E [erroneous; in fact Sungai Kepayung, 7 km SE of Ajungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E; pers. obs.]; holotype: MZB 5883)

Taxonomic notes. This is the species referred to as *Rasbora taeniata* or *R. agilis* by earlier authors (Kottelat, 1991b: 179). *Rasbora taeniata* Ahl, 1922 is based on a poorly preserved aquarium fish of unknown origin and which is ap-

parently a Cyprinodontiformes (Kottelat, 1991b: 185). Note that the type locality was erroneous in the original description and must be corrected as above.

[*Rasbora taeniata* Ahl, 1922b: 295 (type locality: "Sumatra"; holotype: ZMB 20646, Kottelat, 1991b: 185, fig. 6; not a junior homonym of *Rasbora sumatrana* var. *taeniata* Vaillant, 1893b: 89, which is infrasubspecific; also in Ahl, 1923: 181)].

***Trigonopoma pauciperforatum* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Rasbora pauciperforata Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 78, fig. 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Gunung Sahilan and Deli [type locality restriction by Brittan, 1954: 164 not valid as no lectotype is designated]; syntypes: ZMA 112.590 [118], CAS-SU 15335 [4], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215, Böhlke, 1953: 37 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimen is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

Rasbora agilis Ahl, 1937: 113 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra ?; lectotype: ZMB 20867, designated by Kottelat, 1991b: 178, fig. 1)

? *Rasbora vietnamensis* Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2013: 275 [323], fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu Quoc Island: Vung Bau River, 10°20.760'N 103°50.879'E; holotype: ZMMU P-23040)

Taxonomic notes. In the original description, *R. vietnamensis* is not compared with *T. pauciperforatum*, which has already been recorded from Southeastern Thailand, Cambodia and Vietnam (e.g. Kottelat, 1985a, 1989; Rainboth, 1996b: 78; Bui, 2011: 33). I do not see characters to distinguish the two species.

***Trigonostigma* Kottelat & Witte, 1999**

Altorasbora Mayland, 1996: 85 (not available, name proposed conditionally; *Code* art. 15.1)

Trigonostigma Kottelat & Witte, 1999: 54 (type species: *Rasbora heteromorpha* Duncker, 1904: 182, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. See discussion under *Rasbora*.

***Trigonostigma espei* (Meinken, 1967)**

Rasbora heteromorpha espei Meinken, 1967: 14, 2 figs. (type locality: Thailand [aquarium specimens imported from Bangkok]; syntypes: ZMH [4])

***Trigonostigma hengeli* (Meinken, 1956)**

Rasbora hengeli Meinken, 1956: 281, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: "near confluence of Tembesi and Jambi Rivers" [dubious, based on aquarium specimens]; syntypes [11, 7 preserved and 4 alive]: ZMH 1184 [11 out of 13 ?], Wilkens, 1977: 158)

***Trigonostigma heteromorpha* (Duncker, 1904)**

Rasbora heteromorpha Duncker, 1904: 182, pl. 1 fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Negri Sembilan [erroneous; Selangor]: 2–3 milestone, Semenyih-Beranang road [approximately on Sungei Rinching; see Alfred, 1963e: 166]; lectotype: ZMH 378 [formerly 8472], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

***Trigonostigma somphongsi* (Meinken, 1958)**

Rasbora somphongsi Meinken, 1958a [Mar.]: 67, 1 fig. (type locality: "Menam in southern Thailand" [Chao Phraya drainage]; syntypes: Meinken collection: I.1958a–c [3, possibly ZMH 1190b; Wilkens, 1977: 158], ZSM 10155 [1]; also in Meinken, 1958b [Oct.]: 1, fig. 1)

***Troglocyclocheilus* Kottelat & Bréhier, 1999**

Troglocyclocheilus Kottelat & Bréhier, 1999: 350 (type species: *Troglocyclocheilus khammouanensis* Kottelat & Bréhier, 1999, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Troglocyclocheilus khammouanensis* Kottelat & Bréhier, 1999**

Troglocyclocheilus khammouanensis Kottelat & Bréhier, 1999: 350, fig. 4 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Khoung Nam Don, resurgence of Nam Don [stream] near Ban Phondou [village]; 17°33'50"N 104°52'20"E; holotype: NRM 42535)

***Xenocypris* Günther, 1868**

Xenocypris Günther, 1868a: 205 (type species: *Xenocypris argentea* Günther, 1868a: 205, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Xenocypris davidi* Bleeker, 1871**

Xenocypris Davidi Bleeker, 1871b: 56, pl. 6 fig. 4 (type locality: China: ? Yangtze River; holotype: LU, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Xenocypris insularis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 363, fig. 29 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8374)

***Xenocypris macrolepis* Bleeker, 1871**

? *Leuciscus argenteus* Basilewsky, 1855: 232 (type locality: China: near Beijing and Tien-tsin [Tianjin]; types: ? ZISP; primary junior homonym of *Leuciscus argenteus* Fitzinger, 1832: 336 and *Leuciscus argenteus* Storer, 1839: 406)

Xenocypris argentea Günther, 1868a: 205 (type locality: ? China; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.1147, Eschmeyer, 2010; secondary junior homonym of *Leuciscus argenteus* Basilewsky, 1855: 232 when placed in *Xenocypris* by Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 13 and Warpachowski & Herzenstein, 1887: 32)

Xenocypris macrolepis Bleeker, 1871b: 53, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5060, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 74)

Xenocypris tapeinosoma Bleeker, 1871b: 55, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5939, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 74; simulatneous subjec-

tive synonym of *Xenocypris macrolepis* Bleeker, 1871b: 53, first reviser [Berg, 1909: 131] gave precedence to *X. macrolepis*)

Xenocypris Guntheri Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 13 (replacement name for *Xenocypris argentea* Günther, 1868a: 205; correct spelling is *guntheri* not *guentheri* because no umlaut (*ü*) was used on the *u* in original description)

Xenocypris aenea Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 13 (type locality: China [probably Yangtze basin]; holotype: MNHN 8139, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 74)

Xenocypris lampertii Popta, 1907: 243, fig. (type locality: China: Kiautschou [Chiao-Hsien, 36°19'N 120°00'E; Fricke, 2005: 34], "Imperial Canal"; holotype: SMNS 4319, Fricke, 2005: 34)

Xenocypris sungariensis Berg, 1907: 418 (type locality: Russia: Siberia: Amur basin: Harbin / Hailin River at Hailin railway station, a tributary of Mutang-kiang, Sungari basin; syntypes: ZISP 13765 [4], 14079 [2])

Xenocypris nitidus Garman, 1912: 117 (type locality: China: Hupeh: Shasi [Shashi]; 30°16'N 112°20'E; syntypes: MCZ 29822 [1], 29823 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Xenocypris katinensis Tchang, 1930c: 84 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Katin; holotype: MNHN 1934-0076 [as paratype in Bertin & Estève, 1948: 74]; also in Tchang, 1930a: 104, 1931a: 104)

Xenocypris nankinensis Tchang, 1930a: 102 (type locality: China: Nankin; syntypes [2]: MNHN 1934-0073 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 74; also in Tchang, 1931a: 102)

Xenocypris argentea fani Tchang & Shaw, 1931: 291, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Hopei: Lai-say; holotype: ZMFMIB 4657)

***Xenocyprioides* Chen, 1982**

Xenocyprioides Chen, 1982b: 425 (type species: *Xenocyprioides parvulus* Chen, 1982b: 425, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Xenocyprioides parvulus* Chen, 1982**

Xenocyprioides parvulus Chen, 1982b: 425, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Qinzhou City; holotype: IHB 75VI0852)

***Zacco* Jordan & Evermann, 1902**

Zacco Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 322 (type species: *Leuciscus platypus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 207, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Zacco* is *Leuciscus platypus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846. The same name is used by Richardson (1846a: 300) based on specimens in BMNH and with reference to the then unpublished text of Temminck & Schlegel. The description of *L. platypus* appeared in Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 207, in Decade 11, issued on 26 August 1846 (Bauchot et al., 1982: 67); the description in Richardson (1846a: 300) appeared in June-July 1846 (Bauchot et al., 1982: 66). The exact publication date of Richardson (1846a) is not known but we know that it was being printed in March 1846. In the addenda dated April 1846 (p. 320), Richardson wrote that he had received Decade 10, while sheet 7 was in the press. On page 272 he also mentioned receiving Decade 9. *Leuciscus platypus* Richardson, 1846a, being based on different material, is thus a senior primary homonym of *L. platypus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846. The types of the two nominal species must be compared to decide whether or not they are synonyms.

[*Leuciscus platypus* Richardson, 1846a: 300 (type locality: Japan; holotype: ? BMNH)].

[*Leuciscus platypus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 207, pl. 101 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 2858a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 160; junior primary homonym of *Leuciscus platypus* Richardson, 1846a: 300)].

***Zacco acutipinnis* (Bleeker, 1871)**

Barilius acutipinnis Bleeker, 1871b: 15, 81, pl. 13 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5070, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 68)

Opsariichthys acanthogenys Boulenger, 1901a: 269, pl. 24 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Chekiang [Zhejiang]: Ningpo; syntypes: BMNH 1901.3.6.10–15 [6], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Squaliobarbus panwingi Lin, 1932b: 381 (type locality: China: Guangdong: White Cloud Mountain; holotype: FESC 1099)

Zacco macrophthalmus Kimura, 1934: 46, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Peng Hsien; holotype: BDSSI)

Zacco macrolepis Yang & Hwang, in Wu, 1964: 46, pl. 1-33 (type locality: China: Fujian, Sichuan and Hubei; syntypes: IHB [14])

Family PSILORHYNCHIDAE

Psilorhynchidae Hora, 1926

Psilorhynchidae Hora, 1926a: 460 (type genus: *Psilorhynchus* McClelland, 1838: 944)

Taxonomic notes. See Conway (2011) and Conway et al. (2012, 2013) for taxonomy and osteology.

***Psilorhynchus* McClelland, 1838**

Psilorhynchus McClelland, 1838: 944 (type species: *Cyprinus sucatio* Hamilton, 1822: 347, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 195; no species originally included, first inclusion by M'Clelland, 1839: 428). Gender masculine.

Psilorhynchoides Yazdani, Singh & Rao, 1993: 16 (type species: *Psilorhynchus homaloptera* Hora & Mukerji, 1935b: 391, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Psilorhynchus brachyrhynchus* Conway & Britz, 2010**

Psilorhynchus brachyrhynchus Conway & Britz, 2010: 32,

fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Putao: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage, Ma Kyaww Wa Chaung and its tributary Nan Hto Chaung, about 1 mile from 46th regiment, close to rice mill, 27°19'44"N 97°22'36"E; holotype: NRM 40935)

Distribution notes. Record of *P. balitora* from Myanmar (Mukerji, 1933: 828, pl. 1 figs. 2–4) are *P. brachyrhynchus* (Conway & Britz, 2010: 38, fig. 5).

[*Cyprinus balitora* Hamilton, 1822: 348, 394 (type locality: Bangladesh: Dinajpur: Mahanada River at Tetulia, near location of Dak Bungalow, 26°28'59.9"N 88°19'59.9"E [original type locality: India: north-east of Bengal]; neotype: UMMZ 248758, designated by Conway & Mayden, 2008b: 216, fig. 1; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 50 fig. 2)].

[*Psilorhynchus variegatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 300, 430, pl. 50 fig. 2 (type locality: Bangladesh: Dinajpur: Mahanada River at Tetulia, near location of Dak Bungalow, 26°28'59.9"N 88°19'59.9"E [original type locality: India: Upper Assam: rapids at the foot of mountains]; neotype: UMMZ 248758, designated by Conway & Mayden, 2008b: 216, fig. 1)].

***Psilorhynchus breviminor* Conway & Mayden, 2008**

Psilorhynchus breviminor Conway & Mayden, 2008a: 112, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Shan State: Ma Gawe River, along Kalawi-Thazi highway, close to state border between Mandalay and Shan near Nampandet, 20°43.33'N 96°29.91'E; holotype: ZRC 51222)

***Psilorhynchus chakpiensis* Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013**

Psilorhynchus chakpiensis Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013b: 383, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chandel district: Chakpi River at Chakpikarong, 24°12'02.36"N 93°54'50.36"E, Chindwin drainage; MUMF 12071)

***Psilorhynchus gokkyi* Conway & Britz, 2010**

Psilorhynchus gokkyi Conway & Britz, 2010: 42, figs. 8–9 (type locality: Myanmar: Magwe Division: Pani Chaung (Ayeyarwaddy River drainage), near Gokkyi village, 19°49'20"N 94°26'08"E; holotype: BMNH 2010.4.14.1)

***Psilorhynchus maculatus* Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013**

Psilorhynchus maculatus Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013a: 58, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul District: Challou River at Poi Village (3545 ft above sea level), 25°17'03.93"N 94°31'42.62"E; holotype: MUMF 12084)

***Psilorhynchus melissa* Conway & Kottelat, 2010**

Psilorhynchus melissa Conway & Kottelat, 2010: 260, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine state: headwaters of Ann Chaung drainage, approx. 19 km SE of Ann, 19°43'N 94°11'E; holotype: UMMZ 248829)

***Psilorhynchus microphthalmus* Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 1995**

Psilorhynchus microphthalmus Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 1995: 249, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: stream Chakpi [tributary of Manipur River, Chindwin drainage] at Mombi [24°15'N 93°55'E], 85 km south of Imphal; holotype: MUMF F 101)

***Psilorhynchus ngathanu* Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013**

Psilorhynchus ngathanu Shangningam & Vishwanath, 2013c: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chandel District: Dutah River at Larong village, Chindwin drainage, 24°15'03.87"N 94°14'58.55"E; holotype: MUMF 12086)

***Psilorhynchus pavimentatus* Conway & Kottelat, 2010**

Psilorhynchus pavimentatus Conway & Kottelat, 2010: 263, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine state: headwaters of Ann Chaung drainage, approx. 19 km SE of Ann, 19°43'N 94°11'E; holotype: UMMZ 248831)

***Psilorhynchus piperatus* Conway & Britz, 2010**

Psilorhynchus piperatus Conway & Britz, 2010: 39, fig. 6 (type locality: Myanmar: Magwe Division: Man Chaung (Ayeyarwaddy River drainage), 0.5 miles from Zinpyone village, 19°55'03"N 94°30'11"E; holotype: BMNH 2010.4.14.8)

***Psilorhynchus robustus* Conway & Kottelat, 2007**

Psilorhynchus robustus Conway & Kottelat, 2007: 49, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin [Karen] State: stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand); about 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: ZRC 51111)

***Psilorhynchus rowleyi* Hora & Misra, 1941**

Psilorhynchus homaloptera var. *rowleyi* Hora & Misra, 1941: 481, pl. 1 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Burma: Kora, Chindwin basin; lectotype: ZSI F 13461/1, designated by Shangningam et al., 2013: 250, fig. 1a; paralectotype in Conway & Mayden, 2008a: 117, fig. 4b)

Distribution notes. Records of *P. homaloptera* from Myanmar are *H. rowleyi* (Shangningam et al., 2013: 250).

Nomenclatural notes. The species name *homaloptera* is not a compound adjective ending in *-ptera* but the genus-group name *Homaloptera* and therefore a noun in apposition and indeclinable. The species was named for its resemblance with *Homaloptera*.

[*Psilorhynchus homaloptera* Hora & Mukerji, 1935b: 391, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Nagaland: Keleki stream at Emilomi; holotype: ZSI F 11792/1, Shangningam et al., 2013: 253, fig. 4a, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 114)].

Family GYRINOCHEILIDAE

Gyrinocheilidae Gill, 1905

Gyrinocheilidae Gill, 1905: 196 (type genus: *Gyrinocheilus* Vaillant, 1902: 107)

Taxonomic notes. Check-list in Kottelat (2012d: 14).

***Gyrinocheilus* Vaillant, 1902**

Gyrinocheilus Vaillant, 1902: 107 (type species: *Gyrinocheilus pustulosus* Vaillant, 1902: 111, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Gyrinocheilops Fowler, 1937: 160 (type species: *Gyrinocheilops pennocki* Fowler, 1937: 161, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Gyrinocheilus aymonieri* (Tirant, 1884)**

Psilorhynchus Aymonieri Tirant, 1884: 167, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Cambodia: tributaries of Prek-Tenot in the hills of Samrong Tong, 75 km from Phnom Penh; holotype: MGHNL 42000056, Kottelat, 1987c: 17, Roberts & Kottelat, 1993: 378, fig. 3b–c)

Gyrinocheilus kaznakovi Berg, 1906: 306, 365 (type locality: Cambodia: Pailin, between Battambang and Schantabun [Chantaburi, in Thailand]; syntypes: ZISP 11254 [2], Roberts & Kottelat, 1993: 381, fig. 3a)

Gyrinocheilus monchadskii Krasyukova & Gusev, 1987: 67, fig. 1, pl. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mekong River near Tchili; holotype: ZISP 48103, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Gyrinocheilus pennocki* (Fowler, 1937)**

Gyrinocheilops pennocki Fowler, 1937: 161, figs. 98–99 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68102, Böhlke, 1984: 112)

***Gyrinocheilus pustulosus* Vaillant, 1902**

Gyrinocheilus pustulosus Vaillant, 1902: 111, figs. 30–32, pls. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River basin: mouth of Raoen [Raun, 0°39'N 113°10'E], upper Sibau; syntypes: RMNH 7796 [1], 7797 [2], BMNH 1921.7.28.1 [1], Roberts & Kottelat, 1993: 378, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Family BOTIIDAE

Botiidae Berg, 1940

Botiidae Berg, 1940: 270 (type genus: *Botia* Gray, 1831b: 8)

Botiinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already established as Botiidae Berg, 1940: 270)

Leptobotiini Nalbant, 2002: 315 (type genus: *Leptobotia* Bleeker, 1870: 256)

Taxonomic notes. Synopsis in Kottelat (2004a, 2012d).

***Ambastaia* Kottelat, 2011**

Ambastaia Kottelat, 2012d: 137 (type species: *Botia nigrolineata* Kottelat & Chu, 1987: 395, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Ambastaia nigrolineata* (Kottelat & Chu, 1987)**

Botia nigrolineata Kottelat & Chu, 1987: 395, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Menghan, about 21°50'N 100°23'E; holotype: KIZ 735198; misspelt *niqrolineata* p. 395, a type setter error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

***Ambastaia sidthimunki* (Klausewitz, 1959)**

Botia sidthimunki Klausewitz, 1959: 51, figs. 1–3 (type locality: brooks of northern Thailand ["Loom district, Yom River"; Eschmeyer, 2010, no source stated] [Phetchaburi Province: probably Lom Sak district, 16°46'46"N 101°14'32"E]; holotype: SMF 4505)

***Botia* Gray, 1831**

Botia Gray, 1831b: 8 (type species: *Botia almorhae* Gray, 1831b: 8, by monotypy). Gender feminine (*Code* art. 30.2.4).

Hymenphysa M'Clelland, 1839: 443 (type species: *Cobitis dario* Hamilton, 1822: 354, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 195). Gender feminine.

Diacantha Swainson, 1839: 190, 310 (subgenus of *Canthophrys* Swainson, 1838: 364; type species: *Canthophrys zebra* Swainson, 1839: 310, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 282; spelt *Diacanthus* p. 190, first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 123] retained *Diacantha* as correct original spelling). Gender feminine.

Hymenophysa Bleeker, 1858i: 303 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hymenphysa* M'Clelland, 1839: 443, see Kottelat, 2004a: 12)

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1858i: 303) explicitly listed *Hymenophysa* as a name created by M'Clelland, without explaining the spelling change. Therefore it is not an emendation but an incorrect subsequent spelling (*Code* art. 33.1, 33.3).

Nalbant (2002: 317) used the name *Hymenophysa* for the species here placed in *Syncrossus*. Kottelat (2004a: 12) showed that the name *Hymenophysa* could not be used for these species and that, anyway, *Hymenophysa* being an incorrect spelling it is not available. Nalbant (2004: 270)

claimed that the name in prevailing usage (*Hymenophysa*) should be maintained under *Code* art. 33.3.1. Nalbant interpreted *Hymenphysa* and *Hymenophysa* as two different names and therefore art. 33.3.1 is irrelevant since it applies only in cases of alternative spellings of a name, and not in case of alternative names for a taxon.

Even though *Hymenophysa* is not a distinct name but an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hymenphysa*, *Code* art. 33.3.1 could not be used the way interpreted by Nalbant. This article states that an incorrect subsequent spelling has to be preserved when it is "in prevailing usage *and* attributed to the publication of the original spelling". Nalbant wished to retain *Hymenophysa* as spelt by Bleeker [prevailing usage], without attributing it to M'Clelland [original spelling], and to use it for the genus called here *Syncrossus*. Application of *Code* art. 31.3.1 would be possible only if *Hymenophysa* had been attributed to M'Clelland by that prevailing usage. Anyway, even if the spelling *Hymenophysa* were attributed to M'Clelland, the type species remains *Cobitis dario* and the result remains that *Hymenophysa* is a junior synonym of *Botia* and cannot be used instead of *Syncrossus*. Further, *Hymenophysa* having almost never been used as the valid name of a genus, it is difficult to qualify it as 'prevailing usage'.

***Botia histrionica* Blyth, 1860**

Botia histrionica Blyth, 1860b: 166 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; holotype: ZSI F 2634/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 120)

Taxonomic notes. Records of *Botia lohachata* from Myanmar most likely refer to the present species.

[*Botia lohachata* Chaudhuri, 1912: 441, pl. 40 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Bihar: Gandak River in Saran; holotype: ZSI F 8068/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 120)].

***Botia kubotai* Kottelat, 2004**

Botia kubotai Kottelat, 2004a: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin [Karen] State: stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand); about 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: MHNG 2644.24)

***Botia udomritthiruji* Ng, 2007**

Botia udomritthiruji Ng, 2007a: 42, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Taninthayi Division: Tenasserim River drainage in the vicinity of Same, 13°36'N 99°02'E; holotype: UMMZ 248184)

***Chromobotia* Kottelat, 2004**

Chromobotia Kottelat, 2004a: 13 (type species: *Cobitis macracanthus* Bleeker, 1852r: 603, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Chromobotia macracanthus* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Cobitis macracanthus Bleeker, 1852r: 603 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kwanten River [Kuantan]; lectotype: RMNNH 7058, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 34; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Leptobotia* Bleeker, 1870**

Leptobotia Bleeker, 1870d: 256 (type species: *Botia elongata* Bleeker, 1870d: 254, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Leptobotia pellegrini* Fang, 1936**

Leptobotia pellegrini Fang, 1936: 29 (type locality: China: Sichuan; holotype: NRIBAS 1779)

Taxonomic notes. The species figured as *L. elongata* by Kottelat (2001a: fig. 102) and Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a: 206, fig. 103) is apparently *L. pellegrini*.

[*Botia elongata* Bleeker, 1870d: 254, pl. (type locality: China: Yang-Tse-Kiang [Yangtze]; holotype: MNHN 5930, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 94)].

***Parabotia* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872**

Parabotia Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191 (type species: *Parabotia fasciatus* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191, by subsequent designation by Fang, 1936a: 4). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Nomenclatural notes. Dabry de Thiersant (1872: 191) did not indicate the gender of the genus *Parabotia* when he created it. As *Parabotia* is neither a Latin, a Greek nor a Western European name (*Code* art. 30.2.1), its gender is determined by that of the adjectivial species-group names originally included. Two nominal species were originally included, *P. fasciatus* and *P. rubrilabris*. *Rubrilabris* is a noun in apposition and therefore uninformative. *Fasciatus* is an adjective with a masculine declension; therefore the gender of *Parabotia* is masculine. This is unfortunate, since all other genus names ending in *-botia* are feminine, but it cannot be changed.

***Parabotia dubius* Kottelat, 2001**

Botia elongata Mai, 1978: 240, fig. 110 (type locality: northern Vietnam: Chay River, Thac Ba reservoir; holotype: DVZUT; junior primary homonym of *Botia elongata* Bleeker, 1870d: 254)

Parabotia dubia Kottelat, 2001a: 50 (replacement name for *Botia elongata* Mai, 1978: 240)

? *Parabotia kimluani* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 553, fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

? *Parabotia vancuongi* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 555, fig. 6 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; subjective simultaneous synonym of *Parabotia kimluani* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 553, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 18] gave precedence to *P. kimluani*; spelt *vacuongi* p. 686, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 18] selected *vancuongi* as the correct original spelling)

***Parabotia fasciatus* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872**

Parabotia fasciatus Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191, pl. 49 fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yang-tsee-kiang; holotype: MNHN 5088, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 92)

Nemachilus xanthi Günther, 1888: 434 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Yangtsze-Kiang at Ichang [Hubei: Yangtze at Ychang, 30°43'N 111°17'N]; holotype: BMNH 1888.5.15.43)

Botia multifasciata Regan, 1905d: 389, pl. 5 fig. 3 (type lo-

cality: China [Tung-Kung, east of Guangdong, on East River; Mahnert, 1976: 473]; holotype: MHNG 677.98, Mahnert, 1976: 473)

Leptobotia intermedia Mori, 1929: 384 (type locality: China: Tsi-nan; holotype: LU)

Leptobotia hopeiensis Shaw & Tchang, 1931: 70, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Shao-ho, about 60 li [then about 25 km] north of Beijing; holotype: ZMFIB 5378)

Leptobotia kudoii Mori, 1933b: 13, fig. (type locality: China: Manchuria [now in Jilin Province]: Sungari River near Kirin [Jilin City]; holotype: LU)

Botia kwangsiensis Fang, 1936a: 13 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Ling-yüng-shien / Nan-gning / Pai-Sê; syntypes: NRIBAS 780, 808, 821–824, 907–909, 1085, 1188–1189 [13 ?], MNHN 1940-0142, AMNH 12971 [ex NRIBAS 1084], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 92, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Botia wui Chang, 1944: 48, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Loshan in Min River basin; syntypes [2]: [repository not stated] 2134 [1], 2135 [1])

Taxnomic notes. Probably includes more than one species.

***Parabotia parvus* Chen, 1980**

Parabotia parva Chen, 1980: 12, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Bopai [? Bobai, 22°132 003 N 109°552 003 E]; syntypes: IHB 75V3614, 3616–3623, 3625–3632, 3634–3637 [21])

***Sinibotia* Fang, 1936**

Sinibotia Fang, 1936a: 19 (subgenus of *Botia* Gray, 1831b: 8; type species: *Botia superciliaris* Günther, 1892: 250, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sinibotia longiventralis* (Yang & Chen, 1992)**

Botia longiventralis Yang & Chen, 1992: 344, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Weixi County: small stream and Lancangjiang [Mekong] near Baijixun [27°21'N 99°06'E]; holotype: KIZ 748660)

***Sinibotia pulchra* (Wu, 1939)**

Botia pulchra Wu, 1939: 124, pl. 2 fig. 4 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Li-Kiang at Yangso; syntypes: [repository not stated] 405–406 [2])

Botia gigantea Mai, 1978: 239, fig. 109 (type locality: northern Vietnam; types: DVZUT)

***Sinibotia robusta* (Wu, 1939)**

Botia robusta Wu, 1939: 122, pl. 2 fig. 5 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Li-Kiang at Yangso; syntypes: [repository not stated] 278–285 [8])

Botia hexafurca Mai, 1978: 238, fig. 108 (type locality: northern Vietnam: Tay Giang basin; types: DVZUT)

***Syncrossus* Blyth, 1860**

Syncrossus Blyth, 1860b: 166 (type species: *Syncrossus berdmorei* Blyth, 1860b: 166, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Fowler, 1903c: 772 [two species originally included: *S. berdmorei* and "*Schistura grandis* apud McClelland"; 'apud' means "in an author"; *Cobitis (Schistura) grandis* in M'Clelland, 1839: 307, 444 in fact was a new combination of *Botia grandis* Gray, 1832: vol. 1, pl. 94 fig. 3). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Hymenophysa* Bleeker, 1858 has beem erroneously used for the present genus. It is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Hymenphysa* M'Clelland, 1839. See under *Botia* Gray, 1831.

***Syncrossus beauforti* (Smith, 1931)**

Botia beauforti Smith, 1931a: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat Province: Tadi Stream at Ban Kiriwong; holotype: USNM 90285)

***Syncrossus berdmorei* Blyth, 1860**

Syncrossus Berdmorei Blyth, 1860b: 166 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; syntypes: ZSI F 2636/1 [4], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 120)

***Syncrossus helodes* (Sauvage, 1876)**

Botia helodes Sauvage, 1876: 99 (type locality: Cambodia: Tma-Kré; holotype: MNHN 8595, Kottelat, 1984a: 807)

***Syncrossus hymenophysa* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Cobitis hymenophysa Bleeker, 1852r: 602 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype: RMNH 7059, Alfred, 1961a: 33)

Hymenophysa MacClellandi Bleeker, 1859b: 358 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cobitis hymenophysa* Bleeker, 1852r: 602; material listed as types by Fricke, 1991: 12 has no type status)

***Syncrossus lucasbahi* (Fowler, 1937)**

Botia lucas-bahi Fowler, 1937: 154, fig. 70 (type locality: Thailand: Tachin [Tha Chin, Samut Sakhon; 13°32'22"N 100°15'20"E]; holotype: ANSP 68005, Grant, 2007b: fig. 80)

Botia Beauforti var. *formosa* Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 119, fig. 5 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0218–0220 [5])

Botia yunnanensis Chen, 1980: 6, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jinghong; holotype: IHB 638040, Grant, 2007b: fig. 84)

***Syncrossus reversus* (Roberts, 1989)**

Botia reversa Roberts, 1989: 102, fig. 76 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Pinoh, 37 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°39.5'S 111°40'E; holotype: MZB 3521)

***Yasuhikotakia* Nalbant, 2002**

Yasuhikotakia Nalbant, 2002: 317 (type species: *Botia modesta* Bleeker, 1864e: 11, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Yasuhikotakia caudipunctata* (Taki & Doi, 1995)**

Botia caudipunctata Taki & Doi, 1995: 150, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Mekong River at Hatsalao, near Pakse; holotype: NSMT P 35935)

***Yasuhikotakia eos* (Taki, 1972)**
Botia eos Taki, 1972: 66, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Nam Ngum at mouth of Nam Khon at Tha Ngon, about 22 km north of Vientiane; holotype: NSMT P 14537)

***Yasuhikotakia lecontei* (Fowler, 1937)**
Botia lecontei Fowler, 1937: 156, figs. 71–74 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68006)
? *Botia pulchripinnis* Paysan, 1970: 156, pl. 13 fig. 10 (type locality: "Southeast Asia" [aquarium material imported from Thailand]; syntypes: at least the specimen on which the figure is based, not preserved)

***Yasuhikotakia longidorsalis* (Taki & Doi, 1995)**
Botia longidorsalis Taki & Doi, 1995: 148, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Mekong River at Hatsalao, near Pakse; holotype: NSMT P 35940)

***Yasuhikotakia modesta* (Bleeker, 1864)**
Botia modesta Bleeker, 1864e: 11 (type locality: Thailand: Ayuthaya; syntypes: MNHN 1851 [7], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 91; figure in Bleeker, 1870d: pl.)
Botia rubripinnis Sauvage, 1876: 100 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; lectotype: MNHN 9545, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 809)

***Yasuhikotakia morleti* (Tirant, 1885)**
Botia Morleti Tirant, 1885: 155 [1929: 133] (type locality: Vietnam: Thu-dau-mot; syntypes: MGHNL [lost, Kottelat, 1987c: 17]; named for malacologist L.-J. Morlet, not to be confused with P.-A. Morelet, see Crosse, 1893: 75, 78)
Botia horae Smith, 1931: 4, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: "west fork (Kwe Noi) of the Meklong" [Khwae Noi River]; holotype: USNM 90286; Hora is treated as a latinized name and *horae* is the correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example])

***Yasuhikotakia splendida* (Roberts, 1995)**
Botia splendida Roberts, 1995b: 463, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu: Xe Pian 5–6 km upstream from Ban Hin Lat and 1 km downstream from Se Pa waterfall, 14°45'10"N 106°27'50"E; holotype: ZRC 39215)

Family VAILLANTELLIDAE

Vaillantellidae Nalbant & Banarescu, 1977
Vaillantellinae Nalbant & Banarescu, 1977: 100 (type genus: *Vaillantella* Fowler, 1905a: 474)

***Vaillantella* Fowler, 1905**
Vaillantella Fowler, 1905a: 474 (type species: *Nemacheilus euepipterus* Vaillant, 1902: 137, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Vaillantella cinnamomea* Kottelat, 1994**
Vaillantella cinnamomea Kottelat, 1994a: 428, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River basin: Sungei Behernas, a blackwater tributary of Mahakam River immediately upriver of Merimun; 0°05'S 115°47'E; holotype: MZB 5893)

***Vaillantella euepiptera* (Vaillant, 1902)**
Nemacheilus euepipterus Vaillant, 1902: 137, fig. 41 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak; lectotype: RMNH 7781, designated by Nalbant & Banarescu, 1977: 101)

***Vaillantella maassi* Weber & de Beaufort, 1912**
Vaillantella Maassi Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 532, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Gunung Sahilan on Kampar Kiri; holotype: ZMA 100.993 Nijssen et al., 1993: 216)
Vaillantella flavofasciata Tweedie, 1956: 59, pl. 6 fig. b (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: King George V National Park [Taman Negara], Tahan River near Kuala Tahan; holotype: BMNH 1957.1.23.4)

Family COBITIDAE

Cobitidae Fitzinger, 1832
Cobitidae Fitzinger, 1832: 360 (type genus: *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; correct spelling confirmed by ICZN, 1988: 178 [Opinion 1500]). See Steyskal (1980: 170) for gramatically correct (but nomenclaturally incorrect) spelling of the name.
Acanthopsides Heckel & Kner, 1858: 296 (type genus: *Acanthopsis* Agassiz, 1832: 134, not *Acantopsis* van Hasselt, 1823: 133)
Acanthophthalminae Gill, 1861: 7 (type genus: *Acanthophthalmus* Bleeker, 1858i: 304, not *Acantophthalmus* van Hasselt, 1823: 132)
Misgurninae Fowler, 1905a: 474 (type genus: *Misgurnus* La Cepède, 1803: 16)
Taxonomic notes. See Šlechtová et al. (2008) for relationships within the family Cobitidae and sexual dimorphism.

***Acanthopsoides* Fowler, 1934**
Acanthopsoides Fowler, 1934a: 103 (type species: *Acanthopsoides gracilis* Fowler, 1934a: 103, by original des-

ignation). Gender masculine.

Neacanthopsis Smith, 1945: 297 (type species: *Neacanthopsis gracilentus* Smith, 1945: 297, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Acanthopsoides delphax* Siebert, 1991**

Acanthopsoides delphax Siebert, 1991a: 105, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Salween River at Mae Sahm [Mae Sahm Leap], west of Mae Sariang; holotype: USNM 229043)

***Acanthopsoides gracilentus* (Smith, 1945)**

Neacanthopsis gracilentus Smith, 1945: 297, fig. 61 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Ping River, north of Chiang Mai; holotype: USNM 107952)

Acanthopsoides namromensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 559, fig. 8 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Mekong drainage: Nam Rom River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Acanthopsoides gracilis* Fowler, 1934**

Acanthopsoides gracilis Fowler, 1934a: 103, fig. 55 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 56999)

***Acanthopsoides hapalias* Siebert, 1991**

Acanthopsoides hapalias Siebert, 1991a: 106, fig. 7 (type species: Thailand: Nakhon Ratchasima Province: Mekong basin: Mae Nam Mun about 2 km downstream from Phimai, 15°14'N 102°31'E; holotype: USNM 271723)

***Acanthopsoides molobrion* Siebert, 1991**

Acanthopsoides molobrion Siebert, 1991a: 107, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Boh River; holotype: RMNH 31273)

***Acanthopsoides robertsi* Siebert, 1991**

Acanthopsoides robertsi Siebert, 1991a: 109, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: small oxbow off Kapuas River opposite Empangau, 124 km northeast of Sintang; 0°44'N 112°23'E; holotype: CAS 49345)

***Acantopsis* van Hasselt, 1823**

Acantopsis van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 (type species: *Acantopsis dialuzona* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Acanthopsis van Hasselt, 1824b: 376, 377 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acantopsis* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133)

? *Aperioptus* Richardson, 1848b: 27 (type species: *Aperioptus pictorius* Richardson, 1848b: 27 by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Prostheacanthus Blyth, 1860b: 167 (type species: *Prostheacanthus spectabilis* Blyth, 1860b: 167, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Acantopsis dialuzona* van Hasselt, 1823**

Acantopsis Dialuzona van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 2707 [1]; unpublished van Hasselt's figure reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 25)

? *Aperioptus pictorius* Richardson, 1848b: 27, pl. 10 fig. 4 (type locality: Borneo; syntypes [2]: lost)

Acanthopsis biaculeata Rüppell, 1852: 28 (nomen nudum)

Cobitis choirorhynchos Bleeker, 1854v: 95 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: at confluence of Lamatang and Enim Rivers; lectotype: RMNH 4977, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 33)

Cobitis macrorhynchos Bleeker, 1854v: 95 (unnecessary replacement name for *Acantopsis dialuzona* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 [lectotype designation by Alfred, 1961a: 34, is invalid as this is a replacement name and not a new name])

***Acantopsis octoactinotos* Siebert, 1991**

Acantopsis octoactinotos Siebert, 1991b: 910, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: tributary of Kinabantangan River in lowlands near Sungei Deramakot, approx. 5°18'N 117°33'E; holotype: FMNH 68148)

***Acantopsis spectabilis* (Blyth, 1860)**

Prostheacanthus spectabilis Blyth, 1860b: 167 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; types: ? ZSI)

? *Acantopsis multistigmatus* Vishmanath & Laisram, 2005: 433, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Lokchao stream, a tributary of Yu river; holotype: MUMF 3044; spelt *mu/tistigmatus* p. 435, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Acantopsis thiemmedhi* Sontirat, 1999**

Acanthopsis thiemmedhi Sontirat, 1997: 99 (not available, name published in meeting material, *Code* art. 9.9)

Acantopsis thiemmedhi Sontirat, 1999: 66, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Uthaithani Province: Amphoe Lan Sak: Huey Kha Khaeng Wildlife Sanctuary, Huey Nam Khoon; holotype: KUMF 3131)

***Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758**

Cobitis Linnaeus, 1758: 303 (type species: *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758: 303, designated by ICZN, 1988 [Opinion 1500]). Gender feminine.

Acantophthalmus van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 (type species: *Cobitis taenia* Linnaeus, 1758: 303, by monotypy [see Kottelat, 1987a: 371]; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1988: 178 [Opinion 1500]). Gender masculine.

Acanthophthalmus van Hasselt, 1824b: 377 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acantophthalmus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1992b: 248 [Opinion 1695])

? *Acanthopsis* Agassiz, 1832: 134 (type species: *Acanthopsis angustus* Agassiz, 1835a: vol. 5, pl. 50 fig. 2, by subsequent monotypy in Agassiz, 1835a: pl. 50; not a junior homonym of *Acanthopsis* van Hasselt, 1824b: 377, which is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acantopsis* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, thus does not enter into homonymy [*Code* art. 33.3]; based on a fossil species, possibly not a cobitid; Kottelat, 1987a: 372). Gender feminine.

Cobitinula Hankó, 1924: 152 (type species: *Cobitinula anatoliae* Hankó, 1924: 152, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Acanestrinia Bacescu, 1962: 435 (subgenus of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; type species: *Cobitis elongata* Heckel & Kner, 1858: 305, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Bicanestrinia Bacescu, 1962: 436 (subgenus of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; type species: *Cobitis simplicispina* Hankó, 1924: 153, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Iberocobitis Bacescu, 1962: 438 (subgenus of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; type species: *Acanthopsis paludica* de Buen, 1930: 33, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Beyshehiria Erk'akan, Atalay-Ekmekçi & Nalbant, 1999: 20 (subgenus of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; type species: *Cobitis bilseli* Battalgil, 1942: 292, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Unavailable names

Cobitis yeni Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 26 (nomen nudum)

Cobitis yeni Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 227, fig. 114 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: stream Ngam Pho at Huong Son)

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H.] (2005: 227) listed Nguyen [T. T.] (1983: 83, pl. 3 fig. 2) as author of *C. yeni*. Nguyen [T. T.] (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author of the nomen nudum as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.]. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *C. yeni* in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a) and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (*Code* art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a) mentioned that the description is based on 19 specimens but they are not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

Species incertae sedis

***'Cobitis' guttata* (Nguyen, 2005)**

Acantopsis guttatus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 557, fig. 7 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Lo River, Bac Quang district, Suoi Mu stream in Tan Thanh village; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Apparently the species tentatively identified as *Acantopsis arenae* by Kottelat (2001a: 49, fig. 95). Apparently represents an unnamed genus close to *Cobitis*.

Nomenclatural notes. If placed in the genus *Cobitis*, then it is a junior secondary homonym of *Cobitis guttata* M'Clelland, 1839 [q.v., under *Lepidocephalichthy guntea*]. I do not propose a replacement name since it will soon be transfered into another genus and the original name will then be valid.

[*Misgurnus arenae* Lin, 1934b: 227, figs. 5–6 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Hwei-yang County: shallow stream near Western Lake; holotype: FESC M 10)].

***Cobitis laoensis* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Misgurnus laoensis Sauvage, 1878b: 241 (type locality: Laos [apparently erroneous; possibly Vietnam; Freyhof & Serov, 2000b: 206]; holotype: MNHN A.840, Kottelat, 1984a: 809, fig. 5)

? *Cobitis longitaeniatus* Ngo, 2008: 66, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Bo Trach District, Phong Nha, Son Trach, 17°30'N 106°15'E; holotype: NCNTTSI; also spelt *longitaenia* p. 67, an obvious inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

? *Cobitis phongnhaensis* Ngo, 2008: 68, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Bo Trach District: Phong Nha, Son Trach, Khe Mon, 17°30'N 106°15'E; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Cobitis microcephala* Chen & Chen, 2011**

Cobitis microcephala Chen & Chen, 2011: 147, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Bobai County: Nanliu River drainage, 22°28'N 109°95'E; holotype: IHB 0605135)

***Cobitis multimaculata* Chen & Chen, 2011**

Cobitis multimaculata Chen & Chen, 2011: 145, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Bobai County: Nanliu River drainage, 22°28'N 109°95'E; holotype: IHB 75v3203; an obvious adjective but declared to be 'used as a noun' in the original description, therefore indeclinable)

***Cobitis sinensis* Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874**

Cobitis sinensis Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 16 (type locality: China: brooks of western Sichuan [probably Pingwu County: Long'an; on Fu Jiang river, Jialing Jiang system, Yangtze drainage; 32°24'31"N 104°31'36"E; Kottelat, 2012b: 28]; syntypes: MNHN 6779 [4], Son & Kim, 2002: 241, fig. 1a, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 92)

Taxonomic notes. Identification of material from northern Vietham (Kottelat, 2001a: fig. 96) with material from China seems doubtful (see also Son & Kim, 2002). *Cobitis dolichorhynchus*, sometimes considered to be a synonym of *C. sinensis*, is treated as valid following Kim et al. (1999: 377), Son & He (2005: 238) and Kottelat (2012d: 25).

[*Cobitis dolichorhynchus* Nichols, 1918: 16 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Futsing; holotype: AMNH 7026)].

***Cobitis ylengensis* Ngo, 2003**

Cobitis ylengensis Ngo**,** 2003: 18, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Minh Hoa district: Dan Hoa village: Bai Dinh; holotype: NCNTTSI)

? *Cobitis squataeniatus* Ngo, 2008: 67, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Minh Hoa District, Dan Hoa, Quy Dat; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Figure 2 in the description of *C. ylengensis* is distorted and shows the fish more slender than described in the text.

***Kottelatlimia* Nalbant, 1994**

Kottelatlimia Nalbant, 1994: 377 (type species: *Lepidocephalichthys katik* Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 212, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Kottelatlimia hipporhynchos* Kottelat & Tan, 2008**

Kottelatlimia hipporhynchos Kottelat & Tan, 2008b: 64, fig. 1

(type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahayan drainage, blackwater stream at km 80 on road from Palangka Raya to Tumbang Telakian (35 km after turn-off at km 45 on road from Palangka Raya to Kasongan); 1°37.324'S 113°37.569'E; holotype: MZB 10977)

***Kottelatlimia katik* (Kottelat & Lim, 1992)**

Lepidocephalichthys katik Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 212, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia; holotype: ZRC 9344)

***Kottelatlimia pristes* (Roberts, 1989)**

Lepidocephalichthys pristes Roberts, 1989: 105, fig. 80 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: 30 km west of Sintang on road from Sanggau to Sintang, 0°00'N 111°14'E; holotype: MZB 3527)

***Lepidocephalichthys* Bleeker, 1863**

Cobitichthys Bleeker, 1858i: 304 (type species: *Cobitis barbatuloides* Bleeker, 1851p: 435, by monotypy; declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 by Kottelat & Tan, 2008b: 70). Gender masculine.

Lepidocephalichthys Bleeker, 1863i: 38 (type species: *Cobitis hasselti* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 74, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863m: 4, pl. 103; declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 by Kottelat & Tan, 2008b: 70). Gender masculine.

Platacanthus Day, 1865b: 296 (type species: *Platacanthus agrensis* Day, 1865b: 296, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Platacanthus* Fischer von Waldheim, 1849: 80, in fossil fishes; also in Day, 1865c: 204). Gender masculine.

Jerdonia Day, 1871c: 700 (type species: *Platacanthus maculatus* Day, 1868a: 941, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Jerdonia* Blanford & Blanford, 1862: 348, in Mollusca). Gender feminine.

Enobarbus Whitley, 1928b: 296 (replacement name for *Jerdonia* Day, 1871c: 700; not a junior homonym of *Aenobarbus* Agassiz, 1842: 2, in Aves). Gender masculine.

Enobarbichthys Whitley, 1931a: 107 (unnecessary replacement name for *Enobarbus* Whitley, 1928b: 296). Gender masculine.

Madrasia Nalbant, 1963: 364 (unnecessary replacement name for *Jerdonia* Day, 1871c: 700). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Whitley (1931: 107) proposed *Enobarbichthys* as a replacement name for *Enobarbus* which he considered to be preoccupied by "*Aenobarbus* Temminck, 1835". *Aenobarbus* Temminck" in fact is *Aenobarbus* Agassiz, 1842: 2, in Aves (see discussion in Kottelat, 2012d: 32).

See Harant & Bohlen (2010) for identity of *Platacanthus maculatus*, type species of *Enobarbus*.

***Lepidocephalichthys alkaia* Havird & Page, 2010**

Lepidocephalichthys alkaia Havird & Page, 2010: 140, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Hpa-Lap stream, of Nam Chim Chaung, of Nan Kwe Chaung, northwest of Myitkyina, 25°31'36"N 97°22'45"E; holotype: USNM 372169)

***Lepidocephalichthys barbatuloides* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Cobitis barbatuloïdes Bleeker, 1851p: 435 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype: RMNH 4960, Alfred, 1961a: 33)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively recognised as valid (Kottelat & Tan, 2008b: 70). Not observed since original description.

***Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* (Blyth, 1860)**

Acanthopis Berdmorei Blyth, 1860b: 168 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; holotype: ZSI/F 2646/1, Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 205 [contra statement in Eschmeyer, 2010, a single locality is mentioned in original description and there is no reason to conclude to the existence of syntypes])

Lepidocephalus cataractus Fowler, 1939b: 60, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68470)

Lepidocephalus guntea birmanicus Rendahl, 1948: 64, fig. 30 (original description; type locality: Myanmar: Shweli Kyaung, 24 miles East of 24°N 96°E; holotype: NRM 20829)

? *Acanthophthalmus longipinnis* Menon, 1992: 93, fig. 10 (type locality: India: Manipur: Kharungpat Lake, 20 km south of Imphal; holotype: ZSI/SRS 3371)

***Lepidocephalichthys furcatus* (de Beaufort, 1933)**

Lepidocephalus furcatus de Beaufort, 1933: 32 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Bukit Merah Reservoir; syntypes [6]: ZRC 1445 [3], ZMA 100.979 [1], BMNH 1969.11.13.1 [1], Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 207, Nijssen et al., 1993: 214, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Lepidocephalichthys guntea* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cobitis guntea Hamilton, 1822: 353, 394 (type locality: Bengal [Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 3)

Cobitis balgara Hamilton, 1822: 356, 394 (type locality: India: Kosi River [at Nathpur, near the Nepal frontier; Hora, 1935a: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 53 fig. 2; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cobitis guntea* Hamilton, 1822: 353, first reviser [Day, 1878: 609] gave precedence to *C. guntea*)

Cobitis Maya Sykes, 1839a: 162 (type locality: India: Deccan [Mola Mola River at Poona; Sykes, 1841: 367 [Pune, 18°28'N 73°48'E]]; syntypes: LU; also in Sykes, 1839b: 59, 1841: 367)

Canthophrys vittatus Swainson, 1839: 310 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822 "Cob. No. 4" [p. 353, *Cobitis guntea*]; type locality: Bengal [Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 3)

Cantophrys olivaceus Swainson, 1839: 310 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822 "Cob. No. 8" [p. 356, *Cobitis balgara*]; type locality: India: Kosi River [at Nathpur, near the Nepal frontier; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 53 fig. 2)

? *Cobitis guttata* M'Clelland, 1839: 305, 438, pl. 52 figs. 5–6 (type locality: India: tanks in vicinity of Joorhath; syntypes: SMF 409 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010 [as holotype])

Cobitis phoxocheila M'Clelland, 1839: 305, 439, pl. 52 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Arunachal Pradesh: Mishmee moutains; syntypes: ZSI [2])

? *Schistura aculeata* M'Clelland, 1839: 307 (type locality: India: Assam; types: LU)

Misgurnus lateralis Günther, 1868a: 346 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: BMNH 1858.8.15.49, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Lepidocephalus dibruensis Sen, 1979: 35, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam: Dibru River, Guijan, 60 km from Dibrugarh; holotype: ZSI FF 1203)

Lepidoce-phalichthys nepalensis Shrestha, 1978: 37 (nomen nudum)

Lepidocephalichthys nepalensis Shrestha, 1981: 129, fig. 63 (type locality: Nepal: Biratnagar: Singhia River; holotype: TUK)

***Lepidocephalichthys hasselti* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Cobitis Octocirrhus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum, see Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Cobitis hasselti Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjelankakan River [Tjelankahan; Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 210]; holotype: LU; based on a drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt [reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 27])

Lepidocephalichthys nudus Machan, 1931: 221 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalen reservoir near Surabaya; syntypes: NMW 16151–16156 [6], Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 211)

Lepidocephalus taeniatus Fowler, 1939b: 63, figs. 11–12 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68486)

Acanthophthalmus unistriatus Roberts, 1993b: 25 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Lepidocephalichthys kranos* Havird & Page, 2010**

Lepidocephalichthys kranos Havird & Page, 2010: 149, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani: Mun River (tributary of Mekong River), marsh near University Ubon Ratchathani campus, 15°10'45.84"N 104°45'44.76"E; holotype: UF 171980)

***Lepidocephalichthys lorentzi* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Acanthophthalmus lorentzi Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 32, fig. 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Upper Kapuas [at Putussibau; Roberts, 1989: 104]; holotype: ZMA 103.259, Nijssen et al., 1993: 213)

***Lepidocephalichthys micropogon* (Blyth, 1860)**

Acanthopis micropogon Blyth, 1860b: 168 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; types: lost, Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 209)

Lepidocephalichthys manipurensis Arunkumar, 2000b: 1097, fig. 4 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Chandel District: Lairok Maru, tributary of Lokchao River near Moreh; holotype: MUMF2250/1A)

Taxonomic notes. The figure of the mouth of *L. manipurensis* in the original description (Arunkumar, 2000b: 1099, fig. 5a) is a crude copy of the drawing of the mouth of *Kottelatlimia katik* in Kottelat & Lim (1992: 213, fig. 7c). The figure of the pectoral fin (fig. 3d) is based on that of *K. katik* in Kottelat & Lim (1992: fig. 7) in which the serrae have been removed, a second simple ray has been added (unlikely in Cobitidae and contradicting the text) and a structure added on branched ray 5 (not 6–7 as in text, and in all other species of the genus).

***Lepidocephalichthys tomaculum* Kottelat & Lim, 1992**

Lepidocephalichthys tomaculum Kottelat & Lim, 1992: 216, fig. 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Sungai Bernam basin: North Selangor peat swamp forest, stream at 34-km mark on road from Sungai Besar to Tanjong Malim; approx. 3°40'N 101°20'E; holotype: ZRC 14938)

***Lepidocephalichthys zeppelini* Havird & Tangjitjaroen, in Havird, Page, Tangjitjaroen, Vidthayanon, Grudpan & Udduang, 2010**

Lepidocephalichthys zeppelini Havird & Tangjitjaroen, in Havird, Page, Tangjitjaroen, Vidthayanon, Grudpan & Udduang, 2010: 6, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Mun River (Mekong drainage), isolated pools in rice field, Ubon Rajathani University campus, 15°08'03.18"N 104°55'27.78"E; holotype: UF 174131)

***Lepidocephalus* Bleeker, 1858**

Lepidocephalus Bleeker, 1858i: 303 (type species: *Cobitis macrochir* Bleeker, 1854v: 97, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1863i: 38, 1863m: 4). Gender masculine.

***Lepidocephalus macrochir* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Cobitis macrochir Bleeker, 1854v: 97 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: confluence of Lamatang [Lematang] and Enim Rivers / Central Java: Surakarta, Pepeh River; syntypes [5, 64–91 mm TL]: RMNH, BMNH 1866.5.2.55 [1], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Lepidocephalichthys pallens Vaillant, 1902: 153, fig. 47 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River, possibly at Sintang; holotype: RMNH 7783, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Acanthophthalmus pahangensis de Beaufort, 1933: 31 (type locality: Malaysia: 'fish-drive' off Mentakab, Pahang River, 0°04.5'N 111°28'E; holotype: ZRC 490, Alfred, 1970: 70)

***Lepidocephalus spectrum* Roberts, 1989**

Lepidocephalus spectrum Roberts, 1989: 106, fig. 81 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Melawi near confluence with Kapuas, about 0.5 km upstream from Sintang; holotype: MZB 3533)

***Microcobitis* Bohlen & Harant, 2011**

Microcobitis Bohlen & Harant, 2011: 296 (type species: *Cobitis misgurnoides* Rendahl, 1944: 21, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Microcobitis misgurnoides* (Rendahl, 1944)**

Cobitis misgurnoides Rendahl, 1944: 21, fig. 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Thua Luu, 50 km south-east of Hué; holotype: NHMG)

? *Cobitis nuicocensis* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 560, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Thai Nguyen Province: Dai Tu district: Cong River, flowing to Nui Coc lake; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Misgurnus* La Cepède, 1803**

Misgurnus La Cepède, 1803: 16 (type species: *Cobitis fossilis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ussuria Nikolski, 1904: 362 (type species: *Ussuria leptocephala* Nikolski, 1904: 362, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Mesomisgurnus Fang, 1935b: 129 (type species: *Nemacheilus bipartitus* Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 16, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Several chromosome and molecular studies (e.g. Šlechtová et al., 2008; Kitagawa et al., 2011; Perdices et al., 2012) show that the genus *Misgurnus* is polyphyletic.

***Misgurnus anguillicaudatus* (Cantor, 1842)**

Cobitis anguillicaudata Cantor, 1842: 485 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; syntypes: BMNH 2007.9.17.2 [1], 2007.9.17.3–10 [8], Günther, 1868a: 345)

Cobitis bifurcata M'Clelland, 1844c: 400, pl. 23 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; types: LU)

Cobitis pectoralis M'Clelland, 1844c: 400, pl. 23 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; types: LU)

Cobitis psammismus Richardson, 1846a: 300 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 19 fig. a)

Cobitis haematopterus Richardson, 1846a: 301 (type locality: Japan; holotype: ? BMNH)

Cobitis rubripinnis Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 220, pl. 103 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: surroundings of Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 2705b, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 166)

Cobitis maculata Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 221, pl. 103 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan [surroundings of Nagasaki]; holotype: ? RMNH 2705f, Boeseman, 1947: 166 [Boeseman commented that the specimen on the plate is not the specimen described in the text and that RMNH 2705f is very similar to the plate; if the plate appeared before the text and if the plate is really based on this specimen, it is the holotype; if the text and plate appeared together, it is possibly a syntype])

Cobitis micropus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 29 (type locality; China; holotype: MNHN 5688, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 95)

Cobitis decemcirrosus Basilewsky, 1855: 239, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: China: stagnant waters near Beijing; types: ? ZISP)

Cobitichthys enalios Bleeker, 1859l: 259 (nomen nudum)

Cobitichthys dichachrous Bleeker, 1859l: 259 (nomen nudum)

Cobitichthys polynema Bleeker, 1859l: 259 (nomen nudum)

Cobitichthys enalios Bleeker, 1860i: 88, pl. 2 fig. 4 (type locality: Japan: Kaminoseki; holotype: BMNH 1862.5.2.26 [1], Günther, 1868a: 346)

Cobitichthys dichachrous Bleeker, 1860i: 89, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: Jedo [Tokyo]; holotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.96 [1], Günther, 1868a: 347)

Cobitichthys polynema Bleeker, 1860i: 90, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Jedo [Tokyo]; holotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.24, Günther, 1868a: 346)

Cobitis erythropterus Günther, 1868a: 345 (not available, name listed in synonymy [name on museum label])

? *Misgurnus maculatus* Bleeker, 1872: 146 (nomen nudum; locality: China)

Cobitis He-tsieou Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191, pl. 49 fig. 1 (name not binominal, not available; locality: Central China)

? *Cobitis cirrhifurcata* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191, pl. 49 fig. 2 (type locality: China: lakes of the inner of China, Yang-tsee-kiang [Yangtze]; holotype: NT)

Cobitis ny-tsieou Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 191, pl. 49 fig. 3 (name not binominal, not available; locality: China: Yang-tsee-kiang, lakes and ponds of China)

Nemachilus lividus Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 15 (type locality: China; syntypes: MNHN 5237 [2], Fang, 1935b: 139, fig. 9, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 95)

Misgurnus crossochilus Sauvage, 1878e: 89 (type locality: China: Fujian: high mountains of Koaten [Kuatun, 27°51'N 117°48'E; Kottelat, 2012d: 35]; syntypes: MNHN 9822 [4], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 95)

Misgurnus anguillicaudatus tungting Nichols, 1925b: 3 (type locality: China: Hunan: Huping, Tungting Lake; holotype: AMNH 8393)

Misgurnus mizolepis fukien Nichols, 1925b: 4 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Yenping [Yanping]; holotype: AMNH 8394)

Misgurnus mizolepis hainan Nichols & Pope, in Nichols, 1925b: 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8363; also in Nichols & Pope, 1927: 337, fig. 9, pl. 16 fig. 1)

Misqurnus mizolepis grangeri Nichols, 1925b: 5 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Yen-ching-kao; holotype: AMNH 8395)

Misgurnus mohoity yunnan Nichols, 1925b: 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yunnanfu [Kunming]; holotype: AMNH 8396)

Misgurnus mohoity leopardus Nichols, 1925b: 6 (type locality: China: Hunan: Tungting Lake; holotype: AMNH 8397)

Misgurnus punctatus Oshima, 1926: 5 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek; holotype: LU)

Misgurnus anguillicaudatus formosanus Rendahl, 1936: 302 (type locality: Taiwan: Lake Candidius [Rìyuètán; Sun-Moon Lake; 23°52'N 120°55'E]; holotype: NRM 10354)

Misgurnus mizolepis heungchow Lin, 1932a: 66 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Heungchow; syntypes: LU)

Misgurnus mizolepis unicolor Lin, 1932a: 66 (type locality: China: Guangdong: east Fisheries Experiment Station Canton; holotype: LU)

Misgurnus elongatus Kimura, 1934: 158, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy largely follows Chen (1981) but needs re-evaluation. Chromosome and genetic data (e.g. Yu et al., 1989: 160; Dong et al., 1999; Shimizu & Takagi,

2010; Kitagawa et al., 2011; Perdices et al., 2012) suggest that several species are confused under the name *M. anguillicaudatus*.

***Misgurnus multimaculatus* Rendahl, 1944**

Misgurnus mizolepis multimaculatus Rendahl, 1944: 13, fig. 6 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Thua Luu, 50 km south-east of Hué; holotype: NHMG)

***Misgurnus tonkinensis* Rendahl, 1937**

Misgurnus mizolepis tonkinensis Rendahl, 1937: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Hanoi; holotype: NRM 10653)

***Pangio* Blyth, 1860**

Acanthophthalmus Bleeker, 1858i: 304 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acantophthalmus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132; not a junior homonym of *Acanthophthalmus* van Hasselt, 1824b: 376 as this is also an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acantophthalmus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 and on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1992b: 248 [Opinion 1695]).

Pangio Blyth, 1860b: 169 (type species: *Cobitis cinnamomea* M'Clelland, 1839: 304, by monotypy). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Apua Blyth, 1860b: 169 (type species: *Apua fusca* Blyth, 1860b: 169, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pangio* Blyth, 1860b: 169, first reviser [Kottelat, 1987a: 371] gave precedence to *Pangio*). Gender feminine.

Eucirrhichthys Perugia, 1892: 1009 (type species: *Eucirrhichthys doriae* Perugia, 1892: 1009, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cobitophis Myers, 1927: 4 (type species: *Acanthophthalmus anguillaris* Vaillant, 1902: 151, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pangio agma* (Burridge, 1992)**

? *Acanthophthalmus borneensis* Boulenger, 1894a: 251 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; syntypes: BMNH 1889.7.31.14 [1], MNHN 1894.18 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 91, Eschmeyer, 2010, Kottelat et al., 1993: pl. 29)

Acanthophthalmus agmus Burridge, 1992: 180, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Fourth Division: Sungai Lawa, 1 km upstream of confluence with Baram River; holotype: ROM 58726)

***Pangio alcoides* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio alcoides Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 208, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Rantau Abang, stream at 154-km stone on road from Kuala Terengganu to Kuantan; holotype: ZRC 17209)

***Pangio alternans* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio alternans Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 210, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River basin: blackwater stream entering Mahakam River on northern side near Mujub; 0°01'S 115°43'E; holotype: MZB 5895)

***Pangio anguillaris* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Acanthophthalmus anguillaris Vaillant, 1902: 151, fig. 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River, possibly at Sintang; holotype: RMNH 7788, Eschmeyer, 2010 [a single specimen implied p. 153])

Acanthophthalmus vermicularis Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kampar Kiri River; holotype: ZMA 100.260, Nijssen et al., 1982: 26)

Cobitophis perakensis Herre, 1940a: 8, pl. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: lake above Chenderoh Dam; holotype: CAS-SU 33004, Böhlke, 1953: 39)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio atactos* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Pangio atactos Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 57, fig. 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Danau Kamining near Kampung Trasos, about 5 km southwards on unpaved road turning-off from Muara Bungo–Muara Tebo road at km 36; holotype: MZB 10995)

***Pangio bitaimac* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Pangio bitaimac Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 59, fig. 43 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Sungai Alai; holotype: MZB 10997)

***Pangio cuneovirgata* (Raut, 1957)**

Acanthophthalmus cuneovirgatus Raut, 1957: 30, figs. (type locality: unknown, possibly "Jahore/Hinterindien" [Malaysia: Johor]; holotype: ZMB 21332)

***Pangio doriae* (Perugia, 1892)**

Eucirrhichthys doriae Perugia, 1892: 1009 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MCSNG 9231 [4], ZMA 114.898 [1], Tortonese, 1961: 188, Nijssen et al., 1982: 28)

***Pangio elongata* Britz & Maclaine, 2007**

Pangio elongata Britz & Maclaine, 2007: 18, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim: mouth of Mingaw Kloh [Min Ngaw Chaung, stream entering Tenasserim River at 13°25'N 99°01'E]; holotype: BMNH 1992.11.16.13)

***Pangio filinaris* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio filinaris Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 219, fig. 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Sungai Tersat, a tributary of Sungai Terengganu, immediately downriver of Sekayu Waterfall Park, 4°57'51"N 102°57'45"E; holotype: ZRC 34915)

***Pangio fusca* (Blyth, 1860)**

Apua fusca Blyth, 1860b: 169 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes [3]: ZSI F 2647/1 [2], ? AMS B.7500 [1], Hora, 1921d: 32, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 120, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Pangio incognito* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio incognito Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 221, fig. 11 (type locality: Borneo: Sarawak: km 42 on road from Lindu to

Kuching, west of Sungei Stinggang; holotype: ZRC 34913)

***Pangio kuhlii* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Acantophthalmus fasciatus van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Acanthophthalmus fasciatus van Hasselt, 1824b: 377 (nomen nudum)

Cobitis kuhlii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 77 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Krawang [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: surroundings of Batavia [Jakarta]]; neotype: RMNH 2688, designated by Burridge, 1992: 182 [holotype listed by Bertin & Estève, 1948: 91, Eschmeyer, 2010, has no type status, see Burridge, 1992: 181])

Acanthophthalmus fasciatus Bleeker, 1860j: 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Krawang [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Buitenzorg [Bogor], Penawangan / Sumatra: Lahat]; neotype: RMNH 2688, designated by Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 224; objective junior synonym of *Cobitis kuhlii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 77)

***Pangio lidi* Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009**

Pangio lidi Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009b: 65, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River drainage, Ulu Belayan, Sungai Petung Kanan (0°32'06"N 116°10'55"E); holotype: MZB 16528)

***Pangio longimanus* Britz & Kottelat, 2010**

Pangio longimanus Britz & Kottelat, 2010: 373, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Gnong, 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 51933; proposed as compound noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Pangio lumbriciformis* Britz & Maclaine, 2007**

Pangio lumbriciformis Britz & Maclaine, 2007: 22, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Irrawaddy basin: Nan Kwe stream [near Myitkyna]; holotype: BMNH 2006.9.29.6)

***Pangio malayana* (Tweedie, 1956)**

Acanthophthalmus kuhlii malayanus Tweedie, 1956: 58, pl. 6a (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Kuala Tahan; holotype: BMNH 1957.1.23.1)

***Pangio mariarum* (Inger & Chin, 1962)**

Acanthopthalmus mariae Inger & Chin, 1962: 118, fig. 56 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: small tributary of Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68161; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *mariarum* [*Code* art. 31.1.2], Kottelat, 1989: 13; Kottelat, 2012d: 39)

***Pangio muraeniformis* (de Beaufort, 1933)**

Acanthophthalmus muraeniformis de Beaufort, 1933: 32 (type locality: Singapore: Thomson Road; syntypes: ZRC 1052 [2], ZMA 103.185 [3], CAS-SU 32602 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 213, Böhlke, 1953: 39)

***Pangio myersi* (Harry, 1949)**

Acanthophthalmus myersi Harry, 1949: 69 (type locality: Southeastern Thailand: Nong Khor; holotype: USNM 103300)

***Pangio oblonga* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Acantophthalmus Javanicus van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Acanthophthalmus javanicus van Hasselt, 1824b: 377 (nomen nudum)

Cobitis oblonga Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 76 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bogor [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: surroundings of Buitenzorg [Bogor]]; neotype: ZRC 35047, designated by Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 234 [RMNH 2710 listed as possible syntypes by Eschmeyer, 2010 cannot be syntype as Valenciennes based his description on a drawing of a single specimen])

Acanthophthalmus javanicus Bleeker, 1860j: 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bogor [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor], Tjampea / Sumatra: Lahat]; neotype: ZRC 35047, designated by Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 235 [RMNH 7061 listed by Eschmeyer, 2010 are not syntypes; a lectotype designation by Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 235 made them paralectotype if they were syntypes; the lectotype is lost and a neotype was designated]; junior objective synonym of *Cobitis oblonga* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 76)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio pangia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cobitis pangia Hamilton, 1822: 355, 394 (type locality: India: "north-eastern parts of Bengal" [Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN 1992b: 248 [Opinion 1695]; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 5, Britz & Maclaine, 2007: 25, fig. 6)

Cobitis cinnamomea M'Clelland, 1839: 304, 435, pl. 51 fig. 5 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cobitis pangia* Hamilton, 1822: 335)

Canthophrys rubiginosus Swainson, 1839: 310 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: "Cob. No. 6" [which is *Cobitis pangia*]; type locality: India: "north-eastern parts of Bengal" [Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 5)

Taxonomic notes. At least two species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio piperata* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio piperata Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 236, fig. 20 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: stream at about km 6 on road from Kuala Brang to Kuala Terengganu, 6°04'25"N 103°03'20"E; holotype: ZRC 35003)

Taxonomic notes. At least two species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio pulla* Kottelat & Lim, 1993**

Pangio pulla Kottelat & Lim, 1993: 238, fig. 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Kalimantan Tengah: heath forest northwest of Palankaraya; blackwater stream, 28–29 km on road to Tangkiling; tributary of Sungei Rungan, Sungei Kahajan drainage; holotype: ZRC 35022)

***Pangio robiginosa* (Raut, 1957)**

Acanthophthalmus robiginosus Raut, 1957: 31, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Java: stream Tjipaja-en and tributaries near Rangkas-Betong village, Bantean area; holotype: ZMB 21334)

***Pangio semicincta* (Fraser-Brunner, 1940)**

Acanthophthalmus semicinctus Fraser-Brunner, 1940: 172, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Mawai district; holotype: BMNH 1938.12.1.113)

Acanthophthalmus kuhlii sumatranus Fraser-Brunner, 1940: 175, fig. 4B (type locality: Sumatra: Palembang Province: Lahat; holotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.41; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Acanthophthalmus semicinctus* Fraser-Brunner, 1940: 172, first revisers [Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 61] gave precedence to *A. semicinctus*)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio shelfordii* (Popta, 1903)**

Acanthophthalmus shelfordii Popta, 1903: 231, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sarawak River near Kuching; holotype: RMNH 7661)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are confused under this name. See also molecular data in Bohlen et al. (2011).

***Pangio signicauda* Britz & Maclaine, 2007**

Pangio signicauda Britz & Maclaine, 2007: 26, fig. 7 (type locality: Myanmar: Irrawaddy basin: Nanmate stream, 25°23'03"N 97°00'38"E, between Myitkina and Hopin; holotype: USNM 378386)

***Pangio superba* (Roberts, 1989)**

Acantopthalmus superbus Roberts, 1989: 98, fig. 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: forest stream about 1 km up Sungai Tajan from Tajan, 87 km east of Pontianak, 0°02'S 110°07'E; holotype: MZB 3499)

***Theriodes* Kottelat, 2011**

Theriodes Kottelat, 2012d: 137 (type species: *Acanthophthalmus sandakanensis* Inger & Chin, 1962: 120, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Theriodes sandakanensis* (Inger & Chin, 1962)**

Acanthophthalmus sandakanensis Inger & Chin, 1962: 120, fig. 54E (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan District: Sepilok Forest Reserve; holotype: FMNH 68158)

Family ELLOPOSTOMATIDAE

Ellopostomatidae Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2009

Ellopostomatinae Nalbant, 2002: pl. 7 (not available, no explicitly indicated as intentionally new, *Code* art. 16.1, no type genus cited, art. 16.2)

Ellopostomatidae Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2009 [Aug.]: 161 (type genus: *Ellopostoma* Vaillant, 1902: 145).

Ellopostomatidae Chen, Lheknim & Mayden, 2009 [Dec.]: 2204 (type genus: *Ellopostoma* Vaillant, 1902: 145; junior homonym of Ellopostomatidae Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2009: 161)

***Ellopostoma* Vaillant, 1902**

Ellopostoma Vaillant, 1902: 145 (type species: *Aperioptus megalomycter* Vaillant, 1902: 145, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Ellopostoma megalomycter* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Aperioptus megalomycter Vaillant, 1902: 145, figs. 42–45 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River; lectotype: RMNH 7777, designated by Roberts, 1972: 3, fig. 1)

***Ellopostoma mystax* Tan & Lim, 2002**

Ellopostoma mystax Tan & Lim, 2002: 454, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Surat Thani Province: Tapi drainage: Khlong Sok on highway 410, 5 km west of Phanom; holotype: CAS 96698)

Family BARBUCCIDAE

Barbuccidae Kottelat, 2012

Barbuccidae Kottelat, 2012d: 140 (type genus: *Barbucca* Roberts, 1989: 100)

***Barbucca* Roberts, 1989**

Barbucca Roberts, 1989: 100 (type species: *Barbucca diabolica* Roberts, 1989: 100, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Barbucca diabolica* Roberts, 1989**

Barbuca diabolica Roberts, 1989: 100, fig. 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: small forested stream where it flows into Sungai Mandai 2–3 km upstream from confluence with Kapuas mainstream, 17 km west-southwest of Putussibau, 0°47'N 112°48'E; holotype: MZB 3536)

***Barbucca elongata* Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2013**

Barbucca elongata Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2013: 269 [317], fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu Quoc Island: stream in Cua Can River drainage, 10°19.432'N 104°02.107'E; holotype: ZMMU P-22992)

Family BALITORIDAE

Balitoridae Swainson, 1839

Balitorinae Swainson, 1839: 190 (type genus: *Balitora* Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 88)

Homalopteraeformes Bleeker, 1860a: 422 (type genus: *Homaloptera* van Hasselt, 1823: 133)

Sinohomalopterini Chen, 1980b: 208 (type genus: *Sinohomaloptera* Fang, 1930a: 26)

Taxonomic notes. The phylogeny followed here is that of Šlechtová et al. (2007) and Bohlen & Šlechtová (2009), but the ranking of families, etc. follows Kottelat (2012d).

***Balitora* Gray, 1830**

Balitora Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 88 (type species: *Balitora brucei* Gray, 1830: pl. 88, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 178). Gender feminine.

Sinohomaloptera Fang, 1930: 26 (as subgenus of *Homaloptera* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133; type species: *Homaloptera kwangsiensis* Fang, 1930: 27, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The valididity of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the quality of the illustrations of most species does not allow to their identity even to be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species. For some species, however, there are not even informative locality data.

***Balitora annamitica* Kottelat, 1988**

Balitora annamitica Kottelat, 1988b: 498, fig. 5 (type locality: Cambodia: Boun Long [13°42'N 107°00'E], Grande Cascade; holotype: MNHN 1993-0253)

***Balitora burmanica* Hora, 1932**

Balitora brucei var. *burmanicus* Hora, 1932: 291, pl. 11 fig. 6 (type locality: Burma: Meekalan, Salween drainage; lectotype: MCSNG 15171, designated by Kottelat, 1988b: 491)

Balitora brucei var. *melanosoma* Hora, 1932: 291, pl. 10 fig. 6 (type locality: Burma: stream Megla, Thaugyin River, on Thai-Burmese border; holotype: BMNH 1920.9.8.1; could be treated as infrasubspecific and unavailable, but use as a subspecies [e.g. Hora, 1950b: 52] before 1985 makes it available [*Code* art. 45.6.4.1]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Balitora brucei burmanicus* Hora, 1932: 291, first reviser [Kottelat. 1988b: 498] gave precedence to *B. b. burmanica*)

Nomenclatural notes. Silas (1953: 207) listed specimen ZSI F 11034/1 as holotype of *B. burmanica*. As Hora (1932) had not designated a holotype, all the specimens he examined are syntypes (see Kottelat, 1988b: 491).

***Balitora kwangsiensis* (Fang, 1930)**

Homaloptera Kwangsiensis Fang, 1930: 27, pl. 1 figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Lin-yueng-shien; holotype: MMNHN 899)

Sinohomaloptera hoffmanni Herre, 1938: 429, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Cheung Kon Ts'uen; holotype: CAS-SU 33002, Hora, 1950b: 54])

Balitora heteroura Pan, Liu & Zheng, 1983: 105, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Beijiang River; holotype (?): SCNU 8012)

? *Balitora nigrocorpa* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 594, fig. 29

(type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Lo River; holotype: NCNTTSI; as *Sinohomaloptera* in key and figure caption; spelt *nigrocopa* p. 594 fig. 29, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

? *Balitora vanlani* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 597, fig. 31 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang District: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; as *Sinohomaloptera* in key and figure caption)

? *Balitora haithanhi* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 599, fig. 32 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang District: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; as *Sinohomaloptera* in key and figure caption)

? *Hemimyzon songamensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 601, fig. 33 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang District: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *sorgamensis* p. 302, *songamensis* p. 602 fig. 33, 691, *songamenis* p. 601, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 45] selected *songamensis* as correct original spelling [in fact, none of these spellings is appropriate for a name based on Song Gam, but this cannot be corrected, *Code* art. 32.3])

***Balitora lancangjiangensis* (Zheng, 1980)**

Sinohomaloptera lancangjiangensis Zheng, 1980: 110, figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Menghai Xian; syntypes: IHB 78IV0565–569 [4], DBJU 78IV0432–435 [4])

? *Balitora vanlongi* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 596, fig. 30 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang District: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; as *Sinohomaloptera* in key and figure caption)

***Balitora meridionalis* Kottelat, 1988**

Balitora meridionalis Kottelat, 1988b: 498, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Prov: Kao Soi Dao, Chan River headwaters; holotype: NIFI uncat.)

? *Balitora nantingensis* Chen, Cui & Yang, 2005

Balitora nantingensis Chen, Cui & Yang, 2005: 22, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lincang Pref.: Yongde County: Daxueshan township: Mangjiu River (23°58'55"N 99°41'17"E), a tributary of Nanting River [Salween drainage]; holotype: KIZ 20026475)

Taxonomic notes. Differences between *B. nantingensis* and *B. burmanica* (whose type locality is in the same drainage) seem slight, especially considering the variability observed in large series of *B. burmanica* from the middle Salween. The length of the caudal peduncle seems the less ambiguous character to distinguish the two species.

***Balitoropsis* Smith, 1945**

Balitoropsis Smith, 1945: 278 (type species: *Balitoropsis bartschi* Smith, 1945: 279, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pseudohomaloptera Silas, 1953: 204 (type species: *Homaloptera tatereganii* Popta, 1905a: 180, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Balitoropsis batek* (Tan, 2009)**

Homaloptera batek Tan, 2009b: 49, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Central Kalimantan: Katingan basin, Mendawai sub-basin, Sungei Baha'e, km 64 logging road at buffer zone of Bukit Raya–Bukit Baka National Park, 0°47.593'S 112°19.220'E; holotype: MZB 10990)

***Balitoropsis leonardi* (Hora, 1941)**

Homaloptera leonardi Hora, 1941: 61, pl. 5 figs. 5–6 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: King George V National Park [now Taman Negara National Park], Kuala Tahan; holotype: ZSI F 13213/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 118)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Balitoropsis*.

***Balitoropsis ophiolepis* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Homaloptera ophiolepis Bleeker, 1853e: 160 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bandong [Bandung]; lectotype: RMNH 4986, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 35)

***Balitoropsis sexmaculata* (Fowler, 1934)**

Homaloptera sexmaculata Fowler, 1934a: 98, figs. 47–48 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 56374)

Homaloptera septemmaculata Fowler, 1934a: 99, figs. 49–50 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 56402; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Homaloptera sexmaculata* Fowler, 1934a: 98, first reviser [Hora, 1950b: 51] gave precedence to *H. sexmaculata*)

***Balitoropsis tatereganii* (Popta, 1905)**

Homaloptera Tate Reganii Popta, 1905a: 180 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7632, Tan, 2009b: 57, fig. 7; also in Popta, 1906: 182, pl. 10 fig. 40; must be emended in *tatereganii*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.2)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Balitoropsis*.

***Balitoropsis vulgaris* (Kottelat & Chu, 1988)**

Homaloptera vulgaris Kottelat & Chu, 1988c: 103, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mong Han County, 21°50'N 101°E; holotype: KIZ 788229)

***Balitoropsis yunnanensis* Chen, 1978**

Balitoropsis yunnanensis Chen, 1978: 334, figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lancang River [Mekong] in Yongping Xian [25°28'01"N 99°32'24"E]; holotype: IHB 60VII012)

***Balitoropsis yuwonoi* (Kottelat, 1998)**

Homaloptera yuwonoi Kottelat, 1998b: 267, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: vicinity of Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve: Sungai Hulu Leboyan at Keluwin; 1°08'51"N 112°15'32"E; holotype: MZB 5938)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Balitoropsis*.

***Balitoropsis zollingeri* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Homaloptera Javanica van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, 1824b: 377 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 373)

Homaloptera Zollingeri Bleeker, 1853e: 159 (type locality:

Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Bandong [Bandung]; syntypes: lost, Bleeker, 1860j: 89)

Homaloptera javanica Bleeker, 1860j: 89 (unnecessary replacement name for *Homaloptera zollingeri* Bleeker, 1853e: 159)

Balitoropsis bartschi Smith, 1945: 279, fig. 56 (type locality: Thailand: Trang Province: waterfall stream on Kao Chong; holotype: USNM 107963)

Homaloptera nigra Alfred, 1969: 217, pl. 1 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: King George V National Park [now Taman Negara National Park], Chegar Sireh, Tahan River; holotype: ZRC 2009)

***Cryptotora* Kottelat, 1998**

Cryptotora Kottelat, 1998b: 270 (type species: *Homaloptera thamicola* Kottelat, 1988c: 288, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Cryptotora thamicola* (Kottelat, 1988)**

Homaloptera thamicola Kottelat, 1988c: 228, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Tham Susa; 19°28'N 98°08'E; holotype: AMS I.25987-001)

***Hemimyzon* Regan, 1911**

Hemimyzon Regan, 1911a: 32 (type species: *Homaloptera formosana* Boulenger, 1894a: 463, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Dienbienia Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2002: 9 (type species: *Dienbienia namnuensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2002: 10, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Hemimyzon confluens* Kottelat, 2000**

Hemimyzon confluens Kottelat, 2000a: 51, fig. 20 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Ngum, rapids downstream of Ban Latbouak; 19°36'28"N 103°14'23"E; holotype: ZRC 45317)

***Hemimyzon ecdyonuroides* Freyhof & Herder, 2002**

Hemimyzon ecdyonuroides Freyhof & Herder, 2002a: 54, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam [Mekong drainage, Sesan system]: Kontum Province: Pako River about 50 km north of Kontum; 14°39.60'N 107°46.98'E; holotype: ZFMK 22136)

***Hemimyzon elongatus* (Chen & Li, in Li & Chen, 1985)**

Balitora elongata Chen & Li, in Li & Chen, 1985: 169, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yangbi River; holotype: KIZ 839072)

***Hemimyzon khonensis* Kottelat, 2000**

Hemimyzon khonensis Kottelat, 2000a: 52, fig. 21 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Mekong mainstream at Ban Hang Khone, below Khone Falls; holotype: ZRC 45320)

***Hemimyzon nanensis* Doi & Kottelat, 1998**

Hemimyzon nanensis Doi & Kottelat, 1998: 8, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Mae Nam Wa at Ban Nam Wa, Mae Nam Nan system, Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: NSMT P 36130)

***Hemimyzon nujiangensis* (Zhang & Zheng, in Zheng & Zhang, 1983)**

Balitora nujiangensis Zhang & Zheng, in Zheng & Zhang, 1983: 66, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nujiang [Salween River]: Liu-ku; holotype: IHB 81X4327)

***Hemimyzon papilio* Kottelat, 1998**

Hemimyzon papilio Kottelat, 1998a: 61, fig. 96 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun, waterfall at 18°01'40"N 104°58'54"E; holotype: ZRC 41788)

***Hemimyzon pengi* (Huang, in Zheng, Chen & Huang, 1982)**

Balitora pengi Huang, in Zheng, Chen & Huang, 1982: 395, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Menghai County; syntypes: KIZ 73046–53 [8])

Dienbienia namnuaensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2002: 10, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Dien Bien District: Nam Nua at Noongluong; holotype: NCNTTSI H.04.10.01.01; spelt *nammuaensis* p. 14, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Hemimyzon tchangi* (Zheng, in Zheng, Chen & Huang, 1982)**

Balitora tchangi Zheng, in Zheng, Chen & Huang, 1982: 396, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Jinghong Xian; holotype: IHB 78III0432)

***Homaloptera* van Hasselt, 1823**

Homaloptera van Hasselt, 1823c: 133 (type species: *Homaloptera ocellata* van der Hoeven, 1830: 211, by subsequent monotypy in van der Hoeven, 1830: 211; spelt *Homalophra* p. 132, first reviser [Kottelat, 1987a: 373] retained *Homaloptera* as correct original spelling). Gender feminine.

Helgia Vinciguerra, 1890: 328 (type species: *Helgia bilineata* Blyth, 1860b: 172, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 448). Gender feminine.

***Homaloptera bilineata* Blyth, 1860**

Homoloptera bilineata Blyth, 1860b: 172 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces; syntypes: ? ZSI, ? AMS [? possibly the syntypes of *Nemacheilus serpentarius* Day, 1870b: 551])

Nemacheilus serpentarius Day, 1870b: 551 (type locality: unknown [Burma]; syntypes [3]: ZSI A.955 [2, lost], ? AMS [lost ?], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Ferraris et al., 2000: 301)

***Homaloptera confuzona* Kottelat, 2000**

Homaloptera confuzona Kottelat, 2000a: 53, fig. 22 (type locality: Thailand: Trat Province: Khlong Fit at Ban Kraduk Chang, road 3157 from Trat to Borai, about 2–3 km after junction with road 3271; 12°28'N 102°38'E; holotype: ZRC 45319)

***Homaloptera ocellata* van der Hoeven, 1830**

Homaloptera ocellata van den Hoeven, 1830: 211, 1833: pl. 12 fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 2723, Roberts, 1993b: 24)

Balitora erythrorhina Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 93, pl. 524 (type locality: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: MNHN 3121 [3], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 100)

Balitora pavonina Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 97 (type locality: Java [probably vicinity of Bogor]; holotype: MNHN 3123, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 100)

Homaloptera salusur Bleeker, 1853e: 161 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Tjampea [Ciampea]; lectotype: RMNH 5075, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 35)

Homaloptera polylepis Bleeker, 1853e: 162 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor] and Tjipannas [Cipanas]; syntypes [2]: among RMNH 7049 [13], Alfred, 1961a: 35)

***Homaloptera ogilviei* Alfred, 1967**

Homaloptera ogilviei Alfred, 1967: 587, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Negri Sembilan: Jelai River at 14th mile along road from Tampin to Kuala Pilah; holotype: ZRC 1555)

***Homaloptera orthogoniata* Vaillant, 2002**

Homaloptera orthogoniata Vaillant, 1902: 122, figs. 33–35 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E]; lectotype: RMNH 7790A, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005a: 1 [abstract], 3)

***Homaloptera parclitella* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Homaloptera parclitella Tan & Ng, 2005a: 7, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu basin: Sekayu waterfalls, rock pools about 5 minutes walk upstream of chalets [chalets: 4°57.80'N 102°57.21'E]; holotype: ZRC 49257)

***Homalopteroides* Fowler, 1905**

Homalopteroides Fowler, 1905a: 476 (type species: *Homaloptera wassinkii* Bleeker, 1853a: 163, by original designation; misidentified type species, in fact *Homaloptera weberi* Hora, 1932: 284, according to Randall & Page, 2013: 335, who fixed the type species as *H. wassinkii*, under *Code* art. 70.3.1). Gender masculine.

Chopraia Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 188 (type species: *Chopraia rupicola* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 188, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Homalopteroides modestus* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Helgia modesta Vinciguerra, 1890: 330, pl. 11 fig. 12 (type locality: Burma: Meekalan, Salween drainage; lectotype: MCSNG 15173-A, designated by Tortonese, 1961: 188)

***Homalopteroides nebulosus* (Alfred, 1969)**

Homaloptera nebulosa Alfred, 1969a: 227, pl. 1 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Kelantan: Sok River, Kampong Sok; holotype: ZRC 2020)

***Homalopteroides rupicola* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)**

Chopraia rupicola Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 188, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: small streams around Kamaing; holotype: ZSI F 10879/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 118)

? *Homaloptera manipurensis* Arunkumar, 1999: 176, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage, Lokchao River near Moreh, 110 km from Imphal City; holotype: MUMF 3333/1A)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and *rupicola* does not have to agree in gender with *Homalopteroides*.

***Homalopteroides smithi* (Hora, 1932)**

Homaloptera smithi Hora, 1932: 286, pl. 11 fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat Province: Tadi Stream and Klong Pong at Ban Kiriwong; syntypes: KUMF 165 [3], USNM 107941 [1], 109821 [5], 119459 [1], ZSI F 11293–11294/1 [4], 11295/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 118, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Homaloptera maxinae* Fowler, 1937: 152, figs. 52–53 (type locality: Thailand: Tachin [Tha Chin, Samut Sakhon; 13°32'22"N 100°15'20"E]; holotype: ANSP 68004)

Homaloptera lineata Smith, 1945: 277, fig. 55 (type locality: Thailand: Mekong at Chiangsen Kao; holotype: USNM 199488)

? *Homaloptera indochinensis* Silas, 1953: 192, fig. 2 (type locality: "Indo-China (? Tonkin)" [Vietnam: Kontum or Dakto; Kottelat. 1912d: 51]; holotype: BMNH 1933.8.19.50)

Taxonomic notes. *Homaloptera indochinensis* is based on a single specimen without precise locality. From Silas's description, it appears to fall within the variation of *H. smithi*, a very common species in the Mekong drainage. It was collected by Delacour and Lowe.

Hennache & Dickinson (2000) provided details of Delacour's expeditions, and from them it appears that Delacour and Lowe most likely collected this specimen in Kontum or Dakto, Vietnam (Kottelat, 2012d: 51).

***Homalopteroides stephensoni* (Hora, 1932)**

Homaloptera stephensoni Hora, 1932: 281, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Upper Mahakam River; holotype: RMNH 7633, Tan, 2009b: 61, fig. 8)

? *Homaloptera weberi* Hora, 1932: 284, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Akar River; syntypes: BMNH 1895.7.2.81 [1], ZMA 100.990 [1], ZSI F 11292/1 [1], Nijssen et al., 1982: 29, Silas, 1953: 193, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 119, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Listed as *Balitoropsis* by Kottelat (2012d: 46). Placed in *Homalopteroides* by Randall & Page (2012: 335). They also mention *H. weberi* but it is not clear whether as valid species or simply as a nominal species.

***Homalopteroides tweediei* (Herre, 1940)**

Homaloptera tweediei Herre, 1940a: 7, pl. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Johore: Mawai district, shallow rapid creek, about 40 miles north of Singapore; holotype: CAS-SU 33102, Böhlke, 1953: 40)

***Homalopteroides wassinkii* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Homaloptera fasciata van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, 1824b: 377 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 373)

Balitora ocellata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 96 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: MNHN 3122 [1] and model of Kuhl and van Hasselt's drawing [reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 27]; secondary junior homonym of *Homaloptera ocellata* van der Hoeven, 1830: 211 when placed in *Homaloptera* by Bleeker, 1860j: 95)

Homaloptera Wassinkii Bleeker, 1853e: 163 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjampea [Campea] and Buitenzorg [Bogor]; lectotype: RMNH 4987, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 36)

Homaloptera valenciennesi Bleeker, 1860j: 95 (replacement name for *Homaloptera ocellata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 96)

Homaloptera fasciata Bleeker, 1860j: 96 (unnecessary replacement name for *H. wassinkii* Bleeker, 1853e: 163)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 25) considered specimen MNHN 3122 to be the holotype of *Balitora ocellata*. Valenciennes based his description on a single specimen and on the drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt, as is obvious from the mention of the live coloration (p. 97) and explicit also from the comment at the end of the description of *B. pavonina* (p. 99). Unless it can be demonstrated that the specimen examined by Valenciennes is the same as that figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, there is no holotype but a series of syntypes.

***Homalopteroides yuwonoi* (Kottelat, 1998)**

Homaloptera yuwonoi Kottelat, 1998b: 267, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: vicinity of Danau Sentarum Wildlife Reserve: Sungai Hulu Leboyan at Keluwin; 1°08'51"N 112°15'32"E; holotype: MZB 5938)

Taxonomic notes. Generic placement tentatively follows Randall & Page (2012: 335).

***Homalopterula* Fowler, 1940**

Homalopterula Fowler, 1940: 379 (type species: *Homalopterula ripleyi* Fowler, 1940: 379, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Homalopterula amphisquamata* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Homaloptera amphisquamata Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Utara: Lau Borus [stream], discharging river of Lake Kawar, Karo Tableland Deli; syntypes [58]: ZMA 100.998 [1], 100.994 [54], Nijssen et al., 1993: 214 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimens is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Homalopterula*.

***Homalopterula gymnogaster* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Homaloptera gymnogaster Bleeker, 1853e: 163 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: lake Meninju [Maninjau]; holotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.49, Alfred, 1961a: 35)

Homaloptera lepidogaster Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 14 (type locality: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat: Padang Highlands: Matur; syntypes: ZMA 100.256 [3], Nijssen et al., 1982: 29 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is, but not which of their specimens is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Homalopterula*.

***Homalopterula heterolepis* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1916)**

Homaloptera heterolepis Weber & de Beaufort, 1916: 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Lake Tawar; syntypes [5]: ZMA 100.999 [3], ? AMNH 9263 [1], ? ZSI F 11035/1 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 214, Hora, 1950b: 47, Silas, 1953: 198 [Weber & de Beaufort stated "type of the species in" ZMA; this is not a holotype designation as *Code* art. 73.1.1 requires that the authors state "that one specimen […] is the type"; the authors stated where the type is but not which of their specimens is the type, so this is not a holotype designation; in addition no specimen has been separated and can now be recognised as the holotype; therefore, all specimens are syntypes])

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Homalopterula*.

***Homalopterula modiglianii* (Perugia, 1893)**

Homaloptera Modiglianii Perugia, 1893a: 245 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Si Rambé; syntypes: MCSNG 9249 [5], BMNH 1931.10.29.1–2 [2], ZSI F 11296/1 [1], Tortonese, 1961: 189, Silas, 1953: 196, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Homalopterula*.

***Homalopterula ripleyi* Fowler, 1940**

Homalopterula ripleyi Fowler, 1940: 379, figs. 5–7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Goempang River at Meloewak, 1640 feet; holotype: ANSP 68713, Ott, 2010: 74, fig. 1)

***Homalopterula vanderbilti* (Fowler, 1940)**

Homaloptera vanderbilti Fowler, 1940: 375, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Blangnanga in Tripa River, 3600 feet; holotype: ANSP 68688)

Homaloptera ulmeri Fowler, 1940: 377, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Goempang River at Meloewak, 1640 feet; holotype: ANSP 68700; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Homaloptera vanderbilti* Fowler, 1940: 375, first reviser [Kottelat et al., 1993: 54] gave precedence to *H. vanderbilti*)

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in *Homalopterula*.

***Neohomaloptera* Herre, 1944**

Neohomaloptera Herre, 1944a: 50 (subgenus of *Homaloptera*

van Hasselt, 1823c: 133; type species: *Homaloptera johorensis* Herre, 1944a: 51, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Neohomaloptera johorensis* (Herre, 1944)**

Homaloptera johorensis Herre, 1944a: 51 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: brook near Simpang Rengam; holotype: CAS-SU 39840, Böhlke, 1953: 40)

***Sinogastromyzon* Fang, 1930**

Sinogastromyzon Fang, 1930: 35 (type species: *Sinogastromyzon wui* Fang, 1930: 36, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. The valididty of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the quality of the illustrations of most species does not allow to their identity even to be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species.

***Sinogastromyzon chapaensis* Mai, 1978**

Sinogastromyzon chapaensis Mai, 1978: 220, fig. 102 (type locality: Vietnam [Lao Cai Province: Sapa; Kottelat, 2001a: 101]; syntypes: DVZUT)

? *Sinogastromyzon hexaocellum* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 612, fig. 39 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Nam So stream at Muong So [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI; author indicated as "Hao & Duc", p. 307, 612 caption of fig. 39)

? *Sinogastromyzon daon* Nguyen, 2005

Sinogastromyzon daon Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 605, fig. 35 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Nam So stream [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI; author indicated as "Hao & Duc", p. 306, 605 caption of fig. 35)

Taxonomic notes. Liu et al. (2010: 35) considered this species to be valid (in a key) but without discussion and without access to material.

? *Sinogastromyzon hagiangensis* Nguyen, 2005

Sinogastromyzon hagiangensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 608, fig. 37 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Ha Giang town, Lo River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Liu et al. (2010: 35) considered this species to be valid (in a key) but without discussion and without access to material.

? *Sinogastromyzon hypercorpus* Nguyen, 2005

Sinogastromyzon hypercorpus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 603, fig. 34 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Muong So, Nam So stream [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *hypercorfus* p. 606, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Taxonomic notes. Liu et al. (2010: 35) considered this species to be valid (in a key) but without discussion and without access to material.

***Sinogastromyzon lixianjiangensis* Liu, Chen & Yang, 2010**

Sinogastromyzon lixianjiangensis Liu, Chen & Yang, 2010: 26, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mojiang County: Sinanjiang River (tributary of Lixianjiang, tributary of Red River), 23°07'38.13"N 101°47'44.32"E; holotype: KIZ 200401799)

***Sinogastromyzon macrostoma* Liu, Chen & Yang, 2010**

Sinogastromyzon macrostoma Liu, Chen & Yang, 2010: 31 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mojiang County: Amojiang River, 23°02'47.44"N 101°46'49.48"E; holotype: KIZ 200401820; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

? *Sinogastromyzon maon* Nguyen & Nguyen, 2005

Sinogastromyzon maon Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 607, fig. 36 (type locality: Vietnam: Song La Province: Song Ma district: Ma River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Liu et al. (2010: 35) considered this species to be valid (in a key) but without discussion and without access to material.

? *Sinogastromyzon minutus* Mai, 1978

Sinogastromyzon minutum Mai, 1978: 222, fig. 104 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Muong Muon, Nam Muc; syntypes: DVZUT)

Taxonomic notes. Liu et al. (2010: 35) considered this species to be valid (in a key) but without discussion and without access to material.

***Sinogastromyzon multiocellum* Nguyen, 2005**

Sinogastromyzon multiocellum Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 614, fig. 40 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Nam So stream at Muong So [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI; author indicated as "Hao & Duc" pp. 307, 614 caption of fig. 40; spelt *multiocelum* p. 613, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Taxonomic notes. Considered to be valid following Liu et al. (2010: 35).

***Sinogastromyzon namnaensis* Nguyen, 2005**

Sinogastromyzon namnaensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 610, fig. 38 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Lai Chau town, Nam Na River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Sinogastromyzon rugocauda* Mai, 1978**

Sinogastromyzon rugocauda Mai, 1978: 221, fig. 103 (type locality: Vietnam: Song La Province: Song Ma District: Nam Cong stream; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Sinogastromyzon tonkinensis* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1935**

Sinogastromyzon tonkinensis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1935a: 232, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Lai-Chau; holotype: MNHN 1935-0041)

Family GASTROMYZONTIDAE

Gastromyzontidae

Gastromyzoninae Fowler, 1905: 477 (type genus: *Gastromyzon* Günther, 1874: 454; correct stem is *Gastromyzont–* and correct spelling is Gastromyzontinae)

Lepidoglanidae Jordan, 1923: 149 (type genus: *Lepidoglanis* Vaillant, 1890: 82; correct stem is *Lepidoglanid–* and correct spelling is Lepidoglanididae; see below)

Crossostominae Silas, 1953: 219 (type genus: *Crossostoma* Sauvage, 1878a: 88; invalid because of junior homonymy of type genus, *Code* art. 39; correct stem is *Crossostomat–* and correct spelling is Crossostomatinae)

Glaniopsini Silas, 1953: 259 (type genus: *Glaniopsis* Boulenger, 1899a: 228)

Pseudogastromyzoni Silas, 1953: 299 (type genus *Pseudogastromyzon* Nichols, 1925e: 1; correct stem is *Pseudogastromyzont–* and correct spelling is Pseudogastromyzontini)

Beaufortini Chen, 1980b: 207 (type genus: *Beaufortia* Hora, 1932a: 318; correct stem is *Beauforti–* and the correct spelling is Beaufortiini)

Parhomaloptерini Chen, 1980b: 207 (type genus: *Parhomaloptera* Vaillant, 1902: 129)

***Annamia* Hora, 1932**

Annamia Hora, 1932: 306 (type species: *Parhomaloptera normanni* Hora, 1930: 584, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda

Annamia thuathienensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 579, fig. 21 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province, Bo River [a coastal drainage]; holotype: HNUE)

***Annamia normani* (Hora, 1930)**

Parhomaloptera normani Hora, 1930: 584, pl. 15 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Kontum [14°23'N 107°59'E; Sesan drainage, Mekong basin]; holotype: BMNH 1930.5.5.1, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Beaufortia* Hora, 1932**

Beaufortia Hora, 1932: 318 (type species: *Gastromyzon leveretti* Nichols & Pope, 1927: 340, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The valididty of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the quality of the illustrations of most species does not allow to their identity even to be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species.

? *Beaufortia buas* (Mai, 1978)

Gastromyzon buas Mai, 1978: 215, fig. 99 (type locality: northern Vietnam [Bua River, Song La and Phu Tho Provinces; Kottelat, 2001a: 98]; syntypes: DVZUT)

? *Beaufortia daon* (Mai, 1978)

Gastromyzon daon Mai, 1978: 216, fig. 100 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho and Nam Na streams [Song Da drainage]; syntypes: DVZUT)

? *Beaufortia elongata* (Mai, 1978)

Gastromyzon elongatus Mai, 1978: 213, fig. 98 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Taxonomic notes. No usable locality information. Apparently close to or a senior synonym of *B. cyclica*, known from Pearl River drainage in Guangxi, China. Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a: 284) identified as *B. elongata* material from the Song Con River in Thai Nguyen Prov, in the Red River drainage. The identity of this species and its distribution range remains to be demonstrated.

[*Beaufortia cyclica* Chen, 1980a: 115, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Guangxi: West River in Longzhow Xian; holotype: IHB 75IV1417)].

***Beaufortia kweichowensis* (Fang, 1931)**

Gastromyzon leveretti kweichowensis Fang, 1931: 41, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Kweichow [Guizhou]: San-ho Hsien; holotype: MMNHN 3539)

Beaufortia kweichowensis gracilicauda Chen & Zheng, 1980: 97, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Guangdong: East River in Xinfeng Xian and North River in Shaoguan Shi; syntypes: IHB 76IV5880, 5881, 6986, 6987, 7736 [5], DBJU 76IV7742–7747 [6])

***Beaufortia leveretti* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Gastromyzon leveretti Nichols & Pope, 1927: 340, fig. 12 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8366)

? *Beaufortia loos* (Mai, 1978)

Gastromyzon loos Mai, 1978: 217, fig. 101 (type locality: Vietnam [Song Lo basin; Kottelat, 2001a: 99]; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Erromyzon* Kottelat, 2004**

Erromyzon Kottelat, 2004c: 306 (type species: *Protomyzon sinensis* Chen, 1980a: 106, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Erromyzon compactus* Kottelat, 2004**

Erromyzon compactus Kottelat, 2004c: 307, fig. 8 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Ba Che District: Ba Che River 4 km upriver of Ba Che city; 21°16'34"N 107°14'54"E; holotype: ZRC 49636)

***Erromyzon sinensis* (Chen, 1980)**

Protomyzon sinensis Chen, 1980a: 106, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Guangxi: West River in Lonsheng County, Lipu County and Jinxiu County; syntypes [15]: IHB 75-IV-1801–1805, 2572–2574, 2579, 2581, 2804, 3217–3220 [15])

***Gastromyzon* Günther, 1874**

Gastromyzon Günther, 1874b: 454 (type species: *Gastromyzon borneensis* Günther, 1874b: 454, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Lepidoglanis Vaillant, 1890: 82 (type species: *Lepidoglanis monticola* Vaillant, 1890: 82, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Vaillant (1890) did not indicate the gender of *Lepidoglanis*. He also did not provide the etymology and it is not known if he used the Greek *glanis* (feminine) or the Latin *glanis* (masculine). Because *lepis* is a Greek word, I consider *Lepidoglanis* to be formed from the Greek *glanis*, hence feminine. The stem for a family group named formed on *Lepidoglanis* therefore is Lepidoglanid– (e.g. Lepidoglanididae Jordan, 1923: 149).

***Gastromyzon aequabilis* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon aequabilis Tan, 2006: 147, fig. 91 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu, Danum Valley, Kuamut, unnamed stream at km 111 on main line west after turnoff to Borneo Rainforest Lodge, 5°01'06.0"N 117°32'38.4"E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon aeroides* Tan & Sulaiman, 2006**

Gastromyzon aeroides Tan & Sulaiman, 2006: 9, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mengalong River basin: Sipitang: Sungai Malamum, about 9 km into track, tributary to Mengalong River; 4°59.120'N 115°37.581'E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon auronigrus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon auronigrus Tan, 2006: 177, fig. 114, pl. 17B (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kota Marudu: Marak Parak: Sungai Kinarom, Kampong Loguhang, about 6 km downstream of Serinsim Station, 6°19.733'N 116°44.403'E; holotype: ZRC 47121)

***Gastromyzon bario* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon bario Tan, 2006: 76, figs. 34–36, pl. 11A (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River basin, Arur Dalan, headwater of Sungai Padapur, near Bario; holotype: IRSNB 824)

***Gastromyzon borneensis* Günther, 1874**

Gastromyzon borneensis Günther, 1874b: 454 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Beaufort, sources of Mingalong River [near Labuan]; lectotype: BMNH 1874.11.24.1, designated by Roberts, 1982a: 502, Tan, 2006: 56, fig. 12)

***Gastromyzon contractus* Roberts, 1982**

Gastromyzon contractus Roberts, 1982a: 504, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Tebelian where it flows into Sungai Pinoh, 19 km upstream from Nangapinoh, 0°30'S 111°45'E; holotype: MZB 3447)

***Gastromyzon cornusaccus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon cornusaccus Tan: 2006: 68, fig. 26, pl. 10B (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kota Marudu, Sungai Kinarom; holotype: UMSB 02233)

***Gastromyzon cranbrooki* Tan & Sulaiman, 2006**

Gastromyzon cranbrooki Tan & Sulaiman, 2006: 3, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Brunei Darussalam: Temburon district: Temburong River drainage, Sungai Belalong, in front and near Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre, 4°32'50.4"N 115°09'27.6"E; holotype: UBD uncat.)

***Gastromyzon crenastus* Tan & Leh, 2006**

Gastromyzon crenastus Tan & Leh, 2006: 9, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian, Sungai Kubas, 6.9 km from Tebelu Tebakang turnoff, 5.8 km inside right side road, 1°09°10.0"N 110°29'22.7"E; holotype: SMK uncat.)

***Gastromyzon ctenocephalus* Roberts, 1982**

Gastromyzon ctenocephalus Roberts, 1982a: 505, fig. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah; holotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.269)

***Gastromyzon danumensis* Chin & Inger, 1989**

Gastromyzon danumensis Chin & Inger, 1989: 54, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu district: Sungei Palum Tambun, a tributary of Segama River in Danum Valley Conservation Area; holotype: FMNH 98126 [not 98125], Tan, 2006: 145, fig. 88)

***Gastromyzon embalohensis* Rachmatika, 1998**

Gastromyzon embalohensis Rachmatika, 1998: 652, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: unnamed stream near its confluence with Sungai Tekelan, tributary of Embaloh River, about «126'646"N 11228'196"E» [? 1°26.646'N 112°28.196'E]; holotype: MZB 9205)

***Gastromyzon extrorsus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon extrorsus Tan, 2006: 70, figs. 28–29, pl. 10C (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Penampang: Petagas basin, Penampang River, Sungai Moyog, Kampong Kibunut, 5°53.301'N 116°14.102'E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon farragus* Tan & Leh, 2006**

Gastromyzon farragus Tan & Leh, 2006: 15, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian, Sungai Kubas, 6.9 km from Tebelu Tebakang turnoff, 5.8 km inside right side road, 1°09'10.0"N 110°29'22.7"E; holotype: SMK uncat.)

***Gastromyzon fasciatus* Inger & Chin, 1961**

Gastromyzon fasciatus Inger & Chin, 1961: 173 (type local-

ity: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: Sungai Dapu, tributary of Baleh River near mouth of Sungai Putai, 1°48'N 113°45'E; holotype: FMNH 68119, Tan, 2006: 94, fig. 48)

***Gastromyzon ingeri* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon ingeri Tan, 2006: 149, fig. 94 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Tawau: Tawau Hill Parl, Tawau River; holotype: FMNH [ex 108270])

***Gastromyzon introrsus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon introrsus Tan, 2006: 72, figs. 31–32, pl. 10D (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Keningau: Sungai Agudon, mile 1 from Keningau to Crocker Range National Park HQ, Padas drainage, 5°21.206'N 116°07.532'E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon katibasensis* Leh & Chai, 2003**

Gastromyzon katibasensis Leh & Chai, 2003: 277, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Katibas, Song: Menyarin Camp [1°39.212'N 112°13.568'E] at estuary of Menyarin stream with Katibas headwaters; holotype: SMK FE.KTB.01-03)

***Gastromyzon lepidogaster* Roberts, 1982**

Gastromyzon lepidogaster Roberts, 1982a: 509, figs. 9–10 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Beaufort District: sources of Mengalong; holotype: BMNH 1874.11.24.5)

***Gastromyzon megalepis* Roberts, 1982**

Gastromyzon megalepis Roberts, 1982a: 510, fig. 11 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third District: tributary of Baleh River between Sungai Entunau and Sungai Putai, Rajang drainage; holotype: FMNH 68126)

***Gastromyzon monticola* (Vaillant, 1890)**

Lepidoglanis monticola Vaillant, 1890: 82 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mt. Kinabalu [headwaters of Tampassuk River; Tan, 2006: 58]; lectotype: MNHN 1889-0084, designated by Tan, 2006: 61, fig. 17; illustrated in Vaillant, 1893b: pl. 1 fig. 3)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and *monticola* does not have to agree in gender with *Gastromyzon*.

***Gastromyzon ocellatus* Tan & Ng, 2004**

Gastromyzon ocellatus Tan & Ng, 2004: 269, figs. 1, 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Bau, Serikin area, Sungai Petiak, 1°21.25'N 110°06.81'E; holotype: SBC uncat.)

***Gastromyzon ornaticauda* Tan & Martin-Smith, 1998**

Gastromyzon ornaticauda Tan & Martin-Smith, 1998: 367, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Sabah: Lahad Datu: Kuamut, unnamed stream at km 113 on Main Line West logging track, 5°00'40"N 117°31'40"E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon pariclavis* Tan & Martin-Smith, 1998**

Gastromyzon pariclavis Tan & Martin-Smith, 1998: 362, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu: Kuamut, unnamed stream at km 111 on Main Line West logging track, 5°01'05"N 117°32'40"E; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Gastromyzon praestans* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon praestans Tan, 2006: 96, figs. 51–52 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mainstream of Sungai Pinoh 20–60 km upstream from Nangapinoh, 0°27.5'–0°41.5'S 111°39'–111°45.5'E; holotype: MZB 3450)

***Gastromyzon psiloetron* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon psiloetron Tan, 2006: 126, pl. 14A, fig. 73 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan basin, Bahau: Lalut Birai River next to Lalut Birai field station, tributary to Enggeng Bio, itself draining to Bahau River, 2°52.58'N 115°49.19'E; holotype: MZB 9348)

***Gastromyzon punctulatus* Inger & Chin, 1961**

Gastromyzon punctulatus Inger & Chin, 1961: 173 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: Sungai Dapu, tributary of Baleh River near mouth of Sungai Putai, 1°48'N 113°45'E; holotype: FMNH 68116, Tan, 2006: 84, fig. 40)

***Gastromyzon ridens* Roberts, 1982**

Gastromyzon ridens Roberts, 1982a: 515, fig. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pinoh 20–60 km upstream from Nangapinoh; holotype: MZB 3455)

***Gastromyzon russulus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon russulus Tan, 2006: 163, pl. 16B, fig. 105 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan basin, Bahau: Enggeng Bio Rio, draining to Bahau River, up to 6 riffles upstream of field station, 2°52.58'N 115°49.19'E; holotype: MZB 10702)

***Gastromyzon scitulus* Tan & Leh, 2006**

Gastromyzon scitulus Tan & Leh, 2006: 3, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian, Sungai Kubas, 6.9 km from Tebelu Tebakang turnoff, 5.8 km inside right side road, 1°09'10.0"N 110°29'22.7"E; holotype: SMK uncat.)

***Gastromyzon spectabilis* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon spectabilis Tan, 2006: 161, pl. 16A, fig. 102 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu, Sungai Danum camp II; holotype: MUS 0366)

***Gastromyzon stellatus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon stellatus Tan, 2006: 136, fig. 82, pl. 14C (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Bau, Serikin area, Sungai Petiak, 1°21.25'N 110°06.81'E; holotype: SMK uncat.)

***Gastromyzon umbrus* Tan, 2006**

Gastromyzon umbrus Tan, 2006: 106, figs. 60–61 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Sungai

Sebuku basin: Sungai Bantul at Bantul logging camp, draining to Sungai Tulit, 4°08'54"N 116°48'18"E; holotype: MZB 16471)

***Gastromyzon venustus* Tan & Sulaiman, 2006**
Gastromyzon venustus Tan & Sulaiman, 2006: 13, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Brunei Darussalam: Temburong district: Temburong River drainage, Sungai Belalong, in front and near Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre, 4°32'50.4"N 115°09'27.6"E; holotype: UBD uncat.)

***Gastromyzon viriosus* Tan, 2006**
Gastromyzon viriosus Tan, 2006: 165, fig. 107 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Bintulu, Tatau district, Sungai Sawi; holotype: ZRC 39709)

***Gastromyzon zebrinus* Tan, 2006**
Gastromyzon zebrinus Tan, 2006: 139, fig. 84, pl. 15A (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas basin: Bengkayan, about 60–70 km from Sarawak border; holotype: MZB 9350)

***Glaniopsis* Boulenger, 1899**
Glaniopsis Boulenger, 1899b: 228 (type species: *Glaniopsis hanitschi* Boulenger, 1899b: 228, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Glaniopsis denudata* Roberts, 1982**
Glaniopsis denudata Roberts, 1982a: 517, fig. 17 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sungai Kidikarok; holotype: BMNH 1957.2.27.1)

***Glaniopsis gossei* Roberts, 1982**
Glaniopsis gossei Roberts, 1982a: 518, fig. 18 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Arur Dalan, a torrential headwater of Sungai Padapur, Baram basin, near Bario; holotype: IRNSB 621)

***Glaniopsis hanitschi* Boulenger, 1899**
Glaniopsis Hanitschi Boulenger, 1899b: 228 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kadamaian River on Mount Kinabalu; syntypes: BMNH 1898.8.19.17–18 [2], ZRC 1753 [1], Alfred, 1970: 69, Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Glaniopsis multiradiata* Roberts, 1982**
Glaniopsis multiradiata Roberts, 1982a: 521, fig. 20 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Arur Dalan, a torrential headwater of Sungai Padapur, Baram basin, near Bario; holotype: IRNSB 619)

***Hypergastromyzon* Roberts, 1989**
Hypergastromyzon Roberts, 1989: 91 (type species: *Hypergastromyzon humilis* Roberts, 1989: 92, by original designation; spelt *Hypogastromyzon* p. 83, an inadvertent error as evidenced by etymology p. 92, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

***Hypergastromyzon eubranchus* Roberts, 1991**
Hypergastromyzon eubranchus Roberts, 1991: 334, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Batang Ai near Wong Mepal; holotype: BMNH 1984.11.15.1)

***Hypergastromyzon humilis* Roberts, 1989**
Hypergastromyzon humilis Roberts, 1989: 92, fig. 72 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Tamang, a tributary of Sungei Pinoh entering it opposite mouth of Sungei Kelawai, 0°35'S 111°44'E; holotype: MZB 3480)

***Katibasia* Kottelat, 2004**
Katibasia Kottelat, 2004c: 302 (type species: *Katibasia insidiosa* Kottelat, 2004c: 303, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Katibasia insidiosa* Kottelat, 2004**
Katibasia insidiosa Kottelat, 2004c: 303, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Song District: Sungai Melinau, Ulu Katibas, Rajang drainage; holotype: ZRC 49631)

***Liniparhomaloptera* Fang, 1935**
Liniparhomaloptera Fang, 1935a: 93 (type species: *Parhomaloptera disparis* Lin, 1934b: 225, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Liniparhomaloptera disparis* (Lin, 1934)**
Parhomaloptera disparis Lin, 1934b: 225, figs. 1–3 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Poh-lo County: Loh Fau Shan; holotype: FESC H 15)

? *Liniparhomaloptera monoloba* (Mai, 1978)
Homaloptera monoloba Mai, 1978: 207, fig. 94 (type locality: Vietnam: Bac Thai Province: Ky Phu stream; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Liniparhomaloptera qiongzhongensis* Zheng & Chen, 1980**
Liniparhomaloptera disparis qiongzhongensis Zheng & Chen, 1980: 91, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan: Wanquan River in Quiongzhong Xian; syntypes: IHB 76V9621–9624, 9626 [5], DBJU 76V9629, 9630, 9632, 9634 [4]; spelt *qiongzhengensis* p. 89, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Neogastromyzon* Popta, 1905**
Neogastromyzon Popta, 1905a: 180 (type species: *Neogastromyzon nieuwenhuisii* Popta, 1905a: 181, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Neogastromyzon brunei* Tan, 2006**
Neogastromyzon brunei Tan, 2006: 194, fig. 127, pl. 18C (type locality: Brunei Darussalam: Temburong district: Belalong basin: Sungai Enkabang, about 15 minutes upstream of Kuala Belalong Field Studies Centre, 4°32'13.5"N 115°09'35.0"E; holotype: UBD uncat.)

***Neogastromyzon chini* Tan, 2006**

Neogastromyzon chini Tan, 2006: 189, figs. 122–123, pl. 18A–B (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: Rejang basin, tributary Baleh River, between Sungai Entunau and Sungai Putai; holotype: FMNH 97439)

***Neogastromyzon crassiobex* Tan, 2006**

Neogastromyzon crassiobex Tan, 2006: 187, fig. 120, pl. 17C (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu: Kuamut drainage, unnamed hill stream, 5°00'20"N 117°30'10"E; holotype: ZRC 47396)

***Neogastromyzon kottelati* Tan, 2006**

Neogastromyzon kottelati Tan, 2006: 192, fig. 125 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Danau Sentarum area, Sungai Hulu Leboyan at Keluwin, 1°08'51"N 112°15'32"E; holotype: MZB 10704)

***Neogastromyzon nieuwenhuisii* Popta, 1905**

Neogastromyzon Nieuwenhuisii Popta, 1905a: 181 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; holotype: RMNH 7640; also in Popta, 1906: 192, pl. 10 fig. 41)

***Neogastromyzon pauciradiatus* (Inger & Chin, 1961)**

Gastromyzon pauciradiatus Inger & Chin, 1961: 174 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Third Division: unnamed tributary of Baleh River opposite Sungai Laie; holotype: FMNH 68121, Tan, 2006: 185, fig. 118)

***Parhomaloptera* Vaillant, 1902**

Parhomaloptera Vaillant, 1902: 129 (type species: *Parhomaloptera obscura* Vaillant, 1902: 130, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Parhomaloptera microstoma* (Boulenger, 1899)**

Homaloptera microstoma Boulenger, 1899b: 228 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Akar River; holotype: BMNH 1895.7.2.49, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Parhomaloptera obscura Vaillant, 1902: 130, figs. 36–38 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E]; syntypes [3]: RMNH, MNHN 1903-0196 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 103)

***Plesiomyzon* Zheng & Chen, 1980**

Plesiomyzon Zheng & Chen, 1980: 90 (type species: *Plesiomyzon baotingensis* Zheng & Chen, 1980: 90, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Plesiomyzon baotingensis* Zheng & Chen, 1980**

Plesiomyzon baotingensis Zheng & Chen, 1980: 90, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Baoting Xian; syntypes: IHB 76VI6077, 6079 [2], DBJU 76VI6078 [1])

***Protomyzon* Hora, 1932**

Protomyzon Hora, 1932: 306 (type species: *Homaloptera whiteheadi* Vaillant, 1893b: 92, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Progastromyzon Hora & Jayaram, 1952: 191 (type species: *Progastromyzon griswoldi* Hora & Jayaram, 1952: 192, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Protomyzon aphelocheilus* Inger & Chin, 1962**

Protomyzon aphelocheilus Inger & Chin, 1962: 110, fig. 53 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Tambunan District: Sungei Kaingeran; holotype: FMNH 68166)

***Protomyzon borneensis* Hora & Jayaram, 1952**

Protomyzon borneensis Hora & Jayaram, 1952: 193, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mount Kinabalu, Bohanan River between Jinompan and Ranan, Kampong Kundasang; holotype: MCZ 37207 [not 34801])

***Protomyzon griswoldi* (Hora & Jayaram, 1952)**

Progastromyzon griswoldi Hora & Jayaram, 1952: 192, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mount Kinabalu: Kaddamayaa River at Kiau; holotype: MCZ 37206 [not 34806])

***Protomyzon whiteheadi* (Vaillant, 1893)**

Homaloptera Whiteheadi Vaillant, 1893b: 92, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabalu; syntypes: MNHN 1889-0086 [1], 1889-0087 [1], 1889-0088 [5])

***Sewellia* Hora, 1932**

Sewellia Hora, 1932: 315 (type species: *Balitora lineolata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 99, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Diardichthys Roberts, 1998c: 275 (subgenus of *Sewellia* Hora, 1932: 315; type species: *Sewellia diardi* Roberts, 1998c: 281, by original designation). Gender masculine

Parasewellia : Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 543 (type species: *Parasewellia tetralobata* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 545, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The validitidy of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the quality of the illustrations of most species does not allow to their identity even to be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species.

***Sewellia albisuera* Freyhof, 2003**

Sewellia albisuera Freyhof, 2003: 226, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Da Nang Province: Thu Bon River about 16 km west of Than My; 15°40.33'N 107°48.45'E; holotype: ZFMK 32913)

Parasewellia tetralobata Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 545, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Province: Thu Bon River [a coastal drainage south of Danang]; holotype: HNUE)

***Sewellia analis* Nguyen**

Sewellia analis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 587, fig. 25 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: A Luoi district, A Sap, Hong Van, Tarinh; holotype: HNUE; spelt *analus* p. 278, 587 fig. 25, 689, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 70] gave precedence to *analis*)

***Sewellia breviventralis* Freyhof & Serov, 2000**

Sewellia breviventralis Freyhof & Serov, 2000a: 231, figs. 9–10 (type locality: Vietnam: Kontum Province: Pako River about 50 km north of Kontum, a tributary of Sesan, Mekong drainage; 14°39'60"N 107°46'98"E; holotype: ZFMK 20955)

***Sewellia diardi* Roberts, 1998**

Sewellia diardi Roberts, 1998c: 281, fig. 6 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu Province: lower Xe Nam Noi 1.5 km downstream from bridge on route 232 to Attapeu, 26 km from Ban Nam Tang, 270 masl; holotype: ZRC 40364)

***Sewellia elongata* Roberts, 1998**

Sewellia elongata Roberts, 1998c: 283, fig. 7 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Bolavens plateau: Xe Nam Noi at proposed dam site for Xe Nam Noi–Xe Pian hydropower dam [15°03'27.0"N 106°36'10.0"E], 16 km SE of Ban Nam Tang, 730 masl; holotype: ZRC 40361)

***Sewellia lineolata* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Balitora lineolata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 99 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine; syntypes: MNHN 2906 [3], BMNH 1931.10.26.3 [1], RMNH 2011 [2], ZSI F 11291/1 [1], Hora, 1932: pl. 11 fig. 10, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 104, Silas, 1953: 230, Kottelat, 1994b: 109)

Sewellia songboensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 581, fig. 22 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: A Luoi district: A Sap; holotype: HNUE)

***Sewellia marmorata* Serov, 1996**

Sewellia marmorata Serov, 1996: 197, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Province Zalai-Kontum, "a mountain brook at the area of the forestry Kon-Khanym", 1250 masl, 13°57'N 107°32'E [Gia Lai Province: stream at Kon Ha Nuong, about 70 km north of An Khe, 13°57'N 108°32'E; Freyhof & Serov, 2000a: 223]; holotype: ZMMU P 19760)

***Sewellia media* Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen, 2005**

Sewellia medius Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 585, fig. 24 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: A Luoi district, A Sap, Hong Van, Tarinh; holotype: HNUE)

Sewellia brevis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 278, 585, fig. 24 (an alternative name used simultaneously for *Sewellia medius* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 585, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 70] gave precedence to *S. medius*)

***Sewellia monolobata* (Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen, 2005)**

Parasewellia monolobata Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 546, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Province: Thu Bon River [a coastal drainage south of Danang]; holotype: HNUE)

Parasewellia polylobata Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 548, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Province: Thu Bon River [a coastal drainage south of Danang]; holotype: HNUE; spelt *polyloba* in caption of fig. 3, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 71] retained *polylobata* as the correct original spelling; subjective simultaneous synonym of *Parasewellia monolobata* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a 546, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 70], gave precedence to *P. monolobata*)

***Sewellia patella* Freyhof & Serov, 2000**

Sewellia patella Freyhof & Serov, 2000a: 235, figs. 13–14 (type locality: Vietnam: Gia Lai Province: stream Azun about 30 km east of Pleiku; 14°02'34"N 108°21'07" E; holotype: ZFMK 20962)

***Sewellia pterolineata* Roberts, 1998**

Sewellia pterolineata Roberts, 1998c: 277, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghia Bin Province: Trac Khuc River; holotype: RMNH 31832)

***Sewellia speciosa* Roberts, 1998**

Sewellia speciosa Roberts, 1998c: 279, fig. 5 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu Province: lower Xe Nam Noi 1.5 km downstream from bridge on route 232 to Attapeu, 26 km from Ban Nam Tang, 270 masl; holotype: ZRC 40368)

***Sewellia trakhucensis* Nguyen & Nguyen, in Nguyen, 2005**

Sewellia trakhucensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 583, fig. 23 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ngai Province: Son Ha, Tra Khuc River; holotype: HNUE)

***Vanmanenia* Hora, 1932**

Homalosoma Boulenger, 1901: 270 (name not available, incorrect subsequent spelling for *Homaloptera* van Hasselt, 1823: 133 [Boulenger, *in litt.* to Hora, 1932: 309]; [if treated as available then: type species: *Homalosoma stenosoma* Boulenger, 1901: 270, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Homalosoma* Wagler, 1830: 190 in Reptilia, and *Homalosoma* Agassiz, 1848: 531 in Coleoptera; not junior homonym of *Homalosoma* Oersted, in Keferstein, 1865: 436, in Vermes, which is not available because listed in synonymy [*Code* art. 11.6]]). Gender neuter.

Vanmanenia Hora, 1932: 309 (type species: *Homalosoma stenosoma* Boulenger, 1901a: 270, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Praeformosania Fang, 1935a: 71 (type species: *Praeformosania pingchowensis* Fang, 1935a: 72, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The valididtidy of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the quality of the

illustrations of most species does not allow to their identity even to be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species. The colour pattern of *Vanmanenia* species strikingly changes with growth.

Nomenclatural notes. Boulenger (1901: 270) used the name *Homalosoma*, without mentioning it as a new genus. This was a lapsus as he explained himself in a letter to Hora (1932: 309): "*Homalosoma stenosoma* is obviously a *lapsus calami* for *Homaloptera stenosoma* and only a *lapsus memoriae* could account for my using *Homalosoma* to denote a new genus, that name being in use for a well known genus of snakes". Therefore, *Homalosoma* is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Homaloptera*. Should one consider it to be available, it would be permanently invalid as a junior homonym for *Homalosoma* Wagler, 1830 (see above).

Species inquiranda et incertae sedis
***Vanmanenia multiloba* (Mai, 1978)**

Homaloptera multiloba Mai, 1978: 208, fig. 95 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Species inquiranda et incertae sedis
***Vanmanenia nahangensis* Nguyen, 2005**

Vanmanenia nahangensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 572, fig. 17 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *nahangenis* p. 573, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Species inquiranda et incertae sedis
***Vanmanenia tetraloba* (Mai, 1978)**

Homaloptera tetraloba Mai, 1978: 210, fig. 97 (type locality: northwestern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Species inquiranda et incertae sedis
***Vanmanenia ventrosquamata* (Mai, 1978)**

Homaloptera ventrosquamata Mai, 1978: 209, fig. 96 (type locality: Vietnam: Cau River [Bac Thai, Bac Giang and Bac Ninh provinces]; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Vanmanenia crassicauda* Kottelat, 2000**

Vanmanenia crassicauda Kottelat, 2000a: 75, fig. 66 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Houay Keap, waterfall adjacent to road on creek entering Nam Xam at km 5 on road from Xam Tai to Ban Houatangoua; 20°01'00"N 104°35'44"E; holotype: ZRC 45390)

? *Vanmanenia microlepis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 578, fig. 20 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Nam So stream [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Vanmanenia hainanensis* Chen & Zheng, in Zheng & Chen, 1980**

Vanmanenia hainanensis Chen & Zheng, in Zheng & Chen, 1980: 93, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: mountain stream of Chang Jiang in Qiongzhong Xian; syntypes: IHB 76V9142, 9168, 9173–9179 [9], DBJU 76V9181, 9183, 9185, 9188, 9190, 9191 [6])

***Vanmanenia serrilineata* Kottelat, 2000**

Vanmanenia serrilineata Kottelat, 2000a: 76, fig. 68 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Tha at Ban Finho, about 14 km north of Luang Nam Tha; 21°04'44"N 101°24'09"E; holotype: ZRC 45392)

? *Vanmanenia monofasciodorsalata* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 574, fig. 18 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Nam Rom River; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *monofasciodorsala* p. 574, fig. 18, 577, *monofasciodossalata* p. 574, *monofasciodorsalata* p. 689, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 72] selected *monofasciodorsalata* as the correct original spelling)

? *Vanmanenia trifasciodorsalata* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 576, fig. 19 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Nam Rom River; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *trifasciodorsala* p. 268, 575, *triofasciodossalata* p. 576, *trifaseudorsala* p. 576, fig. 19, *trifasciodorsalata* p. 689, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 73] selected *trifasciodorsalata* as the correct original spelling)

***Vanmanenia striata* Chen, 1980**

Vanmanenia striata Chen, 1980a: 101, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yuanjiang [Red River], Xiaguan Shi; syntypes: IHB 585280–285, 446, 450, 480, 482, 646483–485 [13])

Family SERPENTICOBITIDAE

Serpenticobitidae Kottelat, 2012

Serpenticobitinae Nalbant, 2002: pl. 7 (not available, no explicitly indicated as intentionally new, *Code* art. 16.1, no type genus cited, art. 16.2)

Serpenticobitidae Kottelat, 2012d: 73 (type genus: *Serpenticobitis* Roberts, 1997a: 109)

***Serpenticobitis* Roberts, 1997**

Serpenticobitis Roberts, 1997a: 109 (type species: *Serpenticobitis octozona* Roberts, 1997a: 112, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Bangfaia Kottelat, 1998a: 96, fig. 134 (name published by inadvertence [existed in manuscript, corrected in proofs after receiving description of *Serpenticobitis*, but some mentions were overlooked], no type species designated, nomen nudum)

***Serpenticobitis cingulata* Roberts, 1997**

Serpenticobitis cingulata Roberts, 1997a: 113, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Loei Province [actually Chiang Rai Province]: Huay Ngao where it enters Mekong mainstream, 1 km south of Ban Chaem Pong, about 30 km south of Chiang Khong; holotype: CAS 95170)

***Serpenticobitis octozona* Roberts, 1997**

Serpenticobitis octozona Roberts, 1997a: 112, fig. 5 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu Province: Xe Nam Noi, eastern slope of Bolavens Plateau, about 3 km downstream from ferry crossing road Saravan to Attapeu and 30 km from Ban Nam Tang; holotype: CAS 95165)

***Serpenticobitis zonata* Kottelat, 1998**

Serpenticobitis zonata Kottelat, 1998a: 92, fig. 135 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai basin: about 3 km upriver of Ban Pakphanang; 17°24'20"N 104°45'50"E; holotype: ZRC 41810)

Family NEMACHEILIDAE

Nemacheilidae Regan, 1911

Nemacheilinae Regan, 1911: 31 (type genus: *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863a: 37)

Adiposiidae Jordan, 1923: 145 (type genus: *Adiposia* Annandale & Hora, 1920: 182)

Lefuini Prokofiev, 2010: 890 (type genus: *Lefua* Herzenstein, 1888: 3)

Yunnanilini Prokofiev, 2010: 890 (type genus: *Yunnanilus* Nichols, 1925b: 1)

Triplophysini Prokofiev, 2010: 892 (type genus: *Triplophysa* Rendahl, 1933: 21 [indicated as "*Triple-space* Rendahl, 1933" [probably a software problem], treated as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Triplophysa*])

Species inquirenda et incertae sedis

Nemacheilus blythii Day, 1870a: 552 (type locality: unknown; syntypes: ZSI A.960 [2, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 156; noun in genitive, indeclinable)

***Aborichthys* Chaudhuri, 1913**

Aborichthys Chaudhuri, 1913: 244 (type species: *Aborichthys kempi* Chaudhuri, 1913: 245, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Aborichthys kempi* Chaudhuri, 1913**

Aborichthys kempi Chaudhuri, 1913: 245, pl. 7 figs. 1–1b (type locality: N.E. India: Abor Hills: Egar Stream between Renging and Rotung / Dihang River near Yembung / Sirpo River near Renging; syntypes: ZSI F 7721/1–7723/1 [3], ZSI F 7725/1–7727/1 [3], ZSI 7769/1–7770/1 [2], ZSI F 7778/1–7779/1 & 7878/1–7879/1 & 8297/1–8298/1 [8], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 119)

***Acanthocobitis* Peters, 1861**

Acanthocobitis Peters, 1861: 712 (type species: *Acanthocobitis longipinnis* Peters, 1861: 712, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

? *Paracanthocobitis* Grant, 2007c: 3 [2007d: unnumbered p. 51] (type species: *Cobitis zonalternans* Blyth, 1860b: 172, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. With the published information, the characters mentioned to diagnose *Paracanthocobitis* do not justify a name (Kottelat, 2012b: 51, 2012d: 74). It is, however, possible that a proper study could show that *A. pavonaceus* (a supposed senior synonym of *A. longipinnis*, type species of *Acanthocobitis*) is not congeneric with the other species currently placed in *Acanthocobitis*.

[*Cobitis pavonacea* M'Clelland, 1839: 305, 437, pl. 52 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Assam; syntypes: ? SMF 68 [1], 9070 [1], 9090–9091 [2], Grant, 2007c: 2, fig. 5, Eschmeyer, 2010)].

[*Acanthocobitis longipinnis* Peters, 1861: 712 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: ZMB 4795, Grant, 2007c: 1, fig. 1)].

***Acanthocobitis botia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cobitis botia Hamilton, 1822: 350, 394 (type locality: India: "northeastern parts of Bengal" [Brahmaputra River at Goalpara; Hora, 1929: 318, 1935a: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 4)

Cobitis turio Hamilton, 1822: 358, 395 (type locality: India: Brahmaputra River [at Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 52 fig. 7; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cobitis botia* Hamilton, 1822: 350, first reviser [Hora, 1935a: 52] gave precedence to *C. botia*)

Cobitis bilturio Hamilton, 1822: 358, 395 (type locality: India: "along with the 10th species" [*C. turio*; Brahmaputra at Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 6; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cobitis botia* Hamilton, 1822: 350, first reviser [Günther, 1868a: 349] gave precedence to *C. botia*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cobitis turio* Hamilton, 1822: 358, first reviser [Kottelat, 2012d: 75] gave precedence to *C. turio*)

Cobitis bimucronata M'Clelland, 1839: 304, 435, pl. 51 fig. 4 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cobitis botia* Hamilton, 1822: 350)

Cobitis ocellata M'Clelland, 1839: 304, 436, pl. 51 fig. 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cobitis bilturio* Hamilton, 1822: 358)

Cobitis gibbosa M'Clelland, 1839: 304, 436, pl. 52 fig. 7 (unnecessary replacement name for *Cobitis turio* Hamilton, 1822: 358)

Cobitis monocera M'Clelland, 1839: 305, 438, pl. 52 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Assam; types: LU)

Cobites argentata Swainson, 1839: 310 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: 358, No. 10 [which is *Cobitis turio*]; type locality: India: Brahmaputra River [at Goalpara; Hora, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 52 fig. 7)

Canthophrys unispina Swainson, 1839: 311 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: 350 [which is *Cobitis botia*]; type locality: India: "northeastern parts of Bengal" [Brahmaputra River at Goalpara; Hora, 1929b: 318, 1935: 49]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 51 fig. 4)

Cobitis arenata Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, 1839: pl. 15 fig. 1 (type locality: Inde; holotype: MNHN 3811, Fang, 1943: 404, Daget, 1984: 512])

Nemachilus mackenziei Chaudhuri, 1910: 183 (type localities: India: Uttar Pradesh: Cheriyadang near Kathgodam / Jaulasal in Naini Tal District / Bengal: Jharai and Jamwari Nadi near Siripur, Saran / Jhil at Purnahia, P. O. Ghorasan, Champaran District; syntypes [12]: ZSI F 2017/1 [1], ZSI F 4170/1–4171/1 [2], ZSI F 4172/1–4173/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 123)

***Acanthocobitis mandalayensis* (Rendahl, 1948)**

Nemacheilus rubidipinnis mandalayensis Rendahl, 1948: 21, figs. 7 A–B (type locality: Burma: Mandalay; holotype: NRM 13179 [ex MAL/1935139.3179], Kottelat, 1990e: 30])

***Acanthocobitis pictilis* Kottelat, 2012**

Acanthocobitis pictilis Kottelat, 2012b: 45, figs. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin State: stream 'Chon Son' between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu (at border with Thailand near Chedi Sam Ong, Three Pagoda Pass); approx 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: MHNG 2727.066)

***Acanthocobitis rubidipinnis* (Blyth, 1860)**

Cobitis rubidipinnis Blyth, 1860b: 170 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon [original type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces]; neotype: NRM 13743 [ex NRM MAL 1935809.3743], designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 35)

Cobitis semizonata Blyth, 1860b: 171 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon [original type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces]; neotype: NRM 13743 [ex MAL/1935809.3743], designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 35; simultaneous objective synonym of *Cobitis rubidipinnis* Blyth, 1860b: 170, first reviser [apparently Day, 1878: 614] gave precedence to *C. rubidipinnis*)

***Acanthocobitis zonalternans* (Blyth, 1860)**

? *Cobitis chlorosoma* M'Clelland, 1839: 305, 437, pl. 52 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Upper Assam; types: LU)

Cobitis zonalternans Blyth, 1860b: 172 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Huai Mae Charno, 4 km south of Amphoe Mae Ramat, 16°58'N 98°34'E [original type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces]; neotype: ZSM 27468, designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 42)

Noemacheilus phuketensis Klausewitz, 1957a: 195, fig. 1, pl. 18 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Phuket Island; holotype: SMF 3966)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are presently confused under this name.

***Draconectes* Kottelat, 2012**

Draconectes Kottelat, 2012c: 342 (type species: *Draconectes narinosus* Kottelat, 2012c: 342, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Draconectes narinosus* Kottelat, 2012**

Draconectes narinosus Kottelat, 2012c: 342, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Ha Long Bay: island Dao Van Gio: phreatic lake in cave Dong Duc Tien, 20°50.34'N 107°16.77'E; holotype: MHNG 2730.080; figure repeated in Kottelat, 2012e: 571)

***Homatula* Nichols, 1925**

Homatula Nichols, 1925c: 2 (subgenus of *Barbatula* Linck, 1790: 38; type species: *Nemacheilus potanini* Günther, 1896: 20, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Usually identified as *Paracobitis* by Chinese authors. *Paracobitis* is restricted to Southwest Asia.

[*Paracobitis* Bleeker, 1863a: 37 (type species: *Cobitis malapterura* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 88, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863c: 3). Gender feminine].

***Homatula acuticephala* (Zhou & He, 1993)**

Paracobitis acuticephala Zhou & He, 1993: 5, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Eryuan County: Haixihai Lake near Niujie; holotype: YU 784141)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a junior synonym of *H. anguillioides* according to Min et al. (2012: 89).

***Homatula anguillioides* (Zhu & Wang, 1985)**

Paracobitis anguillioides Zhu & Wang, 1985: 210, figs. 1–4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Eryuan County: Longtang Spring, near Yousuo (26°N 99°50'E) [Mekong drainage]; holotype: NIG 820134 [now IHB 820134], Hu & Zhang, 2010: 55, fig. 4a)

***Homatula disparizona* Min, Yang & Chen, 2013**

Homatula disparizona Min, Yang & Chen, 2013: 351, figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xichou County: Wenshan City: Panlong River (Red River drainage); 21°21'03.6"N 104°36'47.1"E [erroneous, 23°21'23.1"N 104°37'06.4"E, X.-Y. Chen, in litt.]; holotype: KIZ 2012000623)

***Homatula erhaiensis* (Zhu & Cao, 1988)**

Paracobitis erhaiensis Zhu & Cao, 1988: 95, figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Wase, eastern bank of Erhai Lake; holotype: IHB 64VI0012)

***Homatula pycnolepis* Hu & Zhang, 2010**

Homatula pycnolepis Hu & Zhang, 2010: 52, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan Province: Jianchuan County: Yangbi River, a tributary of upper Mekong, at Shaxi Town; about 26°19'N 99°51'E; holotype: IHB 814045)

***Homatula wuliangensis* Min, Yang & Chen, 2012**

Homatula wuliangensis Min, Yang & Chen, 2012: 315, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Pu-Er City: "Wuliang Mountain (24°17'26.6"N 100°39'03.6"E – 24°20'37.5"N 100°41'18.2"E, 1274–1781 masl)", Lancang River [Mekong]; holotype: KIZ 2008008158)

***Micronemacheilus* Rendahl, 1944**

Micronemacheilus Rendahl, 1944: 45 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemacheilus cruciatus* Rendahl, 1944: 37, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Micronemacheilus cruciatus* (Rendahl, 1944)**

Nemacheilus cruciatus Rendahl, 1944: 37, fig. 19 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Luu, 50 km SE of Hué; holotype: NHMG)

***Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863**

Naunacheilus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 132 (nomen nudum)

Noemacheilus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Naemacheilus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 26 (nomen nudum, name cited in synonymy)

Nemacheilus Bleeker, 1863i: 37 (type species: *Cobitis fasciata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 25, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863m: 4, pl. 103). Gender masculine.

Nemacheilos Kner, 1867: 366 (incorrect subsequent spelling)

Nematocheilos Kner, 1867: 366 (incorrect subsequent spelling)

Nemachilus Günther, 1868a: 347 (unjustified emendation of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37). Gender masculine.

Modigliania Perugia, 1893a: 246 (type species: *Modigliania papillosa* Perugia, 1893a: 246, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Pogononemacheilus Fowler, 1937: 158 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemacheilus masyae* Smith, 1933a: 58, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Noemacheilus* Kuhl & van Hasselt is a nomen nudum. As a curiosity, it is worth mentioning that this spelling, which has been used to form numerous genus-group names, is erroneous. The name is also spelt *Naunacheilus* in the same work. Van Hasselt's text was not an article but a letter he sent to Temminck. Several of the names in the published letter are misspelt or have aberrant or multiple spellings. Most likely the intended spelling was *Naemacheilus* and a type setter probably confused the ligatures æ (ae) and œ (oe) and it became printed oe. Some fonts also do not make the difference. *Nemacheilus* or *Nœmacheilus* has an obvious etymology (*νήμα*, nema, a thread; *χείλος*, keilos, a lip; Greek), which *Noemacheilus* does not have.

Species inquirenda

Lepidocephalus weberi Ahl, 1922a: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benkulen; syntypes: ZMB 7670 [2, lost ?], Paepke, 1995: 91)

Taxonomic notes. Species level identification will be possible only if the syntypes can be found, or after some nemacheilines are collected at the type locality and a neotype designated.

***Nemacheilus arenicolus* Kottelat, 1988**

Nemacheilus arenicolus Kottelat, 1998a: 65, fig. 102 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun basin: Nam Xot in Ban Nam Xot; 17°53'20"N 105°05'10"E; holotype: ZRC 41790; originally proposed as adjective)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and need not agree in gender. But when proposed, *arenicolus* was explicitly proposed as an adjective and therefore it has to agree in gender with the genus name.

***Nemacheilus banar* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Nemacheilus banar Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 135, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Kontum Province: middle Pako River about 50 km north of Kontum; 14°39.6'N 107°46.98'E; holotype: ZFMK 28588)

***Nemacheilus binotatus* Smith, 1933**

Nemacheilus binotatus Smith, 1933a: 61, pl. 1 fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mekhan, tributary of Meping, southwest of Doi Sutep; holotype: KUMF 167, Monkolprasit, 1969: 6)

***Nemacheilus chrysolaimos* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Cobitis chrysolaimos Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 27, pl. 521 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: MNHN 3961, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 241)

***Nemacheilus cleopatra* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Nemacheilus cleopatra Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 138, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Vietnam: Gia Lai Province: Sol River near Plao Ganong about 60 km south of Pleiku; 13°31.82'N 108°18.63'E; holotype: ZFMK 27155)

***Nemacheilus elegantissimus* Chin & Samat, 1992**

Nemacheilus elegantissimus Chin & Samat, 1992: 26, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu District: Sungai Payau, a tributary of Sungai Segama, Danum Valley Conservation Area; holotype: FMNH 100749)

Nemacheilus ornatissimus Doi, 1997: 16 (nomen nudum; apparently lapsus for *Nemacheilus elegantissimus* Chin & Samat, 1992: 26, fig. 1)

***Nemacheilus fasciatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Noemacheilus fasciatus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 133, 1824b: 376 (nomen nudum, Kottelat, 1987a: 371)

Cobitis fasciata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; holotype: MNHN B.2798, Kottelat, 1984c: 247, fig. 18a [as lectotype], 1987a: 371, Roberts, 1993b: 26)

Cobitis suborbitalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 3930, Bertin & Estève, 1948: 96, Kottelat, 1984c: 250; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cobitis fasciata* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 25, first reviser [Bleeker, 1860j: 79] gave precedence to *C. fasciata*)

? *Nemacheilus jaklesii* (Bleeker, 1852)

Cobitis Jaklesii Bleeker, 1852r: 604 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Pajacombo [Payakumbuh]; lectotype: RMNH 7055, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 33)

***Nemacheilus kapuasensis* Kottelat, 1984**

Noemacheilus kapuasensis Kottelat, 1984c: 244, fig. 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: rocky channel in main stream of Sungai Pinoh at Nanga Saian, 45 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°43'S 11°83'E; holotype: MZB 4004)

***Nemacheilus longipectoralis* Popta, 1905**

Nemachilus longipectoralis Popta, 1905a: 182 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Upper Mahakam; lectotype: RMNH 7641, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 239; also in Popta, 1906: 198, pl. 10 fig. 42)

***Nemacheilus longipinnis* Ahl, 1922**

Nemachilus longipinnis Ahl, 1922a: 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Central Sumatra [upper and middle sections of Rokan Kanan, Rokan Kiri and Siak drainages ("Sultanate of Siak" [Kabupaten Siak, Riau Province, Sumatra] and "Rokan states"; Moszkowski, 1909a–b: maps]; holotype: ZMB 20547; potentially junior secondary homonym of *Acanthocobitis longipinnis* Peters, 1861: 712 if treated as valid in *Nemacheilus*, which has apparently never been done)

Nemacheilus lactogeneus Roberts, 1989: 107, fig. 82 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas mainstream 58 km northeast of Sintang and 1 km downstream from Sebruang, 0°25.5'N 111°52.5'E; holotype: MZB 3542)

***Nemacheilus longistriatus* Kottelat, 1990**

Nemacheilus longistriatus Kottelat, 1990e: 51, fig. 26 (type locality: Thailand: Loei Province: Mekong main stream between Chiang Khan (17°50'N 101°45'E) to 70 km downstream; holotype: CAS 62547)

***Nemacheilus marang* Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2010**

Nemacheilus marang Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2010: 41, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Kalimantan Timur: Kabupaten, Kutai Timur: Kecamatan Kelai: Tepian Langsat village, Sungai Marang (1°42.465'N 117°45.549'E), Bengalon drainage; holotype: MZB 13301)

***Nemacheilus masyae* Smith, 1933**

Nemacheilus masyae Smith, 1933a: 58, fig. 3, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sritamarat: Ban Ta Yai, Tadi stream; holotype: KUMF 714; *masyae* is correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example], *masyai* is either an incorrect subsequent spelling or an unjustified emendation)

***Nemacheilus olivaceus* Boulenger, 1894**

Nemachilus olivaceus Boulenger, 1894a: 250 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Bongon; lectotype: BMNH 1893.5.30.63, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 234)

***Nemacheilus ornatus* Kottelat, 1990**

Nemacheilus ornatus Kottelat, 1990e: 61, fig. 34 (type locality: Thailand: Surat Thani Province: Khlong Sok at Ban Khlong Sok, 8°49'N 98°35'E [contra Eschmeyer, 2010, "L. Sonkphan" in original description is not a lake but the name of one of the collectors]; holotype: ZRC 38466 [was on loan as ZSM 27469])

***Nemacheilus pallidus* Kottelat, 1990**

Nemacheilus pallidus Kottelat, 1990e: 63, fig. 36 (type locality: Thailand: Lampang Province: Mae Nam Yom basin: Huai Mae Phlung from Ban Pong [18°42'N 99°58'E] to 17 km upstream; holotype: ZRC 38468 [was on loan as ZSM 27470])

***Nemacheilus papillos* Tan & Kottelat, 2009**

Nemacheilus papillos Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 53, fig. 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan: Sungai Sentang near Desa Sukajaya, about 5 km from road (turnoff at about 12 km on road from Bayung Lencir to Jambi); holotype: MZB 10994)

? *Nemacheilus papillosus* (Perugia, 1893)

Modigliania papillosa Perugia, 1893a: 246 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Balighe, Lake Toba; syntypes: MCSNG 9230 [6], ZMA 112.874 [2], Tortonese, 1961: 188, Nijssen et al., 1993: 214)

***Nemacheilus paucimaculatus* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011**

Nemacheilus paucimaculatus Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011b: 201, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: tributary of Segamat River upstream of Segamat, 2°28'47"N 103°05'13"E; holotype: ZRC 52361)

***Nemacheilus pfeifferae* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Cobitis Pfeifferi Bleeker, 1853f: 298 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Meninju [Maninjau]; lectotype: RMNH 7053, designated by Alfred, 1961a: 34; incorrect original spelling, as species is explicitly named for Mrs. Ida Pfeiffer, must be emended to *pfeifferae*, *Code* arts. 31.1.2, 31.1.3)

Nemachilus dunckeri Ahl, 1922a: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ZMB 20546)

***Nemacheilus platiceps* Kottelat, 1990**

Nemacheilus platiceps Kottelat, 1990e: 66, figs. 38–39 (type locality: Vietnam: Trang Bom; holotype: NRM 15095)

***Nemacheilus saravacensis* Boulenger, 1894**

Nemachilus saravacensis Boulenger, 1894a: 251 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah; lectotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.277, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 236)

***Nemacheilus selangoricus* Duncker, 1904**

Nemachilus selangoricus Duncker, 1904: 175 (type locality: Malaysia: surroundings of Kuala Lumpur; lectotype: ZMH 386 [formerly 8464], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 159)

Nemachilus kuiperi de Beaufort, 1939: 190, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Billiton [Belitung]; lectotype: ZMA 112.889, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 255)

Nemacheilus trans-lineatus Fowler, 1939: 63, fig. 13 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68493; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *translineatus*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.3)

***Nemacheilus spiniferus* Kottelat, 1984**

Noemacheilus spiniferus Kottelat, 1984c: 250, fig. 20 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Fourth Division: Sungai Liam, tributary of Baram River, 3°19'N 114°45'E; holotype: ROM 39890)

***Nemacheilus tebo* Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009**

Nemacheilus tebo Hadiaty & Kottelat, 2009a: 120, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Berau Regency, Kelai District, Merapun Village, Lake Tebo area, a pond at mouth of west cave, 17°00'13"N 54°10'54"E; holotype: MZB 13367)

***Nemacheilus troglocataractus* Kottelat & Géry, 1989**

Nemacheilus troglocataractus Kottelat & Géry, 1989: 273, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Tham Sai Yok Noi, 3 km north-northwest of Nam Tok; 14°15'N 99°04'E; holotype: MHNG 2407.54)

***Nemacheilus tuberigum* Hadiaty & Siebert, 2001**

Nemacheilus tuberigum Hadiaty & Siebert, 2001: 183, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh Selatan: Kecamatan Kluet Selatan, Desa Pucuk Lembang, Gunung Leuser National Park, forest stream tributary to Sungai Lembang; holotype: MZB 9356)

***Neonoemacheilus* Zhu & Guo, 1985**

Neonoemacheilus Zhu & Guo, 1985: 321 (type species *Nemacheilus labeosus* Kottelat, 1982b: 169, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Infundibulatus Menon, 1987: 177 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemacheilus peguensis* Hora, 1929b: 321, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Neonoemacheilus labeosus* (Kottelat, 1982)**

Noemacheilus labeosus Kottelat, 1982b: 169, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Salween River at Mae Sahm Leap, 17°59'N 97°44'E; holotype: USNM 230060)

***Neonoemacheilus mengdingensis* Zhu & Guo, in Zhu, 1989**

Neonoemacheilus mengdingensis Zhu & Guo, in Zhu, 1989: 67, fig. 46 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gengmaxian County: Nanding River near Mengding [Salween drainage]; holotype: NGI 806206)

? *Neonoemacheilus morehensis* Arunkumar, 2000

Neonoemacheilus morehensis Arunkumar, 2000a: 44, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lokchao River at Moreh, 110 km south of Imphal [Chindwin drainage]; holotype: MUMF F 620/1A)

***Neonoemacheilus peguensis* (Hora, 1929)**

Nemachilus peguensis Hora, 1929b: 321, pl. 14 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Burma: Pegu Yoma range; holotype: ZSI F 11057/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 123)

***Oreonectes* Günther, 1868**

Oreonectes Günther, 1868a: 369 (type species: *Oreonectes platycephalus* Günther, 1868a: 369, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Octonema Martens, 1869a: 608 (subgenus of *Homaloptera* van Hasselt, 1823c: 133; type species: *Homaloptera rotundicauda* Martens, 1869a: 608, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Oreonectes platycephalus* Günther**

Oreonectes platycephalus Günther, 1868a: 369 (type locality: China: Hongkong Mountains; syntypes: BMNH 1848.7.12.6–7 [2], 1855.3.27.16–18 [3], 1858.9.19.155–173 [19], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Homaloptera rotundicauda Martens, 1869a: 608 (type locality: China: Hong Kong; holotype: ZMB 6842)

Oreonectes yenlingi Lin, 1932b: 380 (type locality: China: Kwangtung [Guangdong]: Canton: White Cloud Mountain; holotype: FESC 1098)

***Petruichthys* Menon, 1987**

Petruichthys Menon, 1987: 181 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemachilus brevis* Boulenger, 1893: 203, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Ealier considered to be a synonym of *Yunnanilus*.

[*Yunnanilus* Nichols, 1925c: 1 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemacheilus pleurotaenia* Regan, 1904a: 192, by subsequent designation by Norman, 1926: 31). Gender masculine].

Species incertae sedis et inquirenda

***Petruichthys salmonides* (Chaudhuri, 1911)**

Nemachilus salmonides Chaudhuri, 1911b: 18, pl. 1 figs. 3–3a (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengyueh District: Mongpan [Mengban, 23°07'N 100°23'N, Mekong drainage; Coggin Brown, 1910]; holotype: ZSI F 4732/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 124)

Taxonomic notes. Usually considered to be a synonym of *Yunnanilus pleurotaenia*, which seems unlikely considering the usually very restricted ranges of *Yunnanilus* species and the widely disjunct range. Also the original description shows a very different fish.

[*Nemachilus pleurotaenia* Regan, 1904a: 192 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Sea of Tien at Yunnan Fu [Lake Dianchi, Kunming]; lectotype: BMNH 1904.1.26.36, designated by Kottelat & Chu, 1988b: 82)].

***Petruichthys brevis* (Boulenger, 1893)**

Nemachilus brevis Boulenger, 1893: 203 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Inlé Lake, Fort Stedman; lectotype: BMNH 1893.6.30.83, designated by Kottelat & Chu, 1988b: 79)

***Physoschistura* Banarescu & Nalbant, in Singh, Sen, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1982**

Physoschistura Banarescu & Nalbant, in Singh, Sen, Banarescu & Nalbant, 1982: 208 (type species: *Nemacheilus brunneanus* Annandale, 1918: 45, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Physoschitura brunneana* (Annandale, 1918)**

Nemachilus brunneanus Annandale, 1918: 44, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Yawnghwe Valley and Inlé Lake; holotype: ZSI F 9406/1, probably lost, Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012d: 254)

***Physoschistura chindwinensis* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012**

Physoschistura chindwinensis Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012a: 231, fig. 1 (India: Manipur: Lokchao River at Moreh [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: MUMF 11077)

***Physoschistura pseudobrunneana* Kottelat, 1982**

Physoschistura pseudobrunneana Kottelat, 1990e: 81, fig. 49 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Nam Mae Lao at km 62 and 65 along road from Chiang Mai to Chiang Rai; holotype: ZRC 38473 [was on loan as ZSM 27471])

***Physoschistura raoi* (Hora, 1929)**

Nemachilus raoe Hora, 1929b: 332, pl. 15 figs. 7–8 (type locality: Burma: Northern Shan States: Mongyai [22°26'N 98°03'E]; holotype: ZSI F 11062/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 124; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *raoi*, *Code* art. 31.1.2)

***Physoschistura rivulicola* (Hora, 1929)**

Nemachilus rivulicola Hora, 1929b: 324, pl. 15 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Yawnghwe Valley and He-Ho plain; holotype: ZSI F 11060/1)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and indeclinable.

***Physoschistura shanensis* (Hora, 1929)**

Nemachilus shanensis Hora, 1929b: 322, fig. 2, pl. 15 figs. 5–6 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Thale-ú stream near Fort Stedman; holotype: ZSI F 11058/1, probably lost, Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012d: 254)

***Physoschistura tigrina* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012**

Physoschistura tigrinum Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012c: 97, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul district: Phungrei, Changa River, Chindwin system; 25°12'26"N 94°31'35"E; holotype: MUMF 11051)

***Physoschistura yunnaniloides* Chen, Kottelat & Neely, 2011**

Physoschistura yunnaniloides Chen, Kottelat & Neely, 2011: 180, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Sagaing Division: Kalemyo fish markets [Kalaymio, 23°11'20"N 94°04'00"E; Chindwin drainage]; holotype: CAS 88871)

***Protonemacheilus* Yang & Chu, 1990**

Protonemacheilus Yang & Chu, 1990: 109 (type species: *Protonemacheilus longipectoralis* Yang & Chu, 1990: 110, by original designation; spelt *Protenemacheilus* p. 109, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a junior synonym of *Physoschistura* or senior synonym of *Pteronemacheilus*.

***Protonemacheilus longipectoralis* Yang & Chu, 1990**

Protonemacheilus longipectoralis Yang & Chu, 1990: 110, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Luxi County: Mukang, Fangmaqiao River, 24°30'N 98°37'E [Dehong Prefecture; Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: KIZ 193001724 [8310110])

***Pteronemacheilus* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011**

Pteronemacheilus Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011a: 5 (type species: *Pteronemacheilus lucidorsum* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011: 6, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pteronemacheilus lucidorsum* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011**

Pteronemacheilus lucidorsum Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011a: 5, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Myanmar: Shan State: stream Nam Paw west of Hsipaw city; 22°37'37"N 97°17'19"E [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZRC 52039)

***Pteronemacheilus meridionalis* (Zhu, 1982)**

Nemachilus meridionalis Zhu, 1982a: 108, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mengla County: Menglun; holotype: NPIB 780503 [780530, p. 111])

***Schistura* McClelland, 1838**

Schistura McClelland, 1838: 944, 947 (type species: *Schistura rupecula* McClelland, 1838: 948, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 195; also in M'Clelland, 1839: 306, 439). Gender feminine.

Acoura Swainson, 1839: 310 (subgenus of *Cobitis* Linnaeus, 1758: 303; type species: *Cobitis obscura* Swaison, 1839: 310, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 281; spelt *Acourus* on pp. 190, first reviser [Jordan, 1919a: 204] gave precedence to *Acoura*; as there is no etymology cannot be treated as an inadvertent error) Gender feminine.

Acura Agassiz, 1846: 7 (unjustified emendation of *Acoura* Swainson, 1839: 310). Gender feminine.

? *Longischistura* Banarescu & Nalbant, 1995: 444 (type species: *Nemacheilus striatus* Day, 1867b: 347, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. *Schistura chindwinica* was originally described from Chindwin drainage in Manipur but is not included here. Vishwanath & Nebeshwar (2004: 329) showed that the species does not occur in the Chindwin drainage but in Brahmaputra drainage.

The description of *Longischistura* is accompanied by neither a diagnosis nor a discussion and it is impossible to know why the characters mentioned would diagnose a distinct lineage; at best they seem to be autapomorphies. In addition, there is no clear indication of what material was examined.

Nomenclatural notes. Two species were originally included in *Schistura*: *S. rupecula* and *S. montana*. *Schistura* is a feminine noun because it ends with the Greek word *ουρά* (tail), which is feminine. Further, the species names *rupecula* and *montana* are adjectives with feminine ending and also indicate that the genus name was meant to be feminine (see also under *S. rupecula*).

Schistura rupecula first appeared in McClelland (1838). It was repeated in M'Clelland (1839: 309, 441). The erratum sheet in the second work includes a correction of *rupecula* into *rupicola*. Such a correction would have been valid only if included in the original description. The correction was linguistically correct but for nomenclature, formally, it is an unjustified emendation.

Names ending in *-cola* (of which *-cula* is a misspelling) are nouns; they are often mistaken as adjectives. McClelland (1838) did not indicate if it was an noun or an adjective and this is not apparent from the species account alone; therefore it could be considered to be a noun in apposition (*Code* art. 31.2.2). But elsewhere in both the 1838 and 1839 works M'Clelland described a *Gonorhynchus rupeculus*, in which *rupeculus* is an adjective. I take this as an indication that, in *Schistura* too, *rupecula* is an adjective.

[*Nemacheilus chindwinicus* Tilak & Husain, 1990: 51, figs. 1–5 (type locality: India: Manipur: tributary stream of Chindwin [erroneous; India: Manipur: Brahmaputra basin: Barak drainage, Lankha stream, a tributary of Irang River; Vishwanath & Nebeshwar, 2004: 329]; holotype: ZSI/NRS F 613)].

[*Schistura rupecula* McClelland, 1838: 948, pl. 55 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Himachal Pradesh: Simla [Shimla, 31°06'12"N 77 10'20"E]; syntypes: SMF 8993 [6]; also in M'Clelland, 1839: 309, 441, erratum)].

[*Schistura rupicola* M'Clelland, 1839: erratum (unjustified emendation of *Schistura rupecula* McClelland, 1838: 948)].

Species incertae sedis

***Schistura sonlaensis* (Nguyen, Nguyen & Hoang, 2010)**

Oreias sonlaensis Nguyen [T. H.], Nguyen [V. H.] & Hoang, 2010: 45, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Son La District: Chieng Xom commune [about 21°24'N 103°56'E], lake Born Hau [apparently a resurgence], in Song Da drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI (?) SL.08.11.001)

Taxonomic notes. Originally described in *Oreias*, which in other papers of the authors mainly corresponds to *Schistura*. The data in the original description does not allow to decide on generic position.

Species incertae sedis

***Schistura trilineata* (Nguyen, Nguyen & Hoang, 2010)**

Oreias trilineatus Nguyen [T. H.], Nguyen [V. H.] & Hoang, 2010: 47, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Son La District: Chieng Xom commune [about 21°24'N 103°56'E], lake Born Hau [apparently a resurgence], in Song Da drainage; holotype: ? NCNTTSI SL.08.11.011)

Taxonomic notes. Originally described in *Oreias*, which in other papers of the authors mainly corresponds to *Schistura*. The data in the original description does not allow to decide on generic position.

***Schistura acuticephala* (Hora, 1929)**

Nemachilus acuticephalus Hora, 1929b: 328, pl. 14 figs. 5–6 (type locality: Burma: Northern Shan States: Hsipaw State: Monglong Subdivision: Hwe-gna-sang River, Pazi Township [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZSI F 6675/1)

***Schistura albirostris* Chen & Neely, 2012**

Schistura albirostris Chen & Neely, 2012: 222, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Jie Tou township: Longchuanjiang near Shuang Zhu Yuang village, approximately 3 km upstream of Qiao Tou village [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: KIZ 20060415122)

Nomenclatural notes. The species name *albirostris* was stated to be an "adjective in the feminine nominative singular". In fact, it ends with the noun rostris and is a compound noun that would have been indeclinable. This can no longer be changed and, as an adjective, it must be declined.

***Schistura alticrista* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura alticrista Kottelat, 1990e: 98, fig. 68 (type locality: Thailand: Salween basin: Mae Hong Son Province: Mae La Ka, Huei Nong Heng, Tambon Muang Bon, Amphoe Khum Yuan; holotype: ZRC 38469 [was on loan as ZSM 27472])

***Schistura amplizona* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura amplizona Kottelat, 2000a: 54, fig. 24 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Tha at Ban Finho, about 14 km north of Luang Nam Tha; 21°04'44"N 101°24'09"E; holotype: ZRC 45321)

***Schistura antennata* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura antennata Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 140, figs. 8–9 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: stream at Son Kim; 18°24.25'N 105°11.10'E; holotype: ZFMK 27934)

***Schistura aramis* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura aramis Kottelat, 2000a: 54, fig. 25 (type locality: Laos: Phongsali Province: Houay Chik, about 2 km east of Muang Mai; 21°10'26"N 102°44'06"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 45323)

***Schistura athos* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura athos Kottelat, 2000a: 55, fig. 26 (type locality: Laos: Louangphabang Province: Houay Houn, about 3 km upstream of Ban Houay Lek, in gorges; approx. 20°32'32"N 102°40'51"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 45325)

Oreias punctatus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 570, fig. 15 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Dien Bien district: Nua Ngam, Nam Ngam stream, Mekong drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Schistura atra* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura atra Kottelat, 1998a: 69, fig. 107 (type locality:

Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun basin: Upper Nam Theun at 17°59'31"N 105°27'49"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 41792)

***Schistura aurantiaca* Plongsesthee, Page & Beamish, 2011**
Schistura aurantiaca Plongsesthee, Page & Beamish, 2011: 170, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Thong Pha Phum, Mae Khlong basin, Kwai Noi River system, Khayeng River at bridge on Route 3272, 14°39'35"N 98°32'01"E; holotype: UF 178532)

***Schistura bachmaensis* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura bachmaensis Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 143, figs. 11–12 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: stream Suoi Voi at Thua Luu, 55 km south of Hue; 16°14.58'N 107°59.39'E; holotype: ZFMK 27942)

***Schistura bairdi* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura bairdi Kottelat, 2000a: 55, fig. 27 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Mekong mainstream at Ban Hang Khone below Khone Falls; holotype: ZRC 45327)

***Schistura balteata* (Rendahl, 1948)**
Nemacheilus balteatus Rendahl, 1948: 42, figs. 20–22 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim: Malwedaung; holotype: NRM 14741)

***Schistura bannaensis* Chen, Yang & Qi, 2005**
Schistura bannaensis Chen, Yang & Qi, 2005: 147, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Nanla River drainage; holotype: KIZ 200107)
Taxonomic notes. Possibly a synonym of or related to *S. crabro* or *S. hoai*.

***Schistura bella* Kottelat, 1990**
Schistura bella Kottelat, 1990e: 104, fig. 72 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mae Nam Fang, 35 km south of Fang on road to Chiang Mai, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 38465 [was on loan as ZSM 27473])

***Schistura bolavenensis* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura bolavenensis Kottelat, 2000a: 56, fig. 28 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Huay Makchan-Gnai (Xe Nam Noy basin), south of Ban Taot, at turnoff to Xe Nam Noy Project [Xe Namnoy dam site], on road from Pakse to Attapu; 15°04'14"N 106°32'33"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 45328)

***Schistura breviceps* (Smith, 1945)**
Noemacheilus breviceps Smith, 1945: 308, fig. 63 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Menam Mao, a tributary of Menam Fang, itself an affluent of Mekong; holotype: USNM 177751)

***Schistura bucculenta* (Smith, 1945)**
Noemacheilus bucculentus Smith, 1945: 326, fig. 74 (type locality: Laos: Huey Nam Puat at Ban Nam Puat, Mekong drainage; holotype: USNM 107942)

***Schistura callichroma* (Zhu & Wang, 1985)**
Noemacheilus callichromus Zhu & Wang, 1985: 214, figs. 13–17 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Babianjiang River [Red River drainage], 24°20'N 100°10'E; holotype: NGI 810233)

***Schistura callidora* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011**
Schistura callidora Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2011a: 2, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: Shan State: mouth of Nam Paw at confluence with Myit Nge River at Hsipaw city, 22°37'24"N 97°18'12"E [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZRC 52037)

***Schistura carbonaria* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura carbonaria Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 145, figs. 14–15 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: stream Khe Vinh An at Nam Dong village about 40 km south of Hue; 16°11.58'N 107°43.76'E; holotype: ZFMK 26593)

***Schistura cataracta* Kottelat, 1998**
Schistura cataracta Kottelat, 1998a: 70, fig. 109 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun, waterfall at 18°01'40"N 104°58'54"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 41793)

***Schistura caudofurca* (Mai, 1978)**
Barbatula caudofurca Mai, 1978: 233, fig. 106 (type locality: Vietnam: Nam Cong, Song Ma; syntypes: DVZUT)
Noemacheilus laterivittatus Zhu & Wang, 1985: 213, figs. 9–12 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Babianjiang River [Red River drainage], 24°20'N 100°10'E; holotype: NGI 810205)

***Schistura chapaensis* (Rendahl, 1944)**
Nemacheilus chapaensis Rendahl, 1944: 35, fig. 18 (type locality: Vietnam: Lao Cai Province: Chapa [Sapa] in Fansipan Range [Red River drainage]; holotype: NHMG)

***Schistura cincticauda* (Blyth, 1860)**
Cobitis cincticauda Blyth, 1860b: 172 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Amphoe Tha Song Yang, Huei Jawang, Salween drainage [original type locality: Burma: Tenasserim provinces (Pegu according to Day, 1870b: 553)]; neotype: ZSM 27474, designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 118)

***Schistura clatrata* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura clatrata Kottelat, 2000a: 56, fig. 29 (type locality: Laos: Xekong Province: Houay Cha Ngao, an east side tributary of Xe Kong, entering it about 8 km upriver of Muang Kaleum, Mekong drainage; 15°46'08"N 106°45'54"E; holotype: ZRC 45330)

***Schistura conirostris* (Zhu, 1982)**
Nemachilus conirostris Zhu, 1982a: 104, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jinghong County, Lancang-jiang drainage [Mekong]; holotype: NPIB 780464)

***Schistura coruscans* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura coruscans Kottelat, 2000a: 57, fig. 30 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San, Mekong drainage; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45332)

***Schistura crabro* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura crabro Kottelat, 2000a: 57, fig. 31 (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamsai Province: Nam Ngiap, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 45334)

***Schistura cryptofasciata* Chen, Kong & Yang, 2005**

Schistura cryptofasciata Chen, Kong & Yang, 2005: 28, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lincang Prefecture: Yongde County: Great Snow Mountain township: Nanting River (23°58"N 99°39'E), a tributary of Salween River; holotype: KIZ 20026453)

***Schistura dalatensis* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura dalatensis Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 150, figs. 19–20 (type locality: Vietnam: Lam Dong Province: Dai Tan River about 30 km south of Da Lat; 11°46.64'N 108°19.28'E; holotype: ZFMK 23906)

***Schistura daubentoni* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura daubentoni Kottelat, 1990e: 118, fig. 85 (type locality: Cambodia: bridge on Prek Preas at km 369 on road from Saigon to Stung Treng, near Ph Khsang Hong, Mekong drainage, 13°09'N 106°09'E; holotype: MNHN 1988-0088)

***Schistura deansmarti* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003**

Schistura deansmarti Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003: 168, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Phitsanulok Province: Thung Salaeng Luang National Park: Tham Phra Sai Ngam cave, about 200 m from entrance; 16°37'23"N 100°39'47"E; holotype: NIFI 3152)

***Schistura defectiva* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura defectiva Kottelat, 2000a: 58, fig. 32 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Ngum at Ban Phianglouang, Mekong drainage; 19°31'21"N 103°03'58"E; holotype: ZRC 45335)

***Schistura desmotes* (Fowler, 1934)**

Nemacheilus desmotes Fowler, 1934a: 107, fig. 59 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai [Chao Phraya drainage]; holotype: ANSP 60082)

? *Nemacheilus myrmekia* Fowler, 1935a: 106, fig. 32 (type locality: Thailand: Hua Hin Province: Keng Sok [about 20 km northwest of Hua Hin; near Ban Thung Luang, 12°41'N 99°51'E]; holotype: ANSP 63546)

Taxonomic notes. *Schistura myrmekia* was treated as a synonym of *S. desmotes* by Kottelat (1990e: 120) and later (2012d: 108) as a possible synonym. Singer & Page (2013) treated it as distinct and conjectured that it might be extinct.

***Schistura diminuta* Ou, Montaña, Winemiller & Conway, 2011**

Schistura diminuta Ou, Montaña, Winemiller & Conway, 2011: 194, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng province: Mekong River drainage, lower Sekong River in Siem Pang district, 14º07'11.88"N 106º23'11.36"E; holotype: ZRC 53105)

***Schistura disparizona* Zhou & Kottelat, 2005**

Schistura disparizona Zhou & Kottelat, 2005: 17, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Cangyuan: Nangun River (a Salween tributary), 0.5 km to Manglai on road from Banhong to Mangku, 23°16.49'N 99°04.34'E; holotype: SWFC 00203035)

***Schistura dorsizona* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura dorsizona Kottelat, 1998a: 73, fig. 112 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai drainage: Nam Phao about 10 km upriver of Ban Nape, Mekong drainage; approximately 18°22'N 105°08'E; holotype: ZRC 41795)

***Schistura dubia* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura dubia Kottelat, 1990e: 123, fig. 89 (type locality: Thailand: Phrae Province: Nam Mae Kham Mi, near Ban Mae Krating, road from Nan to Phrae, km 66, Chao Phraya drainage; 18°22'N 100°25'E; holotype: ZRC 38474 [was on loan as ZSM 27475])

***Schistura ephelis* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura ephelis Kottelat, 2000a: 59, fig. 33 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San, Mekong drainage; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45337)

***Schistura fasciolata* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Homaloptera fasciolata Nichols & Pope, 1927: 339, fig. 11 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8365)

Nemachilus humilis Lin, 1932c: 515 (type locality: China: Kweichow [Guizhou]: Yunkiang; holotype: BLG K.107)

***Schistura finis* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura finis Kottelat, 2000a: 59, fig. 34 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Kan, a small creek making the border between Laos and Vietnam at Ban Xayden, Nam Mo drainage [Song Ca]; 19°28'19"N 104°05'04"E; holotype: ZRC 45339)

***Schistura fusinotata* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura fusinotata Kottelat, 2000a: 60, fig. 35 (type locality: Laos: Xekong Province: Nam Vi at ford downriver (1.5 km NW) of Ban Kasang-Kan, Mekong drainage; 15°17'55"N 106°54'10"E; holotype: ZRC 45341; see also Kottelat, 2005a: 65)

***Schistura geisleri* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura geisleri Kottelat, 1990e: 127, fig. 91 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Nam Mae Taeng at Ban Mae Ta Man, Chao Phraya drainage; 19°12'N 98°53'E; holotype: ZRC 38475 [was on loan as ZSM 27476])

***Schistura globiceps* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura globiceps Kottelat, 2000a: 60, fig. 36 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: unnamed forest creek tributary to Nam Talan, at about km 60 on road from Oudomxai to Luang Nam Tha, about 3 km south of Ban Nateuy, Mekong drainage; 20°59'56"N 101°39'47"E; holotype: ZRC 45343)

? *Schistura hagiangensis* (Nguyen, 2005)

Paracobitis hagiangensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 565, fig. 12 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Lo River, near Ha Giang [Red River drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a junior synonym of *Schistura incerta*.

***Schistura hingi* (Herre, 1934)**

Homaloptera hingi Herre, 1934c: 287 (type locality: China: Hong Kong: mountain torrent at Pok Fu Lam; holotype: CAS-SU 29086)

? *Schistura hoai* (Nguyen, 2005)

Oreias hoai Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 568, fig. 14 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Dien Bien district: Nua Ngam, Nam Ngam stream, Mekong drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. The original description includes few informative data and the accompanying figure is of very poor quality. However, recent sampling in Laos very close to the border with Vietnam and in the catchment of the same stream as the type locality yielded a single nemacheilid species that could match the figure in the original description, especially the shape of the caudal fin, the shape of the black bar at its base, and the bars in front of the dorsal fin much narrower than those behind. This species had been earlier identified as *S. poculi* (e.g. Kottelat, 2001b: 113), from which it differs by details of the colour pattern and the shape of the black bar at the base of the caudal fin.

***Schistura huongensis* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura huongensis Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 155, figs. 24–25 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: stream Khe Vinh An at Nam Dong village, about 40 km south of Hue; 16°11.58'N 107°43.76; holotype: ZFMK 26810)

***Schistura imitator* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura imitator Kottelat, 2000a: 61, fig. 37 (type locality: Laos: Xekong Province: Xe Namnoy, rapids about 1 km upriver of Tad Feak waterfall, Mekong drainage; 15°14'09"N 106°44'55"E; holotype: ZRC 45344)

***Schistura implicata* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura implicata Kottelat, 2000a: 62, fig. 38 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Nam Poun at confluence with Nam Xang, downstream of Ban San, Nam Ma drainage; 20°19'25"N 104°31'36"E; holotype: ZRC 45346)

***Schistura incerta* (Nichols, 1931)**

Barbatula incerta Nichols, 1931b: 458, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Kwangtung [Guangdong]: Lung T'au Shaan, Tso Tsz Hoh; holotype: AMNH 9690)

? *Barbatula uniformis* Mai, 1978: 235, fig. 107 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

***Schistura irregularis* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura irregularis Kottelat, 2000a: 62, fig. 39 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Khan at Muang Hian, Mekong drainage; 20°05'18"N 103°22'09"E; holotype: ZRC 45348)

***Schistura isostigma* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura isostigma Kottelat, 1998a: 76, fig. 114 (type locality: Laos: Nam Leuk about 1 km downstream of confluence with Nam Ngang [error for Nam Gnong], Mekong drainage; 18°22'03"N 103°06'03"E; holotype: ZRC 41797)

***Schistura jarutanini* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura jarutanini Kottelat, 1990c: 49, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Amphoe Sri Sawat, Tham Ba Dan [cave]; holotype: ZRC 38479 [was on loan as ZSM 27171])

***Schistura kangjupkhulensis* (Hora, 1921)**

Nemachilus kangjupkhulensis Hora, 1921a: 202, pl. 10 figs. 4–4a (type locality: India: Manipur: Yaribuk [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZSI F 10060/1)

***Schistura kaysonei* Vidthayanon & Jaruthanin, 2002**

Schistura kaysonei Vidthayanon & Jaruthanin, 2002: 18, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: cave in Phu Tham Nam, Ban Don Yom village in Khammouan karst, between 18°45' and 18°30'N 104°45' and 105°E [apparently erroneous, Phu Tham Nam is a hill at 17°29'00"N 104°54'00"E], Mekong drainage; holotype: NIFI 3131)

***Schistura kengtungensis* (Fowler, 1936)**

Nemacheilus kengtungensis Fowler, 1936a: 509, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Shan States: Loi Mwe [21°10'N 99°45'E], Keng Tung [see Fowler, 1937: 125], Mekong drainage; holotype: ANSP 64157)

***Schistura khamtanhi* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura khamtanhi Kottelat, 2000a: 63, fig. 40 (type locality: Laos: Xekong Province: Houay Pao, a west side tributary of Xe Kong, entering it about 16 km upriver of Muang Kaleum, Mekong drainage; 15°50'17"N 106°45'40"E; holotype: ZRC 45349)

***Schistura khugae* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004**

Schistura macrocephalus Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004a: 138, figs. 1–2 (type locality: India: Manipur: Churachandpur District: Khuga River, a tributary of Loktak Lake, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 5013; junior primary homonym of *Schistura macrocephalus* Kottelat, 2000a: 65)

Schistura khugae Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004b: 330 (replacement name for *Schistura macrocephalus* Vishwanath & Shanta, 2004a: 138)

***Schistura kloetzliae* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura kloetzliae Kottelat, 2000a: 63, fig. 41 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Mengla market, Mekong drainage; holotype: NRM 33199)

***Schistura kohchangensis* (Smith, 1933)**

Nemacheilus kohchangensis Smith, 1933a: 56, fig. 2, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Trat Province: waterfall stream on Koh Chang Island; holotype: KUMF 169, Monkolprasit, 1969: 6)

Noemacheilus deignani Smith, 1945: 320, fig. 70 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Kao Sabap, near Chantabun; holotype: USNM 107946)

***Schistura koladynensis* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath. 2012**

Schistura koladynensis Lokeshwor & Vishwanath. 2012b: 140, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'45"N 92°55'56"E; holotype: MUMF 11048)

***Schistura kongphengi* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura kongphengi Kottelat, 1998a: 77, fig. 116 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: upper Nam Theun at 17°59'31"N 105°27'49"E, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 41799)

***Schistura kontumensis* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura kontumensis Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 160, figs. 29–30 (type locality: Vietnam: Kontum Province: stream Ia-sia about 25 km west of Kontum; 14°23.63'N 107°48.64'E; holotype: ZFMK 26687)

***Schistura laterimaculata* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura laterimaculata Kottelat, 1990e: 141, fig. 103 (type locality: Thailand: Chayaphum Province: Kuan Gielom, Mekong drainage; holotype: ZRC 38470 [was on loan as ZSM 27477])

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively listed as synonym of *S. nicholsi* in Kottelat (2012d: 114), but information and photographs provided by J. Bohlen show it is distinct.

***Schistura latidens* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura latidens Kottelat, 2000a: 64, fig. 42 (type locality: Laos: Savannakhet Province: Xe Pon between rapids upstream and downstream of Ban Fuang, Mekong drainage; 16°37'06"N 106°33'30"E; holotype: ZRC 45351)

***Schistura latifasciata* (Zhu & Wang, 1985)**

Noemacheilus latifasciatus Zhu & Wang, 1985: 211, figs. 5–6 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yunxian County: Nanqiao River, tributary of Lancangjiang River [Mekong], 24°N 100°E; holotype: NGI 810367)

***Schistura leukensis* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura leukensis Kottelat, 2000a: 64 [not fig. 44 which shows *S. kongphengi*] (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Nam Leuk at dam site, Mekong drainage; 18°26'15"N 102°56'48"E; holotype: ZRC 45353, figured in Kottelat, 2005a: 65)

***Schistura longa* (Zhu, 1982)**

Nemachilus longus Zhu, 1982a: 105, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lushui County: tributary of Nu-jiang River [Salween]; holotype: NPIB 785032)

***Schistura macrocephalus* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura macrocephalus Kottelat, 2000a: 65, fig. 45 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Youan at ford south of Ban Muang Mon, Mekong drainage; 21°19'28"N 101°10'19"E; holotype: ZRC 45355; proposed as a noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Schistura macrotaenia* (Yang, in Chu & Chen, 1990)**

Nemacheilus macrotaenia Yang, in Chu & Chen, 1990: 36, fig. 30 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Pingbian County: Nan-Qi River, Red River drainage, 23°00'N 103°18'E; holotype: KIZ 8540217)

'*Schistura*' *maculiceps* (Roberts, 1989)

Nemacheilus maculiceps Roberts, 1989: 108, fig. 83 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: rocky channel in mainstream of Sungai Pinoh, 37 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°39.5'S 111°40'E; holotype: MZB 3543)

Taxonomic notes. Apparently represents a distinct genus.

***Schistura maejotigrina* Suvarnaraksha, 2012**

Schistura maejotigrina Suvarnaraksha, 2012: 132, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Maechaem district: Mae Abb, near waterfall and terraced rice fields, 822 masl, 18°17'55.2"N 98°10'29.9"E, tributary of Ping River, Maechaem River sytem; holotype: MARNM 2435)

***Schistura maepaiensis* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura maepaiensis Kottelat, 1990e: 143, fig. 105 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Nam Mae Cha at Ban Pha Bong, 19°12'N 97°59'E, 12 km south of Mae Hong Son, Salween drainage; holotype: ZRC 38476 [was on loan as ZSM 27479])

***Schistura magnifluvis* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura magnifluvis Kottelat, 1990e: 146, fig. 107 (type locality: Thailand: Loei Province: Mekong main stream between Chiang Khan [17°50'N 101°45'E] to 70 km downstream by road; holotype: CAS 62549)

***Schistura mahnerti* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura mahnerti Kottelat, 1990e: 151, fig. 110 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: 20 km north of Mae Sariang, Salween drainage; holotype: ZRC 38477 [was on loan as ZSM 27478])

***Schistura malaisei* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura malaisei Kottelat, 1990e: 154, fig. 113 (type locality: Burma: Putao, Irrawaddy drainage; holotype: NRM 25083)

***Schistura manipurensis* (Chaudhuri, 1912)**

Nemachilus manipurensis Chaudhuri, 1912: 443, pl. 40 figs. 4–4b, pl. 41 figs. 1–1b (type locality: India: Manipur, Irrawaddy drainage; syntypes: ZSI [3])

***Schistura melarancia* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura melarancia Kottelat, 2000a: 65, fig. 46 (type locality: Laos: Oudomxai Province: Nam Kouat near Ban Nam Kouat, a tributary of Nam Nga, Mekong drainage; 20°34'35"N 102°07'56"E; holotype: ZRC 45357)

Oreias lineatus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 567, fig. 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Dien Bien district: Nua Ngam, Nam Ngam stream, Mekong drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Schistura menanensis* (Smith, 1945)**

Noemacheilus menanensis Smith, 1945: 310, fig. 65 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Menam Kon, tributary of Menam Nan, Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: USNM 117753)

***Schistura mobbsi* Kottelat & Leisher, 2012**

Schistura mobbsi Kottelat & Leisher, 2012: 240, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Thai Nguyen Province: Phuong Hoang Cave, about 32 km from Bac Song (Lang Song Province), probably draining to Cau River, draining to Hai Phong; 21°46'31"N 106°07'10"E; holotype: MHNG 2732.044)

***Schistura moeiensis* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura moeiensis Kottelat, 1990e: 164, fig. 120 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Amphoe Mae Sot: Tambon Kanei Jiu, Huei Kit, Salween drainage; holotype: ZRC 38471 [was oon loan as ZSM 27480])

? *Schistura nagaensis* (Menon, 1987)

Noemacheilus nagaensis Menon, 1987: 117 (type locality: India: Nagaland: Phodung River, tributary of Tizu River [Chindwin basin; Vishwanath & Laisram, 2001: 209]; holotype: ZSI/SRS F 574)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a synonym of *S. kangjupkhulensis*.

***Schistura namboensis* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura namboensis Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 163, figs. 32–34 (type locality: Vietnam: Dac Lac Province: small stream at Ea Nuol, about 20 km north-west of Buon Ma Thuot; 12°41.58'N 107°57.74'E; holotype: ZFMK 24094)

***Schistura nandingensis* (Zhu & Wang, 1985)**

Noemacheilus nandingensis Zhu & Wang, 1985: 212, figs. 7–8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yunxian County: small tributary of Nanding River [Salween drainage], near Xingfu, 24°30'N 100°10'E; holotype: NGI 810497)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as synonym of *Pteronemacheilus meridionalis* by Yang (in Chu & Chen, 1990: 49).

***Schistura nasifilis* (Pellegrin, 1936)**

Nemachilus spilopterus var. *nasifilis* Pellegrin, 1936: 247 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Nha Trang: Song Cai basin: Song Ko, 680 masl / Song Tan, 1400 masl; syntypes: MNHN 1936-0021–0025 [19], MNHN 1936-0026–0028 [20], BMNH 1936.7.30.3 [1], Kottelat, 1990e: 168)

***Schistura nicholsi* (Smith, 1933)**

Nemacheilus nicholsi Smith, 1933a: 53, fig. 1, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Pak Jong, circle of Nakon Rajasima [Nakhon Ratchasima Province], Mekong drainage; holotype: KUMF 170, Monkolprasit, 1969: 6)

Nemacheilus thai Fowler, 1934a: 104, fig. 56 (type locality: Thailand: Bua Yai, Mekong drainage; holotype: ANSP 56655)

***Schistura nomi* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura nomi Kottelat, 2000a: 66, fig. 47 (type locality: Laos: Attapu Province: Xe Kaman at Muang Xaisettha, Mekong drainage; 14°48'27"N 106°55'52"E; holotype: ZRC 45359)

***Schistura novemradiata* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura novemradiata Kottelat, 2000a: 66, fig. 48 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Luang about 2 km upstream of Ban Namluang, Mekong drainage; 21°09'05"N 101°20'34"E; holotype: ZRC 45360)

***Schistura nudidorsum* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura nudidorsum Kottelat, 1998a: 80, fig. 119 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun basin: Nam Phao at waterfall immediately downriver of border post on road from Lak Sao to Vinh (Vietnam), Mekong drainage; 18°23'00"N 105°09'20"E; holotype: ZRC 41801)

***Schistura obeini* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura obeini Kottelat, 1998a: 83, fig. 122 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun basin: Nam Phao at waterfall immediately downriver of border post on road from Lak Sao to Vinh (Vietnam), Mekong drainage; 18°23'00"N 105°09'20"E; holotype: ZRC 41803)

***Schistura oedipus* (Kottelat, 1988)**

Nemacheilus oedipus Kottelat, 1988c: 225, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Nam Lang Cave, 19°31'N 98°09'E; holotype: AMS I 25986-002)

? *Schistura orthocauda* (Mai, 1978)

Barbatula orthocauda Mai, 1978: 231, fig. 105 (type locality: northern Vietnam; holotype: DVZUT)

Distribution notes. Type locality information useless. Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a: 245) identified material from Ky Phu Dai Tu (Thai Nguyen Province, Vietnam; Red River drainage) as *S. orthocauda*. A proper allocation of the name will only be possible after a critical revision of the barred *Schistura* from the Red River drainage.

***Schistura pantherina* Page, Plongsesthee & Randall, in Page, Plongsesthee, Beamish, Kangrang, Randall, Singer & Martin, 2012**

Schistura pantherina Page, Plongsesthee & Randall, in Page, Plongsesthee, Beamish, Kangrang, Randall, Singer & Martin, 2012: 320, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Thong Pha Phum, Mae Khlong basin, Mae Nam Kwai Noi system, Kroeng Krawia on Highway 323 at km 32, near Prang Phe, 14°58'17"N 98°38'24"E; holotype: NIFI 4675)

***Schistura paucicincta* Kottelat, 1990**
Schistura paucicincta Kottelat, 1990e: 177, fig. 133 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Salween basin, Huai Mae Charno, 4 km south of Amphoe Mae Ramat on road 1085, Mekong drainage, 16°58'N 98°34'E; holotype: ZRC 38464 [was on loan as ZSM 27481])

***Schistura paucifasciata* (Hora, 1929)**
Nemachilus paucifasciatus Hora, 1929b: 330, fig. 3, pl. 15 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Burma: Northern Shan States: Hsipaw State: Monglong Subdivision: Hwe-gna-sang River, Pazi Township [Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: ZSI F 6314/1)

***Schistura pawensis* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013**
Schistura pawensis Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013a: 26, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Myanmar: Shan state: stream Nam Paw west of Hsipaw city, Irrawaddy drainage; 22°37'40"N 97°18'17"E; holotype: ZRC 53776)

***Schistura personata* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura personata Kottelat, 2000a: 67, fig. 49 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San, Mekong drainage; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45362)

***Schistura pertica* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura pertica Kottelat, 2000a: 67, fig. 50 (type locality: Laos: Phongsali: Nam Ou at confluence with Houay Nam, 3 km east-southeast of Muang Khoa, Mekong drainage; 21°04'10.4"N 102°31'43.8"E; holotype: ZRC 45364)

***Schistura pervagata* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura pervagata Kottelat, 2000a: 68, fig. 51 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: small stream tributary of Nam Hao, Nam Ma drainage; 20°31'09"N 104°21'44"E; holotype: ZRC 45366)

? *Schistura phongthoensis* (Nguyen, 2005)
Paracobitis phongthoensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 564, fig. 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho district: Muong So [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Schistura poculi* (Smith, 1945)**
Noemacheilus poculi Smith, 1945: 323, fig. 72 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Doi Angka [Doi Inthanon], Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: MCZ 35525)

***Schistura polytaenia* (Zhu, 1982)**
Nemachilus polytaenia Zhu, 1982a: 106, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: tributary of Irrawaddy River in Tengchong County; holotype: NPIB 784092)

***Schistura porocephala* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2013**
Schistura porocephala Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2013: [2], fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lunglei district: a [tributary?] stream of Mat River near Thualthu, Koladyne drainage; 22°46'17"N 92°56'27" E, 547 masl; holotype: MUMF 11092)

***Schistura porthos* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura porthos Kottelat, 2000a: 69, fig. 52 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Tha at Ban Finho, about 14 km north of Luang Nam Tha, Mekong drainage; 21°04'44"N 101°24'09"E; holotype: ZRC 45368)

***Schistura prashadi* (Hora, 1921)**
Nemachilus prashadi Hora, 1921a: 203, pl. 10 figs. 2–2a (type localities: India: Manipur: Thonagpal Tank, Thoubal Stream and Sikmai Stream, Irrawaddy drainage; holotype: ZSI F 9987/1)

***Schistura pridii* Vidthayanon, 2003**
Schistura pridii Vidthayanon, 2003: 307, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: stream Nam Muen, a tributary of Mae Taeng, upper Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: NIFI 2909)

***Schistura procera* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura procera Kottelat, 2000a: 69, fig. 53 (type locality: Laos: Oudomxai Province: Nam Phak watershed: waterfall Taad Lak Sip Et, km 11 on road from Oudomxai to Nambak, Mekong drainage; 20°37'01.8"N 102°00'12.0"E; holotype: ZRC 45370)

***Schistura prolixifasciata* Zheng, Yang & Chen, 2012**
Schistura prolixifasciata Zheng, Yang & Chen, 2012b: 64, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Cangyuan County, Mengnonghe River, a tributary of Nangunhe River (Salween drainage) at Banlao Village, 23°30'08.9"N 99°01'42.9"E, 510 masl; holotype: KIZ 200504111365)

***Schistura psittacula* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura psittacula Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 170, figs. 37–38 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Tri Province: middle Cam Lo River about 20 km west of Dong Ha; 16°47.00'N 106°53.86'E; holotype: ZFMK 27015)

***Schistura pumatensis* Nguyen & Nguyen, 2007**
Schistura pumatensis Nguyen [X. K.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2007: 17, fig. (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Khe Bu stream in Pumat National Park, Lam drainage; holotype: Pumat National Park PM020170)

***Schistura puncticeps* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013**
Schistura puncticeps Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013b: 86, figs. 1, 2, 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Shan state: stream Nam Paw west of Hsipaw city, Irrawaddy drainage; 22°37'40"N 97°18'17"E; holotype: ZRC 53782)

***Schistura punctifasciata* Kottelat, 1998**
Schistura punctifasciata Kottelat, 1998a: 84, fig. 123 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai basin: Nam Kathang, 5 km north of Ban Gnomalat at Ban Keovilay, Mekong drainage; 17°39'N 105°10'20"E; holotype: ZRC 41804)

***Schistura quaesita* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura quaesita Kottelat, 2000a: 70, fig. 54 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Ngum, rapids

downstream of Ban Latbouak, Mekong drainage; 19°36'28"N 103°14'23"E; holotype: ZRC 45372)

***Schistura quasimodo* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura quasimodo Kottelat, 2000a: 70, fig. 55 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San, Mekong drainage; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45373)

***Schistura reidi* (Smith, 1945)**

Noemacheilus reidi Smith, 1945: 313, fig. 67 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Huey Mekong Kha, a mountain torrent at base of Doi Mekong Kha, Salween drainage; holotype: USNM 107944)

***Schistura reticulata* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2004**

Schistura reticulata Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2004: 324, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Ukhrul District: Maklang River; holotype: MUMF 4400)

***Schistura rikiki* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura rikiki Kottelat, 2000a: 71, fig. 56 (type locality: Laos: Attapu Province: Xe Kong between Attapu and downstream to Ban Ouk, Mekong drainage; 14°44'51"N 106°43'59"E; holotype: ZRC 45375)

***Schistura robertsi* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura robertsi Kottelat, 1990e: 198, fig. 148 (type locality: Thailand: Phangnga Province: tributary of Khlong Khao Thalu at Ban Bang Kan, 8°33'N 98°28'E, road from Phangnga to Kapong, km 22; holotype: ZRC 38472 [was on loan as ZSM 27482])

***Schistura rubrimaculata* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013**

Schistura rubrimaculata Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2013a: 22, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: Magway devision: stream Man Chaung about 10 km upstream of Datkon village, Irrawaddy drainage; 19°55.008'N 94°30.104'E; holotype: ZRC 53773)

***Schistura russa* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura russa Kottelat, 2000a: 71, fig. 57 (type locality: Laos: Louangnamtha Province: Nam Tha at Ban Finho, about 14 km north of Luang Nam Tha, Mekong drainage; 21°04'44"N 101°24'09"E; holotype: ZRC 45377)

***Schistura schultzi* (Smith, 1945)**

Noemacheilus schultzi Smith, 1945: 317, fig. 69 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Huey Melao on Doi Hua Mot, Mekong drainage; holotype: USNM 107953)

***Schistura sertata* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura sertata Kottelat, 2000a: 71, fig. 58 (type locality: Laos: Louangphabang Province: Mekong basin, Nam Xi below Kuang Xi waterfall, upstream of Ban Thapen, Mekong drainage; 19°45'10"N 102°00'10"E; holotype: ZRC 45379)

***Schistura sexcauda* (Fowler, 1937)**

Nemacheilus sexcauda Fowler, 1937: 156, figs. 75–76 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E, Chao Phraya drainage; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68007, Page et al., 2012: 326, fig. 7)

Noemacheilus fowlerianus Smith, 1945: 306 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E, Chao Phraya drainage; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; lectotype: ANSP 108189, designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 207)

***Schistura shuangjiangensis* (Zhu & Wang, 1985)**

Noemacheilus shuangjiangensis Zhu & Wang, 1985: 215, figs. 18–23 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Shuangjiang County: Xiaoheijiang River, tributary of Lancangjiang River [Mekong], 23°20'N 99°50'E; holotype: NGI 810443)

***Schistura sigillata* Kottelat, 2000**

Schistura sigillata Kottelat, 2000a: 72, fig. 59 (type locality: Laos: Saisomboun Special Zone: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San, Mekong drainage; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45381)

***Schistura sikmaiensis* (Hora, 1921)**

Nemachilus sikmaiensis Hora, 1921a: 201, pl. 9 fig. 4, pl. 10 figs. 1–1a (type locality: Burma: Putao, Irrawaddy drainage [original type locality: India: Manipur: Sikmai stream near Palel]; neotype: NRM 10740, designated by Kottelat, 1990e: 210)

Nemacheilus putaoensis Rendahl, 1948: 27, figs. 11–12 (type locality: Burma: Putao, Irrawaddy drainage; holotype: NRM 10740; junior objective synonym of *Nemachilus sikmaiensis* Hora, 1921a: 201)

***Schistura similis* Kottelat, 1990**

Schistura similis Kottelat, 1990e: 210, fig. 156 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Amphoe Tha Song Yang: Huei Ki Teu, Tambon Kanei Jiu, Salween drainage; holotype: ZRC 38478 [was on loan as ZSM 27483])

***Schistura sokolovi* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Schistura sokolovi Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 172, figs. 40–41 (type locality: Vietnam: Gia Lai Province: Azun River about 30 km east of Pleiku, a tributary to Ba River; 14°02.34'N 108°21.07'E; holotype: ZFMK 27116)

***Schistura sombooni* Kottelat, 1998**

Schistura sombooni Kottelat, 1998a: 88, fig. 125 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun basin: Nam Phao 2 km upriver of Ban Lak Song (5 km upriver of Ban Nape), tributary of Nam Theun, Mekong drainage; approx. 18°20'40"N 105°07'30"E; holotype: ZRC 41806)

***Schistura spekuli* Kottelat, 2004**

Schistura spekuli Kottelat, 2004b: 187, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: cave in centre of Chin Chu Chai village [10 km south of Tam Duong]; about 22°24'N 103°26'E; holotype: IRSNB 823)

***Schistura spiesi* Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003**
Schistura spiesi Vidthayanon & Kottelat, 2003: 165, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Phitsanulok Province: Thung Salaeng Luang National Park: upstream section of Tham Phra Wang Daeng cave, 100–200 m from entrance; 16°40'41"N 100°41'24"E; holotype: NIFI 3150)

***Schistura spiloptera* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**
Cobitis spiloptera Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 27, pl. 522 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine; syntypes: MNHN 3434 [19], Bertin & Estève, 1948: 96)
Nemacheilus pellegrini Rendahl, 1944: 26, fig. 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Annam: Thua Luu, 50 km SE of Hué; holotype: NHMG)

***Schistura spilota* (Fowler, 1934)**
Nemacheilus spilotus Fowler, 1934a: 105, fig. 57 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metang River [Nam Mae Taeng], 35 miles north of Chiang Mai, Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: ANSP 56528)

***Schistura suber* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura suber Kottelat, 2000a: 72, fig. 60 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: unnamed small forest stream along road from Thad Leuk to Nam Leuk dam site, Mekong drainage; 18°27'05"N 103°04'06"E; holotype: ZRC 45383)

***Schistura susannae* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura susannae Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 179, figs. 46–47 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Danang Province: stream Mong Mo south of Hai Van Pass at national highway Nr. 1; 16°09.67'N 108°07.73'E; holotype: ZFMK 28382)

***Schistura tenebrosa* Kangrang, Page & Beamish, 2012**
Schistura tenebrosa Kangrang, Page & Beamish, 2012: 70, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Thong Pha Phum, Mae Khlong drainage, Kwai Noi [Khwae Noi] system, Pakkok River, 14°36'22"N 98°28'14"E; holotype: UF 181417)

***Schistura tenura* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura tenura Kottelat, 2000a: 73, fig. 61 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Nam Leuk about 1 km downstream of dam site, Mekong drainage; 18°26'10"N 102°57'01"E; holotype: ZRC 45384; compound adjective but proposed as noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Schistura thanho* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura thanho Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 182, figs. 49–50 (type locality: Vietnam: Binh Dinh Province: Vinh Thanh River, about 65 km north-west Quy Nhon; 14°16.19'N 108°45.69'E; holotype: ZFMK 21047)

***Schistura tizardi* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura tizardi Kottelat, 2000a: 73, fig. 62 (type locality: Laos: Attapu Province: Xe Kaman at Muang Xaisettha, Mekong drainage; 14°48'27"N 106°55'52"E; holotype: ZRC 45386)

***Schistura tubulinaris* Kottelat, 1998**
Schistura tubulinaris Kottelat, 1998a: 89, fig. 127 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Nam Theun, from Ban Signo to about 6 km upriver, Mekong drainage; 17°50'50"N 105°03'00"E; holotype: ZRC 41808)

***Schistura udomritthiruji* Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2010**
Schistura udomritthiruji Bohlen & Šlechtová, 2010: 320, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: small stream draining into Andaman Sea upstream of Kapoe; 9°34'14"N 98º41'40"E; holotype: ZRC 51724)

***Schistura vinciguerrae* (Hora, 1935)**
Nemachilus vinciguerrae Hora, 1935: 62, pl. 3 fig. 12 (type locality: Burma: Meekalan; holotype: ZSI F 11754/1; Vinciguerra is treated as a latinized name and *vinciguerrae* is correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example], *vinciguerrai* is an incorrect subsequent spelling)

***Schistura waltoni* (Fowler, 1937)**
Nemacheilus waltoni Fowler, 1937: 157, figs. 77–79 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E, Chao Phraya drainage; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 68008)
Noemacheilus obscurus Smith, 1945: 316, fig. 68 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Doi Angka [Doi Inthanon], Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: MCZ 35520; junior secondary homonym of *Cobitis obscura* Swainson, 1839: 310, when both placed in *Schistura* by Kottelat, 1990e: 90, 222)

***Schistura xhatensis* Kottelat, 2000**
Schistura xhatensis Kottelat, 2000a: 74, fig. 63 (type locality: Laos: Louangphabang Province: Nam Xhat, upstream of Ban Nam Sa, Mekong drainage; 20°06'43"N 103°19'56"E; holotype: ZRC 45388)

***Schistura yersini* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**
Schistura yersini Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 186, figs. 52–53 (type locality: Vietnam: Lam Dong Province: small stream running to Da Dung River south of Da Lat; 11°46.86'N 108°25.04'E; holotype: ZFMK 23579)

***Schistura yingjiangensis* (Zhu, 1982)**
Nemachilus yingjiangensis Zhu, 1982a: 107, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Daying River, a tributary of Irrawaddy River; holotype: NPIB 784147)

***Sectoria* Kottelat, 1990**
Sectoria Kottelat, 1990e: 229 (type species: *Noemacheilus atriceps* Smith, 1945: 312, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sectoria atriceps* (Smith, 1945)**
Noemacheilus atriceps Smith, 1945: 312, fig. 66 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Menam Kon, tributary of Menam Nan, at Ban Khana, Chao Phraya drainage; holotype: USNM 117750)

***Sectoria heterognathos* (Chen, 1999)**

Schistura heterognathos Chen, 1999: 301, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Mengla County: Nanla River, Nazhao (21°40'55"N 101°35'20"E), about 25 km from Mengla, Mekong drainage; holotype: IHB 8810240)

Sectoria megastoma Kottelat, 2000a: 74, fig. 64 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: market in Mengla, Mekong drainage; holotype: NRM 33232; originally proposed as compound noun, indeclinable)

***Speonectes* Kottelat, 2012**

Speonectes Kottelat, 2012d: 139 (type species: *Sundoreonectes tiomanensis* Kottelat, 1990b: 52, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Speonectes tiomanensis* (Kottelat, 1990)**

Sundoreonectes tiomanensis Kottelat, 1990c: 52, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Pulau Tioman: cave in Gunung [Mount] Kajang, at 3400 feet; holotype: BMNH 1989.2.23.1)

***Sundoreonectes* Kottelat, 1990**

Sundoreonectes Kottelat, 1990c: 52 (type species: *Nemacheilus obesus* Vaillant, 1902: 134, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sundoreonectes obesus* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Nemacheilus obesus Vaillant, 1902: 134, figs. 39–40 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E]; lectotype: RMNH 7780, designated by Kottelat, 1984c: 232)

***Sundoreonectes sabanus* (Chin, 1990)**

Elxis sabanus Chin, 1990: 74, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sipitang District: mountain stream in Mendolong area; holotype: FMNH 98130)

***Traccatichthys* Freyhof & Serov, 2001**

Traccatichthys Freyhof & Serov, 2001: 188 (type species: *Nemacheilus taeniatus* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 229, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Traccatichthys pulcher* (Nichols & Pope, in Nichols, 1925)**

Nemacheilus pulcher Nichols & Pope, in Nichols, 1925c: 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa [possibly erroneous; Du et al., 2012: 309]; holotype: AMNH 8364 [apparently based on single specimen listed by Nichols & Pope, 1927: 339)

Distribution notes. Du et al. (2012: 309) commented that the locality of the holotype is probably erroneous since the species has not been observed again on Hainan Island. In area, recorded from coastal drainages of Guangxi and Guangdong.

***Traccatichthys taeniatus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936)**

Nemacheilus pulcher var. *taeniata* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1936b: 229, fig. 6 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Thiong Khé, Phu Tho, Red River drainage; holotype: MNHN 1935-0348)

Micronemacheilus bacmeensis Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 562, fig. 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Bac Me district: Minh Son stream, Red River drainage; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Traccatichthys zispi* (Prokofiev, 2004)**

Micronemacheilus zispi Prokofiev, 2004: 158, fig. 2 [p. 195 in translation] (type locality: China: Hainan: Sanya, a mountain stream 110 km from Duao-Lyu-Shan village; holotype: ZISP 46740)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid following Du et al. (2012).

***Triplophysa* Rendahl, 1874**

Diplophysa Kessler, 1874: 57 (type species: *Diplophysa strauchii* Kessler, 1874: 58, by subsequent designation by Berg, 1916: 348; junior homonym of *Diplophysa* Gegenbaur, 1850: 291 in Coelenterata). Gender feminine.

Triplophysa Rendahl, 1933: 21 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37; type species: *Nemacheilus hutjertjuensis* Rendahl, 1933: 28, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Tauphysa Rendahl, 1933: 22 (subgenus of *Nemacheilus* Bleeker, 1863i: 37, type species: *Diplophysa kungessana* Kessler, 1878: 286, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Deuterophysa Rendahl, 1933: 23 (replacement name for *Diplophysa* Kessler, 1874: 57; junior homonym of *Deuterophysa* Warren, 1889: 272 in Lepidoptera). Gender feminine.

Didymophysa Whitley, 1950a: 44 (replacement name for *Diplophysa* Kessler, 1874: 57 and *Deuterophysa* Rendahl, 1933: 23). Gender feminine.

Diplophysoides Fowler, 1958a: 13 (replacement name for *Diplophysa* Kessler, 1874: 57 and *Deuterophysa* Rendahl, 1933: 23). Gender masculine.

Linemacheilus Anonymous, 2005: 67 (nomen nudum)

Taxonomic notes. Records of *T. brevicauda* and *T. orientalis* from the Mekong drainage (Zheng et al., 2010) are likely to be mis-identifications. The type locality of *T. brevicauda* is in the Gobi Desert and that of *T. orientalis* in Qinghai.

Triplophysa is an artificial assemblage of species. Among them some species have been grouped in a few diagnosable lineages that have recently been named (*Hedinichthys*, *Qinghaichthys*, *Labiatophysa*, *Indotriplophysa*, *Tarimichthys*) and treated as subgenera of *Triplophysa*, while the relationships of the majority are still unresolved. At this stage, these lineages seem well supported but their interrelationships are still not established. In such a situation, there does not seem to be reason or advantage in using a subgeneric rank, which implies that some relationship has been worked out. They are therefore treated as genera.

[*Nemachilus Stoliczkae brevicauda* Herzenstein, 1888: 23, pl. 5 fig. 4 (type locality: "Dabsun-Gobi" [apparently China: Qinghai: Dabsan Nur Lake, 56°58'N 95°00'E]; lectotype: ZISP 7370, designated by Prokofiev, 2007b: 12, fig. 5a)].

[*Nemachilus kungessanus orientalis* Herzenstein, 1888: 44, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Qinghai: Zaidam [Quaidam basin]; syntypes: ZISP 7271 [more than 6] "and others")].

***Triplophysa gejiuensis* (Chu & Chen, 1979)**

Noemacheilus gejiuensis Chu & Chen, 1979: 285, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gejiu County: Bajianjing near Qiafang [Bajiaojing 4 km from Kafang, 23°16'N 103°09'E; Romero et al., 2009: 260]; holotype: KIZ 7803001)

***Triplophysa grahami* (Regan, 1906)**

Nemachilus grahami Regan, 1906b: 333 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yunnan-Fu [Kunming]; syntypes: BMNH 1905.10.28.16–17 [2])

***Triplophysa jianchuanensis* Zheng, Du, Chen & Yang, 2010**

Triplophysa jianchuanensis Zheng, Du, Chen & Yang, 2010: 22, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lancangjiang drainage: Dali Prefecture: Jianchuan County: Jiangkou spring, 26°31'22.6"N 99°57'30.4"E; holotype: KIZ 2008004424)

***Triplophysa laticeps* Zhou & Cui, 1997**

Triplophysa laticeps Zhou & Cui, 1997: 179, figs. 2–3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lufeng County: Luzhijiang, tributary of Yuanjiang River [upper Red River], near Lufeng city [25°15'N 102°03'E, 1600 masl]; holotype: KIZ 914077)

***Triplophysa microps* (Steindachner, 1866)**

Cobitis microps Steindachner, 1866e: 794, pl. 13 figs. 3–3a (type localities: India: Ladakh: Rupshu: Leh and Phirse stream near Manechan, alt. about 16000 ft.; syntypes [10]: NMW 48562 [11 ?], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Triplophysa nujiangensa* Chen, Cui & Yang, 2004**

Triplophysa nujiangensa Chen, Cui & Yang, 2004: 505, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: about 20 km south of Liuku, left bank tributaries of Nujiang River [Salween] in north of Shangjiang Xiang, altitude; 25°40'59"N 98°52'27"E; holotype: KIZ 20007496)

***Triplophysa stenura* (Herzenstein, 1888)**

Nemachilus stenurus Herzenstein, 1888: 64, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type localities: China: Tibet: Dy-Tschu [Tongtian He, in upper Yangtze basin; He et al., 2008: 48]; lectotype ZISP 7355, designated by Prokofiev, 2009: 699)

? *Nemachilus lhasae* Regan, 1905c: 301 (type locality: Tibet: Lhasa; holotype: BMNH 1905.2.8.16)

Distribution notes. *Triplophysa stenura* is recorded from the upper Yangtze, Mekong, Salween and Brahmaputra drainages, which suggests that several species are confused under this name. Material from the Yalong (a Yangtze tributary) earlier identified as *T. stenura* is now *T. pseudostenura*.

[*Triplophysa pseudostenura* He, Zhang & Song, 2012: 273, fig. 1a (type locality: China: Sichuan: Ganzi Prefecture: Ganzi County: Yalong River (Yangtze drainage) at Gala village, 31°37'02.76"N 99°58'02.20"E, 3350 masl; holotype: HIB 20070703001)].

***Triplophysa stolickai* (Steindachner, 1866)**

Cobitis Stoličkai Steindachner, 1866: 793, pl. 14 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Ladakh: Rupshu: rivulets in vicinity of Lake Tsumureri [Tso Morari] [contra Eschmeyer & Fricke, 2010, "Umgebung" is not the name of a river but the German word meaning vicinity]; syntypes [12]: NMW 48436 [5], 48439 [1], 50477 [4], Eschmeyer, 2010; the *č* in original spelling must be emended in *c*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Taxonomic notes. The identity of the species recorded in the upper Mekong and Salween as *T. stolickai* is not clear. The synonymy of this species (e.g. Wu & Wu, 1992: 212, 586) includes nominal species whose type localities are in the drainages of the Caspian Sea, Huang He and Yangtze Rivers and in a number of endorheic basins of Central Asia (Helmand, Tarim, Qaidam), which seems unrealistic considering the huge area, the topography and the highly fragmented habitats. Prokofiev (2007b: 4) recognised a number of them as valid subspecies. The type locality of *T. stolickai* is in Ladakh, in the upper Indus drainage.

***Tuberoschistura* Kottelat, 1990**

Tuberoschistura Kottelat, 1990e: 232 (type species: *Nemacheilus baenzigeri* Kottelat, 1983a: 151, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tuberoschistura baenzigeri* (Kottelat, 1983)**

Noemacheilus baenzigeri Kottelat, 1983a: 151, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Mae Nam Taeng at Mae Taeng, Chao Phraya drainage, 19°07'N 98°56'E; holotype: MHNG 2081.32)

***Tuberoschistura cambodgiensis* Kottelat, 1990**

Tuberoschistura cambodgiensis Kottelat, 1990e: 237, fig. 178 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Chihreng, a northern tributary of Grand Lac, at "Pont Khmer" on road from Siem Reap to Kompong Thom, Mekong drainage; holotype: MNHN 1988-0099)

Order CHARACIFORMES

Family CHARACIDAE

***Gymnocorymbus* Eigenmann, 1908**

Gymnocorymbus Eigenmann, 1908: 93 (type species: *Gymnocorymbus thayeri* Eigenmann, 1908: 93, by original designation). Gender masculine.

****Gymnocorymbus ternetzi* (Boulenger, 1895)**

Tetragonopterus ternetzi Boulenger, 1895c: 528 (type locality: Brazil: Mato Grosso: Descalvados; syntypes: BMNH 1895.5.17.163–167 [5], Reis et al., 2003: 128)

Distribution notes. Introduced to Thailand (Welcomme & Vidthayanon 2003: 37).

Family SERRASALMIDAE

***Colossoma* Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903**

Colossoma Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903: 530 (type species: *Myletes oculus* Cope, 1872b: 268, by original designation). Gender neuter.

****Colossoma macropomum* (Cuvier, 1816)**

Myletes macropomus Cuvier, 1816b: 185, pl. 10 fig. 1 (type locality: Brazil; holotype: MNHN A.8626, Reis et al., 2003: 183)

Distribution notes. Said to be introduced in Thailand.

Order SILURIFORMES

Nomenclatural notes. Family-group names updated from Ferraris & de Pinna (1999)

Species inquirendae et incertae sedis

Pimelodus javus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 187 (type locality: reportedly Indonesia: Java; holotype: lost, Bleeker, 1863a: 61; Bleeker considered the origin of the specimen questionable and suggested that it is possibly a neotropical *Rhamdia*)

Rhamdia javanica Bleeker, 1858j: 244 (unjustified emendation of *Pimelodus javus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 187)

Family LORICARIIDAE

***Hypostomus* La Cepède, 1803**

Hypostomus La Cepède, 1803: 144 (type species: *Hypostomus guacari* La Cepède, 1803: 145, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

****Hypostomus plecostomus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Acipenser plecostomus Linnaeus, 1758: 238 (based on specimen [Linnaeus, 1754: 55, pl. 28 fig. 4] and Plecostomus dorso dipterygio of Gronovius, 1754: 24, pl. 3 figs. 1–2; type locality: Suriname; syntypes: NRM 32 (smallest of 3), Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 222; invalid neotype designation by Boeseman, 1968: 9, pl. 3 figs. 1–2)

Distribution notes. Introduced, but most mentions of this species probably refer to species of the genus *Pterygoplichthys*.

***Pterygoplichthys* Gill, 1858**

Pterygoplichthys Gill, 1858: 408 [48 of reprint] (type species: *Hypostomus duodecimalis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 498, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862a: 2, 1863b: 78). Gender masculine.

Liposarcus Günther, 1864a: 238 (type species: *Hypostomus multiradiatus* Hancock, 1828: 246, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 332). Gender masculine.

***Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus* (Weber, 1991)**
Liposarcus disjunctivus Weber, 1991: 638 (type locality: Brazil: Amazonas: Amazon River drainage, Rio Madeira, Restauracao; holotype: MZUSP 28360)
Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Pterygoplichthys pardalis* (Castelnau, 1855)**
Hypostomus pardalis Castelnau, 1855: 42, pl. 20 fig. 3 (type locality: Brazil: Amazon River; holotype: MNHN A.9574, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 69)
Distribution notes. Introduced.

Family AMBLYCIPITIDAE

Amblycipitidae Day, 1873
Amblycepinae Day, 1873c: cclxviii (type genus: *Amblyceps* Blyth, 1858b: 281; correct stem is Amblycipit- and correct spelling is Amblycipitinae)
Taxonomic notes. Molecular studies suggest that Amblycipitidae could be polyphyletic and that *Liobagrus* belongs to a separate family (Sullivan et al., 2008). This requires confirmation.

***Amblyceps* Blyth, 1858**
Amblyceps Blyth, 1858b: 281 (type species: *Amblyceps caecutiens* Blyth, 1858b: 282, by monotypy). Gender neuter.
Branchiosteus Gill, 1861h: 52 (type species: *Olyra laticeps* M'Clelland, 1842a: 588, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Amblyceps caecutiens* Blyth, 1858**
Amblyceps caecutiens Blyth, 1858b: 282 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Amphoe Khum Yuam: Tambon Muang Bon: Huai Nong Heng, Mae La Ka, 18°37'N 97°55'E; [original type locality: Burma: Maulmein and Pegu]; neotype: UMMZ 248766, designated by Ng & Wright, 2009: 374)
Amblyceps mucronatum Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 340, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Loei Province: Mekong River basin, Huang River tributary at 17°16'00.9"N 101°08'29.2"E; holotype: ZRC 41323, Ng & Lim, 2008: 20, fig. 14)

***Amblyceps carinatum* Ng, 2005**
Amblyceps carinatum Ng, 2005b: 243, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Irrawaddy drainage: hillstreams at Tonpan village, on road from Myitkyina to Tanai; holotype: UMMZ 245588)

***Amblyceps foratum* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**
Amblyceps foratum Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 338, fig. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Sungai Brang just outside Sekayu Waterfall Park; 4°57'51"N 102°57'46"E; holotype: ZRC 43718, Ng & Lim, 2008: 18, fig. 13)

***Amblyceps kurzii* (Day, 1872)**
Akysis kurzii Day, 1872: 703 (type locality: Burma: Pegu Yoma [range]; holotype: LU, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157)

***Amblyceps murraystuarti* Chaudhuri, 1919**
Amblyceps murray-stuarti Chaudhuri, 1919: 272, pl. 22 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Putao plains; holotype: ZSI F 9736/1, Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 342)

***Amblyceps platycephalus* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**
Amblyceps platycephalus Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 343, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Nam Mae Pai basin, Nam Mae Sa-Nga at Ban Yang Top Sok, immediately downstream of Nam Tok Pa Sua, 19°29'00"N 97°57'50"E; holotype: ZRC 42745, Ng & Lim, 2008: 21, fig. 15; proposed as a noun in apposition, invariable)

***Amblyceps protentum* Ng & Wright, 2009**
Amblyceps protentum Ng & Wright, 2009: 370, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Amphoe Khum Yuam: Tambon Muang Bon: Huai Nong Heng, Mae La Ka, 18°37'N 97°55'E; holotype: UMMZ 248731)

***Amblyceps serratum* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**
Amblyceps serratum Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 344, fig. 9 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng Province: shallow channel across south end of Kaoh Han, 14 km northeast of Stung Treng, 13°37'N 106°03'E; holotype: UMMZ 234708)

***Amblyceps torrentis* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008**
Amblyceps torrentis Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008: 168, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul District: Laniye River, Chindwin drainage: Jessami village, Manipur–Nagaland state border, 25°38'20"N 94°32'29"E; holotype: MUMF 6170)

***Amblyceps tuberculatum* Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008**
Amblyceps tuberculatum Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2008: 170, fig. 5 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chandel District: Lokchao River, Chindwin drainage: Moreh town at Indo-Myanmar border, 24°24'17"N 94°21'15"E; holotype: MUMF 6184)

***Amblyceps variegatum* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**
Amblyceps variegatum Ng & Kottelat, 2000c: 345, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Mae Nam Khwae Noi basin, Nam Khung, upstream of Ban Huai Pak Khung, riffles between second ford and reservoir, 14°37'20"N 98°31'24"E; holotype: ZRC 43719, Ng & Lim, 2008: 22, fig. 16)

***Liobagrus* Hilgendorf, 1878**

Liobagrus Hilgendorf, 1878: 155 (type species: *Liobagrus reinii* Hilgendorf, 1878: 155, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Neobagrus Bellotti, 1892: 100 (type species: *Neobagrus fuscus* Bellotti, 1892: 101, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Liobagrus nigricauda* Regan, 1904**

Liobagrus nigricauda Regan, 1904a: 193 (type locality: China: Yunnan: "Sea of Tien" [Dianchi Lake]; syntypes: BMNH 1904.1.26.42–43 [2], Ferraris, 2007: 20)

***Nahangbagrus* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen, 2005**

Nahangbagrus Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 550 (type species: *Nahangbagrus songamensis* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 551, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Nahangbagrus songamensis* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen, 2005**

Nahangbagrus songamensis Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 551, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Na Hang district: Thanh Tuong, Mo Tom [22°20'N, 105°20'E; Eschmeyer, 2010]; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Family AKYSIDAE

Akysidae Gill, 1861

Akyses Gill, 1861h: 52 (type genus: *Akysis* Bleeker, 1858g: 419)

Parakysidae Roberts, 1989: 141 (type genus: *Parakysis* Herre, 1940a: 11)

Acrochordonichthyini Pinna, 1996: 61 (type genus: *Acrochordonichthys* Bleeker, 1857n: 473)

***Acrochordonichthys* Bleeker, 1857**

Acrochordonichthys Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Pimelodus melanogaster* Bleeker, 1854v: 89, designated by Ferraris, 2007: 12 [designation by Gill, 1861h: 53 and Bleeker, 1862c: 13, invalid as *A. platycephalus* was not originally included]). Gender masculine.

Sosia Vaillant, 1902: 81 (type species: *Sosia chamaeleon* Vaillant, 1902: 82, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Acrochordonichthys chamaeleon* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Sosia chamaeleon Vaillant, 1902: 82, figs. 19–21 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mouth of the Raoen [Raun, 0°39'N 113°10'E] (Mandai system, Kapuas drainage); lectotype: RMNH 7849, designated by Ng & Ng, 2001: 406)

***Acrochordonichthys falcifer* Ng & Ng, 2001**

Acrochordonichthys falcifer Ng & Ng, 2001: 408, fig. 16 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sungai Segama; holotype: ZRC 43321, Ng & Lim, 2008: 4, fig. 1)

***Acrochordonichthys guttatus* Ng & Ng, 2001**

Acrochordonichthys guttatus Ng & Ng, 2001: 394, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito River at Muara Laung; holotype: MZB 9301)

***Acrochordonichthys gyrinus* Vidthayanon & Ng, 2003**

Acrochordonichthys gyrinus Vidthayanon & Ng, 2003: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Phitsanulok Province: Yom River at Prompiram; holotype: NIFI 2645)

***Acrochordonichthys ischnosoma* Bleeker, 1858**

Acrochordonichthys ischnosoma Bleeker, 1858g: 419 (nomen nudum)

Acrochordonichthys ischnosoma Bleeker, 1858j: 232 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Preanger Province: Tjitarum River in Parongkalong; holotype [115 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.151, Ng & Ng, 2001: 392, fig. 4, Ng & Tan, 2002: 449)

***Acrochordonichthys mahakamensis* Ng & Ng, 2001**

Acrochordonichthys mahakamensis Ng & Ng, 2001: 400, fig. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River, upstream of Melak, 0°12'S 115°47'E; holotype: MZB 5952)

***Acrochordonichthys pachyderma* Vaillant, 1902**

Acrochordonichthys pachyderma Vaillant, 1902: 66, figs. 11–13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E]; holotype: RMNH 7843 [not syntype, as stated by Ng & Ng, 2001: 410])

***Acrochordonichthys rugosus* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Pimelodus rugosus Bleeker, 1846d: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Solo River [or Surakarta, in Pepeh River; Bleeker, 1858j: 229]; syntypes [2]: RMNH 6883 [2], Ng & Ng, 2001: 413; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 168)

Pimelodus melanogaster Bleeker, 1854v: 89 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang Province: confluence of Lamatang and Enim Rivers; holotype [110 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.160, Ng & Ng, 2001: 413)

Pimelodus pleurostigma Bleeker, 1855b: 442 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [8, 48–76 mm TL]: RMNH 4188 [1], 6879 [4], ? NMV 45993 [1], BMNH 1863.12.4.161, Ng & Ng, 2001: 413, Ferraris, 2007: 13)

Pimelodus zonatus Bleeker, 1855b: 444 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [9, 54–80 mm TL]: RMNH 6880 [5], BMNH 1863.12.4.175 [1], ? NMV 45992 [1], Ng & Ng, 2001: 413, Ferraris, 2007: 13)

Acrochordonichthys platycephalus Bleeker, 1858j: 224 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [97 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.152, Ng & Ng, 2001: 413)

Sosia chamaeleon var. *pallida* Vaillant, 1902: 87, figs. 22–24 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas, probably Sintang; lectotype: RMNH 7848, designated by Ng & Ng, 2001: 406, 413)

Acrochordonichthys obscurus Popta, 1904: 187 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Bongan River; holotype: RMNH 7556; also in Popta, 1906: 55, pl. 3 fig. 11)

Acrochordonichthys Büttikoferi Popta, 1904: 188 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas drainage, Bongan River / Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam drainage, Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7557 [1], 7558 [2]; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *buettikoferi*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1; also in Popta, 1906: 58, pl. 3 fig. 12)

Acrochordonichthys varius Popta, 1904: 189 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7559 [2]; also in Popta, 1906: 63, pl. 4 fig. 13)

***Acrochordonichthys septentrionalis* Ng & Ng, 2001**

Acrochordonichthys septentrionalis Ng & Ng, 2001: 401, fig. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Kwae Noi River; holotype: NIFI 3128)

***Acrochordonichthys strigosus* Ng & Ng, 2001**

Acrochordonichthys strigosus Ng & Ng, 2001: 403, fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Sibau, from mouth of Sungai Putan to 3 km downstrean, 1°02'28"N 112°59'59"E; holotype: MZB 9333)

***Akysis* Bleeker, 1858**

Akysis Bleeker, 1858g: 419 (type species: *Pimelodus variegatus* Bleeker, 1846a: 53, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 204, 234). Gender masculine.

***Akysis bilustris* Ng, 2011**

Akysis bilustris Ng, 2011: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu Province: Xe Kong where Houai Tamopat enters it, downstream of Ban Khanmaknao, 14°36'31"N 106°33'8"E; holotype: ZRC 53111)

***Akysis brachybarbatus* Chen, in He & Chen, 1981**

Akysis brachybarbatus Chen, in He & Chen, 1981: 210, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Manglian County: Nanrui River, a tributary of Mekong; holotype: KIZ 787162)

***Akysis clavulus* Ng & Freyhof, 2003**

Akysis clavulus Ng & Freyhof, 2003: 312, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Khanh Hoa Province: Song Duc My about 10 km west of Ninh Hoa; 12°32.22'N 109°01.38'E; holotype: ZFMK 27159)

***Akysis clinatus* Ng & Rainboth, 2005**

Akysis clinatus Ng & Rainboth, 2005: 34, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Chhay River, Tok Kong village on road from Phnom Penh to Sianoukville; 10°56'37.8"N 113°47'47.4"E; holotype: ZRC 47288, Ng & Lim, 2008: 5, fig. 3)

***Akysis ephippifer* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Akysis ephippifer Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1078, fig. 11 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Santréa, 40 km from Pomnac; holotype: MNHN 1997-0034)

***Akysis fontaneus* Ng, 2009**

Akysis fontaneus Ng, 2009a: 42, fig. 1 (type locality: Sumatra: Jambi, Sungai Jernih at Desa Jernih, about 25 km on road to Sarolangun after turnoff at Pauh, 2°00.215'S 102°42.475'E; holotype: MZB 10989)

Taxonomic notes. Presently known from a single specimen. Possibly a synonym of *Akysis heterurus* Ng, 1996: 4.

***Akysis fuliginatus* Ng & Rainboth, 2005**

Akysis fuliginatus Ng & Rainboth, 2005: 35, fig. 4 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng Province: Mekong River on western edge of Kaoh Han, 16 km northeast of Stung Treng; 13°38'N 106°03'E; holotype: UMMZ 241338)

***Akysis galeatus* Page, Rachmatika & Robins, in Page, Hadiaty, López, Rachmatika & Robins, 2007**

Akysis galeatus Page, Rachmatika & Robins, in Page, Hadiaty, López, Rachmatika & Robins, 2007: 299, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lampung: Way Gedongwani (Way Sekampung drainage), 5°14.499'S 105°29.060'E; holotype: MZB 15192)

***Akysis hendricksoni* Alfred, 1986**

Akysis hendricksoni Alfred, 1966a: 467, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Terengganu River at Kuala Brang; holotype: ZRC 1414, Ng & Lim, 2008: 8, fig. 4)

***Akysis heterurus* Ng, 1996**

Akysis heterurus Ng, 1996: 4, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Sungai Alai at 19.5 km on road from Muara Bungo to Muara Tebo; holotype: ZRC 34194, Ng & Lim, 2008: 9, fig. 5)

***Akysis longifilis* Ng, 2006**

Akysis longifilis Ng, 2006a: 20, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Bago Division: Pyu township, Pyu stream (tributary of Sittang River) about 229 km from Yangon, 18°29'N 96°26'E; holotype: UMMZ 246172)

***Akysis maculipinnis* Fowler, 1934**

Akysis maculipinnis Fowler, 1934a: 97, fig. 46 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaboon [Chantaburi]; holotype: ANSP 59366, Böhlke, 1984: 18)

***Akysis manipurensis* (Arunkumar, 2000)**

Laguvia manipurensis Arunkumar, 2000c: 194, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Lairaok [Lairok] Maru stream near Moreh, 110 km from Imphal, Yu River drainage [Chindwin basin]; holotype: MUMF 300/1A, Vishwanath et al., 2007: 2675)

***Akysis microps* Ng & Tan, 1999**

Akysis microps Ng & Tan, 1999: 359, fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Sungai Kahang and tributary, about 44.4 km from Mersing turnoff to Kluang just before side road to Endau Rompin Taman Negara, km 96 from Mersing to Batu Pahat; 2°03'55.8"N 103°31'34.8"E; holotype: ZRC 42596, Ng & Lim, 2008: 11, fig. 7)

***Akysis pictus* Günther, 1883**

Akysis pictus Günther, 1883: 138 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: BMNH 1880.12.1.25–26 [2], Alfred, 1966a: 469, Ng, 1999f: 542, fig. 1)

***Akysis portellus* Ng, 2009**

Akysis portellus Ng, 2009c: 3, figs. 1–5 (type locality: Myanmar: Bago Division: Shwe Kyin, 17°55'N 96°53'E; holotype: ZRC 51138)

***Akysis prashadi* Hora, 1936**

Akysis variegatus subsp. *variegatus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 180, pl. 8, figs. 1 & 2 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: south end of Indawgyi Lake and along west shore near Lonton village [holotype data according to Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126]; holotype: ZSI F 10873/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126, Ng, 1999f: 545; secondary junior homonym of *Pimelodus variegatus* Bleeker, 1846a: 53)

Akysis prashadi Hora, 1936a: 200 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: Indawgyi Lake: south end of Indawgyi Lake and along west shore near Lonton village [holotype data according to Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126]; holotype: ZSI F 10873/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126; junior objective synonym of *Akysis variegatus variegatus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 180)

***Akysis pulvinatus* Ng, 2007**

Akysis pulvinatus Ng, 2007b: 52, figs. 1, 2, 5a (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: stream draining into Andaman Sea upstream of Kapoe, 9°34'14"N 98°41'40"E; holotype: UMMZ 248249)

***Akysis recavus* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Akysis recavus Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1090, fig. 16 (type locality: Thailand: western Chao Phraya basin [Nakhon Sawan province: Mae Nam Wong at confluence with Khlong Huai Sai, about 15 km west of Makha, 15°54'04"N 99°26'49"N; pers. obs., 1999, locality revisited with original collector]; holotype: ZRC 40716, Ng & Lim, 2008: 12, fig. 8)

***Akysis scorteus* Page, Hadiaty & López, in Page, Hadiaty, López, Rachmatika & Robins, 2007**

Akysis scorteus Page, Hadiaty & López, in Page, Hadiaty, López, Rachmatika & Robins, 2007: 296, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lampung: Way Seputih, 5°04.310'S 104°53.048'E; holotype: MZB 15191)

***Akysis variegatus* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Pimelodus variegatus Bleeker, 1846a: 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [see Bleeker, 1858j: 236]: mixed with RMNH 6881 [16], BMNH 1863.12.11.187 [1], ? NMV 46004 [1], ? ZSI [1], Ng, 1996: 9, Alfred, 1966a: 469, Ferraris, 2007: 15, Page et al., 2007: 293, fig. 1; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 177)

***Akysis varius* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Akysis varius Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1093, fig. 18 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai about 3 km upriver of Ban Pakphanang; holotype: ZRC 41015, Ng & Lim, 2008: 13, fig. 9)

***Akysis vespa* Ng & Kottelat, 2004**

Akysis vespa Ng & Kottelat, 2004b: 194, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin State: stream Chon Son between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand), 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: ZRC 46423, Ng & Lim, 2008: 15, fig. 10)

***Akysis vespertinus* Ng, 2008**

Akysis vespertinus Ng, 2008d: 256, figs. 1, 4a, 5a (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: headwaters of Ann Chaung drainage, approx. 19 km SE of Ann, 19°43'N 94°11'E; holotype: UMMZ 248755)

***Breitensteinia* Steindachner, 1881**

Breitensteinia Steindachner, 1881a: 46 (type species: *Breitensteinia insignis* Steindachner, 1881: 46, by monotypy; also in Steindachner, 1881d: 213). Gender feminine.

***Breitensteinia cessator* Ng & Siebert, 1998**

Breitensteinia cessator Ng & Siebert, 1998: 647, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas mainstream 58 km northeast of Sintang and 1 km downstream from Sebruang, 0°25'30"N 111°52'30"E; holotype: MZB 3693)

***Breitensteinia hypselurus* Ng & Siebert, 1998**

Breitensteinia hypselurus Ng & Siebert, 1998: 650, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sanggau; holotype: RMNH 16048; proposed as a noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Breitensteinia insignis* Steindachner, 1881**

Breitensteinia insignis Steindachner, 1881a: 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Teweh [Kalimantan Tengah: Muara Teweh, Barito drainage]; holotype: NMW 55042, Ng & Siebert, 1998: 653; also in Steindachner, 1881d: 213, 1881b: pl. 1 fig. 2)

***Parakysis* Herre, 1940**

Parakysis Herre, 1940a: 11 (type species *Parakysis verrucosa* Herre, 1940a: 12, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Parakysis anomalopteryx* Roberts, 1989**

Parakysis anomalopteryx Roberts, 1989: 142 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Seri-

ang, a tributary of Sungai Palin, 37 km west of Putussibau, 0°51.5'N 112°36'E; holotype: MZB 3702)

***Parakysis grandis* Ng & Lim, 1995**
Parakysis grandis Ng & Lim, 1995: 260, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Riau: small stream near Pangkalankasai, 43 km south of Rengat; holotype: ZRC 39111a, Ng & Lim, 2008: 16, fig. 11)

***Parakysis hystriculus* Ng, 2009**
Parakysis hystriculus Ng, 2009b: 40, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan, Lalang drainage, swamp forest at Sentang, about 5 km after turnoff about 12 km after Bayung Lencir on Bayung Lencir–Jambi road, 1°56.192'S 103º42.532'E; holotype: MZB 10985)

***Parakysis longirostris* Ng & Lim, 1995**
Parakysis longirostris Ng & Lim, 1995: 262, fig. 8 (type locality: Singapore: Nee Soon swamp forest; holotype: ZRC 34491, Ng & Lim, 2008: 17, fig. 12)

***Parakysis notialis* Ng & Kottelat, 2003**
Parakysis notialis Ng & Kottelat, 2003: 48, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Barito River drainage, area of Tamiyang Layang, 2°01'S 115°07'E; holotype: MZB 5994)

***Parakysis verrucosus* Herre, 1940**
Parakysis verrucosa Herre, 1940a: 12, pl. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Mawai District; holotype: CAS-SU 33009, Ng & Lim, 1995: 264)

***Pseudobagarius* Ferraris, 2007**
Pseudobagarius Ferraris, 2007: 16 (type species: *Akysis pseudobagarius* Roberts, 1989: 138, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudobagarius alfredi* (Ng & Kottelat, 1998)**
Akysis alfredi Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1063, fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang, Tasek Bera, approx. 300 m east of Fort Iskandar; holotype: ZRC 40714, Ng & Lim, 2008: 5, fig. 2)

***Pseudobagarius baramensis* (Fowler, 1905)**
Akysis baramensis Fowler, 1905a: 472, fig. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114887 [formerly WIAP 14149], Böhlke, 1984: 17)

***Pseudobagarius filifer* (Ng & Rainboth, 2005)**
Akysis filifer Ng & Rainboth, 2005: 37, fig. 5 (type locality: Cambodia: Tonle Sap, Kandal, fishing lot 8, 22 miles upstream from Phnom Penh, 11°44'N 104°50'E; holotype: UMMZ 235728)

***Pseudobagarius fuscus* (Ng & Kottelat, 1998)**
Akysis fuscus Ng & Kottelat, 1996: 20, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Danau Sentarum area: Sungai Hulu Leboyan at Keluwin, 1°08'51"N 112°15'32"E; holotype: MZB 5934)

***Pseudobagarius hardmani* (Ng & Sabaj, 2005)**
Akysis hardmani Ng & Sabaj, 2005: 218, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Sawan Province: Mae Nam Chao Phraya and tributaries in the vicinity of Phayuha Khiri; holotype: ANSP 178858)

***Pseudobagarius inermis* (Ng & Kottelat, 2000)**
Akysis inermis Ng & Kottelat, 2000a: 8, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Attapeu province: unnamed creek entering Xe Kaman from north at proposed Xe Kaman dam site, 14°57'40"N 107°09'16"E; holotype: ZRC 45401, Ng & Lim, 2008: 10, fig. 6)

***Pseudobagarius leucorhynchus* (Fowler, 1934)**
Akysis leucorhynchus Fowler, 1934a: 97, figs. 44–45 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59346, Böhlke, 1984: 18)

***Pseudobagarius macronema* (Bleeker, 1860)**
Akysis macronema Bleeker, 1860h: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; syntypes [4, 36–55 mm TL]: RMNH 6729 [2], BMNH 1863.12.4.188 [1], Ng, 1996: 9, Ng & Kottelat, 1998: 1095)

***Pseudobagarius meridionalis* (Ng & Siebert, 2004)**
Akysis meridionalis Ng & Siebert, 2004: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito drainage: Sungai Laung at Dessa Maruwei, 0°21.986'S 114°44.103'E; holotype: MZB 6102)

***Pseudobagarius nitidus* (Ng & Rainboth, 2005)**
Akysis nitidus Ng & Rainboth, 2005: 40, fig. 8 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Mekong River at Ban Han Khone, just downstream from Khone falls; holotype: UMMZ 235400)

***Pseudobagarius pseudobagarius* (Roberts, 1989)**
Akysis pseudobagarius Roberts, 1989: 138, fig. 107 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mouth of Sungai Melawi in Sintang, 0°35'S 111°29'E; holotype: MZB 3691)

***Pseudobagarius similis* (Ng & Kottelat, 1998)**
Akysis similis Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1074, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Kihn Thuy Cai canal 10 km east of Vinh Long, at mouth of canal into Mekong; holotype: UMMZ 214902)

***Pseudobagarius sinensis* (He, in He & Chen, 1981)**
Akysis sinensis He, in He & Chen, 1981: 209, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Xishuangbanna: Lancangjiang [Mekong]; syntypes: IHB 638237 [1], 638283 [1], KIZ 735007–008 [2])

***Pseudobagarius subtilis* (Ng & Kottelat, 1998)**
Akysis subtilis Ng & Kottelat, 1998a: 1076, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Nakhon Phanom Province: Mekong River, 21.5 km downstream from Ban Tha Kai, 21.5 km downstream from Mukdahan; holotype: UMMZ 214910)

Family SISORIDAE

Sisoridae

Sisorichthyoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 48, 50 (type genus: *Sisor* Hamilton, 1822: 208, 379)

Glyptosterni Gill, 1861h: 53 (type genus: *Glyptosternon* M'Clelland, 1842a: 584)

Erethistides Bleeker, 1862c: 13 (type genus: *Erethistes* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 12)

Bagarina Günther, 1864a: 183 (type genus: *Bagarius* Bleeker, 1853o: 121

Exostomastina Günther, 1864a: 264 (type genus: *Exostoma* Blyth, 1860b: 155)

Nangrina Pinna, 1996: 62 (type genus: *Nangra* Day, 1877a: 493)

Pseudecheneidina Pinna, 1996: 64 (type genus: *Pseudecheneis* Blyth, 1860b: 154)

Glyptothoracini Pinna, 1996: 64 (type genus: *Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860b: 154)

Continae Pinna, 1996: 64 (type genus: *Conta* Hora, 1950a: 194)

Laguviini Pinna, 1996: 65 (type genus: *Laguvia* Hora, 1921d: 739)

Taxonomic notes. Compilation by Thomson & Page (2006). Placement of Erethistidae in Sisoridae follows Ng (2010b).

***Ayarnangra* Roberts, 2001**

Ayarnangra Roberts, 2001: 83 (type species: *Ayarnangra estuarius* Roberts, 2001: 84, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Ayarnangra estuarius* Roberts, 2001**

Ayarnangra estuarius Roberts, 2001: 84, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Pathein Chaung (= Ngawan Chaung) near Pathein, lower Ayeyarwady basin; holotype: KUMF 3190)

***Bagarius* Bleeker, 1853**

Bagarius Bleeker, 1853o: 121 (type species: *Bagarius buchanani* Bleeker, 1853o: 121, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Bagarius bagarius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus bagarius Hamilton, 1822: 186, 378, pl. 7 fig. 62 (type locality: India: Ganges basin [Calcutta; Hora, 1949: 70]; types: NT [Eschmeyer, 2010 recorded a syntype as BMNH 1857.6.13.151, which is unlikely since Hamilton's is not known to have preserved specimens])

? *Pimelodus platespogon* Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, 1839: pl. 18 fig. 3 (type locality: India: holotype: figured specimen out of MNHN 2904 [2], Daget, 1984: 514)

Bagarius Buchanani Bleeker, 1853o: 121 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta / Indonesia: Java: Pepeh River in Surakarta; syntypes [3, 318–370 mm TL]: ? NMV 46015 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 383)

Silurus tegrinus Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Bagarius rutilus* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**

Bagarius rutilus Ng & Kottelat, 2000a: 10, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: market in Hanoi; holotype: ZRC 40440, Ng & Lim, 2008: 58, fig. 46)

***Bagarius suchus* Roberts, 1983**

Bagarius suchus Roberts, 1983: 442, figs. 2c, 4 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat, Mekong drainage; holotype: ANSP 89521)

***Bagarius yarrelli* (Sykes, 1839)**

Bagrus Yarrelli Sykes, 1839a: 163 (type locality: India: Mota Mola River at Poona; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 60, 1841: 370, pl. 65 fig. 1)

Pimelodus Carnaticus Jerdon, 1849: 341 (type locality: India: Bowany River; types: NT)

Bagarius lica Volz, 1903a: 557 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Moesi River [Musi] near Palembang; holotype: NMBE 10207663; also in Volz, 1903b: 391)

Bagarius Nieuwenhuisii Popta, 1904: 190 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7561, Roberts, 1983: 438; also in Popta, 1906: 66, pl. 4 fig. 14)

***Caelatoglanis* Ng & Kottelat, 2005**

Caelatoglanis Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 14 (type species: *Caelatoglanis zonatus* Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 14, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The word glanis can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). The original description explicitly indicated that the Latin glanis was used to form the name, therefore it is masculine.

***Caelatoglanis zonatus* Ng & Kottelat, 2005**

Caelatoglanis zonatus Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 14, fig. 2 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin State, stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand), 15°25'N 98°15'E; ZRC 49885, Ng & Lim, 2008: 56, fig. 47)

***Chimarrichthys* Sauvage, 1874**

Chimarrichthys Sauvage, 1874: 332 (type species: *Chimarrichthys davidi* Sauvage, 1874: 333, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Cheimarrhichthys* Haast, 1874 [June]: 103). Gender masculine.

Euchiloglanis Regan, 1907e: 158 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chimarrichthys* Sauvage, 1874: 332). Gender feminine.

Coraglanis Hora & Silas, 1952: 12 (type species: *Euchiloglanis kishinouyei* Kimura, 1934: 178, by original designation). Gender masculine (*Code* art. 30.1.4.2).

Nomenclatural notes. Regan (1907e: 158) created *Euchiloglanis* as a replacement name for *Chimarrichthys*, which he considered preoccupied by *Cheimarrhichthys* Haast, 1874: 103. Because the two names differ by one letter, they are not homonyms and *Chimarrichthys* is available. As *Chimarrichthys* has been used as valid after 1900 (e.g. Regan, 1905b: 183), it cannot be declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 and must be used.

Regan (1907) did not indicate the gender of *Euchiloglanis*. The word glanis can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). Because Regan used the Greek prefix *eu-*, I conclude he intended the Greek glanis and therefore *Euchiloglanis* is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

Hora & Silas (1938) did not indicate the gender of *Coraglanis*. I retain it as masculine under *Code* art. 30.1.4.2.

[*Cheimarrichthys* Haast, 1874: 103 (type species: *Cheimarrichthys fosteri* Haast, 1874: 103, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

***Chimarrichthys longus* (Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011)**

Euchiloglanis longus Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011a: 13, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Mola, 24°26'54.07"N 100°49'58.77"E, a small tributary of Chuanhe, upper Lixian-Jiang, a tributary of Red River; holotype: SWFC 200311007)

***Creteuchiloglanis* Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011**

Creteuchiloglanis Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011b: 227 (type species: *Creteuchiloglanis longipectoralis* Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011b: 236). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Although *Euchiloglanis* and *Pareuchiloglanis* are feminine, *Creteuchiloglanis* is masculine, since the authors decided so.

***Creteuchiloglanis brachypterus* Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011**

Creteuchiloglanis brachypterus Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011b: 227, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Houqiao of Guyong, 25°19.00'N 98°18.00'E, Binglang-Jiang, upper Daying-Jiang, Irrawaddy River basin; holotype: SWFC 0102191)

***Creteuchiloglanis gongshanensis* (Chu, 1981)**

Pareuchiloglanis gongshanensis Chu, 1981a: 28, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gongshan County: Gongshan City [27°44.27'N 98°40.02'E], upper reaches of Nu Jiang River [Salween]; holotype: KIZ 731202)

Taxonomic notes. Zhou et al. (2011b: 232) listed the type locality of *C. gongshanensis* as Gongshan Town in the upper Salween drainage. In the original description, Chu (1981: 31, English summary) gave it as "Gongshan Xian, a county at the upper reaches of Lantsang River", which is the Mekong. The Chinese text mentions only "Gongshan County City". The only Gongshan of which I am aware is on the Salween.

***Creteuchiloglanis kamengensis* (Jayaram, 1966)**

Euchiloglanis kamengensis Jayaram, 1966a: 85, fig. 1 (type locality: India: NEFA [Northeast Frontier Agency, Arunachal Pradesh]: Kameng Frontier Division: Norgum River at Kalaktang, 1372 masl; holotype: ZSI F 2105/2, Zhou et al., 2011b: 235, fig. 7)

***Creteuchiloglanis longipectoralis* Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011**

Creteuchiloglanis longipectoralis Zhou, Li & Thomson, 2011b: 236, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lanping County: Yingpan, from mainstream of Lancang-Jiang [Mekong], 26°28.29'N 99°09.27'E; holotype: SWFC 0411001)

***Creteuchiloglanis macropterus* (Ng, 2004)**

Pareuchiloglanis macropterus Ng, 2004c: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Salween [Nu Jiang] drainage: Laowo River, a tributary of Salween, about 5 km before Liuku on Yongping–Liuku road; 25°50'18.6"N 98°53'46.8"E; holotype: ZRC 49124, Ng & Lim, 2008: 63, fig. 50)

***Erethistes* Müller & Troschel, 1849**

Erethistes Müller & Troschel, 1849: 12 (type species: *Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 12, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschel, 1849**

Erethistes pusillus Müller & Troschel, 1849: 12, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Assam; holotype: ZMB 3102, Ferraris, 2007: 384; figure reproduced in Hora, 1950a: 187)

***Erethistoides* Hora, 1950**

Erethistoides Hora, 1950a: 190 (type species: *Erethistoides montana* Hora, 1950a: 191, by original designation). Gender feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.4.4, use of feminine ending for single included species).

***Erethistoides longispinis* Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012**

Erethistoides longispinis Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012: 56, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Magway Division: Chindwin River, ca. 7.6 km SE of Pakangyi, 21°29'54.4"N 95°15'58.7"E; holotype: CAS 229022)

***Erethistoides luteola* Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012**

Erethistoides luteolus Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012: 60, fig. 3 (type locality: Myanmar: Mandalay Division: Sittang River drainage, Newin River at bridge, 438 km from Yangon on road to Mandalay, 20°4'46.9"N 96°15'17.9"E; holotype: NRM 61894)

***Erethistoides vescula* Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012**

Erethistoides vesculus Ng, Ferraris & Neely, 2012: 64, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: headwaters of Ann Chaung drainage, approx 19 km E by S of Ann, 19°43'N 94°11'E; holotype: UMMZ 249554)

***Exostoma* Blyth, 1860**

Exostoma Blyth, 1860b: 155 (type species: *Exostoma berd-*

morei Blyth, 1860b: 155, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 13). Gender neuter.

***Exostoma berdmorei* Blyth, 1860**

Exostoma Bermorei Blyth, 1860b: 155 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ZSI ASB 597 [2], ZSI ASB 600 [1], Hora & Silas, 1952: 23, 27, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 127)

***Exostoma chaudhurii* (Hora, 1923)**

Glyptosternum chaudhurii Hora, 1923a: 41, fig. 7 (type locality: Burma: Putao plains; holotype: ZSI F 9741/1, Hora & Silas, 1952: 25, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 127)

***Exostoma labiatum* (M'Clelland, 1842)**

Glyptosternon labiatus M'Clelland, 1842a: 588 (type locality: India: Meghalaya: Mishmee Hills; holotype [p. 174]: BMNH 1860.3.19.97, Ferraris, 2007: 385)

***Exostoma stuarti* (Hora, 1923)**

Glyptosternum stuarti Hora, 1923a: 39, pl. 2 figs. 4–6 (type locality: Burma: "northern frontier" [Putao Plains ?]: Nam-Yak River at Tanja; holotype: ZSI F 9742/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 127)

***Exostoma vinciguerrae* Regan, 1905**

Exostoma Vinciguerrae Regan, 1905b: 184 (type locality: Burma: Khakhyen Hills [land of the Catcin Cauri and valley of Iado; Vinciguerra, 1890: 252]; syntypes: BMNH 1898.2.16.17, Ferraris, 2007: 385 [as holotype] and material of *Exostoma labiatum* of Vinciguerra, 1890: 252: MCSNG, ZSI 10259/1 [2], NMW 46487, Hora & Silas, 1952: 25, Steinitz, 1961: 113; *vinciguerrae* is correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example], *vinciguerrai* is either an incorrect subsequent spelling or an unjustified emendation)

***Gagata* Bleeker, 1858**

Gagata Bleeker, 1858j: 204, 206 (type species: *Pimelodus gagata* Hamilton, 1822: 197, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Callomystax Günther, 1864a: 218 (type species: *Pimelodus gagata* Hamilton, 1822: 197; not a replacement name; objective junior synonym of *Gagata* Bleeker, 1858j: 204, 206). Gender masculine.

***Gagata dolichonema* He, 1996**

Gagata dolichonema He, 1996: 380, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan County: Daojieba [24°41'N 99°10'E]; holotype: IHB 791)

Gagata gasawyuh Roberts & Ferraris, 1998: 325, figs. 6–7 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim River mainstream upstream from Kita (or Htee-tah); holotype: CAS 95544)

***Gagata melanopterus* Roberts & Ferraris, 1998**

Gagata melanopterus Roberts & Ferraris, 1998: 330, fig. 10 (type locality: Myanmar: Yangon Division: Hlaing River, 16°53'41"N 96°05'28"E; holotype: USNM 348852)

***Glaridoglanis* Norman, 1925**

Glaridoglanis Norman, 1925b: 574 (type species: *Exostoma andersonii* Day, 1870a: 524, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Norman (1925b) did not indicate the gender of *Glaridoglanis*. The word *glanis* can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). Because he used the prefix *glarido-* (from the Greek word *glaris*, chisel), I conclude he intended the Greek *glanis*. Therefore the gender is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

***Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Day, 1870)**

Exostoma andersonii Day, 1870a: 524 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Hotham [Hotha in Hora & Silas, 1952: 22; now Husa, in Irrawaddy basin] / China: Yunnan: Ponsee [a Kakhyen village on Daying Jiang; Anderson, 1879: xiv, 1876: map]; syntypes [4]: ZSI A.595 [2], A.596 [2, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, or ZSI F 9173/1 [1], 9174/1 [1], AMS B.8081 [1], Hora & Silas, 1952: 22, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 127 [3 catalogue numbers listed for 2 syntypes], Ferraris et al., 2000: 294)

***Glyptosternon* M'Clelland, 1842**

Glyptosternon M'Clelland, 1842a: 584 (type species: *Glyptosternon reticulatus* M'Clelland, 1842a: 584, by subsequent designation by Blyth, 1860b: 154). Gender neuter.

Glyptosternum Agassiz, 1846: 164 (unjustified emendation of *Glyptosternon* M'Clelland, 1842a: 584). Gender neuter.

Parexostoma Regan, 1905b: 182 (type species: *Exostoma stoliczkae* Day, 1877b: 782, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 515). Gender neuter.

***Glyptosternon malaisei* Rendahl & Vestergren, 1941**

Glyptosternon malaisei Rendahl & Vestergren, 1941: 213 (type locality: N. E. Burma: [Kachin State, Irrawaddy drainage]: Kambaiti; holotype: NRM 10721)

***Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860**

Glyptothorax Blyth, 1860b: 154 (type species: *Glyptosternon striatus* M'Clelland, 1842a: 587, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 13). Gender masculine.

Aglyptosternon Bleeker, 1862c: 12 (type species: *Silurus cous* Linné, 1766: 504, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Euclyptosternum Günther, 1864a: 183 (unnecessary replacement name for *Aglyptosternon* Bleeker, 1862c: 12). Gender neuter.

Aclyptosternon Günther, 1864a: 183 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aglyptosternon* Bleeker, 1862c: 12).

Aclyptostenon Day, 1877a: 499 (unjustified emendation of *Aglyptosternon* Bleeker, 1862c: 12). Gender neuter.

Pteroglanis Fowler, 1934a: 92 (type species: *Pteroglanis horai* Fowler, 1934a: 92, by original designation; junior homonym of *Pteroglanis* Eigenmann & Pearson, in Pearson, 1924: 9, in Pisces). Gender feminine.

Pteropsoglanis Fowler, 1934b: 351 (replacement name for *Pteroglanis* Fowler, 1934a: 92). Gender feminine.

Sundagagata Boeseman, 1966: 243 (type species: *Sunda-*

gagata robusta Boeseman, 1966: 243, by original designation). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Superglyptothorax Li, 1986: 524 (subgenus of *Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860b: 154; type species: *Glyptothorax coheni* Ganguly, Datta & Sen, 1972: 342, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Paraglyptothorax Li, 1986: 524 (subgenus of *Glyptothorax* Blyth, 1860b: 154; type species: *Glyptothorax pallozonum* Lin, 1934b: 228, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Pteroglanis*, being explicitly formed on the classical Greek word glanis (see Steyskal, 1980: 170), it is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2). The etymology of *Pteropsoglanis*, a replacement for *Pteroglanis*, was not given; it seems logical that the Greek word glanis was also used and it too is feminine.

Euclyptosternum Günther, 1864a: 183 is not an emendation of *Aglyptosternon* Bleeker, 1862c: 12. Bleeker based the new genus and its name on the absence of the adhesive apparatus (the prefix *a–* means without). Günther observed that in the type material of the type species this apparatus is present and therefore the name was not appropriate. As the name was not appropriate, Günther "altered" it (his word) and renamed it with a more appropriate name (the prefix *eu–* means true). In the present case, the "alteration" is not the correction of a spelling (an emendation) but the correction of an unappropriate name (a new name), which formally is a replacement name, whatever the wording used by Günther. Although Günther's action makes sense, it is not allowed by the *Code*.

Nomen nudum

Glyptothorax raobutensis Nguyen [T. T.], 2003: 44 (not available, nomen nudum; locality: Vietnam: Phong Nha-Ke Bang)

***Glyptothorax ater* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011**

Glyptothorax ater Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011: 324, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 10044)

***Glyptothorax buchanani* Smith, 1945**

Glyptothorax buchanani Smith, 1945: 402, fig. 89 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Metum, small swift affluent of Mechem, tributary of Meping [Mae Nam Ping]; holotype: USNM 117754)

***Glyptothorax burmanicus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929**

Glyptothorax burmanicus Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 184, fig. 5, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: stream Sankhla, midway between Kamaing and Mogaung; holotype: ZSI F 10877/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 129)

Glyptothorax chindwinica Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007: 2622 [+ fig. 6 in "web supplement"] (type locality: India: Manipur: Iril River, Urup, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 6366)

Taxonomic notes. *Glyptothorax burmanicus* was earlier considered to be a synonym of *G. cavia*; treated as valid following Ng & Kottelat (2008b: 133). Synonymy follows Ng & Lalramliana (2012: 47) and Ng & Kullander (2013: 560). [*Pimelodus cavia* Hamilton, 1822: 188, 378 (type locality: India: "northern rivers of Bengal"; types: NT)].

***Glyptothorax callopterus* Smith, 1945**

Glyptothorax callopterus Smith, 1945: 400, fig. 87 (type locality: Thailand: Trang Province: waterfall stream on Kao Chong, near Trang; holotype: USNM 109820)

***Glyptothorax caudimaculatus* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011**

Glyptothorax caudimaculatus Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011: 326, fig. 3 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 10029)

***Glyptothorax chimtuipuiensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010**

Glyptothorax chimtuipuiensis Anaganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010a: 57, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 10022)

***Glyptothorax churamanii* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012**

Glyptothorax churamanii Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012b: 80, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai: Kaladan River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 14023)

***Glyptothorax coracinus* Ng & Rainboth, 2008**

Glyptothorax coracinus Ng & Rainboth, 2008: 61, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Pursat, Ket River on road between Pramaoy and Thmor Da, 12°12'N 102°47'E; holotype: UMMZ 248415)

***Glyptothorax cyanochloros* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Pimelodus cyanochloros Bleeker, 1846d: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Solo River; syntypes: ? SMNS 10569 [6], Fricke, 1991: 20; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 168)

***Glyptothorax deqinensis* Mo & Chu, 1986**

Glyptothorax deqinensis Mo & Chu, 1986: 345, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Deqin County, 28°30'N 99°00'E [Mekong drainage]; holotype: KIZ 748621)

***Glyptothorax dorsalis* Vinciguerra, 1890**

Glyptothorax dorsalis Vinciguerra, 1890: 246, pl. 7 figs. 4–4a (type locality: Burma: Meetan [Mitan Chaung, rivulet flowing south from summit of Mulayet Taung, 16°11'N 98°32'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500]; holotype: MCSNG 14417, Ferraris, 2007: 389)

Glyptothorax minutus Hora, 1921a: 180, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Imphal stream near Karong; syntypes [4]: ZSI, lost, Hora, 1921a: 182)

***Glyptothorax exodon* Ng & Rachmatika, 2005**

Glyptothorax exodon Ng & Rachmatika, 2005: 251, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Tekelan; holotype: MZB 9940)

***Glyptothorax filicatus* Ng & Freyhof, 2008**

Glyptothorax filicatus Ng & Freyhof, 2008: 12, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Thua Thien Hue Province: Mekong drainage, stream draining to Se Sap River, 12 km east of A Luoi, 16°20.57'N 107°09.41'E; holotype: ZFMK 34398)

***Glyptothorax fucatus* Jiang, Ng, Yang & Chen, 2012**

Glyptothorax fucatus Jiang, Ng, Yang & Chen, 2012: 380, fig. 10 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lincang Prefecture: Cangyuan County: Banhong Township: Fugong Village, Fungong River (a tributary of Xiaohei, itself tributary of Nanting, Salween drainage), 963 masl, 23°19'47.2"N 99°07'28.3"E; holotype: KIZ 20050410936)

***Glyptothorax fuscus* Fowler, 1934**

Glyptothorax fuscus Fowler, 1934a: 89, figs. 31–33 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaboon [Chantaburi]; holotype: ANSP 59358, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

***Glyptothorax granosus* Jiang, Ng, Yang & Chen, 2012**

Glyptothorax granosus Jiang, Ng, Yang & Chen, 2012: 377, fig. 9 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nujiang Prefecture: Lushui County: Liuku Township: Manbu Village, Manbu River (a tributary of Salween), 25°52'44.4"N 98°50'27.8"E; holotype: KIZ 2000000586)

***Glyptothorax granulus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007**

Glyptothorax granulus Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007: 2620 [+ fig. 5 in "web supplement"] (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul District: Iril River, Phungdar, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 6151)

***Glyptothorax hainanensis* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Glyptosternon hainanensis Nichols & Pope, 1927: 333, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8362)

Taxonomic notes. Record of *G. fokiensis* from coastal drainages of Guangxi (Shi Wan Da Shan) by Zhao & Zhang (2001b) is *G. hainanensis*. See also Chen et al. (2007).

[*Glyptosternum fokiensis* Rendahl, 1925: 307 (type locality: China: Fokien [Fujian]: Lian Cheng County: Lieng-Cheng-Hsien, Lan-Hiao [Lian Cheng, Lan Chiao bridge]; syntypes [2]: NRM 10018 [2])].

***Glyptothorax honghensis* Li, 1984**

Glyptothorax fukiensis honghensis Li, 1984b: 66, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Hekou [22°36'N, 103°58'E], Weisnan [Weishan County, 25°16'N 100°21'E], Nanjian Xian [Nanjian County, 25°04'N 100°32'E], all in Hong He drainage [Yuan Jiang, Red River, Song Hong]; syntypes: KIZ 6440430, 474, 6507022, 133, 134, 137 [6]; spelt *honghenensis* p. 69, first reviser [Ferraris, 2007: 390] gave precedence to *honghensis*)

***Glyptothorax horai* (Fowler, 1934)**

Pteroglanis horai Fowler, 1934a: 92, figs. 37–40 (type locality: Burma: S. Shan States: Sop Lao, in Maun Luang; holotype: ANSP 59462, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

Nomenclatural notes. *Glyptothorax horai* Shaw & Shebbeare, 1936: 189 is a junior secondary homonym, replaced by *G. indicus* Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 654.

***Glyptothorax igniculus* Ng & Kullander, 2013**

Glyptothorax igniculus Ng & Kullander, 2013: 553, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Sagaing Region: left bank of Myittha River approximately 8 km NE by E of Kalaymyo, 23°13'41"N 94°07'59"E; holotype: NRM 64520)

***Glyptothorax interspinalum* (Mai, 1978)**

Glyptosternon interspinalum Mai, 1978: 271, fig. 120 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Glyptothorax merus Li, 1984a: 79, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County [Red River drainage]; holotype: KIZ 737159)

Nomenclatural notes. Although they look like Latin words, the words spinalum and interspinalum are not Latin (they do not exist in dictionaries) and therefore they do not have to agree in gender with the genus name (*Code* art. 31.2.3).

***Glyptothorax jayarami* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012**

Glyptothorax jayarami Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012a: 55, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Kaladan River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 14012)

***Glyptothorax ketambe* Ng & Rachmatika, 2009**

Glyptothorax ketambe Ng & Rachmatika, 2009: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: Sumatra: Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province: Sungai Alas at Ketambe Research Station; holotype: MZB 8694)

***Glyptothorax laak* (Popta, 1904)**

Glyptosternum laak Popta, 1904: 190 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; syntypes: RMNH 7562 [3]; also in Popta, 1906: 71, pl. 4 fig. 15)

***Glyptothorax lampris* Fowler, 1934**

Glyptothorax lampris Fowler, 1934a: 91, figs. 34–36 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59357, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

***Glyptothorax lanceatus* Ng, Jiang & Chen, 2012**

Glyptothorax lanceatus Ng, Jiang & Chen, 2012: 55: figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan Prefecture: Bawan township: Nujiang [Salween] at Mangdan village; 24°56'00"N 98°53'29"E, 690 masl; holotype: KIZ 2006009835)

***Glyptothorax laosensis* Fowler, 1934**

Glyptothorax laosensis Fowler, 1934a: 88, figs. 28–30 (type locality: Thailand: Bua Yai, East Siam; holotype: ANSP 59412, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

***Glyptothorax longicauda* Li, 1984**

Glyptothorax longicauda Li, 1984a: 80, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong [upper Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: KIZ 764126)

***Glyptothorax longinema* Li, 1984**

Glyptothorax longinema Li, 1984a: 81, fig. 6 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nujiang Prefecture: Lushui County: Liuku Township: Bijiang [Salween drainage]; holotype: KIZ 741097, Jiang et al., 2012: 373, fig. 8a)

Glyptothorax rubermentus Li, 1984a: 83, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan County: Wayao Township [Mekong drainage]; holotype: KIZ 749356, Jiang et al., 2012: 375, fig. 8c; spelt *rubenmentus* p. 88, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Glyptothorax longinema* Li, 1984a: 81, first revisers [Jiang et al., 2012: 377] gave precedence to *G. longinema*)

***Glyptothorax longjiangensis* Mo & Chu, 1986**

Glyptothorax longjiangensis Mo & Chu, 1986: 344, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Longjiang River (upper tributary of Irrawaddy), 25°00'N 98°30'E; holotype: KIZ 764246)

***Glyptothorax macromaculatus* Li, 1984**

Glyptothorax macromaculatus Li, 1984a: 82, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yangbi County [Mekong drainage]; holotype: KIZ 748804 [19740011228, Jiang et al., 2012: 386])

Taxonomic notes. *Pteroglanis horai* Fowler, 1934a: 92 was listed as a possible senior synonym by Kottelat (2001c: 138). It is treated as distinct following Jiang et al. (2012: 385).

***Glyptothorax major* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Akysis major Boulenger, 1894a: 246 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah, Tagora and Baram Rivers; syntypes: BMNH 1892.9.2.59 [1], 1892.10.7.26 [1], 1893.3.6.173–177 [5], 1893.3.6.178 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 391)

Glyptosternum kükenthali Steindachner, 1901: 448, pl. 18 fig. 5 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: SMF 752, Ferraris, 2007: 391; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *kuekenthali*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Glyptosternum tiong Popta, 1904: 191 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kajan River; syntypes: RMNH 7564 [2]; also in Popta, 1906: 75, pl. 4 fig. 16)

***Glyptothorax manipurensis* Menon, 1955**

Glyptothorax manipurensis Menon, 1955: 23, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Brahmaputra basin: Barak River, Karong; holotype: ZSI F 738/2, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 130)

***Glyptothorax minimaculatus* Li, 1984**

Glyptothorax minimaculatus Li, 1984a: 81, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong [upper Irrawaddy drainage]; holotype: KIZ 764336)

***Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007**

Glyptothorax ngapang Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007: 2619 [+ fig. 4 on "web supplement"] (type locality: India: Manipur: Iril River, Bamonkampu, Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 6131)

***Glyptothorax nieuwenhuisi* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Glyptosternon Nieuwenhuisi Vaillant, 1902: 72, figs. 14–15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bloeoe River [Bluu, 0°42'N 114°24'E] / Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sebroeang [Sebruang] [Vaillant, 1893b: 73]; syntypes: RMNH, MNHN 1891-0483–0487 [5, now 4], 1903-0189, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 33)

***Glyptothorax obliquimaculatus* Jiang, Chen & Yang, 2010**

Glyptothorax obliquimaculatus Jiang, Chen & Yang, 2010: 126, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lincang City, Gengma County, Mengding Township: Xiaohei River (a primary tributary of Nanting River, itself a tributary of Salween); 23°30'08.9"N 99°01'42.9"E; holotype: KIZ 200504151904)

***Glyptothorax pallozonus* (Lin, 1934)**

Glyptosternum pallozonum Lin, 1934b: 228, figs. 7–8 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Poh-Lo District: Loh Fau Shan; holotype: FESC G 10)

***Glyptothorax panda* Ferraris & Britz, 2005**

Glyptothorax panda Ferraris & Britz, 2005: 376, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Upper Irrawaddy River drainage, hill stream 8 miles from Kamaing on road to Tanai, vicinity of Myitkyina; holotype: USNM 384824)

***Glyptothorax platypogon* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Pimelodus platypogon Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 152 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 2903 [2], B.196 [2], RMNH 2998 [3], Roberts, 1993b: 31, Ng & Rachmatika, 2005: 255)

Pimelodus gymnocephalus Bleeker, 1863a: 63 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Sundagagata robusta Boeseman, 1966: 243, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: river near Buitenzorg [Bogor]; holotype: RMNH 25264)

***Glyptothorax platypogonides* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Pimelodus platypogonides Bleeker, 1855h: 272 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; syntypes: [4, 70–85 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6912 [4], 15289 [3], BMNH 1863.12.4.154 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 392)

Nomenclatural notes. Correct spelling is *G. platypogonides*, not *G. platypogonoides*.

***Glyptothorax plectilis* Ng & Hadiaty, 2008**

Glyptothorax plectilis Ng & Hadiaty, 2008: 138, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Sungai Ketambe, a tributary of Sungai Alas, 3°41'N 97°39'E; holotype: MZB 8702)

***Glyptothorax prashadi* Mukerji, 1932**

Glyptothorax prashadi Mukerji, 1932: 281, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Mergui District: Kyenchaung River; holotype: ZSI F 11334/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 129)

***Glyptothorax quadriocellatus* (Mai, 1978)**

Glyptosternon quadriocellatum Mai, 1978: 272, fig. 121 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Glyptosternon minutum Mai, 1978: 274, fig. 122 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT; secondary junior homonym of *Glyptothorax minutus* Hora, 1921a: 180; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Glyptosternon quadriocellatum* Mai, 1978: 272, first reviser [Kottelat, 2001a: 54] gave precedence to *G. quadriocellatum*)

Glyptothorax obscura Li, 1984a: 78, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdon County [Red River drainage]; holotype: KIZ 737197)

Glyptothorax spectrum Kottelat, 2001a: 55 (replacement name for *Glyptosternon minutum* Mai, 1978: 274)

***Glyptothorax rugimentum* Ng & Kottelat, 2008**

Glyptothorax rugimentum Ng & Kottelat, 2008b: 129, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin State: Ataran River drainage, stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand), 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: ZRC 50572)

***Glyptothorax schmidti* (Volz, 1904)**

Callomystax schmidti Volz, 1904: 470 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Simbolon hills [Dolok Simbolon; 3°01'N 98°54'E], 1400 masl, 4 hours from Talun Madear [see also Schneider, 1905: 15]; syntypes [5]: NMBA 2827 [1], MHNG 682.22 [1], NMW, Weber & de Beaufort, 1921: 71, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 54, Weber, 1998: 9)

***Glyptothorax siamensis* Hora, 1923**

Glyptothorax siamensis Hora, 1923b: 168, pl. 12 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat hills; holotype: ZSI F 10548/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 129)

***Glyptothorax strabonis* Ng & Freyhof, 2008**

Glyptothorax strabonis Ng & Freyhof, 2008: 16, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: market in Phong Nha; holotype: UMMZ 245669)

***Glyptothorax trilineatus* Blyth, 1860**

Glyptothorax trilineatus Blyth, 1860b: 154 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ZSI F 10380/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 130)

Glyptothorax trilineatoides Li, 1984a: 80, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Luxi County; holotype: KIZ 765480)

? *Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2006: 201, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul District: Iril River; holotype: MUMF L0221)

***Glyptothorax verrucosus* Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012**

Glyptothorax verrucosus Rameshori & Vishwanath, 2012c: 148, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Kaladan River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 14001)

***Glyptothorax zanaensis* Wu, He & Chu, 1981**

Glyptothorax zanaensis Wu, He & Chu, 1981: 74, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Xizang: Changdu Zana, Nu Jiang drainage; syntypes: IHB 606164–166, 168, 170–174, 178, 651–653 [13], Jiang et al., 2012: 369, fig. 4a)

***Hara* Blyth, 1860**

Hara Blyth, 1860b: 152 (type species: *Hara buchanani* Blyth, 1860b: 152, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Laguvia Hora, 1921d: 739 (type species: *Pimelodus asperus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 404, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1923: 148). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies follow Ng & Kottelat (2007b). Records of *Hara hara* in the area are mis-identifications.

[*Pimelodus hara* Hamilton, 1822: 190, 378 (type locality: India: Hooghly River south of Ranaghat [original type locality: India: Kosi River; Nathpur; Hora, 1949: 70]; neotype: UMMZ 244697, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 20; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 21 fig. 5, Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 20, fig. 6)].

***Hara filamentosa* Blyth, 1860**

Hara filamentosa Blyth, 1860b: 152 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin state: Ataran River drainage: Megathat Chaung system, stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand), 15°25'N 98°15'E [original type locality: Burma: Tenasserim]; neotype: MHNG 2687.038, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 2007b: 502 [original potential syntypes: ZSI 585 [6, of which 1 is *Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 12 according to Hora, 1950a: 188, 201]])

Erethistes maesotensis Kottelat, 1983b: 71, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Mae Nam Moei, 5 km west of Mae Sot, 16°41'N 98°31'E; holotype: MHNG 2096.63)

***Hara koladynensis* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2009**

Hara koladynensis Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2009: 466, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai District: Koladyne River at Kolchaw, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 10001)

***Hara longissima* Ng & Kottelat, 2007**

Hara longissima Ng & Kottelat, 2007b: 486, fig. 6 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina District: hillstreams approximately 2 hours by foot on road from Mogaung to Kamaing; holotype: UMMZ 245902)

***Hara mesembrina* Ng & Kottelat, 2007**

Hara mesembrina Ng & Kottelat, 2007b: 489, fig. 7 (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: Baan Na District: hillstreams flowing from Langkatuek, Khlong Naka; holotype: UMMZ 245903)

***Hara minuscula* Ng & Kottelat, 2007**

Hara minuscula Ng & Kottelat, 2007: 492, fig. 8 (type locality: Myanmar: Bago: Dayame Chaung, 1.6 km north of Daik-U; holotype: CAS 223734)

***Hara spinulus* Ng & Kottelat, 2007**

Hara spinulus Ng & Kottelat, 2007b: 496, fig. 9 (type lo-

cality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Baw Di Chaung at Baw Di bridge, 32 km from Gwa on road to Ngathaingchaung, 17°34'15"N 94°43'47"E; holotype: NRM 52556)

***Myersglanis* Hora & Silas, 1952**

Myersglanis Hora & Silas, 1952: 19 (type species: *Exostoma blythii* Day, 1870a: 525, by monotypy). Gender masculine (*Code* art. 30.1.4.2).

Nomenclatural notes. Hora & Silas (1938) did not indicate the gender of *Myersglanis*. The word glanis can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). I retain it as masculine under *Code* art. 30.1.4.2.

***Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 1999**

Myersglanis jayarami Vishwanath & Kosygin, 1999: 291, pl. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Laniye River at Jessami; 94°32'E 25°38'N; holotype: MUMF 2138)

***Oreoglanis* Smith, 1933**

Oreoglanis Smith, 1933: 70 (type species: *Oreoglanis siamensis* Smith, 1933: 72, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Paroreoglanis Pellegrin, 1936: 244 (type species: *Paroreoglanis delacouri* Pellegrin, 1936: 244, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Smith (1933) did not indicate the gender of *Oreoglanis*. The word *glanis* can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). Because he used the prefix *oreo-* (from the Greek word *oreos*, mountain), I conclude he intended the Greek *glanis*. Therefore the gender is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2). The same applies to *Paroreoglanis*.

Unavailable name

Oreoglanis libertis Nguyen [T. T.] & Le, in Eve et al., 2000: 49, 135, 138, 139 (not available, location of holotype not mentioned, *Code* art. 16.4.2, and intention not explicit, *Code* art. 16.1; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Vu Quang Nature Reserve: Saola camp)

Species inquirenda

Oreoglanis pumatensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 648, fig. 57 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Pu Mat; holotype: HNUE)

***Oreoglanis colurus* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis colurus Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 129, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Bhuka, Nam Dun, 19°29'N 101°08'E; holotype: NIFI 3190)

***Oreoglanis delacouri* (Pellegrin, 1936)**

Paroreoglanis Delacouri Pellegrin, 1936: 244 (type locality: Laos: Xieng Khouang; lectotype: MNHN 1936-0031, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 1999: 379)

Taxonomic notes. The type series of *Oreoglanis delacouri* is part of material collected in 'Xieng Khouang' by the second Delacour and Lowe expedition (1925–1926) (see under *Homaloptera indochinensis*). Hennache & Dickinson (2000) mentioned two localities near Xieng Khouang (the name of a province and of its former capital [destroyed during the war]) where Delacour collected while in Xieng Khouang: Muongsui [Muang Sui, nowaday Phu Kut, about 19°40'N 103°E in Nam Ngum drainage, a Mekong tributary] and Phu Ké, which is not on my maps, possibly Phu Keng, a hill about 18 km west-northwest of Phonsavan and also in Nam Ngum drainage. The species is recorded by Ng & Kottelat (1999: 379) from headwaters of the Nam Ngiap on the Plain of Jars, near the earlier Xieng Khouang.

***Oreoglanis frenata* Ng & Rainboth, 2001**

Oreoglanis frenatus Ng & Rainboth, 2001: 7, fig. 6 (type locality: Laos: Xieng Khouang Province: Nam Ka basin, Houay Kheua at Highway 7 bridge, 19°38'N 103°28'E; holotype: UMMZ 236811)

***Oreoglanis heteropogon* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis heteropogon Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 131, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Mae Yuam Luang stream, Salween drainage, 18°50'N 98°03'E; holotype: NIFI 3135)

***Oreoglanis hypsiura* Ng & Kottelat, 1999**

Oreoglanis hypsiurus Ng & Kottelat, 1999: 376, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan province: upper Nam Theun, about 1 km upstream of confluence with Houay Nuok Lan, 18°04'09"N 105°29'44"E; holotype: ZRC 40440, Ng & Lim, 2008: 61, fig. 49)

***Oreoglanis immaculata* Kong, Chen & Yang, 2007**

Oreoglanis immaculatus Kong, Chen & Yang, 2007: 225, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yongde County: Nanjing River (tributary of Salween); holotype: KIZ 200261015)

***Oreoglanis infulata* Ng & Freyhof, 2001**

Oreoglanis infulatus Ng & Freyhof, 2001: 1165, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: stream at Son Kim, a tributary of Song Lam; 18°24'25"N 105°11'10"E; holotype: ZFMK 35719)

***Oreoglanis insignis* Ng & Rainboth, 2001**

Oreoglanis insignis Ng & Rainboth, 2001: 15, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan Prefecture: Longchuanjiang and Dajiang, near Qushi; holotype: KIZ 9810191)

***Oreoglanis jingdongensis* Kong, Chen & Yang, 2007**

Oreoglanis Jingdongensis Kong, Chen & Yang, 2007: 224, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Mengpian River [Mekong drainage]; holotype: KIZ 200104003)

***Oreoglanis laciniosa* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis laciniosus Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 133, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son

Province: Pai, Mae Ya, 19°14'N 98°36'E; holotype: NIFI 3189)

***Oreoglanis lepturus* Ng & Rainboth, 2001**

Oreoglanis lepturus Ng & Rainboth, 2001: 17, fig. 10 (type locality: Laos: Bolikamxai Province: Nam Phao stream about 2 km from Vietnam border, 18°23'N 105°19'E; holotype: UMMZ 236814; proposed as noun in apposition, indeclinable)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly synonym of *Oreoglanis hypsiurus*.

***Oreoglanis macronemus* Ng, 2004**

Oreoglanis macronemus Ng, 2004: 209, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Xieng Khouang; holotype: BMNH 1933.8.19.51)

Taxonomic notes. The type series of *Oreoglanis macronemus* is part of material collected in 'Xieng Khouang' by the second Delacour and Lowe expedition (1925–1926) (see under *Homaloptera indochinensis*). Hennache & Dickinson (2000) mentioned two localities near Xieng Khouang (the name of a province and of its former capital [destroyed during the war]) where Delacour collected while in Xieng Khouang: Muongsui [Muang Sui, nowaday Phu Kut, about 19°40'N 103°E in Nam Ngum drainage, a Mekong tributary] and Phu Ké, which is not on my maps, possibly Phu Keng, a hill about 18 km west-northwest of Phonsavan and also in Nam Ngum drainage.

***Oreoglanis macroptera* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Exostoma macropterum Vinciguerra, 1890: 253, pl. 8 fig. 5 (type locality: Burma: "paese dei Catcin" [Kachin State, probably near Bhamo]; syntypes: MCSNG 14410 [3], BMNH 1893.2.16.18 [1], NMW 46488 [1], RMNH 10236 [1], USNM 44805 [1], ZSI [1, lost], Tortonese, 1963a: 309, Ferraris & Vari, 1992: 40, Hora & Silas, 1952: 22, Eschmeyer, 2011; a compound adjective)

***Oreoglanis nakasathiani* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis nakasathiani Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 135, figs. 7–8 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai province: Chiang Dao Wildlife Sanctuary, Nam Mae Kok, 19°20'N 98°50'E; holotype: NIFI 3195)

***Oreoglanis setigera* Ng & Rainboth, 2001**

Oreoglanis setiger Ng & Rainboth, 2001: 23, fig. 12 (type locality: Laos: Louang Namtha Province: Nam Ma Oun, 21°05'N 101°04'E; holotype: UMMZ 236813)

Nomenclatural notes. *Oreoglanis* is feminine. The species name *setiger* was proposed as an adjective and must agree in gender, therefore the spelling is *setigera* (see also example under *Code* art. 31.2.2).

***Oreoglanis siamensis* Smith, 1933**

Oreoglanis siamensis Smith, 1933: 72, fig. 4, pl. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Kang River near base of Doi Angka [Doi Inthanon]; holotype: KUMF 172, Monkolprasit, 1969: 6)

Nomenclatural notes. Menon & Yazdani (1968: 131) listed ZSI F 12233/1 as holotype. Smith described the species from a holotype and a paratype and mentioned that the 'topotype' [paratype] was in ZSI (see also Ferraris, 2007: 398). Hora & Silas (1952: 23) stated that a "topotype" was in ZSI but was lost.

***Oreoglanis sudarai* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis sudarai Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 139, fig. 10 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Ping Noi, Ban Tun at Mae La Noi, upper Chao Phraya River drainage, 18°35' 98°10'E; holotype: NIFI 3193)

***Oreoglanis suraswadii* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis suraswadii Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 143, figs. 11–12 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Huay Mae Pern at Doi Tung, 20°20'N 99°50'E, Mekong River drainage; holotype: NIFI 3192)

***Oreoglanis tenuicauda* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis tenuicauda Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 145, figs. 13 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Chalermprakiat, Nam Chang stream, 19°33'N 101°12'E; holotype: NIFI 3191)

***Oreoglanis vicina* Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009**

Oreoglanis vicinus Vidthayanon, Saenjundaeng & Ng, 2009: 148, fig. 14 (type locality: Thailand: Nan Province: Pua, Silaphet waterfall, 19°7'N 100°57'E; holotype: NIFI 3194)

***Pareuchiloglanis* Pellegrin, 1936**

Pareuchiloglanis Pellegrin, 1936: 245 (type species: *Pareuchiloglanis poilanei* Pellegrin, 1936: 246, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Pellegrin (1936) did not indicate the gender of *Pareuchilognalis*. It was obviously based on *Euchiloglanis* Regan, 1907. The word *glanis* can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). Because Regan used the Greek prefix *eu-*, I conclude he intended the Greek *glanis* and therefore *Euchiloglanis* and *Pareuchiloglanis* are feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

The validitidy of the many names created in recent years in the Vietnamese literature cannot be evaluated. The descriptions are of little use and the illustrations of most species are of such a poor quality that the identity cannot even be guessed. As most species have very restricted range, it is expected that those from widely distant localities might end up being valid, while the many species described from exactly the same locality may end as a single species.

Species inquirendae

Pareuchiloglanis songdaensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 2001: 67, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Muong Tè District: Da River in Muong Tè;

holotype: HNUE LM.2001.01H)

Pareuchiloglasus namdeensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 638, fig. 52 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Nam De stream [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *Paseuchiloglanis namdenesis* p. 639 fig. 52, 697, as first reviser I select *namdeensis* as the correct original spelling)

Paseuchiloglasus tamduongensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 640, fig. 53 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Tam Duong town [Song Da drainage]; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Pareuchiloglasus brevicaudatus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 642, fig. 54 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Nam Na River [Song Da drainage]; NCNTTSI; spelt *Paseuchiloglanis brericaudatus* p. 642, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Euchiloglanis dorsoarcus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 644, fig. 55 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: Binh Lu, Nam Mu stream [Song Da drainage]; NCNTTSI; spelt *dosoarcus* p. 490, *doroarcus* p. 645 fig. 55, as first reviser I select *dorsoarcus* as the correct original spelling)

Euchiloglanis phongthoensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 646, fig. 56 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Phong Tho District: km 44 on road from Tam Duong to Sa Pa [Song Da drainage]; NCNTTSI)

***Pareuchiloglanis abbreviata* Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang, 2007**

Pareuchiloglanis abbreviatus Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang, 2007: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Chuanghe (upper Lixianjiang, tributary of Red River), Mona (22°27'54"N 100°46'79"E [sic]); holotype: SWFC 0311021)

***Pareuchiloglanis feae* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Exostoma Feae Vinciguerra, 1890: 256, pl. 8 fig. 6 (type locality: Burma: Taò [Salween drainage; map in Fea, 1896: pl. 3] and Iadò; syntypes: MCSNG 14411 [4], 14412 [3], BMNH 1893.2.16.19–20 [2], 1893.2.16.21–22 [3], 1893.2.16.23 [1], MSNM 38 [ex 5117], NMW 9064–9065 [2], RMNH 10237 [3],USNM 44743 [3], ZSI F 10260/1 [1], Tortonese, 1963a: 309, Conci & Michelangeli, 1974: 226, Hora & Silas, 1952: 16, Ferraris & Vari, 1992: 40, Ferraris, 2007: 398)

***Pareuchiloglanis gracilicaudata* (Wu & Chen, 1979)**

Euchiloglanis gracilicaudata Wu & Chen, 1979: 294, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Qinghai: Za Qu, upper Lancang Jiang in Nangqen; syntypes [12]: NPIB)

***Pareuchiloglanis macrotrema* (Norman, 1925)**

Euchiloglanis macrotrema Norman, 1925b: 570 (type locality: Vietnam: "Ngoi-Tio, Col des Nuages, Tonkin"; syntypes: BMNH 1925.2.19.5–6 [2], Ng & Kottelat, 2000a: 13)

***Pareuchiloglanis myzostoma* (Norman, 1923)**

Euchiloglanis myzostoma Norman, 1923b: 562 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Lo-ma Ho [Lamahe, now Jiduhe], tributary of Mekong at Lanping [26°27'15"N 99°25'19"E]; syntypes: BMNH 1923.2.21.40–49 [10], ZSI F 10435/1 [1], Hora & Silas, 1952: 16, Chu et al., 1999: 171, Li et al., 2007: 15)

Taxonomic notes. Norman (1923: 562) indicated the type locality of *E. myzostoma* only as "Yunnan". The BMNH register indicates that the material was obtained in the Lo-ma Ho [Lamahe, now Jiduhe], a tributary of the Mekong at Lanping. See also the itinerary and maps of the collectors (Gregory & Gregory, 1923a–b).

***Pareuchiloglanis nebulifera* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**

Pareuchiloglanis nebulifer Ng & Kottelat, 2000a: 11, fig. 4 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan province, small creek, tributary of Houai Siam, upstream of Ban Kangpabong, 20°19'36"N 104°25'01"E; holotype: ZRC 45706, Ng & Lim, 2008: 64, fig. 51; nebulifer was proposed as an adjective (p. 12) and has to agree in gender with the genus name, *Code* art. 31.2.2, Example)

? *Pareuchiloglanis songmaensis* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], 2001, 2005a: 68, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Song Ma District: Song Ma River in Muong Va; holotype: HNUE LM.2001.02H)

***Pareuchiloglanis poilanei* Pellegrin, 1936**

Pareuchiloglanis Poilanei Pellegrin, 1936: 246 (type locality: Vietnam: Nha Trang: Song Cai basin: Song Ko, 680masl / confluence of Song Tan and Song Do, 420 masl / Song Tan, 1400 masl; syntypes: MNHN 1936-0005–0014 [10], 1936-0015–0018 [4], 1936-0019–0020 [5])

***Pareuchiloglanis prolixdorsalis* Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang, 2007**

Pareuchiloglanis prolixdorsalis Li, Zhou, Thomson, Zhang & Yang, 2007: 15, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jinghong County: Xiaonuoyou (22°14'04"N 100°36'75"E), Nabanhe (small tributary of Lancangjiang); holotype: SWFC 0105002)

***Pareuchiloglanis rhabdura* Ng, 2004**

Pareuchiloglanis rhabdurus Ng, 2004c: 7, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Vi Xuyen District: Red River [Song Hong] drainage, Cao Bo stream (Bac Trao River); 22°45'18.0"N 104°52'11.4"E; holotype: AMNH 211153)

***Pseudecheneis* Blyth, 1860**

Pseudecheneis Blyth, 1860b: 154 (type species: *Glyptosternon sulcatus* M'Clelland, 1842a: 587, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Parapseudecheneis Hora, in Hora & Chabanaud, 1930: 216 (type species: *Pseudecheneis paviei* Vaillant, 1892: 126, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Propseudecheneis Hora, 1937b: 348 (type species: *Propseudecheneis tchangi* Hora, 1937b: 348, by monotypy [the mention "gen. et sp. nov.", p. 349, does not constitute an original designation; conditions of *Code* art. 68.2.1 only

applies if two or more new nominal species are included]). Gender feminine.

***Pseudecheneis brachyura* Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008**

Pseudecheneis brachyurus Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008: 108, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Shudian (25°06.62'N 97°56.21'E) at a branch of Dayinjiang, a tributary of Irrawaddy; holotype: SWFC 200103294)

***Pseudecheneis gracilis* Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008**

Pseudecheneis gracilis Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008: 111, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchong County: Qushi (25°14'N 98°36.43'E) at upper edge of Longchuanjiang, a tributary of Irrawaddy; holotype: SWFC 200102125)

***Pseudecheneis immaculata* Chu, 1982**

Pseudecheneis immaculatus Chu, 1982: 428, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Weixi County: Baijixun, upper reaches of Lancang Jiang [Mekong]; holotype: KIZ 748742)

***Pseudecheneis koladynae* Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010**

Pseudecheneis koladynae Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2010b: 200, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Lawntlai district: Koladyne River, 22°23'N 92°57'E; holotype: MUMF 10020)

***Pseudecheneis longipectoralis* Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008**

Pseudecheneis longipectoralis Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008: 114, fig. 9 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Changning County: Kejiehe (24°52'36"N 99°26'03"E) (a tributary of Salween River) at Kejie; holotype: SWFC 0202003)

***Pseudecheneis maurus* Ng & Tan, 2007**

Pseudecheneis maurus Ng & Tan, 2007: 26, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Da Nang Province: Song Thuy Loan drainage, Ban Na hill station, Cat Long stream, about 9 km along road before summit, 16°00'39.2"N 108°01'02.6"E; holotype: ZRC 50638, Ng & Lim, 2008: 66, fig. 53)

***Pseudecheneis paucipunctata* Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008**

Pseudecheneis paucipunctatus Zhou, Li & Yang, 2008: 116, fig. 10 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Cangyuan County: Nangunhe (23°16.49'N 99°04.34'E) (a tributary of Salween); holotype: SWFC 200203003)

***Pseudecheneis paviei* Vaillant, 1892**

Pseudecheneis Paviei Vaillant, 1892: 126 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: area of Lai-Chau or Muong-Lai, unnamed torrent [details in Vaillant, 1904a: 461]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0049, Vaillant, 1904a: 464, pl. 23 fig. 3, Hora & Chabanaud, 1930: 218)

Pseudechenis intermedius Chu, 1982: 430, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Jingdong County: Dongbao, a stream in upper reaches of Babian River, Red River drainage; holotype: KIZ 737173)

***Pseudecheneis stenura* Ng, 2006**

Pseudecheneis stenura Ng, 2006b: 57, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Baoshan Prefecture, Longchuanjiang at Lianmengjie bridge, Irrawaddy River drainage; holotype: KIZ 199811999)

***Pseudecheneis sulcatoides* Zhou & Chu, 1982**

Pseudecheneis sulcatoides Zhou & Chu, 1992: 111, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Mekong drainage, Yangbi, 25°40'N 99°57'E; holotype: KIZ 839059)

***Pseudecheneis sympelvica* Roberts, 1998**

Pseudecheneis sympelvicus Roberts, 1998d: 290, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun drainage: Nam Veo, tributary of Nam Phao 25 km east of Lak Sao; holotype: ZRC 40359, Ng & Lim, 2008: 67, fig. 54)

***Pseudecheneis tchangi* (Hora, 1937)**

Propseudecheneis tchangi Hora, 1937b: 348, fig. 11b (based on *Pseudecheneis sulcatus* of Tchang, 1936: 47, figs. 4–5; type locality: China: Yunnan; holotype: ASIZB 20010 [ex ZMFMIB 12016], Ng, 2006b: 67)

***Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007**

Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007: 2627 [+ fig. 1 on "web supplement"] (type locality: India: Manipur: Ukhrul district: Momo stream, Tusom C.V., Chindwin drainage; holotype: MUMF 2280)

***Pseudexostoma* Chu, 1979**

Pseudexostoma Chu, 1979: 78 (type species: *Glyptosternun yunnanensis* Tchang, 1935b: 174, by original designation). Gender neuter.

***Pseudexostoma brachysoma* Chu, 1979**

Pseudexostoma yunnanensis brachysoma Chu, 1979: 78, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture: Yunlong County [25°53'N 99°22'E]: Nu Jiang [Salween] near Laowo; holotype: KIZ 742093)

? *Pseudexostoma longipterus* Zhou, Yang, Li & Li, 2007: 150, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Gongshan County: Cikai; 27°44.27'N 98°40.02'E; holotype: SWFC 200308022)

***Pseudexostoma yunnanense* (Tchang, 1935)**

Glyptosternun yunnanensis Tchang, 1935b: 174, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan; holotype: ZMFMIB 12027)

***Pseudolaguvia* Misra, 1976**

Pseudolaguvia Misra, 1976: 253 (type species: *Glyptothorax tuberculatus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 128, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pseudolaguvia nubila* Ng, Lalramliana, Lalronunga & Lalnuntluanga, 2013**

Pseudolaguvia nubila Ng, Lalramliana, Lalronunga & Lalnuntluanga, 2013: 519, figs. 1–3 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Saiha District: Sala River (a tributary of Kaladan River) in the vicinity of Lungpuk village, 22°03'36.11"N 92°55'15.37"E; holotype: ZSI FF 4861)

***Pseudolaguvia tenebricosa* Britz & Ferraris, 2003**
Pseudolaguvia tenebricosa Britz & Ferraris, 2003: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin Division: Pathe Chaung, hill stream, 13 miles east of Taungoo, 19°01'11"N 96°35'33"E; holotype: USNM 373293)

***Pseudolaguvia tuberculata* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)**
Glyptothorax tuberculatus Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 182, fig. 4, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: stream Sankha, midway between Kamaing and Mogaung; holotype: ZSI F 10876/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 129, Ng, 2005: 178)

Family CRANOGLANIDIDAE

Cranoglanididae Myers, 1931
Cranoglanididae Myers, 1931: 261 (type genus: *Cranoglanis* Peters, 1881b: 1030)

***Cranoglanis* Peters, 1881**
Cranoglanis Peters, 1881b: 1030 (type species: *Cranoglanis sinensis* Peters, 1881b: 1030, by monotypy). Gender feminine.
Anopleutropius Vaillant, 1893c: 198 (type species: *Anopleutropius henrici* Vaillant, 1893c: 43, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Pseudeutropichthys Koller, 1926b: 74 (type species: *Pseudeutropichthys multiradiatus* Koller, 1926b: 74, by original designation; also in Koller, 1927: 28). Gender masculine.
Nomenclatural notes. *Cranoglanis* being explicitly formed on the classical Greek word glanis, it is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

***Cranoglanis henrici* (Vaillant, 1893)**
Anopleutropius Henrici Vaillant, 1893c: 199 (type locality: Vietnam: Rivière Noire [Song Da, Black River]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0259 [1, listed as syntype by Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 43], Ng & Kottelat, 2000: 848)
? *Cranoglanis songhongensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 636, fig. 51 (type locality: Vietnam: Song Hong [Red River], Hanoi; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Cranoglanis multiradiata* (Koller, 1926)**
Pseudeutropichthys multiradiatus Koller, 1926b: 74 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kan-Kong River; syntypes: NMW 5059–5061 [3], Ferraris, 2007: 165; also in Koller, 1927: 29, pl. 1 fig. 2)
? *Cranoglanis caolangensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 634, fig. 50 (type locality: Vietnam: Cao Bang Province: Cao Bang; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Family SILURIDAE

Siluridae Cuvier, 1816
Siluroïdes Cuvier, 1816a: 199 (type genus: *Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 304; originally not latinized but available under *Code* art. 11.7.2)
Silurichthyoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 218 (not a new name; -ichthyoidei is the suffix used by Bleeker for the subfamily rank)
Kryptopterini Bleeker, 1862c: 18, 85 (type genus: Bleeker, 1857n: 472)
Phalacronotini Bleeker, 1862c: 18, 90 (type genus: *Phalacronotus* Bleeker, 1857n: 472)

***Belodontichthys* Bleeker, 1857**
Belodontichthys Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Belodontichthys macrochir* Bleeker, 1857n: 472, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 266). Gender masculine.

***Belodontichthys dinema* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Wallago dinema Bleeker, 1851l: 202 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 190–195 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6834 [5], BMNH 1863.12.4.64 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)
Belodontichthys macrochir Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (unnecessary replacement name for *Wallago dinema* Bleeker, 1851l: 202; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 266)

***Belodontichthys truncatus* Kottelat & Ng, 1999**
Belodontichthys truncatus Kottelat & Ng, 1999: 388, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Maharaj Province: Chao Phraya River, 17.5 km north of Ayuthya; holotype: UMMZ 235105)

***Ceratoglanis* Myers, 1938**
Ceratoglanis Myers, 1938: 98 (type species: *Hemisilurus scleronema* Bleeker, 1863a: 93, by original designation). Gender feminine.
Nomenclatural notes. Myers (1938) did not indicate the gender of *Ceratoglanis*. The word *glanis* can be Greek (feminine gender) or Latin (masculine gender). Because he used the prefix *kerato-* (from the Greek word *keras*, hook), I conclude he intended the Greek *glanis*. Therefore the gender is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

***Ceratoglanis pachynema* Ng, 1999**

Ceratoglanis pachynema Ng, 1999b: 390, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Prachinburi market; holotype: CAS 96577)

***Ceratoglanis scleronema* (Bleeker, 1863)**

Hemisilurus scleronema Bleeker, 1863a: 93, pl. 101 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Krawang; holotype [399 mm TL]: RMNH 2918, Ng, 1999b: 388; also in Bleeker, 1863j: 74)

***Hemisilurus* Bleeker, 1857**

Hemisilurus Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Wallago heterorhynchus* Bleeker, 1854d: 514, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 295). Gender masculine.

Diastatomycter Vaillant, 1891: 182 (type species: *Diastatomycter chaperi* Vaillant, 1891: 182, by monotypy; also in Vaillant, 1893b: 66). Gender masculine.

***Hemisilurus heterorhynchus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Wallago heterorhynchus Bleeker, 1854d: 514 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Muara Kompeh; holotype [326 mm TL]: RMNH 6849, Ferraris, 2007: 368)

Diastatomycter Chaperi Vaillant, 1891: 182 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River [Knapei Stream near Smitow [Semitau]; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22]; holotype: MNHN 1891-0458, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22; also in Vaillant, 1893b: 70, pl. 2 fig. 2)

***Hemisilurus mekongensis* Bornbusch & Lundberg, 1989**

Hemisilurus mekongensis Bornbusch & Lundberg, 1989: 435, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchatani Province: Khong Chiam District: Mae Nam Mun at Ban Dan, 3 km upstream of confluence with Mekong, 15°18'N 105°31'E; holotype: UMMZ 214565)

***Hemisilurus moolenburghi* Weber & de Beaufort, 1913**

Hemisilurus moolenburghi Weber & de Beaufort, 1913: 212, figs. 84–85 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi Province: Batang Hari River; syntypes: ZMA 113.564 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 222, Bornbusch & Lundberg, 1989: 443)

***Kryptopterus* Bleeker, 1857**

Kryptopterus Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Kryptopterus micropus* Bleeker, 1857n: 472, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862b: 395). Gender masculine.

Kryptopterichthys Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Silurus palembangensis* Bleeker, 1852r: 584, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862b: 395; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Kryptopterus* Bleeker, 1857n: 472, first reviser [Günther, 1864a: 38] gave precedence to *Kryptopterus*). Gender masculine.

Kryptopterichthijs Bleeker, 1858j: 288 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Kryptopterichthys* Bleeker, 1857n: 472)

Cryptopterus Günther, 1864a: 38 (unjustified emendation of *Kryptopterus* Bleeker, 1857n: 472; junior homonym of *Cryptopterus* Kaup, 1859: 11 in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Cryptopterella Fowler, 1944d: 1 (type species: *Cryptopterella beldti* Fowler, 1944d: 2, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Kryptopterus baramensis* Ng, 2002**

Kryptopterus baramensis Ng, 2002b: 68, fig. 1 (type locality: Borneo: Sarawak: Sungai Akah, above Long Tebangan, 300 m below confluence with Sungai Pahang, below falls; 3°22'12"N 114°56'06"E; holotype: ROM 72477)

***Kryptopterus bicirrhis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Silurus bicirrhis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 367, pl. 411 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN A.9932, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22, Bornbusch, 1995: 44)

Cryptopterus amboinensis Günther, 1864a: 40, 429 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon [erroneous]; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1855.3.24.14 [1, specimen of p. 40, Eschmeyer, 2011], BMNH [1, listed p. 429])

***Kryptopterus cryptopterus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Silurus cryptopterus Bleeker, 1851d: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [110 mm TL]: RMNH 6840 [1 of 16], Ferraris, 2007: 369)

Kryptopterus micropus Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus cryptopterus* Bleeker, 1851)

***Kryptopterus dissitus* Ng, 2001**

Kryptopterus dissitus Ng, 2001b: 198, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Mekong River at Ban Hang Khone, just downstream from Khone falls; holotype: UMMZ 238017)

***Kryptopterus geminus* Ng, 2003**

Kryptopterus geminus Ng, 2003e: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng, Mekong River 2 km downstream from mouth of Tonle San on sandbars, 13°31'N 105°56'E; holotype: UMMZ 234664)

***Kryptopterus hesperius* Ng, 2002**

Kryptopterus hesperius Ng, 2002b: 70, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Kwae Noi River at Sai Yok; holotype: ZMUC P28551)

***Kryptopterus lais* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Silurus laïs Bleeker, 1851p: 428 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [125 mm TL]: RMNH 6839 [1 of 2], Ferraris, 2007: 370)

***Kryptopterus limpok* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Silurus limpok Bleeker, 1852r: 583 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [175 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.100, Bornbusch, 1995: 44)

***Kryptopterus lumholtzi* Rendahl, 1922**

Cryptopterus lumholtzi Rendahl, 1922b: 200 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan River near Bulungan, from coast to Pipa River; holotype: ZMUO J5310, Pethon, 1969: 4)

***Kryptopterus macrocephalus* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Kryptopterichthys macrocephalus Bleeker, 1858j: 293 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra ?: Padang ?; holotype [113 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.99 or 1863.12.4.101, Bornbusch, 1995: 44, Roberts, 1989: 148)

? *Cryptopterella beldti* Fowler, 1944d: 2, fig. (type locality: Borneo; holotype: ANSP 71571)

***Kryptopterus minor* Roberts, 1989**

Kryptopterus minor Roberts, 1989: 149, fig. 115 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pinoh at Nanga Saian, 45 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°43'S 111°38.5'E; holotype: MZB 3638; spelt *minimus* p. 146, first reviser [Ferraris, 2007: 370] gave precedence to *minor*)

***Kryptopterus mononema* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Silurus mononema Bleeker, 1846d: 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Solo River [Surakarta, in Pepeh River; Bleeker, 1858j: 288]; syntypes [2; see Bleeker, 1858j: 288]: ? RMNH 6835 [2], ? BMNH 1863.12.4.93 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 370; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 166)

***Kryptopterus palembangensis* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Silurus palembangensis Bleeker, 1852r: 584 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [169 mm TL]: LU [not BMNH 1863.12.4.101, Ferraris, 2007: 370])

***Kryptopterus paraschilbeides* Ng, 2003**

Kryptopterus paraschilbeides Ng, 2003g: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Kompong Chhnang: Tonle Sap River, 17 km upstream from Kompong Chhnang; holotype: UMMZ 238788)

***Kryptopterus piperatus* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2004**

Kryptopterus piperatus Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2004: 92, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh Selatan: Sungai Lembang, Suag Balimbing Research Station, Gunung Leuser National Park; MZB 8717)

***Kryptopterus schilbeides* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Hemisilurus schilbeides Bleeker, 1858j: 297 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang / Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 96–99 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.157 [1], 1864.5.15.6 [1], Ng, 2003g: 2)

***Kryptopterus vitreolus* Ng & Kottelat, 2013**

Kryptopterus vitreolus Ng & Kottelat, 2013b: 309, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Trat Province: Amphoe Khao Saming; holotype: UMMZ 249801; also in Ng & Kottelat, 2013c: 299)

Taxonomic notes. The original description of *K. vitreolus* in Ng & Kottelat (2013: 309) did not include the words 'new species' after the name and does not mention the location of the holotype in words and some wondered whether the name was available or not under *Code* art. 16.1. The text, abstract and running title make it obvious that the name was new; the reference to Ferraris (2007) for the explanation of the code of the institution explains where the holotype is located. To avoid pointless discussions, these informations were spelled out in Ng & Kottelat (2013b: 299). Nevertheless, I consider that the species name was validly made available in the 2013b publication.

***Micronema* Bleeker, 1857**

Micronema Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Silurus hexapterus* Bleeker, 1851l: 203, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Micronema cheveyi* (Durand, 1940)**

Cryptopterus Cheveyi Durand, 1940: 19, pl. 4 (type locality: Cambodia: stream of Kaskos; holotype: ION)

? *Kryptopterus moorei* Smith, 1945: 342, fig. 78 (type locality: Thailand: Menam Chao Phya [Chao Phraya] near Paknampo; holotype: USNM 109787)

***Micronema hexapterus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Silurus hexapterus Bleeker, 1851l: 203 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [145 mm TL]: LU [not BMNH 1863.12.4.73, too large, 159 mm SL; Bornbusch, 1995: 45]; compound adjective)

Nomenclatural notes. *Hexapterus* can be a noun or an adjective. As used in the original description by Bleeker, it cannot be decided if he regarded it as a noun or an adjective, and therefore it is a noun (*Code* art. 31.2.2). At the time of the creation of *Micronema*, he treated *hexapterus* as a noun (Bleeker, 1857n: 472).

***Micronema platypogon* (Ng, 2004)**

Kryptopterus platypogon Ng, 2004a: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Rajang River drainage: market at Sibu; 2°17'18.6"N 111°49'49.2"E; holotype: ZRC 45838, Ng & Lim, 2008: 46, fig. 35)

***Ompok* La Cepède, 1803**

Ompok La Cepède, 1803: 49 (type species: *Ompok siluroides* La Cepède, 1803: 50, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Callichrous Hamilton, 1822: 149 (subgenus of *Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 304; type species: *Silurus pabda* Hamilton, 1822: 150, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862b: 395, 1862c: 17). Gender masculine.

Silurodes Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Silurus macronema*, Bleeker, 1851l: 203, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pseudosilurus Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Wallago leiacanthus* Bleeker, 1853l: 189, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Belodontichthys javanensis Hardenberg, 1938: 311 (type locality: Indonesia: fish market in Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: LU)

***Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch, 1794)**

Silurus bimaculatus Bloch, 1794: 24, pl. 364 (type locality: India: Malabar coast [Tranquebar, Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 2916, designated by Paepke, 1999: 139, pl. 25 fig. 2)

Silurus canio Hamilton, 1822: 151, 374 (type locality: India: "north-east parts of Bengal" [Goalpara; Hora, 1949: 66]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 20 fig. 5)

Silurus duda Hamilton, 1822: 152, 375 (type locality: India: Kusi River; types: NT)

Silurus chechra Hamilton, 1822: 152, 375 (type locality: India: Kusi River [Mainayi; Hora, 1949: 67]; types: NT)

Silurus nebulosus Swainson, 1839: 306 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus chechra* Hamilton, 1822: 152)

Silurus immaculatus Swainson, 1839: 306 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus canio* Hamilton, 1822: 151)

Silurus affinis Swainson, 1839: 306 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus duda* Hamilton, 1822: 152)

Silurus anostomus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 363, pl. 410 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: MNHN A.8949 [2], A.8950 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 21, Bornbusch, 1995: 43)

Silurus Mysoricus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 364 (type locality: India: Mysore; syntypes: MNHN 3107 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 21, Bornbusch, 1995: 43)

Silurus microcephalus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 365 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN)

Silurus indicus M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 583 (type locality: Afghanistan: rivers Loodianah, Punjab and Cabool at Jullalabad [Palai-Kut]; holotype [p. 574]: LU)

Pseudosilurus macropthalmos [sic] Blyth, 1860b: 156 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; holotype: ? ZSI)

? *Callichrous ceylonensis* Günther, 1864a: 46 (type locality: Ceylon [Sri Lanka]; syntypes: BMNH 1852.2.19.107–108 [2], 1853.3.30.60 [1], Ng, 2013: 165, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Callichrous notatus Day, 1870c: 616 (type locality: rivers of Burma; syntypes: ZSI 1275 [1], A.499 [2, lost], AMS B.7982 [1 of 2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

Callichrous sindensis Day, 1877a: 476, pl. 110 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Sind: Indus River; holotype: ZSI 505, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Hora, 1936c: 358)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng & Hadiaty (2009: 56) and Ng (2013: 165) but probably includes several species (Kottelat & Lim, 1995: 240). In area, present only in Irrawaddy and Salween drainages, and possibly Tenasserim.

***Ompok binotatus* Ng, 2002**

Ompok binotatus Ng, 2002a: 26, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Mandai Kechil near its confluence with Kapuas mainstream, 18 km westsouthwest of Putussibau; 0°48'N 112°47'E; holotype: FMNH 94243)

***Ompok borneensis* (Steindachner, 1901)**

Callichrous borneensis Steindachner, 1901: 445, pl. 18 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ? SMF)

Ompok jaynei Fowler, 1905a: 466, fig. 3 (type locality: Borneo [Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; Böhlke, 1984: 157]; holotype: ANSP 114890 [formerly WIAP 13929], Böhlke, 1984: 157)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng & Tan (2004: 8).

***Ompok brevirictus* Ng & Hadiaty, 2009**

Ompok brevirictus Ng & Hadiaty, 2009: 51, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province: Lawe Sawah, Lawe Mokap, 3°09'46.0"N 97°25'03.0"E; holotype: MZB 16670)

***Ompok eugeneiatus* (Vaillant, 1893)**

Callichrous eugeneiatus Vaillant, 1893a: 61 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: streams Knapei and Sebroeang [Sebruang] [near Smitow [Semitau]; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22]; syntypes: MNHN 1891-0459 [1], 1891-0460 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22, Bornbusch, 1995: 44; also in Vaillant, 1893b: 65, pl. 2 fig. 3)

***Ompok fumidus* Tan & Ng, 1996**

Ompok fumidus Tan & Ng, 1996: 537, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: North Selangor peat swamp forest, 43 km on road from Tanjong Malim to Sungai Besar; holotype: ZRC 15049, Ng & Lim, 2008: 47, fig. 36)

***Ompok hypophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Silurus hypophthalmus Bleeker, 1846a: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 149)

Silurus macronema Bleeker, 1851l: 203 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [140 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.11.155, Ferraris, 2007: 372)

***Ompok leiacanthus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Wallago leiacanthus Bleeker, 1853l: 189 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: east end of Danau Arang Arang [original type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Marawang]; neotype: ZRC 38538, designated by Tan & Ng, 1996: 536, fig. 1a, Ng & Lim, 2008: 56, fig. 44)

***Ompok miostoma* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Wallago miostoma Vaillant, 1902: 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; syntypes: RMNH 7811 [2], Roberts, 1982d: 892, fig. 3b; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Ompok pabo* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Silurus pabo Hamilton, 1822: 153, 375, pl. 17 [22] fig. 48 (type locality: India: "Brahmaputra River, towards Asam"; types: NT)

Silurus erythrogaster Swainson, 1839: 306 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 17 [22] fig. 48 [*Silurus pabo*]; type locality: India: "Brahmaputra River, towards Asam"; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Callichrous nigrescens Day, 1870c: 616 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy, Pegu and Sittoung Rivers; syntypes: ZSI A.500 [2], AMS B.7636 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng & Hadiaty (2009: 56) and Ng (2013: 165).

***Ompok pinnatus* Ng, 2003**

Ompok pinnatus Ng, 2003a: 48, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Tonle Sap at Kompong Chhnang, fishing lot 9 in second channel East of town; holotype: UMMZ 232679)

***Ompok platyrhynchus* Ng & Tan, 2004**

Ompok platyrhynchus Ng & Tan, 2004: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Borneo: Brunei Darussalam: Temburong District: Temburong basin, Belalong sub-basin, Sungai Esu, about 15 minutes upstream of Kuala Belalong Field studies Centre; 4°32'17.9"N 115°09'35.2"E; holotype: ZRC 48678, Ng & Lim, 2008: 48, fig. 37)

***Ompok pluriradiatus* Ng, 2002**

Ompok pluriradiatus Ng, 2002a: 28, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River drainage, a swift blackwater stream entering Mahakam River from the left side downriver of Muarapahu; 0°14'S 116°07'E; holotype: MZB 5951)

***Ompok rhadinurus* Ng, 2003**

Ompok rhadinurus Ng, 2003c: 1299, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: North Selangor peat swamp forest, irrigation canal on western boundary; holotype: ZRC 14897, Ng & Lim, 2008: 49, fig. 38)

***Ompok sabanus* Inger & Chin, 1959**

Ompok sabanus Inger & Chin, 1959: 282 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu district: Segama River at Segama Estate near Lahad Datu; holotype: FMNH 44828)

***Ompok siluroides* La Cepède, 1803**

Ompok siluroïdes La Cepède, 1803: 50, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: not indicated but likely to be Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta; see below]; holotype: MNHN A.8669, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 21, Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 362, Bornbusch, 1995: 43)

Wallago krattensis Fowler, 1934b: 335, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kratt [Trat]; holotype: ANSP 60177, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng & Hadiaty (2009: 56). *Ompok siluroides* was earlier treated as a synonym of *O. bimaculatus*

La Cepède (1803: 50) did not mention the type locality of *Ompok siluroides*. But he mentioned "a label attached to this individual indicated that the name given to this species in the country that it inhabited is Ompok". There is no reason to doubt that 'ompok' is either an erroneous transcription, or a misreading of limpok, which is still the name of a number of *Ompok* and *Kryptopterus* species in Indonesia. At that time, freshwater fish material from Southeast Asia, especially material received in the Netherlands, did not usually originate from elsewhere than Batavia [Jakarta], on Java. Therefore the inference is that the type locality is probably Batavia, a conclusion already reached by Bleeker (1858j: 304). See also Ng & Hadiaty (2009: 56).

***Ompok supernus* Ng, 2008**

Ompok supernus Ng, 2008e: 60, figs. 2, 4 (type locality: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah, Rungan River drainage in vicinity of Tangkiling; holotype: MZB 10983)

***Ompok urbaini* (Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1849)**

Cryptopterus urbaini Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949a: 197, fig. 2 (type locality: Cambodia; holotype: MNHN 1966-0706 [1], Ng, 2003c: 1304 [as syntype], Ferraris, 2007: 373)

***Ompok weberi* (Hardenberg, 1936)**

Callichrous weberi Hardenberg, 1936: 232 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Padang Tikar Bay; holotype: LU, probably lost, Ng & Siebert, 2002: 170)

***Phalacronotus* Bleeker, 1857**

Phalacronotus Bleeker, 1857n: 472 (type species: *Silurus phalacronotus* Bleeker, 1851p: 429, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine.

***Phalacronotus apogon* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Silurus apogon Bleeker, 1851j: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [4, 118–175 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 6843 [8], Bornbusch, 1995: 45)

Silurus leptonema Bleeker, 1852r: 584 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [268 mm TL]: LU)

Silurus micropogon Bleeker, 1855l: 419 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus apogon* Bleeker, 1851j: 67)

***Phalacronotus bleekeri* (Günther, 1864)**

Micronema Bleekeri Bleeker, 1864g: 34 (nomen nudum); 1864j: 175 (nomen nudum)

Cryptopterus bleekeri Günther, 1864a: 44 (type locality: Thailand; syntypes: BMNH 1863.12.4.105 [1], ? 1862.11.1.208 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 374)

Micronema Bleekeri Bocourt, 1866: 17, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Mé-nam [Chao Phraya]; syntypes: MNHN 1546 [3], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 22, Bornbusch, 1995: 45; secondary junior homonym of *Cryptopterus bleekeri* Günther, 1864a: 44)

***Phalacronotus micronemus* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Silurus micronemus Bleeker, 1846a: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [326 mm TL;

see Bleeker, 1858j: 301]: RMNH 6841, Bornbusch, 1995: 45; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 289)

Silurus phalacronotus Bleeker, 1851p: 429 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [220 mm TL]: LU)

Phalacronotus micruropterus Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus phalacronotus* Bleeker, 1851p: 429)

Micronema typus Bleeker, 1858g: 420 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus micronemus* Bleeker, 1846a: 18; also Bleeker, 1858j: 300)

Kryptopterus deignani Fowler, 1937: 136, figs. 10–12 (type locality: Thailand: Me Poon [Mae Phun, a stream entering Mae Nam Yom at 17°40'N 99°42'E; de Schauensee, 1946: 5; see Kottelat, 1990e: 207]; holotype: ANSP 67884, Böhlke, 1984: 156)

***Phalacronotus parvanalis* (Inger & Chin, 1959)**

Kryptopterus parvanalis Inger & Chin, 1959: 284, fig. 46 (type locality: Borneo: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68014)

***Pterocryptis* Peters, 1861**

Pterocryptis Peters, 1861: 712 (type species: *Pterocryptis gangelica* Peters, 1861: 712, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Apodoglanis Fowler, 1905a: 463 (type species: *Apodoglanis furnessi* Fowler, 1905a: 463, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Penesilurus Herre, 1924a: 1570 (type species: *Penesilurus palavanensis* Herre, 1924a: 1570, by original designation; also in Herre, 1924c: 703). Gender masculine.

Hitoichthys Herre, 1924a: 1570 (type species: *Hitoichthys taytayensis* Herre, 1924a: 1570, by original designation; precedence of *Hito* and *Hitoichthys* not fully certain but there are indications that Herre, 1924a appeared before Herre, 1924c, see Bibliographic notes; if precedence cannot be determined, first reviser [Haig, 1952: 82] gave precedence to *Hito*). Gender masculine.

Hito Herre, 1924c: 702 (type species: *Hito taytayensis* Herre, 1924c: 703, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Hitoichthys* Herre, 1924a: 1570). Gender masculine.

Herklotsella Herre, 1933a: 179 (type species: *Herklotsella anomala* Herre, 1933a: 179, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Apodoglanis* being explicitly formed on the classical Greek word glanis (see Steyskal, 1980: 170), it is feminine (*Code* art. 30.1.2). *Herklotsella* Herre is dated December 1933 but appatrently appeared only in early 1934 (Eschmeyer, 2011) and *Herklotsella* Fowler, published on 20 January 1934, might have precedence.

***Pterocryptis anomala* (Herre, 1933)**

Herklotsella anomala Herre, 1933a: 179 (type locality: China: Hong Kong market; holotype: CAS-SU 26769, Böhlke, 1953: 42, Ng & Chan, 2005: 52)

Silurus sinensis Hora, 1937b: 343, fig. 8c–d (based on *Silurus wynaadensis* of Tchang, 1936: 35; type locality: China: Guangxi: Lunchow; holotype: ASIZB [ex ZMFMIB 13692], Ferraris, 2007: 375; primary junior homonym of *Silurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803: 82, pl. 2 fig. 1 and *Silurus sinensis* M'Clelland, 1844a: 402)

Silurus gilberti Hora, 1938: 243 (replacement name for *Silurus sinensis* Hora, 1937b: 343)

***Pterocryptis berdmorei* (Blyth, 1860)**

Siluricthys Berdmorei Blyth, 1860b: 156 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; holotype: ZSI 481, Hora, 1936c: 355)

Silurus torrentis Kobayakawa, 1989: 171, fig. 33 (type locality: Thailand: Trang Province: stream Lampae in Khaoluk village; holotype: NSMT-P 50234)

Silurus morehensis Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 1997: 73, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chandel District: Moreh Bazar [Chindwin drainage: headwaters of Yu River]; holotype: MUMF 2211/1A)

***Pterocryptis bokorensis* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1937)**

Penesilurus bokorensis Pellegrin & Chevey, 1937: 315 (type locality: Cambodia: Bokor, 800–1000 masl; holotype: MNHN 1936-0167, Ng & Chan, 2005: 60)

***Pterocryptis buccata* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Pterocryptis buccata Ng & Kottelat, 1998c: 394, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Amphoe Sai Yok [district], Mae Khlong basin [Sai Yok village: 14°14'N 99°04'E]; holotype: ZRC 41496, Ng & Lim, 2008: 51, fig. 39)

***Pterocryptis cochinchinensis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Silurus Cochinchinensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 352 (type locality: Vietnam: "Cochinchine"; syntypes: MNHN 573 [1], B.602 [1, listed as holotype by Kobayakawa, 1989: 156], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 23, Ng & Freyhof, 2001: 625)

***Pterocryptis crenula* Ng & Freyhof, 2001**

Pterocryptis crenula Ng & Freyhof, 2001: 630, fig. 6 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Hai Ninh District: torrent at km 5 on road from Bac Phong Sinh to Mong Cai, 21°35'31"N 107°43'52"E; holotype: ZRC 46317, Ng & Lim, 2008: 52, fig. 40)

***Pterocryptis cucphuongensis* (Mai, 1978)**

Silurus cucphuongensis Mai, 1978: 245, fig. 112 (type locality: Vietnam: Thanh Hoa Province: Cuc Phuong National Park [from a cave, about 20°19'N 105°22'E; Eschmeyer, 2011]; holotype: DVZUT 345, Ng & Freyhof, 2001: 633)

***Pterocryptis furnessi* (Fowler, 1905)**

Apodoglanis furnessi Fowler, 1905a: 463, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114894 [formerly WIAP 2485], Böhlke, 1984: 157, Bornbusch, 1991: 1071)

***Pterocryptis inusitata* Ng, 1999**

Pterocryptis inusitata Ng, 1999c: 372, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Nam Theun drainage: Nam Ong [error for Nam On] at Ban Don; holotype: ZRC 41455, Ng & Lim, 2008: 53, fig. 41)

***Pterocryptis taytayensis* (Herre, 1924)**

Hitoichthys taytayensis Herre, 1924a: 1570 (type locality: Phillipines: Palawan: small creek near Taytay; holotype: BSM 9357, lost; also in Herre, 1924c: 703 [as *Hito taytayensis*])

Penesilurus palavanensis Herre, 1924a: 1570 (type locality: Philipines: Palawan: Lake Manguao; holotype: BSM, lost; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Hitoichthys taytayensis* Herre, 1924a: 1570, first reviser [Haig, 1952: 102] gave precedence to *H. taytayensis*; also in Herre, 1924c: 704)

***Pterocryptis verecunda* Ng & Freyhof, 2001**

Pterocryptis verecunda Ng & Freyhof, 2001: 636, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Hai Phong Province: Cat Ba Island, stream near eastern entrance of Trung Trang cave, 20°47'17"N 107°00'04"E; holotype: ZRC 46316, Ng & Lim, 2008: 54, fig. 42)

***Silurichthys* Bleeker, 1856**

Silurichthys Bleeker, 1856h: 417, 418 (type species: *Silurus phaiosoma* Bleeker, 1851p: 428, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Silurichthys citatus* Ng & Kottelat, 1997**

Silurichthys citatus Ng & Kottelat, 1997: 204, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Sekumpai where it flows into Sungai Pinoh, 19 km south of Nangapinoh, 0°32'S 111°39.5'E; holotype: MZB 3670)

***Silurichthys gibbiceps* Ng & Ng, 1998**

Silurichthys gibbiceps Ng & Ng, 1998: 301, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito basin, Sungai Paku Merah, 0°35.171'S 115°11.398'E [0°35'10.3"S 115°11'23.9"E]; holotype: MZB 6101)

***Silurichthys hasseltii* Bleeker, 1858**

Silurichthys Hasseltii Bleeker, 1858j: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjisekat; neotype: RMNH 2992, designated by Ng & Ng, 1998: 305)

***Silurichthys indragiriensis* Volz, 1904**

Silurichthys indragiriensis Volz, 1904: 464 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kwantan River [Kuantan; upper Indragiri] near Djapura [see Schneider, 1905: 28]; holotype: NMW 44622, Ng & Ng, 1998: 308)

***Silurichthys ligneolus* Ng & Tan, 2011**

Silurichthys ligneolus Ng & Tan, 2011: 57, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahayan River drainage, Rungan River sub-drainage, Sungai Panta, blackwater river draining into Rungan River and its confluence, connected to Nyaru Menteng, 2°02'01.0"S 113°47'05.5"E; holotype: MZB 17184)

***Silurichthys marmoratus* Ng & Ng, 1998**

Silurichthys marmoratus Ng & Ng, 1998: 310, fig. 11 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sungai Sebiris, 13.8 km after Kampung Puteh turnoff, towards Lundu on Sematan–Lundu road; 1°41'32"N 109°47'00.8"E; holotype: ZRC 40293, Ng & Lim, 2008: 55, fig. 43)

***Silurichthys phaiosoma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Silurus phaiosoma Bleeker, 1851p: 428 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [82 mm TL]: RMNH 6831)

***Silurichthys sanguineus* Roberts, 1989**

Silurichthys sanguineus Roberts, 1989: 151, fig. 119 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Tekam where it enters Kapuas about 5–6 km upstream from Sanggau, 0°06.5'N 110°37'E; holotype: MZB 3673)

***Silurichthys schneideri* Volz, 1904**

Silurichthys schneideri Volz, 1904: 463 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Utara: Upper Langkat, Danau near Sukaranda [Sukaranda Estate, north of Serapit; 3°37'N 98°14'E; see also Schneider, 1905: 4]; holotype: NMW 44623, Ng & Ng, 1998: 318)

Silurichthys leucopodus Fowler, 1939b: 56, figs. 4–6 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68463, Böhlke, 1984: 157)

***Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Silurus Linnaeus, 1758: 304 (type species: *Silurus glanis* Linnaeus, 1758: 304, by Linnaean tautonymy; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1956b: 339 [Direction 56]). Gender masculine.

Glanis Agassiz, 1856: 333 (nomen nudum; not junior homonym of *Glanis* Rafinesque, 1818b: 447 (a nomen nudum); junior homonym of *Glanis* Agassiz, 1829: 10 and *Glanis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 135). Gender feminine.

Parasilurus Bleeker, 1862b: 394 (type species: *Silurus japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 226, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2011) considered that the type species designation for *Silurus* is by subsequent designation and not by Linnaean tautonymy. He commented that "Silurus" appears in the synonymy of 4 of the 14 nominal species described by Linnaeus (1758). This is correct, but *Code* art. 68.5 requires the citation of a pre-1758 name of one word identical with the new genus-group name; *S. glanis* is the only species including in its synonymy the one-word name "Silurus", and therefore it is type species by Linnaean tautonymy.

***Silurus asotus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Silurus Asotus Linnaeus, 1758: 304 (type locality: Asia; types: NT; invalid neotype designation by Chen, 1977: 206, 216)

Silurus dauuricus Pallas, 1787: 359, pl. 11 fig. 11 (type locality: Russia: Dauuria: Onon, Ingoda and Argun drainages; types: ? ZMB, ? ZISP)

Silurus punctatus Cantor, 1842: 485 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; syntypes: BMNH 1968.3.11.29 [3], ? 1843.7.21.6 [1], ? 1843.7.21.24 [1], ? 1843.7.2.1.25 [1], ? 1860.3.19.736–737 [2], ? 1860.3.19.785–786 [2], Ferraris, 2007: 379; primary junior homonym of *Silurus punctatus* Rafinesque, 1818a: 355)

Silurus xanthosteus Richardson, 1845b: 133, pl. 56 figs. 12–14 (type locality: China: Chusan [Zhoushan Dao] and Canton; syntypes: BMNH 1968.3.11.29 [3] and specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, Whitehead, 1970a: 210)

Silurus japonicus Richardson, 1846a: 282 (type locality: Sea of Japan; holotype: BMNH LU)

Silurus japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 226, pl. 104 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Higo, Satzuma and Nagasaki [locality of lectotype not stated]; lectotype: RMNH D.675, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 169)

? *Silurichthys basilewskii* Bleeker, 1858j: 256 (based on *Silurus asotus* of Basilewski, 1855: 240, pl. 3 fig. 4; type locality: China: flowing and standing waters, and in Gulf of Tschili; types: LU)

Silurus cinereus Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 189, pl. 47 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yang-tse-kiang [Yangtze River]; types: ? MNHN)

Silurus bedfordi Regan, 1908a: 61, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: South Korea: Kimhoa and Chong-ju; syntypes: BMNH 1907.12.10.67 [1], 1907.12.10.66 [1, listed as holotype by Kobayakawa, 1989: 156], Ferraris, 2007: 379)

Parasilurus asotus var. *longus* Wu, 1930c: 255, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Tchekiang [Zhejiang]: creek on the hill of Tian-Tai; syntypes [2]: ? MNHN)

Taxonomic notes. *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782, *S. imberbis* Gmelin, 1789 and *Centranodon japonicus* La Cepède, 1803 are tentative synonyms of *Sphyraena acutipinnis* Day, 1876.

Nomenclatural notes. Chen (1977: 216) designated "ten specimens [...] from the Heilung Kiang River [...] as neotype" of *Silurus asotus*. As the neotype must be a single specimen, this designation is not valid.

***Silurus burmanensis* Khin Thant, 1967**

Silurus burmanensis Khin Thant, 1967: 219, pls. 1–3 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Inlé Lake (20°35'N 95°57'E): southern part of marginal zone, about a mile from In-Paw-Khon village; holotype: Zoology Museum, Arts and Science University, Rangoon Lpi 332 [destroyed; Britz & Win, 2010: 66])

***Wallago* Bleeker, 1851**

Wallago Bleeker, 1851d: 265 (type species: *Silurus muelleri* Bleeker, 1846a: 18, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 17, 79 [see Kottelat, 2000d: 87; Eschmeyer, 2011]). Gender masculine.

? *Silurodon* Kner, 1866: 546 (type species: *Siluranodon hexanema* Kner, 1866: 546, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Wallagonia Myers, 1938: 98 (type species: *Wallago leerii* Bleeker, 1851p: 427, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Wallago attu* (Schneider, 1801)**

Silurus attu Schneider, 1801: 378, pl. 75 (type locality: India: "Habitat in lacubus Malabariae" [in lakes of Malabar]; holotype: ZMB 8783, lost, Paepke, 1999: 139; spelt *athu* pp. xlviii, 378, first reviser [Bleeker, 1858j: 263, 1863a: 79] retained *attu* as correct original spelling)

Silurus boalis Hamilton, 1822: 154, 375, pl. 29 fig. 49 (type locality: "Gangetic provinces and all over India"; types: NT)

Silurus macrostomus Swainson, 1839: 306 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: 154, pl. 29 fig. 49 [*Silurus boalis*]; type locality: "Gangetic provinces and all over India"; types: NT)

Silurus Wallagoo Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 354 (type locality: India: Calcutta, Bengal, Vizagapattam, Coromandel and Malabar Coast / Burma; syntypes: MNHN and material on which are based *Silurus attu* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 378, *Silurus boalis* Hamilton, 1822: 154 and Wallagoo of Russell, 1803b: pl. 165)

Silurus Mülleri Bleeker, 1846a: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU, but possibly included in type series of *Wallago Russellii* Bleeker, 1853o: 108; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *muelleri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 289)

Wallago Russellii Bleeker, 1853o: 108 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta / Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [4: 285–485 mm TL, possibly including type(s) of *Silurus muelleri* Bleeker, 1846]: LU)

? *Silurodon hexanema* Kner, 1866: 546 (type locality: China: Shanghai [probably erroneous, Haig, 1952: 80]; types: NMW; also in Kner, 1867: 305, pl. 12 fig. 2)

Silurus pelorius Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Wallago attu valeya Deraniyagala, 1953: 45 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Western Province: Yakvala; holotype: NMSL FF187, Pethiyagoda, 1991a: 336; holotype figured in Deraniyagala, 1952: pl. 13)

***Wallago leerii* Bleeker, 1851**

Wallago Leerii Bleeker, 1851p: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas / Sumatra: Palembang; syntypes [2, 225–230 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6833 [4], Ferraris, 2007: 81)

Wallago nebulosus Vaillant, 1902: 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; holotype: RMNH 7812, Roberts, 1982d: 893, fig. 3a)

? *Wallagonia tweediei* Hora & Misra, in Hora & Gupta, 1941: 18, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Kuala Tahan; holotype: ZRC 350 [head and fins, plaster cast],

Alfred, 1970: 68, Ng & Lim, 2008: 57, fig. 45, ZSI F 13365/1 [right anterior gill-arch], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 125)

***Wallago maculatus* Inger & Chin, 1859**

Wallago maculatus Inger & Chin, 1959: 279 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68038)

***Wallago micropogon* Ng, 2004**

Wallago micropogon Ng, 2004b: 93, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng market; 13°30'N 105°58'E; holotype: UMMZ 232320)

Family CHACIDAE

Chacidae Bleeker, 1858

Chacini Bleeker, 1858j: 50, 310, 322 (type genus: *Chaca* Gray, 1831b: 9)

***Chaca* Gray, 1831**

Chaca Gray, 1831b: 9 (type species: *Chaca hamiltonii* Gray, 1831b: 9, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Chaca Valenciennes, 1832b: 386 (type species: *Chaca lophioides* Cuvier & Valenciennes, in Valenciennes, 1832b: 386, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Chaca* Gray, 1831b: 9). Gender feminine.

Brachystacus van der Hoeven, 1850–51: 280 (type species: *Platystacus chaca* Hamilton, 1822: 140, 374, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Chaca bankanensis* Bleeker, 1852**

Chaca bankanensis Bleeker, 1852p: 455 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]; holotype [68 mm TL]: RMNH 5405, Roberts, 1982c: 899, Ng & Kottelat, 2012: 43)

Chaca Bankae Giebel, 1862: 323 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]; holotype (?): LU [was in Zoologisches Museum, Halle], Ng & Kottelat, 2012: 44)

***Chaca burmensis* Brown & Ferraris, 1988**

Chaca burmensis Brown & Ferraris, 1988: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Sittang River; holotype: BMNH 1891.11.30.144)

***Chaca serica* Ng & Kottelat, 2012**

Chaca serica Ng & Kottelat, 2012: 38, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kahayan River drainage, Danau Tahai; holotype: MZB 17202)

Family PLOTOSIDAE

Plotosidae Bleeker, 1858

Plotosichthyoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 49, 309 (type genus: *Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803: 129)

***Paraplotosus* Bleeker, 1863**

Paraplotosus Bleeker, 1863a: 100 (type species: *Plotosus albilabris* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 427, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Endorrhis Ogilby, 1898d: 283 (type species: *Copidoglanis longifilis* Macleay, 1881d: 207 [143 in 1884 edition], by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Paraplotosus albilabris* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Plotosus albilabris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: MNHN A.9544, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 20, Allen, 1998: 127)

Plotosus macrophthalmus Bleeker, 1846a: 56 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 179)

Copidoglanis longifilis Macleay, 1881d: 207 [143 of 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Long Islands, Torres Strait; syntypes: AMS I.16269-001 [2], Paxton et al., 1989: 225, Allen, 1998: 127)

***Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803**

Plotosus La Cepède, 1803: 129 (type species: *Platystacus anguillaris* Bloch, 1794: 61, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Plotosis Duméril, 1805: 340 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803: 129)

Plotoseus Lesson, 1829a: 435, 1832: pl. 31 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803: 129)

Plotosius Temminck & Schlegel, in Siebold, 1846: 228 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803: 129)

Deportator Gistel, 1848: x (unnecessary replacement name for *Plotosus* La Cepède, 1803: 129). Gender masculine.

***Plotosus abbreviatus* Boulenger, 1895**

Plotosus abbreviatus Boulenger, 1895a: 247 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: mouth of Baram River; holotype: BMNH 1894.8.3.35, Ng & Sparks, 2002: 567)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid by Yoshino & Kishimoto (2008: 7).

***Plotosus canius* Hamilton, 1822**

Plotosus canius Hamilton, 1822: 142, 374, pl. 15 fig. 44 (type locality: India: rivers of southern parts of Bengal; types: NT)

Plotosus caesius Cuvier, 1829: 297 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 15 fig. 44; type locality: India: rivers of southern parts of Bengal; holotype: specimen figured by Hamilton)

Plotosus unicolor Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 426 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN A.8924, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 19)

Plotosus viviparus Bleeker, 1846a: 59 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 8066 [1], 15875 [6], SMNS 10624 [1], Fricke, 1991: 18, 2005: 54; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 182)

Plotosus horridus Bleeker, 1846a: 59 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 183)

Plotosus multiradiatus Bleeker, 1846a: 60 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 183)

Plotosus caesius Hyrtl, 1859: 5, 6, 17 (type locality: not stated; types: LU; junior homonym of *Plotosus caesius* Cuvier, 1829: 297)

Silurus unitus Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Plotosus lineatus* (Thunberg, 1775)**

Silurus Arab Forskål, 1775: xvi (reference to "*Silurus arab*" as a name available from Forskål is incorrect as Forskål used 'Arab' to indicate vernacular name in Arabian [the section 'Nominati' is a glossary giving translation of each name into different languages]; see Jordan & Fowler, 1903b: 898, Weber, 1913a: 30, Smith, 1941a: 15 and Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 24)

Silurus lineatus Thunberg, 1787: 31 (type locality: Indian Ocean [Thunberg, 1791: 191]; syntypes: UUZM 285, ZMUC P 28555, Wallin, 1996: 62, Ferraris, 2007: 350; also in Thunberg, 1791: 191, pl. 6)

Platystacus anguillaris Bloch, 1794: 61, pl. 373 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 3078, designated by Taylor & Gomon, in Daget et al., 1986: 160)

Plotosus thunbergianus La Cepède, 1803: 693, 694 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus lineatus* Thunberg, 1787: 31)

Plotosus marginatus Bennett, 1830: 691 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; syntypes: BMNH 1855.12.26.452 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 350; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)

Plotoseus ikapor Lesson, 1829a: 435 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigiou: Offach Bay [Waigeo Island: Teluk Fofak]; types: holotype: ? NT; also in Lesson, 1831: pl. 31 fig. 3 [5 Sept.], p. 132 [13 Oct.])

Plotosus vittatus Swainson, 1839: 307 (available by indication to Bloch, 1794: pl. 373 fig. 1 [*Platystacus anguillaris*]; type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB, model of Bloch's figure)

Plotosus lineatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 412 (type locality: Red Sea / Seychelles / Isle-de-France [Mauritius] / Sri Lanka: Trinquemale / India: Pondicherry / Indonesia: Sulawesi and Ambon / Iles des Amis [Tonga Islands] / Society Islands / Macao / Philippines; syntypes: MNHN 8932 [10 or 11], A.8930 [1], A.8931 [2], A.8936 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 19, and material on which are based the accounts of various authors cited; secondary junior homonym of *Silurus lineatus* Thunberg, 1787: 31 [*Plotoseus lineatus* of Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 228 is not a new species but explicitly said to have been described by Valenciennes])

Plotosus malignus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 420 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Plotosus castaneus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 421 (type locality: India: Mahé; holotype: MNHN A.8929, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 19)

Plotosus castaneoïdes Bleeker, 1851q: 490 (type locality: Indonesia: Rio [Riau]; syntypes [2, 160–170 mm TL]: RMNH)

Plotosus arab Bleeker, 1862a: 111 (available by indication to *Plotosus anguillaris* of La Cepède, 1803: 130, pl. 3 fig. 2, itself based on specimens and *Platystacus anguillaris* Bloch, 1794: 61, pl. 373 fig. 1; type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [Bloch; locality of Commerson's material reported by La Cepède not known]; syntypes: MNHN, ZMB 3078 [1], 3079 [1])

Plotosus flavolineatus Stuart, in Whitley, 1941b: 311, fig. (nomen nudum)

Plotosus brevibarbus Bessednov, 1967: 446, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin Bay [Gulf of Tonkin], 21°10'N 108°30'E; holotype: TINRO 3667)

Nomenclatural notes. See under *Ophichthus* for comments on names in some of Thunberg's publication. The author of *Plotosus lineatus* is Thunberg and the respondent was Holmer.

Family CLARIIDAE

Clariidae Bonaparte, 1846

Heterobranchia Latreille, 1825: 125 (not available; not based on a genus recognised as valid; *Code* art. 11.7.1.1)

Clariadini Bonaparte, 1845d: 387, **1845e: 8** (type genus: *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455)

Heterobranchoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 33, 37, 41, 333 (type genus: *Heterobranchus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808: pls. 16–17)

Saccobranchini Bleeker, 1858j: 336 (type genus: *Saccobranchus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 399)

Heteropneustidae Hora, 1936a: 209 (type genus: *Heteropneustes* Müller, 1840: 115)

Taxonomic notes. *Heteropneustes*, formerly constituting the family Heteropneustidae, is included in Clariidae, following de Pinna (1998) and Diogo et al. (2003).

Nomenclatural notes. Synonymy not complete.

***Clarias* Scopoli, 1763**

Clarias Gronovius, 1763: 100 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89]).

Chlarias Scopoli, 1777: 455 (type species: *Silurus anguillaris* Linnaeus, 1758: 305, by subsequent designation by Teugels, in Daget et al., 1986: 69 [not Teugels & Roberts, 1987: 96, not Roberts, 1989: 127]; no species originally included, first inclusion by Swainson, 1839: 307, not Cuvier, 1816a: 206, where it is used only as vernacular; spelling *Clarias* is correct original spelling by virtue of *Code* art. 33.3.1). Gender masculine.

Macropteronotus La Cepède, 1803: 84 (type species: *Macropteronotus charmuth* La Cepède, 1803: 85, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1917: 65). Gender masculine.

Cossyphus M'Clelland, 1844a: 403 (type species: *Cossyphus ater* M'Clelland, 1844a: 403, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Cossyphus* Olivier, 1791: 121 in insects, *Cossyphus* Fabricius, 1798: 123 in insects, and *Cossyphus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839: 102 in fishes). Gender masculine.

Phagorus McClelland, 1844b: 225 (replacement name for *Cossyphus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 403). Gender masculine.

Dinotopteroides Fowler, 1930a: 41 (type species: *Dinotopteroides prentissgrayi* Fowler, 1930a: 41, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Heterobranchoides David, 1935: 82, 99 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; not available, published after 1930 without type species designation, *Code* art. 13.3)

Clarioides David & Poll, 1937: 231 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; not available, published after 1930 without type species designation, *Code* art. 13.3)

Prophagorus Smith, 1939: 236 (type species: *Clarias nieuhofii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 386, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Platycephaloides Teugels, 1982a: 11 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; type species: *Clarias platycephalus* Boulenger, 1902b: 35, by original designation; also in Teugels, 1982b: 736). Gender masculine.

Clarioides Teugels, 1982a: 12 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; type species: *Clarias angolensis* Steindachner, 1866b: 766, by original designation; also in Teugels, 1982b: 737). Gender masculine.

Anguilloclarias Teugel, 1982a: 13 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; type species: *Clarias theodorae* Weber, 1897: 150, by original designation; also in Teugels, 1982b: 738). Gender masculine.

Brevicephaloides Teugels, 1982a: 14 (subgenus of *Clarias* Scopoli, 1777: 455; type species: *Clarias camerunensis* Lönnberg, 1895: 182, by original designation; also in Teugels, 1982b: 739). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Clarias* Cuvier, 1816a: 206 is not a new name, but a misspelling of *Chlarias* Scopoli, 1777. This spelling is listed in synonymy of *Macropteronotus* ("Les uns, les MACROPTÉRONOTES. Lacép. CLARIAS, Gronov. n'ont qu'une dorsale toute rayonnée").

Species inquirenda

Clarias magony Mason, 1850: 325 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim; types: NT)

***Clarias anfractus* Ng, 1999**

Clarias anfractus Ng, 1999e: 18, fig. 1a (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum, forest stream 600 m into conservation area, tributary of Sungai Segama; holotype: ZRC 42598, Ng & Lim, 2008: 38, fig. 30)

***Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Silurus Batrachus Linnaeus, 1758: 305 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: vicinity of Bandung [original type locality: "Asia, Africa"]; neotype: NRM 54718, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 2008c: 726, fig. 1 [not NRM LP 71 listed by Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 219; see Teugels & Roberts, 1987: 96])

Clarias punctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 384 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN)

***Clarias batu* Lim & Ng, 1999**

Clarias batu Lim & Ng, 1999: 158, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Tioman Island: Sungai Baharu, on right side of Telek-Juara trail (towards Juara); holotype: ZRC 40087, Ng & Lim, 2008: 39, fig. 31)

***Clarias fuscus* (La Cepède, 1803)**

Macropteronotus fuscus La Cepède, 1803: 88, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)

? *Macropteronotus hexacicinnus* La Cepède, 1803: 88, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: China; types: specimen[s] on which figure[s] is based)

? *Clarias abbreviatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenci-

ennes, 1840b: 386 (type locality: China: Macao; syntypes: MNHN A.9592 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 46)

Clarias pulicaris Richardson, 1845b: 135, pl. 62 figs. 5–6 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH 1868.3.11.21–22 [1 of 2], Whitehead, 1970a: 210 [or syntype if Reeves drawing is based on another specimen])

Clarias sauteri Regan, 1908c: 151 (type locality: Formosa: Kagi [Taiwan: Chia-yi]; syntypes: BMNH 1908.5.27.16–22 [7], SMNS 4369 [12], Ho & Shao, 2011: 33, fig. 4, Eschmeyer, 2013)

****Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822)**

Silurus Gariepinus Burchell, 1822: 425, fig p. 445 (type locality: South Africa, Cape Province: Vaal River [tributary of Orange River], at Smidtsdrift, above confluence with Riet River, 28°42'10"S 24°04'29"E; neotype: RUSI 520, designated by Skelton & Teugels, 1992: 1)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Clarias gracilentus* Ng, Dang & Nguyen, 2011**

Clarias gracilentus Ng, Dang & Nguyen, 2011: 62, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu Quoc Island: swamp draining into Rach Vem, approx. 10°22'N 103°56'E; holotype: UMMZ 248862)

***Clarias insolitus* Ng, 2003**

Clarias insolitus Ng, 2003d: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Barito drainage: small stream flowing into Sungai Rekut (tributary of Sungai Busang) about 1.5 km upstream from Project Barito Ulu base camp on Sungai Busang; holotype: MZB 6112)

***Clarias intermedius* Teugels, Sudarto & Pouyaud, 2001**

Clarias intermedius Teugels, Sudarto & Pouyaud, 2001: 86, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Palangkaraya market; holotype: MZB 10574)

***Clarias kapuasensis* Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003**

Clarias kapuasensis Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003: 156, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: upper Kapuas basin: peat swamp bordering Melawi River at Nanga Pinoh; holotype: MZB 10965)

***Clarias leiacanthus* Bleeker, 1851**

Clarias leiacanthus Bleeker, 1851p: 430 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [160 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.55, Sudarto et al., 2003: 154)

Clarias liacanthus Günther, 1864a: 20 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Clarias leiacanthus* Bleeker, 1851p: 430)

Clarias Teijsmanni Bleeker, 1857i: 344 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor] Province: Tjikoppo; holotype [110 mm TL]: RMNH 6803, Ng, 1999e: 29)

? *Clarias pulcher* Popta, 1904: 179 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; holotype: RMNH 7542; also in Popta, 1906: 21, pl. 1 fig. 2)

Phagorus cataractus Fowler, 1939b: 54, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68462, Böhlke, 1984: 59, Ng, 2001a: 161)

***Clarias macrocephalus* Günther, 1864**

Clarias macrocephalus Günther, 1864a: 18 (type locality: Thailand; lectotype: BMNH 1862.11.1.216, designated by Teugels et al., 1999: 287)

***Clarias magur* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Macropteronotus magur Hamilton, 1822: 146, 374, pl. 26 fig. 45 (type locality: Ganges ["stagnis et fopis [sic; fossis ?] Bengala inferioris in luto Post", Hora, 1949: 66]; types: NT ["syntypes" listed by Sudarto et al., 2004: 9 have no type status])

Macropteronotus jagur Hamilton, 1822: 145, 374 (type locality: India: Ganges basin ["stagnis Bengala inferioris Lukipura", Hora, 1949: 66]; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Macropteronotus magur* Hamilton, 1822: 146, 374, first reviser [Day, 1889: 115] gave precedence to *M. magur*)

Plotosus Hamiltonii Swainson, 1839: 307 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: 146, pl. 26 fig. 45 [*Macropteronotus magur*]; type locality: India: Ganges ["stagnis et fopis Bengala inferioris in luto Post", Hora, 1949: 66]; types: NT)

Clarias marpus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 378 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam], Calcutta and Pondicherry / Burma: Rangoon / Syria: Alep; syntypes: MNHN B.685 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 45, and specimens on which are based P. Russell, 1803b: pl. 168 [Marpoo], A. Russell, 1756: pl. 12 fig. 1 and Gronovius, 1763: 100, pl. 8a figs. 3–5)

? *Cossyphus ater* M'Clelland, 1844a: 403, pl. 22 fig. 3 (type locality: "China: Chusan" [Zhoushan Dao]; holotype: ? ZSI)

Clarias Assamensis Day, 1877a: 485 (type locality: India: Assam: Goalpara and Suddya; syntypes: ZSI 1268 [1, lost], AMS B.7485 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, Ferraris et al., 2000: 294)

Taxonomic notes. The records of *Clarias batrachus* from Myanmar are tentatively identified as *C. magur*, but this requires confirmation. It might be an unnamed species.

***Clarias meladerma* Bleeker, 1846**

Clarias meladerma Bleeker, 1846a: 54 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 13709, designated by Teugels et al., 2001: 90 [but no evidence is given that this specimen is part of the type series: part of A series of Bleeker's auction catalogue is not evidence of being part of type series]; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 178)

Clarias melasoma Bleeker, 1852o: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kusan River at Prabukarta / Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang; syntypes [2, 170–300 mm TL]: ? RMNH 16413 [1], Teugels et al., 2001: 90)

Clarias melanoderma Bleeker, 1857n: 474 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clarias melasoma* Bleeker, 1852o: 427)

Clarias melanosoma Bleeker, 1858n: 1 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Clarias melasoma* Bleeker, 1852o: 427)

***Clarias microspilus* Ng & Hadiaty, 2011**

Clarias microspilus Ng & Hadiaty, 2011: 1578, fig. 1 (type

locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province: Kabupaten Aceh Selatan: Sungai Lembang at Pasilembang, 3°01'N 97°21'E); holotype: MZB 8706)

***Clarias microstomus* Ng, 2001**

Clarias microstomus Ng, 2001a: 158, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan River drainage, Ladang near Sungai Pingai, 2°00'09.6"N 115°09'13.8"E; holotype: MZB 9336)

***Clarias nieuhofii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Clarias Nieuhofii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 386 (type locality: not stated [India: Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 47; apparently erroneous]; lectotype: MNHN B.300, designated by Ng, Dang & Nguyen, 2011: 65 [listed as holotype by Lim & Ng, 1999: 165; syntypes also included material on which is based Anguille tachetée [bont-ael] of Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 271; figure reproduced in Ng, Dang & Nguyen, 2011: 65, fig. 3])

Clarias pentapterus Bleeker, 1851l: 206 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [350 mm TL]: RMNH 6804 [as syntype in Ng, 1999e: 29])

Clarias gilli Smith & Seale, 1906: 74, fig. b (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Rio Grande near Cotabato; holotype: USNM 55620, Ferraris & Vari, 1992: 17)

***Clarias nigricans* Ng, 2003**

Clarias nigricans Ng, 2003h: 393, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: market in Samarinda; holotype: MZB 10705)

***Clarias olivaceus* Fowler, 1904**

Chlarias olivaceus Fowler, 1904b: 499, pl. 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27280, Ng, 1999e: 30)

Clarias thienemanni Ahl, 1934: 235 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Toba at Porsea; syntypes [4]: ZMB 20931 [2], 20934 [1], 20944 [1], Ng, 1999e: 29, 2001: 161, Paepke, 1995: 92)

***Clarias planiceps* Ng, 1999**

Clarias planiceps Ng, 1999e: 22, fig. 1b (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Belakin area, Ulu Sungai Anap; holotype: SMK uncat.)

***Clarias pseudoleiacanthus* Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003**

Clarias pseudoleiacanthus Sudarto, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003: 156, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Satong, peat swamp about 30 km after Ketapang on road to Sukadana; holotype: MZB 10964)

***Clarias pseudonieuhofii* Sudarto, Pouyaud & Teugels, 2004**

Clarias pseudonieuhofii Sudarto, Pouyaud & Teugels, 2004: 15, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: upper Kapuas River, Semitau on road between Sintang and Putussibau; holotype: MZB 10966)

***Clarias sulcatus* Ng, 2004**

Clarias sulcatus Ng, 2004f: 290, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Pulau Redang, stream on east slope of west ridge; holotype: ZRC 22665, Ng & Lim, 2008: 42, fig. 32)

***Encheloclarias* Myers, in Herre & Myers, 1937**

Encheloclarias Myers, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 66 (type species: *Heterobranchus tapeinopterus* Bleeker, 1853b: 732, by original designation; authorship as indicated p. 53). Gender masculine.

***Encheloclarias baculum* Ng & Lim, 1993**

Encheloclarias baculum Ng & Lim, 1993: 27, fig. 5 (type locality: probably Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype: BMNH 1863.12.11.162)

***Encheloclarias curtisoma* Ng & Lim, 1993**

Encheloclarias curtisoma Ng & Lim, 1993: 32, figs. 9–11 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: north Selangor peat swamp forest, stream at 39-km stone on road from Sungei Besar to Tanjong Malim; holotype: ZRC 14886, Ng & Lim, 2008: 43, fig. 33)

***Encheloclarias kelioides* Ng & Lim, 1993**

Encheloclarias kelioides Ng & Lim, 1993: 30, figs. 7–8 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: south of Pekan, 69-km stone on road from Mersing to Pekan, near Kuantan; holotype: ZRC 29401, Ng & Lim, 2008: 44, fig. 341)

***Encheloclarias medialis* Ng, 2012**

Encheloclarias medialis Ng, 2012c: 112, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah, Mentaya drainage, Pundu-Plantarang area, stream at km 142 on Palangkaraya–Sampit road, 2°01'39.9"S 112°59'48.2"E; holotype: MZB 10984)

***Encheloclarias prolatus* Ng & Lim, 1993**

Encheloclarias prolatus Ng & Lim, 1993: 29, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Kuching; holotype: SMK 5686)

***Encheloclarias tapeinopterus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Heterobranchus tapeinopterus Bleeker, 1853b: 732 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Toboali Province; holotype [124 mm TL]: RMNH 6806, Ng & Lim, 1993: 25, fig. 3)

***Encheloclarias velatus* Ng & Tan, 2000**

Encheloclarias velatus Ng & Tan, 2000: 536, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi, Angso Duo Market; holotype: MZB 9335)

***Heteropneustes* Müller, 1840**

Heteropneustes Müller, 1840: 115 (type species: *Silurus fossilis* Bloch, 1794: 46, by monotypy; also in Müller, 1841: 243). Gender masculine.

Saccobranchus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes,

1840b [Nov.]: 399 (type species: *Silurus singio* Hamilton, 1822: 147, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Clarisilurus Fowler, 1937: 133 (type species: *Clarisilurus kemratensis* Fowler, 1937: 133, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Heteropneustes* and *Saccobranchus* were both published in 1840. Volume 15 of Cuvier & Valenciennes (1840b) appeared in November, 1840 (Sherborn, 1925: 600; Bailey, 1957a: 312). The date of publication of Müller (1840) is not yet clear and formally it should be dated to 31 December 1840. But this work was read on 11 November and 9 December 1839 at meetings of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin and, although supporting evidences are not yet available, considering the practices of that time the paper was probably published in the beginning of 1840, and likely before Valenciennes's work, which appeared close to the end of the year. Considering that the genus name *Heteropneustes* is well established, it would not be appropriate to change usage as long as we do not know the exact publication date of Müller (1840).

***Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch, 1794)**

Silurus fossilis Bloch, 1794: 46, pl. 370 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 3074, designated by Paepke, 1999: 87, pl. 25 fig. 3)

Silurus singio Hamilton, 1822: 147, 374, pl. 37 fig. 46 (type locality: India: Ganges basin ["stagnorum et fossarum luto", Hora, 1949: 66]; types: NT [specimens listed as syntypes by Eschmeyer, 2011 unlikely to be types, needs confirmation])

Silurus laticeps Swainson, 1838: 345, fig. 84 (type locality: India [Swainson, 1839: 306, 393]; types: NT; also in Swainson, 1839: 306, 393)

Silurus biserratus Swainson, 1839: 306, 393 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 37 fig. 46 [*Silurus singio*]; type locality: India: Ganges basin ["stagnorum et fossarum luto", Hora, 1949: 66]; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Saccobranchus microps Günther, 1864a: 31 (type locality: Sri Lanka [Dambuwa; Pethiyagoda & Bahir, 1998: 113]; syntypes: BMNH 1859.5.31.9–11 [3], Pethiyagoda & Bahir, 1998: 113)

Saccobranchus microcephalus Günther, 1864a: 31 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: BMNH 1864.3.18.1, Ferraris, 2007: 151)

Silurus pungentispinus Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Heteropneustes kemratensis* (Fowler, 1937)**

Clarisilurus kemratensis Fowler, 1937: 133, figs. 5–7 (type locality: Thailand: Kemrat [Kemarat]; holotype: ANSP 67880)

Family ARIIDAE

Ariidae Bleeker, 1858

Ariodontes Bleeker, 1858j: v, 57 (type genus: *Arius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 53; -odontes is suffix used by Bleeker for the phalanx level in 1858)

Hemipimelodinae Gill, 1861h: 46 (type genus: *Hemipimelodus* Bleeker, 1857n: 473)

Arii Bleeker, 1862c: 7, 25 (not a new name; same as Ariodontes, stem ari- and suffix -i used by Bleeker for the phalanx rank in 1862)

Batrachocephalinae Gill, 1893: 132 (type genus: *Batrachocephalus* Bleeker, 1846a: 16, 52)

Doiichthyidae Weber, 1913c: 532 (type genus: *Doiichthys* Weber, 1913c: 532)

Bagreidae Schultz, 1944: 182 (type genus: *Bagre* Oken, 1817: 1782 [error for 1182], 1182a)

Ostegeneiosinae Fowler, 1951: 3 (type species: *Osteogeneiosus* Bleeker, 1846b: 146, 173; available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1, Ferraris & de Pinna, 1999: 2, 7; action by Ferraris & de Pinna also makes the name unavailable under art. 13.2.1)

Taxonomic notes. See Kailola (2004) for phylogeny and synopsis.

Species inquirendae

Silurus Ascita Linnaeus, 1758: 306 (type locality: India; syntypes: NRM LP 72 [4], Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 222)

Arius argenteus Lütken, 1874: 211, abstr. p. 29 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: ZMUC 29624 [earlier 485], Nielsen, 1974: 49, Ferraris, 2007: 56)

Species incertae sedis

***Arius subrostratus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Arius subrostratus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 62 (type locality: India: Malabar; holotype: MNHN 1190, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 5)

***Arius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Arius Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 53 (type species: *Pimelodus arius* Hamilton, 1822: 170, by absolute tautonymy, Wheeler & Baddokwaya, 1981: 769). Gender masculine.

Ariodes Müller & Troschel, 1849: 6, 9 (subgenus of *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816: 147; type species: *Bagrus arenarius* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 9, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 8). Gender masculine.

Pseudarius Bleeker, 1862c: 8, 1863a: 35 (type species:

Pimelodus arius Hamilton, 1822: 170, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Arius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 53). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Kailola (1990: 4).

***Arius acutirostris* Day, 1877**

Arius acutirostris Day, 1877a: 459, pl. 107 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Salween River at Moulmein; types: among ZSI 454, 500, A.569 [13], BMNH 1870.6.14.34 [1], NMW 44358, 48327 [1], RMNH 2735, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, Ferraris, 2007: 31)

***Arius arenarius* (Müller & Troschel, 1849)**

Bagrus arenarius Müller & Troschel, 1849: 9 (type locality: China; syntypes: ZMB 3001 [1], Kailola, 2004: 156)

Arius fangi Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949a: 194, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin; holotype: MNHN 1966-0726, Kottelat, 2001a: 56)

***Arius arius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus arius Hamilton, 1822: 170, 376 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT)

Arius falcarius Richardson, 1845b: 134, pl. 62 figs. 7–9 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes [2]: BMNH 2005.9.12.1 [1], 2005.9.12.2 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 34, and specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, Whitehead, 1970a: 210)

Bagrus crinalis Richardson, 1846a: 282 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 19c)

Pimelodus mong Richardson, 1846a: 286 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 20b)

Arius cochinchinensis Günther, 1864a: 170, figs. (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchina [southern Vietnam]; holotype: BMNH)

Arius Boakeii Turner, 1867: 82 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Caltura; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1866.7.11.1 [1], ? NMSZ 1987.030 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 34)

? *Arius buchanani* Day, 1877a: 463, pl. 105 fig. 6 (type locality: India: Hooghly River at Calcutta / Burma: Irrawaddy; syntypes: ZSI 456 [1], 1302 [1, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, and material on which is based *Pimelodus arius* Hamilton, 1822: 170)

***Arius dispar* Herre, 1926**

Arius dispar Herre, 1926b: 405, pl. 1 fig. 6 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pacomarket, Manila; holotype: BSM, lost)

***Arius gagora* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus gagora Hamilton, 1822: 167, 376, pl. 10 fig. 54 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT)

? *Arius macracanthus* Günther, 1864a: 167, 2 figs. (type locality: Thailand; holotype: BMNH 1862.11.1.222, Ferraris, 2007: 36)

? *Arius jella* Day, 1877a: 467, pl. 106 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast / Madras; syntypes: ZSI 1304 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158)

***Arius jatius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus jatius Hamilton, 1822: 171, 376 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT; jatius is a noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Arius leptonotacanthus* Bleeker, 1849**

Arius leptonotacanthus Bleeker, 1849e: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya; holotype [211 mm TL, Bleeker, 1858j: 106]: BMNH 1863.12.4.114 [1])

***Arius maculatus* (Thunberg, 1792)**

Silurus maculatus Thunberg, 1792: 31, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: China, Japan; types: LU)

Silurus ocellatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 379 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus maculatus* Thunberg, 1792: 31)

Silurus thunberg La Cepède, 1803: 691, 692 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus maculatus* Thunberg, 1792: 31)

Bagrus gagorides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 441 (type locality: India: Bengal: Ganges; holotype: MNHN A.9330, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 3)

Arius sinensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 72 (type locality: "Touraine" [Vietnam: Da Nang, earlier Tourane; not Touraine in France]; holotype: MNHN; secondary junior homonym of *Tachysurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803: 151 when both are placed in *Tachysurus* or *Arius*)

Arius gagoroides Bleeker, 1846a: 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? SMNS 10567 [2], Fricke, 1991: 8; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 168)

Arius Heckelii Bleeker, 1846a: 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 169)

Arius pidada Bleeker, 1846a: 43 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? AMS B.7965 [1], ? BMNH 1863.12.4.57 [1], NMV 45948 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 55; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 169; potential syntypes also include material of *Arius utik* Bleeker, 1846a, Kailola, 2004: 127; a lectotype is needed to fix the identity of this nominal species)

Arius angulatus Bleeker, 1846a: 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 170)

Arius chondropterygioides Bleeker, 1846a: 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 170)

Arius viviparus Bleeker, 1846a: 45 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 171)

Arius borneënsis Bleeker, 1851j: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 101–170 mm TL]: LU)

Hemipimelodus bicolor Fowler, 1935a: 100, fig. 23 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60777, Böhlke, 1984: 22)

Hemipimelodus atripinnis Fowler, 1937: 145, fig. 34 (type

locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 67906, Böhlke, 1984: 22)

***Arius manillensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Arius Manillensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 93 (type locality: Philippines: Manila; holotype: MNHN 1209)

Pseudarius philippinus Sauvage, 1880c: 226 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon ["L. Laglaize" in original description is the collector's name not "Lake Laglaize" as listed by Eschmeyer, 2011]; holotype: MNHN A.2615, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 8)

***Arius microcephalus* Bleeker, 1855**

Arius microcephalus Bleeker, 1855l: 423 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 140–213 mm TL]: RMNH 6902 [1], BMNH 1863.12.4.149 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 35)

Arius sciurus Smith, 1931a: 30 (type locality: Thailand: Tapi River near Bandon [Surat Thani]; holotype: USNM 90310)

***Arius sumatranus* (Bennett, 1830)**

Bagrus Sumatranus Bennett, 1830: 691 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; syntypes: BMNH 1855.12.26.485 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 36; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)

***Arius utik* Bleeker, 1846**

Arius utik Bleeker, 1846a: 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.111 [1], ? NMV 45987 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 35)

Arius oetik Bleeker, 1846b: 166 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Arius utik* Bleeker, 1846a: 40)

***Arius venosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Arius venosus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 69 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon / Philippines: Manila; syntypes: MNHN 1205 [1 of 2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 6, and specimen on which is based drawing by Mertens)

Arius micronotacanthus Bleeker, 1846a: 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 162)

Arius manjong Bleeker, 1846a: 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 163)

Arius macruropterygius Bleeker, 1846a: 37 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 164)

Arius micruropterygius Bleeker, 1846a: 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 164)

Arius laeviceps Bleeker, 1846a: 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 165)

***Batrachocephalus* Bleeker, 1846**

Batrachocephalus Bleeker, 1846a: 16, 52 (type species: *Batrachocephalus ageneiosu*s Bleeker, 1846a: 52, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 147, 176). Gender masculine.

***Batrachocephalus mino* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Ageneiosus mino Hamilton, 1822: 159, 375 (type locality: India: "upper part of the estuaries [of the Ganges] [...] where the water possesses little or no saltness" [Sundarbon; Hora, 1949: 67]; types: NT)

Batrachocephalus ageneiosus Bleeker, 1846a: 52 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: LU [based on a single specimen, see Bleeker, 1858j: 117]; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 176)

Batrachocephalus micropogon Bleeker, 1858j: 68, 118 (unnecessary replacement name for *Batrachocephalus ageneiosus* Bleeker, 1846a: 52 [see p. 117])

***Cephalocassis* Bleeker, 1857**

Cephalocassis Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Arius melanochir* Bleeker, 1852r: 590, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 7). Gender feminine.

Hemipimelodus Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Pimelodus borneensis* Bleeker, 1851p: 430, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cephalocassis* Bleeker, 1857n: 473, first reviser [apparently Kailola, 2004: 132, not Marceniuk & Menezes, 2007: 47] gave precedence to *Cephalocassis*). Gender masculine.

Species inquirendae

Pimelodus manillensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 192 (type locality: Philippines: Manila; holotype: MNHN 1209, Desoutter, 1977: 16)

Hemipimelodus sundanensis Hardenberg, 1948: 411 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Kota Agung (Sunda Strait); syntypes [2]: LU, probably lost)

***Cephalocassis borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Pimelodus borneënsis Bleeker, 1851p: 430 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [110 mm TL]: RMNH 6906, Desoutter, 1977: 21)

Hemipimelodus macrocephalus Bleeker, 1858j: 239 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [3, 125–140]: RMNH 27618 [1], BMNH 1863.12.4.116 [1], Desoutter, 1977: 21, Ferraris, 2007: 41)

Hemipimelodus siamensis Sauvage, 1878b: 234 (type locality: "Laos siamois" [Isarn, the northeastern part of Thailand]; holotype: MNHN 9649, Kottelat, 1984a: 816)

? *Hemipimelodus intermedius* Vinciguerra, 1880: 17, figs. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MCSNG 15429 [2], Tortonese, 1963a: 308)

Nomenclatural notes. Specimen MCSNG 8024 received from RMNH and listed as syntype of *Pimelodus borneensis* by Tortonese (1963: 308) cannot be a syntype as the species was originally described on the basis of a single specimen (RMNH 6906).

***Cephalocassis melanochir* (Bleeke, 1852)**

Arius melanochir Bleeker, 1852r: 590 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [302 mm TL]: RMNH 6892, Ferraris, 2007: 41)

? *Arius doriae* Vinciguerra, 1880: 174, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes [3]: MCSNG 8135 [2], RMNH 10889 [1], Tortonese, 1963a: 306, Ng, in Kailola, 2004: 133)

***Cochlefelis* Whitley, 1940**

Cochlefelis Whitley, 1941a: 8 (type species: *Arius spatula* Ramsay & Douglas-Ogilby, 1886c: 15, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Cochlefelis burmanica* (Day, 1870)**

Arius burmanicus Day, 1870c: 618 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddi, Bassein District and Salween in Tenasserim provinces; syntypes: among ZSI 456, A.568 [8], B.292 [lost], BMNH 1870.6.14.43–44 [2], AMS B.7520 [1], RMNH 8787, ZMB 2754, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295)

***Cryptarius* Kailola, 2004**

Cryptarius Kailola, 2004: 134 (type species: *Arius truncatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 64, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Cryptarius daugueti* (Chevey, 1932)**

Hemipimelodus Daugueti Chevey, 1932b: 41, pl. 13 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh and Snoc Trou; syntypes: ION, lost, Desoutter, 1977: 15 [key implies at least 2 specimens, 3 localities mentioned])

***Cryptarius truncatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Arius truncatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 64 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN B.590, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 5)

Hemipimelodus cochlearis Fowler, 1935a: 101, fig. 25 (type locality: Thailand: Paknam; holotype: ANSP 60767, Böhlke, 1984: 22)

***Hemiarius* Bleeker, 1862**

Hemiarius Bleeker, 1862c: 7, 29 (type species: *Cephalocassis stormii* Bleeker, 1858j: 246, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Notarius Gill, 1863b: 171 (type species: *Arius grandicassis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 54, pl. 427, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Hemiarius harmandi* Sauvage, 1880**

Hemiarius Harmandi Sauvage, 1880d: 230 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu-Quoc Island, Gulf of Thailand; holotype: MNHN A.2390, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 15)

? *Arius brevirostris* Steindachner, 1901: 447 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: SMF)

***Hemiarius sona* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus sona Hamilton, 1822: 172, 376 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 19 fig. 7)

? *Bagrus trachipomus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 443 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN A.9346, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 4)

? *Hexanematichthys leptocassis* Bleeker, 1861g: 65 (type locality: Malaysia: Pinang [Penang]; syntypes [350–360 mm TL]: not preserved)

***Hemiarius stormii* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Cephalocassis Stormii Bleeker, 1858j: 246 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang; syntypes [2, 415–520 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6893 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011, not BMNH 1863.12.4.65, which is too small [315 mm TL, Ferraris, 2007: 45])

***Hemiarius verrucosus* (Ng, 2003)**

Arius verrucosus Ng, 2003f: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Champasak Province: Mekong River at Ban Hang Khone, just downstream from Khone Falls; holotype: UMMZ 235408)

***Hexanematichthys* Bleeker, 1858**

Hexanematichthys Bleeker, 1858g: 416 (type species: *Bagrus sondaicus* Valenciennes, 1840a: 444, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 126, 1858o: 2). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as a synonym of *Sciades* by Marceniuk & Menezes (2007: 102).

[*Sciades* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 6 (subgenus of *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816: 147; type species: *Bagrus emphysetus* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 8, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 8). Gender masculine].

***Hexanematichthys sagor* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus sagor Hamilton, 1822: 169, 376 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT)

Bagrus Sondaicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 444 (type locality: Strait of Sunda; holotype: MNHN B.604, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 4)

? *Bagrus Javensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 445 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN)

Bagrus doroides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 447, pl. 418 (type locality: India: Pondicherry / Bengal: mouth of Ganges; syntypes [2]: MNHN A.8668 [1], A.9349 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 4)

Hexanematichthys sundaicus Bleeker, 1858o: 2 (unjustified emendation of *Bagrus sondaicus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 444)

***Ketengus* Bleeker, 1846**

Ketengus Bleeker, 1846d: 9 (type species: *Ketengus typus* Bleeker, 1846d: 9, by original designation [use of *typus*]; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 167). Gender masculine.

***Ketengus typus* Bleeker, 1846**

Ketengus typus Bleeker, 1846d: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait; syntypes: BMNH 1863.12.4.112 [1]; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 167)

Pimelodus pectinidens Cantor, 1849: 1243 (type locality: Malaysia: freshwater, Pinang; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.499, Ferraris, 2007: 46)

***Nemapteryx* Ogilby, 1908**

Nemapteryx Ogilby, 1908b: 3, 10 (type species: *Arius stirlingi* Ogilby, 1898d: 281, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Nemapteryx bleekeri* (Popta, 1900)**

Arius Bleekeri Popta, 1900: 71 (type locality: not stated, possibly Indonesia; syntypes: RMNH 6825 [4])

***Nemapteryx macronotacantha* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Arius macronotacanthus Bleeker, 1846a: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [290 mm TL; see Bleeker, 1858j: 108]: RMNH 6901 [1] or ? BMNH 1863.12.4.59, Ferraris, 2007: 47; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 159)

? *Arius parvipinnis* Day, 1877a: 460 (type locality: India: Coromandel coast; types: LU; not pl. 113 fig. 1, which is *A. macronotacanthus*)

***Nemapteryx nenga* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus nenga Hamilton, 1822: 171, 376 (type locality: India: Ganges River; types: NT)

Bagrus arioides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 440 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN)

Arius caelatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 66 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / India: Bombay; syntypes: MNHN B.589 [1], B.614 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 5)

Arius aequibarbis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 68 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon / India: Bengal; syntypes [2]: MNHN 1200 [1 of 2], B.682 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 5)

Arius granosus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 69 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN B.681, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 6)

Arius caelatoides Bleeker, 1846a: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 159)

Arius microgastropterygius Bleeker, 1846a: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 160)

Arius clijpeaster Bleeker, 1846a: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 161)

Arius clypeastroides Bleeker, 1846a: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 161)

Arius chondropterygius Bleeker, 1846a: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 162)

Arius melanopterygius Bleeker, 1849e: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya; holotype ? [301 mm TL]: LU)

***Netuma* Bleeker, 1858**

Catastoma Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 60 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Netuma Bleeker, 1858g: 415 (type species: *Arius nasutus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 60, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 93). Gender feminine.

Sarcogenys Bleeker, 1858j: 96 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Pararius Whitley, 1940b: 409 (subgenus of *Tachysurus* La Cepède, 1803: 150; type species: *Arius proximus* Ogilby, 1898d: 280, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Records of *Netuma thalassina* from inland waters seem erroneous.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Netuma* is *Arius nasutus* by monotypy, not *Bagrus netuma* by tautonymy (contra Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris, 2007: 49).

[*Bagrus thalassinus* Rüppell, 1837: 75, pl. 20 fig. 2 (type locality: Eritrea: Massaua [Massawa]; syntypes: SMF 544 [1], 5414 [1], 2627 [1], 5740 [1], Kailola, 1986: 546, Ferraris, 2007: 49)].

[*Bagrus netuma* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 438, pl. 417 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 9345, Kailola, 1986: 546)].

[*Arius nasutus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 60 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Malabar Coast / Red Sea; syntypes: MNHN A.9407 [1], A.9408 [1], A.9409 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 4, and specimen on which Kuhl & van Hasselt's unpublished figure is based, possibly RMNH D.2390, Ferraris, 2007: 49)].

***Netuma bilineata* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus bilineatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 434 (type locality: India: Pondicherry and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Burma: Rangoon; syntypes: MNHN A.9344 [1, Pondicherry], Kailola, 1986: 546 and material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 54, pl. 169 [Deddi Jellah])

Bagrus rhodonotus Bleeker, 1846a: 29 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: RMNH 15865 [5], SMNS 10568 [1], Fricke, 1991: 8; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 157)

Arius andamanensis Day, 1871c: 699 (in part; type locality: India: Andaman Islands; syntypes: possibly ZSI 1307 [1, *N. thalassinus*], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, AMS B.7931 [1, *Netuma bilineatus*], Kailola, 1986: 546, Ferraris et al., 2000: 294; type series includes two species, a lectotype designation is needed)

Netuma osakae Jordan & Kasawa, in Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 157, pl. 9 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Osaka market; holotype: FMNH 59388 [ex CM 7808], Kailola, 1986: 546)

Arius dayi Dmitrenko, 1974: 39, figs. 1a, 2 (type locality: Oman: Masir Strait, 19°47'08"N 58°28'03"E; holotype: ZMUAS TNPMAN Pi 2/1–2)

Distribution notes. In estuaries but probably not in freshwater, see Kailola (1986: 540).

***Netuma proxima* (Ogilby, 1898)**

Arius proximus Ogilby, 1898d: 280 (type locality: Austra-

lia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; holotype: AMS I.25691-001 [ex MAMU F.1174], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Arius arafurensis Hardenberg, 1948: 409, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands: Dobo market; holotype: LU, probably lost)

***Osteogeneiosus* Bleeker, 1846**

Osteogeneiosus Bleeker, 1846b: 146, 173 (type species: *Silurus militaris* Linnaeus, 1758: 305, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862c: 8). Gender masculine.

Osteogeniosus Günther, 1864a: 181 (unjustified emendation of *Osteogeneiosus* Bleeker, 1846b: 146, 173). Gender masculine.

***Osteogeneiosus militaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Silurus militaris Linnaeus, 1758: 305 (type locality: 'Asia'; types: NT)

Osteogeneiosus macrocephalus Bleeker, 1846a: 49 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.51 [1], ? NMV 45847 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 51; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 173)

Osteogeneiosus longiceps Bleeker, 1846a: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 174)

Osteogeneiosus ingluvies Bleeker, 1846a: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 174)

Osteogeneiosus gracilis Bleeker, 1846a: 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 175)

Osteogeneiosus Blochii Bleeker, 1846a: 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 175)

Osteogeneiosus Valenciennesi Bleeker, 1846a: 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.53 [1], ? NMV 46593 [1], 46594 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 51; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 175)

Osteogeneiosus Cantoris Bleeker, 1853o: 120, pl. 2 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Hooghly River at Calcutta; syntypes [2, 198–225 mm TL]: RMNH 6907 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 51)

Osteogeniosus sthenocephalus Day, 1877a: 469, pl. 108 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; holotype: ZSI 1263, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158)

***Plicofollis* Kailola, 2004**

Plicofollis Kailola, 2004: 141 (type species: *Arius argyropleuron* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 104, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Plicofollis argyropleuron* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Arius argyropleuron Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 104 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 3041, Ferraris, 2007: 51)

Arius acutus Bleeker, 1846a: 41 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 15975 [2], SMNS 10566 [4], ? BMNH 1863.12.4.67 [1], Fricke, 1991: 7, Ferraris, 2007: 51; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 167)

Arius macrocephalus Bleeker, 1846a: 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [2, 370–401 mm TL]: RMNH 6896 [1], BMNH 1863.12.4.78 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 51; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 167)

Arius Hamiltonis Bleeker, 1846a: 47 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? part of RMNH 6895 [12], Ferraris, 2007: 51; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 291)

Arius Schlegeli Bleeker, 1863o: 146 (type locality: China: Amoy; syntypes [2, 206–266 mm TL]: RMNH, ? AMS B.8123 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 56)

Tachysurus broadbenti Ogilby, 1908a: 8 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; syntypes [3]: QM I.9745 [1], I.9746 [1], Paxton et al., 1989: 220)

Hemipimelodus colcloughi Ogilby, 1910a: 7 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Crocker Island; holotype: QM I.1538, Paxton et al., 1989: 218)

***Plicofollis dussumieri* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Arius Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 84 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; holotype: MNHN A.9401, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 6)

? *Arius Belangerii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 71 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: MNHN)

Arius goniaspis Bleeker, 1857a: 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; syntypes [2, 100–113 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.159 [1])

Arius kirkii Günther, 1864a: 163, fig. (type locality: [Zambia ?:] Zambezi River, Shupanga; holotype: BMNH 1864.1.9.54, Ferraris, 2007: 52)

***Plicofollis layardi* (Günther, 1866)**

Arius Layardi Günther, 1866b: 474, pl. 15 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: BMNH 1866.7.13.13, Ferraris, 2007: 52)

Arius tenuispinis Day, 1877: 466, pl. 107 fig. 5 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: ZSI F482, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 152)

Arius satparanus Chaudhuri, 1916a: 430, figs. 6–8 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, channel between Satpara and Barnikuda; holotype: ZSI F 8784/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 125)

Taxonomic notes. Validity and synonymy follow Kailola (2004: 142).

***Plicofollis magatensis* (Herre, 1926)**

Arius magatensis Herre, 1926b: 396, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Magat River at Bagabag / Cagayan River and larger tributaries in upper Cagayan Valley; syntypes: BSM, lost)

***Plicofollis nella* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Pimelodus nella Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 162 (based on Russell, 1803b: n° 170; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 55, pl. 170 [Nalla Jellah])

Arius leiotetocephalus Bleeker, 1846a: 48 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 16011 [5], 5277 [1], SMNS 817et [2, lost], Fricke, 1991: 8, Ferraris, 2007: 52; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 292)

Bagrus Meyenii Müller & Troschel, 1849: 9 (type locality: not stated; holotype: ZMB 3002, Ferraris, 2007: 52)

Ariodes leiocephalus Bleeker, 1858j: 88 (unjustified emendation of *Arius leiotetocephalus* Bleeker, 1846a: 48)

***Plicofollis polystaphilodon* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Arius polystaphylodon Bleeker, 1846a: 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.98 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 52; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 172)

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1846a: 46) described *A. polystaphilodon* from Batavia without stating the number of specimens on which it is based. Later (Bleeker, 1858j: 91) he mentioned having seen only 2 specimens, one from Batavia and the other from Priaman; therefore the original description was based on a single specimen. The size of the 2 specimens was 150 and 160 mm TL. The 121 mm SL specimen (BMNH 1863.12.4.98; Ferraris, 2002: 52) could be the holotype or the Priaman specimen.

***Plicofollis tonggol* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Arius tonggol Bleeker, 1846a: 48 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: part of RMNH 6894 [3], BMNH 1863.12.4.56 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 52; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 292)

Arius crossocheilos Bleeker, 1846a: 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: part of RMNH 6894 [3], Ferraris, 2007: 52; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 172; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Arius tonggol* Bleeker, 1846a: 48, first reviser [Bleeker, 1858j: 68, 84] gave precedence to *A. tonggol*)

Family SCHILBEIDAE

Schilbeidae Bleeker, 1858

Ailichthoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 49, 248 (type genus: *Ailia* Gray, 1830: vol. 1: pl. 85 fig. 2; proposed as subfamily rank and has precedence over Schilbeini Bleeker, 1858j: 49 proposed at a lower rank (phalanx), *Code* art. 24.1, but precedence reversed under *Code* art. 35.5)

Schilbeini Bleeker, 1858j: 49, 250, 256 (type genus: *Schilbe* Oken, 1817: 1182a)

Siluranodontinae Regan, 1911e: 568 (type genus: *Siluranodon* Bleeker, 1858j: 253, 255, 256)

Horabagrinae Jayaram, 2006: 141 (type genus: *Horabagrus* Jayaram, 1955: 261)

Taxonomic notes. Systematics at genus level follows Vidthayanon & Roongthongbaisuree (1993). Morphological (Mo, 1991: 195) and molecular data (Hardman, 2005; Sullivan et al., 2008) indicate that Schilbeidae as traditionally understood is polyphyletic and that some of the Asian species they analysed are closely related to *Horabagrus* and may justify placement in a separate family for which the name Horabagridae Jayaram (2006: 141) is available. The African species they examined constitute a distinct lineage. Their taxonomic sampling, however, is limited and without inclusion of a greater number of genera and species in such an analysis it is premature to formally transfer all Asian Schilbeidae to Horabagridae.

Nomenclatural notes. Schilbeidae is formed on *Schilbe* Oken, 1817: 1182a, a transcription or mistranscription of the Egyptian name of the type species (schilbe). As the name is not formed on a Latin or Greek word, it takes the stem used by the author of the family-group name (Bleeker, 1858j: 49). This stem is Schilbe and the family name is Schilbeidae (*Code* art. 29.3.3). Schilbidae is an incorrect subsequent spelling.

There is a problem with the numbering of the pages in Oken (1817). The whole paper has pages 1145–1184, but some pages are numbered 1779–1782, instead of 1179–1182. There is also an unnumbered page between pages 1782 and 1183. It is indicated here as 1182a. The indication making the name *Schilbe* available is on p. 1182a because it is the reference to the sequence of names mentioned by Cuvier (1816a: 202). The mention on p. 1782 is not an indication.

Bleeker (1858j: 49) established the name Ailichtoidei at the subfamily rank and Schilbeini at a lower rank (phalanx), and Ailichthoidei (Ailiidae) would have precedence over Schilbeini (Schilbeidae), under *Code* art. 24.1. But, as Schilbeidae is in prevailing use at the family rank and Ailiidae in occasional use at the subfamily rank, Schilbeidae has precedence under *Code* art. 35.5 [in which precedence under art. 24.1 is understood as equivalent to 'older' in art. 35.5]).

[*Schilbe* Oken, 1817: 1182a (based on "les schilbé" of Cuvier, 1816a: 202; type species: *Silurus mystus* Linnaeus, 1758: 305, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

[*Horabagrus* Jayaram, 1955: 261 (type species: *Pseudobagrus brachysoma* Günther, 1864: 86, by original designation). Gender masculine].

***Clupisoma* Swainson, 1838**

Clupisoma Swainson, 1838: 347, 351, 354 (subgenus of *Silurus* Linnaeus, 1758: 304; type species: *Silurus garua* Hamilton, 1822: 156, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Schilbeichthys Bleeker, 1858j: 255, 256 (unnecessary replacement name for *Clupisoma* Swainson, 1838: 347). Gender masculine.

***Clupisoma longianale* (Huang, 1981)**

Platytropius longianalis Huang, 1981: 438, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Simao Prefecture: Puer County: Tongxing township, a tributary of Pu-Er River at Xiaoganlanba [Mekong basin] [Chen et al., 2005: 570]; holotype: KIZ 735118)

***Clupisoma prateri* Hora, 1937**

Clupisoma prateri Hora, 1937c: 671, figs. 2b, 3b, 6 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy; holotype: ZSI "Duplicate catalogue" 219, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 131)

***Clupisoma roosae* Ferraris, 2004**

Clupisoma roosae Ferraris, 2004: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina market; holotype: NRM 40030)

***Clupisoma sinense* (Huang, 1981)**

Platytropius sinensis Huang, 1981: 437, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Simao Prefecture: Puer County: Tongxing township, a tributary of Pu-Er River at Xiaoganlanba [Mekong basin] [Chen et al., 2005: 570]; holotype: KIZ 735124)

***Clupisoma yunnanense* (He, Huang & Li, 1995)**

Platytropius yunnanensis He, Huang & Li, 1995: 281, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Nujiang [Salween] drainage: Baoshan County: Daojie; holotype: YU 8040066)

Clupisoma nujiangense Chen, Ferraris & Yang, 2005: 566, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Longling County: Baoshan City, Mengnuo township, Sanjiangkou, Nu Jiang River [Salween], 24°25'18.6"N 98°58'21.2"E; holotype: KIZ 200310118)

***Eutropiichthys* Bleeker, 1862**

Eutropiichthys Bleeker, 1862b: 398 (type species: *Pimelodus vacha* Hamilton, 1822: 196, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Records of *E. vacha* from Myanmar and Thailand refer to *E. britzi*, *E. burmannicus* and *E. salweenensis* (see Ferraris & Vari, 2007: 871).

[*Pimelodus vacha* Hamilton, 1822: 196, 378, pl. 19 fig. 64 (type locality: India: "all larger fresh water rivers of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)].

***Eutropiichthys britzi* Ferraris & Vari, 2007**

Eutropiichthys britzi Ferraris & Vari, 2007: 867, fig. 2 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Irrawaddy River at Myitkyina, obtained at Myitkyina Market, approximately 25°26'N 97°26'E; holotype: USNM 344657)

***Eutropiichthys burmannicus* Day, 1877**

Eutropiichthys Burmannicus Day, 1877a: 490 (type locality: Burma; lectotype: specimen described and illustrated in Hora (1937e: 438, fig. 1b) as "Dup. Cat. No. 39", designated by Ferraris & Vari, 2007: 875, probably ZSI B.39 in Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157)

***Eutropiichthys salweenensis* Ferraris & Vari, 2007**

Eutropiichthys salweenensis Ferraris & Vari, 2007: 878, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Hong Son Province: Salween River, 20 km upriver from Mae Sam Lap [Mae Sam Leap]; holotype: CAS 76261)

***Laides* Jordan, 1919**

Laïs Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Pangasius hexanema* Bleeker, 1852r: 588, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Lais* Gistel, 1848: viii in Tunicata; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 170). Gender masculine [lais is a Malay word, not a Greek word and *Code* art. 30.2.4 applies].

Laides Jordan, 1919b: 293 (replacement name for *Lais* Bleeker, 1857n: 473). Gender masculine.

***Laides hexanema* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Pangasius hexanema Bleeker, 1852r: 588 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [2, 102–152 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.1007 [1], ? NMV A928 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 358)

***Laides longibarbis* (Fowler, 1934)**

Pangasius longibarbis Fowler, 1934a: 87, fig. 27 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Rai Province: Mekong at Chiang Sen; holotype: ANSP 59441, Böhlke, 1984: 136, Ng, 1999d: 382)

***Pachypterus* Swainson, 1838**

Pachypterus Swainson, 1838: 346 (type species: *Silurus atherinoides* Bloch, 1794: 48, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 281 [no species originally included; first inclusion by Swainson, 1839: 306]; not a junior homonym of *Pachypterus* Solier, in Dejean, 1834: 192 [nomen nudum] in Coleoptera, not a junior homonym of *Pachypterus* Lucas, 1847: 325, pl. 29 in Coleoptera which appeared later). Gender masculine.

Neotropius Kulkarni, 1952: 231 (type species: *Neotropius khavalchor* Kulkarni, 1952: 232, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Placed in Bagridae by Tilak (1964: 18), Mo (1991: 133) and Jayaram (2006: 74).

***Pachypterus acutirostris* (Day, 1870)**

Pseudeutropius acutirostris Day, 1870c: 618 (type locality: throughout Burma; syntypes: among BMNH 1889.2.1.2413 [1], 1889.2.1.2462 [1], ZSI A.484 [1], A.505 [1, lost], AMS B.7967 [1], NMW 48327 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Ferraris et al., 2000: 294)

***Platytropius* Hora, 1937**

Platytropius Hora, 1937a [Jan.]: 352 (type species: *Pseudeutropius siamensis* Sauvage, 1883b: 154, by original designation; also in Hora, 1937d [Nov.]: 39, 43). Gender masculine.

Nemasiluroides Fowler, 1937 [May]: 137 (type species: *Nemasiluroides furcatus* Fowler, 1937: 138, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Platytropius siamensis* (Sauvage, 1883)**

Pseudeutropius siamensis Sauvage, 1883b: 154 (type locality: Thailand: Mé-Nam [Mae Nam Chao Phraya] in Bangkok; holotype: MNHN A.5002, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 44, Kottelat, 1984a: 811)

Nemasiluroides furcatus Fowler, 1937: 138, figs. 16–19 (type

locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 67893, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

***Proeutropiichthys* Hora, 1937**

Proeutropiichthys Hora, 1937a: 353 (type species: *Eutropius macropthalmos* Blyth, 1860b: 156, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Proeutropiichthys macropthalmos* (Blyth, 1860)**

Eutropius macropthalmos Blyth, 1860b: 156 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: LU, Ferraris, 2007: 362, or ? AMS B.7982 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Proeutropiichthys taakree burmanicus Tilak, 1981: 35, figs. 1, 3, 5 (type locality: Burma; holotype: ZSI FF 771, Ferraris, 2007: 362)

***Pseudeutropius* Bleeker, 1862**

Pseudeutropius Bleeker, 1862b: 398 (type species: *Eutropius brachypopterus* Bleeker, 1858j: 169, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudeutropius brachypopterus* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Eutropius brachypopterus Bleeker, 1858j: 169 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [115 mm TL]: LU)

***Pseudeutropius indigens* Ng & Vidthayanon, 2011**

Pseudeutropius indigens Ng & Vidthayanon, 2011: 46, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Narathiwat Province: Toh Daeng peat swamp, Khlong Pak Pla, 6°11'11"N 102°01'32"E; holotype: NIFI 3074)

***Pseudeutropius moolenburghae* Weber & de Beaufort, 1913**

Pseudeutropius moolenburghae Weber & de Beaufort, 1913: 249, fig. 100 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Batang Hari River; syntypes: ZMA 112.681 [6], AMNH 9283 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 224, Ferraris, 2007: 362)

***Silonia* Swainson, 1838**

Silonia Swainson, 1838: 345, 1839: 305 (subgenus of *Ageneiosus* La Cepède, 1803: 132; type species: *Ageneiosus lurida* Swainson, 1838: 345, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Silundia Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 48 (type species: *Silundia gangetica* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 49, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1862b: 399). Gender feminine.

Silondia Günther, 1864a: 65 (unjustified emendation of *Silundia* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 48). Gender feminine.

Silonopangasius Hora, 1937a: 352 (type species: *Ageneiosus childreni* Sykes, 1839a: 165, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Silonia silondia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus silondia Hamilton, 1822: 160, 375, pl. 7 fig. 50 (type locality: India: "Gangetic estuaries"; types: NT)

Ageneious lurida Swainson, 1838: 345, fig. 85 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pimelodus silondia* Hamilton, 1822: 160, pl. 7 fig. 50)

Silundia Gangetica Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 49, pl. 426 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pimelodus silondia* Hamilton, 1822: 160)

Silurus tonsus Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Family PANGASIIDAE

Pangasiidae Bleeker, 1858

Pangasini Bleeker, 1858j: 49, 58, 63 (type genus: *Pangasius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 45)

Pangasianodonini Fowler, 1958a: 14 (type genus: *Pangasianodon* Chevey, 1931: 538; correct stem is *Pangasianodont-* and correct spelling is Pangasianodontini)

Taxonomic notes. Systematics at genus level follows Vidthayanon & Roongthongbaisuree (1993).

***Helicophagus* Bleeker, 1857**

Helicophagus Bleeker, 1857a: 45 (type species: *Helicophagus typus* Bleeker, 1857a: 46, by original designation [use of *typus*]; also in Bleeker, 1858j: 58). Gender masculine.

***Helicophagus leptorhynchus* Ng & Kottelat, 2000**

Helicophagus leptorhynchus Ng & Kottelat, 2000d: 55, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Mun River at Bung Wai, about 7 km west of Ubon Ratchathani; 15°12'30"N 104°47'30"E; holotype: USNM 288676)

***Helicophagus typus* Bleeker, 1857**

Helicophagus typus Bleeker, 1857a: 46 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Musi River in Palembang; holotype [220 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.118, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 139)

***Helicophagus waandersii* Bleeker, 1858**

Helicophagus Waandersii Bleeker, 1858j: 175 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [340 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.89, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 141)

***Pangasianodon* Chevey, 1931**

Pangasianodon Chevey, 1931: 538 (type species: *Pangasianodon gigas* Chevey, 1931: 538, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Pangasianodon gigas* Chevey, 1931**

Pangasianodon gigas Chevey, 1931: 538, figs. 1–2, pl. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; types: market specimens, not preserved, but a cast was in Musée Economique de Phnom-Penh)

Pangasius paucidens Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949b: 344, fig. 6 (type locality: Cambodia; holotype: MNHN 1966-0730, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 117)

***Pangasianodon hypophthalmus* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Helicophagus hypophthalmus Sauvage, 1878b: 235 (type locality: Laos; lectotype: MNHN A.745, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 812)

Pangasius sutchi Fowler, 1937: 141, figs. 27–29 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 67902, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

***Pangasius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840**

Pangasius Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 45 (type species: *Pimelodus buchanani* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 45, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pseudopangasius Bleeker, 1862b: 399 (type species: *Pangasius polyuranodon* Bleeker, 1852o: 425, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1862c: 14). Gender masculine.

Neopangasius Popta, 1904: 180 (type species: *Neopangasius nieuwenhuisii* Popta, 1904: 180, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Sinopangasius Chang & Wu, 1965: 11 (type species: *Sinopangasius semicultratus* Chang & Wu, 1965: 11, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pangasius bocourti* Sauvage, 1880**

Pangasius Bocourti Sauvage, 1880d: 229 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom-Penh; holotype: MNHN 9528, Kottelat, 1984a: 812)

Pangasius altifrons Durand, 1940: 23, pl. 5 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh, Tonlé Sap; holotype: ION)

***Pangasius conchophilus* Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991**

Pangasius conchophilus Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 114, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Thabo; holotype: NIFI 2227)

***Pangasius djambal* Bleeker, 1846**

Pangasius djambal Bleeker, 1846a: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia (Jakarta); lectotype: RMNH 6854, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 487 and Pouyaud et al., 1999: 258 [invalid neotype designation by Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 116]; also in Bleeker, 1846c: 290)

Pangasius bedado Roberts, 1999b: 110, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype: MZB 2598)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Gustiano et al. (2004).

***Pangasius elongatus* Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels, 2002**

Pangasius elongatus Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels, 2002: 248, fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: "Lower Mekong River Delta"; holotype: MZB 10890)

***Pangasius humeralis* Roberts, 1989**

Pangasius humeralis Roberts, 1989: 131, fig. 100 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sintang market; holotype: MZB 3680)

***Pangasius kinabatanganensis* Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991**

Pangasius kinabatanganensis Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 123, fig. 10 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68042)

***Pangasius krempfi* Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949**

Pangasius krempfi Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949b: 343, fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: "in sea at Bong-Lao" [bong lao might in fact be a vernacular name on the label, not a locality; Rainboth, 1996b: 155]; holotype: MNHN 1966-0729, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 124)

Sinopangasius semicultratus Chang & Wu, 1965: 11, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangdong: off Paihai; holotype: ASIZB 56-1174)

***Pangasius kunyit* Pouyaud, Teugels & Legendre, 1999**

Pangasius kunyit Pouyaud, Teugels & Legendre, 1999: 251, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Sangasanga village, 30 km SE of Samarinda, Mahakam drainage; holotype: MZB 10009)

***Pangasius larnaudii* Bocourt, 1866**

Pangasius Larnaudii Bleeker, 1864g: 34, 1864j: 175 (nomen nudum)

Pangasius Larnaudii Bocourt, 1866: 15, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: "large lakes located in the North of the kingdom" and Ajuthia [Ayuthaya]; syntypes: MNHN 1549 [1], A.9423 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 40, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 126)

Pangasius taeniura Fowler, 1935a: 98, fig. 19 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 61753, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

Pangasius burgini Fowler, 1937: 141, figs. 24–26 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 67901, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

***Pangasius lithostoma* Roberts, 1989**

Pangasius lithostoma Roberts, 1989: 132, fig. 102 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sintang market; holotype: MZB 3678; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Pangasius macronema* Bleeker, 1850**

Pangasius macronema Bleeker, 1850i: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [116 mm TL]: among RMNH 6855 [1 of 10], BMNH 1863.12.4.66 [1], NMV 45892, Ferraris, 2007: 327, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Pangasius delicatissimus* Bleeker, 1863a: 73 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Krawang Province; holotype: model of the drawing [contra Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 127, this name is available, *Code* art. 12.1])

Pangasius siamensis Steindachner, 1878: 156 (nomen nudum)

Pangasius siamensis Steindachner, 1879c: 393 (type locality: Thailand: "Meinam-Fluss bei Bangkok" [Mae Nam Chao Phraya near Bangkok]; syntypes: NMW 45469 [1], 76998 [1], Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 127)

? *Pangasius aequilabialis* Fowler, 1937: 140, figs. 20–23 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 67897, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

Taxonomic notes. Comment in Kottelat (1989: 14) that *Pangasius siamensis* is possibly extinct is a typesetter's mistake; this actually applies to *Platytropius siamensis*, one line below.

***Pangasius mahakamensis* Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels, 2002**

Pangasius mahakamensis Pouyaud, Gustiano & Teugels, 2002: 246, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Samarinda; holotype: MZB 10886)

***Pangasius mekongensis* Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003**

Pangasius mekongensis Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2003: 370, fig. 7 (type locality: Vietnam: Binh Dai, Mekong delta; holotype: MZB 10847)

***Pangasius myanmar* Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1191**

Pangasius myanmar Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 131, fig. 17 (type locality: Myanmar: Rangoon; holotype: CAS-SU 33787)

***Pangasius nasutus* (Bleeker, 1863)**

Pseudopangasius nasutus Bleeker, 1863j: 72 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [270 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.113, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 132, Ferraris, 2007: 327; also in Bleeker, 1863a: 76)

Pangasius ponderosus Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 67, pl. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Chandra Dam [Chanderoh Dam; Böhlke, 1953: 43]; holotype: CAS-SU 14162, Böhlke, 1953: 43; authorship as indicated p. 53)

***Pangasius nieuwenhuisii* (Popta, 1904)**

Neopangasius Nieuwenhuisii Popta, 1904: 180 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7546; also in Popta, 1906: 30, pl. 1 fig. 3)

***Pangasius pangasius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus pangasius Hamilton, 1822: 163, 376, pl. 33 fig. 52 (type locality: India: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT)

Pachypterus luridus Swainson, 1839: 306 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: 163, fig. 62 [should apparently read 52; p. 163 refers to *P. pangasius*, fig. 62 to *Pimelodus bagarius*; position of the species in *Pachypterus* Swainson, 1839, suggests that *P. pangasius* was meant]; type locality: estuaries of Bengal; types: NT)

Pangasius Buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 45, pl. 425 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pimelodus pangasius* Hamilton, 1822: 163)

Silurus sagittatus Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Pangasius pangasius godavarii David, 1962: 151, fig. 3G (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Godavari River at Rajahmundry; syntypes: not preserved, or at Central Inland Fisheries Tank Fisheries Unit, Bangalore)

Pangasius pangasius upiensis Srivastava, 1968: 97, fig. 60 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Gorakhpur: Rohini River at Bale-ka-Maidan; holotype: Zoological Museum of Gorakhpur University)

***Pangasius polyuranodon* Bleeker, 1852**

Pangasius polyuranodon Bleeker, 1852o: 425 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [160 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6855, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 136)

Pangasius juaro Bleeker, 1852r: 589 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [336 mm TL]: part of BMNH 1863.12.4.79 [1], RMNH 6855 [3 of 4], Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 137)

***Pangasius rheophilus* Pouyaud & Teugels, 2000**

Pangasius rheophilus Pouyaud & Teugels, 2000: 194, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bulungan Regency: Bahau River, tributary of Upper Kayan at Longpujungan; holotype: MZB 10010)

***Pangasius sabahensis* Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2002**

Pangasius sabahensis Gustiano, Teugels & Pouyaud, 2002: 372, fig. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sukau, Kinabatangan River; holotype: MZB 10848)

***Pangasius sanitwongsei* Smith, 1931**

Pangasius sanitwongsei Smith, 1931a: 29, figs. 13–14 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Nam Chao Phraya at Koh Yai; holotype [616 mm]: KUMF)

Pangasius beani Smith, 1931a: 26 (type locality: Thailand: Klong Ban Poh, off Lopburi River, near Ayuthia [Ayuthaya]; holotype: USNM 90308; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pangasius sanitwongsei* Smith, 1931a: 29, first revisers [Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 138] gave precedence to *P. sanitwongsei*)

***Pseudolais* Vaillant, 1902**

Pseudolais Vaillant, 1902: 51 (type species: *Pseudolais tetranema* Vaillant, 1902: 52, by monotypy). Gender masculine [lais is a Malay and Indonesian word, not a Greek word, and *Code* art. 30.2.4 applies].

Pteropangasius Fowler, 1937: 142 (type species: *Pangasius cultratus* Smith, 1931a: 25, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudolais micronemus* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Pangasius micronemus Bleeker, 1846d: 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Solo River; syntypes: ? part of RMNH

6856 [3], BMNH 1863.12.4.82 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 328; spelt *Pangasiu smicronemus* p. 8, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; also in Bleeker, 1847d: 166)

Pangasius rios Bleeker, 1851l: 205 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [115 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1863.12.4.92 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 328)

Pseudolais tetranema Vaillant, 1902: 52, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; holotype: ? RMNH 7821, Ferraris, 2007: 328)

Pangasius de Zwaani Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 535, pl. 12 fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Taluk, upper Kuantan River; holotype: ZMA 113.011, Nijssen et al., 1993: 223, Roberts & Vidthayanon, 1991: 130)

? *Pangasius hoeksi* Hardenberg, 1948: 412 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River; holotype: LU, probably lost)

Pangasius tubbi Inger & Chin, 1959: 287, fig. 47 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: confluence of Deramakot and Kinabatangan Rivers; holotype: FMNH 68047)

***Pseudolais pleurotaenia* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Pangasius pleurotaenia Sauvage, 1878b: 235 (type locality: Laos; lectotype: MNHN 9529, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 813, fig 8)

Pangasius cultratus Smith, 1931a: 25 (type locality: Thailand: Tapi River near Bandon [Surat Thani]; holotype: USNM 90306)

Pangasius fowleri Smith, 1931a: 28 (type locality: Thailand: Lopburi River at Lopburi; holotype: USNM 90309)

Family BAGRIDAE

Bagridae Bleeker, 1858

Bagrichthyoidei Bleeker, 1858j: 49, 54 (type genus: *Bagrus* Bosc, 1816: 147 [not *Bagrichthys*; Bleeker used the suffix -ichthyoidei for the subfamily level; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1986b: 233 [Opinion 1402]))

Bagrini Bleeker, 1858j: 50, 53 (not a new name, same as subfamily Bagrichthyoidei, stem bagr- and suffix -ini used by Bleeker for the cohort rank)

Bagrichthyes Bleeker, 1862a: 8, 48 (type genus: *Bagrichthys* Bleeker, 1857n: 473)

Ritae Bleeker, 1862a: 8 (type genus: *Rita* Bleeker, 1853o: 122)

Tachysurinae Jordan, 1888: 35 (type genus: *Tachysurus* La Cepède, 1803: 150; misidentified type genus [interpreted in a sense other than defined by its type species] when established, the case should be referred to the ICZN if the name were to be used [type species interpreted as a member of Ariidae while it is a Bagridae], *Code* art. 65.2.1)

Olyrinae Gill, 1893: 132 (type genus: *Olyra* M'Clelland, 1842a: 588)

Porcinae Fowler, 1915: 219 (type genus: *Porcus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1808: pl. 15; *Porcus* is on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1986b: 233 [Opinion 1402])

Mystidae Fowler, 1935c: 275 (nomen nudum; *Code* art. 13.2)

Bagroidinae Jayaram, 1966b: 1066 (type genus: *Bagroides* Bleeker, 1851l: 204)

Pelteobagrini Jayaram, 1966b: 1071 (type genus: *Pelteobagrus* Bleeker, 1864d: 9)

Batasinae Tilak, 1967b: 431 (type genus: *Batasio* Blyth, 1860b: 149)

Taxonomic notes. *Pseudobagrus nudiceps* is described by Sauvage (1883a: 145) from Japan and 10 pages later (Sauvage, 1883b: 155) from Siam. Smith (1934: 296; 1945: 6) and Kottelat (1984a: 811) concluded that it is a Japanese fish and that its duplicate description from Siam is an error.
Nomenclatural notes. Synonymy does not include all taxa based on African genera.

Species inquirenda

Pimelodinae *(breviceps)* Mason, 1850: 322 (not available, name not published in combination with a generic name, *Code* art. 11.9.3; locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim)

***Bagrichthys* Bleeker, 1857**

Bagrichthys Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Bagrus hypselopterus* Bleeker, 1852r: 588, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pseudobagrichthys Bleeker, 1862c: 9, pl. 67 (type species: *Bagroides macropterus* Bleeker, 1854d: 515, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1863a: 49). Gender masculine.

***Bagrichthys hypselopterus* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Bagrus hypselopterus Bleeker, 1852r: 588 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [260 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6877, Ferraris, 2007: 82)

***Bagrichthys macracanthus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Bagroïdes macracanthus Bleeker, 1854v: 88 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: confluence of Lamatang and Enim Rivers; holotype [240 mm TL]: RMNH 5216 [1 of 27], Ferraris, 2007: 82 or BMNH 1863.12.4.60, Desoutter, 1975: 458)

***Bagrichthys macropterus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Bagroïdes macropterus Bleeker, 1854d: 515 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Muara Kompeh; holotype [256 mm SL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.108, Desoutter, 1975: 457 [not type, Eschmeyer, 2011])

***Bagrichthys majusculus* Ng, 2002**

Bagrichthys majusculus Ng, 2002d: 50, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchathani Province: Khong Chiam District: Mun River at Ban Dan, 3 km upstream from Mekong River confluence; holotype: UMMZ 214916)

***Bagrichthys micranodus* Roberts, 1989**

Bagrichthys micranodus Roberts, 1989: 115, fig. 89 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas mainstream 58 km northeast of Sintang and 1 km downstream from Sebruang, 0°25.5'N 111°52.5'E; holotype: MZB 3578)

***Bagrichthys obscurus* Ng, 1999**

Bagrichthys obscurus Ng, 1999a: 546, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Roi Et Province: Lam Chi, 1.5 km below highway 23 bridge, 4 km west of Selaphum; holotype: USNM 317511)

***Bagrichthys vaillantii* (Popta)**

Leiocassis macropterus Vaillant, 1902: 58, figs. 6–7 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; holotype: RMNH 7839, Ng, 2000: 329; secondary junior homonym of *Bagroides macropterus* Bleeker, 1854d: 515 when placed in *Bagroides* by Popta, 1906: 228)

Bagroides Vaillantii Popta, 1906: 228 (replacement name for *Leiocassis macropterus* Vaillant, 1902: 58)

***Bagroides* Bleeker, 1851**

Bagroïdes Bleeker, 1851l: 204 (type species: *Bagroides melapterus* Bleeker, 1851l: 204, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Bagroides melapterus* Bleeker, 1851**

Bagroïdes melapterus Bleeker, 1851l: 204 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 142–200 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.71, ? NMV 46011 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 83)

Bagroïdes melanopterus Bleeker, 1852o: 413 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bagroides melapterus* Bleeker, 1851l: 204)

***Batasio* Blyth, 1860**

Batasio Blyth, 1860b: 149 (type species: *Batasio buchanani* Blyth, 1860b: 150, by original designation). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Duxordia Day, 1888a: 805 (not available, name published in synonymy; mention by Myers, 1951: 26 does not make it available as it does not satisfy all conditions of *Code* art. 11.6.1)

Macronoides Hora, 1921a: 179 (subgenus of *Macrones* Duméril, 1856: 484; type species: *Batasio affinis* Blyth, 1860b: 150, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1923: 148). Gender masculine.

***Batasio affinis* Blyth, 1860**

Batasio affinis Blyth, 1860b: 150 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim [Sittang River; label data, probably not original data; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 497]; holotype: ZSI F 7880/1, Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 497, 2008: 290, listed by Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126 as holotype of *Macrones blythi* Day, 1877a: 445; not a junior homonym of *Bagrus affinis* Jerdon, 1849: 338 when placed in synonymy of *Macrones vittatus* by Day, 1877a: 445, Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500)

Macrones Blythii Day, 1877a: 445 (unnecessary replacement name for *Batasio affinis* Blyth, 1860b: 150)

Batasio niger Vishwanath & Darshan, 2006: 2160, fig 1w (type locality: India: Manipur: Chandel District: Khujailok stream, a tributary of Lokchao River [Chindwin drainage]; holotype: MUMF 9028)

Taxonomic notes: Synonymy follows Ng & Kottelat (2008: 290).

***Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011**

Batasio convexirostrum Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011: 53, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Mizoram: Luglei District: Mat River (tributary of Koladyne River) near Mat bridge, 22°54'N 92°52'E; holotype: MUMF 9525)

***Batasio dayi* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Macrones Dayi Vinciguerra, 1890: 230, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Meetan [Mitan Chaung, rivulet flowing south from summit of Mulayet Taung, 16°11'N 98°32'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500] / Biapò District: hills east of Toungoo; syntypes [6]: MCSNG 14586 [1], BMNH 1893.2.16.8 [1], NMW 45184 [1], RMNH 10225 [1], Tortonese, 1963a: 307, Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500, Ferraris, 2007: 85)

***Batasio elongatus* Ng, 2004**

Batasio elongatus Ng, 2004d: 68, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Baw Di Chaung drainage: Baw Di Chaung at Baw Di bridge, 20 miles from Gwa on road to Ngathaingchaung; 17°34'15"N 94°43'47"E; holotype: NRM 40748)

***Batasio feruminatus* Ng & Kottelat, 2008**

Batasio feruminatus Ng & Kottelat, 2008a: 295, fig. 7 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin [Karen] State: stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand); about 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: ZRC 50716, Ng & Lim, 2008: 24, fig. 18)

***Batasio fluviatilis* (Day, 1888)**

Leiocassis fluviatilis Day, 1888a: 805 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim Provinces: Anin, a stream near Weywoon, Wagroo [Anin Chaung, near Wewun; 15°41'N 97°48'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 497]; syntypes [4]: LU, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, one of which figured in Tickell's manuscript, reproduced in Ng & Kottelat, 2008a: 294, fig. 8)

Mystus havmolleri Smith, 1931a: 24, fig. 12 (type locality: Thailand: Peninsula: Khlong Thalerng near Ronpibun; holotype: USNM 90304)

Mystus stigmaturus Fowler, 1934a: 94, figs. 41–42 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Sritamarat; holotype: ANSP 59338, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng & Kottelat (2008: 293). See under *Mystacoleucus* for comments on authorship of names usually attributed to Tickell (in Day, 1888).

***Batasio procerus* Ng, 2008**

Batasio procerus Ng, 2008b: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Nan Hto Chaung in Putao; 27°19'44"N 97°22'36"E; holotype: NRM 40927)

***Batasio tigrinus* Ng & Kottelat, 2001**

Batasio tigrinus Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 504, fig. 6 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Mae Nam Khwae Noi basin, Huai Lia, km 49 on road from Thon Pha Phun to Sangkhla Buri, 15°04'25"N 98°33'51"E; holotype: ZRC 40624, Ng & Lim, 2008: 26, fig. 20)

***Hemibagrus* Bleeker, 1862**

Hemibagrus Bleeker, 1862c: 9, pls. 69–72 (type species: *Bagrus nemurus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 423, by original designation; placed on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011]). Gender masculine.

Macropterobagrus Nichols, 1925f: 1 (subgenus of *Hemibagrus* Bleeker, 1862c: 9; type species: *Hemibagrus macropterus* Bleeker, 1870e: 257, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Brachymystus Fowler, 1937: 148 (subgenus of *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777: 451; type species: *Bagrus nemurus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 423, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Hemibagrus* Bleeker, 1862c: 9). Gender masculine.

Remarks. Revised by Ng & Kottelat (2013).

***Hemibagrus baramensis* (Regan, 1906)**

Macrones baramensis Regan, 1906c: 68 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: BMNH 1895.7.2.50, Ng & Dodson, 1999: 55)

Hemibagrus furcatus Ng, Martin-Smith & Ng, 2000: 66, figs. 1, 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Lahad Datu District: Danum Valley Conservation Area, Sungai Segama; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Hemibagrus bongan* (Popta, 1904)**

Macrones bongan Popta, 1904: 182 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Bongan River; syntypes: RMNH 7548 [1], 7549 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 87; also in Popta, 1906: 35, pl. 2 fig. 5)

***Hemibagrus capitulum* (Popta, 1904)**

Macrones Bleekeri Volz, 1903a: 556 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: Banju Asin, brackish water; holotype: NMBE 1020756, Ng & Dodson, 1999: 55; primary junior homonym of *Macrones bleekeri* Day, 1877a: 451; also in Volz, 1903b: 387, pl. 26 [not 25] fig. 3)

Macrones fortis var. *capitulum* Popta, 1906: 48, pl. 3 fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7552)

Mystus pahangensis Herre, 1940a: 14, pl. 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Sungai Garam near Karak; holotype: CAS-SU 33025, Böhlke, 1953: 42)

Mystus johorensis Herre, 1940a: 13, pls. 7–8 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Sungai Kayu, 16 miles north of Kota Tinggi; holotype: CAS-SU 33026, Böhlke, 1953: 42, Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 559; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Mystus pahangensis* Herre, 1940a: 14, as first reviser I give precedence to *M. pahangensis*)

Hemibagrus chrysops Ng & Dodson, 1999: 48, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian market, from Sadong River; holotype: ZRC 42653, Ng & Lim, 2008: 27, fig. 21)

***Hemibagrus caveatus* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2001**

Hemibagrus caveatus Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2001a: 359, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Sungai Soraya, a tributary of Sungai Alas; holotype: MZB 8714)

***Hemibagrus centralus* Mai, 1978**

Hemibagrus centralus Mai, 1978: 253, fig. 115 [not fig. 116 of erratum, see Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 224] (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh [Kottelat, 2001a: 107]; syntypes: DVZUT 409 [2])

***Hemibagrus divaricatus* Ng & Kottelat, 2013**

Hemibagrus divaricatus Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 254, fig. 34 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Sungai Perak at Kampung Kenderong, 3 km from Gerik, 5°24'52.5"N 101°09'05.1"E; holotype: ZRC 41151)

***Hemibagrus filamentus* (Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949)**

Macrones filamentus Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949a: 200, fig. 4 (type locality: Cambodia; holotype: MNHN 1966-0728, Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 572)

***Hemibagrus fortis* (Popta, 1904)**

Macrones fortis Popta, 1904: 185 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7551 [4]; also in Popta, 1906: 44, pl. 2 fig. 8)

Macrones howong Popta, 1904: 181 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Howong River [about 0°15'N 115°30'E]; holotype: RMNH 7547; also in Popta, 1906: 32, pl. 1 fig. 4; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Macrones fortis* Popta, 1904: 185, first revisers [Tan & Ng, 2000: 271] gave precedence to *M. fortis*)

Macrones bo Popta, 1904: 183 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Bo River; holotype: RMNH 7549; also in Popta, 1906: 38, pl. 2 fig. 6; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Macrones fortis* Popta, 1904: 185, first revisers [Tan & Ng, 2000: 271] gave precedence to *M. fortis*)

Macrones kajan Popta, 1904: 184 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kajan River; holotype:

RMNH 7550; also in Popta, 1906: 41, pl. 2 fig. 7; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Macrones fortis* Popta, 1904: 185, first revisers [Tan & Ng, 2000: 271] gave precedence to *M. fortis*)

***Hemibagrus gracilis* Ng & Ng, 1995**

Hemibagrus gracilis Ng & Ng, 1995: 136, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Sungei Jasin in Ulu Endau; holotype: ZRC 21484, Ng & Lim, 2008: 28, fig. 28)

***Hemibagrus guttatus* (La Cepède, 1803)**

Pimelodus guttatus La Cepède, 1803: 96, 111, 113, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: China; holotype: a "Chinese painting" [see also Bauchot & Daget, 1996: 236])

Macrones elongatus Günther, 1864a: 77 (type locality: Singapore [erroneous; probably South China; Kottelat; Ng & Ng, 1998: 567]; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.1099, Jayaram, 1978: 224, fig. 2, Kottelat, Ng & Ng, 1998: 566, fig. 1)

Macrones chinensis Steindachner, 1883: 196 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: NMW, Jayaram, 1978: 225, fig. 3; also in Steindachner, 1884: 1111, pl. 8)

Hemibagrus elongatus hongus Mai, 1978: 252 (type locality: Vietnam: Song Hong [Red River] and Song Lam rivers; syntypes: DVZUT, lost, Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 218)

Hemibagrus dongbacensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 631, fig. 48 (type locality: Vietnam: Lang Son Province: Ky Cung River; holotype: NCNTTSI; author indicated as "Hao & Binh" in caption of Fig. 48)

***Hemibagrus hainanensis* (Tchang, 1935)**

Leiocassis hainanensis Tchang, 1935b: 175, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan; holotype: ASIZB 12904)

***Hemibagrus hoevenii* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Bagrus Hoevenii Bleeker, 1846a: 26 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Muar River at Kampong Bukit Kebong [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia (Jakarta)]; neotype: ZRC 37472, designated by ICZN, 1996: 138 [Opinion 1840], Kottelat, Lim & Ng, 1994: 322, Ng & Lim, 2008: 23, fig. 17; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 154)

***Hemibagrus imbrifer* Ng & Ferraris, 2000**

Hemibagrus imbrifer Ng & Ferraris, 2000: 126, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Tak Province: Salween basin, Mae Nam Moei at Ban Wa Le, 16°17'24"N 98°48'21"E; holotype: ZRC 45406, Ng & Lim, 2008: 29, fig. 22, Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 267, fig. 42; figure in original description shows paratype CMK 13445, not holotype, Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 268)

***Hemibagrus lacustrinus* Ng & Kottelat, 2013**

Hemibagrus lacustrinus Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 257, fig. 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat, Hulu Batang Ombilin; holotype: MZB 17183)

***Hemibagrus macropterus* Bleeker, 1870**

Hemibagrus macropterus Bleeker, 1870e: 257, pl. (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: LU)

Aoria Amemiyai Kimura, 1934: 166, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Howchwan; holotype: BDSSI; spelt *amemiyae* pp. 12 and 166, *amemiyai* on pl. 5, first revisers [Kottelat et al., 1998: 570] gave precedence to *amemiyai*)

***Hemibagrus microphthalmus* (Day, 1877)**

Macrones microphthalmus Day, 1877a: 446, pl. 100 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy valley; syntypes: ZSI 2592 [listed as holotype by Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 576], AMS B.7918, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299)

***Hemibagrus nemurus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus nemurus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 423 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH or MNHN; placed on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011])

Bagrus Sieboldii Bleeker, 1846a: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 15881 [5], SMNS 10572 [1], Fricke, 1991: 8; placed on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011]; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 155)

Bagrus tetragonocephalus Ng et al., 1999: 38 (not available, name on a label)

***Hemibagrus olyroides* (Roberts, 1989)**

Mystus olyroides Roberts, 1989: 124, fig. 95 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sintang market, reportedly from Sungai Kebian; holotype: MZB 3625)

***Hemibagrus peguensis* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Macrones peguensis Boulenger, 1894b: 196 (type locality: Burma: Sittang River near Tounggoo; syntypes: BMNH 1894.5.21.25–26 [2], Ng & Ferraris, 2000: 137)

Distribution notes. Records of *Hemibagrus menoda* from Myanmar refer to *H. peguensis* (Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 227).

[*Pimelodus menoda* Hamilton, 1822: 203, 379 [pl. 1 fig. 72, as *Mugil corsula*] (type locality: Bangladesh: Surma (Meghna) drainage: Sharighat bazaar, 22 miles northeast of Sylhet on Sylhet–Shillong highway, said to be from Shari River [original type locality: India: Kosi, Mahananda, and other rivers in the north of Behar and Bengal]; neotype: UMMZ 208726, designated by Ng & Ferraris, 2000: 132, fig. 5)].

***Hemibagrus planiceps* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus planiceps Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 421 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: RMNH 2939, designated by Ng et al., 1999: 38; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011])

Bagrus anisurus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 422 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: RMNH 2956, designated by Kottelat, 1999b: 272, Roberts, 1993b: 30, fig. 66; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Bagrus planiceps* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 421, first reviser [Bleeker, 1858g: 417] gave precedence to *B. planiceps*; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011])

Bagrus flavus Bleeker, 1846a: 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: probably part of

RMNH 15897 [4], van Oijen, 1999: 201; SMNS 10570 [1, Fricke, 1991: 8] has no type status; based on a single specimen, Bleeker, 1858j: 155; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 156; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 2002: 220 [Opinion 2011])

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 30) listed specimen MNHN B.615 as holotype of *Bagrus planiceps*. As Valenciennes explicitly stated having examined specimens (number not stated) 4 and 8 inches long [TL], however, there is no holotype but a series of syntypes. All specimens collected by Kuhl and van Hasselt and of about this size should be considered to be syntypes. Valenciennes explicitly stated that MNHN had received one specimen from RMNH. According to Roberts, specimen MNHN B.615 is 102 mm SL, which makes it too large to bethe 4-inch TL syntype and too small to be the 8-inch one.

Roberts (1993: 30) listed specimen RMNH 2956 as holotype of *Bagrus anisurus*. Valenciennes based his description on a specimen 14 inches long (TL) but it is clear from his first sentence that he had seen more specimens ("Kuhl and van Hasselt [...] sent samples [plural] to [RMNH]"). As these specimens are included by Valenciennes in his *B. anisurus*, they are syntypes and there is no holotype.

***Hemibagrus pluriradiatus* (Vaillant, 1892)**

Macrones pluriradiatus Vaillant, 1892: 126 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: area of Lai-Chau or Muong-Lai: Nam Tiong Kong, a stream whose source is near Na-Ho village, first left-hand tributary of Nam Ma on which Pou-Fang [22°18'N 100°06'E] is located [details in Vaillant, 1904a: 461]; holotype: MNHN 1892-0048, Vaillant, 1904a: 462, pl. 23 fig. 2, Jayaram, 1978: 226, fig. 1, Kottelat, Ng & Ng, 1998: 568)

Hemibagrus taybacensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 625, fig. 45 (type locality: Vietnam: Lai Chau Province: Lai Chau town; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Hemibagrus chiemhoaensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 627, fig. 46 (type locality: Vietnam: Tuyen Quang Province: Chiem Hoa District: Gam River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Hemibagrus songdaensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 629, fig. 47 (type locality: Vietnam: Son La Province: Yen Chau, Van Yen; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Hemibagrus sabanus* (Inger & Chin, 1959)**

Mystus sabanus Inger & Chin, 1959: 294 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68088)

***Hemibagrus semotus* Ng & Kottelat, 2013**

Hemibagrus semotus Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 215, fig. 6 (type locality: Borneo: Sabah, Padas River at Tenom; holotype: ZRC 46121)

***Hemibagrus spilopterus* Ng & Rainboth, 1999**

? *Macrones luridus* Pétillot, 1911: 164 (nomen nudum)

? *Macrones luridus* Chevey, 1937: 250 (nomen nudum)

Hemibagrus spilopterus Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 562, fig. 5 (type locality: Cambodia: Kandal, Bassac River at village of Prek Chey on Vietnamese border; 10°57'N 105°06'E; holotype: UMMZ 232611)

***Hemibagrus variegatus* Ng & Ferraris, 2000**

Hemibagrus variegatus Ng & Ferraris, 2000: 139, fig. 12 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim River; holotype: BMNH 1992.11.16.11)

***Hemibagrus velox* Tan & Ng, 2000**

Hemibagrus velox Tan & Ng, 2000: 272, fig. 2a (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat: Sungai Dareh, Pulau Punjung market; holotype: MZB 9305)

***Hemibagrus vietnamicus* Mai, 1978**

Hemibagrus vietnamicus Mai, 1978: 252, fig. 116 [of erratum, not fig. 115, see Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 224] (type locality: northern Vietnam [including Cho Moi, Cau River; Kottelat, 2001a: 107]; syntypes: DVZUT 250 [15], 260 [12], Ng & Kottelat, 2013a: 222; spelt *vietnammicus* [p. 337], first reviser [Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1760] retained *vietnamicus* as correct original spelling)

Hemibagrus camthuyensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 632, fig. 49 (type locality: Vietnam: Thanh Hoa Province: Cam Thuy District: Ma River; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Hemibagrus wyckii* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Bagrus Wijckii Bleeker, 1858g: 418 (nomen nudum)

Bagrus Wyckii Bleeker, 1858j: 156 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Preanger Province: Tjitarum River [Citarum], near village Parongkalong; syntypes [2, 320–440 mm TL]: BMNH 1863.12.4.88 [1], RMNH 6897 [1], Desoutter, 1975: 452, Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 575)

***Hemibagrus wyckioides* (Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949)**

Macrones Wyckioides Fang & Chaux, in Chaux & Fang, 1949a: 199, fig. 3 (type locality: Cambodia; holotype: MNHN 1966-0727, Ng & Rainboth, 1999: 575)

Macrones rubicauda Bardach, 1959: 32a (nomen nudum)

Mystus aubentoni Desoutter, 1975: 449, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng; holotype: MNHN 1974-0039)

***Hemileiocassis* Ng & Lim, 2000**

Hemileiocassis Ng & Lim, 2000: 192 (type species: *Hemileiocassis panjang* Ng & Lim, 2000: 192, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Hemileiocassis panjang* Ng & Lim, 2000**

Hemileiocassis panjang Ng & Lim, 2000: 192, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bogor; holotype: ZMA 121.529)

***Hyalobagrus* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Hyalobagrus Ng & Kottelat, 1998b: 336 (type species: *Pseudobagrus ornatus* Duncker, 1904: 173, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Hyalobagrus flavus* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Hyalobagrus flavus Ng & Kottelat, 1998b: 340, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi, Danau Arang Arang

in the vicinity of Muara Kompeh, 1°37'32.0"S 103°47'19.0"E; holotype: MZB 9302)

***Hyalobagrus leiacanthus* Ng & Kottelat, 1998**

Hyalobagrus leiacanthus Ng & Kottelat, 1998b: 341, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sungai Barito at Muara Laung; 0°35'34.6"S 114°44'12.3"E; holotype: MZB 9304)

***Hyalobagrus ornatus* (Duncker, 1904)**

Pseudobagrus ornatus Duncker, 1904: 173, pl. 2 fig. 13 (type locality: Malaysia: Muar River near Tubing Tinggi; lectotype: ZMH 69 [ex 8654], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 160)

***Leiocassis* Bleeker, 1857**

Leiocassis Bleeker, 1857n: 473 (type species: *Bagrus micropogon* Bleeker, 1852c: 94, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1858e: 225, 1858g: 416; described in Bleeker, 1858j: 139). Gender feminine.

Liocassis Günther, 1864a: 86 (unjustified emendation of *Leiocassis* Bleeker, 1858g: 416). Gender feminine.

***Leiocassis aculeata* Ng & Hadiaty, 2005**

Leiocassis aculeatus Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 84, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh province: Sungai Soraya, tributary of Sungai Alas; holotype: MZB 8715)

***Leiocassis collina* Ng & Lim, 2006**

Leiocassis collinus Ng & Lim, 2006: 166, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum Valley, Segama River drainage, Sungai Palum Tambun, tributary of Sungai Segama, upstream of Danum Valley Field Center; holotype: ZRC 46154, Ng & Lim, 2008: 31, fig. 25)

***Leiocassis hosii* Regan, 1906**

Liocassis Hosii Regan, 1906c: 67 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sibu; syntypes [6]: BMNH 1906.10.29.18–22 [5], Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91, Ng & Lim, 2006: 172)

***Leiocassis micropogon* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Bagrus micropogon Bleeker, 1852c: 94 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung: Tjirutjup River; holotype [79 mm TL]: RMNH 6873 [out of 2], Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91)

Liocassis saravacensis Boulenger, 1894a: 246 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah; syntypes: BMNH 1893.3.6.168–169 [2], Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91)

Liocassis baramensis Regan, 1906c: 67 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: BMNH 1898.11.4.1, Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91)

Liocassis merabensis Regan, 1913c: 550 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Merabeh; syntypes: BMNH 1893.3.6.170–171 [2], Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91)

Liocassis doriae Regan, 1913c: 551 (type locality: Borneo [Sarawak]; holotype: BMNH 1868.1.28.30, Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 91)

Leiocassis regani Jayaram, 1965: 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sadong; holotype: USNM 35732, Jayaram, 1968: 353)

Taxonomic notes. Roberts (1993: 27) showed that *Bagrus poecilopterus* Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 431) is the species called *L. micropogon* by later authors (a conclusion already reached by Bleeker, 1858j: 143). Roberts (1989: 117) tentatively treated a number of nominal species as synonyms of *L. poecilopterus*. Ng & Rachmatika (1999: 174) disagreed with Roberts's synonymy and considered *L. micropogon* and *L. poecilopterus* to be specifically distinct, but did not discuss the status of the synonyms listed by Roberts. They are here tentatively listed under *L. micropogon* on geographic ground. This requires confirmation.

***Leiocassis poeciloptera* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus poecilopterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 431 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: river of Hèbak [Lebak]; syntypes: RMNH 3004 and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 32)

Bagrus ramentosus Müller & Troschel, 1849: 7 (type locality: "America" [erroneous]; syntypes: ZMB 2948 [1], 2949 [1], Paepke, 1999: 47)

Leiocassis chaseni de Beaufort, 1933: 34 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Ulu Jelai; holotype: ZRC 290, Alfred, 1970: 68, Ng & Lim, 2006: 171, 2008: 31, fig. 24)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 27) considered specimen RMNH 3004 to be the holotype of *Bagrus poecilopterus*. Unless it can be demonstrated that this specimen is the same as that illustrated by Kuhl and van Hasselt and mentioned by Valenciennes, the species is not based on a holotype but on a series of syntypes. Poecilopterus is a compound adjective and has to agree in gender with the feminine noun *Leiocassis*.

***Leiocassis tenebrica* Ng & Lim, 2006**

Leiocassis tenebricus Ng & Lim, 2006: 169, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kayan River drainage, Sungei Nah, tributary of Kayan River about 20 minutes upstream of confluence with Iwan River, 1°57'43.2"N 115°06'35.4"E; holotype: MZB 10718)

***Mystus* Scopoli, 1777**

Mystus Gronovius, 1763: 124, pl. 8a fig. 6 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Mystus Scopoli, 1777: 451 (type species: *Bagrus halepensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 413, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 21, 42, as ruled by ICZN, 2008: 237 [Opinion 2209]; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology; see Kottelat & Ng, 2007). Gender masculine.

Aspidobagrus Bleeker, 1862c: 9 (type species: *Pimelodus gulio* Hamilton, 1822: 201, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Hypselobagrus Bleeker, 1862c: 10 (type species: *Bagrus macronemus* Bleeker, 1846a: 22, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Heterobagrus Bleeker, 1864b: 355 (type species: *Hetero-*

bagrus bocourti Bleeker, 1864b: 355, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Prajadhipokia Fowler, 1934b: 338 (type species: *Prajadhipokia rex* Fowler, 1934b: 339, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Mystus abbreviatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus abbreviatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 420 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 2942, Roberts, 1993b: 28, fig. 62)

Bagrus gulioides Bleeker, 1846a: 24 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: part of RMNH 6862 [23]; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 152)

Bagrus melas Bleeker, 1846a: 24 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU, probably lost; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 152)

Bagrus Schlegelii Bleeker, 1846a: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU, probably lost; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 153)

Bagrus rhodopterygius Bleeker, 1846a: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: LU, probably lost; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 153)

***Mystus alasensis* Ng & Hadiaty, 2005**

Mystus alasensis Ng & Hadiaty, 2005: 86, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh Province: Sungai Lembang, Gunung Leuser National Park; holotype: MZB 8704)

***Mystus albolineatus* Roberts, 1994**

Mystus albolineatus Roberts, 1994a: 245, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Bangpakong basin: Prachinburi market; holotype: CAS 79030)

***Mystus armatus* (Day, 1865)**

Macrones armatus Day, 1865b: 289 (type locality: India: Kerala: Cochin; syntypes: among ZSI 1084 [lost], BMNH 1865.7.17.21 [1], 1975.9.30.13 [1], NMW 45165, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 157, Pethiyagoda et al., 2008b: 239, fig. 5a; also in Day, 1865c: 187 [as *Hypselobagrus armatus*])

Distribution notes. Recorded from Tenasserim by Jayaram & Sanyal (2003: 38), but identification seems unlikely considering that the species is otherwise known only from peninsular India. Although recorded from Manipur by Jayaram & Sanyal, it is not listed by Vishwanath et al. (1999)

***Mystus atrifasciatus* Fowler, 1937**

Mystus atrifasciatus Fowler, 1937: 146, figs. 35–37 (type locality: Thailand: Pitsanulok; holotype: ANSP 67907, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

***Mystus bimaculatus* (Volz, 1904)**

Macrones bimaculatus Volz, 1904: 466 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Indragiri drainage: Sungei Si Russu, Djapura / tributary of Kwantan [= upper Indragiri], Djapura [see also Schneider, 1905: 28]; syntypes [5]: MHNG 683.28, NMW 45166 [1], 45167 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 94)

***Mystus bocourti* (Bleeker, 1864)**

Heterobagrus Bocourti Bleeker, 1864b: 355, pl. (type locality: "Siam" [Thailand: Chao Phraya in Bangkok; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 30]; holotype: MNHN 1553, Desoutter, 1975: 455)

Prajadhipokia rex Fowler, 1934b: 339, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60179, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

***Mystus castaneus* Ng, 2002**

Mystus castaneus Ng, 2002c: 163, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Serian market, from Sungai Sadong; holotype: ZRC 41848, Ng & Lim, 2008: 33, fig. 26)

***Mystus cineraceus* Ng & Kottelat, 2009**

Mystus cineraceus Ng & Kottelat, 2009: 245, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: lower 300 m of Nant Yen Khang Chaung, affluent of Lake Indawgyi, little south of Lonton village, 25°06'00"N 96°16'59"E; holotype: NRM 41017)

***Mystus falcarius* Chakrabarty & Ng, 2005**

Mystus falcarius Chakrabarty & Ng, 2005: 13, fig. 7 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina market; holotype: CAS 89001)

***Mystus gulio* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pimelodus gulio Hamilton, 1822: 201, 379, pl. 23 fig. 66 (type locality: India: "higher parts of the Gangetic estuaries"; types: NT)

Bagrus albilabris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 416 (type locality: India: Calcutta, Bengal and Pondichery / Sri Lanka [Trincomalee harbour; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 26]; syntypes: MNHN A.8967 [6], A.9009 [1], 4172 [1], 4336 [2], Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 26)

Bagrus fuscus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 417 (type locality: India: brackish pools near Cananor; holotype: MNHN 590, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 27)

Bagrus birmannus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 419 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy River [at Rangoon; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 27]; holotype: MNHN 577, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 27, Ferraris, 2007: 95)

Silurus porosus Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Mystus impluviatus* Ng, 2003**

Mystus impluviatus Ng, 2003b: 373, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: small river on road 12.2 km from Sebulu crossroads towards forest and 59 km from Air Putih crossroads; 0°16'S 117°00'E; holotype: CAS 97049)

***Mystus leucophasis* (Blyth, 1860)**

Bagrus leucophasis Blyth, 1860b: 148 (type locality: Burma: Sitang and other Burmese rivers; syntypes: ? AMS B.7925 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 96)

***Mystus multiradiatus* Roberts, 1992**

Mystus multiradiatus Roberts, 1992d: 82, fig. 3b (type lo-

cality: Thailand: Prachinburi market; holotype: CAS 76119)

***Mystus mysticetus* Roberts, 1992**

Mystus mysticetus Roberts, 1992d: 84, fig. 3c (type locality: Thailand: Nakorn Phanom market; holotype: CAS 76121)

***Mystus ngasep* Darshan, Vishwanath, Mahanta Barat, 2011**

Mystus ngasep Darshan, Vishwanath, Mahanta Barat, 2011: 2178, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Irrawaddy drainage, Nambul River at Bijoygovinda-Polemleikai Bridge, 24°48'N 93°55'E; holotype: MUMF 9500)

***Mystus nigriceps* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus nigriceps Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 412 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 2948, Ng, 2002c: 166 [invalid neotype designation by Roberts, 1993b: 29])

Bagrus micracanthus Bleeker, 1846a: 23 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; neotype [106 mm TL]: RMNH 15857, designated by Roberts, 1989: 121 [designation might be invalid if some of the following are syntypes: RMNH 5216 [29], AMS B.7574 [1], B.7979 [1], BMNH 1863.12.4.77 [1], NMV 46463 [1], Ferraris, 2007: 96; reasons of invalidation listed by Ng, 2002c: 166 are not correct]; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 151)

Taxonomic notes. *Mystus keletius* was described on material from India and Java, which in fact belongs to two species. A lectotype designation restricted the name to the Indian species (Ng, 2002c: 166; Pethiyagoda et al., 2008: 238). The Javanese material is *Mystus nigriceps*.

[*Bagrus Keletius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 411 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN A.9011, designated by Ng, 2002c: 166, Pethiyagoda et al., 2008b: 239, fig. 4a)].

***Mystus pulcher* (Chaudhuri, 1911)**

Macrones pulcher Chaudhuri, 1911b: 20, pl. 1 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Bhamo; syntypes: ZSI F 4716–4719/1 [4], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126)

***Mystus punctifer* Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2001**

Mystus punctifer Ng, Wirjoatmodjo & Hadiaty, 2001b: 356, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Gunung Leuser National Park, trail in Suag Belimbing Research Station; holotype: MZB 8703)

***Mystus rhegma* Fowler, 1935**

Mystus rhegma Fowler, 1935a: 102, fig. 27 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 61748, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

***Mystus rufescens* (Vinciguerra, 1890)**

Macrones rufescens Vinciguerra, 1890: 226, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Meetan [Mitan Chaung, rivulet flowing south from summit of Mulayet Taung, 16°11'N 98°32'E; Ng & Kottelat, 2001: 500]; holotype: MCSNG 14585, Tortonese, 1963a: 307)

Macrones bleekeri var. *burmanicus* Jenkins, 1910b: 138 (nomen nudum; locality: Burma: Bhamo)

Taxonomic notes. The type series of *Macrones bleekeri* includes material from three localities, two in India and one in Myanmar. At least two species are included, and the Myanmar material is *M. rufescens* (Roberts, 1994: 246; Ng & Kottelat, 2009: 249). The designation of a lectotype by Sharma & Dutt (1983: 334) restricted the name to a species from India (see Ng & Kottelat, 2009: 249).

[*Macrones Bleekeri* Day, 1877a: 451, pl. 101 fig. 1 (type locality: apparently India: Sind: Jumna [Yamuna] [see discussion in Ng & Kottelat, 2009: 249; locality of lectotype not stated by Sharma & Dutt, 1983; confirmed as Yamuna in Darshan et al., 2011: 2182]; lectotype: ZSI 1076, designated by Sharma & Dutt, 1983: 334 [designation of RMNH 3024 by Roberts (1994: 246) is not valid])].

***Mystus singaringan* (Bleeker, 1846)**

Bagrus singaringan Bleeker, 1846a: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: western Java [original type locality: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]]; neotype: RMNH 2951, designated by Roberts, 1994a: 253; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 150)

Bagrus macronemus Bleeker, 1846a: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: western Java [original type locality: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]]; neotype: RMNH 2951, designated by Roberts, 1994a: 253 [designation might be invalid if SMNS 10571 [2] are really syntypes, Fricke, 1991: 8]; junior primary homonym of *Bagrus macronemus* Ranzani, 1841a: 65 [also 1841b: 116, 1842a: 334, pl. 28]; simultaneous objective synonym of *Bagrus singaringan* Bleeker, 1846a: 22, first reviser [Roberts, 1994a: 252] gave precedence to *B. singaringan*; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 150)

Bagrus heterurus Bleeker, 1846a: 23 (type locality: Indonesia: western Java [original type locality: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]]; neotype: RMNH 2951, designated by Roberts, 1994a: 253; simultaneous objective synonym of *Bagrus singaringan* Bleeker, 1846a: 22, first reviser [Roberts, 1994a: 252] gave precedence to *B. singaringan*; also in Bleeker, 1846b: 151)

Taxonomic notes. The fish earlier called *M. micracanthus* (Bleeker, 1846) actually is *M. nigriceps* (Roberts, 1993b: 29); the fish earlier called *M. nigriceps* has been called *M. macronema* (Bleeker, 1846) by Roberts (1993: 28) and actually is *M. singaringan* (Bleeker, 1846) (Roberts, 1994a: 253).

***Mystus velifer* Ng, 2012**

Mystus velifer Ng, 2012b: 59, figs. 1, 5 (type locality: Cambodia: Kompong Thom Province: Tonlé Sap at exit to Great Lake, 4 km NW of Chhnok Trou, at Kompong Thom fishing lot 2; holotype: UMMZ 232733)

***Mystus vittatus* (Bloch, 1794)**

Silurus vittatus Bloch, 1794: 50, pl. 371 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB 2939, Paepke, 1999: 48)

Mystus vittatus horai Jayaram, 1954: 536, fig. 4, pl. 19 (type locality: India: Indus River, Kalabagh; syntypes: ZSI [4])

Silurus quadrivittatus Hora, 1933: 133 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Taxonomic notes. Included on the basis of various litera-

ture records from Myanmar, e.g. by Jayaram & Sanyal (2003: 115), although presence seems doubtful (see Roberts, 1992d: 81). *Mystus carcio* and *M. tengara* are sometimes considered to be synonyms but are valid species (Darshan et al., 2010).

[*Pimelodus carcio* Hamilton, 1822: 181, 377 [pl. 23 fig. 60, erroneously labelled *P. batasius*; Day, 1871a: 200, Hora, 1929a: 182, Jayaram, 1954: 538] (type locality: India: "ponds of northern parts of Bengal"; types: NT)].

[*Pimelodus Batasius* Hamilton, 1822: pl. 23 fig. 60 (alternative name for *Pimelodus carcio* Hamilton, 1822: 181; first reviser not researched)].

[*Pimelodus tengara* Hamilton, 1822: 183, 377, pl. 3 fig. 61 (type locality: "ponds of India" ["stagnis Bengala inferioris", ponds of lower Bengal; Hora, 1949: 70; Goalpara, Mukerji, in Darshan et al., 2013: 3539]; types: NT)].

***Mystus wolffii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Bagrus Wolffii Bleeker, 1851l: 205 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [131 mm TL]: RMNH 6866, Ng, 2004g: 887 [not BMNH 1863.12.4.94, listed by Desoutter, 1975: 447])

Mystus armiger Ng, 2004g: 883, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Kelantan: Kelantan River at Kampung Kuala Besar, 200 m from sea; 6°12'N 102°12'E; holotype: CAS 218896)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ng (2012a).

***Nanobagrus* Mo, 1991**

Nanobagrus Mo, 1991: 125, 143 (type species: *Akysis armatus* Vaillant, 1902: 64, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Nanobagrus armatus* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Akysis armatus Vaillant, 1902: 64, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; holotype: RMNH 7844, Roberts, 1989: 117)

***Nanobagrus fuscus* (Popta, 1904)**

Liocassis fuscus Popta, 1904: 186 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Upper Mahakam; holotype: RMNH 7555; also in Popta, 1906: 52, pl. 3 fig. 10)

***Nanobagrus immaculatus* Ng, 2008**

Nanobagrus immaculatus Ng, 2008a: 93, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: blackwater stream about 14 km northwest of Palangkaraya, 2°05'06"S 113°46'23"E; holotype: MZB 10720)

***Nanobagrus lemniscatus* Ng, 2010**

Nanobagrus lemniscatus Ng, 2010c: 61, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Sungai Terengganu drainage: unnamed stream 5 km from Kuala Brang in the direction of Kuala Terengganu, 5°04'25.0"N 103°03'19.8"E; holotype: ZRC 51981)

***Nanobagrus nebulosus* Ng & Tan, 1999**

Nanobagrus nebulosus Ng & Tan, 1999: 357, fig. 3a (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Sungai Kahang and tributary about 44.4 km from Mersing turnoff to Kluang just before side road to Endau Rompin Taman Negara, km 96 from Mersing to Batu Pahat; 2°03.93'N 103°31.58'E; holotype: ZRC 42600, Ng & Lim, 2008: 34, fig. 27)

***Nanobagrus stellatus* Tan & Ng, 2000**

Nanobagrus stellatus Tan & Ng, 2000: 278, fig. 5a (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi Province: Sungai Alai; holotype: MZB 9306)

***Nanobagrus torquatus* Thomson, López & Hadiaty, in Thomson, López, Hadiaty & Page, 2008**

Nanobagrus torquatus Thomson, López & Hadiaty, in Thomson, López, Hadiaty & Page, 2008: 68, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan: Air Rambang about 80 km southwest of Palembang, Musi River drainage, 3°33'02"S 104°15'50"E; holotype: MZB 15315)

***Olyra* M'Clelland, 1842**

Olyra M'Clelland, 1842a: 588 (type species: *Olyra longicaudata* M'Clelland, 1842a: 588, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861h: 51). Gender feminine [a classical Latin noun, *Code* art. 30.1.2].

Taxonomic notes. Earlier placed in a separate family Olyridae.

***Olyra burmanica* Day, 1872**

Olyra burmanica Day, 1872: 711 (type locality: Burma: Pegu Yoma [range]; lectotype: AMS B.7560 [1], designated by Jayaram, 1980: 19)

***Olyra horae* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)**

Amblyceps horae Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 173, fig. 1, pl. 7 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Lake Indawgyi near Loinon; holotype: ZSI F 10854/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 126; *horae* is correct original spelling [*Code* art. 31.1.1 and Example], *horai* is either an incorrect subsequent spelling or an unjustified emendation)

***Olyra longicaudata* M'Clelland, 1842**

Olyra longicaudatus M'Clelland, 1842a: 588, pl. 21 fig. 1 (type locality: India: "Khasya, Boutan, and Mishmee Collections" [p. 586]; holotype: lost [p. 574]; invalid neotype designation [need not justified, 3 'neotypes'] by Arunachalam et al., 2013: 56, fig. 6; spelt *O. longicaudata* p. 574)

Olyra elongata Günther, 1883: 140 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: BMNH 1880.12.1.64–67 [7 ?], Ferraris, 2007: 97)

? *Heptapterus Collettii* Steindachner, 1881b: 98 (type locality: Argentina: water bodies near Maldonado or from the La Plata ?" [erroneous, see Bockmann & de Pinna, 2004: 665]; syntypes: NMW 46191 [2], Bockmann & de Pinna, 2004: 666, fig. 1, Ferraris, 2007: 99; also in Steindachner, 1882: 7, pl. 5 fig. 1)

Olyra kempi Chaudhuri, 1912: 443, pl. 41 figs. 4–4b (type locality: India: Assam: Dishnor River, Mangaldai Dis-

trict, Assam–Bhutan frontier; syntypes [5]: ZSI F 5387/1 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 131)

Nomenclatural notes. Arunachalam et al. (2013: 56) designated a neotype for *Olyra longicaudata*. This designation is invalid since it does not satisfy the requirements of *Code* art. 75.3 (justification not explained, need not stated). Further, 3 specimens are listed as "neotype" (p. 56), which is also incorrect.

***Pseudomystus* Jayaram, 1968**

Pseudomystus Jayaram, 1968: 359 (subgenus of *Leiocassis* Bleeker, 1858g: 416; type species *Bagrus stenomus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 415, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudomystus bomboides* Kottelat, 2000**

Pseudomystus bomboides Kottelat, 2000a: 77, fig. 69 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Mekong basin: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Ngong [error for Nam Gnong]; 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 45426, Ng & Lim, 2008: 35, fig. 28)

***Pseudomystus breviceps* (Regan, 1913)**

Liocassis breviceps Regan, 1913c: 551 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli [Medan]; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1889.11.12.64–65 [2], Ng & Lim, 2005: 14)

***Pseudomystus carnosus* Ng & Lim, 2005**

Pseudomystus carnosus Ng & Lim, 2005: 7, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sukadana; holotype: RMNH 15859)

***Pseudomystus flavipinnis* Ng & Rachmatika, 1999**

Pseudomystus flavipinnis Ng & Rachmatika, 1999: 175, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Embaloh at Benua Martinus; holotype: MZB 6593)

***Pseudomystus fumosus* Ng & Lim, 2005**

Pseudomystus fumosus Ng & Lim, 2005: 11, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Taman Negara, Kuala Tahan; holotype: ZRC 3229, Ng & Lim, 2008: 37, fig. 29)

***Pseudomystus funebris* Ng, 2010**

Pseudomystus funebris Ng, 2010a: 87, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Rungan River drainage in the vicinity of Tangkiling, 2°01'S 113°44'E; holotype: MZB 17181)

***Pseudomystus heokhuii* Lim & Ng, 2008**

Pseudomystus heokhuii Lim & Ng, 2008: 38, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Batang Hari drainage at Rantau Panjang; holotype: MZB 10717)

***Pseudomystus inornatus* (Boulenger, 1894)**

Liocassis inornatus Boulenger, 1894a: 245 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah; holotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.179, Ferraris, 2007: 104)

***Pseudomystus leiacanthus* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1912)**

Leiocassis leiacanthus Weber & de Beaufort, 1912a: 536, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Taluk on upper Kuantan River / Ringat on lower Kuantan River; syntypes: ZMA 112.671 [1], 112.672 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 223)

***Pseudomystus mahakamensis* (Vaillant, 1902)**

Leiocassis mahakamensis Vaillant, 1902: 55, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115°38'40"E]; syntypes: RMNH 7838 [2], Ng & Siebert, 2005: 6, fig. 2)

***Pseudomystus moeschii* (Boulenger, 1890)**

Liocassis moeschii Boulenger, 1890: 39 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli [Medan]; lectotype: BMNH 1889.11.12.66, designated by Ng & Lim, 2005: 14, Ng & Rachmatika, 1999: 179, Grant, 2009: 25, figs. 10–11)

***Pseudomystus myersi* (Roberts, 1989)**

Leiocassis myersi Roberts, 1989: 117, fig. 92 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: stream flowing into Kapuas River, northeast of Gunung Setunggul, 53 km northwest of Sintang, about 0°24'N 11°51'E; holotype: MZB 3588)

***Pseudomystus robustus* (Inger & Chin, 1959)**

Leiocassis robustus Inger & Chin, 1959: 290, fig. 48 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Kinabatangan River at Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68001)

***Pseudomystus rugosus* (Regan, 1913)**

Liocassis rugosus Regan, 1913c: 552 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Poeh; holotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.172)

***Pseudomystus siamensis* (Regan, 1913)**

Liocassis siamensis Regan, 1913c: 550 (type locality: Thailand: Bangpakong River; holotype: BMNH 1897.10.8.126)

Leiocassis bicolor Fowler, 1934a: 95, fig. 43 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59284, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

Leiocassis albicollaris Fowler, 1934b: 337, fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60178, Böhlke, 1984: 25)

Leiocassis albicollis Jayaram, 1968: 367 (not available, name listed in synonymy; refers to Fowler, 1939b: 58 but no species described under that name)

***Pseudomystus sobrinus* Ng & Freyhof, 2005**

Pseudomystus sobrinus Ng & Freyhof, 2005: 745, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Phu Yen Province: stream about 15 km south of Tuy Hoa, 12°53'05"N 109°23'70"E; holotype: ZFMK 27167)

***Pseudomystus stenogrammus* Ng & Siebert, 2005**

Pseudomystus stenogrammus Ng & Siebert, 2005: 2, fig. 1

(type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sungai Laung at Desa Maruwei; holotype: MZB 6103)

Pseudomystus ornatus Ng & Siebert, 2005: 3, 4 [captions of Figs. 1, 3a] (a simultaneous objective synonym of *P. stenogrammus* Ng & Siebert, 2005: 2, obviously published by inadvertence, first reviser [Ferraris, 2007: 104] gave precedence to *P. stenogrammus*)

***Pseudomystus stenomus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840)**

Bagrus stenomus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 415 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 2986, Roberts, 1993b: 27, fig. 61, Grant, 2009: 16, figs. 1–2, 8)

Leiocassis Ellenriederii Bleeker, 1860h: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lahat; syntypes [3, 105–120 mm TL]: RMNH 6874 [2], BMNH 1863.12.4.156 [1], Grant, 2009: 16, figs. 3–5)

***Pseudomystus vaillanti* (Regan, 1913)**

Liocassis vaillanti Regan, 1913c: 549 (based on *Leiocassis moeschii* of Vaillant, 1902: 61, figs. 8–9; type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mouth of the Raoen [Raun, 0°39'N 113°10'E]; holotype: RMNH 7840, Ferraris, 2007: 105)

***Rita* Bleeker, 1853**

Rita Bleeker, 1853o: 122 (type species: *Rita buchanani* Bleeker, 1853o: 123, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Gogrius Day, 1867c: 563 (type species: *Gogrius sykesii* Day, 1867c: 563, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Rita sacerdotum* Anderson, 1879**

Rita sacerdotum Anderson, 1879: 864, pl. 79 fig. 3 (type locality: Upper Burma: pagoda of Thingadaw [also Theehadaw; ? 22°50'46"N 95°57'55"E], 3rd defile of Irrawaddy River [see Anderson, 1876: 24 for capture of the holotype]; holotype: BMNH 1875.8.4.7, Ferraris, 1999: 18, fig. 2)

***Sperata* Holly, 1939**

Macrones Duméril, 1856: 484 (type species: *Bagrus lamarrii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 407, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Macrones* Newman, 1841: 33 in Coleoptera). Gender masculine.

Aoria Jordan, 1919c: 341 (replacement name for *Macrones* Duméril, 1856: 484; junior homonym of *Aoria* Baly, 1863: 149 in Coleoptera). Gender feminine.

Sperata Holly, 1939 [15 Feb]: 143 (replacement name for *Macrones* Duméril, 1856: 484). Gender feminine.

Aorichthys Wu, 1939 [Dec]: 131 (replacement name for *Aoria* Jordan, 1919c: 341). Gender masculine.

Macronichthys White & Moy-Thomas, 1940: 505 (replacement name for *Aoria* Jordan, 1919c: 341). Gender masculine.

Osteobagrus Jayaram, 1954: 529, 547 (subgenus of *Mystus* Scopoli, 1777: 451; type species: *Pimelodus aor* Hamilton, 1822: 205, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sperata acicularis* Ferraris & Runge, 1999**

Sperata acicularis Ferraris & Runge, 1999: 403, fig. 3 (type locality: Myanmar: Yangon Div.: South Oak-ka-lar-pa market; holotype: CAS 209024)

***Sperata seenghala* (Sykes, 1839)**

Platystoma Seenghala Sykes, 1839a [May]: 164 (type locality: India: Deccan [Mota Mola River at Poona]; holotype: lost; also in Sykes, 1839b: 61, 1841: 371, pl. 65 fig. 2)

Bagrus aorinus Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, 1839 [after October]: pl. 17 fig. 1 (type locality: India; holotype: lost, Daget, 1984: 513; figure reproduced in Ferraris & Runge, 1999: 419, fig. 8)

Bagrus Lamarrii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 407, pl. 415 (type locality: India [Ganges River; Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 26]; holotype: MNHN A.9343, Bertin & Estève, 1950a: 26, Ferraris & Runge, 1999: 416)

***Tachysurus* La Cepède, 1803**

Tachysurus La Cepède, 1803: 150 (type species: *Tachysurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803: 151, by monotypy; proposal to give precedence to *Pseudobagrus* Bleeker, 1858j: 60 rejected by ICZN, 2011: 152 [Opinion 2274]). Gender masculine.

Pseudobagrus Bleeker, 1858j: 60 (type species: *Bagrus aurantiacus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 227, by monotypy [p. 65]). Gender masculine.

Rhinobagrus Bleeker, 1864d: 7 (type species *Rhinobagrus dumerili* Bleeker, 1864d: 7, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pelteobagrus Bleeker, 1864d: 9 (type species: *Silurus calvarius* Basilewsky, 1855: 241, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Adelopeltis Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 189, 190 (type species: *Adelopeltis angusticeps* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 189, designated by Ferraris, 2007: 107). Gender feminine.

Fluvidraco Jordan & Fowler, 1903b: 904 (type species: *Pseudobagrus ransonnettii* Steindachner, in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1887: 287, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nasocassis Nichols, 1925f: 1 (subgenus of *Leiocassis* Bleeker, 1858g: 416; type species: *Liocassis longirostris* Günther, 1864a: 87, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Dermocassis Nichols, 1925f: 1 (subgenus of *Leiocassis* Bleeker, 1858g: 416; type species: *Bagrus ussuriensis* Dybowski, 1872: 210, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Validity of *Tachysurus* is discussed by Ng & Kottelat (2007c, 2008d). A proposal to give precedence to *Pseudobagrus* over *Tachysurus* was rejected by the ICZN (2011: 152, Opinion 2274). *Pelteobagrus* is a junior synonym of *Pseudobagrus* (Ng & Freyhof, 2007: 14) and *Tachysurus*. See also Ku et al. (2007).

Rhinobagrus is usually listed as a synonym of *Leiocassis*. The type species of *Rhinobagrus* (*R. dumerili*) is a synonym of *L. longirostris*, treated as a valid species of *Pseudobagrus* by Mo (1991: 135) and others, and now in

Tachysurus. *Rhinobagrus dumerili* is usually listed as a junior synonym of *L. longirostris* (e.g. Lee & Kim, 1990: 132), following Günther (1873b: 245) who listed them as published in April 1864 and February 1864, respectively. In fact, these dates are not the dates of publication but the dates at which the respective manuscripts were completed (Bleeker, 1864d: 10; Günther, 1864a: vi). *Rhinobagrus dumerili* was published between May and August 1864 and has precedence over *L. longirostris*, published on 10 December 1864 (see Bibliography; Rendahl, 1927b: 2).

[*Rhinobagrus dumerili* Bleeker, 1864d [May–Aug.]: 7 (type locality: China; holotype: ? MNHN)].

[*Liocassis longirostris* Günther, 1864a [10 Dec.]: 87 (type locality: Japan [erroneous; China; Ferraris, 2007: 93]; holotype: BMNH 1862.11.1.1, Ferraris, 2007: 93)].

Unavailable names

Pelteobagrus virgatus vinhensis Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 26 (nomen nudum)

Leiocassis vinhensis Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 334, fig. 170 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Song Ngan Pho, Lam Nghe An; material: VUP [2])

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 334) listed Nguyen [T. T.], 1983: 91) as author of *Pseudobagrus vinhensis*. Nguyen (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.]. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *L. vinhensis* and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] (2005a) mentions that the description is based on two specimens but they are not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

Species inquirendae

Pelteobagrus tonkinensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 615, fig. 41 (type locality: Vietnam: vicinity of Hanoi; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Leiocassis longispinalis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 617, fig. 42 (type locality: Vietnam: Lao Cai Province: Bao Thang District: Gia Phu, Ngoi Bo; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *longispinnis* p. 328, as first reviser I select *longispinalis* as the correct original spelling)

Leiocassis brevirostris Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 619, fig. 43 (type locality: Vietnam: Lao Cai Province: Bat Sat District: Trinh Quyen stream; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Leiocassis yeni Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 621, fig. 44 (type locality: Vietnam: Nam Dinh Province: Giao Thien, Giao Thuy; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Tachysurus crassilabris* (Günther, 1864)**

Liocassis crassilabris Günther, 1864a: 88 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH 1864.7.9.9, Ferraris, 2007: 92)

? *Liocassis crassirostris* Regan, 1913: 552 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Kia-ting-fu [Loshan]; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1891.6.13.23)

Leiocassis crassilabris macrops Nichols, 1926a: 2, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Fujian: Min River, near Yenping [Yanping; 26°51'50"N 117°50'50"E]; holotype: AMNH 8445)

***Tachysurus fulvidraco* (Richardson, 1846)**

Pimelodus fulvi-draco Richardson, 1846a: 286 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 210, pl. 1b and Ng & Kottelat, 2007c: 41, fig. 3a)

Taxonomic notes. Known in area from coastal drainages of Guangxi. Records from Vietnam apparently refer to one or more of the species listed as species inquirendae. *Tachysurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803 is sometimes listed as a synonym but is a distinct species; *Pimelodus tachisurus* is a synonym. *Silurus calvarius* and *Pseudobagrus wittenburgii* are tentative synonyms of *T. sinensis* (Ng & Kottelat, 2007c: 37).

[*Tachysurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803: 151, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Beijing: Huairou County: Huairou Reservoir, approx. 2 km northeast of observatory, 40°19'00"N 116°37'31"E [original type locality: China]; neotype: USNM 336888, designated by Ng & Kottelat, 2007c: 37, fig. 1, 2008d: 154].

[*Pimelodus tachisurus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840b: 163 (unnecessary replacement name for *Tachysurus sinensis* La Cepède, 1803: 151)].

[? *Silurus calvarius* Basilewsky, 1855: 241, pl. 9 fig. 1 (type locality: China: running and stagnant waters of Gulf of Tschili; types: ? ZISP)].

[? *Pseudobagrus Wittenburgii* Popta, 1911b: 335, fig. (type locality: Russia: Blagoweschtensk a. Amur ["Blagoweschtensk on Amur"; Blagoveshch; 50°16'N 127°32'E]; syntypes: SMNS 4390 [2], Fricke, 1995: 5)].

***Tachysurus intermedius* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Pseudobagrus intermedius Nichols & Pope, 1927: 331, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8360)

? *Aoria henryi* Herre, 1932b: 432 (type locality: China: Canton [Guangzhou] fish market; holotype: CAS-SU 25724, Böhlke, 1953: 42)

***Tachysurus kyphus* (Mai, 1978)**

Pseudobagrus kyphus Mai, 1978: 261, fig. 119 (type locality: Vietnam [Thai Nguyen Province: Dai Tu District: Ky Phu stream; Kottelat, 2001a: 108, Watanabe et al., 2002: 385]; syntypes: DVZUT, ASIZB 72830, Watanabe et al., 2002: 385, fig. 1)

***Tachysurus nubilosus* (Ng & Freyhof, 2007)**

Pseudobagrus nubilosus Ng & Freyhof, 2007: 10, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Binh Dinh Province: Nuoc Choc stream, tributary of Song Vinh Thanh about 60 km northwest of Qui Nhon, 14°12'37.2"N 108°45'42.6"E; holotype: UMMZ 246370)

***Tachysurus spilotus* Ng, 2009**

Tachysurus spilotus Ng, 2009d: 17, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Da Nang province: Song Thuy Loan drainage, Suoi Mo, Ba Na foothills, 16°00'28.8"N 108°02'35.0"E; holotype: ZRC 51722)

***Tachysurus vachellii* (Richardson, 1846)**

Bagrus vachellii Richardson, 1846a: 284 (type locality: China: Chekiang [Zhejiang] [original type locality: China: Canton]; neotype: BMNH 1855.3.27.9, designated by Jayaram, 1968: 300 [holotype: UMZC, lost, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 130])

? *Adelopeltis laticeps* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 190, pl. 48 fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yang-tsee-kiang [Yangtze]; types: ? MNHN)

Pseudobagrus chinensis Wu, 1930b: 53, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Sichuan; holotype: ? SSCN)

? *Pseudobagrus fangi* Wu, 1930a: 84, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Kiating [Loshan]; holotype: MMNHN)

? *Pseudobagrus wui* Miao, 1934: 210, fig. 42 (type locality: China: Jiangsu: Chinkiang [Zhenjiang, Jingjiang]; holotype: SSCN 12495)

***Tachysurus virgatus* (Oshima, 1926)**

Aoria virgatus Oshima, 1926: 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River, about 40 miles above Kachek; holotype: LU)

Order OSMERIFORMES

Family PLECOGLOSSIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See comment on family-level classification under Salangidae.

***Plecoglossus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846**

Plecoglossus Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 229 (subgenus of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758: 308; type species: *Salmo altivelis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 229, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Plecoglossus altivelis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)**

Salmo altivelis Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 229, pl. 105 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 3179a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 170)

Plecoglossus altivelis chinensis Wu & Shan, in Shan, Wu & Kang, 2005: 63, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Shandong: Qingdao, Baisha River; holotype: OUC 79803030)

Taxonomic notes. Based on published data (especially Nishida, 1988, Shan et al., 2005), I consider the Ryukyu 'subspecies' as a valid species, *P. ryukyuensis*. The status of the Japanese and Chinese 'subspecies' should be re-evaluated, using more populations from China and Korea.

[*Plecoglossus altivelis ryukyuensis* Nishida, 1988: 236, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Amami-oshima Island, Sumiyo River, 27°16.0'N 129°24.5'E; holotype: URM P18462)].

Family SALANGIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Roberts (1984), based on a limited number of samples, so that the identity of several taxa is still not clear. The geographic distribution of the species recognised by Roberts is usually not given (and cannot be reconstructed from the literature) and the following species are tentatively recognised as occurring in area.

Salangidae is considered by some to be a tribe Salangini and sister-group of Osmerini. Together they would form the subfamily Osmerinae in the family Osmeridae, with Plecoglossinae and Hypomesinae being two additional subfamilies (Johnson & Patterson, 1996). In this system, Osmeridae is the only family of the Superfamily Osmeroidea. Treating the three subfamilies and the two tribes as families within Osmeroidea is equivalent and allows the family level classification in current use to be retained; I see no reason not to retain it.

***Neosalanx* Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937**

Neosalanx Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 282 (type species: *Neosalanx jordani* Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 282, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Microsalanx Zhang, Li, Xu, Takita & Wei, 2007: 337 (not available, no type species designated, *Code* art. 13.3)

***Neosalanx brevirostris* (Pellegrin, 1923)**

Protosalanx brevirostris Pellegrin, 1923: 351 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin ["abundant in Hanoï"]; syntypes: MNHN 1922-0184–0189 [6])

? *Salanx argentea* Lin, 1932a: 63 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Sanchang stream / Heungchow Bay / Guangdong market; syntypes: ? FESC [7])

Protosalanx brevirostralis Fang, 1934a: 232, 236, 240 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Protosalanx brevirostris* Pellegrin, 1923: 351)

Taxonomic notes. *Neosalanx hubbsi* is treated as a synonym of *N. brevirostris* by Roberts (1984: 212) and as valid by, e.g., Kim & Park (2007: 271). *Protosalanx tangkahkeii* is treated as a synonym of *N. brevirostris* by Roberts (1984: 212) but is treated as valid by most recent authors (e.g. Zhang et al., 2007: 336).

[*Protosalanx tangkahkeii* Wu, 1931b: 219 (type locality: China: Amoï [Amoy, Xiamen]; syntypes [3]: ? MNHN)].

[*Neosalanx hubbsi* Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 284, pl. 17 figs. 9–10, pl. 21 figs. h1–h2 (type locality: China: Tien-tsin and Swatow [Shantou] / Korea: Orykkô (Yalu River), Daidôkô (Tadon River) and Kanko (Han River); syntypes: UMMZ 180146 [1])].

***Parasalanx* Regan, 1908**

Parasalanx Regan, 1908f: 444 (type species: *Parasalanx gracillimus* Regan, 1908f: 446, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 530). Gender masculine.

Reganisalanx Fang, 1934b: 508 (type species: *Reganisalanx normani* Fang, 1934b: 509, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. This genus has often been called *Salanx* (e.g. Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 286, Roberts, 1984: 206, Zhang & Qiao, 1994: 103, Zhang et al., 2007: 334). In fact, the type species of *Salanx* is *L. reevesii*, therefore *Salanx* is the name of the genus including *L. reevesii*. The valid name of the genus including *S. ariakensis* and *S. cuvieri* is *Parasalanx*, whose type species is *P. gracillimus*, which is tentatively considered to be a synonym of *P. cuvieri* (Roberts, 1984: 207) or *P. ariakensis* (Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 288).

***Parasalanx cuvieri* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850)**

Salanx Cuvieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850: 360 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN A.9900, Bertin, 1940: 308, Roberts, 1984: 207, fig. 2a)

? *Parasalanx gracillimus* Regan, 1908f: 446 (type locality: China: Shanghai; holotype: BMNH 1891.1.31.20, Roberts, 1984: 207)

Parasalanx angusticeps Regan, 1908f: 446 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.1539, Roberts, 1984: 207)

Parasalanx cantonensis Herre, 1932b: 425 (type locality: China: Canton [Guangdong]; holotype: CAS-SU 25732, Böhlke, 1953: 16, Roberts, 1984: 207)

Taxonomic notes. The map in Zhang & Qiao (1994: 107) shows that part of the records of *S. cuvieri* in area would be *S. ariakensis*. In the absence of explicit data, this species is not included here.

[(*Salanx ariakensis* Kishinouye, in Jordan & Snyder, 1902c: 592 (type locality: Japan: Kyushu Island: weir in Ariake Sea; syntypes [2]: LU)].

***Protosalanx* Regan, 1908**

Protosalanx Regan, 1908f: 444 (type species: *Salanx hyalocranius* Abbott, 1901: 491, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Paraprotosalanx Fang, 1934a: 246 (type species: *Protosalanx anderssoni* Rendahl, 1923: 92, by monotypy; misidentified type species, in fact *Eperlanus chinensis* Basilewsky, 1855: 242, according to Roberts, 1984: 205; type species here fixed as *Protosalanx anderssoni* Rendahl, 1923: 32, under *Code* art. 70.3.1). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy based on generic position of the type species of *Paraprotosalanx*. See molecular phylogeny of Zhang et al. (2007).

***Protosalanx chinensis* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Eperlanus chinensis Basilewsky, 1855: 242 (type locality: China: Gulf of Tschili; types: ? ZISP)

Salanx hyalocranius Abbott, 1901: 490, fig. (type locality: China: Hebei: Pei-Ho River at Tien-Tsin; holotype: USNM [ex CAS-SU 6305], Böhlke, 1953: 16)

***Salanx* Cuvier, 1816**

Albula Osbeck, 1765: 309 (type species: *Albula chinensis* Osbeck, 1765: 309, by monotypy; senior homonym of *Albula* Scopoli, 1777: 450; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Kottelat, 2001a: 57, under *Code* art. 23.9.2, but declaration repeated here because of problem discussed above under *Albula* Scopoli, 1777; translated in Osbeck, 1771: 385 [contrary to statements in literature, Osbeck (1765, 1771) consistently used binominal nomenclature and names are available from this work]). Gender feminine.

Salanx Cuvier, 1816a: 185 (type species: *Leucosoma reevesii* Gray, 1831b: 4, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 99; no species originally included, first inclusion by Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850: 360). Gender masculine.

Leucosoma Gray, 1831b: 4 (type species: *Leucosoma reevesii* Gray, 1831b: 4, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Salanx* Cuvier, 1816a: 185). Gender neuter.

Nomenclatural notes. This genus has been called *Leucosoma* (e.g. Wakiya & Takahasi, 1937: 290, Roberts, 1984: 216, Zhang & Qiao, 1994: 103, Zhang et al., 2007: 334). The confusion seems to go back to Fang (1934b: 506) and Wakiya & Takahasi (1937: 286), who considered that the type species of *Salanx* is *S. cuvieri*. In fact, the type species of *Salanx* is *L. reevesii*. Cuvier (1816a: 185) included a single species in *Salanx* but he did not use a species name for it; because it has no name it cannot be the type species. The first author to use species names in combination with *Salanx* was Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850) who included *S. cuvieri* (p. 360) and *S. reevesii* (p. 363). Valenciennes did not designate a type species. The first designation of a type species is by Jordan & Evermann (1917: 99) who designated *L. reevesii*, which is also the type species of *Leucosoma* and therefore they are synonyms. *Salanx* is the older name and has precedence. The valid name for the genus called *Salanx* by, e.g. Wakiya & Takahasi (1937) is *Parasalanx*.

***Salanx reevesii* (Gray, 1831)**

? *Albula chinensis* Osbeck, 1757: 237 (not available, pre-Linnean work)

? *Albula chinensis* Osbeck, 1765: 309 (type locality: China: Canton; types: ? NT; translated in Osbeck, 1771: 385 [contrary to statements in literature, Osbeck (1765, 1771) consistently used binominal nomenclature and names are available from this work])

Leucosoma Reevesii Gray, 1831b: 4 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: BMNH uncat. [1], ? MNHN 6372 [1], Bertin, 1940: 308)

Taxonomic notes. *Albula chinensis* is sometimes treated as the valid name for this species. The original description includes very limited information and in the absence of types it is not possible to identify it objectively with a known species. Its identity can be solved only by the designation of a neotype.

Order SALMONIFORMES

Family SALMONIDAE

***Oncorhynchus* Suckley, 1861**

Oncorhynchus Suckley, 1861: 313 (subgenus of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758: 308; type species: *Salmo scouleri* Richardson, 1837: 158, by original designation). Gender masculine.

****Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792)**

Salmo mykiss Walbaum, 1792: 59 (based on Mykiss of Pennant, 1784: cxxvi; type locality: Russia: Kamtschatka; types: NT)

Systematic notes. This species is widely introduced and stocked worldwide and has become established in some areas. It is said to be "successfully" introduced in northern Vietnam, but evidence of establishment is missing. The species was long known as *Salmo gairdnerii* Richardson, 1837. Smith & Stearley (1989) showed that it is more closely related to the Pacific salmons (genus *Oncorhynchus*) than to the real trouts and Atlantic salmon (genus *Salmo*). It was therefore transferred to the genus *Oncorhynchus*. Since then, *S. gairdneri* has been treated as a junior synonym of *O. mykiss*, which has now established as the name for the rainbow trout.

However, Russian taxonomists consider that the Pacific salmons and the rainbow trouts are two distinct genera (*Oncorhynchus* and *Parasalmo*, respectively) (e.g. Bogutskaya & Naseka, 2004: 154; Reshetnikov, 2002). They also consider that *O. mykiss* is a species with a small distribution range, restricted to Kamtschatka and distinct from the various North American trouts. The cultivated rainbow trouts should then be known as *P. gairdneri*. I conservatively retain the name as *O. mykiss*, since the present work does not seem the appropriate place to introduce such a change.

[*Salmo gairdnerii* Richardson, 1837: 221 (type locality: U.S.A.: "the Banks of the Columbia"; types: NT)].

[*Parasalmo* Vladykov, 1963: 471 (not available, no type species designation)].

[*Parasalmo* Vladykov, in Vladykov & Gruchy, 1972: 1632 (subgenus of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758: 308; type species: *Salmo clarkii* Richardson, 1837: 225, by original designation). Gender masculine].

Order AULOPIFORMES

Family SYNODONTIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Besides the species listed below *Trachinocephalus miops* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Trachinocephalus* Gill, 1861a: 53 (type species: *Salmo myops* Schneider, 1801: 421, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

[*Salmo Myops* Schneider, 1801: 421 (type locality: Saint Helena Island; types: NT ?)].

***Harpadon* Lesueur, 1825**

Harpadon Lesueur, 1825a: 51 (subgenus of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758: 308; type species: *Salmo microps* Lesueur, 1825a: 48, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Harpodon Cuvier, 1829: 314 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Harpadon* Lesueur, 1825a: 51)

Triurus Swainson, 1839: 185, 288 (subgenus of *Laurida* Swainson, 1838: 242, 246; type species: *Triurus microcephalus* Swainson, 1839: 288**,** by monotypy; junior homonym of *Triurus* La Cepède, 1800: 200 in Pisce). Gender masculine.

Sauridichthys Bleeker, 1858o: 2 (type species: *Saurus ophiodon* Cuvier, 1829: 314, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Peltharpadon Fowler, 1934c: 281 (subgenus of *Harpadon* Lesueur, 1825a: 51; type species: *Harpodon squamosus* Alcock, in Wood-Mason & Alcock, 1891: 127, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Osmerus nehereus Hamilton, 1822: 209, 380 (type locality: India: Ganges River mouths / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam; Wana Motta of Russell, 1803b: pl. 181 [error for 171]]; syntypes: Hamilton's material [not preserved] and model of figure in Russell; spelt *neherius* p. 380, *nehareus* p. 210, first reviser not researched)

Salmo microps Lesueur, 1825a: 48, pl. 3 (type locality: East Indian Seas; types: LU)

Saurus ophiodon Cuvier, 1829: 314 (based on Russell, 1803b: n° 171; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 55, pl. 171 [Wanna Mottah])

Distribution notes. Records in inland waters from Myanmar (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850: 494; Vidthayanon et al., 2006: 122) and from Sumatra. *Saurus ophiodon* in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1850: 490) is not a distinct name as the text explicitly refers to *S. ophiodon* Cuvier, 1829. Record of *H. translucens* from the Mekong delta seems erroneous as the species is presently known only from Australia.

[*Harpodon translucens* Saville-Kent, 1889a: 222, 234, pl. 13 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Cambridge Gulf: Ord River; lectotype: AMS I.2772, designated by Whitley, 1937: 121)].

***Saurida* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850**

Saurida Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850: 499 (type species: *Salmo tumbil* Bloch, 1795: 112, by subsequent designation by Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder, 1913: 53). Gender feminine.

***Saurida tumbil* (Bloch, 1795)**

Salmo tumbil Bloch, 1795: 112, pl. 430 (type locality: India: not stated [Tranquebar, Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E; Schneider, 1801: 405]; holotype: ZMB 32625 [1], Paepke, 1999: 147)

Saurus badi Cuvier, 1829: 314 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 172; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 56, pl. 172 [Badi Mottah])

Saurus Badimottah Rüppell, 1837: 77 (type locality: Gulf of Suez; syntypes: SMF 1056 [1], 3070–3072 [3], 5404–5405 [2] and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 172).

Salmo tumbel Swainson, 1839: 288 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Salmo tumbil* Bloch, 1795: 112)

Saurus argyrophanes Richardson, 1846: 302 (type locality: "most probably China seas"; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 209, pl. 12b)

Saurida tombil Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850: 500 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Salmo tumbil* Bloch, 1795: 112)

Saurida australis Castelnau, 1879: 393 (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson; holotype: LU)

Saurida truculenta Macleay, 1881d: 219 [1884a: 2: 155] (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson; holotype: AMS I.6270-001 [ex MAMU F174], Stanbury, 1969: 205)

Saurida ferox Ramsay, 1883: 177 (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson; holotype: AMS, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

Order GADIFORMES

Family BREGMACEROTIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See Cohen et al. (1990: 16), D'Ancona & Cavinato (1965) for revision. Synonymy commented by Masuda et al. (1986: 398).

***Bregmaceros* Thompson, 1840**

Bregmaceros Thompson, 1840: 185 (type species: *Bregmaceros mcclellandi* Thompson, 1840: 185, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Calloptilum Richardson, 1845a: 94 (type species: *Calloptilum mirum* Richardson, 1845a: 95, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Asthenurus Tickell, 1865: 32 (type species: *Asthenurus atripinnis* Tickell, 1865: 32, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Bregmaceros mcclellandi* Thompson, 1840**

Bregmaceros Mcclellandi Thompson, 1840: 184, fig. (type locality: India: Ganges Delta; syntypes [2]: lost, Torii et al., 2003: 130; spelt *mcclellandii* in figure caption, first reviser [apparently Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1040] retained *mcclellandi*)

Bregmaceros macclellandii Günther, 1862a: 368 (unjustified emendation of *Bregmaceros mcclellandi* Thompson, 1840: 184)

Asthenurus Atripinnis Tickell, 1865: 32, pl. 1 (type locality: Burma: Arakan: Akhyab harbor and estuary of Koladyn at Akyab; syntypes [4 or 5]: ZSI ?)

Bregmaceros atripinnis Day, 1870a: 522 (type locality: probably Myanmar; syntypes: NMW 43192 [1], 43196 [1], RMNH 9563 [1], 10797 [1], ZMB 2001 [1], 4333 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158)

Order OPHIDIIFORMES

Family CARAPIDAE

***Encheliophis* Müller, 1842**

Encheliophis Müller, 1842a: 205 (type species *Encheliophis vermicularis* Müller, 1842a: 205, by monotypy; also in Müller, 1842b: 323). Gender masculine.

Enchelyophis Müller, 1846: 177 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Encheliophis* Müller, 1842a: 205)

Oxybeles Richardson, 1846b: 73 (type species: *Oxybeles homei* Richardson, 1846b: 74, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Oxybelus Bleeker, 1851e: 278 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Oxybeles* Richardson, 1846b: 73; spelt *Oxijbelus* on plate)

Rhizoiketicus Vaillant, 1893d: 746 (type species: *Rhizoiketicus carolinensis* Vaillant, 1893d: 746, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Jordanicus Gilbert, 1905: 656 (type species: *Fierasfer umbratilis* Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 206, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Encheliophiops Reid, 1940: 47 (type species: *Encheliophiops hancocki* Reid, 1940: 47, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Fierasfer frantii Popta, 1912: 185 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi Tenggara: Muna Island: Raha, brackishwater [4°52'S 122°43'E; see Elbert, 1911: map 3]; holotype: SMF 6499, Eschmeyer, 2011; justified emendation *trautii* in Table of content for vol. 34, *Code* arts.32.5.1.1, 32.2.2)

Taxonomic notes. A larval form of *Encheliophis* according to Nielsen et al. (1999: 16).

Family BYTHITIDAE

***Diancistrus* Ogilby, 1899**

Diancistrus Ogilby, 1899: 743 (type species: *Diancistrus longifilis* Ogilby, 1899: 744, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Calcarbrotula Fowler, 1946: 193 (type species: *Calcarbrotula erythraea* Fowler, 1946: 193, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Brotulina Fowler, 1946: 195 (type species: *Brotulina fusca* Fowler, 1946: 195, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Parabrosmolus Machida, 1996: 147 (type species: *Parabrosmolus novaeguineae* Machida, 1996: 148, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Schwarzhans et al. (2005: 82).

***Diancistrus typhlops* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Hadiaty, 2009**

Diancistrus typhlops Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Hadiaty, 2009: 241, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Tenggara: Muna Island: Tongkuno District: Oempo village, Walengkabola, Alam Moko cave, 5°10'27.5"S 122°35'00.6"E; holotype: MZB 17174)

Order BATRACHOIDIFORMES

Family BATRACHOIDIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See Greenfield et al. (2008) for systematics.

***Allenbatrachus* Greenfield, 1997**

Encheliopus Jarocki, 1822: 307 (type species: *Cottus grunniens* of Bloch, 1786: 157, pl. 179 [= *Cottus grunniens* Linnaeus, 1758: 264; Greenfield, 1997: 309], by monotypy; junior homonym of *Encheliopus* Cloquet, 1821: 456; not homonym of *Encheliopus* Walbaum, 1792: 583 [not available, part of work rejected, ICZN, 1910: 51, Opinion 21], *Enchelyopus* Gronovius, 1760: 259 [not available, work not consistently binominal], *Enchelyopus* Klein, 1744: 52, 1775: 32 [not available, work not consistently binominal] and *Enchelyopus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: xxvi, 50 [one letter difference, *Code* art. 56.2]). Gender masculine.

Allenbatrachus Greenfield, 1997: 307 (type species: *Cottus grunniens* Linnaeus, 1758: 264, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Encheliopus* Jarocki, 1822: 307). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Enchelyopus*, established by Klein (1744: 52, 1775: 32), is not available. Though used regularly in the early literature, the name is not available before Bloch. Cloquet (1821) used *Encheliopus*, with a diagnosis, in a discussion of Klein's system, which makes the name available. Because Bloch's *Enchelyopus* is not mentioned, Cloquet's is not an emendation or an incorrect spelling, but a distinct name, and a senior homonym of *Encheliopus* Jarocki (1822). To my knowledge *Encheliopus* Cloquet has not been used since and no species has been included before. I designate *Gadus cimbrius* as type species of *Encheliopus* Cloquet. This makes *Encheliopus* Cloquet an objective junior synonym of *Enchelyopus* Bloch. This allows *Allenbatrachus* to be maintained.

If *Encheliopus* Cloquet is not accepted as an available name, then *Encheliopus* Jarocki, 1822 would be a senior synonym of *Allenbatrachus*. *Encheliopus* Jarocki cannot be declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, because *Allenbatrachus*, since its description in 1997, has not yet been been used in at least 25 works. Also, *Encheliopus* Jaroc-

ki is not a homonym of *Enchelyopus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801, because they differ by one letter.

[*Enchelyopus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: xxvi, 50 (type species: *Gadus cimbrius* Linné, 1766: 440, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 2560). Gender masculine].

[*Encheliopus* Cloquet, 1821: 456 (type species: *Gadus cimbrius* Linné, 1766: 440, by present designation; no originally included species; not homonym of *Encheliopus* Walbaum, 1792: 583 [not available, part of work rejected, ICZN, 1910: 51, Opinion 21], *Enchelyopus* Gronovius, 1760: 259 [not available, work not consistently binominal], *Enchelyopus* Klein, 1744: 52 [not available, work not consistently binominal] and *Enchelyopus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: xxvi, 50 [one letter difference, *Code* art. 56.2]). Gender masculine].

***Allenbatrachus grunniens* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Cottus grunniens Linnaeus, 1758: 264 (based on Linnaeus, 1764: 65, 66 [then unpublished], Marcgrave, 1648: 178 [Niqui], Willughby, 1686: appendix p. 3, pl. 4 fig. 1 [Knorhaen, gallus gruniens; from Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 271], Gronovius, 1754: 46, n°106 [based on Artedi's manuscript for Seba, 1759: 80, pl. 28 fig. 4, Marcgrave, 1648: 178, Piso, 1648: 45, Willughby, 1686: 1, fig. 1, appendix pl. 4 fig. 1], and on specimens; type locality: "America" ["India", see below]; syntypes: NRM 5633 [1, lakes of Sweden], Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 225 [actually a *Raniceps raninus* (Linnaeus, 1758: 258)]; appears as *grunmens* in some copies, apparently the result of a damaged letterpress type [see below])

Cottus indus Linnaeus, 1764: 66 (type locality: "India"; holotype: lost; junior synonym of *Cottus grunmens* Linnaeus, 1758: 264)

Batrachoides gangene Hamilton, 1822: 34, 365, pl. 14 fig. 8 (type locality: India: salt-water estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT ['holotype' listed by Hutchins, 1981: 336 has no type status])

Nomenclatural notes. Linnaeus' (1758) original description of *Cottus grunniens* is based on his own data and literature reference. His own data include a first set of counts. A second set appears as "varietas alia" [a different variety]. His data are extracted from his manuscript "*Mus. Ad. Fr. 2. p.*", which is Linnné (1764), with page number then still unknown (1764: 65, 66). In 1764, the data of the 'real' *C. grunniens* and the 'varietas alia' are interchanged: on p. 65, under *C. grunniens* the data are the same as those under 'varietas alia' in 1758, while those on p. 66, under *C. indus* are the same as those on the first line (the 'real' *grunniens*) in 1758. The heading on p. 66 is *Cottus* [*indus*] "(an prioris varietas ?)" [a variety of the preceeding ?].

The specimen(s) that Linnaeus (1758: 264) referred to as 'varietas alia' is excluded from the type series (*Code* art. 72.4.1). This means that the material of *C. grunniens* of 1764 is not part of the type series, while the *C. indus* of 1764 actually is the 'real' *C. grunniens* of 1758. This makes *C. indus* an objective junior synonym of *C. grunniens*.

It is not clear whether the bibliographic references listed by Linnaeus (1758: 265) refer to the 'true' *C. grunniens* or to the 'varietas alia', but they include at least two species. The references are:

– Willughby, 1686: appendix p. 3, pl. 4 fig. 1 [itself based on "knorhaen", a batrachoidid from the East Indies in Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 271];

– Marcgrave, 1648: 178 [niqui, a batrachoid from Brazil];

– Gronovius, 1754: 46 [itself based on the Brazilian batrachoid of Marcgrave and Piso, 1648: 45, on the East Indies one of Willughby, and Artedi's manuscript for Seba (1759: 80, pl. 28 fig. 4)].

Linnaeus (1758) indicated the locality as "America" although the bibliographic references include material from the East Indies. In the detailed description of 1764, he indicated the locality of *C. indus* [the 'real' *C. grunniens* of 1758] as "India" and the locality of *C. grunniens* [the 'varietas alia' of 1758] as "Mari Mediterraneo".

Linnaeus' (1758) account is based on possibly up to 4 species: (1) his own material of 'true' *C. grunniens*, from India (= *C. indus*); (2) his own material of 'varietas alia', apparently NRM 5633 which is the gadid *Raniceps raninus* (Linnaeus, 1758) from "lakes of Sweden" (Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 225; see also Hutchins, 1981: 337). (3) Marcgrave's account refers to a South American toadfish (which I have not attempted to identify). (4) Nieuhof's account refers to a species from the East Indies to which Willughby gave the name gallus grunniens and which has usually been identified as today's *Batrachus grunniens*, but could as well be another Asian species.

A neotype is needed in order to definitively link the name *Cottus gruniens* to the species for which it has been used since its original description. This will be done in a separate publication.

The species name appears as *grunniens* in some copies of Linnaeus (1758: 264) (e.g. the copy on www.biodiversity library.org) and as *grunmens* in others (e.g. the 1956 reprint and the copy on animalbase.org). This probably resulted from the replacement of a damaged letterpress type. This makes *grunmens* a typesetter or copyist error for *grunniens* and it must be corrected [*Code* art. 32.5.1]. The correct spelling is *grunniens* as Linnaeus mentions the Gallus grunniens of Willughby in the list of synonyms. The spelling *grunniens* is also used by Linnaeus (1764). A similar case of damaged letterpress type is reported by Bogutskaya et al. (2005).

***Allenbatrachus reticulatus* (Steindachner, 1870)**

Batrachus reticulatus Steindachner, 1870b: 564 (type locality: "Singapore and immediate vicinity" [original type locality: near Singapore]; neotype: CAS 82188, designated by Greenfield, 1997: 311)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Singapore. Freshwater record from Vietnam by Rainboth et al. (2012: 75).

***Batrachomoeus* Ogilby, 1908**

Pseudobatrachus Castelnau, 1875: 24 (type species: *Pseudobatrachus striatus* Castelnau, 1875: 24, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Pseudobatrachus* Peters, 1873: 414 in Amphibia). Gender masculine.

Pelophiletor Ogilby, 1906: 9 (nomen nudum)

Batrachomoeus Ogilby, 1907c: 10 (nomen nudum)

Batrachomoeus Ogilby, 1908b: 46, 54 (type species: *Batrachomoeus broadbenti* Ogilby, 1908b: 49, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 529). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Hutchins (1976: 20) and Greenfield et al. (2008: 681).

***Batrachomoeus trispinosus* (Günther, 1861)**

Batrachus trispinosus Günther, 1861a: 169 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang / Singapore; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1847.2.9.39 [1], Hutchins, 1981: 337)

Batrachomoeus broadbenti Ogilby, 1908b: 49 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cardwell; holotype: QM I.874, Hutchins, 1976: 37, Paxton et al., 1989: 272)

Pseudobatrachus eugeneius Fowler, 1937: 260, fig. 288 (type locality: Thailand: Rayong; holotype: ANSP 68256)

Order LOPHIIFORMES

Family ANTENNARIIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies from Pietsch & Grobecker (1987).

***Antennarius* Daudin, 1816**

Antennarius Commerson, in La Cepède, 1798: 327 (suppressed by ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89]; anyway not available, not binominal)

Antennarius Daudin, 1816 [Oct]: 193 (type species: *Lophius chironecte* Anonymous, 1798b: 681 [predates *L. chironectes* Latreille, 1804a: 73] by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865n: 5; no species originally included [only vernacular names included], under *Code* art. 67.7 first inclusion by Cuvier, 1816a [Nov]: 310]). Gender masculine.

Antennarius Cuvier, 1816a [Nov]: 310 (type species: *Lophius commersonii* Shaw, 1804b: 387, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 104 ["*Antennarius princeps* Commerson" designated by Gill, 1863h: 90 does not exist, may be *Chironectes principis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 416 ?, which was not originally included; only name of Commerson included: "lophius antenna tricorni", which is not an available name [Commerson's name in La Cepède, 1798: 325]; mention of *Lophius histrio* Linnaeus, 1758: 237 by Jarocki, 1822: 410 is not a type designation but an exemple ["n.p." means "i.e."]). Gender masculine.

Chironectes Cuvier, 1817: 418, 433 (type species: *Antennarius chironectes* Anonymous, 1798b: 681, by absolute tautonymy (p. 433; also *Code* art. 67.7); junior homonym of *Chironectes* Illiger, 1811: 76 in Mammalia and *Chironectes* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1814: 19). Gender masculine.

Antennaria Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1822a: 411 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antennarius* Daudin, 1816: 193)

Artennarius Garthe, 1837: table 4 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Antennarius* Daudin, 1816: 193)

Capellaria Gistel, 1848: viii (replacement name for *Chironectes* Cuvier, 1817: 418). Gender feminine.

Saccarius Günther, 1861a: 183 (type species: *Saccarius lineatus* Günther, 1861a: 183, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Phrynelox Whitley, 1931c: 328 (type species: *Lophius striatus* Shaw, 1794: 2 unnumb. pp., pl. 175, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Fowlerichthys Barbour, 1941: 12 (type species: *Fowlerichthys floridanus* Barbour, 1941: 12, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Kanazawaichthys Schultz, 1957: 62 (type species: *Kanazawaichthys scutatus* Schultz, 1957: 63, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Abantennarius Schultz, 1957: 66 (type species: *Antennarius duescus* Snyder, 1904: 537, pl. 13 fig. 24, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Triantennatus Schultz, 1957: 74 (subgenus of *Phrynelox* Whitley, 1931c: 328; type species: *Phrynelox zebrinus* Schultz, 1957: 75, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Uniantennatus Schultz, 1957: 83 (subgenus of *Lophiocharon* Whitley, 1933: 104; type species: *Antennarius horridus* Bleeker, 1853j: 83, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Phymatophryne Le Danois, 1964: 115 (type species: *Chironectes maculatus* Desjardins, 1840: 1, pl. 2, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Antennarius biocellatus* (Cuvier, 1817)**

Chironectes biocellatus Cuvier, 1817: 427, pl. 17 fig. 3 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN A.4620, Pietsch & Grobecker, 1987: 174, Pietsch et al., 1986: 139)

Antennarius notophthalmus Bleeker, 1854e: 544 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Djungkulan [Ujung Kulong] in the strait of Meeuwenbaai; holotype: RMNH 6280, Pietsch & Grobecker, 1987: 174)

Order MUGILIFORMES

Family MUGILIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies mostly follow Thomson (1997).

Species inquirenda

Myxus malayanus Herre, 1936b: 286 (type locality: Indonesia: north end of Sulawesi [Lembeh Strait; Böhlke, 1953: 64]; holotype: CAS-SU 30975 [1 of 5], Böhlke, 1953: 64)

***Cestraeus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836**

Cestraeus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 157 (type species: *Cestraeus plicatilis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 157, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 85). Gender masculine.

Gonostomyxus Macdonald, 1869: 39 (type species: *Gonostomyxus loaloa* Macdonald, 1869: 39, by original designation [in title]). Gender masculine.

Aeschrichthys Macleay, 1883d: 5 (type species: *Aeschrichthys goldiei* Macleay, 1883d: 5, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Cestraeus goldiei* (Macleay, 1883)**

Aeschrichthys Goldiei Macleay, 1883d: 5, figs. 1–2 (type locality: New Guinea: Goldie River; lectotype: AMS I.13395, designated by Thomson, 1997: 470)

***Cestraeus oxyrhyncus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836**

Cestraeus oxyrhyncus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 162 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi, in freshwater; holotype: MNHN A.4313, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 678)

***Cestraeus plicatilis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836**

Cestraeus plicatilis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 157, pl. 315 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi, in freshwater; holotype: MNHN A.2894, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 679)

Gonostomyxus loa-loa Macdonald, 1869: 38, pl. 1 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Na Viti Levu: Wai Manu, tributary of Rewa River; holotype: Haslar Museum; must be emended to *loaloa*)

***Crenimugil* Schultz, 1946**

Crenimugil Schultz, 1946: 387 (type species: *Mugil crenilabis* Forskål, 1775: xiv, 73, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Crenimugil crenilabis* (Forskål, 1775)**

Mugil crenilabis Forskål, 1775: xiv, 73 (type locality: Red Sea; types: NT; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 358 [need not demonstrated])

Mugil cirrhostomus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 121 (type locality: Pacific Ocean; types: NT [specimen listed as holotype by Thomson, 1997: 509 has no type status])

Mugil fasciatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 125 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: MNHN A.3637, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 692)

Mugil macrocheilos Bleeker, 1854u: 43 (type locality: Cocos-Keeling Islands: Nova Selma; holotype [310 mm TL]: LU)

Mugil rüppellii Günther, 1861a: 458 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes: BMNH 1945.10.29.57, SMF [specimens of *Mugil crenilabris* of Rüppell, 1838: 132]; must be emended to *rueppellii*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Mugil neocaledonicus Castelnau, 1873: 116 (type locality: New Caledonia: Nouméa; syntypes: ? NMV 51860 [A9739] [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil tearlachi Curtiss, 1938: 47 (type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti: lagoon near Tautira; syntypes: probably not preserved)

Distribution notes. Occasional records in lower reaches of estuaries.

***Crenimugil heterocheilos* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Mugil heterocheilos Bleeker, 1855g: 198 (type locality: Indonesia: Batjan; syntypes [5, 100–114 mm TL]: RMNH 6408 [part of 5], Thomson, 1997: 510)

Mugil papillosus Macleay, 1883c: 270, fig. (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Normanby Island, freshwater; syntypes: AMS I.13392 [1], I.13393 [1], 13394 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil banksi Seale, 1910a: 501, pl. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Siquijor Island; holotype: BSM 1412, lost)

***Ellochelon* Whitley, 1930**

Ellochelon Whitley, 1930b: 251 (type species: *Mugil vaigiensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 337, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid following Senou (in Randall & Lim, 2000: 625; in Nakabo, 2002: 1510).

***Ellochelon vaigiensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1825)**

Mugil vaigiensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 337, pl. 59 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island; holotype: MNHN A.3641, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 700)

Mugil macrolepidotus Rüppell, 1830: 140, pl. 35 [not 32] fig. 2 (type locality: southern half of Red Sea; lectotype: SMF 3067, designated by Dor, 1984: 192; specimen listed

as holotype by Thomson, 1997: 482 has no type status)

Mugil melanochir Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 143 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / Guam; syntypes: MNHN A.844 [1], A.3630 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 695)

Mugil Rossii Bleeker, 1854u: 45 (type locality: Cocos Islands: Nova Selma; holotype [264 mm TL]: RMNH 1641 [Eschmeyer, 2011] or RMNH 6397 [Thomson, 1997: 538])

Mugil tegobuan Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 462 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Mugil occidentalis Castelnau, 1873: 135 (type locality: "rivers of western Australia" [Dampierre archipelago; Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 696]; syntypes: MNHN A.3654 [3], A.3655 [3], NMV 51852 [ex A.9732] [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 696, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil ventricosus Castelnau, 1875: 32 (type locality: Australia: Dampier Archipelago: Nicol Bay; syntypes: MNHN A.3725 [3], Blanc & Hureau, 1971: 700; junior homonym of *Mugil ventricosus* Richardson, 1846a: 249)

***Liza* Jordan & Swain, 1884**

Liza Jordan & Swain, 1884: 261 (subgenus of *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758: 316; type species: *Mugil capito* Cuvier, 1829: 232, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Protomugil Popov, 1930: 64, 117 (subgenus of *Liza* Jordan & Swain, 1884: 261; type species: *Mugil saliens* Risso, 1810: 345, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Gracilimugil Whitley, 1941a: 18 (type locality: *Mugil ramsayi* Macleay, 1883b: 208, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Planiliza Whitley, 1945a: 17 (subgenus of *Moolgarda* Whitley, 1945a: 14; type species: *Moolgarda ordensis* Whitley, 1945a: 17, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Heteromugil Schultz, 1946: 394 (type species: *Mugil tricuspidens* Smith, 1935a: 618, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Pteromugil Smith, 1948b: 837 (type species: *Mugil diadema* Gilchrist & Thompson, 1911: 42, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Strializa Smith, 1948b: 838 (type species: *Mugil canaliculatus* Smith, 1935a: 630, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Oxymugil Whitley, 1948b: 271 (type species: *Mugil acutus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 140, by original designation ["as identified below", which means that Whitley apparently considered that his material could be misidentified]). Gender masculine.

Paramugil Ghasemzadeh, Ivantsoff & Aarn, 2004a: 12 (type species: *Mugil parmatus* Cantor, 1849: 1076, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. The genus *Liza* is possibly not monophyletic (Rossi et al., 2004). Senou (in Nakabo, 2002: 1511; in Randall & Lim, 2000: 625) considered that *Liza* is a junior synonym of *Chelon*. [See Bibliographic Notes, Cuvier 1816, for comments on etymology of *Chelon*.]

[*Chelon* Artedi, 1793: 118 (type species: *Mugil chelo* Cuvier, 1829: 232, by subsequent designation, possibly Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 52). Gender masculine].

***Liza alata* (Steindachner, 1892)**

Mugil alatus Steindachner, 1892a: 133 (type locality: Madagascar: rivers [interior of Madagascar in neighborhood of Antananarivo]; holotype: NMW 86329, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Steindachner, 1892b: 364)

Mugil diadema Gilchrist & Thompson, 1911: 42 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Durban Bay; holotype: LU)

Moolgarda ordensis Whitley, 1945a: 17, fig. 9 (type locality: Australia: Ord River, Carlton Reach; holotype: WAM P.2758-001, Hutchins & Smith, 1991: 32)

***Liza haematocheila* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)**

Mugil haematocheilus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 135, pl. 72 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: small streams near Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH D.1160, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 117)

Mugil xanthurus Richardson, 1846a: 248 (type locality: China: Canton and Seas of China; types: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 215, pl. 24b)

Mugil So-iuy Basilewsky, 1855: 226, pl. 4 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Gulf of Tschili and tributary streams; syntypes: ZISP 5901 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; must be emended as *M. soiuy*)

Mugil sinensis Bleeker, 1872c: 143 (available by indication to *Mugil haematocheilus* of Richardson, 1846a: 249, itself based on *Mugil haematocheilus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 135, figure 3 of Reeves, and figure "Acanth. 262" of Hardwicke [which is probably the same Reeves' figure]; type locality: Seas of China / Japan; syntypes: material of Temminck & Schlegel, and Reeves)

Mugil Joyneri Günther, 1878: 486 (type locality: Japan: Tokei [Tokyo]; syntypes: BMNH 1878.4.5.90–91 [2], Thomson, 1997: 523)

Liza menada Tanaka, 1916: 394 (type locality: Japan: Tokyo fish market; syntypes: ZUMT 3338 [1, lost], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Liza borealis Popov, 1930: 80, 119, pl. 2 fig. 1, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: Russia: Vladivostok and Tumangan River / Yellow Sea / Japan: Hokkaido: Hokodate; syntypes: ZISP 1573 [1], 8401 [1], 9570 [1], 12533 [1], 12606 [1], 22249 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. Earlier recorded as *Mugil lauvergnii* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850 (Harrison, in Miller, 2004: 470).

***Liza lauvergnii* (Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850)**

Mugil Lauvergnii Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 174, pl. 4 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN 8138, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 693, Thomson, 1997: 523)

Mugil affinis Günther, 1861a: 433, fig. (type locality: China: Amoy; holotype: BMNH 1860.7.20.11, Thomson, 1997: 514, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Myxus profugus Mohr, 1927: 184, fig. 6 (type locality: Japan and Taiwan; syntypes: ZMB 20287 [2], Ho & Shao, 2011: 39)

Myxus philippinus Roxas, 1934: 424, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Lumbucan Island, near Balabac; holotype BSM 28473, lost)

Taxonomic notes. *Liza lauvergnii* is usually listed as a synonym of *L. haematocheila* and *L. affinis* as a valid species.

The holotype of *L. lauvergnii* is conspecific with *L. affinis* (Harrison, in Miller, 2004: 470) and this makes *L. lauvergnii* the valid name of the species earlier called *L. affinis*.

***Liza macrolepis* (Smith, 1846)**

Mugil Macrolepis A. Smith, 1846: unnumb. p., pl. 28 fig. 2 (type locality: rivers and lakes of South Africa; holotype: BMNH 1859.5.7.56, Dor, 1984: 191, Thomson, 1997: 525)

Mugil borneënsis Bleeker, 1851l: 201 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; lectotype: RMNH 6403 [1 of 14], designated by Thomson, 1997: 525)

Mugil adustus Bleeker, 1854d: 503 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [153 mm TL]: LU)

Mugil Troschelii Bleeker, 1858g: 386 (nomen nudum)

Mugil Troschelii Bleeker, 1858h: 277 (name available from key; type locality: not stated [Sumatra, Borneo]; syntypes: RMNH 6402 [2], AMS B.8007 [1], Dor, 1984: 191, Thomson, 1997: 525, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil smithii Günther, 1861a [14 Dec]: 447, fig. (unnecessary replacement name for *Mugil macrolepis* Smith, 1846: pl. 28 fig. 2, considered to be a junior homonym of *Mugil macrolepidotus* Rüppell, 1830: 140, pl. 35 fig. 2; senior [?] homonym of *Mugil smithii* Castelnau, 1861: 47)

Mugil smithii Castelnau, 1861: 47 (type locality: South Africa: Table Bay market; types: NT; junior [?] homonym of *Mugil smithii* Günther, 1861a: 447)

Mugil crenilepis Castelnau, 1861: 49 (type locality: South Africa: Cape Province: mouth of Comptoos River; types: NT)

? *Mugil cunnumboo* Day, 1865c: 141, fig. (type locality: India: Malabar; holotype: ? ZSI F1418, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160)

Mugil rodericensis Günther, 1876b: 397 (type locality: Rodriguez Island in freshwater; syntypes: BMNH 1876.3.11.11–14 [4], 1876.3.11.30 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; repeated in Günther, 1879: 471)

Mugil olivaceus Day, 1876a: 357 (type locality: "Seas of India, ascending rivers"; types: among ZSI F 2142, BMNH 1889.2.1.3753–3756 [2], MZUF 4701, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160)

Agonostoma dorsalis Streets, 1877: 102 (type locality: Samoa Island; holotype: USNM 15111)

Liza pescadorensis Oshima, 1922: 254, pl. 12 fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Pescadores Islands: Bakô; holotype: FMNH 59147 [ex CM 8285], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 53)

***Liza melinoptera* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)**

Mugil melinopterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 146, pl. 313 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro [11°37'S 166°59'E]; holotype: MNHN A.3669, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 696; a compound adjective)

Mugil ceramensis Bleeker, 1853a: 699 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; syntypes [3, 87–100 mm TL]: ? RMNH 640 [part of 4], Thomson, 1997: 527)

? *Mugil compressus* Günther, 1861a: 451 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1928.8.3.21 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Liza parmata* (Cantor, 1849)**

Mugil parmatus Cantor, 1849: 1076 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Pamangkat and Sampit [original type locality: Malaysia: Pinang]; neotype: RMNH 6405, designated by Ghasemzadeh et al., 2004b: 96 [designation in Ghasemzadeh et al., 2004a: 15 invalid because specimen cannot be recognised, *Code* art. 75.3.3])

Mugil macrolepis Bleeker, 1852o: 422 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Pamangkat and Sampit; lectotype: RMNH 6405, designated by Ghasemzadeh et al., 2004b: 96; junior homonym of *Mugil macrolepis* Smith, 1846: pl. 28 fig. 2; junior objective synonym of *Mugil parmatus* Cantor, 1849: 1076)

Mugil oligolepis Bleeker, 1857n: 461 (replacement name for *Mugil macrolepis* Bleeker, 1852o: 422)

***Liza parsia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Mugil parsia Hamilton, 1822: 215, 380, pl. 17 fig. 71 (type locality: India: fresh water rivers of Bengal; types: NT [status of 'syntypes' listed by Eschmeyer, 2011, Thomson, 1997: 529, doubtful])

Mugil latus Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Recorded in area from Andaman Islands.

***Liza subviridis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)**

Mugil subviridis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 115 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast [Bombay], Ganges and Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN A.3649 [1], A.3650 [1], A.3651 [1], 1990-132 [1, ex A.3649], ? ZMB 1834 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 699, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 147 (type locality: India: Bombay and Coromandel Coast; syntypes: MNHN A.3634 [1], 1990-0134 [2], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 691, Eschmeyer, 2011; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Mugil subviridis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 115, first reviser [Thomson, in Fischer & Bianchi, 1984: MUGIL Liza 14] gave precedence to *M. subviridis*)

Mugil ventricosus Richardson, 1846a: 249 (type locality: China: Canton and Chinese seas; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 215, pl. 24a [specimens listed as syntypes by Thomson, 1997: 538 have no type status])

Mugil javanicus Bleeker, 1853a: 701 (type locality: not stated, but name implies Indonesia: Java; types: not stated; name available because accompanied by very brief diagnosis)

Mugil sundanensis Bleeker, 1853f: 265 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benculen [Bengkulu] / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [8, 150–216]: part of RMNH 6387 [8], ? BMNH 1880.4.21.162–163 [2], Thomson, 1997: 534)

Mugil Cantoris Bleeker, 1853o: 100, pl. 1 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Calcutta, in Hooghly River; syntypes [5, 68–130 mm TL]: RMNH 6402 [3], Thomson, 1997: 534)

Mugil brachysoma Bleeker, 1855k: 399 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype [94 mm TL]: LU

[specimens in RMNH 6387 listed by Thomson, 1997: 534 are too large to be holotype])

Mugil Valenciennesii Bleeker, 1858g: 386 (nomen nudum)

Mugil Valenciennesii Bleeker, 1858h: 277 (name available from key; type locality: not mentioned [East Indies]; types: ? RMNH 6389 [3], Thomson, 1997: 534)

Mugil nepalensis Günther, 1861a: 424 (type locality: Nepal: holotype: BMNH 1853.8.16.25, Thomson, 1997: 534)

Mugil laevis Day, 1871a: 203 (unnecessary replacement name for *Mugil nepalensis* Günther, 1861a: 424)

Mugil Meyeri Günther, 1872c: 439 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang]; syntypes: BMNH 1872.3.12.25–26 [2], Thomson, 1997: 534)

Mugil jerdoni Day, 1876a: 352 (type locality: "Seas of India" / material listed by Day, 1865c: 138 as *Mugil sundanensis*; types: among ZSI 1404–1405 [4, lost], 2909 [1, lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.3702–3705 [4], AMS B.7983 [1], ? B.7967 [1], NMW 67694, ZISP 8238, FMNH 2449, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160, Thomson, 1997: 534, Ferraris et al., 2000: 298)

Mugil stevensi Ogilby, 1908a: 19 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Rockhingham Bay, Gold Island; holotype: QM I.774, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil alcocki Ogilby, 1908a: 21 (type locality: India: Madras; holotype: BMNH [specimen of *Mugil subviridis* of Günther, 1861a: 423])

Mugil tadopsis Ogilby, 1908a: 27 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay: Brisbane market; syntypes [3]: QM I.1570 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil ruthveni Fowler, 1918: 3, fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47478)

Mugil ogilbyi Fowler, 1918: 5, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47479)

Mugil philippinus Fowler, 1918: 7, fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47481)

Mugil lepidopterus Fowler, 1918: 9, fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47483)

Mugil anpinensis Oshima, 1922: 245, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Taiwan: Anpin near Tainan, or Kwaren River at Kada, Kwarenke; holotype: FMNH 59143 [ex CM 8281], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 58)

Mugil medius Machan, 1931: 221 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: coastal waters near Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: NMW)

***Liza tade* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Mugil crenilabis tâde Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74 (not available, vernacular name [in Forskål, names preceded by Greek letters in the conspectus are varieties recognized by vernacular names, binominal names of earlier authors or descriptive words or phrases; even if made of a single word, these are clearly not intended as scientific names])

Mugil crenilabis var. *täde* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 116 (based on Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74; type locality: Red Sea; types: lost, Nielsen, 1974: 73, Trewavas & Ingham, 1972: 24)

Mugil planiceps Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 122 (type locality: India: Bengal, Calcutta; syntypes: MNHN A.3647 [1], A.3648 [2], A.3659 [2], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 698)

Mugil bontah Bleeker, 1853o: 48 (available by indication to Bontah of Russell, 1803a: n° 180; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Bontah of Russell, 1803a: 64, pl. 180 [Bontah]; material listed as syntypes by Thomson, 1997: 536 has no type status; also in Bleeker, 1857i: 336)

Mugil belanak Bleeker, 1857i: 337 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [6, 130–201 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6388 [8], SMNS 10616 [3], BMNH 1860.3.19.367–370 [4], Thomson, 1997: 536, Fricke, 1991: 17)

Mugil poicilus Day, 1865a: 33 (type locality: India: Kerala; Cochin; syntypes: among ZSI 2135, BMNH 1865.1.19.8 [1], NMW 67381, ZMB 10775, RMNH 1638, ZISP 8272, FMNH 2448, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160; also in Day, 1865c: 140, pl. 9)

Taxonomic notes. In recent years some authors have considered *L. tade* to be a junior synonym of *L. planiceps* (e.g. Harrison & Senou, in Carpenter & Niem, 1999: 2091, Eschmeyer, 2011), which is not possible since *tade* is older. Fricke et al. (2011: 369) treated them as distinct species.

***Moolgarda* Whitley, 1945**

Moolgarda Whitley, 1945a: 14 (type species: *Moolgarda pura* Whitley, 1945a: 15, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Valamugil Smith, 1948b: 841 (type species: *Mugil seheli* Forskål, 1775: xiv, 73, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Osteomugil Luther, 1975: 107 (nomen nudum)

Osteomugil Luther, 1982: 7 (type species: *Mugil cunnesius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 114, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Moolgarda pura* is type species of *Moolgarda*. Thomson (1997: 534) treated *M. pura* as a synonym of *Liza subviridis*, but, judging from the locality of the specimen(s) he examined, he had not seen the holotype. From Whitley's description and Thomson's comments (1997: 512), it appears likely that Whitley had two species. The holotype of *M. pura* is a specimen of *M. seheli* according to Senou (in Nakabo, 2002: 1511). The figured holotype keys out as *M. seheli* or possibly *M. buchanani* using the keys in Harrison & Senou (in Carpenter & Niem, 1999a: 2070) and in Thomson (1997: 500). This makes *Moolgarda* a senior synonym of *Valamugil*.

***Moolgarda cunnesius* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)**

Mugil Cunnesius Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 114 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] and Bombay / Indonesia: Moluccas; syntypes: MNHN A.4636 [1], A.3701 [2], A.3702 [2], A.3726 [2], A.3727 [1], B.2678 [1], B.2629 [1], 1992-0561 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 688, Eschmeyer, 2011, and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 181 [Kunnesee])

Mugil Ophuysenii Bleeker, 1858h: 279 (name available from key; type locality not stated, but apparently Sumatra: Benkulen [see below]; holotype or syntypes [1 or 2, 110–144 mm TL]: RMNH 6394 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011 or RMNH 4394 [2], Thomson, 1997: 502)

Mugil atherinoides Duncker & Mohr, 1926: 133, figs. 7–8 (type locality: Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain Island: 1 nautical mile west of Cap Beechy; lectotype: ZMH 163 [ex 16190], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 162)

? *Mugil tehu* Curtiss, 1938: 46 (type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti: lagoon near Tautira; syntypes: probably not preserved)

Nomenclatural notes. The original description of *Mugil ophuysenii* appeared in a key, without information on the number of types and their locality. The species is mentioned next in Bleeker (1860a: 78); Bleeker listed 2 specimens from Benkulen.

On pp. 1–15 of his 1860a article, Bleeker listed material in various collections obtained from Sumatra, only one of which included *M. ophuysenii*, received from Mr. Ophuysen in Bankulen on 5 January 1859, that is after the 1858h key was written (see Nomenclatural notes under *Moolgarda engeli*). The same list includes other material sent earlier by Mr. Ophuysen, but no *M. ophuysenii*. These earlier lists had been published in previous issues of *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*, one of them on the same page as the 1858h key. This suggests that the account of *M. ophuysenii* was possibly based on a single specimen and that a second one was received later.

***Moolgarda engeli* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Mugil Engeli Bleeker, 1858g: 385 (nomen nudum)

Mugil Engeli Bleeker, 1858h: 277 (name available from key; type locality not stated, possibly Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Benkulen / Bali: Boleling [see below]; lectotype: RMNH 6392, designated by Thomson 1997: 503)

Mugil kandavensis Günther, 1877: 215 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Kandavu Island; holotype: BMNH 1877.4.18.4 [ex Mus. Godeffroy 5141], Thomson, 1997: 503, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil rechingeri Steindachner, 1907: 1416 (type locality: Samoa Islands: Upolu; syntypes [6]: NMW 67390 [1], 67395 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Agonostoma Birarae Duncker & Mohr, 1926: 134, fig. 9 (type locality: New Pommerania [Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain Island]: southwest coast, Liebliche Inseln [Gracious Isles; Arawe]; lectotype: ZMH 155 [ex 16241], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 162)

Nomenclatural notes. The original description of *Mugil engeli* appeared in a key, without information on type material and locality. The species is next mentioned in Bleeker (1858m: 147) from material collected in 1856 in Bali (Boleling). Bleeker dated most of his papers (date of writing, not date of publication), but the key (1858h) is not dated; article 1858m appeared in the next volume of the same journal and is dated June 1858.

The next use of the name appeared, with a description, in Bleeker (1860a: 78). Bleeker listed 7 specimens, 131–133 mm TL from three localities (Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Benkulen / Bali: Boleling). Among these 7 specimens, one or several from Benkulen are probably those listed (p. 13) as received on 5 February 1859; as Bleeker's key (1858h) was probably written before June 1858, these specimens are probably not part of the type series [but there is no way to recognize which ones they are]. However, it is not possible to exclude Benkulen from the type locality because Bleeker might have had other specimens from some other earlier collections received from Benkulen. The type locality is thus Batavia, Benkulen and Boleling.

***Moolgarda malabarica* (Shaw, 1804)**

Mullus Malabaricus Shaw, 1804a: 137 (available by indication to Peddaraki Sovere of Russell, 1803b: pl. 182; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russel, 1803b: pl. 182)

Mugil peradak Cuvier, 1829: 232 (available by indication to Russel, 1803b: n° 182; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 66, pl. 182 [Peddaraki Sovere]; junior objective synonym of *Mullus malabaricus* Shaw, 1804a: 137; note that correct original spelling is *peradak*, not *pedarak*)

Mugil pedaraki Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 137 (based on Russell, 1803b: pl. 182; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 182 [Peddaraki Sovere]; junior objective synonym of *Mullus malabaricus* Shaw, 1804a: 137)

Mugil buchanani Bleeker, 1853o: 99 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta; holotype [128 mm TL]: RMNH 6383, Thomson, 1997: 500)

? *Mugil radians* Castelnau, 1861: 49 (type locality: South Africa: Natal; types: NT)

Mugil ceylonensis Günther, 1861a: 446, fig. (type locality: Sri Lanka; syntypes [4]: BMNH 1860.3.19.792–794 [3], Thomson, 1997: 500, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Oedalechilus kesteveni Whitley, 1943a: 178 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Essington; holotype: AMS A.4797, Thomson, 1997: 500)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Senou (in Randall & Lim, 2000: 625; in Nakabo, 2002: 1511).

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2011) "reversed the priority" between *M. pedaraki* and *M. peradak* because the second name had not been used as valid after 1899. Reversal of precedence requires that the procedure prescribed by *Code* art. 23.9.1 be followed, which has not been done. Further, it has not been demonstrated that the conditions of art. 23.9.1.2 have been satisfied. This species is still commonly called *M. buchanani*; the name *M. pedaraki* having been reintroduced only recently,is still little used, and its validity or identity with *M. buchanani* is still doubted (even Eschmeyer, 2011, is confused on this); it is therefore difficult to justify that *M. pedaraki* was the prevailing usage before 2011.

***Moolgarda perusii* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)**

Mugil Perusii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 116 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro [11°37'S 166°59'E]; holotype: MNHN A.3645, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 697)

? *Mugil amarulus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 133 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Coromandel Coast [Bombay] and Pondicherry in Arian-

Coupan River; syntypes: MNHN A.3720 [1], A.3721 [4], A.3722 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 680; subjective simultaneous synonym of *Mugil perusii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 116, first reviser not researched, possibly Harrison & Senou, in Carpenter & Niem, 1999b: 2106, who gave precedence to *M. perusii*)

Mugil strongylocephalus Richardson, 1846a: 249 (type locality: Hong Kong; holotype: BMNH 1972.11.27.1, Eschmeyer, 2011, Thomson, 1997: 502)

Mugil longimanus Günther, 1861a: 428 (type locality: East Indies / Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Muntok / Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Bantam, Tegal, Pekalongan, Samarang, Surabaja, Bezuki, Pasuruan / Madura: Kammal / Sumatra: Telokbetong, Benculen [Bengkulu], Padang and Trussan [Tarusan] / Sulawesi: Manado / Buru: Kajeli / Ambon; syntypes: BMNH 1858.8.15.24 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 and material of *Mugil cunnesius* in Bleeker, 1852p: 454 [12, 140–188 mm TL], 1860h: 8 [13, 140–223 mm TL])

Mugil kelaartii Günther, 1861a: 429 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Point de Galle / Philippines; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1843.8.17.9 [1], 1859.5.7.38 [1], Thomson, 1997: 502, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Liza akame Tanaka, 1916: 395 (type locality: Japan: Urado, near Kochi city; holotype: ZUMT, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Liza parva Oshima, 1922: 253, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Taiwan: Anpin near Tainan; holotype: FMNH 59146 [ex CM 8284], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 53)

***Moolgarda seheli* (Forskål, 1775)**

Mugil seheli Forskål, 1775: xiv, 73 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; holotype: ZMUC P 71373, Nielsen, 1974: 73, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 26, pl. 37 fig. 68 [as *Mugil tade*]; neotype [BMNH 1869.2.8.2, Red Sea, designated by Thomson, 1997: 506] apparently is not valid; see Trewavas & Ingham, 1972: 24 [although listed as a variety by Forskål, the species is clearly given a binominal name on p. 73; it also has the typography and punctuation of binominal names])

Mugil caeruleomaculatus La Cepède, 1803: 385, 389 (based on Commerson's manuscripts; type locality: not stated [possibly from Mauritius, Java or India]; types: NT)

Mugil axillaris Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 131 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius] / New Guinea; syntypes [2]: MNHN A.842 [1], A.3622 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 682, Dor, 1984: 193)

Mugil cylindricus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 132 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [Batavia (Jakarta); label data]; holotype: MNHN A.3618, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 690)

Mugil melancranus Richardson, 1846a: 248 (type locality: China: Canton and Chinese seas; syntypes: BMNH, lost, and specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, Whitehead, 1970a: 215)

Mugil suppositus Günther, 1861a: 437 (type locality: Malaysia: Penang, Penang River; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.361, Thomson, 1997: 506, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil bleekeri Günther, 1861a: 445 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Blinju; syntypes [2, 110–112 mm TL, material listed by Bleeker, 1859f: 376 as *Mugil bonicus*]: LU)

Mugil decem-radiatus Günther, 1861a: 452 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Timor Kupang; syntypes [4, 90–212 mm TL, material listed by Bleeker, 1852e: 166 as *Mugil parsia*]: LU)

Mugil delicatus Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 341, pl. 15 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; syntypes: AMS I.16294-001 [4, ex MAMU F306], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mugil delicatulus Saville-Kent, 1889b: 10 (nomen nudum)

Mugil splendens De Vis, 1885: 871 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cardwell; holotype: QM I.967)

Liza formosae Oshima, 1922: 251, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Taiwan: Anpin near Tainan; holotype: FMNH 59145 [ex CM 8283], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 53)

? *Moolgarda pura* Whitley, 1945a: 15, fig. 8 (type locality: Western Australia: Point Cloates; holotype: ? AMS I.13225, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. *Mugil delicatus* is considered to be a valid species of *Moolgarda* by Senou (in Randall & Lim, 2000: 625). *Liza formosae* is considered to be a valid species of *Moolgarda* by Chang et al. (1999: 39).

***Moolgarda speigleri* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Mugil Speigleri Bleeker, 1858g: 386 (nomen nudum)

Mugil Speigleri Bleeker, 1858h: 279 (name available from key; type locality not stated, possibly Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sinkawang / Halmahera: Sindangole; syntypes [possibly 17, 116–225 mm TL]: RMNH 6395 [12], Thomson, 1997: 507)

? *Myxus trimaculatus* Klunzinger, 1870: 832 (type locality: Red Sea: Egypt: Kosseir [Al-Quseir]; syntypes: SMNS 1749 [several, lost], ZMB 8000 [4], ZISP 2603 [2], Fricke, 1992: 14)

? *Mugil sordidus* Duncker & Mohr, 1926: 132, fig. 6 (type locality: New Pomerania [Bismarck Archipelago: New Britain Island]: south coast, Möwe-Hafen [Sea-Mew Harbour; Kandrian, 6°13'S 149°33'E], stream mouth, brackish water; lectotype: ZMH 158 [ex 16188], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 162)

? *Mugil speigleri naziri* Rizvi & Iqbal, 1986: 85, fig. 2 (type locality: Pakistan: Baluchistan: Hub River; holotype: "F.Z.R 1982 M.A.I.")

Nomenclatural notes. The original description of *Mugil speigleri* is in a key, without information on type material and locality. The species is then mentioned next in Bleeker (1860g: 58); Bleekers listed 17 specimens from Java, Borneo and Halmahera. They are tentatively treated as syntypes.

***Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758**

Mugil Linnaeus, 1758: 316 (type species: *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 316, by monotypy; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1922a: 35 [Opinion 75]). Gender masculine.

Mugil Catesby, 1771: vol. 2: 6, pl. 6 (not available, name in a rejected work; ICZN, 1910a: 22 [Opinion 13], 1925: 27 [Opinion 89], 1947: 351 [Opinion 13], 1950: 568, 1954c: 253 [Opinion 259], 1955c: 351 [Opinion 13])

Cestreus Walbaum, 1792: 584 (not available, in a part of work rejected for nomenclatural purposes, ICZN, 1910b: 51, Opinion 21)

Cephalus La Cepède, 1800: 589 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mugie Macklot, 1830: 177 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758: 316; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1956b: 345, 359 [Direction 56])

Arnion Gistel, 1848: x (unnecessary replacement name for *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758: 316). Gender neuter.

Ello Gistel, 1848: 109 (unnecessary replacement name for *Mugil* Linnaeus, 1758: 316; also in Gistel, in Gistel & Bromme, 1850: 356). Gender masculine.

Querimana Jordan & Gilbert, 1883a: 588 (type species: *Myxus harengus* Günther, 1861a: 467, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Xenomugil Schultz, 1946: 386 (type species: *Mugil thoburni* Jordan & Starks, in Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 812, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Mugil broussonnetii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836**

Mugil broussonnetii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 117 (type locality: "mer du Sud" [southern sea]; holotype: MNHN A.3656, Bauchot, 1969: 130, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 681)

***Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Mugil cephalus Linnaeus, 1758: 316 (type locality: "Habitat in Oceano Europaeo, fluvios subiens" [inhabits the European Ocean, moves up the streams; also Turkey: Smyrna and "est etiam in Nilo frequens" [also frequent in the Nile; reference to Hasselqvist, 1757: 385]; syntypes: NRM 43 [1], 44 [2], 143 [1], Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 258)

Mugil Albula Linné, 1766: 520 (type locality: U.S.A.: South Carolina: Charleston / Jamaica; syntypes: LSL 139, Wheeler, 1985: 63 and material on which are based Catesby, 1754: vol. 2: 6, pl. 6 [Albula bahamensis] and Browne, 1756: 450 [Mugil argenteus etc.])

Mugil crenilabis Öûr Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74 (not available, a vernacular name)

Mugil cephalus var. *minor* Forskål, 1775: xvi (nomen nudum, not available)

Mugil tang Bloch, 1794: 171, pl. 395 (type locality: Acara on the Guinean coast [Ghana: Accra]; lectotype: ZMB 1785, designated by Paepke, 1999: 102 [but this specimen is labelled "Red Sea", status need confirmation])

Mugil Plumieri Bloch, 1794: 173, pl. 396 (type locality: streams on St. Vincent Island; types: NT)

Mugil crenilabis Öur Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 116 (available by indication to *Mugil crenilabris our* of Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74; type locality: Red Sea; holotype: ZMUC P 71372, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 26, pl. 36 fig. 67, Nielsen, 1974: 73)

Cephalus americanus La Cepède, 1803: 388 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mugil cephalus var. *cestreo* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810b: 33, 56 (based on material and/or Rondelet, 1554: 265 [lib. 9. cap. 3]; type locality: Italy: Sicily and localities cited by Rondelet; types: NT)

Mugil cephalus var. *myxone* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810b: 33, 56 (based on material and/or Rondelet, 1554: 265 [lib. 9. cap. 4]; type locality: Italy: Sicily and localities cited by Rondelet; types: NT)

Mugil cephalus var. *chelone* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810b: 33, 56 (based on material and/or Rondelet, 1554: 266 [lib. 9. cap. 5]; type locality: Italy: Sicily and localities cited by Rondelet; types: NT)

Mugil Provensalis Risso, 1810: 346 (type locality: France: Var River, near Nice; syntypes: apparently lost)

? *Mugil curtus* Yarrell, 1836 [March]: 210, fig. (type locality: England: between Brownsey Island and South Haven, at mouth of Poole Harbour; holotype: LU)

Mugil lineatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 96 (type locality: U.S.A.: New York; syntypes: MNHN 5485 [3], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 694)

Mugil Constantiae Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 107 (type locality: South Africa: freshwaters near Constance [Constantia, Cape Town]; syntypes [2]: MNHN A.3663 [1], A.3664 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 688)

Mugil cephalotus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 110 (type locality: India: Pondicherry and Malabar Coast [Dussumier's material] / Red Sea; syntypes: MNHN 8102 [1], A.4645 [1], A.4698 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 685, ZMUC P 71372 [material of *Mugil crenilabis our* of Forskål, 1775: xiv, 74])

Mugil borbonicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 113 (type locality: Bourbon Island [Réunion]; holotype: MNHN A.3660, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 681)

Mugil ciliilabis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 151 (type locality: Peru: Callao de Lima; syntypes: MNHN A.3627 [7], A.3628 [6], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 687)

Mugil japonicus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 134, pl. 72 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Cape Nomo, and bays of Nagasaki and Simabara; lectotype: RMNH D.1166, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 116)

Mugil rammelsbergii Tschudi, 1845: 20 (type locality: Peru: San Lorenzo Island; syntypes: MZB 1853 [1], 1854 [1], Kottelat, 1987b: 51; specimens listed as syntype by Tortonese, 1963b: 334 probably have no type status, Kottelat, 1987b: 51)

Mugil Vulpinus Nardo, 1847: 127 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mugil Chaptalii Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 171, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: U.S.A.: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; holotype: MNHN 8100, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 685)

Mugil berlandieri Girard, 1858a: 167 (type locality: U.S.A.: Texas: Indianola, Brazos Santiago, Galveston and St. Joseph Island; syntypes: USNM 763 [4], 764 [12], 765 [5], 766 [8], 767 [12], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Girard, 1859: 20, pl. 10 figs. 1–4 [with additional locality: Brazos])

Mugil dobula Günther, 1861a: 420, fig. (type locality: Australia: Perth / Aneiteum; syntypes [10]: BMNH 1844.2.15.51–52 [2], 1847.6.17.23 [1], 1848.10.25.30 [1], 1848.10.25.32 [1], 1851.2.20.7–8 [2], 1860.7.18.3 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011, Thomson, 1997: 485)

? *Mugil Camptosiensis* Castelnau, 1861: 48 (type locality:

South Africa: Comptoos River near Algoa Bay; types: NT)
Mugil ashanteënsis Bleeker, 1864r: 91, pl. 19 fig. 2 (type locality: Guinea [now Ghana]: Ashanti; holotype: RMNH 1631, Boeseman, 1963: 14, pl. 2 fig. 4)
Myxus superficialis Klunzinger, 1870: 831 (type locality: Egypt: Al-Qusayr [Dor, 1984: 192]; syntypes: SMF 1869 [2 or 3], SMNS 1743 [3], MCZ 3813 [2], ZISP 2640 [2], ZMB 10511 [1], 7999 [3], Fricke, 1992: 13, Dor, 1984: 192, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Mugil gelatinosus Klunzinger, 1872: 35 (type locality: Australia: ? Murray River [Hobson Bay, Victoria; Fricke, 1992: 13]; holotype: SMNS 1563, Fricke, 1992: 13)
? *Mugil trichilus* Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875: 281 (type locality: Iles Sandwich [Hawaii]: Honolulu [Blanc & Hureau, 1971: 700]; syntypes: MNHN 8073 [3], 8074 [3], A-0467 [2], Blanc & Hureau, 1971: 699)
Myxus caecutiens Günther, 1876b: 397 (type locality: Indian Ocean: Rodriguez Island; syntypes: BMNH 1876.3.11.31–32 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011, Thomson, 1997: 485)
Mugil mexicanus Steindachner, 1876: 86, pl. 8 (type locality: Mexico: Acapulco; holotype: NMW 67346, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Mugil grandis Castelnau, 1879: 386 (type locality: Australia: N.S.W.: Port Jackson; syntypes: LU)
Mugil tongae Günther, 1880a: 58 (type locality: Tonga Islands: Tongatabu; holotype: BMNH 1879.4.14.497, Thomson, 1997: 485; also in Günther, 1881: 217)
Mugil Mülleri Klunzinger, 1879: 259 (type locality: Western Australia: King George Sound [Klunzinger, 1880: 395]; holotype: SMNS 2572, lost, Fricke, 1992: 13; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *muelleri* [*Code* art. 32.5.2.1]; also in Klunzinger, 1880: 395)
Mugil marginalis De Vis, 1885: 870 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Brisbane; syntypes: ? QM I.121 [1, listed as holotype by Thomson, 1997: 486], I.9774 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)
Sparus cetaceus Cabrera, Pérez & Haenseler, in Graells, 1887: 154, 179 (type locality: Spain: "Sea of Andalusia"; types: NT)
Mugil marginatus Saville-Kent, 1889b: 10 (nomen nudum)
Mugil marginatus Saville-Kent, 1893: 370 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Mugil marginalis* De Vis, 1885: 870)
Mugil hypselosoma Ogilby, 1897b: 74 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales: Port Jackson and Botany Bay; syntypes [2]: ? QM)
Myxus barnardi Gilchrist & Thompson, 1914: 83 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Durban Bay; holotype: SAM 12428, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Myxus lepidopterus Mohr, 1927: 181, fig. 3 (type locality: Peru; holotype: ZMH 127 [ex 2704], Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 405)
Myxus flavus Mohr, 1927: 182, fig. 4 (type locality: Mexico: Sinaloa: Mazatlan; lectotype: ZMH 58 [ex 2853], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 162)
Myxus niger Mohr, 1927: 183, fig. 5 (type locality: Peru: Lima; lectotype: ZMH 174 [ex ZMB 1844], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 162)
Myxus tincoides Mohr, 1927: 186, fig. 8 (type locality: U.S.A.: North Carolina: Cape Hatteras; lectotype: ZMH 72 [ex 8875], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 163)
Mugil bangon Hora, 1933: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Mugil peruanus Hildebrand, 1946: 424, fig. 82 (type locality: Peru: Independencia Bay, near La Lagunilla; holotype: USNM 127877)
Mugil catalarum Whitley, 1951b: 394 (type locality: New Caledonia: Bogny River at La Foa; holotype: AMS IB.2242)
Mugil galapagensis Ebeling, 1961: 296, fig. 1 (type locality: Galapagos Islands: southeast corner of Barrington Island; holotype: USNM 190589)

***Rhinomugil* Gill, 1863**

Rhinomugil Gill, 1863b: 169 (type species: *Mugil corsula* Hamilton, 1822: 221, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Squalomugil Ogilby, 1908a: 3, 28 (type species: *Mugil nasutus* De Vis, 1883a: 621, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Rhinomugil corsula* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Mugil corsula Hamilton, 1822: 221, 381, pl. 9 fig. 97 (type locality: India: "most rivers of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)
Mugil squamipinnis Swainson, 1839: 234, 413 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: LU; spelt *squamopennis* pp. 413, 452, first reviser not researched, possibly Eschmeyer et al. (1998: 1598) who retained *squamipinnis* as correct original spelling)
Mugil protuberans Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Sicamugil* Fowler, 1939**

Sicamugil Fowler, 1939c: 9 (type species: *Mugil hamiltonii* Day, 1870c: 614, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sicamugil hamiltonii* (Day, 1870)**

Mugil hamiltonii Day, 1870c: 614 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy, Pegu and other rivers; syntypes: among ZSI 1401 [1], B.150 [1], A.355 [1], BMNH 1889.2.1.3724–3725 [2], AMS B.7993, NMW 67653, MCZ 17525 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 297)

Order ATHERINIFORMES

Family TELMATHERINIDAE

***Marosatherina* Aarn, Ivantsoff & Kottelat, 1998**

Marosatherina Aarn, Ivantsoff & Kottelat, 1998: 319 (type species: *Telmatherina ladigesi* Ahl, 1936: 175, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Marosatherina ladigesi* (Ahl, 1936)**

Telmatherina ladigesi Ahl, 1936: 175 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: "hinterland von Macassar" [back country of Ujung Pandang]; lectotype: ZMB 21224, designated by Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 178)

***Paratherina* Kottelat, 1990**

Paratherina Aurich, 1935b: 170 (no type species designation, name not available; *Code* art. 13.3)

Paratherina Kottelat, 1990d: 236 (type species: *Paratherina wolterecki* Aurich, 1935b: 170, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Paratherina cyanea* Aurich, 1935**

Paratherina cyanea Aurich, 1935b: 175, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti; syntypes: lost, Kottelat, 1990d: 237)

***Paratherina labiosa* Aurich, 1935**

Paratherina labiosa Aurich, 1935b: 172, figs. 6a, 7a (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Wawontoa; holotype: lost, Kottelat, 1990d: 237)

***Paratherina striata* Aurich, 1935**

Paratherina striata Aurich, 1935b: 173, figs. 7c, 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lakes Towuti and Wawontoa; syntypes: lost, Kottelat, 1990d: 237)

***Paratherina wolterecki* Aurich, 1935**

Paratherina wolterecki Aurich, 1935b: 170, figs. 6b, 7b (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti at Telok Balaote, about 8 km south of Timampu [original type locality: Lake Mahalona]; neotype: ZRC 38448 [was on loan as ZSM 27767], designated by Kottelat, 1990d: 238)

***Telmatherina* Boulenger, 1897**

Telmatherina Boulenger, 1897b: 428 (type species: *Telmatherina celebensis* Boulenger, 1897b: 428, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Telmatherina abendanoni* Weber, 1913**

Telmatherina Abendanoni Weber, 1913b: 208, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Soroako; lectotype: ZMA 103.195, designated by Kottelat, 1991a: 324 [listed as holotype by Hoedeman, 1960: 217])

***Telmatherina albolabiosa* Tantu & Nilawati, 2008**

Telmatherina albolabiosus Tantu & Nilawati, 2008: 21, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano; syntypes [5]: LU)

***Telmatherina antoniae* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina antoniae Kottelat, 1991a: 327, figs. 3–5 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Mengonuwai; holotype: MZB 5886)

***Telmatherina bonti* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922**

Telmatherina bonti Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 280 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti; syntypes: ZMA 103.193 [2], Kottelat, 1990d: 229 or ZMA 110.177 [1], 110.178 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 215)

***Telmatherina celebensis* Boulenger, 1897**

Telmatherina celebensis Boulenger, 1897b: 428, pl. 28 fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti [erroneously given as Lake Matano by Boulenger; see Kottelat, 1990d: 233, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 56]; lectotype: NMBA 1116, designated by Kottelat, 1990d: 233)

***Telmatherina obscura* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina obscura Kottelat, 1991a: 330, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Mengonuwai; holotype: MZB 5853)

***Telmatherina opudi* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina opudi Kottelat, 1991a: 332, figs. 9–10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano about 2 km south-east of Matano; holotype: MZB 5846)

***Telmatherina prognatha* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina prognatha Kottelat, 1991a: 335, figs. 12–13 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano east of Soroako; holotype: MZB 13211)

***Telmatherina sarasinorum* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina sarasinorum Kottelat, 1991a: 337, figs. 15–16 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Mengonuwai; holotype: MZB 5848)

***Telmatherina wahjui* Kottelat, 1991**

Telmatherina wahjui Kottelat, 1991a: 340, fig. 18 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Alaponkepi, outlet of lake; holotype: MZB 5854)

***Tominanga* Kottelat, 1990**
Tominanga Kottelat, 1990d: 241 (type species: *Tominanga aurea* Kottelat, 1990d: 241, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tominanga aurea* Kottelat, 1990**
Tominanga aurea Kottelat, 1990d: 241, fig. 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Mahalona, southern coast; holotype: MZB 5878)

***Tominanga sanguicauda* Kottelat, 1990**
Tominanga sanguicauda Kottelat, 1990d: 244, figs. 14–15 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti: mouth of cold tributary about 7 km south of Timampu, Tandjung Balaote; holotype: MZB 5880)

Family PHALLOSTETHIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Parenti (1989).

***Gulaphallus* Herre, 1925**
Gulaphallus Herre, 1925b: 508 (type species: *Gulaphallus eximius* Herre, 1925b: 509, by subsequent designation by Myers, 1928: 9). Gender masculine.
Mirophallus Herre, 1926c: 539 (type species: *Mirophallus bikolanus* Herre, 1926c: 540, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Acanthostethus Herre, 1939c: 142 (type species: *Gulaphallus falcifer* Manacop, 1936: 375, by original designation; junior homonym of *Acanthostethus* Smith, 1869: 306 in Hymenoptera). Gender masculine.
Manacopus Herre, 1940c: 141 (replacement name for *Acanthostethus* Herre, 1939c: 142). Gender masculine.

***Gulaphallus bikolanus* (Herre, 1926)**
Mirophallus bikolanus Herre, 1926c: 540, pl. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Camarines Sur Province: Lake Bato; lectotype: CAS-SU 24475, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 68; spelt *bicolanos* on pl. 3, considered to be an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Gulaphallus eximius* Herre, 1925**
Gulaphallus eximius Herre, 1925b: 509, pl. 1, pl. 2 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya Province: creek at Santa Fe; lectotype: CAS-SU 24474, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 68)

***Gulaphallus falcifer* Manacop, 1936**
Gulaphallus falcifer Manacop, 1936: 375, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pampanga Province: pond at Barrio Laput, Mexico; holotype: BSM 31778, lost)

***Gulaphallus mirabilis* Herre, 1925**
Gulaphallus mirabilis Herre, 1925b: 511, pl. 2 figs. 3–5 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Bulacan Province: mouth of Ibo Creek, tributary of Angat River, about 60 km northeast of Manila; syntypes [48]: USNM 104412 [2], BSM, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Gulaphallus panayensis* (Herre, 1942)**
Neostethus panayensis Herre, 1942b: 153 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Capiz; holotype: CAS-SU 36539, Böhlke, 1953: 68, Parenti, 1989: 275)

***Neostethus* Regan, 1916**
Neostethus Regan, 1916b: 2 (type species: *Neostethus lankesteri* Regan, 1916b: 2, by original designation [use of "gen. et sp. nov.", *Code* art. 68.2.1]). Gender masculine.
Plectrostethus Myers, 1935a: 5 (type species: *Plectrostethus palawanensis* Myers, 1935a: 5, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Ceratostethus Myers, 1937: 141 (type species: *Neostethus bicornis* Regan, 1916b: 14, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Solenophallus Aurich, 1937: 264 (no type species designated, name not available)
Ctenophallus Herre, 1939c: 144 (type species: *Solenophallus ctenophorus* Aurich, 1937: 272, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Sandakanus Herre, 1942b: 151 (subgenus of *Neostethus* Regan, 1916b: 2; type species: *Neostethus borneensis* Herre, 1939c: 143, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Solenophallus Herre, 1953a: 242 (type species: *Solenophallus thessa* Aurich, 1937: 264, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Neostethus amaricola* (Villadolid & Manacop, 1935)**
Gulaphallus amaricola Villadolid & Manacop, 1935: 194, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Rizal Province: sloughs of Manila Bay near Pasay; syntypes: College of Agriculture, University of Philippines, lost ?, Parenti, 1989: 270)
Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and *amaricola* does not have to agree in gender with *Neostethus*.

***Neostethus bicornis* Regan, 1916**
Neostethus bicornis Regan, 1916b: 14, fig. 11 (type locality: Malaysia: Kuala Langat, brackish water; lectotype: BMNH 1937.12.9.4, designated by Parenti, 1989: 270)

***Neostethus borneensis* Herre, 1939**

Neostethus borneensis Herre, 1939c: 143 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan District: Kabili River; lectotype: CAS-SU 33018, by present designation [listed as holotype by Parenti, 1989: 271]; also in Herre, 1940a: 14, pls. 10–11)

Neostethus coronensis Herre, 1942b: 152 (type locality: Philippines: Busuanga: Coron; holotype: CAS-SU 36542, Böhlke, 1953: 68, Parenti, 1989: 271)

***Neostethus ctenophorus* (Aurich, 1937)**

Solenophallus ctenophorus Aurich, 1937: 272, fig. 1b (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: tributaries of Laguna de Bay; types: lost, Parenti, 1989: 272, Kottelat, pers. obs.)

***Neostethus djajaorum* Parenti & Louie, 1998**

Neostethus djajaorum Parenti & Louie, 1998: 142, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi Selatan: Ujung Pandang: Gowa District: irrigation ditch approximately 5 km SE of road from Ujung Pandang to Patalasang; approx. 5°07'S 119°24'E; holotype: MZB 6730)

***Neostethus lankesteri* Regan, 1916**

Neostethus lankesteri Regan, 1916b: 2, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: mouth of Muar River at Banda Maharani; lectotype: BMNH 1937.12.9.7, designated by Parenti, 1989: 269)

Neostethus siamensis Myers, 1937: 139 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: estuary of Chantaburi River; holotype: USNM 102140)

***Neostethus palawanensis* (Myers, 1935)**

Plectrostethus palawanensis Myers, 1935a: 5 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: mouth of Caiholo River, Ulugan Bay, west coast of Palawan; holotype: USNM 93421, Parenti, 1989: 271)

***Neostethus robertsi* Parenti, 1989**

Neostethus robertsi Parenti, 1989: 272, figs. 12–13 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Calasiao River about 12 km north of San Carlos City; holotype: CAS 50723)

***Neostethus thessa* (Aurich, 1937)**

Solenophallus thessa Aurich, 1937: 264, fig. 1a (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lake Mainit; types: lost, Parenti, 1989: 272, Kottelat, pers. obs.)

***Neostethus villadolidi* Herre, 1942**

Neostethus villadolidi Herre, 1942b: 150 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Misamis Oriental Province: swamp next to Fishery Experimental Station at Cagayan de Misamis; holotype: CAS-SU 36537 [not 23637], Böhlke, 1953: 68, Parenti, 1989: 271)

***Neostethus zamboangae* Herre, 1942**

Neostethus zamboangae Herre, 1942b: 153 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: near Fishery Station at Zamboanga; holotype: CAS-SU 36544, Böhlke, 1953: 68, Parenti, 1989: 271)

***Phallostethus* Regan, 1913**

Phallostethus Regan, 1913d: 549 (type species: *Phallostethus dunckeri* Regan, 1913d: 550, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Phallostethus dunckeri* Regan, 1913**

Phallostethus dunckeri Regan, 1913d: 550, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Muar River near Bandar Maharani; lectotype: ZMH 193 [formerly 8554], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 161)

***Phallostethus lehi* Parenti, 1996**

Phallostethus lehi Parenti, 1996: 705, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Kuching: tidal portion of Sungai Sarawak between boat launch at fish market and just past State Mosque, 1°33'N 110°25'E; holotype: USNM 329349)

***Phenacostethus* Myers, 1928**

Phenacostethus Myers, 1928: 6 (type species: *Phenacostethus smithi* Myers, 1928: 6, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Phenacostethus posthon* Roberts, 1971**

Phenacostethus posthon Roberts, 1971: 12, figs. 3, 5, 6 [not 7] (type locality: Thailand: Phangnga Province: Khlong Kla Sohm about 15 km southwest of Pungah [Phangnga], where it is crossed by a bridge on Pakasem Road (between Pungah [Phangnga] and Phuket; holotype: MCZ 43700)

***Phenacostethus smithi* Myers, 1928**

Phenacostethus smithi Myers, 1928: 6, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok, freshwater stream; holotype: AMNH 9247)

Phenacostetethus thai Fowler, 1937: 219, figs. 189–190 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 51352, Böhlke, 1984: 140)

***Phenacostethus trewavasae* Parenti, 1986**

Phenacostethus trewavasae Parenti, 1986: 226, figs. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Fourth Division: Sungei Kejin Tugang, tributary of Sungei Kejin, Baram basin, 0°41'30"N 114°27'15"E; holotype: ROM 41826)

Family ATHERINIDAE

***Atherinomorus* Fowler, 1903**

Atherinomorus Fowler, 1903b: 730 (subgenus of *Atherina* Linnaeus, 1758: 315; type species: *Atherina laticeps* Poey, 1860: 265, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Pranesus Whitley, 1930c: 9 (type species: *Pranesus ogilbyi* Whitley, 1930c: 9, by original designation [use of "gen. et sp. nov.", *Code* art. 68.2.1]). Gender masculine.

Thoracatherina Fowler, 1941b: 249 (type species: *Atherina insularum* Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 170, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Ivantsoff & Crowley (1991).

***Atherinomorus aetholepis* Kimura, Iwatsuki & Yoshino, 2002**

Atherinomorus aetholepis Kimura, Iwatsuki & Yoshino, 2002: 241, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon: Baguala Bay; holotype: MNHN 2001-1247)

***Atherinomorus duodecimalis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Atherina duodecimalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 458 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: MNHN A.4382, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 705, Kimura et al., 2001: 174, fig. 5a)

Atherina balabacensis Seale, 1910a: 498, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Balabac: near mouth of small stream; holotype: BSM 4983, lost)

***Atherinomorus endrachtensis* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1925)**

Atherina endrachtensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 334 (type locality: Australia: "baie des Chiens-Marins, terre d'Endracht" [Western Australia: Shark Bay; possibly erroneous, hypothesised to be in New Guinea or Waigeo by Kimura et al., 2001: 172]; lectotype: MNHN A.4385, fig. 1A, by present designation)

Atherina lineata Günther, 1872d: 398 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu; lectotype: BMNH 1872.10.18.58, designated by Kimura et al., 2001: 168, fig. 1b)

Nomenclatural notes. Kimura et al. (2001: 171) consider the original description of *A. endrachtensis* to have been based on a single specimen, which they treat as holotype, although MNHN has 5 specimens (including 2 from the same jar as the holotype) collected together by Quoy & Gaimard. They do not give their reason for deciding that the remaining 4 specimens are not part of the type series (*Code* art. 72.4.1). In the absence of contrary evidence, I do not see anything in the original description allowing it to be concluded that Quoy & Gaimard's description was based on a single specimen. The specimen considered to be the holotype (MNHN A.4385) by Kimura et al. is here designated as lectotype.

***Atherinomorus lacunosus* (Forster, in Schneider, 1801)**

Atherina lacunosa Forster, in Schneider, 1801: xxxi, 112 (type locality: New Caledonia; holotype: MNHN A.4400, Bauchot, 1969: 129, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 706, Whitehead & Ivantsoff, 1983: 358, fig. 1, Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8a)

Atherina pinguis La Cepède, 1803: 372, 373, 376, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Réunion: west coast, 1.6 km south of St-Leu, 21°11'51"S 55°16'53"E [original type locality: not stated; probably Mauritius]; neotype: SMNS 20821, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 112; invalid neotype designation by Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 9a)

? *Atherina affinis* Bennett, 1832: 166 (type locality: Mauritius; type: NT; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 113 [no justification, *Code* art. 75.1])

? *Atherina punctata* Bennett, 1833a: 184 (type locality: Mauritius; type: NT; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 113 [no justification, *Code* art. 75.1])

Atherina morrisi Jordan & Starks, 1906: 697, fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Yakushima: Miyanoura [Tanegashima; Böhlke, 1953: 65]; holotype: CAS-SU 9359, Böhlke, 1953: 65, Springer & Eschmeyer, 1974: 567, Whitehead & Ivantsoff, 1983: 358, Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8a [as CAS-SU 9354])

Hepsetia pinguis mineri Nichols & Roemhild, 1951: 57, fig. 1 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; holotype: AMNH 19519, Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8c)

Pranesus capricornensis Woodland, 1961: 540, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Capricorn Group, Heron Island; holotype: QM I.8201, Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8d)

Pranesus maculatus Taylor, 1964: 140, pl. 26 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: coral reef at Yirrkala; holotype: AMS IB.5238, Paxton et al., 1989: 356, Whitehead & Ivantsoff, 1983: 358, Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8e)

Pranesus pinguis ruppelli Smith, 1965: 611, pl. 99 fig. B (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jiddah [Jeddah]; holotype: SMF 6858 [same specimen listed as SMF 6856 by Kimura et al., 2007: 151, fig. 8f, who listed SMF 6858 as *P. forskalii*; specimens have possibly been interchanged after 1965 ?])

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kimura et al. (2007). *Atherina forskalii* usually listed as a synonym of *Atherinomorus lacunosus* is a valid species endemic to the Red Sea (Kimura et al., 2007: 146).

Nomenclatural notes. See under *A. nesogallicus*.

[*Atherina Forskålii* Rüppell, 1838: 132, pl. 33 fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: SMF 1898 designated by Smith, 1965b: 617, pl. 99 fig. F [not by Dor, 1984: 67], Kimura et al., 2007: 149, fig. 1a [as holotype])]

***Atherinomorus nesogallicus* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Atherina neso-gallica Cuvier, 1829: 235 (available by indication to La Cepède, 1803: pl. 11, fig. 1, which is

A. pinguis [figured specimen not conspecific with La Cepède's description, see Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 448]; type locality: not stated, but Isle-de-France in Commerson's manuscript [Réunion; Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 450]; holotype: model of figured specimen)

Atherina pectoralis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 447 (type locality: Mauritius; lectotype: MNHN A.4305, designated by Kimura et al., 2007: 155, fig. 9b)

Nomenclatural notes. The original type material of *A. pinguis* is lost. Because he could not determine its identity on the basis of the original description and illustration, Fricke (1999a: 112) designated SMNS 20821 as neotype. Later, Fricke (2000) "withdrew" this neotype designation. The *Code* does not allow the withdrawal of nomenclatural acts. The neotype designation fulfilled all the requirements of the *Code* and therefore it is valid.

Kimura et al. (2007) showed that two species have been mixed in the synonymy of *A. lacunosus* and they retained *A. pinguis* as the name of the second species. They designated a neotype for *A. pinguis* (probably misled by Fricke's invalid "withdrawal" of his earlier designation). This second neotype designation is invalid. Kimura et al. (2007: 152) identified the neotype of *A. pinguis* (SMNS 20821) as *A. lacunosus*, which makes *A. pinguis* a junior synonym of *A. lacunosus*.

Therefore, the valid name of *A.* '*pinguis*' of Kimura et al. should be the oldest of the synonyms that they listed. They listed only *A. pectoralis* Valenciennes, 1835 for which they designated a lectotype. They discussed *A. affinis* Bennett, 1832 and *A. punctata* Bennett, 1833a and concluded that they cannot be identified and they left them as nomina dubia.

Kimura et al. did not mention the earlier *A. nesogallica* Cuvier, 1829, which is based on the figure in the original description of *A. pinguis* by La Cepède (1803: pl. 11 fig. 1). The model of the figured specimen is the holotype of *A. nesogallica*. This specimen is also part of the type series of *A. pectoralis*. Cuvier (1829) and later Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 448) commented that the specimen figured by La Cepède does not belong to the species he described in the text.

La Cepède's figure is reproduced in Kimura et al. (2007: 158, fig. 10). They wrote "the original figure [pl. 11 fig. 1] clearly indicated a somewhat narrow midlateral band in spite of incorrect scale sizes and arrangement (Fig. 10). Therefore, we here recognize *Atherina pinguis* as the valid name for the species of the *Atherinomorus lacunosus* complex with the narrowest midlateral band".

This makes *A. nesogallica* the earliest name available for the *A.* '*pinguis*' of Kimura et al. (2007). As they had no difficulty to identify the figured species, there is presently no justification to designate a neotype.

Kimura et al. (2007: 153) listed *A. affinis* and *A. punctata* as nomina dubia, possibly synonyms of *A. lacunosus* or *A. pinguis*. No type specimens are known and it is impossible to identify these nominal species on the basis of the data in their original descriptions. I tentatively list them in the synonymy of *A. lacunosus*. Should it become needed, a neotype designation would clear their identity.

Fricke designated SMNS 20821 as neotype of both *A. affinis* and *A. punctata*. These neotype designations are not valid. A neotype can be designated only if the author considers that the neotype is necessary to define the nominal taxon (*Code* art. 75.1), which was not the case since Fricke mentioned that the original descriptions of both agree well with his understanding of *A. lacunosus*.

***Craterocephalus* McCulloch, 1912**

Craterocephalus McCulloch, 1912: 48 (type species: *Craterocephalus fluviatilis* McCulloch, 1912: 49, by original designation) Gender masculine.

Allanetta Whitley, 1943b: 132, 135 (type species: *Atherina mugiloides* McCulloch, 1912: 47, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Quiris Whitley, 1950b: 239 (type species: *Quiris stramineus* Whitley, 1950b: 239, by original designation; junior homonym of *Quiris* Pate, 1946: 105 in Hymenoptera). Gender feminine.

Quirichthys Whitley, 1951a: 63 (replacement name for *Quiris* Whitley, 1950b: 239). Gender masculine.

***Craterocephalus laisapi* Larson, Ivantsoff & Crowley, 2005**

Craterocephalus laisapi Larson, Ivantsoff & Crowley, 2005: 82, figs. 2–3 (type locality: East Timor: Lautem Province: Ira Siquero River, 8°27.68'S 127°09.87'E; holotype: NTM S.15776-001)

***Hypoatherina* Schultz, 1948**

Hypoatherina Schultz, 1948: 23 (type species: *Atherina uisila* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 216, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Hypoatherina valenciennei* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Atherina Valenciennei Bleeker, 1854d: 507 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang / Java: Batavia [Jakarta] [specimens have been mixed and locality of lectotype cannot be determined]; lectotype: RMNH 6377, designated by Ivantsoff & Kottelat, 1988: 143)

Atherina bleekeri Günther, 1861a: 398 (type locality: China [probably Canton or Hong Kong, as most Reeves material] / Japan: Nagasaki; syntypes: BMNH 1851.12.27.181–184 [6], Ivantsoff & Kottelat, 1988: 143 and specimen [130 mm TL] of *Atherina japonica* of Bleeker, 1853n: 40, pl. fig. 2)

Haplocheilus argyrotaenia Tirant, 1883: 95 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; syntypes: MGHNL 42000043 [22, formerly 3436], USNM 48006 [1], Kottelat, 1987c: 17 Ivantsoff & Kottelat, 1988: 143)

Nomenclatural notes. The specific name *valenciennei* is often incorrectly emended to *valenciennesi*. *Valenciennei* is formed on the stem Valencienne– (*Code* art. 31.1.1) and is correct. Bleeker probably used the stem valencienne– instead of valenciennes– because the final 's' of Valenciennes is not pronounced in French.

Order BELONIFORMES

Family ADRIANICHTHYIDAE

Taxonomic notes. The formerly recognized families Oryziidae and Horaichthyidae are treated as synonyms of Adrianichthyidae by Parenti (2008). Horaichthyidae posseses apomorphies in the anal fin modified into a copulatory organ and a unique reproductive biology (Kulkarni, 1940) and is the sister group of Oryziidae + Adrianichthyidae. It is treated here as a distinct family. The correct spelling of the family-group name commonly spelt Oryziatidae is Oryziidae (Steyskal, 1980: 172).

***Adrianichthys* Weber, 1913**

Adrianichthys Weber, 1913b: 204 (type species: *Adrianichthys kruyti* Weber, 1913b: 205, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Adrianichthys kruyti* Weber, 1913**

Adrianichthys Kruyti Weber, 1913b: 205, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso; holotype: ZMA 100.643, Kottelat, 1990a: 57)

***Adrianichthys roseni* Parenti & Soeroto, 2004**

Adrianichthys roseni Parenti & Soeroto, 2004: 11, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso; holotype: MZB 6732)

***Oryzias asinua* Parenti, Hadiaty, Lumbantobing & Herder, 2013**

Oryzias asinua Parenti, Hadiaty, Lumbantobing & Herder, 2013: 406, figs. 1a, 5a, 6a (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Tenggara: Regency of Konawe: District of Asinua: village of Asipako, Sungai Asinua near where crossed by bridge, 80 masl, 3°42'77.2"S 121°47'92.1"E; holotype: MZB 20782)

***Oryzias* Jordan & Snyder, 1906**

Oryzias Jordan & Snyder, 1906: 289 (type species: *Poecilia latipes* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 224, pl. 102 fig. 5, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Oryzias carnaticus* (Jerdon, 1849)**

Aplocheilus Carnaticus Jerdon, 1849: 331 (type locality: India: Carnatic: river that passes in Waniambaddy; syntypes: NT)

***Oryzias celebensis* (Weber, 1894)**

Haplochilus celebensis Weber, 1894: 426 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Maros in Maros River; lectotype: ZMA 112.585, designated by Parenti, 2008: 559)

***Oryzias curvinotus* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Aplocheilus curvinotus Nichols & Pope, 1927: 380, fig. 43 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8398)

***Oryzias dancena* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cyprinus dancena Hamilton, 1822: 342, 393 (type locality: India: estuary below Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 55 fig. 4)

? *Aplocheilus melastigmus* M'Clelland, 1839: 301, 427, pl. 42 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Calcutta; types: LU)

Aplocheilus McClellandi Bleeker, 1854x: 323 (based on Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced by M'Clelland, 1839: pl. 55 fig. 4; type locality: not stated [India: estuary below Calcutta]; holotype: lost)

Aplocheilus MacClellandi Bleeker, 1860j: 487, 491 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Aplocheilus mcclellandi* Bleeker, 1854x: 323)

? *Panchax cyanopthalma* Blyth, 1858b: 288 (type locality: India: Calcutta market; syntypes: ? ZSI)

Panchax argenteus Day, 1868b: 706 (type locality: India: neighbourhood of Madras; syntypes: part of ZSI A.637 [1, lost], 1479 [1], BMNH 1868.4.15.10 [1], ? AMS B.7492 [1, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, Ferraris et al., 2000: 294, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Haplochilus melanostigma Day, 1889: 415 (unjustified emendation of *Aplocheilus melastigmus* M'Clelland, 1839: 427)

Distribution notes. Record in area from Andaman Islands (Devi & Rao, 2007: 39) are introduced *O. carnaticus* (Parenti, 2008: 557).

***Oryzias eversi* Herder, Hadiaty & Nolte, 2012**

Oryzias eversi Herder, Hadiaty & Nolte, 2012: 468, figs. 1, 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Selatan: Tana Toraja: Salo Sadang drainage, stream near Tilanga village, about 8 km south of Rantepao, 859 masl, 3°02.126'S 119°53.232'E; holotype: MZB 20780)

Taxonomic notes. General appearance and reproduction suggest that this species might belong to *Xenopoecilus*.

***Oryzias hadiatyae* Herder & Chapuis, 2010**

Oryzias hadiatyae Herder & Chapuis, 2010: 271, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Selatan: Larona drainage, Lake Masapi, southern shore between 2°50.837'S 121°21.116'E and lake's outlet, approx. 600 m westwards; holotype: MZB 18491)

***Oryzias haugiangensis* Roberts, 1998**

Oryzias haugiangensis Roberts, 1998e: 222, fig. 2f (type locality: Vietnam: Bassac River (Hau Giang) at Can Tho; holotype: UMMZ 233088)

***Oryzias hubbsi* Roberts, 1998**

Oryzias hubbsi Roberts, 1998e: 222, fig. 2g (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Jakarta; holotype: CAS 58029)

***Oryzias javanicus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Aplocheilus javanicus Bleeker, 1854x: 323 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Panimbang River at Perdana; syntypes [14, 24–34 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6979 [15], BMNH 1866.5.2.101 [1], Uwa & Parenti, 1988: 161)

Haplochilus javanicus var. *trilineata* Popta, 1911a: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Sembalun and Praya; syntypes: SMF 17482 [1], 17483 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Oryzias luzonensis* (Herre & Ablan, 1934)**

Aplocheilus luzonensis Herre & Ablan, 1934: 275, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Ilocos Norte, Solsona; holotype: Fish and Game Administration Manila 41062, lost)

***Oryzias marmoratus* (Aurich, 1935)**

Aplocheilus marmoratus Aurich, 1935a: 102, fig. 1b (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti, small rivulets flowing into the lake on a sandy beach at Lingkoburanga, about 6 km south of Timampu [original type locality: Lakes Towuti and Mahalona]; neotype: ZRC 38449 [was on loan as ZSM 27172], designated by Kottelat, 1990b: 155, fig. 2b)

***Oryzias matanensis* (Aurich, 1935)**

Aplocheilus matanensis Aurich, 1935a: 103, fig. 1a (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano east of Soroako [original type locality: Lake Matano]; neotype: ZRC 38450 [was on loan as ZSM 27368], designated by Kottelat, 1990b: 159, fig. 6a)

***Oryzias mekongensis* Uwa & Magtoon, 1986**

Oryzias mekongensis Uwa & Magtoon, 1986: 474, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Kalasin Province: Yang Talat, 16°24'N 103°23'E; holotype: USNM 268540)

***Oryzias minutillus* Smith, 1945**

Oryzias minutillus Smith, 1945: 424, fig. 95 (type locality: Thailand: small canal in Bangkok; holotype: USNM 107958)

***Oryzias nebulosus* Parenti & Soeroto, 2004**

Oryzias nebulosus Parenti & Soeroto, 2004: 14, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso at Peura, eastern shore of lake, approx. 10 km south of Tentena; holotype: MZB 11649)

***Oryzias nigrimas* Kottelat, 1990**

Oryzias nigrimas Kottelat, 1990a: 52, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso, eastern shore between Tentena and Peura; holotype: MZB 5859)

***Oryzias orthognathus* Kottelat, 1990**

Oryzias orthognathus Kottelat, 1990a: 54, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso, eastern shore between Tentena and Peura; holotype: MZB 5870)

***Oryzias pectoralis* Roberts, 1998**

Oryzias pectoralis Roberts, 1998e: 221, fig. 2e (type locality: Laos: [Khammouane Province: Nam Theun drainage]: "rice paddy near Laksao, Nakai plateau" [Laksao is not on Nakai plateau]; holotype: CAS 92320)

***Oryzias profundicola* Kottelat, 1990**

Oryzias profundicola Kottelat, 1990b: 161, figs. 8–9 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti at Tandjung Posombuwang, about 3 km south of Timampu; holotype: MZB 5868)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *-cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and *profundicola* does not have to agree in gender with *Oryzias*.

***Oryzias sinensis* Chen, Uwa & Chu, 1989**

Oryzias latipes sinensis Chen, Uwa & Chu, 1989: 240, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Kunming; holotype: KIZ 8610002)

Oryzias latipes iliensis Baensch & Riehl, 1997: 462 (nomen nudum; locality: Kazakhstan: tributaries of Caspian Sea [Ili River])

***Oryzias songkhramensis* Magtoon, 2010**

Oryzias songkhramensis Magtoon, 2010: 112, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Ban Nong Phai, Ratanawapi, 18°13'12"N 103°10'48"E; holotype: KUMF 7021)

***Oryzias timorensis* (Weber & de Beaufort, 1922)**

Aplocheilus timorensis Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 373 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor: Mota Talau in middle Timor; lectotype: ZMA 100.571, designated by Parenti, 2008: 590, fig. 57)

***Oryzias uwai* Roberts, 1998**

Oryzias uwai Roberts, 1998e: 218, fig. 2c (type locality: Myanmar: Rangoon; holotype: CAS-SU 40208)

***Oryzias wolasi* Parenti, Hadiaty, Lumbantobing & Herder, 2013**

Oryzias wolasi Parenti, Hadiaty, Lumbantobing & Herder, 2013: 411, figs. 1b, 5b, 6b (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Tenggara: Regency of Konawe Selatan: District of Wolasi: village of Andambao, Sungai Andambao near where crossed by road, 85 masl, 3°15'05.2"S 122°29'03.0"E; holotype: MZB 20784)

***Oryzias woworae* Parenti & Hadiaty, 2010**

Oryzias woworae Parenti & Hadiaty, 2010: 269, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi Tenggara: Muna Island: Muna Regency, Parigi District, Wakumoro village, Mata air Fotuno (Fotuno oe), 5°04'39.7"S 122°30'25.7"E; holotype: MZB 15398)

***Xenopoecilus* Regan, 1911**

Xenopoecilus Regan, 1911c: 374 (type species: *Haplochilus sarasinorum* Popta, 1905b: 239, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Partly included in *Adrianichthys* by Parenti (2008).

***Xenopoecilus bonneorum* (Parenti, 2008)**

Oryzias bonneorum Parenti, 2008: 554, fig. 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi Tengah: Lake Lindu: holotype: MZB 15499)

***Xenopoecilus oophorus* Kottelat, 1990**

Xenopoecilus oophorus Kottelat, 1990a: 59, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso, eastern shore between Tentena and Peura; holotype: MZB 15396)

***Xenopoecilus poptae* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922**

Xenopoecilus poptae Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 379, fig. 100 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso; syntypes [11]: ZMA 100.644 [6], NMBA 3090 [1], AMNH 20480 [2], CAS-SU 33909 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 226, Kottelat, 1990a: 62, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 55, Eschmeyer, 2011 [BMNH 1913.12.15.6 [1], probably not a syntype])

***Xenopoecilus sarasinorum* (Popta, 1905)**

Haplochilus Sarasinorum Popta, 1905b: 239, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Lindu; syntypes [25]: NMBA 1014–1020 [7], 1032–1037 [6], 1040 [1], ZMA 100.648 [1], RMNH 7664 [3], CAS-SU 54741 [1], NMW 84094 [2], BMNH 1914.2.13.26–27 [2], Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 55, Nijssen et al., 1993: 226, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Family HEMIRAMPHIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synopsis in Collette (2004). Zenarchopteridae is treated as a distinct family; remaining genera are kept in Hemiramphidae following current practice, but this might change in future (Lovejoy et al., 2004).

***Hemiramphus* Cuvier, 1816**

Hemi-Ramphus Cuvier, 1816a: 186 (type species: *Esox brasiliensis* Linnaeus, 1758: 314, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1863g: 273; must be emended as *Hemiramphus*, *Code* art. 32.5.2). Gender masculine.

Farhians Whitley, 1930b: 250 (type species: *Hemiramphus commersonii* Cuvier, 1829: 286, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ardeapiscis Whitley, 1931c: 314 (type species: *Hemirhamphus welsbyi* Ogilby, 1907b: 91, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Hemiramphus far* (Forskål, 1775)**

Esox marginatus far Forskål, 1775: xiii, 67 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 118 [need not demonstrated])

Esox gladius La Cepède, 1803: 295, 313, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Egypt: Kosseir [Al-Qusayr], 26°06'N 34°17'E] [original type locality: East and West Indies]; neotype: SMNS 20567, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 119 [although 'withdrawn' by Fricke, 2000, apparently fulfills all requirements of *Code* art. 75.3; original holotype: specimen on which La Cepède's figure was based])

Hemiramphus Commersonii Cuvier, 1829: 286 (type locality: Indian Ocean; syntypes: specimens on which are based figures of *Esox gladius* La Cepède, 1803: pl. 7 fig. 3 and Demi-bec de Baguewall of Renard, 1719: vol. 2: pl. 5 fig. 21 [material listed as syntypes of *H. commersonii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 28 by Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 144 has no type status as Valenciennes [p. 31] explicitly stated using the name created by Cuvier, 1829: 286]; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 119 [need not explicitly demonstrated; erroneously treated as a replacement name for *E. gladius*])

Hemirhamphus obesus Castelnau, 1861: 64 (type locality: South Africa: Port Natal [Durban]; holotype: LU, Collette et al., 1997: 24)

Hemiramphus mocquardianus Thominot, 1886: 165 (type locality: Cambodia: sources of Pursat River, a tributary of lake Tonle Sap; holotype: MNHN 1886-0002, Collette & Su, 1986: 254, Collette et al., 1997: 18)

Nomenclatural notes. This species has been known only as *H. far* in the last 60 years. I treat *far* as an available name in Forskål (1775: xiii, 67). But the organisation of the text shows that names preceeded by Greek letters in the 'Conspectus' are varieties recognized by vernacular names, binominal names of earlier authors, or descriptive words or phrases; even if made of a single word, they were not intended as scientific names. But, considering that there is disagreement or doubt in the way the names in Forskål's work should be interpreted, and considering that *far* has been treated as an available and valid name for about 180 years, it would serve no purpose to argue to absolutely treat it as vernacular. Whitley (1930b: 250) already mentioned that *far* is not available.

If one does not wish to accept *H. far* available from Forskål, then *Esox gladius* La Cepède, 1803 would be the first available name, with the name *H. far* becoming available from Rüppell (1837: 74). *Esox gladius* could be declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, but then the name of the species would be *H. commersonii* Cuvier, 1829, which cannot be declared a *nomen oblitum* because it has been used after 1899. [I am aware that in the similar case of *Raja uarnak* (above), I consider the name as vernacular; but in that case the name *uarnak* is available from a later use by an other author and there was no other name published inbetween, so that the valid name for the species remains unchanged. This would not be the case with *far*. I could not find an author who used *far* as valid name between 1775 and 1837].

***Hemiramphus lutkei* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847**

Hemiramphus Lutkei Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 49 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru; lectotype: MNHN 4339, designated by Parin et al., 1980: 115)

Hemiramphus fasciatus Bleeker, 1853j: 89 (type locality: Indonesia: Solor: Lawajong; holotype [64 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.19, Parin et al., 1980: 117)

? *Hemiramphus japonicus* Brevoort, 1856: 280 [p. 28 of separate] (type locality: Japan: Lew Chew [Ryukyu Islands]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, LU, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. In area: inland record from Philippines (Herre, 1959: 71), as *H. marginatus*; *H. marginatus* is a species from the Red Sea and western Indian Ocean. Record of *H. robustus* from Hainan (Kuang, 1986: 195) apparently is *H. lutkei*; *H. robustus* is a species from Australia.

[*Esox marginatus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 67 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: ZMUC P 342523, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 25, pl. 35 fig. 62, Nielsen, 1974: 54)].

[*Hemirhamphus robustus* Günther, 1866a: 270 (type locality: Australia: Van Dieman's Land [Tasmania]: Long Island; holotype: BMNH uncat., Collette, 1974: 44)].

***Hyporhamphus* Gill, 1859**

Hyporhamphus Gill, 1859b: 131 (type species: *Hyporhamphus tricuspidatus* Gill, 1859b: 131, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Eulepidorhamphus Fowler, 1919: 7 (subgenus of *Hyporhamphus* Gill, 1859b: 131; type species: *Hemiramphus sajori* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 246, pl. 110 fig. 2, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Reporhamphus Whitley, 1931c: 314 (type species: *Hemiramphus australis* Steindachner, 1866g: 471, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Odontorhamphus Weed, 1933: 51 (type species: *Odontorhamphus chancellori* Weed, 1933: 52, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ichthyacus Fernández-Yépez, 1948: 1 (type species: *Ichthyacus breederi* Fernández-Yépez, 1948: 1, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below *H. affinis* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Hemirhamphus affinis* Günther, 1866a: 267 (type locality: South Seas [South Pacific]; lectotype: BMNH uncat., designated by Collette, 1974: 86)].

***Hyporhamphus limbatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Hemiramphus limbatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 44 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; lectotype: MNHN B.1060, designated by Parin et al., 1980: 17)

Hemiramphus tridentifer Cantor, 1849: 1231 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.487–488 [2], Collette & Su, 1986: 270)

Hemirhamphus sinensis Günther, 1866a: 265 (type locality: China; lectotype: BMNH 1851.12.27.224, designated by Parin et al., 1980: 18)

Hemiramphus gorakhpurensis Srivastava, 1967: 93, fig. (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Gorakhpur, Maheshera Tal; holotype: ZSI F 4203/2, Collette & Su, 1986: 270; also in Srivastava, 1968: 109, fig. 66)

Taxonomic notes. Occasionally appears as *Hyporhamphus unifasciatus* (Ranzani, 1842a: 326) in the literature. *Hyporhamphus unifasciatus* is a valid species restricted to the Atlantic Ocean.

[*Hemiranphus unifasciatus* Ranzani, 1841a: 63 (type locality: Brazilian seas; holotype: MZUB 932, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Ranzani, 1842a: 326, pl. 26 [not 25])].

***Hyporhamphus neglectus* (Bleeker, 1865)**

Hemirhamphus neglectus Bleeker, 1865d: 157 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Padang / Ambon [syntypes mixed, exact locality of lectotype unknown]; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.18, designated by Collette, 1974: 59)

***Hyporhamphus quoyi* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Hemiramphus Quoyi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 35 (type locality: New Guinea: Port-Dorey; holotype: MNHN B.1068, Collette & Su, 1986: 282, Collette et al., 1997: 18)

Hemiramphus Gaimardi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 36 (type locality: New Guinea; lectotype: MNHN B.1058, designated by Collette, 1974: 81, Collette & Su, 1986: 283)

Hemiramphus melanurus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 42 (type locality: Indonesia: Celebes [Sulawesi]; holotype: MNHN B.1057, Collette & Su, 1986: 283, Collette et al., 1997: 18)

Hemiramphus mioprorus Jordan & Dickerson, 1908: 111, fig. (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: USNM 61053, Collette & Su, 1986: 282)

Reporhamphus caudalis Whitley, 1951b: 393 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: AMS I.444, Collette & Su, 1986: 282)

***Melapedalion* Fowler, 1934**

Melapedalion Fowler, 1934c: 326 (type species: *Oxyporhamphus brevis* Seale, 1910a: 495, by original designation). Gender neuter.

***Melapedalion breve* (Seale, 1910)**

Oxyporhamphus brevis Seale, 1910a: 495, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Paawacan; holotype: BSM 5301, lost)

***Rhynchorhamphus* Fowler, 1928**

Rhynchorhamphus Fowler, 1928: 75 (subgenus of *Hemiramphus* Cuvier, 1816a: 186; type species: *Hemiramphus georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Loligorhamphus Whitley, 1931a: 105 (type species: *Loligorhamphus normanni* Whitley, 1931a: 105, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Rhynchorhamphus georgii* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Hemiramphus Russelii van Hasselt, 1823c: 131 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 84] (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Kuddera B in Russell, 1803b: pl. 177; also in van Hasselt, 1824b: 374; unambiguously named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p. 130, the name should be emended to *russellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Hemiramphus georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, pl. 555 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Hemiramphus brevirostris Cuvier, 1829: 286 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 177 and Willughby, 1686: appendix p. 4, pl. 6 fig. 4; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; lectotype: specimen on which is based Kuddera B in Russell, 1803b: pl. 177, by present designation; junior objective synonym of *Hemiramphus russellii* van Hasselt, 1823c: 131; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Hemiramphus georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, pl. 555 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Hemiramphus Georgii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, pl. 555 (type locality: India: Bombay; lectotype: MNHN B.1062, by present designation [listed as holotype by Collette, 1974: 91]; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Hemiramphus Russeli Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 32 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN B.1067, by present designation [listed as holotype by Collette & Su, 1986: 288, Collette et al., 1997: 19, but a syntype because specimen of Russell, 1803b: 61, pl. 177 [n° 177, Kuddera B] is also part of type series]; junior primary homonym of *Hemiramphus russellii* van Hasselt, 1824b: 131, *Code* art. 58.14; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Hemiramphus georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, first reviser [Collette, 1974: 90] gave precedence to *H. georgii*; unambiguously named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p. 33, the name should be emended to *russelli*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Hemiramphus leucopterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 48 (type locality: India: vicinity of Bombay; holotype: MNHN B.1065, Collette & Su, 1986: 288, Collette et al., 1997: 17; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Hemiramphus georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, first reviser [Collette, 1974: 90] gave precedence to *H. georgii*)

Hemiramphus Eclancheri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 51 (type locality: Marquesas Islands [probably erroneous; Collette, 1976: 94]; holotype: MNHN 4592, Collette & Su, 1986: 288, Collette et al., 1997: 16; simultaneous subjective synonym of *H. georgii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 37, first reviser [Collette, 1974: 90] gave precedence to *H. georgii*)

Hemirhamphus plumatus Blyth, 1858b: 288 (type locality: Sri Lanka; lectotype: ZSI 625, designated by Collette, 1976: 92, Collette & Su, 1986: 288)

Hemirhamphus Cantori Bleeker, 1865d: 145 (type locality: East Indies [lectotype is from mixed specimens of following origin: Indonesia: Java: Batavia, Surabaya / Bali: Boleling / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sinkawang / Malaysia: Penang / Singapore]; lectotype: BMNH 1866.5.2.16, designated by Collette, 1976: 92, Collette & Su, 1986: 288)

Hemirhamphus cantoris Günther, 1866a: 264 (unjustified emendation of *Hemirhamphus cantori* Bleeker, 1865d: 145)

Loligorhamphus normanni Whitley, 1931a: 105, pl. 12 figs. 2–3 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Townsville; AMS IA.2319, Collette, 1974: 91, Collette & Su, 1986: 288)

Nomenclatural notes. *Hemiramphus russellii* van Hasselt, 1823 is based on plate 177 in Russell (1803b). *Hemiramphus brevirostris* Cuvier, 1829 is partly based on the same plate and on Willughby (1686). Collette (2004: 28) considered them to be incertae sedis. *Hemiramphus russelli* Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a) is a junior homonym of *Hemiramphus russellii* van Hasselt, 1823 but not a junior synonym: the original description is based on the same plate 177 in Russell (1803b) and on specimens, one of which is designated as lectotype and this allows the species to be identified as a simultaneous synonym of *H. georgii* Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a). As *H. russelli* of Valenciennes is not available because of homonymy, *H. georgii* has precedence.

Rhynchorhamphus georgii is widely used while *H. russellii* van Hasselt, 1823 and *H. brevirostris* Cuvier, 1829 have not been used as valid names for valid species after 1899; they are declared a *nomina oblita* under *Code* art. 23.9.2. List of 26 works in which *R. georgii* is used as valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Al-Jufaili et al., 2010: 19; (2) Carpenter & Niem, 1999b: 2196; (3) Carpenter et al., 1997: 131; (4) Chu et al., 1963: 165; (5) Coad, 1991: 25; (6–8) Collette, 1974: 90, 1976: 90, 2004: 13; (9) Collette & Su, 1986: 287; (10) Collette et al., 1997: 16; (11) De Bruin et al., 1994: 214; (12) Hoese et al., 2006: 738; (13) Hutchins, 2001: 24; (14) Jawad et al., 2011: 47; (15) Kuang, 1986: 193; (16) Li & Zhang, 2011: 258; (17) Munro, 1967: 113; (18) Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 73; (19) Ni & Kwok, 1999: 137; (20) Pan, 1991: 333; (21) Parin et al., 1980: 108; (22) Paxton et al., 1989: 339; (23) Prabhu & Kulkarni, 2012: 60; (14) Quiazon et al., 2008: 29; (25) Randall, 1995: 89; (26) Randall & Lim, 2000: 600.

Family ZENARCHOPTERIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See Lovejoy et al. (2004) for systematics.

***Dermogenys* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823**

Dermogenys Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 131 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85] (type species: *Dermogenys pusillus* van Hasselt, 1823c: 131, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Dermatogenys Peters, 1865: 133 (unjustified emendation of *Dermogenys* Kuhl & van Hasselt, 1823c: 131). Gender feminine.

***Dermogenys bispina* Meisner & Collette, 1998**

Dermogenys bispina Meisner & Collette, 1998: 375, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Danum Valley, Sungei Malua; holotype: ZRC 40391)

***Dermogenys bruneiensis* Meisner, 2001**

Dermogenys bruneiensis Meisner, 2001: 235, fig. 32 (type locality: Brunei: Dolhakim River, tributary of Brunei River near Bandar Seri Begawan; holotype: USNM 320493)

***Dermogenys burmanica* Mukerji, 1935**

Dermogenys burmanicus Mukerji, 1935a: 213, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Burma: Hanthawaddy District: Kyauktan township: Myagaing; syntypes: ZSI F 11778/1 [1], ZSI F 11780/1 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 136 [ZSI 11779/1 [4], not listed as types in original description have no type status])

***Dermogenys collettei* Meisner, 2001**

Dermogenys collettei Meisner, 2001: 238, fig. 37 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Kuching; holotype: ZRC 37790)

***Dermogenys orientalis* (Weber, 1894)**

Hemiramphus orientalis Weber, 1894: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: river near Maros [Collette, 2004: 15]; lectotype: ZMA 104.374, designated by Meisner, 2001: 223)

Dermogenys montanus Brembach, 1982: 54, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: above Bantimurung waterfall, near Maros; lectotype: ZMH 7145, designated by Meisner, 2001: 223)

***Dermogenys palawanensis* Meisner, 2001**

Dermogenys palawanensis Meisner, 2001: 237, fig. 36 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: Estrella falls near Narra, tributary of Malatgao River, about 80–100 km south of Puerto Princesa; holotype: ZRC 46170)

***Dermogenys pusilla* Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823**

Dermogenys Pusillus Kuhl & van Hasselt, in van Hasselt, 1823c: 131 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: pond in botanical garden, Buitenzorg [Bogor]; neotype: UMMZ 237500, designated by Meisner, 2001: 226, fig. 23b [original syntypes lost, including at least the specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 35])

Hemiramphus fluviatilis Bleeker, 1850l: 95 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Tandjong Oost, Buitenzorg [Bogor] and Tjampea; syntypes [26, 25–58 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.29 [1], Meisner, 2001: 226 [listed as holotype], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1850p: 16)

***Dermogenys robertsi* Meisner, 2001**

Dermogenys robertsi Meisner, 2001: 236, fig. 34 (type locality: Philippines: Busuanga Island: Wayan River at Bario San Nicolas; holotype: CAS 137633)

***Dermogenys siamensis* Fowler, 1934**

Demogenys siamensis Fowler, 1934a: 144, figs. 83–84 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59860, Böhlke, 1984: 103, Meisner, 2001: 228)

Dermogenys pusillus borealis Brembach, 1991: 166, 198, figs. (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ZMH 7612 [erroneously listed as syntype by Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 414])

***Dermogenys sumatrana* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Hemiramphus sumatranus Bleeker, 1854d: 526 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lake Maninjau, syntypes [2, 60–75 mm TL]: RMNH 6965 [1], BMNH 1866.5.2.30 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Dermogenys pusillus borneensis Brembach, 1991: 167, 198, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak; syntypes: ZMA 112.571 [13; see also Kottelat, 1993b: 267])

***Dermogenys vogti* Brembach, 1982**

Dermogenys vogti Brembach, 1982: 54 (type locality: Indonesia: southwestern Sulawesi: swift mountain creek on highest plateau of the limestone hill near Topobulu; lectotype: ZMH 7148, designated by Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 414)

***Hemirhamphodon* Bleeker, 1865**

Hemirhamphodon Bleeker, 1865d: 140 (type species: *Hemirhamphus phaiosoma* Bleeker, 1852c: 99, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Anderson & Collette (1991).

***Hemirhamphodon byssus* Tan & Lim, 2013**

Hemirhamphodon byssus Tan & Lim, 2013: 740, fig. 9 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Matang Wildlife Centre, Sungai Rayu; holotype: ZRC 54067)

***Hemirhamphodon chrysopunctatus* Brembach, 1978**

Hemirhamphodon chrysopunctatus Brembach, 1978: 342 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sampit River and northwest of Banjarmasin [Sebabi, about half a day by boat upriver of Palangan on Sungai Seranau; Palangan is half-day upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: ZMH 5952, Anderson & Collette, 1991: 169)

***Hemirhamphodon kapuasensis* Collette, in Anderson & Collette, 1991**

Hemirhamphodon kapuasensis Collette, in Anderson & Collette, 1991: 169, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Insiluk, 16 km west-northwest of Sanggau on road to Pontianak; holotype: ZRC 38461 [was on loan as ZSM 27958])

***Hemirhamphodon kecil* Tan & Lim, 2013**

Hemirhamphodon kecil Tan & Lim, 2013: 742, fig. 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam drainage: downstream of Taman Wisata Air Terjun at Tanah Merah; holotype: MZB 17211)

***Hemirhamphodon kuekenthali* Steindachner, 1901**

Hemirhamphodon kükenthali Steindachner, 1901: 450, pl. 17 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; lectotype: SMF 785, designated by Anderson & Collette, 1991: 164; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *kuekenthali*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

***Hemirhamphodon phaiosoma* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Hemiramphus phaiosoma Bleeker, 1852c: 99 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitong: Tjirutjup River; holotype [52 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.21, Anderson & Collette, 1891: 166, Tan & Lim, 2013: 744, fig. 14; also in Bleeker, 1852h: 26)

***Hemirhamphodon pogonognathus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

*Hemiramphus pogonognathu*s Bleeker, 1853l: 193 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Marawang; syntypes [2, 73–81 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.20 [1], Anderson & Collette, 1991: 159 [as holotype])

***Hemirhamphodon sesamum* Tan & Lim, 2013**

Hemirhamphodon sesamum Tan & Lim, 2013: 737, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Batulicin drainage: stream at Simpang Alok, along road from Batulicin to Mantewe, Desa Gunung Raya, 84 masl; holotype: MZB 17209)

***Hemirhamphodon tengah* Collette, in Anderson & Collette, 1991**

Hemirhamphodon tengah Collette, in Anderson & Collette, 1991: 171, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Planduk, a creek at Palungan, a village on Sungei Sarano, near Sungei Sampit, 75 km northwest of Sampit; holotype: ZSM 27902)

***Nomorhamphus* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922**

Nomorhamphus Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 141 (type species: *Nomorhamphus celebensis* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1923: index A, unnumb. p. 30). Gender masculine.

Rhamphodermogenys Fowler & Bean, 1922: 15 (subgenus of *Dermogenys* van Hasselt, 1823c: 131; type species: *Dermogenys bakeri* Fowler & Bean, 1922: 15, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Nomorhamphus* and *Rhamphodermogenys* were published in 1922 and their precedence is not known. Pending more research I retain *Nomorhamphus* has having precedence because it has been widely used while *Rhamphodermogenys* has not been used since 1922. The Introduction of Weber & de Beaufort (1922: viii) is dated May 1922, but the actual publication date is not known. Fowler & Bean (1922) appeared on 28 July 1922.

***Nomorhamphus bakeri* (Fowler & Bean, 1922)**

Dermogenys bakeri Fowler & Bean, 1922: 15, fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 84275, Meisner, 2001: 245, Collette et al., 1992: 8)

***Nomorhamphus brembachi* Vogt, 1978**

Nomorhamphus brembachi Vogt, 1978b: 227, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: southern Sulawesi [mountain creek near Longron village, southern arm of Sulawesi; Brembach, 1991: 174]; holotype: ZMH 7165, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 415 [material listed as paratype has no type status as it is not cited in original description])

Nomorhamphus ravnaki Brembach, 1991: 184, 200, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: hill creek above a 15 m high waterfall near Bantimurung; holotype: ZMH 7158)

Nomorhamphus ravnaki australe Brembach, 1991: 185, 200, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: creek near Bossolo, "Maros highlands"; holotype: ZMH 7161)

Nomorhamphus sanussii Brembach, 1991: 187, 200, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: creek near Segoja, "southern South Sulawesi"; holotype: 7614 [6714 in Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 415])

***Nomorhamphus celebensis* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922**

Nomorhamphus celebensis Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 141, fig. 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Posso; lectotype: ZMA 104.377, designated by Meisner, 2001: 249)

***Nomorhamphus ebrardtii* (Popta, 1912)**

Hemiramphus ebrardtii Popta, 1912: 187 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Kabaëna Island / Sulawesi Tenggara: Penango [4°18'N 121°58'E] and Rumbia Plain [4°413 S 122°013 E; = Daule or Daole; see Elbert, 1911: 262, fig. 131 and map 3]; lectotype: SMF 6495, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 507 [not Meisner, 2001: 521])

***Nomorhamphus hageni* (Popta, 1912)**

Hemiramphus hageni Popta, 1912: 190 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Penango [4°18'N 121°58'E; see Elbert, 1911: 262, fig. 131]; lectotype: SMF 6521, designated by Meisner, 2001: 253 [not Brembach, 1991: 177])

***Nomorhamphus kolonodalensis* Meisner & Louie, 2000**

Nomorhamphus kolonodalensis Meisner & Louie, 2000: 363, fig. 2 (type locality: Sulawesi Tengah: city of Poso: district of Kolonodale: stream along road to Tiu, near bridge at home No. 53 in Mondowe village; holotype: MZB 8638)

***Nomorhamphus liemi* Vogt, 1977**

Nomorhamphus liemi Vogt, 1977: 8, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Maros highland: creek in hills near Malawa; holotype: ZMH 7617, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 415)

Nomorhamphus liemi snijdersi Vogt, 1978b: 224, figs. [one fig. appears as *N. liemi* in Vogt, 1977: 8] (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Maros highland [creek in hills near Malawa; Brembach, 1991: 182]; holotype: ZMH 7155, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 415 [material listed as paratype has no type status as it is not cited in original description])

***Nomorhamphus manifestus* Meisner, 2001**

Nomorhamphus manifesta Meisner, 2001: 270, fig. 64 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon Island: Ilokos Norte Province: Solsona; holotype: CAS 129706)

***Nomorhamphus megarrhamphus* (Brembach, 1982)**

Dermogenys megarrhamphus Brembach, 1982: 55, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towoeti [Towuti]; lectotype: ZMH 7151, designated by Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 414 [not Meisner, 2001: 256] [as this specimen is out of a series of 53 specimens of which only 25 are syntypes, it should be demonstrated that it is really one of the syntypes]; paralectotypes or other syntypes [24]: out of ZMH 7152 [1], 7153 [23 of 52]; see Kottelat, 1993b: 268])

***Nomorhamphus pectoralis* (Fowler, 1934)**

Dermogenys pectoralis Fowler, 1934c: 326, fig. 80 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Bubucan; holotype: USNM 93068 [not 93058], Meisner, 2001: 260, fig. 54a, Collette et al., 1992: 8)

***Nomorhamphus philippinus* (Ladiges, 1972)**

Dermogenys philippinius Ladiges, 1972: 210, pl. 10 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu: Kulaman Plateau; holotype: ZMH 4534; spelt *philippinus* on pl. 10, first reviser [Brembach, 1991: 163] retained *philippinus* as correct original spelling)

***Nomorhamphus pinnimaculatus* Meisner, 2001**

Nomorhamphus pinnimaculata Meisner, 2001: 271, fig. 66 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: creek at eastern end of Tunga; holotype: ZRC 46173)

***Nomorhamphus rex* Huylebrouck, Hadiaty & Herder, 2012**

Nomorhamphus rex Huylebrouck, Hadiaty & Herder, 2012: 479, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Sulawesi Selatan: small creak in Laroeha village, a few hundred meters upstream of Wewu River, a headwater of Cerekang River drainage west of Lake Matano, 2°28.226'S 121°04.125'E; holotype: MZB 20724)

***Nomorhamphus rossi* Meisner, 2001**

Nomorhamphus rossi Meisner, 2001: 272, fig. 68 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon Island: Cagayan Province: Baggao Municipality, Barrovia Barangay hot springs, Intel River; holotype: USNM 333262)

***Nomorhamphus towoetii* Ladiges, 1972**

Nomorhamphus towoetii Ladiges, 1972: 207, pl. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti; holotype: ZMH 4532)

***Nomorhamphus viviparus* (Peters, 1865)**

Hemirhamphus viviparus Peters, 1865: 132 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: Basey River; syntypes [13]: ZMB 6267 [1], Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 145)

Dermogenys viviparus var. *mindanensis* Herre, 1944b: 86 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Agusan Province: outlet of Lake Mainit, at Jabonga; syntypes: CAS-SU 37631 [74])

***Nomorhamphus weberi* (Boulenger, 1897)**

Hemirhamphus weberi Boulenger, 1897b: 429, pl. 28 fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano; holotype: NMBA 1065, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 55)

***Tondanichthys* Collette, 1995**

Tondanichthys Collette, 1995: 172 (type species: *Tondanichthys kottelati* Collette, 1995: 172, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Tondanichthys kottelati* Collette, 1995**

Tondanichthys kottelati Collette, 1995: 172, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Tondano, approx. 1°10'N 124°53'E; holotype: ZRC 38699)

***Zenarchopterus* Gill, 1864**

Zenarchopterus Gill, 1864: 273 (type species: *Hemirhamphus dispar* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 58, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Labidorhamphus Fowler, 1905a: 493 (subgenus of *Zenarchopterus* Gill, 1863g: 273; type species: *Hemiramphus amblyurus* Bleeker, 1849e: 11, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Grecarchopterus Mohsen, 1962: 119 (type species: *Hemiramphus novaeguineae* Weber, 1913: 553, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Zenarchopterus buffonis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Hemiramphus Buffonis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 48 (type locality: Pulo-Pinan [? Malaysia: Pinang]; lectotype: MNHN B.1076, by present designation)

Hemiramphus cirrhatus Day, 1874b: 709 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: ZSI 1297, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158)

Nomenclatural notes. The type series of *H. buffonis* includes 2 species (Collette & Su, 1986: 289). MNHN B.1076 (74.0 mm SL) is designated as lectotype following suggestion of B. B. Collette, who provided the following information. The specimen is a female with the diagnostic snout stripe and 12 dorsal and 9 anal-fin rays (12 and 8, respectively, in the original description). Valenciennes also wrote that he had examined the swimbladder and this specimen had the ventral surface slit. The remaining 5 specimens in MNHN B.1076 are now MNHN 2013-1198. The other 3 syntypes (MNHN B.2186) have 11–12 dorsal and 12–13 anal-fin rays and are not yet identified to species.

***Zenarchopterus clarus* Mohr, 1926**

Zenarchopterus clarus Mohr, 1926: 241 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: Museum Lübeck 1005 [1], ZMH 16166 [1])

***Zenarchopterus cotnog* (Smith, 1902)**

Hemirhamphus cotnog Smith, 1902b: 170 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Camarines Sur Province: Lake Buhi; holotype: USNM 50537)

***Zenarchopterus dispar* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847)**

Hemiramphus dispar Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847a: 58, pl. 558 (type locality: possibly Madagascar / Indonesia: Java: Labouane River [Labuan]; syntypes: MNHN 4594 [3, Madagascar], 4595 [2, Madagascar], Collette et al., 1997: 16, and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 69)

Zenarchopterus maculosus Garman, 1903: 239, pl. 5 fig. 4 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Suva: Viti Levu; holotype: MCZ 28299, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Zenarchopterus vaisiganis Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 208, fig. 11 (type locality: Samoa: Upolu Island: Vaisigano River at Apia; holotype: USNM 51718 [figured specimen; lectotype designation by Collette et al., 1992: 11 invalid as figured specimen is indicated as 'type' by Jordan & Seale, thus holotype)

Zenarchopterus Beccarii Vinciguerra, 1926: 601 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MSNG 13985 [4], ZMH 16390 [1], Tortonese, 1963a: 312, Mohr, 1934: 12)

Dermogenys antennarius Roberts, 1993b: 36 (not available, an unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Taxonomic notes. Roberts (1993: 36) commented about the use of "Moluques" in Valenciennes' description of *Hemiramphus dispar*: "it seems he confused Java with the Moluccas". There is no confusion, toponymy of that time was somewhat flexible and Java was considered part of Moluccas.

***Zenarchopterus dunckeri* Mohr, 1926**

Zenarchopterus Dunckeri Mohr, 1926: 255, fig. 17 (type locality: New Guinea, Friedrich Wilhelm Hafen [Madang; 5°13'00"S 145°48'00"E] / Segaar Bay in Mac Cluer Gulf [Bay south of Ogar Island in Berau Gulf] / Neu-Pommern [New Britain]: Rein Bay [5°34'00"S 149°13'00"E] / Neu Mecklenburg [New Ireland], Kewieng Nusa; syntypes: ZMH 12011 [3], ZMB 13155 [3], ZMB 9832 [2], ZMH 16159 [1], ZMH 13968 [1], ZMH 16160 [5] and material listed by Bleeker, 1854s: 498 [44–45] and Kner, 1860: 537, pl. figs. 3–3c as *Hemiramphus dispar* [= *Zenarchopterus kneri* Fowler, 1934c: 325]; treated as a replacement name by Collette & Su, 1986: 290; as "nom. nov." in heading of original description, but text unambiguously indicates that it is a new species, based on both new material and misidentified material of earlier authors)

***Zenarchopterus dux* Seale, 1910**

Zenarchopterus dux Seale, 1910c: 267, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan; holotype: BSM 2679, lost)

***Zenarchopterus ectuntio* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Esox ectuntio Hamilton, 1822: 212, 380 (type locality: India: "smaller rivers and ponds of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 21 fig. 1)

Hemirhamphus amblyurus Bleeker, 1849e: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya; syntypes: part of RMNH 6981 [12], BMNH 1866.5.2.11 [1], AMS B.7614 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Hemiramphus borneënsis Bleeker, 1850p: 23 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin, in river; holotype [175 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6981 [12], ? SMNS 10598, Fricke, 1991: 15, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1851d: 273)

Hemirhamphus Bleekeri Kner, 1860: 537, pl. 5 fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia [material without locality data, received from Bleeker in 1856]; syntypes [2]: Zoologisches Museum der Universität Wien)

Hemirhamphus neglectus Day, 1870a: 526 (type locality: India: Calcutta bazar / Burma; syntypes: among ZSI A.620–621 [23], A.623 [9], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158; junior primary homonym of *Hemirhamphus neglectus* Bleeker, 1865d: 157)

Zenarchopterus hendersoni Fowler, 1919: 8, fig. 2 (type locality: reportedly Japan [possibly Thailand; Collette & Su, 1986: 291]; holotype: ANSP 7584, Collette & Su, 1986: 291)

***Zenarchopterus kampeni* (Weber, 1913)**

Hemiramphus Kampeni Weber, 1913b: 554 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Kaiserin Augusta River [Sepik] at "Pionierbiwak"; lectotype: ZMA 116.220, designated by Collette, 1982: 275)

Zenarchopterus basudensis Fowler, 1934c: 326, fig. 79 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Camarines Norte Province: Basud River in freshwater; holotype: USNM 93061, Collette et al., 1992: 11)

Zenarchopterus sepikensis Herre, 1935c: 391 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Sepik River at Koragu; holotype: FMNH 17213, Collette, 1982: 275)

***Zenarchopterus kneri* Fowler, 1934**

Hemirhamphus brevirostris Günther, 1866a: 274 (type locality: East Indian archipelago [Indonesia, received from Bleeker in 1857; Kner, 1860: 537]; syntypes [3]: Zoologisches Museum der Universität Wien [material of Kner, 1860: 537, fig. 3]; primary junior homonym of *Hemirhamphus brevirostris* Cuvier, 1829: 286)

Zernarchopterus kneri Fowler, 1934c: 325, fig. 78 (type locality: East Indies [Indonesia, received from Bleeker in 1857; Kner, 1860: 537]; syntypes [3]: Zoologisches Museum der Universität Wien [material of Kner, 1860: 537, fig. 3]; objective junior synonym of *Hemirhamphus brevirostris* Günther, 1866a: 274)

Zenarchopterus gilli Smith, 1945: 432 (replacement name for *Hemirhamphus brevirostris* Günther, 1866a: 274)

***Zenarchopterus pappenheimi* Mohr, 1926**

Zenarchopterus Pappenheimi Mohr, 1926: 258, fig. 20 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: ZMB 7524 [2], ZMH 16167 [1, lost], Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 145)

Zenarchopterus atrodorsalis Fowler, 1934c: 323, fig. 77 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan; holotype: USNM 93060, Collette et al., 1992: 11)

***Zenarchopterus phillippinus* (Peters, 1868)**

Hemirhamphus phillippinus Peters, 1868b: 273 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol and Quingoa Rivers / Samar: Calbigan; syntypes: ZMB 5110 [4], 5111 [2], 6719 [3], Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 145)

? *Zenarchopterus cagayensis* Herre, 1926c: 537 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cagayan Province: Pinacanauan River, Tuguegarao; syntypes [9]: LU, possibly lost)

Zenarchopterus magatensis Herre, 1934a: 26 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya Province: Magat River and tributary creeks at Bagabag; holotype: CAS-SU 25509 [1 of 71], Böhlke, 1953: 52)

***Zenarchopterus quadrimaculatus* Mohr, 1926**

Zenarchopterus quadrimaculatus Mohr, 1926: 257, figs. 18–19 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Kuala Selangor, Selangor and Muar River; syntypes: ZMH 16154 [1], 8529 [1], Museum Lübeck 698 [6])

***Zenarchopterus rasori* (Popta, 1912)**

Hemiramphus rasori Popta, 1912: 192 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Raha [4°52'S 122°43'E; see Elbert, 1911: map 3]; holotype: SMF 6520, Collette, 1974: 99, Paxton et al., 1989: 340)

***Zenarchopterus striga* (Blyth, 1858)**

Hemirhamphus striga Blyth, 1858b: 288 (type locality: India: Calcutta market; syntypes: ? ZSI)

? *Zenarchopterus Beauforti* Mohr, 1926: 259, fig. 21 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Muar River and Kuala Selangor; syntypes: ZMH 8530 [4, lost], 8528 [8, lost], ZMA 101.820 [2], ZMB 31452 [2], Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 145)

***Zenarchopterus xiphophorus* Mohr, 1934**

Zenarchopterus xiphophorus Mohr, 1934: 11, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Belawan-Deli; syntypes [6]: RMNH 15837 [5])

Family BELONIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies largely follow Collette (2003a). See Boughton et al (1991) and Lovejoy & Collette (2001) for systematics. The family Scomberesocidae might be part of Belonidae (Lovejoy et al., 2004).

Besides the species listed below *Tylosurus crocodila* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea. The spelling *crocodila* has been treated as an adjective and made to agree in gender with *Tylosurus*. In fact an adjective crocodilus does not exist in Latin; there is also no noun crocodila (the Latin word for crocodile is crocodilus, a noun); therefore the original spelling *crocodila* must be retained (*Code* art. 31.2.3).

[*Belona Crocodila* Péron & Lesueur, in Lesueur, 1821b: 129 (type locality: Isle of France [Mauritius]; holotype: MNHN, Collette et al., 1997: 22; plate illustrating species not included in original description, published by Phillips, 1955: 4, pl. 1 fig. 1; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1970a: 213, Opinion 900)].

Nomen dubium

Belone ciconia Richardson, 1846a: 264 (type locality: China: Canton, Chinese seas; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Mees, 1962a: pl. 1 figs. 1–2, see also Whitehead, 1970a: 204)

Nomenclatural notes. Sometimes considered to be a synonym of *Strongylura leiura*, but identity uncertain as description is based on a drawing. The identity can only be fixed by the designation of a neotype. In order not to replace the well known *S. leiurus*, it would be judicious to select a specimen of *S. strongylura* as neotype and make *B. ciconia* a junior synonym of *S. strongylura*. Optimally, a simultaneous designation of a lectotype for *S. strongylura* and the use of the same specimen as neotype of *B. ciconia* would make them objective synonyms.

***Strongylura* Broié, in van Hasselt, 1824**

Strongylura Broié, in van Hasselt, 1824b: 374 (type species: *Strongylura caudimaculata* Broié, in van Hasselt, 1824b: 374, by monotypy; reprinted in Mees, 1962a: 67; see vol. 2: 206 of same journal for authorship). Gender feminine.

Stenocaulus Ogilby, 1907b: 91 (subgenus of *Tylosurus* Cocco, 1833: 18; type species: *Belone krefftii* Günther, 1866a: 250, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Lewinichthys Whitley, 1933: 67 (type species: *Belone ferox* Günther, 1866a: 242, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Rhaphiobelone Fowler, 1934c: 322 (type species: *Raphiobelone dammermani* Fowler, 1934c: 323, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Dorybelone Fowler, 1944a: 215 (type species: *Belone stolzmanni* Steindachner, 1879c: 397, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Strongylura leiura* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Belone leiurus Bleeker, 1850l: 94 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [14, 260–550 mm TL]: BMNH 1866.5.2.4 [1], RMNH 6946 [part of 9], SMNS 10573 [1], Fricke, 1991: 9, Paxton et al., 1989: 342; also in Bleeker, 1850p: 13)

Belone tenuirostris Blyth, 1858b: 287 (type locality: India: Sandheads, at mouth of Hughli [Hooghly] River; syntypes: ? ZSI)

Belone ferox Günther, 1866a: 242 (type locality: Australia: Sydney; holotype: BMNH 1865.5.8.1, Paxton et al., 1989: 342)

Belone natalensis Günther, 1866a: 243 (type locality: South Africa: Port Natal; syntypes: BMNH 1855.9.19.1085–1086 [2], 1862.12.19.35–36 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Rhaphiobelone dammermani Fowler, 1934c: 323, fig. 76 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Taal Anchorage; holotype: USNM 93065)

***Strongylura strongylura* (van Hasselt, 1823)**

Belone strongylura van Hasselt, 1823c: 130 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 84] (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: ? RMNH 2797 [1], 2799 [1], Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1623 and specimen on which is based figure of Kuddera A in Russell, 1803b: pl. 176 [reproduced by Alfred, 1961b: pl. 8 fig. 8], Kottelat, 1987a: 370)

Strongylura caudimaculata Broié, in van Hasselt, 1824b: 374 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Indonesia: Java; syntypes: ? RMNH 2797 [1], 2799 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 and specimen on which is based figure of Kuddera A in Russell, 1803b: pl. 176 [reproduced by Alfred, 1961b: pl. 8 fig. 8]; see vol. 2: 206 of same journal for authorship)

Belone caudimacula Cuvier, 1829: 285 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 176; type locality: India: Vizagapattam; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 61, pl. 176 [Kuddera A])

Belone oculata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 449 (unnecessary replacement name for *Belone caudimacula* Cuvier, 1829: 285, created by inadvertence; evidenced by reference to the use of the vernacular name Pampin-kola on pp. 449 and 454, and mention p. 449 that the species is described 'below' [p. 452] as Orphie ocellée [sub-heading *B. caudimacula*])

Belone caudimaculata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: xviii (unjustified emendation of *Belone caudimacula* Cuvier, 1829: 285; in *Strongylura*, junior homonym of *Strongylura caudimaculata* Broié, in van Hasselt, 1824b: 374)

Belone saigonensis Sauvage, 1879b: 208 (type locality: Vietnam: Saïgon, Cochinchine / Mekong, in freshwater [in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos]; syntypes: MNHN 9645 [5], 9646 [1], B.2975 [1], BMNH 1883.7.4.52 [ex MNHN], Collette et al., 1997: 7, Kottelat, 1984a: 816, Mees, 1962a: 68)

***Xenentodon* Regan, 1911**

Xenentodon Regan, 1911b: 332 (type species: *Esox cancila* Hamilton, 1822: 213, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 540). Gender masculine.

***Xenentodon cancila* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Esox cancila Hamilton, 1822: 213, 380, pl. 27 fig. 70 (type locality: India: "ponds and smaller rivers of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)

Belone Graii Sykes, 1839a: 163 (type locality: India: Deccan [Mota Mola River at Poona]; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 60, 1841: 367, pl. 63 fig. 4)

Esox indica M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 582 (type locality: Afghanistan: Loodianah; holotype: lost [p. 173, 175])

Esox Hindostanicus Falconer, 1868: 589 (type locality: India: Hindostan: nullah [temporary stream] and stagnant water at Suharunpoor; syntypes: ? BMNH)

Esox scoloplax Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Xenentodon canciloides* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Belone canciloïdes Bleeker, 1854c: 454 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak / Sumatra: Lampung: Pangaboeang; syntypes [4, 195–266 mm TL]: RMNH 6947 [2], BMNH 1866.5.2.6 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Order CYPRINODONTIFORMES

Family APLOCHEILIDAE

***Aplocheilus* McClelland, 1838**

Odontopsis van Hasselt, 1823c: 131 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85] (type species: *Odontopsis armata* van Hasselt, 1823c: 131, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Aplocheilus* McClelland, 1838: 944 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender feminine.

Aplocheilus McClelland, 1838: 944 (subgenus of *Poecilia* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 452; type species: *Aplocheilus chrysostigmus* M'Clelland, 1839: 301, 426, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864a: 141; no species originally included, first inclusion by M'Clelland, 1839: 301, 426; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed below under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender masculine.

Panchax Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 380 (type species: *Esox panchax* Hamilton, 1822: 211, by absolute tautonymy). Gender neuter.

Haplochilus Agassiz, 1846: 29, 172 (unjustified emendation of *Aplocheilus* McClelland, 1838: 944). Gender masculine.

Homalopsis Bleeker, 1850p: 22 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nomenclatural notes. List of 25 works in which *Aplocheilus* McClelland, 1838 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Carpenter & Niem, 1999b: 2198; (2) Freyhof et al., 2000: 96; (3) Jayaram, 1981: 294; (4–6) Kottelat, 1985a: 272, 1989: 16, 1990e: 201; (7) Kottelat et al., 1993: 91; (8) Kumar, 1993: 115; (9) Menon, 1999: 267; (10) Mirza, 2003: 22; (11) Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 35; (12) Parenti, 1981: 471; (13) Pethiyagoda, 1991a: 180; (14) Rahman, 1989: 62; (15) Rainboth, 1996b: 174; (16) Randall & Lim, 2000: 599; (17) Roberts, 1993b: 33; (18) Robins et al., 1991: 183; (19) J. Shrestha, 1978: 40; (20) T. K. Shretha, 2008: 205; (21) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 750; (22) Tan & Lim, 2004: 110; (23) Vidthayanon, 2004: 187; (24) Vishwanath et al., 2007: 207; (25) Wildekamp, 1995: 109.

? *Aplocheilus andamanicus* (Köhler, 1906)

Haplochilus andamanicus Köhler, 1906: 388 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; syntypes: Andaman specimens of Day, 1877a: 523)

Taxonomic notes. Examined material suggests that material of *Aplocheilus* from Andaman Islands represents a distinct species. Several species are obviously confused under the name *A. panchax*.

****Aplocheilus lineatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Panchax lineatum Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 381, pl. 546 (type locality: India: vicinity of Bombay; syntypes [4]: MNHN A.4250 [3], A.4307 [1], Bertin & Estève, 1950b: 18)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Yeo & Lim, 2010).

***Aplocheilus panchax* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Esox panchax Hamilton, 1822: 211, 380, pl. 3 fig. 69 (type locality: India: "ditches and ponds of Bengal"; types: NT)

Odontopsis Armata van Hasselt, 1823c: 131 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 85] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor]; syntypes: lost, includes at least the specimen figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt [reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: 33, fig. 70] and holotype of *Panchax kuhlii* Valenciennes, 1846: 384)

Aplocheilus chrysostigmus M'Clelland, 1839: 301, 426, pl. 42 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Sunderbuns and ponds about Calcutta; types: LU)

Panchax Buchanani Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 383 (unnecessary replacement name for *Esox panchax* Hamilton, 1822: 211)

Panchax Kuhlii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 384 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: specimen figured by van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 70)

Panchax melanotopterus Bleeker, 1849h: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River [Brantas] in Surabaya and swamps; syntypes [up to 57 mm TL]: LU)

Homalopsis javanica Bleeker, 1850p: 22 (not available, name listed in synonym)

Haplochilus panchax var. *matteï* Köhler, 1906: 389 (type locality: India: "Bombay, maybe south until New Goa"; syntypes: ? NT)

Haplochilus panchax var. *lutescens* Köhler, 1906: 389 (type locality: India: "New Goa and further south along the western coast of India"; syntypes: ? NT)

Haplochilus panchax var. *marginatus* Köhler, 1907: 17 (type locality: Sri Lanka [apparently erroneous]; syntypes: ? NT)

Esox ventricosus Hora, 1933: 134 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Aplocheilus panchax dorsomarginatus Klausewitz, 1957a: 196, fig. 2, pl. 17 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: area of Patalung; holotype: SMF 3936)

Aplocheilus panchax rubropunctatus Meinken, 1964: 146, fig. (type locality: Southeast Thailand; syntypes: LU [6]; primary junior homonym of *Haplochilus rubropunctatus* Steindachner, 1867a: 345)

Aplocheilus panchax siamensis Scheel, 1968: 398 (replacement name for *Aplocheilus panchax rubropunctatus* Meinken, 1964: 146)

Taxonomic notes. *Aplocheilus kuhlii* is treated as valid species from "Indonesian islands" by Costa (2008: 17) with *P. melanopterus* as synonym; if a valid species, then *A. armatus* is the valid name. *Aplocheilus dorsomarginatus* is treated as valid species from "southern Thailand" by Costa (2008: 17), with *A. panchax marginatus*, *A. p. rubropunctatus* and *A. p. siamensis* as synonyms. Costa (2008: 18) gives the distribution of *A. panchax* as "Ganges river basin, eastern coastal plains of India and adjacent regions". The identity of the populations from Myanmar and most of mainland Southeast Asia is not discussed. While there is probably more than one species under the name *A. panchax*, I am unable to recognise them in the absence of published data.

Family POECILIIDAE

***Gambusia* Poey, 1854**

Gambusia Poey, 1854: 382 (type species: *Gambusia punctata* Poey, 1854: 384, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864a: 140, on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1955b: 381 [Opinion 375]). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Genus revised by Rauchenberger (1989).

****Gambusia affinis* (Baird & Girard, 1853)**

Heterandria affinis Baird & Girard, 1853a: 390 (type locality: U.S.A.: Texas: Rio Medina and Rio Salado; syntypes: ANSP 6974–75 [2], MCZ 41141 [1], 41150 [1], Böhlke, 1984: 143, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Ng & Tan, 2010: 105).

****Gambusia holbrooki* Girard, 1859**

Gambusia holbrooki Girard, 1859: 62 (type locality: U.S.A.: Florida: Palatka / South Carolina: Charleston; syntypes: ANSP 6976–6977 [2], MCZ 35999 [5], USNM 8301 [45], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Poecilia* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Poecilia Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 452 (type species: *Poecilia vivivapara* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 452, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864a: 140). Gender feminine.

****Poecilia latipinna* (Le Sueur, 1821)**

Mollinesia latipinna Le Sueur, 1821a: 3, pl. 3 (type locality: U.S.A.: Louisiana: freshwater ponds in the vicinity of New Orleans [Lake Pontchartrain; Bertin & Estève, 1950b: 30]; syntypes: MNHN B.929 [8], Bertin & Estève, 1950b: 30)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

****Poecilia reticulata* Peters, 1859**

Poecilia reticulata Peters, 1859: 412 (type locality: Venezuela: Caracas: Guayre River [Guaira River]; syntypes: ZMB 3468 [9], 3469 [8], BMNH 1866.6.6.3 [1], Paepke & Seegers, 1986: 175, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

****Poecilia sphenops* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846**

Poecilia sphenops Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 130, pl. 525–526 (type locality: Mexico: Vera Cruz; syntypes: MNHN B.930 [8], Bertin & Estève, 1950b: 30)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

****Poecilia velifera* (Regan, 1914)**

Mollienesia velifera Regan, 1914b: 338 (type locality: Mexico: Yucatan: Progreso; syntypes: BMNH 1914.2.18.6–8 [3])

Distribution notes. Introduced (Nico et al., 2007: 206).

***Xiphophorus* Heckel, 1848**

Xiphophorus Heckel, 1848b: 291 (type species: *Xiphophorus hellerii* Heckel, 1848b: 291, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1864a: 140). Gender masculine.

****Xiphophorus hellerii* Heckel, 1848**

Xiphophorus hellerii Heckel, 1848b: 291, pl. 8 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Mexico: stream on Orizaba range; syntypes: NMW 60543 [8], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

****Xiphophorus maculatus* (Günther, 1866)**

Platypoecilus maculatus Günther, 1866a: 350 (type locality: Mexico; syntypes: BMNH 1857.7.31.11–12 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

Order BERYCIFORMES

Family HOLOCENTRIDAE

***Sargocentron* Fowler, 1904**

Sargocentron Fowler, 1904a: 235 (subgenus of *Holocenthrus* Scopoli, 1777: 449; type species: *Holocentrus leo* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 204, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Adioryx Starks, 1908: 614 (type species: *Holocentrum suborbitale* Gill, 1863a: 86, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Faremusca Whitley, 1933: 68 (subgenus of *Holocenthrus* Scopoli, 1777: 449; type species: *Holocentrum punctatissimum* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 215, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Cephalofarer Whitley, 1933: 69 (subgenus of *Holocenthrus* Scopoli, 1777: 449; type species: *Holocentrum siccifer-um* Cope, 1871: 465, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Dispinus Li, in Li, Wang & Wu, 1981: 78 (type species: *Sciaena rubra* Forskål, 1775: xi, 48, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Randall & Heemstra (1985: 5).

***Sargocentron cornutum* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Holocentrum cornutum Bleeker, 1854a: 240 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram] [in river] / Ambon; lectotype: BMNH 1880.4.21.21, designated by Randall, 1998: 19)

Order GASTEROSTEIFORMES

Family INDOSTOMIDAE

Indostomidae Prashad & Mukerji, 1929

Indostomidae Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 219 (type genus: *Indostomus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 220)

***Indostomus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929**

Indostomus Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 220 (type species: *Indostomus paradoxus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 220, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Indostomus crocodilus* Britz & Kottelat, 1999**

Indostomus crocodilus Britz & Kottelat, 1999: 333, fig. 3d–e (type locality: Thailand: Narathiwat Province: Mae Nam Tod Deng, about 6 km north of Sungai Kolok; 6°04'35"N 101°57'48"E; holotype: ZRC 43685)

***Indostomus paradoxus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929**

Indostomus paradoxus Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 220, pl. 10 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Burma: north end of Indawgyi Lake near Nyaungbin; syntypes [total number not stated]: F 11013/1–11014/1 [59], BMNH 1937.9.25.1–5 [5], MCZ 32698 [2], CAS-SU 33880 [2], USNM 100633 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 139, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Indostomus spinosus* Britz & Kottelat, 1999**

Indostomus spinosus Britz & Kottelat, 1999: 329, fig. 3a–b (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamsai Province: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Ngang [error for Nam Gnong]; 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 43683)

Family SYNGNATHIDAE

***Belonichthys* Peters, 1868**

Belonichthys Peters, 1868a: 147 (type species: *Syngnathus zambezensis* Peters, 1855a: 278, by monotypy; also in Peters, 1868d: 108). Gender masculine.

Parabelonichthys Fowler, 1943b: 57 (type species: *Parabelonichthys kellersi* Fowler, 1943b: 58, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as subgenus of *Microphis* by Dawson (1985).

***Belonichthys mento* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Syngnathus mento Bleeker, 1856f: 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes [2, 64–71 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.351 [1], RMNH 7243 [1], Dawson, 1984: 141)

Hemithylacus Rocaberti Duméril, 1870: 600 (type locality: Philippines: Manila; syntypes [3]: MNHN A.1701 [1], 2085 [2], Dawson, 1984: 139)

Parabelonichthys kellersi Fowler, 1943b: 58, fig. 7 (type locality: Philippines: Panay Island: Jaro River; holotype: USNM 108466, Dawson, 1984: 142)

***Coelonotus* Peters, 1855**

Hemimarsupium Kaup, 1853: 234 (nomen nudum)

Coelonotus Peters, 1855a: 278 (type species: *Syngnathus argulus* Peters, 1855a: 278, by monotypy; also in Peters, 1855b: 465 but name not available because there is neither diagnosis, indication nor available included species]). Gender masculine.

Hemithylacus Kaup, 1856b: 61, 76 (type species: *Syngnathus leiaspis* Bleeker, 1854h: 20, by monotypy; spelt *Hemithylacum* p. 27, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as subgenus of *Microphis* by Dawson (1985).

***Coelonotus argulus* (Peters, 1855)**

Syngnathus argus Peters, 1852b: 685 (type locality: Comoro: Anjouan Island; syntypes: ZMB 6232 [1], Dawson, 1984: 127; junior primary homonym of *Syngnathus argus* Richardson, 1840: 29)

Syngnathus argulus Peters, 1855a: 278 (replacement name for *Syngnathus argus* Peters, 1852b: 685; also in Peters, 1855b: 465 but a nomen nudum)

***Coelonotus biocellatus* Günther, 1870**

Coelonotus biocellatus Günther, 1870: 188 (type locality: "? East Indian Archipelago"; holotype: BMNH 1868.11.17.37, Dawson, 1984: 126)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid, following Kuiter (2009: 271).

***Coelonotus leiaspis* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Syngnathus leiaspis Bleeker, 1854h: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [2, 142–147 mm TL]: RMNH 7252 [1], Dawson, 1984: 130)

Hemimarsupium Goudotii Kaup, 1853: 234 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus micrognathus Kaup, 1853: 234, 1856: 27, 61 (not available, name listed in synonymy; in part, see Dawson, 1984: 133)

Syngnathus compressus Kaup, 1853: 234, 1856: 27, 61 (not available, name listed in synonymy; in part, see Dawson, 1984: 133)

Syngnathus budi Bleeker, 1856f: 77 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [7, 96–104 mm TL]: RMNH 7236 [3], Dawson, 1984: 135)

Hemithylacum Goudoti Kaup, 1856b: 27 (nomen nudum; could possibly be treated as an unnecessary replacement name for *Syngnathus leiaspis* Bleeker, 1854h: 20)

Typhlus Goudoti Kaup, 1856b: 61 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Typhlus Goudotii Duméril, 1870: 599 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Doryichthys* Kaup, 1856**

Doryichthys Kaup, 1853: 233 (nomen nudum; no diagnosis, no indication, and all included species were nomina nuda in 1853)

Doryichthys Kaup, 1856b: 56 (type species: *Doryichthys bilineatus* Kaup, 1856b: 56, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 773 [*Syngnathus cuncalus* Hamilton, 1822: 12, designated by Duncker, 1912a: 230 is not originally included and is designated for *Doryichthys* Duncker, not *Doryichthys* Kaup]). Gender masculine.

Kaupia Smith, 1963: 533 (type species: *Syngnathus boaja* Bleeker, 1850i: 16, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomen nudum

Dorichthys heraldi Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 140 (nomen nudum)

***Doryichthys boaja* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Syngnathus boaja Bleeker, 1850i: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [370 mm SL]: BMNH 1867.11.28: 343, Dawson, 1981: 14 or SMNS 10640, Fricke, 1991: 21)

Doryichthys spinosus Kaup, 1853: 233 (nomen nudum)

Doryichthys spinosus Kaup, 1856b: 57, 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / Borneo / Sulawesi: Macassar [Ujung Pandang]; syntypes: MNHN, BMNH, RMNH 3846 [2], Dawson, 1981: 14)

Syngnathus Jullieni Sauvage, 1874: 338 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine; lectotype: MNHN 8527, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 816)

Syngnathus zonatus Károli, 1881: 185 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MNH [3])

***Doryichthys contiguus* Kottelat, 2000**

Doryichthys contiguus Kottelat, 2000a: 78, fig. 70 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Ngang [error for Nam Gnong]; 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 45395)

***Doryichthys deokhatoides* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Syngnathus Fluviatilis van Hasselt, 1823b: 329 [translated in Alfred, 1961b: 83], 1824a: 91 (Batavia; nomen nudum, Alfred, 1964: 157, Kottelat, 1987a: 369)

Doryichthys bilineatus Kaup, 1853: 233 (nomen nudum)

Doryichthys Hasselti Kaup, 1853: 233 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus deokhatoïdes Bleeker, 1854h: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pontianak; syntypes [4, 131–158 mm TL]: RMNH 7242 [2], ZMA 115.989 [1], BMNH 1867.11.28.356 [1], Dawson, 1981: 9, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Syngnathus fluviatilis Bleeker, 1854h: 18 (type locality; Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: model of drawing of van Hasselt; junior primary homonym of *Syngnathus fluviatilis* Peters, 1852b: 685)

Doryichthys bilineatus Kaup, 1856b: 56, 75, pl. 1 fig. 8 (type locality: ? Asia [Borneo on label; Dawson, 1981: 9]; holotype: NMW 40150, Dawson, 1981: 9)

Dorichthys fluviatilis Duncker, 1904: 188, pl. 2 fig. 10 (type locality: Malaysia: surroundings of Kuala Lumpur (creeks along railway to Rawang) / Muar River near Bu-

loh Kesap; syntypes: Selangor Museum 1237 & 1324 [5], BMNH 1905.5.6.17–18 [2], ZMH 8561, 8562 [lost], Alfred, 1963e: 166, Dawson, 1981: 9; potential junior secondary homonym of *Syngnathus fluviatilis* Peters, 1852b: 685 and *Syngnathus fluviatilis* Bleeker, 1854h: 18)

Microphis annandalei Hora, 1924a: 472, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Patalung: edge of Thale Sap at Lampam; holotype: ZSI F 10377/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 140, Dawson, 1981: 9)

***Doryichthys heterosoma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Syngnathus heterosoma Bleeker, 1851p: 441 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; syntypes [3, 235–290 mm TL]: RMNH 7240 [2 of 3], BMNH 1867.11.28.345 [1], Dawson, 1981: 16, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Doryichthys martensii* (Peters, 1868)**

Syngnathus Martensii Peters, 1868c: 459 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Pulo Matjan [Pulau Majan, a lake and village in upper Kapuas basin]; holotype: ZMB 6789, Dawson, 1981: 11)

Microphis ignoratus Vaillant, 1902: 40, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: mouth of the Raoen [Raun, 0°39'N 113°10'E], Mandai basin; syntypes: RMNH 7855 [2], Dawson, 1981: 11)

Doryichthys brachyrhynchops Fowler, 1934a: 145, figs. 119–120 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaboon [Chantaburi]; holotype: ANSP 59832, Böhlke, 1984: 159)

***Hippichthys* Bleeker, 1849**

Hippichthys Bleeker, 1849e: 15 (subgenus of *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758: 336; type species: *Hippichthys heptagonus* Bleeker, 1849e: 15, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Parasyngnathus Duncker, 1915: 79 (subgenus of *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758: 336; type species: *Syngnathus argyrostictus* Kaup, 1856b: 33, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Bombonia Herre, 1927a: 274 (type species: *Bombonia luzonica* Herre, 1927a: 275, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Oxleyana Whitley, 1937: 121 (type species: *Syngnathus parviceps* Ramsay & Douglas-Ogilby, 1886b: 475, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Hippichthys cyanospilos* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Syngnathus Kuhlii Kaup, 1853: 232 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus variegatus Kaup, 1853: 232, 1856: 34 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Syngnathus cyanospilos Bleeker, 1854g: 114 (type locality: Indonesia: Banda Neira; holotype [123 mm TL]: RMNH 7228, Dawson, 1978: 152)

Syngnathus Mossambicus Peters, 1855a: 277 (type locality: Mozambique [Lumbo; Eschmeyer, 2011]; holotype ?: ZMB 6235, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Peters, 1855b: 465)

Syngnathus Kuhlii Kaup, 1856b: 34, 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 6138 [1], RMNH [7, lost], Dawson, 1978: 152)

Doryichthys spaniaspis Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 10, fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cavite Province: Cavite; holotype: CAS-SU 9240, Böhlke, 1953: 61, Dawson, 1978: 154)

Parasyngnathus wardi Whitley, 1948a: 77 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Lindeman Island; holotype: AMS IB.1911, Dawson, 1978: 153)

***Hippichthys heptagonus* Bleeker, 1849**

Hippichthys heptagonus Bleeker, 1849e: 15 (type locality: Indonesia [Java or Bali; Dawson, 1978: 140] [original type locality: Madura]; neotype: RMNH 7234, designated by Dawson, 1978: 140, fig. 2)

Ichthyocampus Pondicerianus Kaup, 1853: 231 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus djarong Bleeker, 1854h: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Panimbang; holotype: specimen on which van Hasselt's drawing is based [status of RMNH 7232 listed as holotype by Eschmeyer, 2011 needs confirmation])

Syngnathus Helfrichii Bleeker, 1855l: 428 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo; Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 103–133 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.348 [1], RMNH 7232 [1 of 2], Dawson, 1978: 140)

Ichthyocampus ponticerianus Kaup, 1856b: 31, 74 (unnecessary replacement name for *Hippichthys heptagonus* Bleeker, 1849e: 15)

Syngnathus spicifer var. *rivalis* Peters, 1868b: 276 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: Basey River / Leyte: Tacloban; syntypes: ZMB 732 [1], 6631 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Syngnathus parviceps Ramsay & Douglas-Ogilby, 1886b: 475 (type locality: Australia: NSW: Clarence River; holotype: AMS I.191, Dawson, 1978: 140)

Corythroichthys pullus Smith & Seale, 1906: 75, fig. (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Rio Grande near Cotabato; holotype: USNM 55621, Dawson, 1978: 141)

Corythroichthys matterni Fowler, 1918: 11, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippine Islands; holotype: ANSP 47484, Böhlke, 1984: 159)

Bombonia luzonica Herre, 1927a: 275, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Lake Taal between Ambulong and Talisay; holotype: BSM, lost)

Bombonia uxorius Herre, 1935c: 395 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigiu Island [Waigeo]: mouth of a small freshwater stream flowing into Majalibit Inlet; holotype: FMNH 17493, Dawson, 1978: 141, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 16)

Syngnathus djarong luzonica Aurich, 1935b: 98 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Taal; syntypes [11]: LU, apparently lost; potential secondary junior honomym of *Bombonia luzonica* Herre, 1927a: 275)

***Hippichthys penicillus* (Cantor, 1849)**

Syngnathus argyrostictus Kaup, 1853: 231 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus penicillus Cantor, 1849: 1368 (type locality: Malaysia: Pinang; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.526, Dawson, 1985: 100)

Syngnathus argyrostictus Kaup, 1856b: 33, 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 3849, Dawson, 1985: 100)

Syngnathus biserialis Kaup, 1856b: 33, 74 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH 1982.5.12.1, Dawson, 1985: 100)

Syngnathus altirostris Ogilby, 1890: 55 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; lectotype: AMS I.385, designated by Whitley, 1943a: 177, fig. 8)
Corythroichthys quinquarius Snyder, 1911: 526 (type locality: Japan: Osumi Island: Tanegashima; holotype: USNM 68227)
Hippichthys gazella Whitley, 1947: 148 (type locality: Australia: Broome; holotype: WAM P.2871-001, Hutchins & Smith, 1991: 15)

***Hippichthys spicifer* (Rüppell, 1838)**
Syngnathus spicifer Rüppell, 1838: 143, pl. 33 fig. 4 (type locality: Egypt: Red Sea: Tor; holotype: part of SMF 937 [1], 4908 [1] [Dor, 1984: 77 listed a lectotype, but Rüppell mentions only one specimen])
? *Syngnathus perlatus* Lay & Bennett, 1839: 68, pl. 21 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Loo-Choo [Ryukyu Islands]; holotype: Zool. Soc. London)
Syngnathus gastrotaenia Bleeker, 1853a: 713 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; syntypes [5, 102–125 mm TL]: RMNH 7230 [3 of 5], ? BMNH 1867.11.28.347 [1], ? MNHN 6023 [1], Dawson, 1978: 149, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Syngnathus tapeinosoma Bleeker, 1854q: 376 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Anjer; holotype [99 mm TL]: RMNH 7229, Dawson, 1978: 150)
? *Microphis tenuis* Blyth, 1858a: 272 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: Port Blair; syntypes [2]: lost, Dawson, 1978: 141)
Syngnathus Hunnii Bleeker, 1860a: 70 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Tandjong, in strait of Samangka; holotype [140 mm TL]: RMNH 7231, Dawson, 1978: 150)
Syngnathus gracilis Steindachner, 1901: 458, pl. 18 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate; holotype: SMF)
Micrognathus suvensis Herre, 1935c: 396 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Viti Levu: Suva Harbor; holotype: FMNH 17229, Dawson, 1978: 150)

***Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810**
Hippocampus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18 (type species: *Syngnathus hippocampus* Linnaeus, 1758: 338, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym of *Hippocampus* Perry, 1810: unnumb. pp., here declared a nomen protectum). Gender masculine.
Hippocampus Leach, 1814: 103 (type species: *Hippocampus antiquorum* Leach, 1814: 104, by subsequent designation, apparently by Eschmeyer, 1990: 185; junior homonym and junior subjective synonym of *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18). Gender masculine.
Hippocampus Cuvier, 1816a: 157 (type species: *Syngnathus hippocampus* Linnaeus, 1758: 338, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Hippocampus* is used twice in Perry (1810). It was first used in the text [signature K_5] with pl. 18 as "Genus—*Syngnathus*, or *Hippocampus*. Species—*foliatus*". This Plate 18 is dated 1 May 1810 (Petit, 2009: 12). In the text to pl. 18, Perry explicitly stated that he considered *Syngnathus* to be a genus distinct from *Hippocampus*. The type species is *Hippocampus foliatus* Perry, 1810 by monotypy, and this makes *Hippocampus* Perry, 1810 a senior synonym of the well-known *Phyllopteryx* Swainson, 1839: 332.

The name *Hippocampus* is used again in Perry (1810), in the text [signature Aa_{1-2}] for pl. 45 [*H. erectus*]. This Plate 45 is dated 1 December 1810 (Petit, 2009: 14) and is therefore irrelevant for the fixation of the type species.

Hippocampus Perry, 1810 is a senior homonym of *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a. Rafinesque-Schmaltz (1810a) appeared before his 1810b work, which appeared after 1 September 1810 (Wheeler, 1988: 8). As the exact date of the 1810a work is not known, we have to treat it as published on 31 August 1810, thus posterior to Perry (1810: pl. 18), and this makes *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz a junior homonym of *Hippocampus* Perry.

Hippocampus Perry, 1810 has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810 has been used in thousands of works [see below a list of 26 works by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years]; *Hippocampus* Perry, 1810 is here declared a *nomen oblitum* and *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810 is here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2. Similarly, *Hippocampus* Perry, 1810 has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and *Phyllopteryx* Swainson, 1839 has been used for the same genus in a large number of works [see below a list of 27 works by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years] and is here declared a *nomen protectum*.

List of 26 works in which *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810 is used as the name of a valid genus, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Allen, 1997: 72; (2) Carpenter & Niem, 1999: 2272; (3) Casey et al., 2004; (4) Dor, 1984: 78; (5) Foster & Vincent, 2004; (6) Horne, 2001; (7) Hureau & Monod, 1973: 278; (8) Kottelat, 2001c: 146; (9) Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007: 500; (10–13) Kuiter, 1993: 97, 2001, 2003, 2009; (14) Kuiter & Debelius, 2006: 150; (15) Lourie et al., 1999; (16) Masuda et al., 1984: 89; (17) Myers, 1989: 84; (18) Paxton et al., 1989: 420; (19–22) Randall, 1989: 33, 1995: 98, 2005: 110, 2007: 162; (23) Randall et al., 1990: 75; (24) Shen, 1993: 228; (25) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 452; (26) Whitehead et al., 1986: 630.

List of 26 works using *Phyllopteryx* Swainson, 1839 as the name of a valid genus, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Casey et al., 2004; (2) Dawson, 1985: 158; (3) Forsgren & Lowe, 2006; (4) Garner et al., 2008; (5) Gomon et al., 2008: 471; (6) Hoese et al., 2006: 839; (7) Hutchins, 2001: 27; (8) Kendrick & Hyndes, 2005; (9) Koch & Seitz, 2000; (10–12) Kuiter, 1993: 95, 2000: 77, 2009: 158; (13) Kuiter et al., 1987; (14) Kvarnemo & Simmons, 2004; (15) Martin-Smith & Vincent, 2006; (16) Monteiro et al., 2005; (17) Paxton et al., 1989: 428; (18) Rossteuscher et al., 2008; (19) Sanchez-Camara & Booth, 2004; (20–21) Sanchez-Camara et al., 2004, 2005; (22) Santos et al., 2000; (23) Thayib, 1977; (24) Umehara, 2003; (25) Upton et al., 2000; (26) Wetzel et al., 1997.

Hippocampus arnei was described from the Mekong, in rapids near Kemmarat, but this is an obvious error (possibly

an hoax or a joke played on Roule or on the collector). The presence of a seahorse in the Mekong is unlikely. Lourie et al. (1999: 165]) commented that one of the syntypes is *H. spinosissimus* and the other is *H. barbouri*. Kuiter (2009: 98) treated *H. arnei* as a valid species. If the type series effectively includes two species, then a lectotype should be designated to definitively link the name *arnei* to the species recognised by Kuiter.

[*Hippocampus* Perry, 1810 [May]: unnumb. pp., sign. K_5, [pl. 18] (type species: *Hippocampus foliatus* Perry, 1810: unnumb. pp. [pl. 18], by monotypy [see also Mathews & Iredale, 1912: 15]). Gender masculine].

[*Phyllopteryx* Swainson, 1839: 332 (subgenus of *Hippocampus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18; type species: *Syngnathus foliatus* Shaw, 1804b: 456, pl. 180, by monotypy). Gender feminine].

[*Hippocampus Aimei* Roule, 1916a: 11, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Laos: Mekong, near rapids of Kemmarat, between Savannakhet and Kong, about 300 km upstream of the falls [erroneous; type material includes two species, see Lourie et al., 1999: 165]; syntypes [2]: MNHN B.1256 [2]; typographical error, incorrect original spelling, emended to *arnei* by Roule, 1916b: 383, *Code* art. 32.5.1.1)].

[*Hippocampus Arnei* Roule, 1916b: 383 (emendation of *Hippocampus aimei* Roule, 1916a: 11, under *Code* art. 32.5.1.1)].

[*Hippocampus spinosissimus* Weber, 1913a: 120, fig. 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Sapeh Strait; syntypes: ZMA 104.665 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 228)].

[*Hippocampus barbouri* Jordan & Richardson, 1908: 247, fig. 8 (type locality: Philippines: Cuyo Island; holotype: USNM 61683)].

***Hippocampus kuda* Bleeker, 1852**

Hippocampus kuda Bleeker, 1852b: 82 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes [2, 95–120 mm SL]: RMNH 5167 [1 out of several], BMNH 1867.11.28.360 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Hippocampus rhynchomacer Duméril, 1870: 519 (type locality: Mer des Indes / Singapore / China / Cochinchina; syntypes: MNHN 5987 [1], 5988 [2], 5989 [1], 5990 [1, model of Kaup, 1856b: pl. 2 fig. 4], 5991 [3] [one of them probably model of Kaup, 1856b: pl. 4, fig. 1, 4], Bertin & Estève, 1950: 53)

Hippocampus taeniops Fowler, 1904b: 501, pl. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27469 [not 27409, Böhlke, 1984: 160])

Hippocampus horai Duncker, 1925: 475, fig (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; holotype: ZSI F11836, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 140)

Hippocampus kuda multiannularis Sundara Raj, 1941a: 156 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: Madras Aquarium, if preserved; primary junior homonym of *Hippocampus guttulatus multiannularis* Ginsburg, 1937: 540)

Hippocampus raji Whitley, 1955: 44 (replacement name for *Hippocampus kuda multiannularis* Sundara Raj, 1941a: 156)

Distribution notes. Occurs in lower reaches of rivers and estuaries (Kuiter, 2009: 110). Recorded in mangrove in Singapore, but not inland (Tan H. H., pers. comm. 2004). Synonymy follows Kuiter (2009).

***Ichthyocampus* Kaup, 1853**

Ichthyocampus Kaup, 1853: 231 (type species: *Syngnathus carce* Hamilton, 1822: 13, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Ichthyocampus carce* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Syngnathus carce Hamilton, 1822: 13, 362 (type locality: India: tide-ways [of the Ganges near Calcutta]; types: not preserved; neotype designation by Dawson, 1977: 603 invalid as not fulfilling conditions of *Code* art. 75.3.1, 75.3.4, 75.3.5 ["neotype": BMNH 1889.2.1.4077–4079: India: Calcutta]; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Gray, 1830: vol.1, pl. 89 fig. 1)

Syngnathus platygnathus Kaup, 1853: 231, 1856: 30 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Lophocampus* Dawson, 1984**

Lophocampus Dawson, 1984: 166 (subgenus of *Microphis* Kaup, 1853: 234; type species: *Syngnathus retzii* Bleeker, 1856f: 76, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as subgenus of *Microphis* by Dawson (1985).

***Lophocampus brevidorsalis* (de Beaufort, 1913)**

Doryrhamphus brevidorsalis de Beaufort, 1913: 103 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: stream near Kajeli; holotype: ZMA 109.184, Nijssen et al., 1993: 228)

***Lophocampus ocellatus* (Duncker, 1910)**

Doryichthys ocellatus Duncker, 1910: 28, pl. fig. A (type locality: Sri Lanka: Kalu-ganga, near Galatura tea estate, 32 miles up river / Mahaweli-ganga, below Thalavai estate, near Trincomalee / Gin-ganga at Wakwella; syntypes [17]: ZSI F 10073/1 [1], CMS [1, lost], BMNH 1913.5.24.1 [1], ZMH 11559 [6, lost], 11560 [9, lost], Dawson, 1984: 173, De Silva, 1956: 38, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 140, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Lophocampus retzii* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Syngnathus retzii Bleeker, 1856f: 76 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes [37, 60–67 mm TL]): part of RMNH 7236 [30], BMNH 1867.11.28.350 [2], ZMA 115.996 [1], NMV 46624–46625 [2], Dawson, 1984: 167, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Microphis caudatus Peters, 1868b: 276 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: freshwater stream in Loquilócun / Indonesia: Java; syntypes [3]: ZMB 6646 [1], ? 6686 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Microphis torrentius Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 215, fig. 22 (type locality: W. Samoa: Upolu Island: Vaivase River near Vailele, east of Apia; holotype: USNM 51725)

Doryichthys retzii albadorsum Fowler, 1944b: 161, figs. 10–11 (type locality: New Hebrides [Vanuatu]: "very rapid fresh water river, at point about 3 miles from the ocean"; holotype: ANSP 71351, Böhlke, 1984: 158)

***Microphis* Kaup, 1853**

Microphis Kaup, 1853: 234 (type species: *Syngnathus cuncalus* Hamilton, 1822: 12, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 773 [as *cuneatus*, an incorrect subsequent spelling, deemed to have been cited in its correct original spelling, *Code* art. 67.6]). Gender masculine.

Doryichthys Duncker, 1910: 27 (type species: *Syngnathus cuncalus* Hamilton, 1822: 12, by subsequent designation by Duncker, 1912a: 230; junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Doryichthys* Kaup, 1853: 233 [treated as a new genus by authors, but "*Doryichthys*, mihi" possibly should be understood as "*Doryichthys* Kaup sensu Duncker"]). Gender masculine.

Paramicrophis Klausewitz, 1955b: 325 (type species: *Paramicrophis schmidti* Klausewitz, 1955b: 326, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Microphis cuncalus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Syngnathus cuncalus Hamilton, 1822: 12, 362 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; types: NT)

Typhlus Dussumierii Kaup, 1853: 234, 1856: 64 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Paramicrophis schmidti Klausewitz, 1955b: 326, fig. 1 (type locality: India: sea and brackish water near Bombay; holotype: SMF 3570 [actually 3743, Dawson, 1984: 148])

Doryichthys chokderi Rahman, 1976: 47 [109], fig. 1 (type locality: Bangladesh: Dhalewswari River near Munshiganj; holotype: Museum of the Freshwater Fisheries Station, Chandpur)

***Microphis dunckeri* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)**

Doryichthys dünckeri Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 222, pl. 10 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: Namkawng Chaung at Kamaing; holotype: ZSI F 11018/1, Dawson, 1984: 150; incorrect original spelling [based on name of Duncker], must be emended to *dunckeri* [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Oostethus* Hubbs, 1929**

Microphis Duncker, 1910: 26 (type species: *Syngnathus brachyurus* Bleeker, 1854h: 16, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Microphis* Kaup, 1853: 234 [treated as a new genus by authors, but "*Microphis*, mihi" possibly should be understood as "*Microphis* Kaup sensu Duncker"]). Gender masculine.

Oostethus Hubbs, 1929: 3 (type species: *Doryichthys lineatus* Kaup, 1856b: 59, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Treated as subgenus of *Microphis* by Dawson (1985).

***Oostethus brachyurus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Doryichthys Hasselti Kaup, 1853: 233 (nomen nudum)

? *Doryichthys pristipeltis* Kaup, 1853: 234 (nomen nudum)

Doryichthys millepunctatus Kaup, 1853: 234 (nomen nudum)

Doryichthys auronitens Kaup, 1853: 234 (nomen nudum)

Syngnathus brachyurus Bleeker, 1854h: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Panimbang / Sumatra: Priaman [material mixed, therefore no exact locality for lectotype]; lectotype: RMNH 7249, designated by Dawson, 1979: 469)

Syngnathus polyacanthus Bleeker, 1856f: 77 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes [2, 85–90]: RMNH 7246 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Doryichthys Hasselti Kaup, 1856b: 57, 75 (unnecessary replacement name for *Syngnathus brachyurus* Bleeker, 1854h: 16)

? *Doryichthys pristipeltis* Kaup, 1856b: 58, 76 (type locality: unknown; holotype: NMW)

Doryichthys auronitens Kaup, 1856b: 59, 76 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Macassar [Ujung Pandang]; holotype: RMNH 3850)

Doryichthys millepunctatus Kaup, 1856b: 60, 76 (type locality: Madagascar: Tamatave [original type locality: Madagascar / Isle of Bourbon (Réunion)]; neotype: MNHN 1901-0011, designated by Dawson, 1979: 473)

Microphis Bleekeri Day, 1865c: 265, fig. (type locality: India: river at Cochin; holotype: ZSI 7163 [lost] [ZSI 2623 listed by Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158, is not a type; Dawson, 1978: 149])

Microphis Jouani Duméril, 1870: 592 (type locality: New Caledonia in freshwaters; holotype: MNHN 1519, Bertin & Estève, 1950b: 43)

Doryichthys philippinus Fowler, 1918: 13, fig. 6 (type locality: Philippine Islands; holotype: ANSP 47485, Böhlke, 1984: 160)

Taxonomic notes. *Microphis brachyurus millepunctatus* is treated as a subspecies of *M. brachyurus* by Dawson (1985) but is probably a distinct species.

***Oostethus insularis* (Hora, in Annandale & Hora, 1925)**

Doryichthys insularis Hora, in Annandale & Hora, 1925: 38, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: South Andaman: Birchgunge; syntypes [6]: ZSI F 10705/1 [5], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 140, Dawson, 1984: 163 [ZSI F 10706/1 [2] are possibly the two additional specimens reported by Hora, 1926a: 467])

***Oostethus jagorii* (Peters, 1868)**

Microphis Jagorii Peters, 1868b: 280 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: Loquilocun; holotype: ZMB 6647, Dawson, 1984: 164)

***Oostethus manadensis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Syngnathus manadensis Bleeker, 1856f: 78 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes [5, 66–80 mm TL]: RMNH 7248 [4], BMNH 1867.11.28.357 [1], Dawson, 1984: 159)

Doryichthys bernsteini Bleeker, 1867a: 398, pl. 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera; holotype [212 mm TL]: RMNH 7245, Dawson, 1984: 160)

Doryichthys stictorhynchus Ogilby, 1912: 34 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.1552 [ex AFAQ 1741], Dawson, 1984: 160)

***Oostethus pleurostictus* (Peters, 1868)**

Microphis pleurostictus Peters, 1868b: 278 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Province S. Camarine: Lake Batu / Province Albay: creek Yassot; syntypes: ZMB 6633 [8], 6634 [?], 6692 [2], BMNH 1868.7.10.1 [5], MNHN 6036 [3], Dawson, 1984: 162, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Syngnathus Linnaeus, 1758: 336 (type species: *Syngnathus acus* Linnaeus, 1758: 337, by subsequent designation by Fowler, 1906: 93, also by ICZN, 1912c: 101 [Opinion 45], 1922b: 73 [Opinion 77], 1956: 340 [Declaration 56], 1958b: 177 [Direction 100]). Gender masculine.

Tiphle Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18 (type species: *Tiphle hexagonus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 78). Gender feminine.

Siphostoma Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18 (type species: *Syngnathus pelagicus* Linnaeus, 1758: 337, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 761). Gender neuter.

Typhle Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 36 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tiphle* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18)

Syngnathus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810b: 57 (listed as junior homonym of *Syngnathus* Linnaeus, 1758: 336 and placed on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1956b: 346 [Direction 56]; but the name does not exist, see Nomenclatural notes).

Typhlinus Rafinesque, 1815: 90 (nomen nudum).

Typhle Agassiz, 1845a: 65 (unjustified emendation of *Tiphle* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18). Gender feminine.

Siphonostoma Agassiz, 1846: 342 (unjustified emendation of *Siphostoma* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18). Gender neuter.

Siphonostomus Kaup, 1856b: 48, 49 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Siphostoma* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 18). Gender masculine.

Dermatostethus Gill, 1862f: 283 (type species: *Dermatostethus punctipinnis* Gill, 1862f: 283, by monotypy; also spelt *Dermatosthus* p. 283, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Syrictes Jordan & Evermann, 1927: 504 (type species: *Syngnathus fuscus* Storer, 1839: 504, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Syngnathus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810 is included in the above synonymy only because it has been placed on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology by ICZN (1956b: 346 [Direction 56]). I do not see the justification for placing the name in the Index as this is not a new genus in Rafinesque but clearly *Syngnathus* Linnaeus ("I leave the name *Syngnathus* for the division of this Linnean genus that has the above characters, which includes, beside the next species, the *S. aequorum* of Linnaeus").

There are mentions of a genus "*Typhle* Lacepède, 1800" in mammals but no bibliographic reference is given. The only mention of a 'typhle' in mammals in any work of Lacepède is in the discussion of *Caecilia branderiana* La Cepède, 1800: 136, in which he mentioned "a mammal called *typhle*" but this is not a new genus name (=*Mus typhus* according to Desmarest, 1819: 72 [typhle is used as a vernacular in Desmarest] = *Spalax zemni* Erxleben, 1777, a mole rat).

***Syngnathus schlegeli* Kaup, 1853**

Syngnathus tenuirostris Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 273, pl. 120, fig. 5 (type locality: Japan; holotype: RMNH, lost, Boeseman, 1947: 195; junior primary homonym of *Syngnathus tenuirostris* Rathke, 1837: 313, pl. 2 figs. 11–12)

Syngnathus Schlegeli Kaup, 1853: 232 (replacement name for *Syngnathus tenuirostris* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 273)

Syngnathus acusimilis Günther, 1873c: 380 (type locality: China: Chefoo; syntypes: BMNH 1873.9.23.28–31 [4], Dawson, 1985: 189)

Syngnathus schlegeli soldatovi Lindberg, in Soldatov & Lindberg, 1930: 79, fig. 22 (type locality: Russia: Peter The Great Bay; syntypes: ZISP 12611 [10], 12612 [11], 13115 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Order SYNBRANCHIFORMES

Family SYNBRANCHIDAE

Synbranchidae Swainson, 1838

Synbranchidae Swainson, 1838: 216, 222 (type genus: *Synbranchus* Bloch, 1795: 86)

Pneumabranchini Bleeker, 1865a: 117 (type genus: *Pneumabranchus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 410)

Amphipnoina Günther, 1870: 12 (type genus: *Amphipnous* Müller, 1840: 117)

Monopteridae Cope, 1871: 455 (type genus: *Monopterus* La Cepède, 1800: 138, 139)

Macrotreminae Rosen & Greenwood, 1976: 49 (type genus: *Macrotrema* Regan, 1912b: 390)

Nomenclatural notes. Synonymy not complete.

Species incertae sedis

Moringua hodgarti Chaudhuri, 1913: 255, pl. 9 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Abor Hills: Upper Rotung, alt. 2000 ft; syntypes [6]: ZSI F 7830/1–7834/1 [5], 7838/1 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 133)

***Macrotrema* Regan, 1912**

Macrotrema Regan, 1912b: 390 (type species: *Symbranchus caligans* Cantor, 1849: 1316, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Macrotrema caligans* (Cantor, 1849)**

Symbranchus caligans Cantor, 1849: 1316, pl. 7 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1860.3.19.943 [1, listed as holotype by Rosen & Greenwood, 1976: 50])

***Monopterus* La Cepède, 1803**

Monopterus La Cepède, 1800: 138, 139 (type species: *Monopterus javanensis* La Cepède, 1800: 139, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Monopteros* Volta, 1796: cxci in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Fluta Schneider, 1801: 565 (type species: *Monopterus javanensis* La Cepède, 1800: 139, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Cuchia Taylor, 1831: 42 (not available, vernacular name).

Ophichthys Swainson, 1839: 196, 336, 445 (type species: *Ophichthys punctatus* Swainson, 1839: 336, by monotypy; spelt *Ophicthys* pp. 196, 445, first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 278] retained *Ophichthys* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Amphipnous Müller, 1840: 117 (type species: *Unibranchapertura cuchia* Hamilton, 1822: 16, by original designation; also in Müller, 1841: 246; not in Müller, 1839a; junior objective synonym of *Ophichthys* Swainson, 1839: 196, 336, 445, whose type is a replacement name for *U. cuchia*). Gender masculine.

Pneumabranchus M'Clelland, 1844a: 410 (type species: *Pneumabranchius cinereus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 411, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ophicardia McClelland, 1844b: 191 (type species: *Ophicardia phayriana* McClelland, 1844b: 191, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Apterigia Basilewsky, 1855: 247 (type species: *Apterigia saccogularis* Basilewsky, 1855: 247, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 263; not a junior homonym of *Apterygia* Gray, 1835: pl. 92 fig. 1). Gender feminine.

Cryptophthalmus Franz, 1910: 15 (type species: *Cryptophthalmus robustus* Franz, 1910: 15, by monotypy; a junior homonym of *Cryptophthalmus* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1814: 23 in Crustacea and *Cryptophthalmus* Ehrenberg, 1829: pl. Mollusca I, in Mollusca). Gender masculine.

Unagius Jordan, 1919c: 343 (replacement name for *Cryptophthalmus* Franz, 1910: 15). Gender masculine.

Typhlosynbranchus Pellegrin, 1922: 884 (type species: *Typhlosynbranchus boueti* Pellegrin, 1922: 884, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1989: 183) and Eschmeyer (1990: 152) treat *Fluta* Schneider, 1801, as an unnecessary replacement name for *Monopterus* La Cepède, 1800: 138. This is not correct as the name was not proposed expressly to replace *Monopterus* (*Code*, Glossary, p. 109).

Species inquirendae

Monopterus bicolor Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 704 (nomen nudum)

Monopterus bicolor Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 629, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Khanh Hoa Province: Dien Khanh; holotype: HNUE)

Monopterus dienbienensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 704 (nomen nudum)

Monopterus dienbienensis Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 631, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Thanh Luong village, "plot III"; holotype NCNTTSI)

***Monopterus cuchia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Unibranchapertura cuchia Hamilton, 1822: 16, 363, pl. 16 fig. 4 (type locality: India: south-east parts of Bengal; types: NT [status of 'syntype' listed by Eschmeyer, 2011 needs confirmation])

Synbranchus cashia Swainson, 1839: 336 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 16 fig. 4 [*Unibranchapertura cuchia*]; type locality: India: south-east parts of Bengal; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Ophichthys punctatus Swainson, 1839: 336 (unnecessary replacement name for *Unibranchapertura cuchia* Hamilton, 1822: 16, 363)

Pneumabranchus striatus McClelland, 1844b: 192, 204, 219, pl. 13 [labelled pl. 12 on p. 204] (unnecessary replacement name for *Unibranchapertura cuchia* Hamilton, 1822: 16, 363)

Pneumabranchus leprosus McClelland, 1844b: 195, 219 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: SMF 262 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pneumabranchus albinus McClelland, 1844b: 196, 219 (type locality: India: Bengal; types: LU)

Muraena apterigia Hora, 1933: 130 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Monopterus javanensis* La Cepède, 1800**

Monopterus javanensis La Cepède, 1800: 139 (type locality: Indonesia: Sunda Strait, near the coasts of Java; syntypes: specimens seen by Commerson and apparently not preserved)

? *Unibranchapertura laevis* La Cepède, 1803: 657, 658, 359, pl. 17 fig. 3 (type locality: not stated; holotype: MNHN)

Monopterus Javanicus Shaw, 1803b: 39 (based on Monoptère Javanois of La Cepède, 1800: 139 [not an unnecessary replacement name for *Monopterus javanensis* La Cepède, 1800: 139, because only vernacular name is mentioned]; type locality: "about the coasts of Java" [Indonesia: Sunda Strait, near the coasts of Java]; syntypes: specimens seen by Commerson and apparently not preserved)

Ophicardia phayriana McClelland, 1844b: 191, 204, 218, pl. 12 fig. 1 (type locality: Burma: Arrakan: Sandoway; holotype: ? SMF 928, Eschmeyer, 2011 [as syntype]; spelt *phyariana* p. 191, an incorrect original spelling, see Eschmeyer, 2011)

Synbranchus xanthognathus Richardson, 1845a: pl. 52 fig. 7 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 204]; text on p. 118 of next fascicle of same work)

Monopterus helvolus Richardson, 1846a: 316 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced by Whitehead, 1970a: 211, pl. 20d)

Symbranchus eurijchasma Bleeker, 1852s: 60 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Synbranchus eurychasnis Roberts, 1993b: 45 (not available, unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Taxonomic notes. Rosen & Greenwood (1976: 57) commented on osteological differences between populations identified as *M. albus* and suggested that several species are

hidden under this name. Matsumoto et al. (2010) reported large molecular differences between three populations, as well as differences in reproductive biology, suggesting that at least 3 species are involved, one in East Asia (China from Shanghai northwards, Japan, Korea), one in the Ryukyu Islands, and at least one in Southeast Asia (from Fujian [China] to Indonesia). The Southeast Asian populations may in fact represent several species. The name *M. albus* must be retained for the East Asian species. The oldest name for the Southeast Asian species is *M. javanensis*, and there is no name available for the Ryukyu species. This is congruent with the observation of Collins (2002).

[*Muraena alba* Zuiew, 1793: 299, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: unknown [assumed to be Asiatic Russia; Nichols, 1943]; syntypes [2 ("ambo")]: ZISP [from Dhalbergh's collection])].

***Ophisternon* McClelland, 1844**

Ophisternon McClelland, 1844b: 175, 197 (type species: *Ophisternon bengalensis* McClelland, 1844b: 197, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 342). Gender neuter.

Tetrabranchus Bleeker, 1851j: 69 (type species: *Tetrabranchus microphthalmus* Bleeker, 1851j: 69, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pluto Hubbs, 1938: 291 (type species: *Pluto infernalis* Hubbs, 1938: 292, by original designation; junior homonym of *Pluto* Pate, 1937: 51 in Hymenoptera). Gender masculine.

Furmastix Whitley, 1951a: 67 (replacement name for *Pluto* Hubbs, 1938: 291). Gender feminine.

Anommatophasma Mees, 1962b: 27 (type species: *Anommatophasma candidum* Mees, 1962b: 27, by original designation). Gender neuter.

***Ophisternon bengalense* McClelland, 1844**

Ophisternon bengalensis McClelland, 1844b: 197, 204, 220, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bengal ["lectotype": Hoogly River]; lectotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.765, designated by Rosen & Greenwood, 1976: 51 is apparently not part of type series; McClelland did not list specimens and description is apparently based on a single specimen 2 feet long])

? *Ophisternon hepaticus* McClelland, 1844b: 198, 204, 221, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: Arrakan coast; holotype (?): LU)

Tetrabranchus microphthalmus Bleeker, 1851j: 69 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [240 mm TL]: LU)

Family CHAUDHURIIDAE

Chaudhuriidae Annandale, 1918

Chaudhuriidae Annandale, 1918: 39 (type genus: *Chaudhuria* Annandale, 1918: 40)

Pillaiidae Yazdani, 1976: 169 (type genus: *Pillaia* Yazdani, 1972: 134)

Taxonomic notes. The family is reviewed by Britz & Kottelat (2003). "*Neoanguilla nepalensis*" is apparently a chaudhuriid. No holotype was designated and the species name is not available (*Code* art. 16.4). The genus name *Neoanguilla* too is not available: as no available species-group name is included, there cannot be a fixation of a type species (*Code* art. 13.3).

[*Neoanguilla* Shrestha, 2008: 236 (not available, no fixation of type species, *Code* art. 13.3)].

[*Neoanguilla nepalensis* Shrestha, 2008: 236 (not available, no holotype designated, *Code* art. 16.4; locality: Nepal)].

***Bihunichthys* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Bihunichthys Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 187 (type species: *Bihunichthys monopteroides* Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 187, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Bihunichthys monopteroides* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Bihunichthys monopteroides Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 187, figs. 6–8 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: North Selangor peat swamp forest, road from Sungai Besar to Tanjung Malim, 0.65 km from 35-km stone; holotype: ZRC 16834)

***Chaudhuria* Annandale, 1918**

Chaudhuria Annandale, 1918: 40 (type species: *Chaudhuria caudata* Annandale, 1918: 41, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Chaudhuria caudata* Annandale, 1918**

Chaudhuria caudata Annandale, 1918: 41, fig. 1, pl. 1 fig. 1, pl. 4 fig. 1–10 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Inlé Lake; holotype: ZSI F 9402/1)

Nomenclatural notes. Menon & Yazdani (1968: 161) listed ZSI F 9402/1 as 2 syntypes of *Chaudhuria caudata*. Annandale listed this number for the holotype.

***Chaudhuria fusipinnis* Kottelat & Britz, in Kottelat, 2000**

Chaudhuria fusipinnis Kottelat & Britz, in Kottelat, 2000a: 78, fig. 71 (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamsai: confluence of Nam Leuk and Nam Ngang [error for Nam Gnong]; 18°22'04"N 103°05'27"E; holotype: ZRC 45397)

***Chaudhuria ritvae* Britz, 2010**

Chaudhuria ritvae Britz, 2010c: 63, fig. 1a (type locality: Myanmar: Ayeyarwaddy Division: Hmoain pool, 7.5 miles southwest from Einme, Ayeyarwaddy River drainage, 16°47'51"N 95°04'04"E; holotype: BMNH 2010.7.21.1)

***Chendol* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Chendol Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 183 (type species: *Chendol keelini* Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 183, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Chendol keelini* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Chendol keelini Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 183, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: 800 m from road junction to Batu Arang on road from Rawang to Kuala Selangor; holotype: ZRC 16829)

***Chendol lubricus* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Chendol lubricus Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 186, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam basin: Sungei Behernas, a blackwater tributary of Mahakam River entering it immediately upriver of Merimun, 0°05'S 115°47'N; holotype: MZB 5899)

***Nagaichthys* Kottelat & Lim, in Kottelat, 1991**

Nagaichthys Kottelat & Lim, in Kottelat, 1991c: 284 (type species: *Nagaichthys filipes* Kottelat & Lim, in Kottelat, 1991c: 285, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Nagaichthys filipes* Kottelat & Lim, in Kottelat, 1991**

Nagaichthys filipes Kottelat & Lim, in Kottelat, 1991c: 285, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Pinyuh, 8 km SE of Anjungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E; holotype: ZRC 38454 [was on loan as ZSM 27979])

***Pillaia* Yazdani, 1972**

Pillaia Yazdani, 1972: 134 (type species: *Pillaia indica* Yazdani, 1972: 134, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Garo Yazdani & Talwar, 1981: 287 (type species: *Pillaia khajuriai* Talwar, Yazdani & Kundu, 1977: 53, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pillaia kachinica* Kullander, Britz & Fang, 2000**

Pillaia kachinica Kullander, Britz & Fang, 2000: 328, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Ayeyarwaddy River drainage, Myitkyina, Nan Kywe Chaung under bridge on road south to Mogaung; 25°20'20"N 97°16'57"E; holotype: NRM 40671)

Family MASTACEMBELIDAE

Mastacembelidae Swainson, 1839

Mastecemblinae Swainson, 1839: 175 (type genus: *Mastacembelus* Scopoli, 1777: 458; *Mastecemblus* is an erroneous subsequent spelling; correct stem is *Mastacembel–* and correct spelling is Mastacembelidae)

Rhynchobdelloiden Bleeker, **1850** (shared cover for Bleeker, 1850f and 1850g; type genus: *Rhynchobdella* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 478; originally not latinized but available under *Code* art. 11.7.2; also in Troschel, 1852: 90)

Macrognathidae Fowler, 1904b: 501 (type genus: *Macrognathus* La Cepède, 1800: 283)

Afromastacembelinae Travers, 1984b: 144 (type genus: *Afromastacembelus* Travers, 1984b: 145)

Nomenclatural notes. The family-group name Rhynchobdellidae is available from the shared cover page of Bleeker, 1850f and 1850g. The two papers have separate titles but are printed as a single brochure. Some copies were distributed as preprints and have a cover with the title "Bijdrage tot de kennis der Teuthieden en Rhynchobdelloiden van den Soenda-Molukschen archipel". Unfortunately I have not been able to see a copy but this preprint is cited by Troschel (1852: 90) and as books received in the minutes of meetings of the Natuurkundige Vereeniging in Nederlandsch Indië in *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*, 4: 211 (1853) and 6: 10 (1854) (Kottelat, 2011a). If not accepted as available from Bleeker in 1850, then its usage by Troschel (1852: 90) makes the name available.

That Rhynchobdelloiden was not latinized in 1850 does not affect its availability, because it was published before 1900, has been latinized by later authors, and accepted as valid (*Code* art. 11.7.2). Otherwise, it would be available from Bleeker (1859l: xxiii).

***Macrognathus* La Cepède, 1800**

Macrognathus La Cepède, 1800: 283 (type species: *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865e: 217). Gender masculine.

Rhynchobdella Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 478 (type species: *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865e: 217; spelt *Rynchobdella* in index p. liv [xliv], an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

Rhynchophorus van Hasselt, in Bleeker, 1853o: 98 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Pararhynchobdella Bleeker, 1874a: 368 (type species: *Mastacembelus maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Bdellorhynchus Jordan & Tanaka, 1927: 391 (type species: *Mastacembelus maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461, by original designation; misidentified type species, in fact *Sinobdella sinensis* Bleeker, 1870b: 249 [see below]; *M. maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461 is here fixed as the type species of *Bdellorhynchus* under *Code* art. 70.3.1). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Jordan & Tanaka (1927: 391) listed the type species of *Bdellorhynchus* as *Mastacembelus maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461, a South-East Asian species. Thus, judging from the origin of

the material examined by Jordan & Tanaka [Taiwan], they cannot have examined *M. maculatus* [absent in Taiwan] but must instead have examined *Sinobdella sinensis* (Bleeker, 1870b: 249). They probably confused *M. maculatus* Cuvier with its junior homonym *M. maculatus* Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 186, which is a junior synonym of *S. sinensis*. Under *Code* art. 70.3.1, *M. maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, is fixed here as type species of *Bdellorhynchus*.

***Macrognathus aculeatus* (Bloch, 1786)**

Ophidium aculeatum Bloch, 1786: 261, pl. 159 fig. 2 (based on material and on vijfoog of Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 278, Willughby, 1686: appendix p. 6, pl. 10 fig. 1 [viis oog, pentopthalmos; East Indies; from Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 278], Ray, 1713: 152, n. 19 [as Willughby, 1686], [P. L. S.] Müller, 1774: 60, pl. 4 fig. 4 [figure from Willughby, 1686]; type locality: Indonesia: Java: Java Timur: Kali Brantas basin: channelized stream through drained (formerly swampy) area at Campurdarat south to Tulungagung; 8°10'S 111°20'E [original type locality: freshwaters of Eastern India]; neotype: ZRC 49866, designated by Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 168, fig. 15)

Rhynchobdella orientalis Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 478 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Java Timur: Kali Brantas basin: channelized stream through drained (formerly swampy) area at Campurdarat south to Tulungagung; 8°10'S 111°20'E [original type locality: "Eastern India near Ceylon"]; neotype: ZRC 49866, designated by Pethiyagoda et al., 2008c: 43 [lectotype is lost; it was the model of Bloch, 1786: pl. 159 fig. 2; designated by Pethiyagoda et al., 2008c: 43])

Ophidium Rostratum Shaw, 1803b: 73, pl. 7 (based on *Ophidium aculeatum* of Gmelin, 1789: 1147 [itself based on Bloch, Willughby and Nieuhof], *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72 ["60" is page number of French Edition], pl. 159 fig. 2, and Willughby, 1686: appendix p. 6, pl. 10 fig. 1 [viis oog, pentopthalmos; East Indies; figure from Nieuhof, 1682: (2) 278]; type locality: not stated ["freshwaters of East Indies"]; types: LU; BMNH uncat. listed as holotype by Roberts, 1980: 388 cannot have type status as name obviously based on [or on same sources as] *O. aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72 [now BMNH 2006.4.5.4, Eschmeyer, 2010])

Macrognathus ocellatus Hamilton, 1822: 29 (unnecessary replacement name for *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72)

Rhynchobdella Tetrophthalmus Paepke, 1999: 98 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Macrognathus aral* (Schneider, 1801)**

Rhynchobdella aral Schneider, 1801: 479, pl. 89 (type locality: India: rivers of Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 1420, designated by Paepke, 1999: 98, pl. 22 fig. 1)

Rhynchobdella ocellata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 445, pl. 239 (type locality: India: Bengal, Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN A.4810 [1], A.4811 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 and material listed in the cited references; secondary junior homonym of *Macrognathus ocellatus* Hamilton, 1822: 29)

? *Rhynchobdella ocillata* Mason, 1850: 308 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim; types: NT; technically an available name based on Tenasserim material, although guessed to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Rhynchobdella ocellata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 445 or *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72)

? *Rhynchobdella dhanashorii* Hora, 1921a: 205, fig. 5, pl. 9 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Assam: Dhanashori stream, about 1 mile from Dimapur; holotype: ZSI F 9989/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 162)

Macrognathus jammuensis Malhotra & Dutta, 1975: 156, fig. 2 (type locality: India: Jammu: Small Nallaha near Salhar; holotype: Dept. Biosciences, Univ. Jammu)

Rhynchobdella rostratus Paepke, 1999: 98 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Macrognathus jacobbi* Tekriwal & Rao, 1999: 56, 133, fig. (nomen nudum; locality: India: North Bengal)

***Macrognathus aureus* Britz, 2010**

Macrognathus aureus Britz, 2010: 56, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: small hill stream near Sa Mow, 14 miles on road from Mogaung to Taung Ni, Ayeyarwaddy drainage; holotype: BMNH 2010.5.24.26)

***Macrognathus caudiocellatus* (Boulenger, 1893)**

Mastacembelus caudiocellatus Boulenger, 1893: 199 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Fort Stedman; syntypes [5]: BMNH 1893.6.30.130–132 [3], Sufi, 1956: 111)

***Macrognathus circumcinctus* (Hora, 1924)**

Mastacembelus circumcinctus Hora, 1924a: 475, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: mouth of Patelung River, inner lake of Thale Sap; holotype: ZSI F 10342/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 161)

? *Mastacembelus taeniagaster* Fowler, 1935a: 136, figs. 97–101 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaboon [Chantaburi]; holotype: ANSP 59852)

***Macrognathus dorsiocellatus* Britz, 2010**

Macrognathus dorsiocellatus Britz, 2010a: 296, fig. 2 (type locality: Myanmar: Bago Division: roadside stream about 64 km on road from Taungoo to Nyaunglaybin, 18°19'05"N 96°30'07"E; holotype: NRM 60293)

***Macrognathus keithi* (Herre, 1940)**

Mastacembelus keithi Herre, 1940a: 24, pl. 19 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: brook tributary of Segaliud River, a stream entering Sandakan Bay; holotype: CAS-SU 33016, Böhlke, 1953: 143)

***Macrognathus maculatus* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832)**

Mastacembelus maculatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461 (type locality: Indonesia: Moluccas [East Indies]; syntypes: MNHN 5378 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mastacembelus maculatus var. *chrysogaster* Bleeker, 1852c: 93 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor], Tjipannas / Sumatra: Pajacombo, Solok; syntypes [number not stated; total for varieties *dictyogaster* and *chrysogaster*: 16, 125–280 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Mastacembelus maculatus var. *dictyogaster* Bleeker, 1852c: 93 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung; syntypes [number not stated; total for varieties *dictyogaster* and *chrysogaster*: 16, 125–280 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Rhynchophorus ocellatus Bleeker, 1853o: 98 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mastacembelus vaillanti Fowler, 1905a: 491, fig. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114888 [formerly WIAP 14206, not 14150], Böhlke, 1984: 127)

Mastacembelus billitonensis de Beaufort, 1939: 194 (type locality: Indonesia: Billiton [Belitung] / Sumatra: Lampung: Wai Lima; syntypes [6]: ZMA 111.583 [3], Nijssen et al., 1993: 234)

***Macrognathus meklongensis* Roberts, 1986**

Macrognathus meklongensis Roberts, 1986b: 99, fig. 1a (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: Kwae Noi River, Kao Lam dam area, Tong Pha Phum; holotype: NRM 24780 [ex TRR/1984120.3002])

***Macrognathus morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000**

Macrognathus morehensis Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000b: 119, fig. 3 (type locality: India: Manipur: Chindwin drainage: Chandel District: Maklang River near Moreh Bazar; holotype: MUMF 203/1A, Britz, 2010a: 304, fig. 6)

***Macrognathus obscurus* Britz, 2010**

Macrognathus obscurus Britz, 2010a: 300, fig. 4 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Hpa Lap Chaung just south of Yuzana Myaing village (8 km left from Myitkina – Myitzon road km 11), 25°31'57"N 97°22'19"E; holotype: NRM 36330)

***Macrognathus pavo* Britz, 2010**

Macrognathus pavo Britz, 2010a: 301, fig. 5 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine State: Kyeintali Chaung; holotype: BMNH 2009.7.3.5)

***Macrognathus perakensis* (Myers, in Herre & Myers, 1937)**

Mastacembelus perakensis Myers, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 74, pl. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Krian District: Bukit Merah Reservoir; holotype: CAS-SU 30972, Böhlke, 1953: 143; authorship as indicated p. 53)

***Macrognathus semiocellatus* Roberts, 1986**

Macrognathus semiocellatus Roberts, 1986b: 99, figs. 1b–d (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchatani market, probably from Mun River; holotype: NRM 24782 [ex TRR/1985260.3004])

***Macrognathus siamensis* (Günther, 1861)**

Rhynchobdella aculeata var. *siamensis* Günther, 1861a: 540 (type locality: Thailand: Pachebore [Phetchaburi]; holotype: BMNH 1861.10.8.14, Roberts, 1980: 389)

***Macrognathus tapirus* Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005**

Mastacembelus paucispinis Fowler, 1939b: 75, fig. 23 (type locality: Thailand: waterfall at Trang; holotype: ANSP 68517, Böhlke, 1984: 127; primary junior homonym of *Mastacembelus paucispinis* Boulenger, 1899a: 55, pl. 28 fig. 3)

Macrognathus tapirus Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 167 (replacement name for *Mastacembelus paucispinis* Fowler, 1939b: 75)

***Macrognathus zebrinus* (Blyth, 1858)**

Mastacembelus zebrinus Blyth, 1858b: 281 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; syntypes: ? ZSI)

***Mastacembelus* Scopoli, 1777**

Mastacembelus Gronovius, 1763: 132 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Mastocembelus Scopoli, 1777: 458 (type species: *Rhynchobdella haleppensis* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 480, by subsequent monotypy in Jarocki, 1822: 345; spelling *Mastacembelus* is correct original spelling by virtue of *Code* art. 33.3.1). Gender masculine.

Caecomastacembelus Poll, 1958: 388 (type species: *Caecomastacembelus brichardi* Poll, 1958: 289, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Afromastacembelus Travers, 1984b: 145 (type species: *Mastacembelus tanganicae* Günther, 1894a: 629, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Aethiomastacembelus Travers, 1988: 256 (type species: *Mastacembelus marchei* Sauvage, 1879a: 94, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Travers (1984a–b) considered the African species of *Mastacembelus* to belong to distinct genera and that the Asian and African Mastacembelidae represent distinct lineages. Vreven (2005) commented that the characters used by Travers could not be used to support his conclusions and retained all African species in *Mastacembelus*. There are also indications that even the Asian *Mastacembelus* form a paraphyletic group. For the time being, the Asian and African species are considered congeneric.

***Mastacembelus alboguttatus* Boulenger, 1893**

Mastacembelus alboguttatus Boulenger, 1893: 200 (type locality: Burma: Sittang River and adjacent streams from Toungoo to about 150 miles south; syntypes: BMNH 1891.11.30.135–138 [4], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Mastacembelus armatus* (La Cepède, 1800)**

Macrognathus armatus La Cepède, 1800: 286 (type locality: unknown; holotype: lost, Roberts, 1989: 182 [not MNHN 5431 listed by Sufi, 1956: 138; Britz, 2007: 266])

Rhynchobdella polyacantha Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 479 (type locality: India: rivers in Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 1415, designated by Paepke, 1999: 99)

Mastacembelus ponticerianus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 460 (type locality: India: Pondichery; syntypes: MNHN 5375 [2, listed as holotype by Sufi, 1956: 138])

Mastacembelus marmoratus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenci-

ennes, 1832: 461 (type locality: India: Mysore; syntypes: MNHN 5348 [2, listed as holotype by Sufi, 1956: 138])

? *Mastacembelus armatus* Sykes, 1839a [May]: 158 (type locality: India: Deccan; types: BMNH ?; junior secondary homonym of *Macrognathus armatus* La Cepède, 1800: 286; also in Sykes, 1839b: 55, 1841: 350, pl. 60 fig. 2)

Mastacembelus venosus Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, 1839 [after Oct]: pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: India; holotype: MNHN 5702, Daget, 1984: 515)

Macrognathus caudatus M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 586 (type locality: "Afghanistan"; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.918)

Macrognathus Hamiltonii M'Clelland, 1844a: 393 (available by indication to *Macrognathus armatus* of Hamilton, 1822: 28, 364, pl. 37 fig. 6; type locality: India: rivers of Bengal; types: NT)

Mastacembelus Malabaricus Jerdon, 1848: 147 (type locality: India: Malabar; types: ? NT)

Mastacembelus hodgsonii Günther, 1861a: 543 (not available, a museum name listed in synonymy)

Mastacembelus manipurensis Hora, 1921a: 206, pl. 9 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Manipur: Khurda stream near Thanga Island; holotype: ZSI F 9990/1 [Hora, 1921a: 207] or 13630/1 [Sufi, 1956: 138, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 161])

Mastacembelus triolobus Zhou & Yang, in Yang & Zhou, 2011: 329, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Tengchon County: Tuantian, 24°41'N 98°39'N; holotype: KIZ 764223)

***Mastacembelus dayi* Boulenger, 1912**

Mastacembelus dayi Boulenger, 1912: 200 (based on *Mastacembelus unicolor* sensu Day, 1876a: 339, pl. 72 fig. 2 and Vinciguerra, 1890: 179; type locality: Burma: Rangoon / Mandalay; syntypes: specimen figured by Day and MCSNG [3, Vinciguerra's specimens])

***Mastacembelus erythrotaenia* Bleeker, 1850**

Mastacembelus catenatus Heckel, 1848d: 248, 1848f: 360 (type locality: Borneo; holotype: NMW 73350, Roberts, 1989: 181; spelling *M. eatenatus* [p. 248] is an incorrect original spelling, see erratum p. 360 [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name after 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Mastacembelus erythrotaenia* Bleeker, 1850g: 20 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Mastacembelus erythrotaenia Bleeker, 1850g: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [301 mm TL]: RMNH 6437 [1 of 6], Sufi, 1956: 132; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]; also in Bleeker, 1850i: 10)

Mastacembelus argus Günther, 1861a: 542 (type locality: Thailand; holotype: BMNH 1859.7.1.46, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nomenclatural notes. List of 25 works in which *Mastacembelus erythrotaenia* Bleeker, 1850 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Atack, 2006: 87; (2) Britz & Kottelat, 2003: 4; (3) Imaki et al., 1981: 43; (4) Jeanes, K. & E. Meijaard, 2000: 182; (5–6) Kottelat, 1985a: 275, 1989: 20; (7) Kottelat & Lim, 1995: 249; (8) Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 169; (9) Kottelat et al., 1993: 168; (10) Mohsin & Ambak, 1983: 238; (11) P. K. L. Ng & Tan, 1997: 81; (12) H. H. Ng & Tan, 1999: 364; (13) Nguyen [P. B. H.] et al., 2007: unpaginated; (14) Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 131; (15) Puripong & Ukkatawewat, 1987: 130; (16–17) Rainboth, 1996b: 180, 2013: pl. 54; (18) Riehl & Baensch, 1997: 848; (19–20) Roberts, 1986b: 105, 1989: 181; (21) Sterba, 1987: 873; (22) Travers, 1984b: 143; (23) Vidthayanon, 2004: 191; (24) Vidthayanon et al., 1997: 51; (25) Vreven, 2005: 354.

***Mastacembelus favus* Hora, 1923**

Mastacembelus armatus var. *favus* Hora, 1923b: 180 (type locality: Thailand: Nontaburi / Talé Sap: mouth of Patalung River [Hora, 1924a: 474]; syntypes: ZSI F 10340/14 [1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 161; also in Hora, 1924a: 474, fig. 2)

***Mastacembelus notophthalmus* Roberts, 1989**

Mastacembelus notophthalmus Roberts, 1989: 181 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: Tapah Fisheries Station; holotype: CAS-SU 39403)

***Mastacembelus oatesii* Boulenger, 1893**

Mastacembelus Oatesii Boulenger, 1893: 199 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Fort Stedman; syntypes [8]: BMNH 1893.6.30.113–118 [6], FMNH 5707 [1], Sufi, 1956: 126, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 55)

***Mastacembelus pantherinus* Britz, 2007**

Mastacembelus pantherinus Britz, 2007: 263, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Lake Indawgyi: lower 300 m of Nant Yen Khan Chaung, affluent of Lake Indawgy, little south of Lonton village; 25°06'00"N 96°16'59"E; holotype: NRM 55321)

***Mastacembelus tinwini* Britz, 2007**

Mastacembelus tinwini Britz, 2007: 258, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Mon State: Thaton market; holotype: NRM 55468)

? *Mastacembelus strigiventus* Zhou & Yang, in Yang & Zhou, 2011: 328, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Yingjiang County: Nabang, 24°40'N 97°34'N; holotype: KIZ 7801024)

***Mastacembelus undulatus* (M'Clelland, 1844)**

Macrognathus undulatus M'Clelland, 1844a: 393, 398, pl. 22 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao] [doubtful, probably India; Rendahl, 1927a: 180, Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 18]; types: LU)

? *Mastacembelus thacbaensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 705

? *Mastacembelus thacbaensis* Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 633, fig. 4 (type locality: Vietnam: Yen Bai Province: Yen Binh District: Thac Ba reservoir; holotype: NCNTTSI; authors listed as "Duc, Hao & Van" in caption of fig. 4)

Taxonomic notes. *Mastacembelus undulatus* is retained as the valid name for the *Mastacembelus* species from southern China and the Red River drainage in Vietnam. This requires confirmation since the type locality (Chusan Island, at the mouth of the Yangtze River) is outside the known range of the species and it is suspected that many of the species described by M'Clelland (1844a) from Chusan actually are from India (Ng & Kottelat, 2005: 18). As no type of *M. undulatus* is extant, this ambuiguity could be resolved by designating a specimen from southern China or northern Vietnam as neotype.

***Mastacembelus unicolor* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832**

Mastacembelus unicolor Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 453 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 5693 [1], ? RMNH 1354 [2], ? 1181 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 45)

Mastacembelus marginatus Bleeker, 1845: 517 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 43) and others listed specimen MNHN 5693 as holotype of *Mastacembelus unicolor*. Valenciennes based his description on a specimen in MNHN but stated: "[*M. unicolor*] has been sent from Java by MM. Kuhl and van Hasselt to [RMNH], which gave one of the samples to [MNHN]". Valenciennes thus explicitly included the RMNH samples, from which the MNHN specimen is derived, in the species *M. unicolor* and the whole RMNH sample is part of the type series because "the type series [...] consists of all the specimens [...] included by the author in the new nominal taxon" (*Code* art. 72.4.1). Thus there is no holotype but a series of syntypes and I treat as syntypes all the specimens collected by Kuhl and van Hasselt and listed by Roberts.

***Sinobdella* Kottelat & Lim, 1994**

Sinobdella Kottelat & Lim, 1994: 189 (type species: *Rhynchobdella sinensis* Bleeker, 1870b: 249, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species incertae sedis

Mastacembelus dienbienensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 705 (nomen nudum)

Mastacembelus dienbienensis Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 632, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Dien Bien Province: Dien Bien Phu; holotype NCNTTSI; spelt *diebienensis* p. 634, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Taxonomic notes. The original description and very poor illustration do not allow *M. dienbienensis* to be identified with any named *Mastacembelus* species known from the Nam Nua system (pers. obs., 2010), in which Dien Bien Phu is located, in the Mekong drainage, now reasonably collected. The figured specimen is more reminiscent of *Sinobdella*, a genus unknown in the Mekong drainage but present in the Red River drainage. Dien Bien Province includes streams on both sides of the Mekong and Red River divide.

***Sinobdella sinensis* (Bleeker, 1870)**

Ophidium aculeatum Basilewsky, 1855: 248 (type locality: China: around Beijing [dubious; see Rendahl, 1927a: 179]; types: ? ZISP; primary junior homonym of *Ophidium aculeatum* Bloch, 1786: 72)

Rhynchobdella sinensis Bleeker, 1870b: 249, 1 pl. (type locality: China; holotype: ? MNHN [see Bleeker, 1870c: 252])

Mastacembelus maculatus Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 186, pl. 44 fig. 5 (type locality: China: Yang-tsee-kiang; types: ? MNHN; primary junior homonym of *Mastacembelus maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 461)

Mastacembelus kobayashii Oshima, 1926: 195 (type locality: Taiwan; syntypes [2]: LU, Ho & Shao, 2011: 40; also in Oshima, 1929: 85)

? *Zoarchias anguillaris* Mori, 1928b: 71, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: type locality: China: Shang-Tung: Hwang-ho in Tsi-nan; holotype: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Several species are apparently confused under this name.

Family SCORPAENIFORMES

Family SCORPAENIDAE

***Scorpaenopsis* Heckel, 1837**

Scorpaenopsis Heckel, 1837: 158 (type species: *Scorpaena nesogallica* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 315, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876i: 4, 39 under *Code* art. 69.2.2 [Bleeker designated *Scorpaena gibbosa* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 192 which he treats as senior synonym of the originally included *S. nesogallica*]). Gender feminine.

Scorpaenichthys Bleeker, 1856g: 402 (type species: *Scorpaena gibbosa* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 192, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 267; junior homonym of *Scorpaenichthys* Girard, 1854: 131). Gender masculine.

Dendroscorpaena Smith, 1957a: 60 (replacement name for *Scorpaenichthys* Bleeker, 1856g: 402). Gender feminine.

***Scorpaenopsis macrochir* Ogilby, 1910**

Scorpaenopsis macrochir Ogilby, 1910a: 29 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Bulwer Island, Brisbane; holotype: QM I/1544, Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001: 34, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Records from mouth of rivers in Australia and Guam (Randall & Eschmeyer, 2001: 34).

Family TETRAROGIDAE

***Neovespicula* Mandritsa, 2001**

Neovespicula Mandritsa, 2001: 141, 263 (type species: *Apistes depressifrons* Richardson, 1848b: 1, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Neovespicula depressifrons* (Richardson, 1848)**

Apistes depressifrons Richardson, 1848b: 1, pl. 3 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Sea of Japan; holotype: LU)

Apistus binotopterus Bleeker, 1850j: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [60 mm TL]: LU)

Apistus plagiometopon Bleeker, 1853c: 753 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Balucomba; holotype [45 mm TL]: LU)

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2010) commented that the 17 specimens in RMNH 5886 are too small to include the holotype of *A. plagiometopon*, which was 45 mm TL. He also commented that the holotype of *A. binotopterus* is possibly part of this series; but as it was 60 mm TL, it is too large.

***Paracentropogon* Bleeker, 1876**

Paracentropogon Bleeker, 1876i: 5, 66 (type species: *Apistus longispinis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829: 408, by original designation; also in Bleeker, 1876j: 297). Gender masculine.

Daia Ogilby, 1903: 9 (type species: *Centropogon indicus* Day, 1875: 155, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Paracentropogon longispinis* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Apistus longispinis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 408 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes: MNHN 5287 [4], ZMB 810 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 6, Paepke & Fricke, 1992: 268)

Apistus fusco-virens Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 409 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes: apparently based only on notes and drawings; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Apistus longispinis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 408, first reviser [apparently Bleeker, 1876i: 68] gave precedence to *A. longispinis*)

? *Apistus Bougainvillii* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 411 (type locality: not stated; holotype: MNHN 5255, Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 5–6; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Apistus longispinis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 408, apparently no first reviser action, precedence given here to *A. longispinis*)

Apistus multicolor Richardson, 1848b: 3, pl. 4 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Sea of China; syntypes [2]: LU)

? *Apistus hypselopterus* Bleeker, 1851n: 238 (type locality: Indonesia: Banda: Banda Neira; holotype: RMNH 5878)

? *Apistus leucoprosopos* Bleeker, 1856b: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: RMNH 5875)

? *Centropogon leucoprosopon* Günther, 1860: 130 (unjustified emendation of *Apistus leucoprosopos* Bleeker, 1856b: 35)

? *Centropogon Indicus* Day, 1875: 155, pl. 38 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Madras; holotype: ZSI F1734, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 154)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

***Tetraroge* Günther, 1860**

Tetraroge Günther, 1860: 132 (type species: *Apistus barbatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 413, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 296). Gender feminine.

Nomen nudum

Tetraroge andamanensis Paepke & Fricke, 1992: 275 (nomen nudum)

***Tetraroge barbata* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Apistus barbatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 413 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bouana River near the sea [Jakarta]; holotype: RMNH 707, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Apistus melas Bleeker, 1850j: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [50 mm SL]: ? part of RMNH 5880 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Tetraroge albifrons* Duncker & Mohr, 1929: 70 (type locality: New Guinea: east coast, Langemak Bay, freshwater, immediately below the waterfall; lectotype: ZMH 145 [ex 11834], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 167)

***Tetraroge nigra* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Apistus niger Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 415 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, mouth of Arian-Coupang River; syntypes: MNHN 6638 [2], Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 6)

Apistus amblycephalus Bleeker, 1850j: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [66 mm SL]: part of RMNH 5887 [8], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Apistus amblycephaloïdes Bleeker, 1853f: 250 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; holotype [66 mm TL]: part of RMNH 5887 [8], Eschmeyer, 2010)

Tetraroge albomarginata Perugia, 1896: 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Mentawai Island: Sereinu River; syntypes [3]: MCSNG 12575 [3], Tortonese, 1963b: 346)

***Trichosomus* Swainson, 1839**

Trichosomus Swainson, 1839: 180, 265 (subgenus of *Apistus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 391; type species: *Apistus trachinoides* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Va-

lenciennes, 1829b: 401, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 277; spelt *Trichosoma* on pp. 65, 71, first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 412] retained *Trichosomus* as correct original spelling; not a homonym of *Trichosoma* Swainson, 1838: 281; not a homonym of *Trichosoma* Rudolphi, 1819: 13 in Vermes). Gender masculine.

Vespicula Jordan & Richardson, 1910: 52 (type species: *Prosopodasys gogorzae* Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 792, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Trichosomus trachinoides* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Apistus trachinoides Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 401, pl. 92 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 4610–4611 [3], 6643 [2], RMNH 708 [1], 28736 [or 28789, 1], ? SMF 497 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 7, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Prosopodasys Bottae Sauvage, 1878c: 132, pl. 1 fig. 11 (type locality: Red Sea [erroneous ?]; holotype: MNHN 6753, Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 8)

Prosopodasys gogorzae Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 792, fig. 11 (type locality: Philippines: southern shore of Negros; holotype: USNM 52054)

Family SYNANCEIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See Eschmeyer & Rama Rao (1973) for a synopsis of the family.

***Leptosynanceia* Bleeker, 1874**

Leptosynanceia Bleeker, 1874d: 17 (type species: *Syanceia asteroblepa* Richardson, 1844a: 69, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Leptosynanceia asteroblepa* (Richardson, 1844)**

Synanceia asteroblepa Richardson, 1844a: 69, pl. 39 figs. 1–3 (type locality: coast of New Guinea; syntypes: LU)

Leptosynanceia greenmani Fowler, 1905a: 507, fig. 12 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114884 [formerly WIAP 2349], Böhlke, 1984: 153)

***Trachicephalus* Swainson, 1839**

Trachicephalus Swainson, 1839: 181, 268 (subgenus of *Synanceia* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: xxxvii, 194, 573 [incorrect subsequent spelling *Synanchia* in Swainson, 1839: 180, 267]; type species: *Synanceia elongata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 456, by monotypy; not junior homonym of *Trachycephalus* Tschudi, 1838: 33, 74 in Amphibia). Gender masculine.

Trichophasia Swainson, 1839: 61 (an alternative name for *Trachicephalus* Swainson, 1839: 268, first reviser [Gill, 1905a: 224] gave precedence to *Trachicephalus*). Gender feminine.

Polycaulus Günther, 1860: 175 (type species: *Synanceia elongata* Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 456, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Trachicephalus* Swainson, 1839: 181, 268). Gender masculine.

Uranoblepus Gill, 1861a: 5 (unnecessary replacement name for *Trachicephalus* Swainson, 1839: 268). Gender masculine.

***Trachicephalus uranoscopus* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Synanceia uranoscopa Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 195, 573 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes, ZMB 824 [2], Paepke, 1999: 145)

Synanceia elongata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 456 (type locality: India: Coromandel, Pondicherry / Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.905 [3], A.980 [1], ? SMF 1394 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 28, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Uranoscopus indicus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 456 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Synanceia breviceps Richardson, 1845a: 71 (type locality: China Seas; syntypes [4]: BMNH [1], Cambridge Philosophical Society [3])

Uranoscopus adhaesipinnis Blyth, 1860b: 142 (type locality: India: Calcutta markets; syntypes: ZSI ASB 119, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 146)

Family PLATYCEPHALIDAE

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below *Inegocia japonica* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

Nomenclatural notes. *Silurus imberbis* Gmelin, 1789 is a senior subjective synonym of *I. japonica* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829); Imamura & Nagao (2011: 167) declared them *nomen oblitum* and *nomen protectum*, respectively, under *Code* art. 23.9.2. They overlooked the existence of *Centranodon japonicus* La Cepède, 1803: 138, 139

(a replacement name for *Silurus imberbis* Gmelin, 1789: 1361; itself based on the invalid *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338) and *Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110 (a replacement name for *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338); both are senior subjective synonyms of *Platycephalus japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256 and *Sphyraena japonica* would also be a senior secondary homonym once transferred to *Platycephalus* or *Inegocia*. To my knowledge, *Centranodon japonicus* and *Sphyraena japonica* have not been used after 1899 and are here declared *nomina oblita* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 and *P. japonicus* is declared a *nomen protectum*. Imamura & Nagao (2011: 167) listed 26 references in which *P. japonicum* is used as the name of a valid species in the last 50 years. The designation of a common neotype would definitively fix the synonymy.

[*Inegocia* Jordan & Thompson, 1913: 70 (type species: *Platycephalus japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256, type by original designation). Gender feminine].

[*Platycephalus japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256 (based on Krusenstern, 1814: pl. 59 fig. 1; type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: specimen on which figure is based; declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 by Imamura & Nagao, 2011: 167 and here; see list of 26 usages by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years in Imamura & Nagao, 2011: 167 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])].

[*Silurus Inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338 (type locality: Japan [presumably around Deshima [Nagasaki], Boeseman, 1995: 2]; types: lost, Boeseman, 1995. 4; junior primary homonym of *Silurus inermis* Linné, 1766: 503)].

[*Silurus imberbis* Gmelin, 1789: 1361 (based on *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338; type locality: Japan [presumably around Deshima [Nagasaki], Boeseman, 1995: 2]; types: lost, Boeseman, 1995. 4; not a replacement name because the name *S. inermis* is not mentioned; declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2 by Imamura & Nagao, 2011: 167)].

[*Centranodon japonicus* La Cepède, 1803: 138, 139 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus imberbis* Gmelin, 1789: 1361; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Platycephalus japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see list of 26 usages in Imamura & Nagao, 2011: 167 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])].

[*Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110 (unnecessary replacement name for *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Platycephalus japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see list of 26 usages in Imamura & Nagao, 2011: 167 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])].

Cociella Whitley, 1940

Cocius Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 286 (type species: *Platycephalus crocodilus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256, by original designation; junior homonym of *Cocius* Navás, 1921: 296 in Neuroptera). Gender masculine.

Cociella Whitley, 1940c: 243 (replacement name for *Cocius* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 286). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Revised by Knapp (1996). The author of *Platycephalus crocodilus* is usually listed as "Tilesius, 1812: pl. 59 fig. 2". This actually refers to Plate 59 in Krusenstern (1814). This plate shows two species, both labelled "*Platycephalus*" but none with a species-group name in Latin. They only have species names in Russian and therefore there is no name available from these plates. The plate is by Tilesius. There is no text for these plates, as explained by Krusenstern (1812: iv). The first use of the name *P. crocodilus* is by Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256), with a description based only on the plate. The same applies to *P. japonicus*. The type locality of both is Nagasaki because Rezanov's embassy was confined there. Further, Langsdorff (1812: 260) explicitly mentioned that the only possible scientific activity of the embassy was that Tilesius and he could examine the fish supplied as food and that they managed to bribe the Japanese officer in charge of food supplies to bring each time different species of fishes. Part of this conclusion was also reached by Imamura & Yoshino (2009).

[*Platycephalus crocodilus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 256 (based on Krusenstern, 1814: pl. 59 fig. 2; type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: specimen on which figure is based; not an adjective but a noun in apposition)].

Cocciella punctata (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)

Platycephalus punctatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 243 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trincomalee / Vanicolo [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E] / and material of Péron of unknown locality; syntypes: MNHN 6836 [1], 6851 [1], 6852 [1], Knapp, 1996: 24)

Platycephalus malabaricus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 245 (type locality: India: Mahe; holotype: MNHN 6848, Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 44; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Platycephalus punctatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 243, first reviser [apparently Imamura & Yoshino, 2009: 312] gave precedence to *P. punctatus*)

Platycephalus Quoyi Bleeker, 1856k: 206 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate, Ambon; syntypes [3, 155–198 mm TL]: RMNH 5915 [2 of 3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Platycephalus fasciatus Günther, 1872d: 397 (type locality: Philippines: Bay of Manila; holotype: BMNH 1872.10.18.117, Knapp, 1996: 24)

Suggrundus hunti Fowler, 1937: 244, fig. 250 (type locality: Thailand: Rayong; holotype: ANSP 68247)

Grammoplites jacksoni Fowler, 1944b: 175, figs. 25–26 (type locality: New Hebrides [Vanuatu]; holotype: ANSP 71382)

Cymbacephalus Fowler, 1938

Cymbacephalus Fowler, 1938a: 90 (type species: *Platycephalus nematophthalmus* Günther, 1860: 184, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Cymbacephalus nematophthalmus Günther, 1860

Platycephalus nematophthalmus Günther, 1860: 184 (type locality: Australia: Port Essington / Victoria; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1855.9.19.96 [1], 1858.12.27.28 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

Grammoplites Fowler, 1904

Grammoplites Fowler, 1904b: 550 (type species: *Cottus scaber* Linnaeus, 1758: 265, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Grammoplites scaber* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Cottus scaber Linnaeus, 1758: 265 (type locality: not stated; holotype: NRM LP 24, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 234)

Platycephalus neglectus Troschel, 1840: 272 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes [2]: ZMB 729 [1], Paepke & Fricke, 1992: 279)

Platycephalus americanus Sauvage, 1878c: 148, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: U.S.A.: Potomac River [erroneous, real locality unknown; Imamura, 1997: 427]; holotype: MNHN 6839, Blanc & Hureau, 1968: 41, Imamura, 1997: 423, fig. 1)

***Platycephalus* Bloch, 1795**

Platycephalus Bloch, 1795: 96 (type species: *Platycephalus spathula* Bloch, 1795: 97, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 53 [not by monotypy as 2 species are mentioned p. 95; designation of *Cottus insidiator* Forskål, 1775: x, 25, by Desmarest, 1856: 214, 1857: 52 invalid as not originally included]). Gender masculine.

Calliomorus La Cepède, 1800: 343 (type species: *Callionymus indicus* Linnaeus, 1758: 250, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Neoplatycephalus Castelnau, 1872: 87 (type species: *Neoplatycephalus grandis* Castelnau, 1872: 87, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cacumen Whitley, 1931c: 326 (type species: *Platycephalus speculator* Klunzinger, 1872: 28, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Planiprora Whitley, 1931c: 327 (type species: *Platycephalus fuscus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 241, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Trudis Whitley, 1931c: 327 (type species: *Platycephalus bassensis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829b: 247, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Longitrudis Whitley, 1931c: 327 (type species: *Platycephalus longispinis* Macleay, 1884b: 170, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Colefaxia Whitley, 1935b: 249 (subgenus of *Neoplatycephalus* Castelnau, 1872: 87; type species: *Platycephalus macrodon* Douglas-Ogilby, 1885: 226, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Callionymus indicus Linnaeus, 1758: 250 (type locality: Asia; types: LU)

Cottus insidiator Forskål, 1775: x, 25 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: ZMUC P 8012, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 13, pl. 1 fig. 3, Nielsen, 1974: 81)

Cottus rogad Forskål, 1775: 25 (alternative name for *Cottus insidiator* Forskål, 1775: x, 25, first reviser not researched, precedence apparently always given to *insidiator*)

Platycephalus Spathula Bloch, 1795: 97, pl. 424 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes: ZMB 720 [2], Paepke, 1999: 114 and material of *Callionymus indicus* Linnaeus, 1758: 250)

Cottus madagascariensis La Cepède, 1801: 231, 248, pl. 11 figs. 1–2 (based on Commerson's manuscript; type locality: Madagascar: Fort Dauphin; type: NT)

Cottus platystacus Paepke, 1999: 114 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Order PERCIFORMES

Genus et species incertae sedis

Microzeus Blyth, 1860: 142 (type species: *Microzeus armatus* Blyth, 1860: 143, by monotypy. Gender masculine.

Microzeus armatus Blyth, 1860: 143 (type locality: Myanmar: Mutla River [Mutha ?]; syntypes: ? ZSI).

Suborder PERCOIDEI

Family AMBASSIDAE

Ambassidae Klunzinger, 1870

Bogodoidei Bleeker, 1856m: 13 (type genus: *Bogoda* Bleeker, 1853o: 89; declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, by Kottelat, 2003a: 17)

Ambassoidei Klunzinger, 1870: 718 (type genus: *Ambassis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 175, 176; declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, by Kottelat, 2003a: 17); also Ambassini Bleeker, 1874c: 85

Parambassidae Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 780 (type genus: *Parambassis* Bleeker, 1874c: 86, 102)

Chandidae Fowler, 1905a: 500 (type genus: *Chanda* Hamilton, 1822: 103, 370)

***Ambassis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828**

Ambassis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 175, 176 (type species: *Centropomus ambassis* La Cepède, 1802: 252, 273, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Priopis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 503 (type species: *Priopis argyrozona* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 503, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Ambassus Swainson, 1839: 18, 168 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ambassis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 175)

Ambasis Agassiz, 1846: 16 (unjustified emendation of *Ambassis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 175). Gender feminine.

Pseudoambassis Castelnau, 1878b: 43 (type species: *Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau, 1878b: 43, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 393; not homonym of *Pseudambassis* Bleeker, 1874c: 86). Gender feminine.

Blandowskiella Iredale & Whitley, 1932: 95 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pseudoambassis* Castelnau, 1878b: 43). Gender feminine.

Austrochanda Whitley, 1935a: 357 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pseudoambassis* Castelnau, 1878b: 43). Gender feminine.

Priopidichthys Whitley, 1935a: 364 (type species: *Pseudoambassis ramsayi* Macleay, 1881a: 340 [40 in 1884 edition], by original designation). Gender masculine.

Velambassis Whitley, 1935a: 365 (type species: *Pseudoambassis jacksoniensis* Macleay, 1881a: 340 [40 in 1884 edition], by original designation). Gender feminine.

Konopickia Whitley, 1937: 133 (type species: *Ambassis muelleri* Klunzinger, 1880: 346, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda

Bogoda infuscata Blyth, 1860b: 139 (type locality: Burma: Mutla River [Mutha ?]; holotype: ZSI ?)

***Ambassis ambassis* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Centropomus ambassis La Cepède, 1802: 252, 273 (type locality: Réunion: étang du Gol; syntypes: MNHN A.5470 [3], Maugé, 1984a: 212, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 99)

Ambassis Commersonii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 176, pl. 25 (type locality: Bourbon [Réunion]: Etang Dugol / India: Pondycherry, mouth of Arian-Coupang River / India: Malabar Coast: Mahe / Indonesia: Java / Red Sea [reference to *Sciaena safgha* Forskål, 1775: xii, 53] / India: Bengal [reference to *Chanda nalua* Hamilton, 1822: 107]; syntypes: MNHN A.5470 [3, Réunion], 9164 [4, Pondicherry], 2955 [1, Java], 9352 [1, Java], RMNH [Java], MHNG 148.04, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 70, Maugé, 1984a: 212, Weber, 1998: 12)

Ambassis productus Guichenot, 1866: 130 (type locality: Madagascar, in freshwaters; holotype: MNHN 4173, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 70)

Ambassis Klunzingeri Steindachner, 1880a: 238 (type locality: Madagascar: Tohizona; syntypes [7]: NMW 10879 [1], 10880 [1], 34621–34624 [4], 41597 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 [not Red Sea material supposedly misidentified by Bleeker since there is no reference])

Apogon roseus Fischer, 1884b: 66 (type locality: Mozambique coast; holotype: ZMH 3432)

Ambassis Gründleri Popta, 1918: 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Brang Nee River; holotype: SMF 13710, Eschmeyer, 2011; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *gruendleri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Nomenclatural notes. The type series of *Ambassis commersonii* includes material now placed into four species (*A. ambassis* (La Cepède, 1802), *A. gymnocephala* (La Cepède, 1802), *A. nalua* (Hamilton, 1822), *A. safgha* (Forskål, 1775)). A lectotype designation is needed to fix it as a junior synonym of one of these species.

[*Sciaena safgha* Forskål, 1775: xii, 53 (type locality: Red Sea; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12)].

***Ambassis buruensis* Bleeker, 1856**

Ambassis buruënsis Bleeker, 1856g: 396 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Kajeli; syntypes [3, 71–78 mm TL]: BMNH 1880.4.21.94–95 [2])

***Ambassis buton* Popta, 1918**

Ambassis buton Popta, 1918: 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Buton: Baubau River [5°29'S 122°39'E; see Elbert, 1911: map 3]; syntypes [57]: SMF 13697 [1], 13698 [44], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Ambassis gymnocephala* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Lutjan gymnocéphale La Cepède, 1801: pl. 23 fig. 3 (not available, vernacular name)

Lutjanus gymnocephalus La Cepède, 1802: 181, 216 (based on a manuscript drawing by Commerson; type locality: India: Malabar coast [original type locality: "grand Océan équinoxial, ou dans les parties de ce grand Océan voisines des tropiques" (great equinoxial Ocean or in the parts of this great Ocean near the tropics"; Indo-Pacific Ocean)]; neotype: MNHN 9335, by present designation)

Ambassis dussumieri Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 181 (type locality: India: Malabar coast; lectotype: MNHN 9335, designated by Anderson & Heemstra, 2003: 202)

? *Priopis argyrozona* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 504 (type locality: not stated [Indonesia: Java; based on a drawing from Kuhl & van Hasselt showing a fish from Java]; holotype: specimen on which figure of Kuhl and van Hasselt in based)

Ambassis denticulata Klunzinger, 1870: 719 (type locality: Red Sea [Egypt: Kosseir (Al-Quseir); Eschmeyer, 2011]; syntypes: SMF 1324 [1], 76668–7669 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis bleekeri Maugé, 1984a: 216, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia; holotype: RMNH 29222)

Nomenclatural notes. La Cepède (1802: 181, 216) based *Lutjanus gymnocephalus* on a drawing found in Commerson's manuscripts. According to Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 176), the drawing was not accompanied by notes or locality information. On the basis of the original drawing (not the copy in La Cepède, 1801: pl. 23 fig. 3), Cuvier identified the species as identical with *Centropomus*

ambassis La Cepède, 1802, also based on Commerson's material. Maugé (1984: 212) gave the type locality as Etang du Gol, Réunion, but there are no data supporting this. Maugé interpreted Cuvier as stating that all the data were derived from the same material from Réunion. My reading of Cuvier does not allow me to reach this conclusion. Maugé also listed syntypes, which cannot exist since the description was based on a drawing.

The name *L. gymnocephalus* has been used for a number of species (most commonly as a senior synonym of *A. dussumieri*). Anderson & Heemstra (2003: 201) treated *L. gymnocephalus* as a nomen dubium and *A. dussumieri* as valid. To treat as nomen dubium a name that has been so frequently used as *A. gymnocephala* will create confusion and it always remains possible to revive the name and threaten stability. In order to stabilize the use of these names I designate MNHN 9335 (the lectotype of *A. dussumieri*) as neotype of *L. gymnocephalus*. This satisfies the conditions of *Code* art. 75.3 (neotype needed for claryfing taxonomic status, bibliographic reference to diagnostic characters in Anderson & Heemstra (2003), catalogue number, from within the very vague original type locality).

The neotype differs from what is known of the specimen figured by La Cepède in one noteworthy character: the lateral line seems continuous on the plate while it is interrupted in the neotype. I do not consider this difference as a real problem because the plate does not even otherwise seem to be very accurate. While the figured fish unambiguously seems to be an *Ambassis*, it is described as without scales on head, a character which applies only to *A. fontoynonti* Pellegrin, 1932, a species endemic to Madagascar that has a conspicuously different appearance (see Anderson & Heemstra, 2003: 203). Also, Cuvier already pointed out that the fish on La Cepède's plate has too many soft-dorsal-fin rays. This strengthens the hypothesis that the plate is inaccurate. The original drawings were certainly copied several times before publication and accuracy has been lost. Also because of the political situation at the time he wrote the description, La Cepède had only his notes and no access to the original texts, material or drawings [he was exiled to the countryside by the Terror regime; Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828a: 174; Cuvier, 1995: 164]. The size of the fish, its small scales, the method of preparation and the method of examination may also have contributed to an inaccurate depiction.

It would have been easy to fix *L. gymnocephalus* as a synonym of *A. ambassis* by an appropriate neotype designation. The two names would have been simultaneous synonyms and the first reviser (Maugé, 1984a: 214) gave precedence to *L. gymnocephalus*. But this would have introduced nomenclatural changes much greater than the above solution because *A. ambassis* is much more widely used and *L. gymnocephalus* has been used before for very different species.

Maugé (1984: 216) described "*Ambassis bleekeri* nom. nov.". The use of "nom. nov." would imply that it is a replacement name taking the same types as the name it replaces. Maugé's text, however, makes it clear that he was proposing a name for what he considered to be a misidentification (*A. gymnocephalus* sensu Bleeker). Thus *A. bleekeri* is a new species, not a replacement name and it has its own types. Maugé's (1984, 1986 [in Daget et al., 1986: 298]) treatments of *C. dussumieri* are very different and there is no explanation about his change of opinion.

See under *A. ambassis* for comment on status of *A. commersonii*.

[*Ambassis fontoynonti* Pellegrin, 1932b: 425 (type locality: Madagascar: a small tributary of Faraony River, 40 masl; lectotype: MNHN 1932-0175, designated by Anderson & Heemstra, 2003: 203)].

***Ambassis interrupta* Bleeker, 1853**

Ambassis interrupta Bleeker, 1853a: 696 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [total 8: 90–120 mm TL]: RMNH 5560 [5], ? BMNH 1880.4.21.96–97 [2], Allen & Burgess, 1990: 167, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis elevatus Macleay, 1881a: 338 [38 in 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Endeavour River; syntypes: AMS I.16314-001 [6], Allen & Burgess, 1990: 167)

Ambassis dalyensis Rendahl, 1922a: 187 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Daly River; holotype: ZMUO J2145)

***Ambassis kopsii* Bleeker, 1858**

Ambassis Kopsii Bleeker, 1858f: 253 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [92 mm TL]: LU)

***Ambassis macracanthus* Bleeker, 1849**

Ambassis macracanthus Bleeker, 1849c: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: part of RMNH 5560 [6], Allen & Burgess, 1990: 173; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Ambassis batjanensis Bleeker, 1855g: 196 (type locality: Indonesia: Batjan; syntypes [2, 73–79 mm TL]: LU)

Ambassis vaivasensis Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 254, fig. 47 (type locality: W. Samoa: Upolu Island: Vaivase River, Apia; holotype: USNM 51819 [1 of 20], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Ambassis miops* Günther, 1872**

Ambassis miops Günther, 1872b: 655 (type locality: Cook Islands: Rarotonga; holotype: BMNH 1871.9.13.217, Allen & Burgess, 1990: 176)

Ambassis lafa Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 253, fig. 46 (type locality: W. Samoa: Upolu Island: near mouth of Vaisigano River, Apia; holotype: USNM 51818, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis flores Popta, 1918: 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Flores: Ipi River; syntypes: SMF [4])

***Ambassis nalua* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Chanda nalua Hamilton, 1822: 107, 371, pl. 6 fig. 36 (type locality: India: "rivers of lower parts of Bengal"; types: NT [status of syntypes listed by Eschmeyer, 2011 needs confirmation]; spelt *natua* on pl. 6, a type setter error [local name explicitly nalua, p. 108])

Taxonomic notes. See under *A. ambassis* for comment on status of *A. commersonii*.

***Ambassis urotaenia* Bleeker, 1852**

Ambassis urotaenia Bleeker, 1852f: 257 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; syntypes [6, 74–88 mm TL]: RMNH 5556 [6 of 24], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis Papuensis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 266, pl. 5 fig. 4 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: south shore of Hall Sound; lectotype: AMS I.16317-001, designated by Whitley, 1935a: 362, fig. 10)

Priopis lungi Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 18, fig. 6 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon Island: Cavite; holotype: USNM 53066 [not 53060])

***Ambassis vachellii* Richardson, 1846**

Ambassis vachellii Richardson, 1846a: 221 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: UMZC, lost, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 136)

Ambassis telkara Whitley, 1935a: 349, fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Bathurst Head; holotype: SAMA F1793, Glover, 1976: 172, Paxton et al., 1989: 486)

***Chanda* Hamilton, 1822**

Chanda Hamilton, 1822: 103, 370 (type species: *Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822: 109, designated by ICZN, 1979: 223 [Opinion 1121]). Gender feminine.

Hamiltonia Swainson, 1839: 176, 250 (subgenus of *Equula* Cuvier, 1815c: 463; unnecessary replacement name for *Chanda* Hamilton, 1822: 103; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1979: 223 [Opinion 1121]). Gender feminine.

Bogoda Bleeker, 1853o: 89 (type species: *Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822: 109, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Chanda* Hamilton, 1822: 103, 370). Gender feminine.

***Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822**

Chanda nama Hamilton, 1822: 109, 371, pl. 39 fig. 37 (type locality: India: "ponds throughout Bengal"; types: NT)

Chanda phula Hamilton, 1822: 111, 371 (type locality: India: "ponds and rivers of north-eastern parts of Bengal"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 20 fig. 1; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822: 109, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o] gave precedence to *C. nama*)

Chanda bogoda Hamilton, 1822: 111, 371 (type locality: India: "north-eastern parts of Bengal"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 20 fig. 3; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822: 109, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o] gave precedence to *C. nama*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Chanda phula* Hamilton, 1822: 111, first reviser not researched)

Ambassis oblonga Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 185 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN 2952, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 70)

Equula ovata Swainson, 1839: 250 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: fig. 37 [*Chanda nama*]; type locality: "ponds throughout Bengal"; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1979: 223 [Opinion 1121])

Zeus oblongus Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Records from Myanmar probably erroneous (Roberts, 1995a: 266).

***Gymnochanda* Fraser-Brunner, 1955**

Gymnochanda Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 209 (type species: *Gymnochanda filamentosa* Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 210, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Gymnochanda Boeseman, 1957: 75 (type species: *Gymnochanda filamentosa* Boeseman, 1957: 75, by original designation; junior homonym of *Gymnochanda* Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 209). Gender feminine.

***Gymnochanda filamentosa* Fraser-Brunner, 1855**

Gymnochanda filamentosa Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 210, fig. 4 (type locality: southern Malaya; holotype [19 mm SL]: ? part of BMNH 1992.11.23.1–6 [6], listed as "types" by Roberts, 1995a: 267)

Gymnochanda filamentosa Boeseman, 1957: 75, pl. 3 (type locality: Singapore [aquarium trade]; holotype: RMNH 20902, Roberts, 1995a: 267; junior primary homonym of *Gymnochanda filamentosa* Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 210)

***Gymnochanda flamea* Roberts, 1995**

Gymnochanda flamea Roberts, 1995a: 268, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Seruyan basin, Danau Sembuluh at Bangkal; syntypes [total 84]: ZRC 22861–22866 [6], MNHN 1992-1055, MZB, USNM 325094 [8])

***Gymnochanda limi* Kottelat, 1995**

Gymnochanda limi Kottelat, 1995d: 56, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: oxbow lake 200 m north of where road from Lubuk Kandia to Jambi crosses Sungei Kelumpang, 1°05'S 102°07'E; holotype: ZRC 37717)

***Gymnochanda verae* Tan & Lim, 2011**

Gymnochanda verae Tan & Lim, 2011: 56, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung island: Gantung area; holotype: MZB 17200)

***Paradoxodacna* Roberts, 1989**

Paradoxodacna Roberts, 1989: 160 (type species: *Paradoxodacna piratica* Roberts, 1989: 160, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Paradoxodacna piratica* Roberts, 1989**

Paradoxodacna piratica Roberts, 1989: 160, fig. 126 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas and mouth of Sungai Sekayam at Sanggau, 0°07'N 110°35'E; holotype: MZB 3762)

***Parambassis* Bleeker, 1874**

Parambassis Bleeker, 1874c: 86, 102 (type species: *Ambas-*

sis apogonoides Bleeker, 1851l: 200, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pseudambassis Bleeker, 1874c: 86 (type species: *Chanda lala* Hamilton, 1822: 114, by original designation; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Parambassis* Bleeker, 1874c: 86, first reviser [apparently Roberts, 1989: 161] gave precedence to *Parambassis*). Gender feminine.

Acanthoperca Castelnau, 1878b: 44 (type species: *Acanthoperca gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878b: 45, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Whitleyia Fowler & Bean, 1930: 2, 148, 163 (subgenus of *Ambassis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 175; type species: *Ambassis wolffii* Bleeker, 1850i: 9, by original designation; spelt *Whitleyina* p. vii, 163, 334, first reviser [Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 202] retained *Whitleyia* as correct original spelling; junior homonym of *Whitleyia* Chabanaud, 1930: 8, 16). Gender feminine.

***Parambassis alleni* (Datta & Chaudhuri, 1993)**

Pseudambassis alleni Datta & Chaudhuri, 1993: 2, fig. 2 (type locality: Myanmar: Rangoon; holotype: ZSI F 7900/2)

Parambassis tenasserimensis Roberts, 1995a: 283, fig. 8 (type locality: Myanmar: Tenasserim basin: Tapoleh Kloh; holotype: CAS 79082)

Taxonomic notes. *Ambassis notatus* Blyth, 1860 is possibly a senior synonym. It is presently in the synonymy of *P. ranga*.

***Parambassis apogonoides* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Ambassis apogonoïdes Bleeker, 1851l: 200 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [88 mm SL]: RMNH 5558 [1 of 3], Roberts, 1989: 162)

***Parambassis lala* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Chanda lala Hamilton, 1822: 114, 371, pl. 21 fig. 39 (type locality: India: "along with the last described" [*Chanda ranga*: "all parts of the Gangetic provinces"]; types: NT)

Ambassis alta Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 183 (type locality: India: Bengal; syntypes: MNHN 9341 [3], 9340 [3, actually *P. ranga*], Roberts, 1995a: 276, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 69, SMF 1279 [1], MHNG 148.06, Eschmeyer, 2011, Weber, 1998: 12)

Equula lata Swainson, 1839: 250 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: fig. 37 [fig. 39; see Whitehead et al., 1974: 109]; type locality: India: Gangetic provinces; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure)

Taxonomic notes. The type series of *Ambassis alta* includes two species. A lectotype designation is needed to fix it as a junior synonym of either *P. lala* or *P. ranga*.

***Parambassis macrolepis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Bogoda macrolepis Bleeker, 1856m: 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; holotype [82 mm TL]: RMNH 5564, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis microlepis Martens, 1868: 9 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bogoda macrolepis* Bleeker, 1856m: 13)

Parambassis microlepis Bleeker, 1874c: 104 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bogoda macrolepis* Bleeker, 1856m: 13; junior secondary homonym of *Ambassis microlepis* Martens, 1868: 9)

***Parambassis pulcinella* Kottelat, 2003**

Parambassis pulcinella Kottelat, 2003a: 10, figs. 1–2, 6–7 (type locality: Myanmar: Kayin [Karen] State: stream "Chon Son" between Kyondaw and Phadaw, about 20 km northwest of Payathouzu [Payathonzu] (at border with Thailand); about 15°25'N 98°15'E; holotype: MHNG 2640.23)

***Parambassis ranga* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Chanda ranga Hamilton, 1822: 113, 371, pl. 16 fig. 38 (type locality: India: "fresh waters of all parts of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)

Ambassis Barlovi Sykes, 1839a: 158 (type locality: India: Deccan [Beema River at Pairgaon]; syntypes: ? BMNH uncat. [2], Roberts, 1995a: 281; also in Sykes, 1839b: 55, 1841: 350, pl. 60 fig. 1)

? *Ambassis indica* M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 585 (type locality: Afghanistan: Loodianah; syntypes [2, p. 573]: LU; figured in M'Clelland, 1841b: pl. 4 fig. 1)

? *Ambassis notatus* Blyth, 1860b: 138 (type locality: Burma: Sittang River at Pegu; lectotype: ZSI F ASB 28 [now 7696/2], designated by Guha & Talwar, 1983: 16, fig. 1, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Zeus percoides Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Zeus percoides var. *auratus* Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Taxonomic notes. *Ambassis notatus* is possibly a senior synonym of *P. alleni*.

***Parambassis robertsi* (Datta & Chaudhuri, 1993)**

Pseudambassis roberti Datta & Chaudhuri, 1993: 1, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Lake Indawgyi; holotype: ZSI F 7898/2; incorrect original spelling, species explicitly named for T. R. Roberts, name must be emended to *robertsi*, *Code* arts. 31.1.2, 32.5.1)

***Parambassis siamensis* (Fowler, 1937)**

Chanda siamensis Fowler, 1937: 230, fig. 228 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68233, Böhlke, 1984: 39)

Chanda punctulata Fraser-Brunner, 1955: 206, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Tasek Bera; holotype: BMNH 1931.7.20.56)

***Parambassis vollmeri* Roberts, 1995**

Parambassis vollmeri Roberts, 1995a: 286, fig. 9 (type locality: Thailand: Salween basin: Mae Nam Moei rapids at km 129 north of Mae Sot on highway 1085; holotype: CAS 79220)

***Parambassis waikhomi* Geetakumari & Basudha, 2012**

Parambassis waikhomi Geetakumari & Basudha, 2012: 3328, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Manipur: Loktak Lake, Chindwin drainage, 24°33'29"N 93°48'58"E; holotype:

RCMMF 1)

Taxonomic notes. The species has great similarity and should be compared with *P. siamensis*; contrary to the statement in the original description of *P. waikhomi*, the humeral spot is present in *P. siamensis.*

***Parambassis wolffii* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Ambassis Wolffii Bleeker, 1850i: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [75 mm TL]: LU)

Ambassis robustus Günther, 1859: 222 (type locality: Borneo; syntypes: BMNH uncat. [1], ZMB 85 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ambassis Boulengeri Volz, 1903a: 553 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: Banju Asin estuary; holotype: NMBE 1021093; also in Volz, 1903b: 353, pl. 25)

Family LATIDAE

***Lates* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828**

Lates Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 88 (type species: *Labrus niloticus* Linnaeus, 1758: 286, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861c: 52 [designation by Desmarest, 1856: 203 invalid as he explicitly listed two types]). Gender masculine.

Pseudolates Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 262 (type species: *Pseudolates cavifrons* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 262, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Luciolates Boulenger, 1914: 442 (type species: *Luciolates stappersii* Boulenger, 1914: 442, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1920: 552). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. "*Ptertopomus* Goldfuss, 1820: 66" listed as synonym of *Lates* by Eschmeyer (2010) is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Plectropomus* (Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 11).

[*Plectropomus* Oken, 1817: 1182, 1782 (available by indication to Cuvier, 1816a: 277; type species: *Bodianus maculatus* Bloch, 1790: 48, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

***Lates calcarifer* (Bloch, 1790)**

Holocentrus Calcarifer Bloch, 1790: 100, pl. 244 (type locality: Japan [erroneous; probably India: Tamil Nadu, Pattukottai, 10.4°N 79.3°E; Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 9]; holotype: ? ZMB 13652, Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 9, fig. 5 [not lectotype as designated by Paepke, 1999: 58, pl. 18 fig. 2])

Perca calcar Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 89 (unnecessary replacement name for *Holocentrus calcarifer* Bloch, 1790: 100)

Holocentrus heptadactylus La Cepède, 1802: 344, 389, 391 (type locality: Mer des Indes [Sea of Indies]; lectotype: MNHN A.7330, designated by Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 10, fig. 6)

Coïus vacti Hamilton, 1822: 86, 369, pl. 16 fig. 28 (type locality: India: mouths of the Ganges; types: NT)

Lates nobilis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 96, pl. 13 (type locality: Mer des Indes [Sea of Indies] [original type locality: India: Pondicherry, Coromandel and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam], Ganges / Sea of Indies]; lectotype: MNHN A.7330, designated by Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 10, fig. 6)

Perca maxima Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 96 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Pseudolates cavifrons Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 262, pl. 3 (type locality: New Guinea: Torres Strait; holotype: lost, Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 11 [not AMS I.514, Paxton et al., 1989: 482])

Lates Darwiniensis Macleay, 1878: 345 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; holotype: AMS I.16319-001, Hoese et al., 2006: 967, Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 11)

Taxonomic notes. *Lates cavifrons* is treated as valid following Katayama et al (1977: 46). Synonymy follows Pethiyagoda & Gill (2012: 11).

***Lates uwisara* Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012**

Lates uwisara Pethiyagoda & Gill, 2012: 6, fig. 3 (type locality: Myanmar: river estuaries between Yangon and Sittang; holotype: CSIRO H.6316.10)

***Psammoperca* Richardson, 1848**

Psammoperca Richardson, 1848a: 115 (type species: *Psammoperca datnioides* Richardson, 1848a: 116, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Cnidon Müller & Troschel, 1849: 21 (type species: *Cnidon chinensis* Müller & Troschel, 1849: 21, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Psammoperca waigiensis* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)**

Labrax Waigiensis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 83 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island; holotype: MNHN 564, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 72, Paxton et al., 1989: 483)

Psammoperca datnioides Richardson, 1848a: 116, pl. 57 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Australia; holotype: BMNH)

Cnidon chinensis Müller & Troschel, 1849: 21 (type locality: [Philippines:] Manila; holotype: ZMB)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Mindanao) by Fowler & Bean (1930: 181).

Family LATEOLABRACIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Tentatively placed in family Moronidae by some authors.

***Lateolabrax* Bleeker, 1857**

Perca-labrax Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 2 (type species: *Labrax japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 85, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Lateolabrax* Bleeker, 1857b: 53 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see below [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender masculine.

Lateolabrax Bleeker, 1857b: 53 (type species: *Labrax japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 85, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Percalabrax* is clearly available from Temminck & Schlegel (1843: 2). To my knowledge, the name has not been used after 1899, while *Lateolabrax* has been used in a large body of taxonomic and aquaculture-related literature. Under *Code* art. 23.9.2, *Percalabrax* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843 is declared a *nomen oblitum* and *Lateolabrax* Bleeker, 1857b is declared a *nomen protectum*.

List of 26 works in which *Lateolabrax* Bleeker, 1857 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Anonymous, 1976: 198; (2) Chen & Fang, 1999: 132; (3) Cheng & Zheng, 1987: 283; (4) Cheng & Zhou, 1997: 251; (5) Chu et al., 1963: 224; (6) Hoese et al., 2006: 980; (7) Kawanabe et al., 2001: 485; (8) Kim, 1997: 410; (9) Kim & Jun, 1997: 108; (10) Kim & Park, 2002: 330; (11) Kim et al., 2005: 271; (12) Kottelat, 2001a: 58; (13) Liu & Qin, 1987: 232; (14) Masuda et al., 1984: 123; (15) Nakabo, 1993: 595; (16) Ni & Wu, 2006: 486; (17) Pan et al., 1991: 363; (18) Randall & Lim, 2000: 608; (19) Shao et al., 2009: 623; (20) Shen & Wu, 2011: 357; (21) Wang et al., 2001: 213; (22) Xie, 2007: 361; (23) Yokogawa & Seki, 1995: 437; (24) Zhu, 1995: 170; (25) Zhuang et al., 2006: 196; (26) Zhou & Zhang, 2006: 437.

***Lateolabrax lyiuy* (Basilewsky, 1855)**

Holocentrum maculatum M'Clelland, 1844a: 395, pl. 21 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Ningpo and Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; syntypes: LU; junior primary homonym of *Holocentrus maculatus* Bloch, 1790: 96 [*Code* art. 57.5])

Labrax Ly-iuy Basilewsky, 1855: 219 (type locality: China: "eastern sea"; types: ? ZISP)

Labrax luyü Möllendorff, 1877: 106 (unjustified emendation of *Labrax lyiuy* Basilewsky, 1855: 219)

Perca labrax poecilonotus Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: pl. 36 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5013, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 78)

Perca labrax spilonotus Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: pl. 36 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Yangtze River; holotype: MNHN 5012, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 78)

Taxonomic notes. The species earlier identified as *L. japonicus* actually includes two species, *L. japonicus*, distributed from Japan and Korea, and a second species from Korea southwards (Yokogawa & Seki, 1995; Kim & Jun, 1997). The ranges of the two species partly overlap. This second species is called *L. maculatus* (M'Clelland, 1844) in recent Chinese literature (e.g. Ni & Wu, 2006: 486). *Holocentrum maculatum* is a junior primary homonym of *Holocentrus maculatus* Bloch, 1790, and therefore not an available name (*Holocentrum* is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Holocentrus*). The first available name based on a mainland population is *Labrax lyiuy*, which is tentatively used here. This identification should be confirmed by an examination of the holotype of *L. japonicus*; this seems necessary since in the original description Cuvier mentioned the presence of "remains of spots", a character considered diagnostic for the mainland species. No type of *L. lyiuy* survives. Basilewsky (1855: 219) mentioned that the species occurs far inland, a character that distinguishes the mainland species from the more marine Japanese one.

[*Labrax japonicus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 85 (type locality: Japanese seas; holotype: ZMB 3705, Eschmeyer, 2010)].

Family PERCICHTHYIDAE

Taxonomic notes. *Coreoperca* and *Siniperca* are considered to form the family Sinipercidae by some authors. Molecular data in Chen et al. (2007) suggests that *Siniperca* and *Coreoperca* are only distantly related and that *Coreoperca* does not belong to the families Percichthyidae or Sinipercidae.

***Coreoperca* Herzenstein, 1896**

Coreoperca Herzenstein, 1896: 11 (type species: *Coreoperca herzi* Herzenstein, 1896: 11, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Bryttosus Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 354 (type species: *Serranus kawamebari* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 5, by monotypy)

***Coreoperca whiteheadi* Boulenger, 1900**

Coreoperca whiteheadi Boulenger, 1900a: 960, pl. 68 (type locality: China: Hainan: Five-Fingers Mountains; holotype: BMNH 1899.11.30.19, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Siniperca* Gill, 1862**

Siniperca Gill, 1862b: 16 (type species: *Perca chuatsi* Basilewsky, 1855: 218, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Plectroperca Peters, 1864a: 121 (type species: *Plectroperca berendtii* Peters, 1864a: 121, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Actenolepis Dybowski, 1872: 210 (type species: *Actenolepis ditmarii* Dybowski, 1872: 210, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Coreosiniperca Fang & Chong, 1932: 137, 149 (subgenus of *Siniperca* Gill, 1862b: 16; type species: *Siniperca roulei* Wu, 1930b: 54, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Acroperca Myers, 1933: 76 (type species: *Siniperca roulei* Wu, 1930b: 54, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Coreosiniperca* Fang & Chong, 1932: 137, 149). Gender feminine.

Unavailable names

Coreoperca volietensis Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 27 (nomen nudum)

Coreoperca volietensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 706 (nomen nudum)

Coreoperca volietensis Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 175, fig. 87 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Song Lam; material: VUP [5])

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b: 249) listed Nguyen [T. T.] (1983: 106, fig.) as author of *C. volietensis*. Nguyen [T. T.] (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.]. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *C. volietensis* and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) mentioned that the description is based on 5 specimens but they are not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

***Siniperca knerii* Garman, 1912**

Siniperca knerii Garman, 1912: 112 (type locality: China: Hupeh: Ichang [Hubei: Ychang, 30°43'N 111°17'N]; holotype: MCZ 29844)

***Siniperca scherzeri* Steindachner, 1892**

Siniperca Scherzeri Steindachner, 1892a: 130 (type locality: China: Shanghai [Yang-tse-kiang, from collectors in Shanghai; Steindachner, 1892b: 357]; syntypes: NMW 39564 [1], 39565 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Steindachner, 1892b: 357, pl. 1 fig. 1)

Siniperca aequiformis Tanaka, 1925: 636, pls. 151 fig. 416, 152 fig. 420 (type locality: South Korea: Rakutoko River about Mitsuyo, near Fusan [Pusan]; holotype: ZUMT 13462 [lost], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Siniperca chui Fang & Chong, 1932: 174, fig. 10 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Chungking; holotype: MMNHN 1944)

Siniperca kwangsiensis Fang & Chong, 1932: 177, fig. 11 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Tungkwei, near Shueko-kwan, Lungchow; holotype: MMNHN 1240)

Siniperca chieni Fang & Chong, 1932: 181, fig. 12 (type locality: China: northern Guangxi: Lochenhsien: Maoshan, Tunglen-Tsaitung; holotype: MMNHN 454)

Siniperca paichuanensis Fu, 1934: 93, fig. 37 (type locality: China: Pai-Chüan, north-western part of Ho-nan, close by Tai-hang mountains [Henan: Huixian: Baiquan, 35°29'40"N 113°45'40"E]; ? holotype: probably Honan Museum, Kaifeng)

Siniperca szechuanensis Shih, 1937: 121, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Sichuan: Kiating [Loshan]; holotype: ZMFMIB 13916)

Siniperca schezeri kichuani Shih, 1937: 124, fig. 2 (type locality: China: southern Sichuan: Si-Chong, closed moutain lake at 4900 masl; holotype: ZMFMIB 9199)

***Siniperca undulata* Fang & Chong, 1932**

Siniperca undulata Fang & Chong, 1932: 188, fig. 14 (type locality: China: Kweichow [Guizhou]: Tushan-hsien; holotype: MMNHN 3650)

***Siniperca vietnamensis* Mai, 1978**

Siniperca chuatsi vietnamensis Mai, 1978: 295 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT)

Siniperca robusta Yu, Kwang & Ni, in Kuang, 1986: 220, fig. 124 (type locality: China: Hainan: Qiongzhong County: Dujiang basin; holotype: ECSFI 65-4339 [Chinese text] or 65-4349 [English text])

Family SERRANIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies follow Randall & Heemstra, 1991

***Cephalopholis* Schneider, 1801**

Cephalopholis Schneider, 1801: 311 (type species: *Cephalopholis argus* Schneider, 1801: 311, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Uriphaeton Swainson, 1839: 168, 202 (subgenus of *Etelis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 127; type species: *Uriphaeton microleptes* Swainson, 1839: 202, by

monotypy; a *Cephalopholis* with the tail of a *Fistularia*, see Bleeker, 1876k: 30, footnote)

Enneacentrus Gill, 1865: 105 (type species: *Serranus ouatalibi* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 381, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Petrometopon Gill, 1865: 105 (type species: *Serranus guttatus* of Poey, 1861: 387 [= *Perca guttata* Linnaeus, 1758: 292] by original designation). Gender neuter.

Phaetonichthys Bleeker, 1876k: 30 (not available, name listed in synonymy; also in Bleeker, 1876d: 256)

***Cephalopholis miniata* (Forskål, 1775)**

Perca miniata Forskål, 1775: xi, 41 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; lectotype: MZUC P 43567, designated by Fricke, 2008: 27, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 18, Nielsen, 1974: 61)

Perca miniata caeruleo-ocellata Forskål, 1775: xi, 41 (not available, vernacular name [in Forskål, names preceded by Greek letters in the conspectus are varieties recognized by vernacular names, binominal names of earlier authors or descriptive words or phrases; even if made of a single word, these are clearly not intended as scientific names])

Perca Nadjil Walbaum, 1792: 339 (based on *Perca miniata* var. β of Forskål, 1775: 41; type locality: Red Sea; types: NT)

Pomacentrus burdi La Cepède, 1802: 506, 511 (unnecessary replacement name for *Perca miniata* Forskål, 1775: xi, 41)

Serranus cyanostigmatoides Bleeker, 1849c: 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype ? [320 mm TL]: RMNH 31174, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Serranus perguttatus* De Vis, 1884d: 445 (type locality: New Hebrides [Vanuatu]; holotype: ? QM I.497, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 55)

Cephalopholis maculatus Seale & Bean, 1907: 235, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 57843)

Cephalopholis formosanus Tanaka, 1911: 24, pl. 7, fig. 22 (type locality: Taiwan: Taihoku: Keelung; holotype: ZUMT 2975, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 55)

Cephalopholis boninius Jordan & Thompson, 1914: 248, pl. 29 fig. 1 [not 7] (type locality: Japan: Bonin Islands; holotype: FMNH 57099 [ex CM 6038], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 21)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Marinduque) by Fowler & Bean (1930: 212). Identification doubtful as the species is otherwise known only from coral reefs and marine habitats. Synonymy follows Randall & Heemstra (1991: 54).

***Cromileptes* Swainson, 1839**

Cromileptes Swainson, 1839: 168, 201 (subgenus of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1816a: 276; type species: *Serranus altivelis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 324, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876d: 257; spelt *Chromileptes* p. 168, first reviser [possibly Neave, 1939: 878] retained *Cromileptes* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Chromidoleptes Agassiz, 1846: 84, 105 (unjustified emendation of *Cromileptes* Swainson, 1839: 201, 201). Gender masculine.

Serranichthys Bleeker, 1855e: 344 (type species: *Serranus altivelis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 324, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Cromileptes* Swainson, 1839: 168, 201). Gender masculine.

***Cromileptes altivelis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)**

Serranus altivelis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 324, pl. 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN 7174 [1], RMNH [1, lost], Bauchot et al., 1984: 23, Paxton et al., 1989: 492)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Philippines (Mindoro, Mindanao) by Herre (1953a: 365) need confirmation since the species is otherwise known only from marine habitats (Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 74).

***Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793**

Epinephelus Bloch, 1793: 11 (type species: *Epinephelus marginalis* Bloch, 1793: 14, by designation by ICZN, 1926: 7 [Opinion 93]). Gender masculine.

Chrysomelanus La Cepède, 1802: 160 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Merou Bonaparte, 1831a: 167, 1831b: 101 (not available, nomen nudum)

Cerna Bonaparte, 1833: fasc. 2, pun. 10 (type species: *Perca gigas* Brünnich, 1768: 65, by monotypy [publication dates follows Salvadori, 1888]). Gender feminine.

Cynichthys Swainson, 1839: 168, 201 (subgenus of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1816a: 276; type species: *Serranus flavopurpururatus* Swainson, 1839: 204, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cernua Agassiz, 1846: 74 (unjustified emendation of *Cerna* Bonaparte, 1833: [fasc. 2, pun. 10]; junior homonym of *Cernua* Fleming, 1828: 212). Gender feminine.

Cernua Costa, 1849: 1 (unjustified emendation of *Cerna* Bonaparte, 1833: [fasc. 2, pun. 10]; junior homonym of *Cernua* Fleming, 1828: 212). Gender feminine.

Hyporthodus Gill, 1861e: 98 (type species: *Hyporthodus flavicauda* Gill, 1861e: 98, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Schistorus Gill, 1862e: 236 (type species: *Serranus mystacinus* Poey, 1852: 52, 59, pl. 10 fig. 1, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Labroperca Gill, 1862e: 236 (type species: *Serranus labriformis* Jenyns, 1840: 8, pl. 3, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Promicrops Poey, 1868: 287 (type species: *Serranus guasa* Poey, 1860: 141, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Priacanthichthys Day, 1868d: 193 (type species: *Priacanthichthys maderaspatensis* Day, 1868d: 193, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Merus Poey, 1871: 39 (type species: *Perca gigas* Brünnich, 1768: 65, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Cerna* Bonaparte, 1833: [fasc. 2, pun. 10]; junior homonym of *Merus* Gistel, 1857: 94 [606], in Co-

leoptera). Gender masculine.

Homalogrystes Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 268 (type species: *Homalogrystes guntheri* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 269, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Itaïara Vaillant & Bocourt, 1878: 70, 90 (subgenus of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1816a: 276; type species: *Serranus itajara* Lichtenstein, 1822: 279, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Hyposerranus Klunzinger, 1884: 3 (subgenus of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1816a: 276; type species: *Serranus morrhua* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 434, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 1148). Gender masculine.

Phrynotitan Gill, 1885: 255 (type species: *Batrachus gigas* Günther, 1869a: 131, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Garrupa Jordan, in Jordan & Eigenmann, 1890: 350 (subgenus of *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793: 11; type species: *Serranus nigritus* Holbrook, 1855: 173, pl. 25 fig. 2 [1860: 177, pl. 25 fig. 2], by original designation). Gender feminine.

Enneistus Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 1143, 1147 (subgenus of *Bodianus* Bloch, 1790: 33; type species: *Bodianus acanthistius* Gilbert, 1892: 552, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Stereolepoides Fowler, 1923b: 382 (type species: *Stereolepoides thompsoni* Fowler, 1923b: 382, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Vivero Jordan & Evermann, 1927: 505 (subgenus of *Epinephelus* Bloch, 1793: 11; type species: *Serranus morio* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 285, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Serrihastaperca Fowler, 1944b: 384 (type species: *Serrihastaperca exsul* Fowler, 1944: 385, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Altiserranus Whitley, 1947: 150 (type species: *Serranus jayakari* Boulenger, 1889: 237, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Synonymy follows Randall & Heemstra (1991: 77). *Epinephelus itajara* (Lichtenstein, 1822) sometimes recorded in the area actually is restricted to the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific coast of America (Heemstra & Randall, 1993: 171). *Epinephelus tauvina* (Forskål, 1775: xi, 39) is recorded from the Philippines (Herre, 1953a: 360), but the presence of the species in this area is not confirmed (Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 271)

***Epinephelus coioides* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Bola coioides Hamilton, 1822: 82, 369 (type locality: India: "large salt-water estuaries of the Ganges" / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: NT and material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 22, pl. 128 [Madinawa Bontoo])

Serranus nebulosus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 313 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 7421, Bauchot et al., 1984: 32, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 125)

Serranus suillus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 335 (type locality: India: Coromandel coast: Pondicherry / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: MNHN 7288 [1], A.7710 [1], Bauchot et al., 1984: 36, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 124, and material on which is based Bontoo of Russell, 1803b: 20, pl. 27)

Homalogrystes Guntheri Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 269, pl. 6 fig. 3 (type locality: New Guinea: 12 miles South of coast at Katow; holotype: LU)

***Epinephelus lanceolatus* (Bloch, 1790)**

Holocentrus lanceolatus Bloch, 1790: 92, pl. 242 fig. 1 (type locality: Ostindien [East Indies; Indonesia]; syntypes: ZMB 169 [1], Paepke, 1999: 136, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 179)

Serranus geographicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 322 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [at least 2]: RMNH D.132 [1, listed as holotype by Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 179])

Serranus abdominalis Peters, 1855a: 237 (type locality: Mozambique at 15°S; holotype: ZMB 32501, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Peters, 1855b: 430)

Batrachus gigas Günther, 1869a: 131 (type locality: Seychelles; holotype: BMNH 2007.8.13.1, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Oligorus terrae-reginae Ramsay, 1880: 93, pl. 9 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Brisbane; holotype: AMS A.7506, Paxton et al., 1989: 495)

Oligorus Goliath De Vis, 1882a: 318 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM; secondary junior homonym of *Serranus goliath* Peters, 1855a: 237 when both placed in *Epinephelus*)

Serranus phaeostigmaeus Fowler, 1907b: 255, fig. 2 (type locality: Hawaiian Islands; holotype: ANSP 13463, Böhlke, 1984: 156, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 179)

Stereolepoides thompsoni Fowler, 1923b: 382 (type locality: Hawaii Islands: Oahu Island: Honolulu; holotype: BPBM 3406, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 179)

***Epinephelus malabaricus* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Holocentrus malabaricus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 319, pl. 63 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]: holotype: ZMB 190, Paepke, 1999: 137, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197)

Holocentrus salmoïdes La Cepède, 1802: 346, 389 (type locality "Grand Océan" [Indo-Pacific Ocean]; syntypes: MNHN A.5444 [2], Bauchot et al., 1984: 17, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197; figured in La Cepède, 1801: pl. 34 fig. 3 but with vernacular name only)

Serranus semi-punctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 341 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes [2]: MNHN 743 [1], Bauchot et al., 1984: 35, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197)

Serranus salmonoides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 343 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Holocentrus salmoides* La Cepède, 1802: 389)

Serranus crapao Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 494 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: MNHN 7332, Bauchot et al., 1984: 27, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197)

Serranus polypodophilus Bleeker, 1849c: 37 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: ? BMNH 1880.4.21.1–3 [3], ? RMNH 5486 [7], ? SMNS 10637 [2], Fricke, 1991: 20, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197)

? *Serranus estuarius* Macleay, 1883b: 200 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Mary River; holotype: MAMU, lost, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Epinephelus cylindricus Postel, 1965: 124, fig. 1 (type locality: New Caledonia: Nouméa market; holotype: stated to be in MNHN, but never received, Bauchot et al., 1984: 40, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 197; secondary junior homonym of *Serranus cylindricus* Günther, 1859: 151 when placed in *Epinephelus*)

***Epinephelus polystigma* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Serranus polystigma Bleeker, 1853f: 244 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benculen [Bengkulu] / Ambon; syntypes [2, 142–245 mm TL]: RMNH 5491 [1], 29577 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Serranus australis Castelnau, 1875: 7 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: LU, Bauchot et al., 1984: 45, Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 235)

Epinephelus rahanus Popta, 1918: 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Raha [4°52'S 122°43'E; see Elbert, 1911: map 3]; lectotype: SMF 4904, designated by Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 235)

***Epinephelus trimaculatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)**

? *Perca fario* Thunberg, 1793: 296, pl. 9 (type locality: Japan; types: NT)

Serranus trimaculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 331 (based on "Iapanisches Blödauge" in Krusenstern, 1814: pl. 64 fig. 2; type locality: Japan; holotype: specimen figured in Krusenstern, 1814: pl. 64 fig. 2, not preserved)

Serranus ura Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 332 (type locality: Japan; holotype: ZMB 5529, Bauchot et al., 1984: 48)

Serranus Ara Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 9 (unjustified emendation of *Serranus ura* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 332)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Hainan (Kuang, 1986: 222). The fish described and figured as *Perca fario* by Thunberg (1793) is not identifiable (Bauchot et al., 1984: 48; Randall & Heemstra, 1991: 276) and the *Epinephelus fario* of later authors is *E. trimaculatus*. Identity of Hainan material as well as actual occurrence in inland waters may need confirmation.

Family PSEUDOCHROMIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies from Winterbottom (1986) & Winterbottom et al. (1984), emended.

***Congrogadus* Günther, 1862**

Machaerium Richardson, 1843e: report p. 69 (type species: *Machaerium subducens* Richardson, 1843e: 69, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Machaerium* Haliday, 1832: 351, in Diptera; also in Richardson, 1843g: 176). Gender neuter.

Congrogadus Günther, 1862a: 388 (replacement name for *Machaerium* Richardson, 1843e: 69). Gender masculine.

Stenophus Castelnau, 1875: 26 (type species: *Stenophus marmoratus* Castelnau, 1875: 27, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 378). Gender masculine.

Conyrodus Lydekker, 1896: 439 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Congrogadus* Günther, 1862a: 388)

Hierichthys Jordan & Fowler, 1902: 744 (type species: *Hierichthys encryptes* Jordan & Fowler, 1902: 744, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Congrogadoides Borodin, 1933: 141 (type species: *Congrogadoides spinifer* Borodin, 1933: 141, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Congrodus Fowler, 1958b: 324 (not available, name listed in synonymy; incorrect subsequent spelling of *Congrogadus* Günther, 1862a: 388)

Pilbaraichthys Gill, Mooi & Hutchins, 2000: 71 (subgenus of *Congrogadus* Günther, 1862a: 388; type species: *Congrogadus winterbottomi* Gill, Mooi & Hutchins, 2000: 74, by original designation)

***Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson, 1843)**

Machaerium subducens Richardson, 1843e: 69 (type locality: Australia: Port Essington; holotype: BMNH 1843.6.15.45, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Richardson, 1843g: 176, pl. 6)

Machaerium nebulatum Bleeker, 1852b: 76 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [370 mm TL]: RMNH 6721, Winterbottom et al., 1984: 1609)

Machaerium reticulatum Bleeker, 1853b: 734 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Marawang / Lepar; syntypes [2, 162–365 mm TL]: RMNH 6720, Winterbottom et al., 1984: 1609)

Stenophus marmoratus Castelnau, 1875: 27 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Gulf of Carpentaria; holotype: MNHN A.6717, Bauchot, 1967: 40)

Stenophus obscurus Castelnau, 1875: 27 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Gulf of Carpentaria; holotype: MNHN A.6716, Bauchot, 1967: 40)

Hierichthys encryptes Jordan & Fowler, 1902: 744, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Myiako-shima [Miyaka] Island; holotype: CAS-SU 7120, Böhlke, 1953: 95, Winterbottom et al., 1984: 1609)

Congrogadus subulatus Fowler, 1938c: 226 (not available, name listed in synonymy; incorrect spelling of *Machaerium nebulatum* Bleeker, 1852b: 76)

Family OPISTOGNATHIDAE

***Stalix* Jordan & Snyder, 1902**

Stalix Jordan & Snyder, 1902b: 495 (type species: *Stalyx histrio* Jordan & Snyder, 1902b: 495, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Reviewed by Smith-Vaniz (1989).

***Stalix moenensis* (Popta, 1922)**

Gnathypops moenensis Popta, 1922: 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island at Raha, in brackish water; holotype: SMF 6563, Smith-Vaniz, 1989: 394)

Family CENTRARCHIDAE

***Micropterus* La Cepède, 1802**

Micropterus La Cepède, 1802: 324 (type species: *Micropterus dolomieu* La Cepède, 1802: 325, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

****Micropterus salmoides* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Labrus salmoïdes La Cepède, 1802: 716, 717, pl. 5 fig. 2 [opposite p. 158] (based on unpublished manuscript and text of Bosc; type locality: U. S. A.: Carolina; types: NT, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 98)

Distribution notes. Introduced and established in Philippines.

Family APOGONIDAE

***Apogon* La Cepède, 1801**

Amia Gronovius, 1763: 80 (not available, name published in a rejected work; ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Amia Meuschen, 1781: [2] (not available, name published in a rejected work; ICZN, 1954e: 281 [Opinion 261])

Apogon La Cepède, 1801: 411 (type species: *Apogon ruber* La Cepède, 1801: 411, 412, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Macrolepis Rafinesque, 1815: 86 (nomen nudum)

Amia Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 173 (type species: *Amia percaeformis* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 173, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Amia* Linné, 1766: 500). Gender feminine.

Monoprion Poey, 1860: 123 (type species: *Monoprion maculatus* Poey, 1860: 123, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 1106; junior homonym of *Monoprion* Barrande, 1850: 15 in Coelenterata). Gender masculine.

Gronovichthys Whitley, 1929c: 302 (replacement name for *Amia* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 173). Gender masculine.

Asperapogon Smith, 1961: 384 (type species: *Asperapogon rubellus* Smith, 1961: 384, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below, *Apogon albomarginatus* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Amia albomarginata* Smith & Radcliffe, in Radcliffe, 1912: 438, pl. 35 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cavite, fish market; holotype: USNM 68402)].

***Apogon amboinensis* Bleeker, 1854**

Apogon amboinensis Bleeker, 1854b: 329 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [3, 87–98 mm TL]: LU)

***Apogon diversus* (Smith & Radcliffe, in Radcliffe, 1912)**

Amia diversa Smith & Radcliffe, in Radcliffe, 1912: 434, pl. 37 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: small stream in Canmahala Bay, Ragay Gulf; USNM 70246, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Apogon hyalosoma* Bleeker, 1852**

Apogon hyalosoma Bleeker, 1852b: 63 (available by indication to "*Apogon thermalis* Blkr. nec CV." which is a reference to Bleeker, 1845: 526, 1848c: 635, 1849a: 27, 1849h: 7; type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang / Sumbawa: Bima; syntypes: part of: RMNH 5568 [1], 23962 [9], 23961 [3], BMNH 1880.4.21.69–70, 72–73 [4], Fricke, 1991: 9 [size indication quoted from the original description are erroneous and apply to *A. amboinensis* described on same page], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mionurus bombonensis Herre, 1925a: 341, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Lake Taal [Laguna de Bombon]; holotype: BSM 10464, lost)

Apogon tickelli Day, 1888a: 785 (based on Tickell's manuscript and figure; type locality: Burma: Akyab; syntypes [2]: not preserved)

***Apogon sangiensis* Bleeker, 1857**

Apogon sangiënsis Bleeker, 1857j: 375 (type locality: Indonesia: Sangihe; holotype [81 mm TL]: RMNH 5577, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Apogon semilineatus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843**

Apogon semilineatus Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 4, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH 65a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 19)

Apogon kiushiuanus Döderlein, in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1884: 2 (nomen nudum, listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Leyte, Philippines (pers. obs.).

***Fowleria* Jordan & Evermann, 1903**

Fowleria Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 180 (type species: *Apogon auritus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 443, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Papillapogon Smith, 1947: 799 (type species: *Apogon auritus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 443, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Fowleria* Jordan & Evermann 1903: 180). Gender masculine.

***Fowleria isostigma* (Jordan & Seale, 1906)**

Apogonichthys isostigma Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 251, fig. 45 (type locality: W. Samoa: Upolu Island: Apia; holotype: USNM 51736 [1 of 4, figured specimen], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Ostorhinchus* La Cepède, 1802**

Ostorhinchus La Cepède, 1802: 23 (type species: *Ostorhinchus fleurieu* La Cepède, 1802: 24, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Lovamia Whitley, 1930c: 10 (type species: *Mullus fasciatus* White, 1790: 268, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Ostorhinchus lateralis* (Valenciennes, 1832)**

Apogon lateralis Valenciennes, 1832a: 58 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo Island [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; syntypes: MNHN 2363 [5], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 61)

Apogon ceramensis Bleeker, 1852f: 256 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; syntypes [2, 80–82 mm TL]: RMNH 5578 [2 of 9], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Taeniamia* Fraser, 2013**

Taeniamia Fraser, 2013: 18 (type species: *Archamia leai* Waite, 1916: 455, by original designation). Genderc feminine.

***Taeniamia buruensis* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Apogon buruënsis Bleeker, 1856g: 394 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru Island: Kajeli, in sea; holotype: RMNH 5562, Gon & Randall, 2003: 21)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Normanby Island, Papua New Guinea (Macleay, 1883c: 255).

Family SILLAGINIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Revised by McKay (1985, 1992). Genera follow phylogenetic conclusions of Kaga (2013).

***Sillaginopodys* Fowler, 1933**

Sillaginopodys Fowler, 1933: 416, 430 (subgenus of *Sillago* Cuvier, 1816a: 258; type species: *Sillago chondropus* Bleeker, 1849c: 61, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Sillaginopodys chondropus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Sillago chondropus Bleeker, 1849c: 61 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; types: NT ?)

***Sillaginops* Kaga, 2013**

Sillaginops Kaga, 2013: 98 (type species: *Sillago macrolepis* Bleeker, 1858m: 166, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Kaga (2013: 98) mentioned that *Sillaginops* is "from the Greek meaning eye". Although the gender is indicated as feminine, it actually is masculine (*Code* art. 30.1.2).

***Sillaginops macrolepis* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Sillago macrolepis Bleeker, 1858m: 166 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Bali: Boleling; syntypes [14, 68–135 mm TL]: LU)

***Sillaginopsis* Gill, 1861**

Sillaginichthys Bleeker, 1859l: xxi (nomen nudum), 1874e: 63 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Sillaginopsis Gill, 1861g: 505 (type species: *Sillago domina* Cuvier, 1816a: 258, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sillaginopsis domina* (Cuvier, 1816)**

Sillago domina Cuvier, 1816a: 258 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype or syntypes: MNHN A.5450 [1], ? SMF 1541 [1], Bauchot et al., 1983b: 44, Eschmeyer,

2011 [MNHN A.3131 listed as syntype by same authors has apparently been collected between 1816 and 1822 when Leschenault was in Pondicherry and cannot be a type; Bauchot et al., 1990: 103])

Cheilodipterus panijus Hamilton, 1822: 57, 367 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 20 fig. 6)

Nomenclatural notes. The first description of *Sillago domina* is by Cuvier (1816a: 258), not by Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 415), and is a senior subjective synonym of *Cheilodipterus panijus*. *Sillago domina* has been used as a valid species name after 1899 (e.g. Lloyd, 1907: 228, Mookerjee et al., 1946: 564) and therefore precedence cannot be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9 in favour of the commonly used *Sillaginopsis panijus*.

***Sillago* Cuvier, 1816**

Sillago Cuvier, 1816a: 258 (type species: *Sillago acuta* Cuvier, 1816a: 258, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861g: 503 under *Code* art. 69.2.2 [Gill designated *Atherina sihama* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 70, which he treated as senior synonym of the originally included *S. acuta*]). Gender feminine.

Parasillago McKay, 1985: 13 (subgenus of *Sillago* Cuvier, 1816a: 258; type species: *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 415, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below *S. aeolus* and *S. intermedia* are recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Sillago aeolus* Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 360, fig. 24 (type locality: Taiwan: Keerun; holotype: CAS-SU 7135, Böhlke, 1953: 75, McKay, 1985: 27)].

[*Sillago intermedius* Wongratana, 1977: 258, pls. 9–10 (type locality: East coast of the Gulf of Thailand, Bangkok fish market; holotype: MFLB 1975-8-4-1)].

***Sillago burra* Richardson, 1842**

Sillago burrus Richardson, 1842a: 128 (type locality: Australia: Western Australia: Dampier Archipelago [original type locality: north-west coast of Australia]; neotype: CSIRO C2591, designated by McKay, 1985: 25)

***Sillago sihama* (Forskål, 1775)**

Atherina sihama Forskål, 1775: xiii, 70 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; holotype: ZMUC P 45164, Nielsen, 1974: 62, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 27, pl. 38 fig. 71, Golani et al., 2011: 467)

Sciaena malabarica Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 81, pl. 19 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes: ZMB 576 [2], Paepke, 1999: 139)

Sillago acuta Cuvier, 1816a: 258 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: ZMB 576 [2, syntypes of *Sciaena malabarica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 81] and material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 9, pl. 113 [Soring]; lectotype designated by McKay, 1985: 7 is not part of the type series as MNHN 5270 was collected by Dussumier who travelled to Asia between 1816 and 1840 [Bauchot et al., 1990: 46])

Sillago erythrea Cuvier, 1829: 409 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massuah [Massawa]; lectotype: MNHN A.3137, designated by McKay, 1985: 7, Golani et al., 2011: 468, fig. 3 [designation of MNHN A.3127 by Golani et al., 2011: 468, fig. 2 is invalid])

Nomenclatural notes. Golani et al. (2011: 467) showed that two species have been confused under the name *S. sihama* in the Red Sea. They considered that *S. sihama* is restricted to the southern Red Sea and that the records of this species in the Indo-Pacific in the literature represent one or more additional species. They indeed commented on some material from Queensland and Hong Kong that differs from *S. sihama* but did not present data allowing it to be concluded that *S. sihama* is restricted to the Red Sea and that all the Indo-Pacific records refer to other species. They did not discuss the status of *S. malabarica* and *S. acuta*, which McKay (1985) had placed in the synonymy of *S. sihama*. Kaga (2013: 99) disagreed with their conclusions.

Golani et al. (2011: 466) showed that two species are included in the type series of *S. erythrea* and designated MNHN A.3127 as lectotype, thus retaining the name for a species from the northern Red Sea and immigrant to the Mediterranean. This designation is invalid because McKay (1987: 7) had already designated MNHN A.3137 as lectotype, making *S. erythrea* a synonym of *S. sihama*, and leaving Golani et al.'s northern Red Sea–Mediterranean species without name.

Family CARANGIDAE

***Alectis* Rafinesque, 1815**

Gallus La Cepède, 1802: 583 (type species: *Gallus virescens* La Cepède, 1802: 583, 584, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Gallus* Moehring, 1758: 37 in Aves [not available, in a work suppressed by ICZN, 1967: 13, Opinion 801], *Gallus* Brisson, 1760: 166 in Aves, *Gallus* Cuvier, 1797: 245 in Aves). Gender masculine.

Alectis Rafinesque, 1815: 84 (replacement name for *Gallus* La Cepède, 1802: 583). Gender feminine.

Blepharis Cuvier, 1816a: 322 (type species: *Zeus ciliaris* Bloch, 1787a: 36, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Scyris Cuvier, 1829: 209 (type species: *Gallus alexandrinus* Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire, 1817: pl. 22 fig. 2, by subsequent designation by Rüppell, 1830: 128; no species originally included, first inclusion by Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 145, 152). Gender feminine.

Hynnis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 195 (type species: *Hynnis goreensis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 195, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Gallichtys Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 164, 168 (type species: *Gallichtys major* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 178). Gender masculine.

Gallichthys Agassiz, 1845a: 26 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gallichtys* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 164, 168)

Blepharichthys Gill, 1861a: 36 (type species: *Zeus crinitus* Mitchill, 1826: 146, pl., by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Alectis indica* (Rüppell, 1830)**

Scyris indicus Rüppell, 1830: 128, pl. 33 fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jiddah [Jeddah]; holotype: SMF 1647, Dor, 1984: 122)

Gallichtys major Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 168, pl. 254 (type locality: India: Pondicherry and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: MNHN A.5704 [1], A.5705 [2], A.6851 [1], 1103 [2], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 23 and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 45, n° 57 [Gurrah Parah])

Gallichtys chevola Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 175 (based on Russel, 1803a: 46, pl. 58; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 46, pl. 58 [Cheoola Parrah])

Hynnis insanus Valenciennes, 1862: 1203 (type locality: Bourbon [Réunion Island]; holotype: MNHN, lost ?, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 39)

Carangoïdes gallichthys Bleeker, 1851a: 68 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang, Pasuruan and Banjuwangi [material mixed, locality of lectotype unknown]; lectotype: RMNH 26962, apparently designated by Fricke, 1991: 10)

Hynnis momsa Herre, 1927c: 235, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Manila market; holotype: BSMP 15216, lost)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1953a: 261).

***Atule* Jordan & Jordan, 1922**

Atule Jordan & Jordan, 1922: 38 (type species: *Caranx affinis* Rüppell, 1836: 49, pl. 14 fig. 1, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Atule mate* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)**

Caranx mate Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 54 (type locality: India: Pondicherry / Seychelles / New Guinea / Strait of Antjer; syntypes: MNHN A.5489 [1], A.5523 [1], 5837 [1], 5838 [1], 5839 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 14)

Caranx xanthurus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 55 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A-6118 [1], RMNH D.925 [1], SMF 2895 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 20, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx affinis Rüppell, 1836: 49, pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea Massawa; syntypes: SMF 1606 [3], 2859 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Selar Hasseltii Bleeker, 1851a: 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Cheribon / Surabaya; lectotype: RMNH 26967 [ex RMNH 6078], by subsequent designation not researched, possibly Fricke, 1991: 10; also in Bleeker, 1851f: 359)

? *Selar Broekmeyeri*, Bleeker, 1855k: 398 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype [97 mm TL]: RMNH, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Decapterus fasciatus* Bleeker, 1872c: 151 (type locality: China; holotype: model of painting)

Carangus politus Jenkins, 1903: 445, fig. 17 (type locality: Hawaiian Islands: Oahu Island: Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50709)

Decapterus lundini Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 229, fig. 27 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; holotype: USNM 51727)

Decapterus normani Bertin & Dollfus, 1948: 21, fig. 7 (type locality: Madagascar: Nossi-Bé; holotype: MNHN 1947-0007, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 22)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Tioman Island (Ng et al., 1999 176).

***Caranx* La Cepède, 1801**

Caranx La Cepède, 1801: 57 (type species: possibly *Caranx carangua* La Cepède, 1801: 59, 74, by subsequent designation but author not researched, possibly Eschmeyer, 1990: 75; not by Desmarest, 1856: 242 (referred to by Whitley, 1939b: 222) [Desmarest mentioned "*Caranx carougous*, Bloch" as type of "CAROUGES, Cuv., Val."; no such genus exists and *Scomber carangus* Bloch was not originally included]; not *Scomber carangus* Bloch, 1793 by Jordan & Gilbert, 1883b: 970, not originally included; not *Caranx ruber* Bloch, 1793: 75, pl. 342, by Jordan & Evermann, 1896: 915, not originally included]). Gender masculine.

Tricropterus Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810a: 41 (type species: *Scomber carangus* Bloch, 1793: 69, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 915; no species originally included, first inclusion not researched). Gender masculine.

Carangus Griffith & Smith, 1834: 355 (nomen nudum)

Trichopterus Agassiz, 1845a: 66 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Tricropterus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 41)

Carangus Girard, 1858a: 168 (type species: *Scomber carangus* Bloch, 1793: 69, by absolute tautonymy; objective junior synonym of *Tricropterus* Rafinesque Schmaltz, 1810a: 41). Gender masculine.

Paratractus Gill, 1862g: 330 (type species: *Caranx pisquetus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 97, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Vexillicaranx Fowler, 1905b: 76 (subgenus of *Caranx* La Cepède, 1801: 57; type species: *Caranx africanus* Steindachner, 1883: 196, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Carangulus Jordan & Evermann, 1927: 505 (subgenus of *Caranx* La Cepède, 1801: 57; type species: *Caranx latus* Agassiz, 1831: 105, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. The record of *Caranx carangus* inland in the Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1953a: 264) is a misi-

dentification. *Scomber carangus* is a synonym of *Caranx hippos*, a species from the Atlantic.

[*Scomber Carangus* Bloch, 1793: 69, pl. 340 (type locality: East and West Indies [numerous bibliographic references]; syntypes: MZB 1542 [1], Paepke, 1999: 54)]

[*Scomber Hippos* Linné, 1766: 494 (type locality: U.S.A.: Carolina; holotype or syntype: LSL 130, Wheeler, 1985: 55)].

***Caranx ignobilis* (Forskål, 1775)**

Somber ignobilis Forskål, 1775: xii, 55 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; syntypes: ZMUC P 46439 [1], P 46440 [1], Nielsen, 1974: 63, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 22, pl. 26 fig. 47)

Scomber kirm Forskål, 1775: 55 (alternative name for *Scomber ignobilis* Forskål, 1775: xii, 55, first reviser not researched)

Scomber sansun Forskål, 1775: xii, 56 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Somber ignobilis* Forskål, 1775: xii, 55, first reviser not researched)

Caranx korab La Cepède, 1801: 59, 75 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomber ignobilis* Forskål, 1775: xii, 55)

Caranx Lessonii Lesson, 1831: pl. 31 fig. 1 [5 Sept.], p. 155 [13 Oct.] (type locality: coasts of New Guinea; holotype: MNHN A.6048, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 14)

Caranx ekala Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 117 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam], Malabar and Bombay; syntypes: MNHN A.6116 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 11 and specimen described by Russell, 1803b: 35, pl. 146 [Ecalah Parah])

Carangus hippoides Jenkins, 1903: 443, fig. 15 (type locality: Hawaiian Islands: Oahu Island: Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50710)

***Caranx melampygus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833**

Caranx melampgygus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 116 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo and Buru Islands / Rauwack [Rawak Island] / Vanicolo [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E] / Ile de France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN A.6028 [1], A.6069 [1], A.6083 [1], A.6162 [1], A.6163 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 19)

Caranx bixanthopterus Rüppell, 1836: 49, pl. 14 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jidda [Jeddah]; holotype: SMF 2876, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx stellatus Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 167, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; holotype: MNHN A.6068, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1978: 19)

Caranx janthinospilos Bleeker, 1856b: 45 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [449 mm TL]: RMNH 6082, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx valenciennei Castelnau, 1873: 102 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Torres Strait: Nob or Knob Island [Noble Island, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 19]; syntypes: MNHN A.6434 [2], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 19 [Castelnau commented that correct spelling is *valenciennei*, not *valenciennesii*, p. 103])

Carangus quoyi Bleeker, 1878d: 50 (based on *Caranx punctatus* of Quoy & Gaimard [name in manuscript or in collection] and *Caranx coeruleopinnatus* of Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 119; type locality: New Guinea; holotype: MNHN 5836 [Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 43, as 'historical specimen' of *C. coeruleopinnatus*])

Caranx Moresbyensis Macleay, 1882d: 358 (type locality: New Guinea: Port Moresby; holotype: AMS 16305-001 [ex MAMU F369], Stanbury, 1969: 206)

Caranx medusicola Jordan & Starks, in Jordan, 1895: 430, pl. 34 (type locality: Mexico: Sinaloa: surf outside the harbor at Mazatlan; syntypes: CAS-SU 2845 [42, not CAS-SU 2645], 63326 [1], BMNH 1895.5.27.108 [1], Böhlke, 1953: 75, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Mindoro) by Herre (1953a: 271, as *C. stellatus*).

***Caranx papuensis* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877**

Caranx Papuensis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 325, pl. 10 fig. 3 (type locality: New Guinea: Hall Sound; syntypes: AMS I.16304-001 [1], I.16304-002 [1], Paxton et al., 1989: 578)

Caranx regularis Garman, 1903: 232 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Viti Levu: Suva; holotype: MCZ 28300, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx celetus Smith, 1968: 182, pl. 39 figs. A–B (type locality: Zanzibar; holotype: RUSI 442, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Caranx sexfasciatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825**

Caranx sexfasciatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 358, pl. 65 fig. 4 (type locality: "we believe it inhabits the islands of the Papus" [Indonesia: Waigeo Island]; holotype: MNHN A.6054, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 19)

Caranx Forsteri Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 107 (type locality: Ile de France [Mauritius]; lectotype: MNHN A.563, designated by Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 11)

? *Caranx xanthopygus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 109 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN, lost, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 38)

Caranx Peronii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 112 (type locality: unknown; lectotype: MNHN 6324, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1319, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 16 [as holotype])

Caranx Belengerii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 116 (type locality: India: Malabar; syntypes: MNHN A.540 [2], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 9; *belengerii* is an incorrect original spelling as there is clear evidence of an inadvertent error [see Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 7] and it must be emended to *belangeri*, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Caranx flavocoeruleus Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 110, pl. 59 fig. 2 (type locality: southwestern coasts of Japan; lectotype: RMNH D.933, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 100)

Caranx margarita Richardson, 1846: 276 (type locality: China: Canton / Sea of China; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 213, pl. 21c)

Caranx paraspistes Richardson, 1848a: 136, pl. 58 figs. 6–7 (type locality: Australia: Port Essington; holotype: BMNH 1846.8.11.6 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx tapeinosoma Bleeker, 1856b: 44 (type locality: In-

donesia: Ambon; holotype [455 mm TL]: RMNH 6080, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Carangus marginatus Gill, 1863b: 166 (type locality: Panama; holotype: USNM 30958, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Carangus elacate Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 177 (type locality: Hawaii Islands: Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50638)

Caranx thompsoni Seale, in Jordan & Evermann, 1905: 535 (type locality: Hawaiian Islands; holotype: BPBM 3358, ? lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Carangus rhabdotus Jenkins, 1903: 444, fig. 16 (type locality: Hawaiian Islands: Oahu: Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50711)

Caranx butuanensis Seale, 1910a: 506, pl. 7 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Butuan Bay; holotype: BSMP 1896, lost)

Caranx oshimai Wakiya, 1924: 189, pl. 27 fig. 1 (type locality: Formosa [Taiwan]; holotype: FMNH 59492 [ex CM 7731], Henn, 1928: 90, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 20)

***Megalaspis* Bleeker, 1851**

Megalaspis Bleeker, 1851f: 342, 352 (type species: *Caranx rottleri* Bloch, 1793: 88, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Megalaspis cordyla* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Scomber cordyla Linnaeus, 1758: 298 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau: Selat Riau, 0°57'N 104°12'E [original type locality: America]; neotype: SMNS 3819, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 252 [although 'withdrawn' by Fricke, 2000, fulfills conditions of *Code* art. 75.3])

Scomber guara La Cepède, 1800: 598, 604 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomber cordyla* Linnaeus, 1758: 298)

Scomber Rottleri Bloch, 1793: 88, pl. 346 (type locality: not stated [lectotype label: East India]; lectotype: MZB 8763, designated by Paepke, 1999: 55, pl. 29 fig. 2)

Citula plumbea Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 361 (type locality: Ile-de-France [Mauritius]; syntypes [2]: lost, Smith, 1973: 353, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 39)

Caranx besselii Agassiz, 1874: pl. 1 (type locality: Indian Ocean; holotype: MHNN 2125, Kottelat, 1984d: 149)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Mindoro) by Herre (1953a: 279).

***Olistus* Cuvier, 1829**

Olistus Cuvier, 1829: 209 (type species: *Olistus malabaricus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 137, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 129; no species originally included, first inclusion by Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 137, 141, 144). Gender masculine.

Carangoïdes Bleeker, 1851f: 343, 352 (type species: *Caranx praeustus* Bennett, 1830: 689, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 248). Gender masculine.

Carangichthys Bleeker, 1853c: 760 (type species: *Carangichthys typus* Bleeker, 1853c: 760, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ferdauia Jordan, Evermann & Wakiya, in Jordan, Evermann & Tanaka, 1927: 662 (type species: *Carangoides jordani* Nichols, 1922: 2, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Elaphrotoxon Fowler, 1905c: 76 (subgenus of *Caranx* La Cepède, 1801: 57; type species: *Scomber ruber* Bloch, 1793: 75, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Xurel Jordan & Evermann, 1927: 505 (type species: *Caranx vinctus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882d: 349, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Turrum Whitley, 1932c: 337 (type species: *Turrum emburyi* Whitley, 1932c: 337, by original designation). Gender neuter [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Kaiwarinus Suzuki, 1962: 204 (type species: *Caranx equula* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 111, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Olistus malabaricus* (type species of *Olistus*) and *Caranx praeustus* (type species of *Carangoides*) are placed in the same genus (*Carangoides*) by most recent authors (e.g. Smith-Vaniz, in Carpenter & Niem, 1999b; Senou, in Nakabo, 2002: 807). If they are congeneric, then the oldest and valid name is *Olistus*. As *Olistus* has been used by several authors after 1899 it cannot be declared a nomen oblitum under *Code* art. 23.9. Senou (in Nakabo, 2002: 804, 1547) considered *Carangichthys* and *Kaiwarinus* to be valid genera.

***Olistus armatus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

? *Sciaena armata* Forskål, 1775: xii, 53 (type locality: Red Sea; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12; see discussion in Smith, 1973: 352)

? *Citula ciliaria* Rüppell, 1830: 102, pl. 25 fig. 8 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; syntypes: SMF 9457 [1], 14129 [1], Williams et al., 1980: 19)

Citula armata Rüppell, 1830: 103 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 1601, designated by Williams et al., 1980: 19)

Caranx citula Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 126, pl. 250 (type locality: Red Sea / New Guinea; syntypes: MNHN A.6102 [1], A.6181 [1], A.6182 [1], B.2881 [1], ZMB 1571 [1], 1572 [1], Williams et al., 1980: 16, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 10)

Caranx cirrhosus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 126 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Caranx ciliaris* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 129 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] and Pondicherry / Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.5547 [1], ? RMNH [Kuhl and van Hasselt's specimen] and model of plate 151 in Russell, 1803b, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 10; not a junior homonym of *Citula ciliaria* Rüppell, 1830: 102)

Olistus Ruppelii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 144 (unnecessary replacement name for *Citula ciliaria* Rüppell, 1830: 102; unambiguously named for Rüppell, misspelt as Ruppel p. 144, the name should be emended to *ruppellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Caranx rastrosus Jordan & Snyder, 1908: 37, pl. 51 (type locality: Taiwan: Takao; holotype: FMNH 55363 [ex CM 411], Williams et al., 1980: 16, Ho & Shao, 2011: 45 [invalid lectotype designation])

Caranx schlegeli Wakiya, 1924: 172, pl. 20 fig. 2 (unnecessary replacement name for *Caranx ciliaris* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 129)

? *Citula pescadorensis* Oshima, 1924: 1575 (type locality: Taiwan: Pescadores Islands [Peng-hu]: Bako; holotype: "Mus. Govt. Res. Inst., Formosa", probably lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 45; also in Oshima, 1925: 395, pl. 1 fig. 2)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1953a: 271).

***Olistus dinema* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Carangoïdes dinema Bleeker, 1851a: 63 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [220 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1851f: 365)

Carangichthys typus Bleeker, 1853c: 760 (type locality: Indonesia: northern Celebes [Sulawesi]: Kema; holotype [115 mm TL]: RMNH 26973, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx deani Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 775, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Negros, reefs of southern shore; holotype: USNM 51951)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Mindoro) by Roxas & Agco (1941: 35) and Herre (1953a: 265). Placed in genus *Carangichthys* by Senou (in Nakabo, 2002: 804).

***Olistus praeustus* (Bennett, 1830)**

Caranx praeustus Bennett, 1830: 689 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; types: ? BMNH; not anonymous, see pp. xi, 629)

Caranx ire Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 57 (type locality: India: Bay of Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 5847, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 12)

Caranx praeustus var. *ocellata* Bleeker, 1851f: 363 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: LU)

Caranx praeustus var. *xanthopterus* Bleeker, 1851f: 364 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: LU)

Caranx melanostethos Day, 1865a: 23 (type locality: India: Malabar coast: Cochin; syntypes: ? BMNH 1865.7.17.1 [1], ZSI 3053 [1, lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 159; also in Day, 1865c: 83, pl. 6)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

***Scomberoides* La Cepède, 1801**

Scomberoides La Cepède, 1801: 50 (type species: *Scomberoides noelii* La Cepède, 1801: 50, 51, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Gilbert, 1883: 446). Gender masculine.

Pelamis La Cepède, 1801: 55 (non-binominal, listed in synonymy, not available)

Orcynus Rafinesque, 1815: 84 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomberoides* La Cepède, 1801: 50). Gender masculine.

Chorinemus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 367 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomberoides* La Cepède, 1801: 50). Gender masculine.

Eleria Jordan & Seale, 1905: 774 (type species: *Eleria philippina* Jordan & Seale, 1905: 774, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Rhaphiolepis Fowler, 1905c: 59 (subgenus of *Scomberoides* La Cepède, 1801: 50; type species: *Chorinemus tol* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 385, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Scomberoides commersonnianus* La Cepède, 1801**

Scomberoides commersonnianus La Cepède, 1801: 50, 53 (type locality: Madagascar: near Fort Dauphin; types: material on which Commerson's notes and drawing are based)

Chorinemus delicatulus Richardson, 1846a: 269 (type locality: Chinese Sea; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 213, pl. 22a)

Chorinemus exoletus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 379 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen: Lohaia; holotype: specimen on which is based Ehrenberg's drawing [description entirely written by Cuvier, thus Ehrenberg is not author])

Chorinemus leucopthalmus Richardson, 1846a: 269 (type locality: Sea of China / Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 213, pl. 22b)

Distribution notes. Inland water record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

***Scomberoides lysan* (Forskål, 1775)**

Scomber lysan Forskål, 1775: xii, 54 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudia Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Yemen: Lohaja [Al-Luhayya]; lectotype: ZMUC P46435, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 22, pl. 25 fig. 44)

Scomber forsteri Schneider, 1801: 26 (type locality: Pacific Ocean; types: NT; based on *Scomber maculatus* of Forster's manuscript, see Lichtenstein, 1844: 195)

Centronotus lyzan La Cepède, 1801: 309, 316 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Scomber lysan* Forskål, 1775: 54)

Lichia toloo-parah Rüppell, 1829: 91 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 386, designated by Dor, 1984: 130)

Chorinemus Sancti Petri Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 379, pl. 236 vol 8 (type locality: India: Malabar coast; lectotype: MNHN 0000-5893, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1502, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 21 [as holotype]; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *sanctipetri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.2)

Chorinemus moadetta Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 382 (type locality: Eritrea: Massuah [Massawa] / Sri Lanka: Trinquemalé [Trincomalee]; syntypes: MNHN A.0569 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 20)

Lichia moadetta Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 382 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Chorinemus mauritianus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 382 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius] / India: Mahe / Indonesia: Célébes [Sulawesi] / Vanicolo Island [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; syntypes: MNHN A.0570 [1], A.6612 [2], A.6649 [1], Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 20)

Elacate maculatus Swainson, 1839: 244 (available by indication to Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: pl. 236 [*Chorinemus sanctipetri*])

Scomber maculatus Richardson, 1843h: 24 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Scomber maculatus Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 195 (type locality: Pacific Ocean; types: NT; objective junior synonym of *Scomber forsteri* Schneider, 1801: 26)

Chorinemus orientalis Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 106, pl. 57 fig. 1 (type locality: coasts of Japan; lectotype: RMNH D852, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 98)

Thynnus Moluccensis Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 121 (type locality: Molucca Islands; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.29 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 220 [as holotype])

Scomberoides formosanus Oshima, 1924: 1572 (type locality: Taiwan: Keelung; holotype: LU, probably lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 45; not a junior homonym of *Scomberoides formosanus* Wakiya, 1924: 236 [1 July]; also in Oshima, 1925: 349, pl. 1 fig. 1)

Scomberoides oshimae Whitley, 1951a: 65 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomberoides formosanus* Oshima, 1924: 1572)

Nomenclatural notes. Whitley (1951a: 65) proposed *Scomberoides oshimae* as new replacement name for *S. formosanus* Oshima, 1925: 349, which he considered to be a junior homonym of *S. formosanus* Wakiya, 1924: 236. In fact, the description of *S. formosanus* Oshima had already appeared in the proceedings of a conference published in late 1923 or early 1924 (see Bibliographic notes for Herre, 1924a–c). Wakiya (1924) is dated 1 July 1924 and apparently is the junior homonym.

[*Scomberoides formosanus* Wakiya, 1924: 236, pl. 38 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Kii [Wakayama Prefecture]; holotype: FMNH 59499 [ex CM 7765], Henn, 1928: 90, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 78; junior primary homonym of *Scomberoides formosanus* Oshima, 1924: 1572)].

Selaroides Bleeker, 1851

Leptaspis Bleeker, 1851a: 30, 71 (type species: *Caranx leptolepis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 63, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Selaroides* Bleeker, 1851f has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see below [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender feminine.

Selaroïdes Bleeker, 1851f: 343, 352 (type species: *Caranx leptolepis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 63, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Leptaspis* Bleeker, 1851a: 30, 71; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see below [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Bleeker (1851a: 30, 71) described *Leptaspis* in a review of scombroids. This paper was distributed in volume 24 of *Verhandelingen van het Bataviaasch Genootschap van Kunsten en Wetenschappen* (Bleeker, 1852g). The whole volume was delayed and distributed in September 1852. Bleeker had already written the text in October 1850 and when the publication of the volume was delayed he decided to publish a summary of this work in *Natuurkundig Tijdschrift voor Nederlandsch Indië*; this summary appeared in April 1851 (Bleeker, 1851f). For unknown reasons Bleeker did not use *Leptaspis* but *Selaroides* for the same genus. It has been generally admitted that *Selaroides* appeared before *Leptaspis*; *Leptaspis* has apparently not been used since.

Although the complete vol. 24 of *Verhandelingen* was only distributed in 1852, Bleeker's paper (1851a [= 1852g minus appendix]) had already been printed by December 1850 (Bleeker, 1852g: 89) and preprints distributed soon after (Kottelat, 2011a: 41). This means that *Leptaspis* was published first and is the valid name.

Bleeker did not explain his change from *Leptaspis* to *Selaroides*, but this might have been to avoid homonymy with the genus *Leptaspis* used in botany. In any case, to my knowledge, *Leptaspis* has not been used as the valid name of a genus after 1899. Under *Code* art. 23.9.2, *Leptaspis* Bleeker, 1851 is declared a *nomen oblitum* and *Selaroides* Bleeker, 1851 is declared a *nomen protectum*, as the latter is widely used. List of 25 works in which *Selaroides* is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Adrim et al., 2004: 120; (2) Allen, 1997: 116; (3) Allen & Adrim, 2003: 38; (4) Allen et al., 2003: 129; (5) Carpenter & Niem, 1999b: 2737; (6) Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola, 1984: 167; Hoese et al., 2006: 1166; (8) Hutchins, 2001: 33; (9) Kimura & Matsuura, 2003: 81; (10) Kimura et al., 2009: 126; (11) Kong, 1998: 71; (12) Kuiter & Debelius, 2006: 399; (13) Kyushin et al., 1982: 215; (14) Masuda et al., 1984: 155; (15–16) Nakabo, 1993: 696, 2002: 798; (17) Okamura & Amaoka, 2004: 324; (18) Rainboth, 1996b: 184; (19–20) Randall, 1995: 186, 2005: 210; (21) Randall & Lim, 2000: 616; (22) Randall et al., 1990: 166; (23) Rau & Rau, 1980: 151; (24) Sainsbuiry et al., 1985: 178; (25) Shen, 1993: 340.

Selaroides leptolepis (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833)

Caranx leptolepis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 63 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN A.6080, Smith-Vaniz et al., 1979: 13)

Caranx Mertensii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 64 (type locality: Philippines: Manila; holotype: specimen on which figure is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Caranx leptolepis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 63, first reviser [Bleeker, 1851a: 71] gave precedence to *C. leptolepis*)

Caranx bidii Day, 1873b: 237 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: AMS B.8057, ZSI F239, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 159, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx cheverti Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 324, pl. 10 fig. 1 (type locality: New Guinea: Binaturi River, Katow; holotype: AMS 16300-001 [ex MAMU F357], Stanbury, 1969: 206, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranx procaranx De Vis, 1884c: 540 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: QM I.77, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Cambodia (Rainboth, 1996b: 184).

Seriolina Wakiya, 1924

Seriolina Wakiya, 1924: 222, 230 (type species: *Seriola in-*

termedia Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 116, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Seriolina nigrofasciata* (Rüppell, 1829)**

Nomeus nigrofasciatus Rüppell, 1829a: 92, pl. 24 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; syntypes [2]: part of SMF 1655 [2], 17520 [1], Paxton et al., 1989: 585, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Seriola binotata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 215 (type locality: unknown [probably Indian Ocean; for Peron's itinerary, see Bauchot et al., 1983a: 7]; lectotype: MNHN A.6648, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 231)

Seriola Ruppelii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 216 (unnecessary replacement name for *Nomeus nigrofasciatus* Rüppell, 1829a: 92; unambiguously named for Rüppell, misspelt as Ruppel p. 216, the name should be emended to *ruppellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Seriola intermedia Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 116 (type locality: Japan; holotype: RMNH D.859 [1], Boeseman, 1947: 105)

Seriola cretata Fowler, 1904: 506, pl. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27499)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Luzon) by Roxas & Agco (1941: 71).

Family LEIOGNATHIDAE

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below *Gazza dentex* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Equula dentex* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 91 (type locality: Mauritius; lectotype: MNHN A.578, designated by Yamashita et al., 1998: 272, fig. 1a, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 19)].

***Deveximentum* Fowler, 1904**

Deveximentum Fowler, 1904b: 517 (type species: *Zeus insidiator* Bloch, 1787a: 41, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Nomenclatural notes. Species of this genus have usually been placed in *Secutor*. As *Secutor* is a replacement name for *Equula* Cuvier, 1815c (a synonym of *Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802), it cannot be used for the present genus.

***Deveximentum hanedai* (Mochizuki & Hayashi, 1989)**

Secutor hanedai Mochizuki & Hayasi, 1989: 93, fig. 9e–f (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan; holotype: YCM HLP 180-1)

***Deveximentum indicium* (Monkolprasit, 1973)**

Secutor indicius Monkolprasit, 1973: 14, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Thailand: Songhkla; types: KUMF 1369)

***Deveximentum insidiator* (Bloch, 1787)**

Zeus insidiator Bloch, 1787a: 41, pl. 192 figs. 2–3 (type locality: India: Suratte [Surat], in freshwaters; syntypes: ZMB 1676 [2], Paepke, 1999: 94, Baldwin & Sparks, 2011: 46, fig. 4b)

***Deveximentum interruptum* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Equula interrupta Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 102 (type locality: not stated [India: Pondicherry]; syntype: A.6740 [2], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 20 [not MNHN A.6763 listed by Jones, 1985: 610, which are syntypes of *Equula brevirostris* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 83; Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 19])

Equula profunda de Vis, 1884c: 544 (type locality: Australia: Queensland Coast; holotype: QM I.9818, Jones, 1985: 610)

***Deveximentum megalolepis* (Mochizuki & Hayashi, 1989)**

Secutor megalolepis Mochizuki & Hayashi, 1989: 86, fig. 8a–b (type locality: Thailand: Songkhla; holotype: URM 14964-2)

***Equulites* Fowler, 1904**

Equulites Fowler, 1904b: 513 (subgenus of *Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802: 448; type species: *Leiognathus vermiculatus* Fowler, 1904b: 513, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Photoplagios Sparks, Dunlap & Smith, 2005: 314 (type species: *Equula elongata* Günther, 1874d: 369, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follow Kimura, Motomura & Iwatsuki (2008: 204). Besides the species listed below, *E. leuciscus* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Equula leuciscus* Günther, 1860: 503 (type locality: Indonesia: Amboyna [Ambon]; holotype: BMNH 1858.4.21.243)].

***Equulites stercorarius* (Evermann & Seale, 1907)**

Leiognathus stercorarius Evermann & Seale, 1907: 67, fig. 6 (type locality: Philippines, Bulan, Sorsogon; holotype: USNM 55906)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

***Eubleekeria* Fowler, 1904**

Eubleekeria Fowler, 1904b: 516 (subgenus of *Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802: 448; type species: *Equula splendens* Cuvier, 1829: 212, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Taxonomic status follows Kimura, Ikejima & Iwatsuki (2008: 202). Besides the species listed be-

low *E. rapsoni* (Munro, 1964) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Leiognathus rapsoni* Munro, 1964: 171, fig. 14 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Gulf of Papua, off Red Scar Bay; holotype: CSIRO A.2137, Jones, 1985: 601, Kimura et al., 2005: 283, fig. 9a)].

***Eubleekeria jonesi* (James, 1971)**

Leiognathus jonesi James, 1971: 316, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Palk Bay, vicinity of Mandapam; holotype: Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Mandapam Camp, India, apparently lost, Kimura et al., 2005: 281)

Distribution notes. Possible freshwater record from "mouth of Mekong River" (Kimura et al., 2005: 279).

***Eubleekeria splendens* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Equula splendens Cuvier, 1829: 212 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 61 [p. 49, pl. 61; Goomorah Karah], reproduced in Kimura et al., 2005: 289, fig. 11; type locality: India: Chennai [original type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: RMNH 1441, designated by Kimura et al., 2005: 289, fig. 10a)

Equula gomorah Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 80 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN A.6724 [1], designated by Kimura et al., 2005: 289, fig. 10c, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 20)

Equula splendens var. *novemaculeata* Klunzinger, 1880: 379 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Endeavour River; holotype: SMNS 2448, Fricke, 1992: 12)

Equula argentea de Vis, 1884c: 542 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; lectotype: QM I.1699, designated by Whitley, 1932b: 104, fig. 1, Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 35, fig. 12; secondary junior homonym of *Leiognathus argenteus* La Cepède, 1802: 448, 449)

Equula ovalis de Vis, 1884c: 543 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; lectotype: QM I.1703, designated by Whitley, 1932b: 110, Jones, 1985: 601, Kimura et al., 2005: 289, fig. 10d)

Equula simplex de Vis, 1884c: 544 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; lectotype: QM I.1702, designated by Whitley, 1932b: 111, Jones, 1985: 601, Kimura et al., 2005: 289, fig. 10e; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Equula ovalis* de Vis, 1884c: 543, Whitley, 1932b: 109 gave precedence to *E. simplex*)

Leiognathus spilotus Fowler, 1904b: 516, pl. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; ANSP 27529, Kimura et al., 2005: 285, fig. 10f)

Leiognathus philippinus Fowler, 1918: 15, fig. 7 (type locality: Philippine Islands; holotype: ANSP 47486, Kimura et al., 2005: 285, fig. 10g)

Leiognathus devisi Whitley, 1929b: 113, fig. 2 (replacement name for *Equula argentea* de Vis, 1884c: 542)

Taxonomic notes. Placement of *Equula argentea* and *Leiognathus devisi* follows Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima (2008: 35).

***Gazza* Rüppell, 1835**

Gazza Rüppell, 1835a: 3 (type species: *Gazza equulaeformis* Rüppell, 1835a: 4, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. See key in Yamashita & Kimura (2001: 164).

***Gazza achlamys* Jordan & Starks, 1917**

Gazza achlamys Jordan & Starks, 1917: 446, pl. 45 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Colombo; holotype: FMNH 58939 [ex CM 8074a], Kimura et al., 2000: 7)

Gazza shettyi Jayabalan, 1986: 42, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Porto Novo, 11°29'N 79°46'E; holotype: ZSI F7861/2)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Rio Grande, Mindanao) by Kimura et al. (2000: 7).

***Gazza minuta* (Bloch, 1795)**

Scomber equula var. *melliet* Walbaum, 1792: 220 (not a new name but reference to a vernacular name in Forskål, 1775: 58)

Scomber minutus Bloch, 1795: 110, pl. 429 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Malabar [error; Tranquebar, Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E], in seas and estuaries; holotype: ZMB 1670, Paepke, 1999: 94, Yamashita et al., 1998: 276)

Zeus argentarius Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 96 (type locality: Pacific Ocean [Vanuatu: Tana Island, Günther, 1860: 507]; syntypes: BMNH 1879.6.13.1–2 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Caranxomorus pilitschei La Cepède, 1802: 709, 710 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomber minutus* Bloch, 1795: 110)

Gazza equulaeformis Rüppell, 1835a: 4, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; holotype: SMF 1384, Yamashita et al., 1998: 279; spelt *G. equuliformis* on pl. 1, as first reviser I select *equulaeformis* as the correct original spelling)

Gazza tapeinosoma Bleeker, 1853f: 260 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [36, 58–106 mm TL]: LU [BMNH 1979.6.13.1–2 listed as syntype by Yamashita et al., 1998: 279 cannot be type as they are from New Hebrides])

Sparus scombroides Günther, 1860: 507 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Equula dispar de Vis, 1884c: 542 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: AMS IA.4898 [ex QM I.1701], Jones, 1985: 569, Yamashita et al., 1998: 279, Hoese et al., 2006: 1177)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Yamashita et al. (1998: 276).

***Karalla* Chakrabarty & Sparks, 2008**

Karalla Chakrabarty & Sparks, 2008: 7 (type species: *Equula daura* Cuvier, 1829: 212, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. The diagnosis lists only very subtle differences between *Karalla* and *Nuchequula*.

***Karalla dussumieri* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Equula Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 77, pl. 283 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast; syntypes: MNHN A.6720 [1], A.6721 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 20)

***Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802**

Leiognathus La Cepède, 1802: 448 (type species: *Leiognathus argenteus* La Cepède, 1802: 448, 449, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Halex Commerson, in La Cepède, 1803: 460 (suppressed by ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89]; anyway not available, not binominal, most likely not intended as a generic name and listed in synonymy)

Equula Cuvier, 1815c: 463 (type species: *Scomber equula* Forskål, 1775: xii, 58, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

? *Argylepes* Swainson, 1839: 247 (subgenus of *Siganus* Forskål, 1775: x; type species: *Siganus indicus* Swainson, 1839: 247, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

? *Argyrolepis* Agassiz, 1846: 33 (unjustified emendation of *Argylepes* Swainson, 1839: 247). Gender feminine.

Liognathus Agassiz, 1846: 203, 212 (unjustified emendation of *Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802: 448). Gender masculine.

Secutor Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Equula* Cuvier, 1815c: 463). Gender masculine.

Macilentichthys Whitley, 1932b: 114 (type species: *Macilentichthys popei* Whitley, 1932b: 115, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Australian species revised by Jones (1985). Chakrabarty & Sparks (2008: 5) treated *Equula* Cuvier, 1815c as a valid genus, with *Equula longispinis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 94 as type species. In fact, the type species of *Equula* is *Scomber equula* Forskål, 1775: 58, by absolute tautonymy. The species *E. longispinis* is not among the species originally included in *Equula* by Cuvier and cannot be type species. As Chakrabarty & Sparks (2008: 5) considered *S. equula* to be the type species of *Leiognathus*, this would make *Equula* a junior objective synonym of *Leiognathus*.

In any event, the type species of *Leiognathus* is not *S. equula*, but *L. argenteus* La Cepède, 1802, by monotypy. *Leiognathus argenteus* is a replacement name for *Scomber edentulus* Bloch, 1795. *Scomber edentulus* has long been considered to be a synonym of *Leiognathus equula*. Sparks & Dunlap (2004: 16) considered the synonymy unlikely, but did not solve the question of its identity (a neotype designation would instantly solve it).

In conclusion, if *S. edentulus* is a synonym of *S. equula*, then *Equula* is a junior synonym of *Leiognathus*; in that case, the first available genus-group name for the species placed in *Equula* (*E. fasciata*, *E. longispinis*) by Chakrabarty & Sparks (2008) is *Aurigequula* Fowler, 1918, whose type species is *Clupea fasciata*. See also Chakrabarty et al. (2008) [but note that it is not the same specimen that was used to describe the respective type species of the genera *Equula* and *Leiognathus*].

There has been doubt as to whether or not *Equula longispina* De Vis, 1884c is a junior homonym of *E. longispinis*. *Spina* is a noun in nominative singular. *Spinis* is a noun in the dative or ablative plural; for the purposes of the *Code*, all nouns are nouns in apposition. Hence both *longispinis* and *longispina* are nouns in apposition, they are invariable, and they are not spelt identically (*Code* art. 57.1, 57.6), therefore they are not homonyms and *E. longispina* can be used as a valid name.

The type locality of *E. longispinis* is usually indicated as Waigeo and specimen MNHN A.0579 listed as holotype. In fact, the original description mentions a drawing "made in Manila by the naturalists of the Russian expedition" followed by a description of the colour. The model of this figure is also part of the type series and therefore MNHN A.0579 is a syntype. To stabilise the use of the name, I designate specimen MNHN A.0579 as lectotype of *E. longispinis*. The "Russian expedition" is the travel of Krusenstern (1811–1812) and the figure referred to is by Tilesius in Krusenstern (1814: pl. 64, 1a [Banjos]). See also under *Cociella*.

Argylepes Swainson, 1839 is usually listed in the synonymy of *Leiognathus*. The type species of *Argylepes* is *Siganus indicus* Swainson, 1839, whose identity has apparently never been discussed. *Siganus indicus* is based only on 'mitta parah' of Russell (1803b: pl. 156). In my copy of the plate I am not certain I recognise a leiognathid. It is noteworthy that all carangids in Russell (1803a–b) have names ending with 'parah'. A number of carangids from Pondicherry in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1833) have names ending in 'paré', and the local name of *Atule mate* is reported (p. 544) as 'maté-paré', which sounds quite similar to 'mitta parah'. This is not mean, however, that Russell's 'mitta parah' is a carangid.

[*Siganus indica* Swainson, 1839: 247 (based on Russell, 1803b: n° 156; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 41, pl. 156 [Mitta parah])].

[*Aurigequula* Fowler, 1918: 17 (subgenus of *Leiognathus* La Cepède, 1802: 448; type species: *Clupea fasciata* La Cepède, 1803: 425, 460, by original designation). Gender feminine].

[*Equula longispinis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 94 (type locality: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]; lectotype: MNHN A.0579, by present designation, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 21)].

[*Equula longispina* De Vis, 1884c: 542 (type locality: Australia: Cape York; holotype: QM I.878, Hoese et al., 2006: 1180)].

***Leiognathus equula* (Forskål, 1775)**

Scomber equula Forskål, 1775: xii, 58 (type locality: Yemen: Red Sea [Luhaiya]; lectotype: ZMUC P 48219, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 23, pl. 28 fig. 50, Nielsen, 1974: 64, Sparks & Dunlap, 2004: 11, fig. 8a)

? *Scomber edentulus* Bloch, 1795: 109, pl. 428 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E], in sea and rivers; holotype: ZMB 8756, Paepke, 1999: 93, Sparks & Dunlap, 2004: 14, fig. 8b)

? *Leiognathus argenteus* La Cepède, 1802: 448, 449 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomber edentulus* Bloch, 1795: 109)

? *Equula ensifera* Cuvier, 1829: 212 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomber edentulus* Bloch, 1795: 109)

? *Equula totta* Cuvier, 1829: 212 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 62; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 49, pl. 62 [Tottah Karah])

Equula coma Cuvier, 1829: 212 (available by indication to "Russ. et Seb., III, xxvii, 4, 63", type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] [Russell] / Indo-West Pacific [Seba]; syntypes: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 50, pl. 63 [Komah Karah] and model of Seba, 1759: pl. 27 fig. 4)

Equula caballa Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 73 (type locality: Red Sea / India: Malabar Coast, Bombay and Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Guam; syntypes: MNHN A.6618 [1], A.6722 [1], 3091 [1], ZMB, Dor, 1984: 135, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 19, and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 50, pl. 63 [Komah Karah])

Nomenclatural notes. *Scomber edentulus* has long been considered to be a synonym of *Leiognathus equula*. Sparks & Dunlap (2004: 16) considered the synonymy unlikely, but the state of the lectotype and holotype, respectively, of the two species makes it impossible to reach any conclusion as to the identity of both. The problem can probably be solved only by the use of the ICZN's plenary powers to designate neotypes for either species.

Equula is a classical Latin noun of feminine gender meaning a young female horse. As a noun it is invariable and does not have to agree in gender with the generic name, therefore the correct species name is *L. equula*, not *L. equulus*.

***Leiognathus ruconius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Chanda ruconius Hamilton, 1822: 106, 371, pl. 12 fig. 35 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Zeus argenteus Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Taxonomic notes. Placed in *Secutor* (= *Deveximentum*) by Woodland (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001a: 2822) and Sparks et al. (2005) but figure in original description seems to show a *Leiognathus*, with mouth opening forwards. This suggests that the species usually identified as *S. ruconius* is possibly misidentified.

***Nuchequula* Whitley, 1923**

Nuchequula Whitley, 1932b: 109 (subgenus of *Eubleekeria* Fowler, 1904b: 516; type species: *Equula blochii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 84, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. See Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima (2008: 22) for revision and key.

***Nuchequula blochii* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Equula Blochii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 84 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; lectotype: MNHN A.6757, designated by Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 26, fig. 6a, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 19)

Zeus notatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 84 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Leiognathus pan Wongratana, 1988: 496, fig. 1 (type locality: Gulf of Thailand; holotype: CUMZ 2528.2.9.1, Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 26, fig. 6b)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima (2008: 22). Chakrabarty & Sparks (2007: 20) treated *Nuchequula pan* as valid species.

***Nuchequula gerreoides* (de Vis, 1851)**

Equula gerreoïdes Bleeker, 1851f: 371 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [26: 70–110 mm TL]: RMNH 6140 [some out of 35], ? BMNH 1880.4.21.141–142 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011; neotype: RMNH 35540, designated by Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 31, fig. 11a is invalid as syntypes still exist)

Equula decora de Vis, 1884c: 543 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; lectotype: QM I.1698 designated by Whitley, 1932b: 104, Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 31, fig. 11c)

? *Equula spiniceps* Saville-Kent, 1889: 10 (nomen nudum)

Distribution notes. Inland records in Australia, Irian Jaya (Kimura, Kimura & Ikejima, 2008: 33), Vietnam (Bui, 2011) and Philippines (pers. obs.). Often recorded as *Leiognathus decorus*.

Family LUTJANIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies based on Allen & Talbot (1985) and Allen (1985).

***Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790**

Hobar Forskål, 1775: 44 (a subdivision of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 288 but a vernacular name, not available; actually error spelling for bohar; if treated as genus-group name, then a nomen nudum [not among new genus names listed p. vi])

Naqua Forskål, 1775: xvii (not available, vernacular name [not among new genus names listed p. vi])

Lutjanus Bloch, 1790: 105 (type species: *Lutjanus lutjanu*s Bloch, 1790: 107, by absolute tautonymy; spelt *Lutianus* on pl. 245, first reviser not researched, presently *Lutjanus* is treated as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Pagrus La Cepède, 1802: 293 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Diacope Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 89 (type species: *Diacope sebae* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 89, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1247; not a junior homonym of *Diacope* Hübner, 1820: 204, in Lepidoptera; also in Cuvier, 1815b: 360). Gender feminine.

Mesoprion Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 439 (type species: *Lutjanus lutjanu*s Bloch, 1790: 107, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 124; objective junior synonym of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105). Gender masculine.

Genyoroge Cantor, 1849: 994 (unnecessary replacement name for *Diacope* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 89). Gender feminine.

Neomaenis Girard, 1858a: 167 (type species: *Lobotes emarginatus* Baird & Girard 1855: 332, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Evoplites Gill, 1862e: 236 (type species: *Mesoprion pomacanthus* Bleeker, 1855i: 407, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Neomesoprion Castelnau, 1875: 8 (type species: *Neomesoprion unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 8, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Rabirubia Jordan & Fesler, 1893: 432, 438 (subgenus of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105; type species: *Mesoprion inermis* Peters, 1869: 705, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Raizero Jordan & Fesler, 1893: 432, 438 (subgenus of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105; type species: *Mesoprion aratus* Günther, 1864e: 145, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Bennettia Fowler, 1904b: 524 (subgenus of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105; type species: *Anthias johnii* Bloch, 1792: 113, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Parkia Fowler, 1904b: 525 (subgenus of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105; type species: *Lutianus furvicaudatus* Fowler, 1904b: 525, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rhomboplitoides Fowler, 1918: 33 (type species: *Rhomboplitoides megalops* Fowler, 1918: 33, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Jordanichthys Evermann & Clark, 1928: 687 (type species: *Jordanichthys holei* Evermann & Clark, 1928: 687, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Loxolutjanus Fowler, 1931c: 90, 165 (subgenus of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790: 105; type species: *Lutjanus erythropterus* Bloch, 1790: 115, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Percaprionodes Fowler, 1944a: 399 (subgenus of *Prionodes* Jenyns, 1840: 46; type species: *Prionodes macropus* Fowler, 1944a: 399, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena argentimaculata Forskål, 1775: xi, 47 (type locality: Red Sea; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12)

Sciaena argentata Gmelin, 1789: 1300 (unnecessary replacement name for *Sciaena argentimaculata* Forskål, 1775: xi, 47)

Alphestes sambra Schneider, 1801: 236, 575, pl. 51 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [anadromous]; holotype: ZMB 354, Paepke, 1999: 96; spelling *gembra* [p. 236, pl. 51] is an incorrect original spelling, see corrigendum p. 575 [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Mesoprion flavipinnis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 475 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN A.2843, Bauchot et al., 1981: 15, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion olivaceus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 478 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigiu Island [Waigeo]; holotype: MNHN 8381, Bauchot et al., 1981: 18, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion taeniops Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 543 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi in fresh water; holotype: MNHN 8382, Bauchot et al., 1981: 18, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion griseoides Guichenot, 1862: 2 (type locality: Réunion; holotype: MNHN 1323, Bauchot et al., 1981: 16, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion garretti Günther, 1873a: 15, pl. 13 fig. B (type locality: Kingsmill Islands [southern Gilbert Islands, Kiribati]; holotype: not preserved)

Lutianus jahngarah Day, 1875: 40 (type locality: seas of India; syntypes: ZSI 2942 [lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 159)

Diacopus superbus Castelnau, 1878a: 228 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: LU, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mesoprion obscurus Macleay, 1881a: 331 [31 in 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Endeavour River; holotype: AMS I. 16329-001, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion roseigaster Macleay, 1881a: 331 [31 in 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Rockingham Bay; holotype: AMS I. 16331-001, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 21)

Mesoprion sexfasciatus Macleay, 1883c: 255 (type locality: New Guinea: Normanby Island in freshwater; holotype: AMS I.9459, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lutianus salmonoides Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908: 146 (type locality: South Africa: harbour at Natal / East London; syntypes [2]: SAM 9948 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Lutjanus biguttatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Serranus biguttatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 507 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trinquemale / Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes: MNHN 7147 [1], 7148 [3], 7149 [3], 7150 [4], ZMB 136 [1], Bauchot et al., 1981: 19, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 24, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mesoprion elongatus Jacquinot & Guichenot, 1854: 38 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 8392, Bauchot et al., 1981: 15, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 24; figures in Hombron & Jacquinot, 1843: pl. 2 fig. 3, with vernacular name only; publication dates from Clark & Crosnier, 2000)

Mesoprion bleekeri Günther, 1859: 208 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: BMNH 1858.4.21.34 [1], 1858.4.21.240 [1], 1858.4.21.262 [1], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 24 and material of *Mesoprion lineolatus* of Bleeker, 1849c: 46)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Panguauran River (Busuanga Island, Philippines; Fowler, 1931c: 138) requires confirmation.

***Lutjanus bohar* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena bohar Forskål, 1775: xi, 46 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: ZMUC P 4779, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 19, pl. 14 fig. 27, Nielsen, 1974: 63; spelt *hobar* on p. 44, a lapsus calami)

Sparus Cynodon Bloch, 1791: 114, pl. 278 (type locality: Japan [erroneous, apparenty Dutch East Indies, because of the Malay vernacular name]; types: ZMB ?, lost ?, Paepke, 1999: 86)

Sparus lepisurus La Cepède, 1802: 45, 141 (type locality: "grand Océan équinoxial" [Indo-Pacific Ocean]; holo-

type: specimen on which Commerson's figure is based, redescribed by Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 427, lost, Bauchot et al., 1981: 27; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 267 [need not demonstrated, *Code* art. 75.1]; figured with vernacular name Sparus lépisure by La Cepède, 1801: pl. 15 fig. 2)

Diacope quadriguttata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: xvii, 427 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]: north coast / Red Sea: Eritrea: Massuah [Massawa] / Seychelles; syntypes: MNHN 72 [1], 8180 [1], 8181 [1], Bauchot et al., 1981: 15, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 26)

Mesoprion rangus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 481 (type locality: India: Coromandel: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Indonesia: Java; syntypes: RMNH D.209 [1], SMF 2979 [1], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 26, and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 74, pl. 94 [Rangoo])

Diacope labuan Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 424 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Mesoprion rubens Macleay, 1882c: 232 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby; syntypes [2]: AMS I.9464 [1], I.9465 [1, listed as holotype by Allen & Talbot, 1985: 26], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lutianus nukuhivae Seale, 1906: 40, fig. 5 (type locality: Marquesas Islands: Nukuhiva; holotype: BPBM 2164, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 26)

Lutjanus coatesi Whitley, 1934a: 176, pl. 26 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Helix Reef off Townsville; holotype: AMS I.4977, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 26)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Pucot River (Luzon, Philippines; Fowler, 1931c: 111) requires confirmation.

***Lutjanus decussatus* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828)**

Mesoprion decussatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 487 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH D.201, listed as syntype by Allen & Talbot, 1985: 31)

Mesoprion therapon Day, 1870a: 514 (type locality: Sri Lanka / India: Andaman Islands; syntypes [2]: among ZSI 1713, BMNH 1870.5.18.48 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 159, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 31)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Santiago River (Luzon, Philippines; Fowler, 1931c: 106) requires confirmation.

***Lutjanus ehrenbergii* (Peters, 1869)**

Mesoprion Ehrenbergii Peters, 1869: 704 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; syntypes [2]: ZMB 359 [1], 360 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 [not NMW 35771–35772 [2], listed as syntypes by Allen & Talbot, 1985: 33])

Lutjanus oligolepis Bleeker, 1873c: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang / Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang] / Ternate / Ambon; syntypes [7, 116–228 mm TL]: RMNH 5557 [4 of 6], ? BMNH 1880.4.21.40 [1], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 33, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1873a: 43)

***Lutjanus fulviflamma* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena fulviflamma Forskål, 1775: xi, 45 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: ZMUC P 4775, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 18, pl. 12 fig. 25, Nielsen, 1974: 63)

Centropomus hober La Cepède, 1802: 248, 256 (unnecessary replacement name for *Sciaena fulviflamma* Forskål, 1775: xi, 45)

Lutjanus unimaculatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 304 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu [Waigeo] and Rawak Islands; syntypes: MNHN 8196 [1], listed as holotype by Bauchot et al., 1981: 13)

Mesoprion auro-lineatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 496 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trinquemale; holotype: MNHN 8383, Bauchot et al., 1981: 14)

Mesoprion terubuan Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 424 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Mesoprion aureovittatus Macleay, 1879: 61 (type locality: Solomon Islands; syntypes [2]: ? AMS [1])

***Lutjanus fulvus* (Forster, in Schneider, 1801)**

Holocentrus fulvus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 318 (type locality: Ota-haitee [Tahiti]; holotype: BMNH 1979.6.13.6, Eschmeyer, 2013)

? *Lutjanus elliptico-flavus* La Cepède, 1802: 194, 240, 241 (based on Commerson's manuscript; type locality: Mauritius; types: NT [not *elliptico-fuscus* as cited by authors])

Diacope vaigiensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 307 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]; syntypes: B.3113 [1], MNHN 7986 [1, listed as holotype by Bauchot et al., 1981: 11, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41])

Diacope marginata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 425 (type locality: India: Pondicherry / Caroline Islands: Oualan / Waigeo Island [Freycinet's specimen; Bauchot et al., 1981: 9]; syntypes: MNHN 7986 [2], 7985 [1], B.3113 [1], Bauchot et al., 1981: 9, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Diacope immaculata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 430 (type locality: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]; syntypes: lost, Bauchot et al., 1981: 15, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41; simultaneous secondary homonym of *Mesoprion immaculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 474, when placed in *Mesoprion* by Bleeker, 1859l: 23, who gave precedence to *M. immaculatus* of p. 474)

Diacope xanthopus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 495 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trinquemale; holotype: MNHN 127, Bauchot et al., 1981: 13)

Diacope flavipes Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 534 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo Island [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; syntypes: MNHN 8215 [2], Bauchot et al., 1981: 9, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41)

Diacope analis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 534 (type locality: Isle de France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN 8216 [1], 8217 [1], Bauchot et al., 1981: 7, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41; potentially a junior secondary homonym of *Mesoprion analis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 452)

Diacope aurantiaca Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 535 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; holotype: MNHN

6367, Bauchot et al., 1981: 7, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41)

Mesoprion argenteus Jacquinot & Guichenot, 1854: 39 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 8391, Bauchot et al., 1981: 14, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41; figured in Hombron & Jacquinot, 1843: pl. 2 fig. 4, with vernacular name only; publication dates from Clark & Crosnier, 2000)

Mesoprion maus Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 425 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Mesoprion Gaimardi Bleeker, 1859l: 23 (replacement name for *Diacope immaculata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 430)

Mesoprion kagoshimana Döderlein, in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1883: 236 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mesoprion marginipinnis Macleay, 1883c: 254 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Normanby Island in freshwater; holotype: AMS I.1908, lost, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41)

Genyoroge nigricauda De Vis, 1884a: 391 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast; holotype: QM, missing, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 41)

Lutianus marginatoides Kendall & Goldsborough, 1911: 287, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: French Polynesia: Paumotu Islands [Tuamotu]: Makemo; holotype: USNM 68943)

***Lutjanus fuscescens* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Mesoprion fuscescens Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 538 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi in freshwater; holotype: MNHN 8277, Bauchot et al., 1981: 16, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 42)

Mesoprion hoteen Richardson, 1846a: 229 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: BMNH 1968.3.11.5–6 [2], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 42, and specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, Whitehead, 1970a: 214)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records from Sulawesi and Timor.

***Lutjanus indicus* Allen, White & Erdmann, 2013**

Lutjanus indicus Allen, White & Erdmann, 2013: 35, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trincomalee, Lively Rocks (8°21.761'N 81°23.664'E); holotype: BPBM 18803)

Distribution notes. Inland records of juveniles from south coast of Java (brackish water; Indonesia) and Phangna (stream at upper limit of tidal influence; Thailand) (pers. obs.).

***Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792)**

Anthias Johnii Bloch, 1792: 113, pl. 318 (type locality: India: Suratta [Surat]; syntypes: ZMB 336 [2], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 47 [doubted by Paepke, 1999: 97 who identified them as *Lutjanus madras* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 446)])

Sparus Tranquebaricus Shaw, 1803c: 471 (unnecessary replacement name for *Anthias johnii* Bloch, 1792: 113)

Coïus catus Hamilton, 1822: 90, 369, pl. 38 fig. 30 (type locality: India: larger estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Mesoprion yapilli Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 483 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] and Malabar Coast; syntypes: MNHN 8200 [1, Malabar Coast, listed as holotype by Bauchot et al., 1981: 19, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 47] and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: pl. 95 [Yapilli])

Serranus pavoninus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 443 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: MNHN 5390, Bauchot et al., 1981: 20, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 47)

Diacope xanthozona Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 441 (nomen nudum); Bleeker, 1845: 526 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Perca Catcoïs Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Lutjanus malabaricus* (Schneider, 1801)**

Sparus malabaricus Schneider, 1801: 278 (type locality: India: Coromandel; holotype: ZMB 8161, Paepke, 1999: 98, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 57)

Mesoprion dodecacanthus Bleeker, 1853d: 104 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [101 mm TL]: RMNH 27705, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 57, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Identification of inland material from the Philippines (Mindanao) by Smith & Seale (1906: 78) needs confirmation.

***Lutjanus maxweberi* Popta, 1921**

Lutianus max weberi Popta, 1921: 203 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Kali La River, in freshwater; holotype: SMF 6602, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 58)

Lutjanus palmeri Fowler, 1931c: 94 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Malabang; holotype: USNM 89995, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 58)

***Lutjanus russellii* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Mesoprion Russellii Bleeker, 1849c: 41 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [p. 9; probably Batavia (Jakarta) as vernacular name in Batavia is stated]; syntypes: part of RMNH 5526 [26], ? BMNH 1880.4.21.27 [1], ? NMV 46318 [1], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 69, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lutianus nishikawae Smith & Pope, 1906: 474 (type locality: Japan: Shima Province: Hamashima; holotype: USNM 55614, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 69)

Lutianus orientalis Seale, 1910a: 513 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Limbones Cove; holotype: BSM 2201, lost, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 69)

***Lutjanus vitta* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)**

Serranus vitta Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 315, pl. 58 fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigiu Island [Waigeo]; holotype: MNHN 8346, Bauchot et al., 1981: 20, Allen & Talbot, 1985: 77)

Mesoprion enneacanthus Bleeker, 1849c: 40 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: RMNH 31732 [ex 5542], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 77, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mesoprion phaiotaeniatus Bleeker, 1849c: 43 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: RMNH 31731 [ex 5542], Allen & Talbot, 1985: 77, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mesoprion Ophuysenii Bleeker, 1860a: 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benkulen / Japan: Nagasaki; syntypes [2, 120–199 mm TL]: RMNH 31722 [1], 31774 [1] [ex 5542], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Family DATNIOIDIDAE

DatnioididaeFowler, 1931
Datnioidinae Fowler, 1931c: 323 (type genus: *Datnioïdes* Bleeker, 1854c: 440)

***Datnioides* Bleeker, 1854**
Datnioïdes Bleeker, 1854c: 440 (type species: *Coius polota* Hamilton, 1822: 95, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876d: 272). Gender masculine.

***Datnioides microlepis* Bleeker, 1854**
Datnioïdes microlepis Bleeker, 1854c: 442 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; syntypes [5, 95–201 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1880.4.21.41 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Datnioides polota* (Hamilton, 1822)**
Chaetodon quadrifasciatus Sevastianov, 1809: 448, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: not stated; holotype: ZISP, probably lost, Roberts & Kottelat, 1994: 260; junior primary homonym of *Chaetodon quadrifasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 229)
Coius polota Hamilton, 1822: 95, 370, pl. 38 fig. 31 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)
Coius binotatus Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 89 fig. 2 (type locality: India; holotype: lost)
Lobotes hexazona Bleeker, 1850i: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [101 mm TL]: LU)
Perca bifurca Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Datnioides pulcher* (Kottelat, 1998)**
Coius pulcher Kottelat, 1998a: 112 (type locality: Thailand: Bung Boraphet; holotype: MHNG 2158.83 [figured in Roberts & Kottelat, 1994: fig. 5])

***Datnioides undecimradiatus* (Roberts & Kottelat, 1994)**
Coius undecimradiatus Roberts & Kottelat, 1994: 264, fig. 6 (type locality: Laos: Mekong River a few km downstream from Lee Pee [Khone] falls; holotype: ZRC 35114)

Family LOBOTIDAE

***Lobotes* Cuvier, 1829**
Lobotes Cuvier, 1829: 177 (type species: *Holocentrus surinamensis* Bloch, 1790: 98, by monotypy ["*Holocentrus surinamensis* ou *Bodianus triurus* Mitchill, 3: f. 10" = *Bodianus triourus* Mitchill, 1815: 418]). Gender femine.
Verrugato Jordan, 1923: 195 (type species: *Lobotes pacificus* Gilbert, in Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 2857, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Taxonomic notes. Use of "Les Lobotes. N." in Cuvier (1829: 177) indicates that the name is latinized; "N." elsewhere in same volume appears only after new Latin names. "N." stands for 'nobis' [ours].

***Lobotes surinamensis* (Bloch, 1790)**
Holocentrus surinamensis Bloch, 1790: 98, pl. 243 (type locality: Surinam; lectotype: ZMB 5089, designated by Paepke, 1999: 95, pl. 8 fig. 1)
Holocentrus surinam La Cepède, 1802: 384 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Holocentrus surinamensis* Bloch, 1790: 98, pl. 243)
Bodianus triourus Mitchill, 1815: 418, pl. 3 fig. 10 (type locality: U.S.A.: New Jersey: Prowles Hook; types: NT)
Lobotes erate Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 322 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, Mahe, Malabar / Indonesia: Java / Sri Lanka: Trinquemale; syntypes: MNHN 7745 [1], 7748 [1], 7790 [2], A.7810 [1], ? SMF 17519 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 21, Eschmeyer, 2011, and specimen on which Kuhl & van Hasselt drawing is based)
Lobotes Farkharii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 324 (type locality: Malaysia: Malacca; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based)
Lobotes somnolentus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 324, pl. 126 (type locality: Santo Domingo; holotype: MNHN 7793, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 22)
Lobotes incurvus Richardson, 1846a: 237 (type locality: China: Canton and "China seas" [area of Macao]; syntypes: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing and BMNH 1968.3.11.7–8 [2], Günther, 1859: 338, Whitehead, 1970a: 212**)**
Lobotes citrinus Richardson, 1846a: 237 (type locality: China: Canton and "China seas" [area of Macao]; syntypes: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing [reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 214, pl. 6a] and "Chinese Collection in Hyde Park" [several])
Lobotes auctorum Günther, 1859: 338 (based on numerous bibliographic sources and specimens, including reference to *Holocentrus surinamensis* Bloch, 1790: 98, whose lectotype is here designated lectotype of *L. auctorum*; type locality: Surinam; lectotype: ZMB 5089)
Taxonomic notes. *Lobotes surinamensis* is often consid-

ered to occur in all oceans. There are indications that it might actually be restricted to the Atlantic and western Indian Oceans (Kharin et al., 2009). The species from the Pacific slope of South America is *L. pacifica*. The identity of the individuals from the Indo-West Pacific is not yet clear; awaiting clarification I retain them as *L. surinamensis*.

[*Lobotes pacificus* Gilbert, in Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 2857 (type locality: Panama; holotype: CAS-SU 5883, Gilbert & Starks, 1904: 254, pl. 14 fig. 28)].

Family GERREIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See ICZN (1971: 41, Opinion 962) for spelling of family name.

Gerres Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

Gerres Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292 (type species: *Gerres vaigiensis* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 117; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1971: 41 [Opinion 962]; not a junior homonym of *Gerris* Fabricius, 1794: 187 in Hemiptera). Gender masculine.

Podager Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292; a junior homonym of *Podager* Wagler, 1832: 277 in Aves). Gender masculine.

Catochaenum Cantor, 1849: 1037 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292). Gender neuter.

Synistius Gill, 1862e: 238 (type species: *Gerres longirostris* Günther, 1861c: 189, which is *Xystaema rappi* Barnard, 1927b: 630, by monotypy [*Gerres longirostris* Günther, 1861c: 189 is a junior secondary homonym of *Labrus longirostris* La Cepède, 1801: 427, 468]). Gender masculine.

Gerreomorpha Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 274 (type species: *Gerreomorpha rostrata* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 274, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Xystaema Jordan & Evermann, in Jordan, 1895: 471 (type species: *Mugil cinereus* Walbaum, 1792: 228, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Pertica Fowler, 1904b: 530 (subgenus of *Gerres* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292; type species: *Gerres filamentosus* Cuvier, 1829: 188, by original designation; junior homonym of *Pertica* Simon, 1903: 24 in Arachnida). Gender feminine.

Parochusus Whitley, 1930c: 16 (type species: *Gerres profundus* Macleay, 1878: 350, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Victor Whitley, 1951a: 68 (replacement name for *Pertica* Fowler, 1904b: 530). Gender masculine.

Gerres decacanthus (Bleeker, 1864)

Diapterus decacanthus Bleeker, 1864n: 58 (type locality: China: Amoy [Xiamen]; holotype [75 mm TL]: RMNH 1502, Iwatsuki et al., 1999a: 31)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Hainan.

Gerres erythrourus (Bloch, 1791)

Sparus erythrourus Bloch, 1791: 26, pl. 261 (type locality: Japan [probably erroneous; probably India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; Paepke, in Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 165]; holotype: ZMB 8596, Paepke, 1999: 82, Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 167, fig. 1a)

Gerres abbreviatus Bleeker, 1850c: 11 [p. 27 of reprint] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 6682, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 170, fig. 1b; also in Bleeker, 1850n: 103)

Gerres singaporensis Steindachner, 1870b: 568 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes: NMW 72388 [2], Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 167)

Gerres Cheverti Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 272, pl. 7 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape Greenville; holotype: AMS I.16345-001, Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 167)

Gerres profundus Macleay, 1878: 350, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Australia: Port Darwin; syntypes [2]: AMS 16346-001 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Iwatsuki et al. (1998). Juveniles observed in estuaries. Freshwater record from Luzon, Philippines (Fowler, 1933: 232, as *G. abbreviatus*).

Gerres filamentosus Cuvier, 1829

Gerres filamentosus Cuvier, 1829: 188 (available by indication to Wodawahah of Russell, 1803a: pl. 68 [error for pl. 67]; type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo Island [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E] [original type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: MNHN 9481, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 1996: 427, fig. 1b [neotype designated by Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 15 invalid, need not stated, *Code* art. 75.2, see Iwatsuki et al., 1996: 427])

? *Gerres punctatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 480 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, mouth of Arian-Coupang River / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: MNHN 9495 [1], 9496 [2], 1988-0254 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 17, Iwatsuki et al., 1996: 427, Eschmeyer, 2011, and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 53, pl. 68 [Woodan])

Sparus edentulus Günther, 1859: 346 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Gerres philippinus Günther, 1862a: 258 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: BMNH 1984.6.1.2, Iwatsuki et al., 1996: 427)

Gerres limbatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830

Gerres limbatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 476 (type locality; India: Malabar; lectotype: MNHN 9474, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 2001a: 309, fig. 1a–b)

Gerres lucidus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 477 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; lectotype: MNHN 9476, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 2001a: 309, fig. 1c; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gerres limbatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 476, first reviser [Iwatsuki et al., 2001a: 313] gave precedence to *G. limbatus*)

***Gerres longirostris* (La Cepède, 1801)**

Labrus longirostris La Cepède, 1801: 427, 468, pl. 19 fig. 1 (based on a manuscript by Commersson; type locality: Madagascar [original type locality: "Great Gulf of India" (Bay of Bengal)]; neotype: MNHN 1965-0388, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 2001b: 955, fig. 2c)

Sparus britannus La Cepède, 1802: 41, 132, 134 (type locality: Isle de France [Mauritius]; syntypes: material on which Commerson's manuscript is based)

Sparus Commersonii Shaw, 1803c: 428 (unnecessary replacement name for *Sparus britannus* La Cepède, 1802: 41, 132, 134)

Gerres poieti Cuvier, 1829: 188 (available by indication to Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 2 fig. 9, Valentyn, 1726: 458, fig. 354 [Ikan Mata Bezâr]; type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: lost [neotype designated by Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 16 invalid, need not stated, *Code* art. 75.2, see Iwatsuki & Kimura, 1997: 5; figured by Iwatsuki & Heemstra, 2001: 1045, fig. 1c])

Gerres acinaces Bleeker, 1854n: 194 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [292 mm TL]: RMNH 6686, Iwatsuki et al., 2001b: 959, fig. 1c)

Gerres lineolatus Günther, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 110, pl. 16 fig. 2 (type locality: Arabia [now Yemen]: Aden / Zanzibar; syntypes: BMNH 1866.1.10.10–11 [2], Eschmeyer, 12011)

Gerres longicaudus Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 272, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape Grenville; syntypes: AMS I.16344-001 [4, ex MAMU F615], Stanbury, 1969: 207, Eschmeyer, 2011; spelt *longicaudis* p. 281, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Gerres Rüppellii Klunzinger, 1884: 48 [text mentions pl. 5 fig. 6, pl. 13 fig. 2, which are erroneous; caption of pl. 5 fig. 1b says that references in text are not correct] (based on *Labrus oyena* var. b of Forskål, 1775: 35, *Smaris oyena* of Rüppell, 1828: 11, pl. 3 fig. 2, part of *Gerres oyena* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 472, *Gerres oyena* of Klunzinger, 1870: 772, *Gerres oyena* of Day, 1875: 99, pl. 25 fig. 4 [but not Day's references to Forskål and Günther]; type locality: Erythrea: Massaua [and localities of material of cited authors]; syntypes: MSNS 891 [2] and material of cited authors, Fricke, 1992: 10, Iwatsuki et al., 1999a: 37; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *rueppellii*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Xystaema darnleyense Ogilby, 1913: 86, pl. 23 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Darnley Island; holotype: QM I.1074)

***Gerres macracanthus* Bleeker, 1854**

Gerres macracanthus Bleeker, 1854n: 195 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 6686, designated by Iwatsuki et al., 1996: 418, fig. 1a)

***Gerres oyena* (Forskål, 1775)**

Labrus öyena Forskål, 1775: xi, 35 (type locality: Red Sea: Egypt: Suez / Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; syntypes: ZMUC P 48209 [1], Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 16, pl. 7 fig. 15a [as holotype], Nielsen, 1974: 64, Iwatsuki et al., 1998: 172, fig. 1c, 1999b: 385, Fricke, 2008: 35 [as lectotype]; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *oyena*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Cichla argyrea Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 344 (type locality: Vanuatu: Tanna Island; types: lost, Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 389)

Gerres vaigiensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 292 (type locality: "les îles Rawak et Vaigiou" [Bismarck Archipelago: Rawak Island / Indonesia: Waigeo Island]; holotype or syntypes: MNHN 9489 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 17, Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 385; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1971: 41 [Opinion 962])

Gerres kapas Bleeker, 1851q: 482 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [7, 90–145 mm TL]: RMNH 6683 [6 of 10], ? NMV 46117 [1], Iwatsuki et al., 1999a: 37, 2007: 181, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gerres australis Castelnau, 1875: 43 (type locality: Australia: Swan River; syntypes: MNHN A.4568 [2], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1989: 14)

Gerres carinatus Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 273, pl. 7 fig. 4 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Darnley Island; syntypes [2]: AMS I.16344-001 or I.16347-001 [2], Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 385, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gerres bispinosus* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 273, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Hall Sound; syntypes [2]: AMS I.16348-001 [2], Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 385)

Gerreomorpha rostrata Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 274, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: "somewhere in Torres Strait"; holotype: lost, Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 389)

Gerres splendens De Vis, 1884a: 400 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cardwell; holotype: QM I.94, Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 388)

Gerres socotranus Steindachner, 1902: 316 (type locality: Yemen: Socotra: brackish water bassin Lebine; syntypes: NMW, probably lost, Iwatsuki et al., 1999b: 389; also in Steindachner, 1903: 137)

Taxonomic notes. Status of *G. kapas* follows Iwatsuki et al. (2007: 181), although not all syntypes were examined; a lectotype should be designated.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2011) commented that "Originally as öyena, spelling is German (author Fabricius) and therefore change to "oe" is mandatory according to ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1 (see Fricke, 2008: 35)". Fricke (2008: 35) wrote "as the 'ö' is the Latin equivalent of 'oe', the species name must be spelled 'oeyena' ". *Code* art. 32.5.2.1 is very clear, the diacritic mark must be deleted, except if the name [not the spelling] is based on a German word. Öyena is explicitly the transcription of an Arabian word into the Latin alphabet in a Latin text, therefore not a German word, therefore the name must be spelled *oyena*.

***Gerres setifer* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Chanda setifer Hamilton, 1822: 105, 370 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; syntypes: not preserved; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced by Day, 1875: pl. 25 fig. 1; setifer is treated as a noun in apposition, see *Code* art. 31.2.2, Example)

Gerres altispinis Günther, 1862a: 258 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: BMNH 1858.8.15.78, Iwatsuki et al., 1999a: 35)

***Pentaprion* Bleeker, 1850**

Pentaprion Bleeker, 1850c: 13 [p. 29 of reprint] (type species: *Pentaprion gerreoides* Bleeker, 1850c: 13 [p. 29 of reprint], by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Clara Gill, 1862c: 127 (type species: *Equula longimana* Cantor, 1849: 1134, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pentaprion longimanus* (Cantor, 1849)**

Equula longimana Cantor, 1849: 1134 (type locality: Sea of the Malayan Peninsula and islands / Straits of Malacca; holotype: ? BMNH 1860.3.19.184, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Pentaprion gerreoides Bleeker, 1850c: 13 [p. 29 of reprint] (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: LU; also in Bleeker, 1850n: 104)

Family HAEMULIDAE

***Plectorhinchus* La Cepède, 1801**

Gaterin Forskål, 1775: 45 (subdivision of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 288 but a vernacular name, not available [not among new genus names listed p. vi])

Plectorhinchus La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135 (type species: *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pseudopristipoma Sauvage, 1880c: 220 (type species: *Pristipoma leucurum* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 488, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Pseudo-Helotes Pereira Guimarães, 1881: 222 (type species: *Pseudohelotes guntheri* Pereira Guimarães, 1881: 222, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Euelatichthys Fowler, 1904b: 527 (subgenus of *Plectorhinchus* La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135; type species: *Diagramma affine* Günther, 1859: 319, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Spilotichthys Fowler, 1904b: 528 (subgenus of *Plectorhinchus* La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135; type species: *Holocentrus radjabau* La Cepède, 1802: 335, 372, 374, by original designation [spelt *radjaban* p. 335, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling, *Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Pluchus Smith, 1949a: 261 (type species: *Diagramma chubbi* Regan, 1919: 199, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Gaterin Smith, 1949a: 262 (type species: *Sciaena gaterina* Forskål, 1775: 50, by original designation; possibly made available by earlier uses, not researched). Gender masculine.

Leitectus Smith, 1952: 711, 712 (subgenus of *Gaterin* Smith, 1949a: 262; type species: *Gaterin harrawayi* Smith, 1952: 712, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* La Cepède, 1801**

Plectorhinchus chaetodonoïdes La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 7805, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 38; figured earlier in La Cepède, 1800: pl. 13 fig. 2 with vernacular name only),

Lutjanus chaetodonoides La Cepède, 1802: 195, 240, 243 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 7805, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 38; junior secondary homonym and junior objective synonym of *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoïdes* La Cepède, 1801: 134, 135)

Chaetodon Plectorhinchus Shaw, 1803c: 356, pl. 49 (based on Plectorhinque Chaetodonoide of La Cepède, 1801: 135 [not an unnecessary replacement name for *Plectorhynchus chaetodonoides* La Cepède, 1801: 135 as only vernacular name is mentioned]; type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 7805)

Diagramma pardalis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 300 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [2]: RMNH D.314, RMNH 66, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 46)

Plectorhynchus chaetodontoides Bleeker, 1876b: 17 (unjustified emendation of *Lutjanus chaetodonoides* La Cepède, 1802: 195, 240)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Cebu) by Fowler (1931c: 260), needs confirmation.

Nomenclatural notes. La Cepède described *Plectorhinchus chaetodonoides* in 1801. In 1802 he described the same specimen as a new species of *Lutjanus*, with the same species name but without mention to the 1801 description. He even explicitly mentioned (1802: 243) that the species had never been described before. These are two distinct nominal species.

***Plectorhinchus gibbosus* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Holocentrus gibbosus La Cepède, 1802: 344, 389, 391 (type locality: unknown; syntypes: A.7825, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 37)

Pristipoma nigrum Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 258 (type locality: Philippines: Manila; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based)

Pristipoma leucurum Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 488 (type locality: Seychelles; holotype: MNHN 7695, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 41)

Diagramma crassispinum Rüppell, 1838: 125, pl. 30 fig. 4 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jidda [Jeddah]; syntypes: SMF 978 [1], 3033 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Diagramma gibbosus Hombron & Jacquinot, 1843: pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: Samoa; holotype: model of figured specimen, not preserved; description by Jacquinot & Guichenot, in Hombron & Jacquinot, 1854: 46; junior secondary homonym of *Holocentrus gibbosus* La Cepède, 1802: 344, 389, 391)

Distribution notes. Inland redord from Vietnam (Bui, 2011: 22) and Java (pers. obs.).

***Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802**

Pomadasys La Cepède, 1802: 515 (type species: *Sciaena argentea* Forskål, 1775: xii, 51, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pristipomus Oken, 1817: 1782 [error for 1182], 1182a (available by indication to "Les Pristipomes" of Cuvier, 1816a: 279; type species: *Lutianus hasta* Bloch, 1790: 109, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Anomalodon Bowdich, 1825: xii, 237, fig. 51 (type species: *Anomalodon incisus* Bowdich, 1825: 237, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pristipoma Cuvier, 1829: 176 (type species apparently never designated because of confusion with *Pristipomus* Oken, 1817: 1782 and *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320; *Lutianus hasta* Bloch, 1790: 109 is designated here type species; junior homonym of *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320 [not a synonym of *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 because its type species was not originally included in *Pristipoma* Cuvier, 1829]). Gender feminine.

Polotus Blyth, 1858b: 283 (type species: *Polotus nitidus* Blyth, 1858b: 283, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Rhencus Jordan & Evermann, 1896a: 387 (subgenus of *Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802: 515; type species: *Pristipoma panamense* Steindachner, 1875: 36, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Rhonciscus Jordan & Evermann, 1896a: 387 (subgenus of *Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802: 515; type species: *Pristipoma crocro* Cuvier 1830a: 264, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Dacymba Jordan & Hubbs, 1917: 464 (type species: *Pristipoma bennettii* Lowe, 1838: 176, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pomadasyina Fowler, 1931c: 304 (subgenus of *Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802: 515; type species: *Anthias grunniens* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 308, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. See also *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 under *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829 (Terapontidae).

***Pomadasys argenteus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena argentea Forskål, 1775: xii, 51 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: ZMUC P 48218, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 20, pl. 19 fig. 38, pl. 20 fig. 38, Nielsen, 1974: 65 ["aliis" is not part of type locality but refers to the name of the species being naqem in 'other languages'])

Sciaena nageb Forskål, 1775: 51 (alternative name for *Sciaena argentea* Forskål, 1775: xii, 51, first reviser not researched, but *S. argentea* is the name commonly used for the species; *S. nageb* in Bonnaterre, 1788: 121 is not a new name since it explicitly refers to Forskål, 1775: 51)

Lutjanus Hasta Bloch, 1790: 109, pl. 246 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: ZMB 8713, designated by Paepke, 1999: 85, pl. 15 fig. 2)

Anthias lineatus Bloch, 1793: 7, pl. 326 fig. 1 (type locality: East Indies; syntypes: ZMB 8714 [1], Paepke, 1999: 84)

Lutjanus microstomus La Cepède, 1802: 181, 216 (type locality: "grand Océan équinoxial" [Indo-Pacific Ocean]; holotype: specimen on which is based Commerson's drawing, earlier reproduced in La Cepède, 1801: pl. 34 fig. 2 with vernacular name Lutjan microstome)

Lutjanus orientalis La Cepède, 1802: 192, 235 (unnecessary replacement name for *Anthias lineatus* Bloch, 1793: 7)

Sparus trilineatus Shaw, 1803c: 472 (unnecessary replacement name for *Anthias lineatus* Bloch, 1793: 7)

Coius gudgutia Hamilton, 1822: 94, 370 (type locality: India: "mouths of the Ganges"; types: NT)

Pristipoma chrysobalion Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 248 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH, missing, Bauchot et al., 1983b: 48)

Pristipoma nageb Rüppell, 1838: 124, pl. 30 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jiddah [Jeddah]; lectotype: SMF 1756, designated by by Dor, 1984: 151; junior secondary homonym of *Sciaena nageb* Forskål, 1775: 51)

Pristipoma manadense Günther, 1872b: 657 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; holotype: BMNH 1871.9.1.8, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Pomadasys kaakan* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Pristipoma kaakan Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 244 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, Arian-Coupang River and Mahe; syntypes: MNHN 74 [2], 7685 [1], 7687 [1], 7688 [1], A.7815 [1], B.2982 [1], ZMB 8721 [1], Bauchot et al., 1983b: 40, Dor, 1984: 151, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Pomadasys maculatus* (Bloch, 1793)**

Anthias maculatus Bloch, 1793: 9, pl. 326 fig. 2 (type locality: East Indies; lectotype: ZMB 8703, designated by Paepke, 1999: 84, pl. 15 fig. 1)

Pristipoma caripa Cuvier, 1829: 176 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 124 [p. 18 pl. 124, Caripe] and *Anthias maculatus* Bloch, 1793: [9] pl. 326 fig. 2; type locality: East Indies / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: specimens on which are based Russell's Caripe and Bloch's figure, among ZMB 8702 [1, lost], 8703 [1], 8712 [1, lost], Paepke, 1999: 84, pl. 15 fig. 1; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 261)

Pristipoma therapon Bleeker, 1849g: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia; types [up to 114 mm TL]: LU; also in Bleeker, 1850n: 100)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Hainan.

Family NEMIPTERIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Russell (1990).

Nemipterus Swainson, 1839

Nemipterus Swainson, 1839: 172, 223 (subgenus of *Sparus* Linnaeus, 1758: 277; type species: *Dentex filamentosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 254, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Synagris Günther, 1859: 373 (type species: *Dentex furcosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 244, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1288; not preoccupied by *Synagris* Klein, 1749: 49, 1775: 442 or Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 586 which are not available, ICZN, 1925: 27 (Opinion 89), 1956a: 312 (Direction 32)). Gender feminine.

Anemura Fowler, 1904b: 527 (subgenus of *Dentex* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 92; type species: *Dentex notatus* Day, 1871c: 684, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Euthyopteroma Fowler, 1904b: 527 (subgenus of *Dentex* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 92; type species: *Dentex blochii* Bleeker, 1851k: 176, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Odontoglyphis Fowler, 1904b: 527 (subgenus of *Dentex* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 92; type species: *Dentex tolu* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 248, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nemipterus balinensoides (Popta, 1918)

Synagris balinensoides Popta, 1918: 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Brang Nee River, in freshwater; holotype: SMF)

Nemipterus peronii (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)

Dentex Peronii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 245, pl. 154 (type locality: unknown, collected by Péron [probably northwestern Australia or Timor; Bauchot et al., 1983a: 7]; holotype: MNHN 9040, Bauchot & Daget, 1972: 84, Bauchot et al., 1983a: 7)

Dentex tolu Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 248 (type locality: India: Pondicherry / New Guinea, syntypes: MNHN A.6151 [1], A.8066 [1], 8772 [1], 9038 [2], Bauchot & Daget, 1972: 85, Bauchot et al., 1983a: 7)

Cantharus guliminda Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 344 (based on Russell, 1803b: n° 107; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 6: pl. 107 [Lama Guliminda])

Dentex obtusus Bleeker, 1849a: 66, 68 (nomen nudum), 1851m: 212 (nomen nudum), 1860l: 27 (nomen nudum), 1873e: 21 (nomen nudum)

Dentex mulloïdes Bleeker, 1852r: 576 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sibogha; syntypes [2, 225–235 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Dentex Smithii Steindachner, 1868: 978, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: South Africa: Cape of Good Hope; holotype: NMW; spelt *smithi* on p. 1008, first reviser not reserched)

Nemipterus oveniides Popta, 1921: 204 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Tiworo; syntypes [4]: SMF 6603 [1], 6604 [1], 6605 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nemipterus samsonensis Scott, 1959: 77 fig. 2 (type locality: Western Australia: Point Samson; holotype: SAMA F2966)

Scolopsis Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814

Ghanan Forskål, 1775: 44 (not available, vernacular name)

Scolopsis Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 90 (type species: *Scolopsis curite* Cuvier, 1815b: 361, by subsequent monotypy in Cuvier, 1815b: 361). Gender feminine.

Scolopsides Cuvier, 1829: 178 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Scolopsis* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 90). Gender masculine.

Lycogenis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 346 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Ctenoscolopsis Fowler, 1931c: 273, 300 (subgenus of *Scolopsis* Cuvier, in Desmarest, 1814: 90; type species: *Holocentrus ciliatus* La Cepède, 1802: 333, 367, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The description of *Scolopsis* by Cuvier (in Desmarest, 1814) is only a summary of Cuvier's 1815b work. *Scolopsis curite* is considered to be available from Cuvier (1815b: 361), making it type species of *Scolopsis* by subsequent monotypy and corresponding to the present usage of *Scolopsis* in Nemipteridae. It is debatable whether Cuvier's mention of curite is not as a scientific name but rather the vernacular name of the only species included in his new genus. Not accepting *S. curite* as available from Cuvier (1815b) would create a number of serious nomenclatural problems

If *curite* is considered not to be available from Cuvier (1815b), then the type species of *Scolopsis* would be *Scolopsis sayanus* Gilliams, 1824: 81, pl. 3, by subsequent monotypy. This would make *Scolopsis* a senior synonym of *Aphredoderus*, the North American pirate perch. I have not researched the precedence between the family-group names Aphredoderidae and Scolopsidae, but there is also a potential for confusion since Scolopsidae is still occasionally used instead of Nemipteridae.

[*Aphredoderus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833a: 445 (type species: *Aphredoderus gibbosus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 448, by monotypy [text explicitly written by Valenciennes, p. 447]). Gender: masculine].

[*Scolopsis sayanus* Gilliams, 1824: 81, pl. 3 (type locality: U.S.A.: Pennsylvania: fish pond at Harrowgate, near Philadelphia; syntypes: ANSP 12690 [1], Böhlke, 1984: 20)].

Scolopsis ciliata (La Cepède, 1802)

Holocentrus ciliatus La Cepède, 1802: 333, 367, 370 (type

locality: not stated ["Mer des Indes"; Bauchot et al., 1983a: 8]; holotype: MNHN A.8091, Bauchot et al., 1983a: 7)

Scolopsides lycogenis Cuvier, 1829: 178 (unnecessary replacement name for *Holocentrus ciliatus* La Cepède, 1802: 333, 367; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 346, pl. 127)

Lycogenis argyrosoma Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 346 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Scolopsis specularis* De Vis, 1882b: 369 (type locality: Australia: Queensland; holotype: ? QM, missing, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Scolopsis luzonia Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 22, fig. 8 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cavite; holotype: CAS-SU 9243, Böhlke, 1953: 77)

Distribution notes. Inland records by Fowler (1931: 302) from the Philippines (Busuanga Island: Pangauron River).

***Scolopsis vosmeri* (Bloch, 1792)**

Anthias Vosmeri Bloch, 1792: 120, pl. 321 (type locality: Sea of Japan; holotype: ZMB 8729, Paepke, 1999: 105, Dor, 1984: 146)

Anthias japonicus Bloch, 1793: 5, pl. 325 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan; holotype: ZMB 5090, lost, Paepke, 1999: 105)

Pomacentrus enneadactylus La Cepède, 1802: 505, 508, 509 (type locality: not stated [label data: "Mer des Indes" [Indo-Pacific]]; holotype: part of MNHN A.8089 [2], Bauchot et al., 1983a: 9 [listed as syntypes])

Scolopsis curite Cuvier, 1815b: 361 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 106; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 5, pl. 106 [Kurite])

Scolopsis kurite Rüppell, 1828: 9 pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 1326, designated by Dor, 1984: 146)

Scolopsis kurita Cuvier, 1829: 178 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Scolopsis curite* Cuvier, 1815b: 361)

Scolopsides kate Cuvier, 1829: 178 (unnecessary replacement name for *Anthias japonicus* Bloch, 1793: 5; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 329)

Scolopsides Ruppelii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: xx, 332 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; syntypes: MNHN 3047 [2], SMF 1326 [1], 5478 [2], Dor, 1984: 146, Eschmeyer, 2011; unambiguously named for Rüppell, misspelt as Ruppel p. 332, the name should be emended to *ruppellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Scolopsis argyrosomus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 333 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Scolopsides torquatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 335 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: MNHN 7835, Bauchot et al., 1983a: 11)

Scolopsides pomotis Richardson, 1846a: 237 (type locality: China: Canton and "Chinese sea" [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 215, pl. 7b)

Scolopsides collaris Günther, 1859: 356 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Malaysia (Sabah) by Herre (1953a: 427).

Family LETHRINIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Carpenter & Allen (1989).

***Lethrinus* Cuvier, 1829**

Schöur Forsskål, 1775: 45 (subdivision of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 288 but a vernacular name, not available; if treated as scientific name, then a nomen nudum; mention of schöura, p. 33, does not refer to a fish but to mangrove tree *Sceura*, a synonym of *Avicennia*)

Lethrinus Cuvier, 1829: 184 (type species: *Sparus choerorhynchus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 278, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Thompson, 1912: 558 [not *Lethrinus atlanticus* by Bleeker, 1876d: 281, not originally included]). Gender masculine.

Maina Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Lethrinus* Cuvier, 1829: 184; junior homonym of *Maina* Hodgson, 1837: 771 in Aves). Gender feminine.

Neolethrinus Castelnau, 1875: 11 (type species: *Neolethrinus similis* Castelnau, 1875: 12, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Lethrinella Fowler, 1904b: 529 (subgenus of *Lethrinus* Cuvier, 1829: 184; type species: *Sparus miniatus* Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 281, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Lethrinichthys Jordan & Thompson, 1912: 558 (type species: *Lethrinus nematacanthus* Bleeker, 1854r: 403, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Lethrinus harak* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena harak Forskål, 1775: xii, 52 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: ZMUC P 49346, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 21, pl. 22 fig. 41, Nielsen, 1974: 66)

Lethrinus azureus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 300 (type locality: New Ireland: Havre-Carteret [Carteret Harbour]; holotype: MNHN 9087, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 66, Sato, 1978: 15)

Lethrinus rhodopterus Bleeker, 1852b: 65 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [342 mm TL]: RMNH 5758 [1 of 10], Sato, 1978: 15, pl. 1 fig. A)

Lethrinus bonhamensis Günther, 1874a: 65, pl. 47 (type locality: Bonham Island; holotype: BMNH 1873.4.3.160, Sato, 1978: 15, pl. 1 fig. B; spelt *banhamensis* on plate, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

Lethrinus Papuensis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 276, pl. 8 fig. 1 (type locality: New Guinea: Hall Sound; holotype: AMS I.16339-001 [ex MAMU F590], Stanbury, 1969:

207, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lethrinus Bleekeri Klunzinger, 1884: 41 (based on *L. harak* of Bleeker, 1876b: pl. 327 fig. 3, Day [? 1875: 137, pl. 33 fig. 3] and Kner [1865: 81]; type locality: Australia: Sydney [Kner], no data for Bleeker's and Day's material; syntypes: NMW [1, Kner's specimen], model of Bleeker's figure, material of Day (and included references), and "small specimens from Bleeker" in SMNM)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records by Fowler (1933: 25) from the Philippines (river at Pasacao, Luzon).

***Lethrinus miniatus* (Forster, in Schneider, 1801)**

Sparus miniatus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 281 (type locality: Pacific Ocean [Namocka (Tonga Islands), New Caledonia; Randall & Wheeler, 1991: 763]; types: material on which Forster based his description and drawing [reproduced in Randall & Wheeler, 1991: pl. 1c])

Lethrinus chrysostomus Richardson, 1848a: 118, pl. 60 figs. 6–7 (type locality: Norfolk Island; holotype: BMNH 2012.11.10.6, Sato, 1978: 45, pl. 9 fig. C)

Lethrinus imperialis De Vis, 1884b: 146 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: ? AMS)

Lethrinus amamianus Akazaki, 1962: 259, 363, fig. 46 (type locality: Japan: Amami Islands: Kagoshima Prefecture: Nase; holotype: FAKU [ex MIKU 1980], Sato, 1978: 23, pl. 1 fig. C, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records by Fowler (1933: 10–11) from the Philippines (Nato River, Luzon; river at Port Dupon, Leyte; Pangauron River, Busuanga).

***Lethrinus nebulosus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena nebulosa Forskål, 1775: xii, 52 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: ZMUC P 49345, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 21, pl. 20 fig. 39, Nielsen, 1974: 67, Dor, 1984: 154)

Sciaena hamrur Forskål, 1775: 52 (alternative name for *Sciaena nebulosa* Forskål, 1775: xii, 52, first reviser not researched; simultaneous homonym of *Sciaena hamrur* Forskål, 1775: xi, 45, first reviser not researched but *S. hamrur* Forskål, 1775: 52 has apparently never been treated as the name of a valid species)

Sparus choerorhynchus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 278 (type locality: Japan; holotype: ZMB 8743, Paepke, 1999: 94, Sato, 1978: 30, pl. 2 fig. C)

Lethrinus Gothofredi Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 286 (type locality: Egypt: Suez; holotype: MNHN 9089, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 68)

Lethrinus fasciatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 290 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trincomalee; holotype: MNHN 9081, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 68, Sato, 1978: 30)

Lethrinus fraenatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 291 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: MNHN 9072, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 68, Sato, 1978: 30, pl. 3 fig. A)

Lethrinus korely Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 292 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 7845, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 68, Sato, 1978: 30, pl. 3 fig. B)

Lethrinus maculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 292 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 9086, Bauchot et al., 1983c: 68, Sato, 1978: 31, pl. 3 fig. C)

Lethrinus erythrurus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 293 (type locality: Sri Lanka; syntypes: MNHN 5635 [2], Bauchot et al., 1983c: 67, Sato, 1978: 31, pl. 4 fig. A)

Lethrinus centurio Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 301, pl. 158 (type locality: Seychelles; syntypes: MNHN 688 [2], Bauchot et al., 1983c: 67, Sato, 1978: 31, pl. 4 fig. B)

Lethrinus karwa Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 311 (based on Russell, 1803a: n° 89; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 71, pl. 89 [Karwa])

Lethrinus alboguttatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 314 (type locality: Bonin Islands; holotype: specimen on which is based figure by Mertens and Ketlitz)

Lethrynus esculentus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: "avis au relieur", pl. 158 (type locality: Seychelles; holotype: MNHN 688 [1 of 2], one of the syntypes of *Lethrinus centurio* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 301)

Lethrinus cyanoxanthus Richardson, 1843a: 7, pl. 4 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Houtmans Abrolhos; holotype: specimen on which plate is based, not preserved)

Lethrinus anatarius Richardson, 1845b: 145 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 213, pl. 5a)

Lethrinus nebulosus var. *chumchum* Klunzinger, 1870: 754 (type locality: Egypt: Quseir [Dor, 1984]; syntypes: SMF)

Lethrinus Güntheri Bleeker, 1873d: 153, pl. 2 bottom fig. (type locality: Japan: Kiusiu: Nagasaki; holotype [120 mm TL]: RMNH 5766, Sato, 1978: 31; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *guentheri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Lethrinus nebulosus var. *ochrolineata* Kossmann, in Kossmann & Räuber, 1876: 390 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes [2]: ZMB 9847 [1, listed as holotype by Eschmeyer, 2011]; also in Kossmann & Räuber 1877: 12)

Lethrinus aurolineatus Macleay, 1882c: 247 (type locality: New Guinea; syntypes [2]: AMS I.16341-001 [2, ex MAMU F1159], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lethrinus ornatus De Vis, 1884e: 458 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Wide Bay; holotype: QM; junior primary homonym of *Lethrinus ornatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 310)

Lethrinus scoparius Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908: 168 (type locality: South Africa: Natal; holotype: SAM 9927, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Lethrinus carinatus Weber, 1913a: 289, fig. 68, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Irian Jaya: Seget, entrance of Galewo Strait / Indonesia: "Niedrig-Kei" [Lesser Kai, Kai Kecil]: Tual; syntypes: ZMA 111.064 [1], 112.619 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 230)

Lethrinus devisianus Whitley, 1929b: 122 (replacement name for *Lethrinus ornatus* De Vis, 1884e: 458)

Lethrinus perselectus Whitley, 1933: 75 (type locality: Aus-

tralia: Queensland: Capricorn Group, Northwest Islet; holotype: AMS IA.5011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records by Fowler (1933: 38) from the Philippines (Santiago River, Luzon).

Family SPARIDAE

***Acanthopagrus* Peters, 1855**

Mylio La Cepède, 1802: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Acanthopagrus Peters, 1855a: 242 (subgenus of *Chrysophrys* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 299; type species: *Chrysophrys vagus* Peters, 1852b: 681, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Mylio Munro, 1949b: 185 (type species: *Sparus mylio* La Cepède, 1802: 4: 41, 131, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Neosparus Akazaki, 1994: 327, 336 (type species: *Chaetodon bifasciatus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 64, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Key in Iwatsuki (2013: 88).

Nomenclatural notes. See under *Datnia*, Terapontidae.

***Acanthopagrus berda* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sparus berda Forskål, 1775: xi, 32 (type locality: Red Sea: Yemen: Lohaja [Al Luhayyah]; holotype: ZMUC P 50555 [1], Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 16, pl. 6 fig. 13, Nielsen, 1974: 67, Iwatsuki & Carpenter, 2006: 3, fig. 2a, Iwatsuki et al., 2006: 411, fig. 1c, Iwatsuki & Heemstra, 2010: 124, fig. 1a)

Sparus hasta Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 275 (type locality: India: Coromandel; types: ? ZMB 8796 [type status not discussed by Paepke, 1999: 142])

Sparus calamara Cuvier, 1829: 182 (available by indication to Calamara of Russel, 1803a: n° 92; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 73, pl. 92 [Calamara] [explicit mention of a single specimen])

Chrysophrys madagascariensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 135 (type locality: Madagascar: Fort Dauphin; holotype: based on figure [reproduced in La Cepède, 1801: vol 3: pl. 17 fig. 3, "variété du spare brunâtre"], Bauchot & Daget, 1972: 65).

Chrysophrys robinsoni Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908: 170 (type locality: South Africa: Natal; holotype: SAM 10000, Iwatsuki et al., 2006: 411)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy partly follows Kume & Yoshino (2008: 53). "*Chrysophrys berda* var. *calamara* Day, 1875: 140" appears in some synonymies. This is not a new name but a new combination of *Chrysophrys calamara* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 117.

Nomenclatural notes. Iwatsuki & Carpenter (2009: 52) and Iwatsuki & Heemstra (2010: 129) treated *Chrysophrys calamara* of Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 117) as an available name and recognised two species among the 'syntypes'. Iwatsuki et al. (2011: 123, fig. 7a) considered '*Chrysophrys calamara*' to be a synonym of *A. berda* and designated MNHN 5261 as lectotype, restricting the 'type locality' to Madras (in fact Malabar coast; Bauchot & Daget, 1972: 43). The second specimen, from Java, belongs to *A. pacificus*. In fact, *Chrysophrys calamara* is a new combination of *Sparus calamara* Cuvier, 1829: 182, not a new name and the lectotype designation is not valid.

***Acanthopagrus latus* (Houttuyn, 1782)**

Sparus Latus Houttuyn, 1782: 322 (type locality: Japan: Hirado Bay, Nagasaki [original type locality: presumably around Deshima [Nagasaki], Boeseman, 1995: 2]; neotype: MUFS 36814, designated by Iwatsuki, 2013: 73, fig. 1a)

Chrysophrys auripes Richardson, 1846: 241 (type locality: China: Chinese Seas / Canton; syntypes (?): BMNH 2004.10.17.1 [1], Whitehead, 1970a: 213, Iwatsuki, 2013: 73 [as holotype]; description based on a specimen and a figure)

Chrysophris xanthopoda Richardson, 1846: 241 (type locality: Canton, Chinese Seas; syntypes: BMNH 2010.12.6.1 [1], Whitehead, 1970a: 213, Iwatsuku, 2013: 73 [as holotype]; description based on a specimen and a figure)

Chrysophrys rubroptera Tirant, 1883: 86 (type locality: Vietnam: river of Hué; syntypes: MGHNL 4200-0044 [2; formerly MGHNL 2478], Kottelat, 1987c: 18, fig. 12)

Chrysophrys novae caledoniae Castelnau, 1873: 110 (type locality: New Caledonia: Nouméa; types: NMV 51854, Iwatsuki, 2013: 76; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *novaecaledoniae*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Sparus chrysopterus Kishinouye, 1907b: 327 (type locality: Japan: Kiusiu / Shikoku / Inland Sea / Japan: Pacific coast of Hondo; holotype: LU, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Iwatsuki (2013: 67). Molecular data suggest this species might belong to *Sparidentex* (Chiba et al., 2009).

***Acanthopagrus pacificus* Iwatsuki, Kume & Yoshino, 2010**

Acanthopagrus pacificus Iwatsuki, Kume & Yoshino, 2010: 116, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Yaeyama group: Iriomote Island (24°21'32.4"N 123°44'52.4"E) from Okinawa Central Fish Market; holotype: NSMT-P 93818)

***Sparidentex* Munro, 1948**

Sparidentex Munro, 1948: 276 (type species: *Dentex hasta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 255, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Dentex hasta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 255 (type species) is a secondary junior homonym of *Sparus hasta* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 275; replaced by *Chrysophrys cuvieri* Day, 1875: 141. See also *Datnia*, Terapontidae.

[*Sparus hasta* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 275 (type locality: India: Coromandel coast; holotype: ZMB 8796, Paepke, 1999: 142)].

[*Dentex hasta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 255 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: MNHN 9054 [2], Bauchot & Daget, 1972: 48; secondary junior homonym of *Sparus hasta* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 275)].

[*Chrysophrys Cuvieri* Day, 1875: 141 (replacement name for *Dentex hasta* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830b: 255)].

***Sparidentex datnia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Coïus datnia Hamilton, 1822: 88, 369, pl. 9 fig. 29 (type locality: India: "all the mouths of the Ganges"; types: NT)

Datnia Buchanani Cuvier, 1829: 148 (unnecessary replacement name for *Coius datnia* Hamilton, 1822: 88)

Taxonomic notes. Generic position follows Iwatsuki & Carpenter (2006: 13) and Kume & Yoshino (2008: 52).

Family POLYNEMIDAE

Taxonomic notes. See Motomura (2004b) for review of family.

***Eleutheronema* Bleeker, 1862**

Eleutheronema Bleeker, 1862a: 110 (type species: *Polynemus tetradactylus* Shaw, 1804a: 155, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1862e: 124). Gender neuter.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Motomura et al. (2002).

***Eleutheronema rhadinum* (Jordan & Evermann, 1902)**

Polydactylus rhadinus Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 351, fig. 20 (type locality: Taiwan: Taipei: Linkou [original locality: Taiwan]; neotype: ASIZP 60745, designated by Motomura et al., 2002: 50, fig. 2)

***Eleutheronema tetradactylum* (Shaw, 1804)**

Polynemus Tetradactylus Shaw, 1804a: 155 (based on Maga Jellee of Russell, 1803b: n° 183 [p. 67, pl. 183]; type locality: India: West Bengal: Gariahat, Calcutta [original locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: NSMT-P 60912, designated by Motomura et al., 2002: 52, fig. 4)

Polynemus teria Hamilton, 1822: 224, 381 (type locality: India: "Gangetic estuaries" / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] [Russell, 1803b: n° 183]; syntypes: NT, also specimen on which is based Maga jellee of Russell, 1803b: 67, pl. 183]; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1831a: vol. 1, pl. 92 fig. 2)

Polynemus coecus Macleay, 1878: 354, pl. 9, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Darwin; syntypes [2]: AMS I.9791 [1], I.16295-001 [1], Motomura et al., 2002: 52)

Nomenclatural notes. "*Polynemus salliah* Cantor, 1839" is sometimes listed as a synonym of *P. tetradactylum*. In fact Cantor (1839: 166) only mentioned 'salliah', a vernacular name.

***Eleutheronema tridactylum* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Polynemus tridactijlus Bleeker, 1845: 524 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Polynemus tridactylus Bleeker, 1849c: 57 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Pasuruan; syntypes: RMNH 6012 [1], Motomura et al., 2002: 56 [as holotype; Bleeker mentioned two localities thus had at least two syntypes])

***Filimanus* Myers, 1936**

Filimanus Myers, 1936b: 380 (type species: *Filimanus perplexa* Feltes, 1991: 307, by original designation [misidentified as *Polynemus melanochir* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 513] and by ICZN, 1994b: 81 [Opinion 1761]). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Feltes (1991).

***Filimanus heptadactyla* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Polynemus heptadactylus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 390 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based, reproduced in Feltes, 1991: 313, fig. 9a)

Distribution notes. Enters estuaries.

***Leptomelanosoma* Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001**

Leptomelanosoma Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001a: 14 (type species: *Polynemus indicus* Shaw, 1804a: 155, by original designation). Gender neuter.

***Leptomelanosoma indicum* (Shaw, 1804)**

Polynemus Indicus Shaw, 1804a: 155 (based on Russell, 1803b: pl. 184 [and text data]; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Maga Booshee of Russell, 1803b: 68, pl. 184 [reproduced in Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001a: 16, fig. 5a])

Polynemus sele Hamilton, 1822: 226, 381 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 17 fig. 4)

Polynemus uronemus Cuvier, 1829: 155 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 184; type locality: India:

Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Maga Booshee of Russell, 1803b: 68, pl. 184; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 385)

Polynemus gelatinosus M'Clelland, 1842b: 181, pl. 6 (unnecessary replacement name for *Polynemus sele* Hamilton, 1822: 226, 381)

***Polydactylus* La Cepède, 1803**

Trichidion Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 585 (not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21]). Gender neuter.

Polydactylus La Cepède, 1803: 419 (type species: *Polydactylus plumierii* La Cepède, 1803: 419, 420, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Trichidion Gill, 1861a [February]: 40 (type species: *Polynemus americanus* Cuvier, 1829: 155, sensu Storer, 1846: 300 [= *Polynemus virginicus* Linnaeus, 1758: 317; Eschmeyer, 1990: 411] by monotypy; also in Gill, 1861f [19 March]: 276 [but with *Polydactylus plumierii* La Cepède, 1803: 419, 420 listed as type]). Gender neuter.

***Polydactylus luparensis* Lim, Motomura & Gambang, 2010**

Polydactylus luparensis Lim, Motomura & Gambang, 2010: 64, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: mouth of Batang Lupar River, 1°27'68"N 111°01'83"E; holotype: IPPS 08-01)

***Polydactylus macrophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Polynemus macrophthalmus Bleeker, 1858n: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang, in estuary of Musi River; lectotype: RMNH 6015, designated by Motomura et al., 2001: 290, fig. 1)

***Polydactylus microstoma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Polynemus microstoma Bleeker, 1851m: 217 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Bulucomba; holotype [74 mm TL]: RMNH 6044, Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001b: 339, fig. 3A; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Polydactylus zophomus Jordan & McGregor, in Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 11, fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cavite; holotype: stated to be USNM 55598, but apparently CAS-SU 20113, Motomura & Iwatsuki, 2001b: 344)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines in Motomura et al. (2001: 303).

***Polydactylus plebeius* (Broussonet, 1782)**

Polynemus Plebeius Broussonet, 1782: [35], pl. [8] (type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti [original type locality: Tahiti / New Hebrides: Tanna Island [Vanuatu]]; lectotype: specimen on which Broussonet's figure is based, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 306 [lost]; neotype: FMNH 108655, designated by Motomura et al., 2001: 119, fig. 1a)

Sciaena pentadactyla La Cepède, 1802: 310, 322, 323 (type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti [original type locality: Mauritius]; neotype: FMNH 108655, by present designation; neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 306 invalid)

Polynemus emoi La Cepède, 1803: 410, 412 (based on *Polynemus plebeius* Broussonet, 1782: [35], pl. [8] and of Gmelin, 1789: 1401, Polynème émoi of Bonnaterre, 1788: pl. 74 fig. 309 [p. 183; based on Broussonet] and Bloch, 1795: pl. 400; type locality: Tahiti / southern America / Gulf of Bengal / India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E], Malabar and Coromandel; syntypes: LU)

Polynemus lineatus La Cepède, 1803: 410, 412, 416, pl. 13 fig. 2 (based on Commerson's manuscripts; type locality: Mauritius [Réunion; according to Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 482; Society Islands: Tahiti, according to Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 718, 727, probably erroneous]; holotype: MNHN A.5440, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 727 [Tahiti] [not A.5540, as on p. 718], Motomura et al., 2001: 119 [Réunion])

Polynemus Niloticus Shaw, 1804a: 151 (type locality: "Nile River as far up as Syene and first cataract" [Bruce, 1790: pl. 41 mentioned explicitly only "at Girgé, a large town opposite, or at Achmim itself"; reference to Syene does not refer to this species; actually Red Sea; Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 383]; syntypes: material on which is based description and figure of Binny in Bruce, 1790: pl. 41)

Polynemus Commersonii Shaw, 1804a: 156 (unnecessary replacement name for *Polynemus lineatus* La Cepède, 1803: 410, 412)

Pogonais barakuan Montrouzier, 1857: 428 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Polynemus lineatus Günther, 1860: 327 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Guatalcana [Guadalcanal]; syntypes: BMNH 1858.4.21.85 [1], 1855.11.7.35 [1], Motomura et al., 2001: 119; junior primary homonym of *Polynemus lineatus* La Cepède, 1803: 410, 412)

Polynemus taeniatus Günther, 1860: 526 (replacement name for *Polynemus lineatus* Günther, 1860: 327)

Polydactylus agonasi Jordan & McGregor, 1906: 814, fig. (type locality: Japan: Tokyo; holotype: USNM 55608, Motomura et al., 2001: 119])

Polynemus lydiae Curtiss, 1938: 43 (type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti: lagoon near Tautira; holotype: probably not preserved)

Nomenclatural notes. Fricke (1999a: 306) designated the specimen on which Broussonet's figure of *P. plebeius* is based as lectotype of *P. plebeius*. Motomura et al. (2001: 122), referring to *Code* art. 72, erroneously claimed that this designation is invalid. The lectotype designation is explicitly permitted by art. 74.4. As the figure is unambiguously identifiable by the criteria listed by Motomura et al. (2001: 121), their neotype designation was not justified. Nevertheless, art. 75.1 does not require that a neotype be needed, but that the author of the designation considers that a neotype is necessary. Art. 75.3 requires that the need be stated explicitly; it does not require that the need be justified, correct or real. Thus the neotype designation is valid.

Fricke (1999a: 306) also designated the lectotype of *P. plebeius* as neotype of *Sciaena pentadactyla* La Cepède, 1802: 310. Although Fricke (2000) 'withdrew' this neotype

designation, this action is irrelevant as there is no provision in the *Code* that permits a nomenclatural act to be withdrawn. What is relevant is whether or not the designation satisfied the criteria of art. 75. Motomura et al. (2001: 122) considered that the designation was invalid because it was "a matter of faunal work (not revisory work), such an action being expressly prohibited by" art. 75.2. The *Code* does not make a distinction between faunal and revisory works and does not define (anything like) a revisory work. A faunal work obviously can be a revisory work as it revises a fauna. Art. 75.2 further says that a neotype is not to be designated as an end in itself or as a matter of curatorial routine; Fricke's designation in this case was clearly with the purpose of clarifying the taxonomic status of a name (whether the need is real or not is irrelevant; see above). Fricke's designation, however, is nevertheless invalid, but for a reason overlooked by Motomura et al. *Code* Art. 75.3.7 requires that the neotype be deposited in a scientific institution, thus (contrary to the lectotype) the neotype has to be an extant specimen. The glossary also defines the neotype as a specimen.

Motomura (2004a: 14) listed *Sciaena pentadactyla* La Cepède, 1802 as a nomen nudum. The species is diagnosed on pp. 310 and 323 and the name is available. If, as stated by Motomura et al. (2001: 122), the taxonomic position of this nominal species cannot be cleared, the straightforward way to resolve its status is to designate the neotype of *P. plebeius* as neotype of *S. pentadactyla*. The need for the neotype is explained by Motomura et al. Further, the various misinterpretations of the *Code* listed above and the misreading of the original description are additional evidence of that need. I designate here FMNH 108655 as neotype of *S. pentadactyla*. I consider that the neotype is necessary (art. 75.1) and is designated to clarify the taxonomic status of the name (art. 75.3.1), the characters are listed by Motomura et al. (art. 75.3.2), the specimen is deposited in a museum and identifiable by its catalogue number (art. 75.3.3, 75.3.7), there is no extant type material as the species is described only on the basis of Commerson's notes (art. 75.3.4), the neotype is consistent with what is known of the former types inasmuch as one may rely in a description by La Cepède based on a drawing (art. 75.3.5) and it comes from as nearly as 'practicable' from the original type locality (art. 75.3.6; the *Code* does not define 'practicable'; the meanings of practicable are feasible and usable for a specified purpose; the specimen is from as nearly as feasible [to me] and as nearly usable for the purpose of a neotype designation, and it satisfies all requirement of art. 75.

***Polydactylus siamensis* Motomura, Iwatsuki & Yoshino, 2001**

Polydactylus siamensis Motomura, Iwatsuki & Yoshino, 2001a: 122, fig 1B (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok: Samyan market; holotype: URM-P 14050)

Distribution notes. Inland record (freshwater ?) in Mekong delta (Vidthayanon, 2008: 194).

***Polynemus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Polynemus Linnaeus, 1758: 317 (type species: *Polynemus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758: 317, designated by ICZN, 1926: 9 [Opinion 93]; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology). Gender masculine.

Polistonemus Gill, 1861f: 277 (type species: *Polynemus multifilis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 29, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Polynemus aquilonaris* Motomura, 2003**

Polynemus aquilonaris Motomura, 2003: 155, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chao Phraya River, Samyan market; holotype: URM-P 13930)

***Polynemus bidentatus* Motomura & Tsukawaki, 2006**

Polynemus bidentatus Motomura & Tsukawaki, 2006: 460, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: My Tho Province: Cho Gao canal in Mekong drainage; holotype: UMMZ 213346)

***Polynemus dubius* Bleeker, 1853**

Polynemus dubius Bleeker, 1853o: 92 (available by diagnosis and reference to *Polynemus longifilis* of Bleeker, 1851d: 268, 1852o: 418 [not Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 365]; type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin / Kalimantan Tengah: Sampit (Bleeker, 1852o) / Sumatra: Palembang (Bleeker, 1852o) [material from several localities mixed in same jar, exact locality of lectotype unknown]; lectotype: RMNH 6014, designated by Motomura, 2003: 158, fig. 4A)

Polynemus longipectoralis Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 213 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Banjarmasin market; holotype: ZMA 112.570, Nijssen et al., 1993: 231, Motomura, 2003: 159, fig. 4B)

***Polynemus hornadayi* Myers, 1936**

Polynemus hornadayi Myers, 1936b: 376, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Ensengi River, a creek entering Sadong River from the west about 6 miles below Simujan; holotype: USNM 100632)

***Polynemus kapuasensis* Motomura & van Oijen, 2003**

Polynemus kapuasensis Motomura & van Oijen, 2003: 394, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin, fish market in Sintang; holotype: CAS 47198)

***Polynemus melanochir* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831**

Polynemus melanochir Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 513 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Kuching Bay [original type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra]; neotype: ZRC 37829, designated by Motomura & Sabaj, 2002: 184, fig. 3 [Valenciennes' unpublished drawing of non-preserved holotype reproduced in Feltes, 1991: 305, fig. 1])

Polynemus macronema Bleeker, 1852o: 419 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Banjarmasin, Pontianak and Sampit; syntypes [3, 185–245 mm TL]: RMNH 6013 [3], Motomura & Sabaj, 2002: 185; not a junior primary homonym of *Polynemus macronemus* Pel, 1851: 9, pl.)

Polynemus borneënsis Bleeker, 1856m: 3 (unnecessary re-

placement name for *Polynemus macronema* Bleeker, 1852o: 419)

Galeoides microps Steindachner, 1869a: 126 (type locality: China [probably erroneous]; holotype: NMW 77568, Motomura et al., 2001: 270, fig. 1; also in Steindachner, 1869c: 136)

Polynemus melanopus Sauvage, 1881b: 101 (type locality: Vietnam: Saigon; syntypes: MNHN A.3048 [2], A.3049 [2], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 718)

Trichidion hilleri Fowler, 1905a: 502, fig. 11 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 114895 [formerly WIAP 2400], Böhlke, 1984: 144)

Polynemus melanochir dulcis Motomura & Sabaj, 2002: 182, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: [lake] Tonle Sap; holotype: ANSP 178011)

***Polynemus multifilis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844**

Polynemus multifilis Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 29 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: southern coast near Banjarmasin; holotype: RMNH 436, Motomura & van Oijen, 2003: 397, fig. 2a; also in Schlegel, 1852: 11, pl.)

Polynemus quatordecimfilis Pel, 1851: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: southern coast near Banjarmasin; holotype: RMNH 436, Motomura & van Oijen, 2003: 397, fig. 2a; objective junior synonym of *Polynemus multifilis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1844: 29)

Polynemus polydactylus Bleeker, 1852o: 417 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [185 mm TL]: RMNH 6001, Motomura & van Oijen, 2003: 397; junior primary homonym of *Polynemus polydactylus* Vahl, 1798: 164)

***Polynemus paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758**

Polynemus paradiseus Linnaeus, 1758: 317 (type locality: India: West Bengal: Gariahat [original locality: India: Bengal; Motomura et al., 2002: 311]; neotype: NRM 47529, designated by Motomura et al., 2002: 311, fig. 4)

Cephalus barbatus Bloch, 1795: 28 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Polynemus risua Hamilton, 1822: 228, 381 (type locality: India: vicinity of Lukhipur; types: NT)

Polynemus toposui Hamilton, 1822: 232, 381 (type locality: India: "one of the middle estuaries of the Ganges"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 16 fig. 1)

Polynemus aureus Hamilton, 1822: 232, 381(type locality: India: below Calcutta; types: NT)

Polynemus longifilis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 365 (type locality: India: Pondicherry and mouth of Ganges / Philippines: Manila [probably erroneous] / Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN 2200 [3], A.3045 [1], A.4803 [1], ? SMF 439 [1], MHNG 148.24 [1], Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 718, 729, Weber, 1998: 13, Motomura et al., 2002: 311, and material cited in numerous bibliographic references)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Motomura et al. (2002: 311).

Nomenclatural notes. Parenti & Desoutter-Meniger (2007) considered *Polynemus paradiseus* of Cuvier (in Guérin, 1827: pl. 27) to be a homonym [of *P. paradiseus* Linnaeus, 1758] (p. 395). They listed it in Table 2 ("New names"; p. 400) among "all original combinations and new combinations erected by Cuvier" with the note "homonym (not new name)". If the meaning is that there is a *P. paradiseus* available from another work of Cuvier and homonym of that of Linnaeus, then it seems erroneous. Cuvier (1816a: 347) had already used the name *P. paradiseus*, but he explicitly attributed it to Linnaeus in the footnote "*polyn. paradiseus*, L. Edw. 208", in which "L." means Linnaeus and "Edw. 208" means Edwards (1751: 208), a reference already mentioned by Linnaeus (1758: 317).

Plates in Guérin (1827) are the same as Seba's (1759) [in fact, printed from the same original copper plates]. The fish on plate 27 (fig. 2) is the holotype of *P. quinquarius*, and *P. paradiseus* of Cuvier (in Guérin, 1827) is a misidentification, not a new name, not a homonym. Cuvier (1816a: 347) considered that *P. quinquarius* (that is, the fish on Seba's plate [1759: pl. 27 fig. 2]) was a specimen of *P. paradiseus* and treated them as synonyms (see in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 366). The fish on Seba's plate was called Pentanemus by Artedi; Gronovius (1754: 31) referred to Artedi and described the specimen in Seba's collection; Linnaeus (1758: 317) based *P. quinquarius* on Gronovius' description, thus Seba's fish is the holotype of *P. quinquarius*. *Polynemus quinquarius* is now a valid species of *Pentanemus*.

[*Polynemus quinquarius* Linnaeus, 1758: 317 (based on Polynemus ossiculis filiformibus etc. Gronovius, 1754: 31; type locality: America [erroneous]; holotype: examined by Gronovius in Seba's collection, apparently figured in Seba, 1759: pl. 27 fig. 2; Gronovius also referred to Pentanemus in Artedi's manuscripts on Seba's fishes; reference to Edwards, 1751: pl. 208, from Bengal, explicitly says it is a different species)].

Family SCIAENIDAE

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below, *Pennahia aneus* (Bloch, 1793) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea. Note that the correct spelling is *P. aneus* and not *P. anea*. Anea was probably used on the asumption that aneus is a Latin adjective that would have to agree in gender with *Pennahia*, which is not correct. There is no Latin adjective *aneus*. The name *aneus* is a latinized form for anei, the local name of the fish in Malabar. Therefore it is a noun in apposition, and the spelling *aneus* must be retained (*Code* art. 31.2.1).

[*Pennahia* Fowler, 1926: 776 (subgenus of *Johnius* Bloch, 1793: 132; type

species: *Otolithus macrophthalmus* Bleeker, 1849g: 16, designated by ICZN, 1982: 260 [Opinion 1237] [original type species was *Johnius aneus* Bloch, 1793: 135]). Gender feminine].

[*Johnius Aneus* Bloch, 1793: 135, pl. 357 (type locality: India: Malabar; syntypes [3 ?]: ZMB 8726 [1, lost], Paepke, 1999: 128, Sasaki, 1994: 498)].

Species inquirenda

Sciaenoides asper Blyth, 1860b: 140 (type locality: India, Bengladesh: "mouth of gangetic rivers"; types: ? ZSI; unidentifiable juveniles according to Trewavas, 1977: 449)

***Aspericorvina* Fowler, 1934**

Aspericorvina Fowler, 1934a: 153 (subgenus of *Johnius* Bloch, 1793: 132; type species: *Johnius melanobrachium* Fowler, 1934a: 154, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Aspericorvina jubata* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Corvina jubata Bleeker, 1855c: 160 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [127 mm TL]: BMNH 1880.4.21.150, Trewavas, 1977: 369, not type according to Eschmeyer, 2011)

Johnius melanobrachium Fowler, 1934a: 154, fig. 122 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 59956)

***Bahaba* Herre, 1935**

Bahaba Herre, 1935b: 603 (subgenus of *Otolithes* Oken, 1817: 1782 [error for 1182]; type species: *Otolithes lini* Herre, 1935b: 603, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Bahaba chaptis* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Bola chaptis Hamilton, 1822: 77, 368, pl. 10 fig. 25 (type locality: India: Chinsura, Hooghly estuary [original type locality: estuaries of the Ganges]; neotype: ZSI F 6229/2, designated by Talwar & Datta, 1972: 171)

Bola Chaptis var. *Nuria* Hamilton, 1822: [78], 368 (type locality: India: Yasor [Jessore] District; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Bola chaptis* Hamilton, 1822: 77; *B. chaptis* has precedence under *Code* art. 24.1)

***Bahaba polykladiskos* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Corvina polykladiskos Bleeker, 1852o: 420 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [230 mm TL]: RMNH 5983, Trewavas, 1977: 288)

***Boesemania* Trewavas, 1977**

Boesemania Trewavas, 1977: 309 (type species: *Johnius microlepis* Bleeker, 1858n: 11, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Boesemania microlepis* (Bleeker, 1858)**

Johnius microlepis Bleeker, 1858n: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang, in estuary of Musi River; holotype [126 mm TL]: RMNH 6043 [1 of 2], Trewavas, 1977: 309)

Otolithoides aeneocorpus Fowler, 1935a: 150, fig. 119 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 62510)

***Chrysochir* Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966**

Chrysochir Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966: 250 (type species: *Otolithus aureus* Richardson, 1846a: 224, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Chrysochir aurea* (Richardson, 1846)**

Otolithus aureus Richardson, 1846a: 224 (based on specimens and Reeves unpublished drawing, reproduced in Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966: pl. 6 fig. A; type locality: China: Canton; lectotype: BMNH 1975.11.17.1, designated by Trewavas, 1977: 345 [invalid neotype designation by Trewavas & Yazdani, 1966: 251])

Sciaena ophiceps Alcock, 1889: 300 (type locality: India: Orissa Coast, off Mahanadi delta and off Godavari delta; syntypes: BMNH 1890.12.4.6–7 [2], ZSI F.12099–12101 [3], 12103 [1], 12170 [1], 12171 [1], 12336 [1], 12381 [1], Trewavas, 1977: 345, Sasaki, 1996: 88, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 144, Menon & Rama Rao, 1976: 39)

Sciaena incerta Vinciguerra, 1926: 578 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes [2]: MCSNG 23308 [1], Tortonese, 1963b: 336)

Johnius birtwistlei Fowler, 1931b: 446 (type locality: Singapore: Clyde Terrace market; holotype: ANSP 53467, Böhlke, 1984: 151, Sasaki, 1996: 88)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from mouths of the Ganges (Sasaki, 1996: 88).

***Dendrophysa* Trewavas, 1964**

Dendrophysa Trewavas, 1964: 110 (type species: *Umbrina russellii* Cuvier, 1829: 174, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Dendrophysa russellii* (Cuvier, 1829)**

Omb. [Umbrina] Russelii Cuvier, 1829: 174 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 118 [p. 13, pl. 118, Qualar Katchelee]; type locality: India: Andaman Islands [original type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]]; neotype: BMNH 1889.2.1.3087, designated by Trewavas, 1964: 111; unambiguously named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p. 174, the name should be emended to *russellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 178)

***Johnius* Bloch, 1793**

Johnius Bloch, 1793: 132 (type species: *Johnius carutta* Bloch, 1793: 133, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1861d: 85). Gender masculine.

Bola Hamilton, 1822: 73, 368 (type species: *Bola coitor* Hamilton, 1822: 78, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Thompson, 1911: 244 [not by Jordan & Eigenmann, 1889: 395 who listed "*coitor chaptis*, &c."]). Gender feminine.

Apeches Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Johnius* Bloch, 1793: 132). Gender masculine.

Pseudomycterus Ogilby, 1907b: 94 (type species: *Pseudomycterus maccullochi* Ogilby, 1907b: 96, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Wak Lin, 1938: 378 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bola* Hamilton, 1822: 73). Gender masculine.

Blythia Talwar, 1971: 23 (type species: *Umbrina dussumieri* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 481, by original designation; junior homonym of *Blythia* Theobald, 1868: 44 in Reptilia). Gender feminine.

Johnieops Mohan, 1972: 85 (type species: *Sciaena osseus* Day, 1876a: 193, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Blythsciaena Talwar, 1975: 17 (replacement name for *Blythia* Talwar, 1971: 23). Gender feminine.

***Johnius amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Umbrina dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 481 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast; holotype: MNHN 9623, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 19; secondary junior homonym of *Corvina dussumieri* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 119 when both placed in *Johnius* by Trewavas, 1977: 426, 437)

Umbrina amblycephalus Bleeker, 1855i: 412 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [2, 96–113 mm TL]: RMNH 8289 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Umbrina Mülleri Klunzinger, 1879: 256 (type locality: New-Holland [Australia: Queensland: Endeavour Strait; Fricke, 1992: 17]; syntypes: SMNS 2440 (2), Fricke, 1992: 17; also in Klunzinger, 1880: 372; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *muelleri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Taxonomic notes. Valid according to Sasaki (1996: 90).

***Johnius belangerii* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Corvina Belengerii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 120 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: MNHN 7613 [2], ZMB 890 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 7 [Cuvier mentioned "our specimen" at the end of the description, which suggests the description is based on a single specimen; but "the only specimen we have dissected" indicates that several specimens were available, of which only one was dissected]; *belengerii* is an incorrect original spelling as there is clear evidence of an inadvertent error [see Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 7] and it must be emended to *belangerii*, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Corvina Kuhlii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 121 (based on a drawing sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt; type locality: Indonesia: Java: river of Labouane [Labuan]; holotype: model of drawing)

Corvina lobata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 122, pls. 107, 139 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: MNHN 7587 [2], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 9, Trewavas, 1977: 417)

? *Corvina grypota* Richardson, 1846a: 225 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: BMNH, lost, Trewavas, 1977: 448, and specimen on which is based Reeves unpublished drawing, Whitehead, 1970a: 213)

Corvina nalla-katshelee Richardson, 1846: 226 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes [2]: BMNH [1], Whitehead, 1970a: 213, Trewavas, 1977: 417)

Sciaena nasus Steindachner, 1866b: 771, pl. 15 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Calcutta; holotype: NMW 76435, Sasaki, 1996: 90)

Johnius fasciatus Chu, Lo & Wu, 1963: 23, 88, figs. 11, 44, 70 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Kwanghai; holotype: SFU College 56-20)

***Johnius borneensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Otolithus borneënsis Bleeker, 1851d: 268 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [92 mm TL]: RMNH 5980, Trewavas, 1977: 444, figs. 43c, 45d)

Otolithus Vogleri Bleeker, 1853f: 253 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benculen [Bengkulu], in sea; syntypes [2, 180–206 mm TL]: RMNH 5979 [2], Trewavas, 1977: 444)

Corvina Goldmanni Bleeker, 1855a: 371 (type locality: Indonesia: Batjan: Soengi Puan [Sungei Puan]; holotype [174 mm TL]: RMNH 5977, Sasaki, 1999: 278)

Corvina canina De Vis, 1884c: 538 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Brisbane River; holotype: QM I.951, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Corvina papuensis Hase, 1914: 531, fig. 4 (type locality: northeastern New Guinea: Tami estuary; syntypes [4]: ZMB 19138 [3], Sasaki, 1999: 278)

Sciaena siamensis Hora, 1924b: 487, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Thale Sap at Singgora; holotype: ZSI)

Taxonomic notes. Placed in *Johnius* by Sasaki (1996: 90).

***Johnius carouna* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Corvina carouna Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 125 (type locality: India: Malabar; syntypes: MNHN 7529 [1, listed as holotype by Trewavas, 1977: 417], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 8)

Taxonomic notes. Valid according to Sasaki & Kailola (1991: 122).

***Johnius coitor* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Bola coitor Hamilton, 1822: 75, 368, pl. 27 fig. 24 (type locality: India: Ganges, from the sea up as far at least as Kanpur, and in the Jumna (Yamuna) as far as Agra / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] [Russell, 1803b: n° 111 (not 110)]; syntypes: NT and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 8, pl. 111)

Perca Catoa Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Johnius plagiostoma* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Corvina plagiostoma Bleeker, 1849e: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura straits near Surabaya and Kamal; syntypes: RMNH 5984 [2]; also in Bleeker, 1849g: 10, 17)

Taxonomic notes. Valid according to Sasaki (1996: 93).

Nomenclatural notes. *Plagiostoma* can be a noun or an adjective. As used in the original description by Bleeker, it cannot be decided if he regarded it as a noun or an adjective, and therefore it is a noun and indeclinable (*Code* art. 31.2.2).

***Johnius trachycephalus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Corvina trachycephalus Bleeker, 1851d: 269 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Sumatra Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [105 mm TL]: RMNH 5975 or 5973 [1 of 4], Trewavas, 1977: 422, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Otolithoides siamensis Fowler, 1935a: 153, fig. 121 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60171; secondary junior homonym of *Sciaena siamensis* Hora, 1924b: 487, when placed in *Johnius* by Trewavas, 1977: 441)

***Johnius weberi* Hardenberg, 1936**

Johnius weberi Hardenberg, 1936: 251 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Telok Pekadai / mouth of Peniti River / Padang Tikar Bay; syntypes [6]: ZMA 113.119 [1], 113.120 [2], Trewavas, 1977: 412)

***Macrospinosa* Mohan, 1969**

Macrospinosa Mohan, 1969: 295 (type species: *Bola cuja* Hamilton, 1822: 81, by original designation; spelt *Macrospinos* p. 295, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

Cantor Talwar, 1970: 68 (type species: *Bola cuja* Hamilton, 1822: 81, by original designation; objective synonym of *Macrospinosa* Mohan, 1969: 295). Gender masculine.

***Macrospinosa cuja* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Bola cuja Hamilton, 1822: 81, 369, pl. 12 fig. 27 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Distribution notes. See Sasaki (1996: 84) for records in area.

***Nibea* Jordan & Thompson, 1911**

Nibea Jordan & Thompson, 1911: 244, 246 (subgenus of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 288; type species: *Pseudotolithus mitsukurii* Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 356, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Nibea soldado* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Holocentrus soldado La Cepède, 1802: 344, 389 (type locality: French Guyana: Cayenne [locality of lost syntype; second syntype without locality data, apparently Indo-Pacific]; syntype: MNHN 7606 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 11, Trewavas, 1977: 380)

Corvina miles Cuvier, 1829: 173 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 117; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 13, pl. 117 [Tella Katchelee]; also in Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 94)

Sciaena argentea Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 95 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Corvina Wolffii Bleeker, 1851j: 66 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [92 mm TL]: out of RMNH 5982 [20] or RMNH 5682, Trewavas, 1977: 381, Sasaki, 1996: 90)

Corvina sampitensis Bleeker, 1852o: 421 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Sampit, in sea; holotype: RMNH 5982 [1 of 20, 2 listed as syntypes by Trewavas, 1977: 381])

Corvina celebica Bleeker, 1854w: 244 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Macassar; holotype [255 mm TL]: RMNH 5982 [1 of 20], Trewavas, 1977: 381)

Sciaena Mülleri Steindachner, 1879a: 29 (type locality: Southern Australia [Australia: Queensland: Cleveland Bay near Townsville, 19°16'S 146°48'E; Fricke, 2005: 57]; holotype: SMNS 2267, Fricke, 2005: 57; also in Steindachner, 1879b: 1; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *muelleri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Corvina argentea Macleay, 1883b: 204 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: lower Burdekin River; lectotype: AMS I.14578, designated by Ogilby, 1918: 83)

***Panna* Mohan, 1969**

Panna Mohan, 1969: 296 (type species: *Otolithes microdon* Bleeker, 1849e: 10, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Sasaki (1995).

***Panna microdon* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Otolithus microdon Bleeker, 1849e: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya / Samarang / Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: part of RMNH 5978 [6], BMNH 1880.4.21.134–135 [2], SMNS 10630 [1], Trewavas, 1977: 306, Sasaki, 1995: 28, Fricke, 1991: 18; also in Bleeker, 1849g: 16, 1850n: 99)

***Panna perarmata* (Chabanaud, 1926)**

? *Sciaenoides cochinchinensis* Pétillot, 1911: 161 (nomen nudum; locality: Vietnam: Phuoc Haï), Chevey, 1937: 248 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Sciaenoides perarmatus Chabanaud, 1926: 266 (type locality: Gulf of Siam / Indochina; syntypes [7 or 8]: MNHN 8988 [1], A.4214 [4], A.4215 [1], Lab. Pêches Coloniales [1, lost], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 18)

Taxonomic notes. Valid according to Sasaki (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001a: 3167).

***Protonibea* Trewavas, 1971**

Protonibea Trewavas, 1971: 458 (type species: *Lutjanus diacanthus* La Cepède, 1802: 195, 240, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Protonibea diacantha* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Lutjanus diacanthus La Cepède, 1802: 195, 240, 244 (type locality: not stated; holotype: ? MNHN 5539, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 13, Trewavas, 1977: 364)

Johnius cataleus Cuvier, 1829: 173 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / estuaries of the Ganges; syntypes: material on which are based Russell, 1803b: n° 116 [p. 12, pl. 116, Katchelee], *Bola chaptis* Hamilton, 1822: 77 and *Lutjanus diacanthus* La Cepède, 1802: 240; lectotype: specimen on which is based *L. diacanthus* La Cepède, 1802: 240 [possibly MNHN 5539, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 13, Trewavas, 1977: 364] by present designation; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 128, pl. 139)

? *Corvina platycephala* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes,

1830a: 132 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: specimen on which Kuhl & van Hasselt's unpublished figure is based; see Trewavas, 1977: 448)

Johnius Valenciennii Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 159, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Seas of China near Macao; holotype: MNHN 7623, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 12)

Sciaena goma Tanaka, 1915b [Dec.]: 615 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki market; syntypes: ZUMT 6392 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Tanaka, 1916 [Apr.]: 392, pl. 107 fig. 327)

Corvina nigromaculata Borodin, 1930: 53, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: Sri Lanka [? Vietnam: Saigon; Eschmeyer, 2011]; holotype: AMNH [ex VMM 497 (not 512)], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sciaena antarctica rex Whitley, 1945a: 26 (type locality: Western Australia: Onslow; syntypes [2]: LU)

***Pterotolithus* Fowler, 1933**

Pterotolithus Fowler, 1933: 354, 359 (subgenus of *Otolithes* Oken, 1817: 1782 [error for 1182]; type species: *Otolithus maculatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 64, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pterotolithus lateoides* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Otolithus lateoides Bleeker, 1845: 523 (nomen nudum)

Otolithus lateoides Bleeker, 1849g: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: RMNH 5990 [3, 1 listed as holotype by Trewavas, 1977: 357], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Otolithus dolorosus Seale, 1910c: 280, pl. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan; holotype: BSM 2485, lost)

***Pterotolithus maculatus* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Otolithus maculatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 64 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: specimen figured by Kuhl & van Hasselt)

Otolithus bispinosus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 65 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; holotype: MNHN 7619, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1987: 15, Trewavas, 1977: 355)

Otolithus submaculatus Blyth, 1860b: 141 (type locality: "obtained in the bazar" [India: Calcutta market, as obvious from text; not Burma as usually stated]; syntypes [2]: lost, Trewavas, 1977: 355)

***Sciaenoides* Blyth, 1860**

Sciaenoides Blyth, 1860b: 139 (type species: *Otolithus biauritus* Cantor, 1849: 1039, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 330; not a junior homonym of *Sciaenoides* Richardson, 1843f: 18, 19, 1850: 62, which is not available). Gender masculine.

Pama Fowler, 1933: 360 (type species: *Bola pama* Hamilton, 1822: 79, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Otolithoides Fowler, 1933: 364 (type species: *Otolithus biauritus* Cantor, 1849: 1039, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Sciaenoides* Blyth, 1860b: 139). Gender masculine.

***Sciaenoides pama* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Bola pama Hamilton, 1822: 79, 368, pl. 32 fig. 26 (type locality: India: all estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Sciaenoides Hardwickii Blyth, 1860b: 139 (type locality: India, Bengladesh: "mouth of gangetic rivers"; syntypes: ? ZSI 884 [3], Talwar, 1995: 29)

***Sonorolux* Trewavas, 1977**

Sonorolux Trewavas, 1977: 389 (type species: *Sonorolux fluminis* Trewavas, 1977: 390, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sonorolux fluminis* Trewavas, 1977**

Sonorolux fluminis Trewavas, 1977: 390, fig. 32 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; holotype: BMNH 1895.2.28.47)

Family MULLIDAE

***Parupeneus* Bleeker, 1863**

Parupeneus Bleeker, 1863f: 234 (type species: *Mullus barberinus* La Cepède, 1801: 383, 406, pl. 13 fig. 3, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 334; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1968: 14 [Opinion 846], with wrong type species [does not affect normal application of Code; *Code* art. 80.6.2]). Gender masculine.

Hogbinia Whitley, 1929d: 92 (subgenus of *Pseudupeneus* Bleeker, 1862e: 134; type species: *Upeneus filamentosus* Macleay, 1883c: 264, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Barbupeneus Whitley, 1931c: 317 (type species: *Upeneus signatus* Günther, 1867a: 59 by original designation). Gender masculine.

Caprupeneus Whitley, 1931c: 317 (type species: *Pseudupeneus jeffi* Ogilby, 1908c: 19, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Genus synonymy follows Kim (2002). Species synonymies follow Randall (2004).

***Parupeneus heptacanthus* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Sciaena heptacantha La Cepède, 1802: 308, 312 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN A.5438, Bauchot et al., 1985: 11)

Upeneus cinnabarinus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes,

1829a: 475 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trinquemale; holotype: MNHN 1696, Bauchot et al., 1985: 7)

Upeneus pleurospilos Bleeker, 1853d: 110 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [4, 125–136 mm TL]: RMNH 5743 [1], ? 25005 [1], Ben-Tuvia & Kissil, 1988: 7, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pseudupeneus xanthopurpureus Fourmanoir, 1957: 69, fig. 51 (type locality: Madagascar: off Berafia Island; holotype: IRSM Nossi Bé)

Pseudupeneus seychellensis Smith & Smith, 1963: 22, pl. 88 fig. B (type locality: Seychelles; holotype: RUSI 32, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Philippines (river at Port Dupon, Leyte) by Fowler (1933: 275, as *U. pleurospilos*). Synonymy follows Ben Tuvia & Kissil (1988: 7), Bauchot et al. (1985: 14) and Randall (2004: 30).

***Parupeneus indicus* (Shaw, 1803)**

Mullus Indicus Shaw, 1803c: 614 (based on Russell, 1803b: pl. 157 [and data from text]; type locality: India: Vizagapatam; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 42, pl. 157 [Rahtee Goolivinda])

Upeneus Russelii Cuvier, 1829: 157 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: n° 157; type locality: India: Vizagapatam; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 42, pl. 157 [Rahtee Goolivinda]; named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p.157, incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *russellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1; objective junior synonym of *Mullus indicus* Shaw, 1803c: 614; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 465)

Upeneus waigiensis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 466 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island; holotype: MNHN 9564, Bauchot et al., 1985: 9)

Upeneus malabaricus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 467 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; holotype [or syntype ? Cuvier also described a skeleton]: MNHN 537, Bauchot et al., 1985: 8)

Upeneus griseofrenatus Kner, 1868a: 27 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Kandavu Island; holotype: NMW 61291, Randall, 2004: 34; also in Kner, 1868b: 305, pl. 3 fig. 7)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Philippines (Alimango River, Burias; river at Port Dupon, Leyte) by Fowler (1933: 289).

***Upeneus* Cuvier, 1829**

Upeneus Cuvier, 1829: 157 (type species: *Mullus vittatus* Forskål, 1775: x, 31, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 333). Gender masculine.

Hypeneus Agassiz, 1846: 190, 384 (unjustified emendation of *Upeneus* Cuvier, 1829: 157). Gender masculine.

Upeneoïdes Bleeker, 1849c: 62, 63 (type species: *Mullus vittatus* Forskål, 1775: x, 31, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 240). Gender masculine.

Hypeneoides Douglas-Ogilby, 1886: 17 (unjustified emendation of *Upeneoides* Bleeker, 1849c: 62, 63). Gender masculine.

Megalepis Bianconi, 1857a: 100 (type species: *Megalepis alessandrini* Bianconi, 1857a: 100, by monotypy; also in Bianconi, 1857b: 452). Gender feminine.

Pennon Whitley, 1941a: 32 (type species: *Upenoides filifer* Ogilby, 1910b: 95 [repeated in Whitley, 1941a: 33], by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Kim (2002). Revised by Lachner (1954). Besides the species listed below, *Upeneus sundaicus* (Bleeker, 1855) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

Nomenclatural notes. Desmarest (1856: 210) is usually indicated as the author of the designation of the type species of *Upeneus*. This is not correct. Desmarest wrote: "nous ne citerons comme type que l'Upénéus rayé (*Mullus vittatus*, Forskal)" [as type, we will only cite the striped upeneus (*Mullus vittatus*, Forskal)]. In this sentence, the words 'comme type' are used with the meaning 'as example' and cannot be a type species designation (*Code* art. 67.5.1).

[*Upeneoïdes sundaicus* Bleeker, 1855i: 411 (based on *Upeneus vittatus* sensu Bleeker, 1849c: 63; type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia, Samarang and Surabaya; syntypes [up to 177 mm TL]: part of RMNH 5735 [6], Eschmeyer, 2011)].

***Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Upeneoïdes moluccensis Bleeker, 1855i: 409 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [143 mm TL]: RMNH 5722, Dor, 1984: 164)

Upeneoides fasciolatus Day, 1868c: 151 (type locality: India: Madras; holotype: ? MNHN uncat., ? AMS B.8186 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160, Ferraris et al., 2000: 297)

? *Upenoides roseus* Castelnau, 1875: 11 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: LU)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Philippines (Nato River, Luzon) by Fowler (1933: 329).

***Upeneus sulphureus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829**

Upeneus sulphureus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 450 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Anther [Anjer], Strait of Sunda; syntypes: MNHN A.3458, Bauchot et al., 1985: 9)

Upeneus bivittatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 520 (type locality: India: Coromandel Coast [or Bombay according to register data, see Bauchot et al., 1985: 7]; syntypes: MNHN A.3816 [1, listed as holotype by Bauchot et al., 1985: 7])

Upeneus bilineatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 525 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: MNHN 4064, Bauchot et al., 1985: 7)

Mullus erythrinus Bleeker, 1857e: 46 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Mulloides pinnivittatus Steindachner, 1870c: 624 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; syntypes: NMW [2])

Upeneoides belaque Fowler, 1918: 40, fig. 16 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47512)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records from Phillippines by Fowler (1933: 332; river at Pasacao, Nato River, Luzon) and Herre & Montalban (1928: 104; Agusan River, Mindanao).

***Upeneus tragula* Richardson, 1846**

Upeneus tragula Richardson, 1846a: 220 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: specimen on which is based

Reeves' unpublished drawing, BMNH 1968.3.11.12 [1] (Ben-Tuvia & Kissil, 1988, Whitehead, 1970a: 214), and Richardson's collection [2])

Upeneoïdes variegatus Bleeker, 1849c: 64 (type locality: Indonesia; Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 5720, designated by Fricke, 1991: 17)

Megalepis Alessandrini Bianconi, 1857a: 100 (type locality: Mozambique; holotype: LU; also in Bianconi, 1857b: 453, pl. 24)

Upeneoides kiuskiuana Döderlein, in Steindachner & Döderlein, 1884: 22 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Upeneus sundaicus var. *caudalis* Popta, 1921: 206 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Tiworo, freshwater; holotype: SMF 6601, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Upeneus niebuhri Guézé, 1976: 596 (type locality: Gulf of Suez, 28°54'–29°N 32°39'–32°45'E; holotype: MNHN 1977-0174, Bauchot et al., 1985: 8)

Upeneus oligospilus Lachner, 1954: 525, pl. 14 fig. D (type locality: Persian Gulf: Tarut Bay, Ras Tannura; holotype: USNM 153988)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records from Phillippines (Santiago River, river at Pasacao, Luzon; Pangaruon River, Busuanga) by Fowler (1933: 343) and Leyte (pers. obs.), from Sulawesi by Popta (1921: 206).

***Upeneus vittatus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Mullus vittatus Forskål, 1775: x, 31 (type locality: Red Sea, "most probably off Eritrea" [original type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]]; neotype: SMF 1185, designated by Uiblein & Heemstra, 2010: 56, 61, pl. 2 fig. H [ZMUC P 49344 listed as holotype by Nielsen, 1974: 66, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 15, pl. 4 fig. 9 has no type status])

Mullus Bandi Shaw, 1803c: 615 (based on Russell, 1803b: pl. 158 [and data from text]; type locality: India: Vizagapatam; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 43, pl. 158 [Bandi Goolivinda])

Upeneus bitaeniatus Bennett, 1831a: 59 (type locality: Mauritius; types: ? BMNH)

Upeneoides caeruleus Day, 1868d: 194 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: among ZSI 405 [lost], BMNH 1975.9.30.20, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160)

Upeneoides philippinus Fowler, 1918: 37, fig. 15 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47508)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records from Philippines by Fowler (1933: 337; Santiago River, Nato River, Luzon) and Herre & Montalban (1928: 107; Agusan River, Mindanao).

Family MONODACTYLIDAE

***Monodactylus* La Cepède, 1801**

Monodactylus La Cepède, 1801: 131 (type species: *Monodactylus falciformis* La Cepède, 1801: 131, 132, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Centropodus La Cepède, 1801: 303 (type species: *Scomber rhombeus* Forskål, 1775: xii, 58, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Monodactylus* La Cepède, 1801: 131, first reviser [Cantor, 1849: 1154] gave precedence to *Monodactylus*). Gender masculine.

Acanthopodus La Cepède, 1802: 558 (type species: *Chaetodon argenteus* Linnaeus, 1758: 272, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 64). Gender masculine.

Acanthopus Agassiz, 1846: 2, 3 (unjustified emendation of *Acanthopodus* La Cepède, 1802: 558; junior homonym of *Acanthopus* Illiger, 1807: 199 and Klug, 1807: 226 [in same issue]). Gender masculine.

Stromatoïdea Castelnau, 1861: 44 (type species: *Stromatoidea layardi* Castelnau, 1861: 44, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Monodactylus argenteus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Chaetodon argenteus Linnaeus, 1758: 272 (type locality: India; holotype: UUZM 103, Wheeler, 1991: 187, fig. 26)

Scomber rhombeus Forskål, 1775: xii, 58 (type locality: Red Sea [Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]]; holotype: ZMUC P 50556, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 23, pl. 29 fig. 51, Nielsen, 1974: 68)

***Monodactylus kottelati* Pethiyagoda, 1991**

Monodactylus kottelati Pethiyagoda, 1991b: 164, fig. 3 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Puttalam Lagoon, near Kalpitiya, 8°14'N 79°47'E; holotype: ZRC 38484 [was on loan as ZSM 27871])

FAMILY TOXOTIDAE

***Toxotes* Cloquet, 1816**

Toxotes Cloquet, 1816a [Oct]: 116 [of suppl.] (type species: *Sciaena jaculatrix* Pallas, in Schlosser, 1767: 186, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Toxotes Cuvier, 1816a [Nov]: 338 (type species: *Sciaena jaculatrix* Pallas, in Schlosser, 1767: 186, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Trompe Gistel, 1848: xi, 109 (unnecessary replacement name for *Toxotes* Cloquet, 1816a: 116). Gender masculine.

Protoxotes Whitley, 1950b: 244 (type species: *Toxotes*

lorentzi Weber, 1910: 232, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Allen (1978).

Nomenclatural notes. Toxotes is a classical Greek word meaning archer and is masculine. Also Cloquet and Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 310) clearly treat it as a masculine word.

The publication date of Cloquet (1816a) follows Cassini (1826: l), Mathews & Iredale (1915: 6) and Sherborn (1922: xliv). Precedence is sometimes given to *Toxotes* Cuvier, 1816, which appeared in November, on the asumption that Cloquet (1816a) was published after Cuvier (1816a). This is based on comments by Cloquet (p. 116 [of suppl.]) and reportedly by Cassini (1834: 47). In fact, Cloquet merely mentioned that Cuvier had "newly formed the genus" [*Toxotes*], but this does not mean that Cuvier (1816a) was already published. Cuvier and Cloquet exchanged information and Cloquet was aware of the name before Cuvier's work appeared. I found no relevant information in Cassini (1834: 47). But Cassini (1826: l) gives October 1816 as publication date for his own contributions to the same volume and Mathews & Iredale (1915: 6) reported that volume 2 of *Dictionnaire des Sciences naturelles*, which includes Cloquet (1816a), was listed by *Bibliographie de la France* as received on 12 October 1816.

***Toxotes blythii* Boulenger, 1892**

Toxotes microlepis Blyth, 1860 [after 6 June, before 26 Nov.]: 142 (type locality: Burma: Sitang River; types: ? ZSI; primary [junior ?] homonym of *Toxotes microlepis* Günther, 1860: 68; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name since 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *T. microlepis* Günther, 1860 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2])

Toxotes Blythii Boulenger, 1892: 143 (replacement name for *Toxotes microlepis* Blyth, 1860b: 142 [lectotype designated by Allen, 1978: 355 has no type status as it was not part of Blyth's material])

Nomenclatural notes. Boulenger (1892: 143) treated *T. microlepis* Blyth as a junior homonym of *T. microlepis* Günther and proposed *T. blythii* as replacement name. Boulenger considered that Blyth's name was published in 1861. 1861 is the date on the cover of the bound volume 29, issues 1–4. The date 1860 appears on issue 2 with the description of *T. microlepis* Blyth. Issue 2 includes the minutes of the April, May and June monthly meetings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The June meeting was on 6 June 1860, so that Blyth's paper appeared after 6 June. Issue 3 includes minutes of the July, August and September meetings. The September meeting was on 5 September. There are no precise publication dates for the different issues and issue 2 might have appeared before 13 October 1860, the publication date of Günther's *Catalogue* (Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 2631). Issue 2 for 1860 is listed among books received between 28 November 1859 and 26 November 1860 by the Asiatic Society of Bombay (abstract of proceedings in Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bombay, 6: xv–xx). For the time being, formally, there is no evidence that Blyth's species appeared before Günther's and it should be dated as available from 26 November 1860. But it seems likely that more bibliographic work could demonstrate that Blyth's name appeared first.

As *T. microlepis* Blyth has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and as *T. microlepis* Günther has been used as valid in at least 25 works by at least 10 authors in the preceding 50 years, *T. microlepis* Blyth is declared a *nomen oblitum* and *T. microlepis* Günther is declared a *nomen protectum* and is given precedence under *Code* art. 23.9.2. List of 26 works: (1–2) Allen, 1978: 372, 2004: 225; (3–4) Baird et al., 1999: 128, 2001: 29; (5) Berra, 2001: 422; (6) Carpenter & Niem, 2001a: 3214; (7) Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1083; (8) Freyhof et al., 2000: 97; (9) Imaki et al., 1981: 42; (10) Jeanes & Meijaard, 2000: 179; (11–12) Kottelat, 1989: 18, 1998a: 109; (13) Kottelat & Lim, 1995: 245; (14) Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 164; (15) Kottelat et al., 1993: 120; (16) Monkolprasit et al., 1997: 186; (17) Ng & Rainboth, 2005: 39; (18) Rainboth, 1996b: 190; (19) Roberts, 1989: 165; (20) Suvatti, 1981: 181; (21) Taki, 1974b: 192; (22) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 870; (23) Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 21; (24–25) Vidthayanon, 2004: 194, 2008: 206; (26) Vidthayanon et al., 1997: 52.

***Toxotes chatareus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Coius chatareus Hamilton, 1822: 101, 370, pl. 14 fig. 34 (type locality: India: mouths of the Ganges; types: NT)

Toxotes jaculator var. *malaccensis* Cantor, 1849: 1159 (locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang, Malay Peninsula, Singapore; syntypes: ? BMNH and specimen on which is based the figure cited by Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 320)

Toxotes carpentariensis Castelnau, 1878b: 47 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Norman River; syntypes [3]: MNHN A.4294 [1], Bauchot, 1963: 152 [as holotype])

Chaetodon lusua Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Toxotes dorsalis Whitley, 1950b: 242, fig. 5 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Flinders River, near Hughenden and Richmond; holotype: AMS I.13056 [listed as syntype by Allen, 1978: 368])

Toxotes ulysses Whitley, 1950b: 243, pl. 17 fig. 3 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Townsville; holotype: AMS IA.2220, Allen, 1978: 368)

***Toxotes jaculatrix* (Pallas, in Schlosser, 1767)**

Sciaena jaculatrix Pallas, in Schlosser, 1767: 186, pl. 8 fig. 6 (type locality: Singapore: Raffles Marina at Tuas (western entrance of Johor Straits) [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]]; neotype: ZRC 49266, by present designation)

Scarus Schlosseri Gmelin, 1789: 1282 (type locality: Singapore: Raffles Marina at Tuas (western entrance of Johor Straits) [original type locality: Indonesia: Java]; neotype: ZRC 49266, by present designation; junior objective synonym of *Sciaena jaculatrix* Pallas, in Schlosser, 1767: 186)

Archer asium Montrouzier, 1857: 449 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nomenclatural notes. The original species name *jaculatrix* is often considered as an adjective and made to agree in

Fig. 3. *Toxotes jaculatrix*, ZRC 49266, neotype, 101.5 mm SL; Singapore: Raffles Marina. (Photograph by Tan Heok Hui).

gender (as *jaculator*) with the masculine genus name *Toxotes*. In fact, Latin words ending with *-trix* are not adjectives but feminine nouns. *Jaculatrix* means the huntress, 'she that hurls [e.g. a javelin]' and is a noun in apposition to the generic name, thus indeclinable. It was common sense for 19th-century authors, when transferring *jaculatrix* from the feminine *Sciaena* to the masculine *Toxotes* to switch to the masculine noun *jaculator* (the hunter, etc.), but this is incorrect under the present *Code* for nouns in apposition. [A converse situation occured when Cuvier (1829: 212) transfered *Zeus insidiator* to *Equula insidiatrix*, which too was linguitically justified, but incorrect under today's *Code*].

Pallas' (1767) description of *Sciaena jaculatrix* is part of a letter sent by Schlosser to Collinson around May 1766. This letter also included a letter sent by Hommel in 1764 to Schlosser (in the Netherlands). Hommel was in Batavia and his letter described the spitting behavior of the species and annouced that he was sending a specimen to Schlosser. In 1766, Pallas was in the Netherlands (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828: 120) and although not explicitly stated, it seems extremely likely that his description of *S. jaculatrix* (forwarded by Schlosser) was based on Schlosser's specimen, which is the holotype and fixes the type locality. The whereabouts of Schlosser's collections are not known.

Pallas (1770) described an unnamed "*Sciaena* or *Sparis*" also observed in Schlosser's collection. The name *Scarus schlosseri* is made available by Gmelin (1789) for this specimen, based on Pallas (1770). The information on its ability to spit water to catch insects and the morphological description identify it as a *Toxotes*. Interestingly, Pallas did not mention the 1767 description in the 1770 one, which suggests that the 1770 one was actually written before the 1767 one. From Hommel (in Schlosser, 1767) it seems that he had earlier sent to Schlosser a specimen of what he considered to be a different species.

Pallas 1767 and 1770 are not based on the same material. The 1767 account (*T. jaculatrix*) is based on two specimens which have 13 and 15 branched dorsal rays, while the 1770 one (*S. schlosseri*) is apparently based on a single specimen ("descripsi … speciminibus"). Pallas, however, gave the count of branched dorsal rays as 9–11. The count of 4 dorsal spines in all specimens suggests that all are *T. jaculatrix* (see Allen, 1978: 359), but this count also occasionally occurs in *T. chatareus*. The figure of *T. jaculatrix* in Pallas (1767) shows the colour pattern of the species presently called *T. jaculatrix* but the lateral line scale count (about 37) is much too high (26–30 in *T. jaculatrix*, 29–37 in *T. chatareus*). The count of branched dorsal-fin rays (13–15) is also higher (11–13 in *T. jaculatrix*, 12–14 in *T. chatareus*). Pallas counts are possibly somewhat too high as he gave the number of branched anal-fin rays as 18 in both descriptions while *T. jaculatrix* and *T. chatareus* both have 15–17 (all counts from Allen, 1978). The rays cannot be counted on Pallas' figure, but assuming that he counted an excess of one ray, his dorsal ray count would be 13–14, still higher than *T. jaculatrix* and in agreement with *T. chatareus*. The 9–11 branched dorsal-ray count of *S. schlosseri* would then be 8–10, lower than any known *Toxotes*, and this could even cast some doubts as to whether it really was a *Toxotes*.

There is no known surviving type material for both nominal species. Considering that it cannot be unambiguously decided to which species the descriptions by Pallas apply, only a neotype designation can fix the names. In order to fix the names as they are presently used, I designate here specimen ZRC 49266, 101.5 mm SL (from Singapore: Raffles Marina at Tuas (western entrance of Johor Straits); H. H. Tan et al., 20 October 2000; Fig. 3) as neotype for both *Sciaena jaculatrix* and *Scarus schlosseri*. No specimen of reasonable quality from closer to the original type locality (Batavia) could be examined. It has the characters diagnostic for *T. jaculatrix* described by Allen (1978).

***Toxotes microlepis* Günther, 1860**

Toxotes microlepis Günther, 1860 [13 Oct]: 68 (type locality: Siam [Thailand: Chao Phraya drainage]; lectotype: BMNH 1859.7.1.44, designated by Allen, 1978: 374; repeated in Günther, 1864d: 174; here declared a *nomen protectum*, see under *T. blythi*)

***Toxotes oligolepis* Bleeker, 1876**

Toxotes oligolepis Bleeker, 1876g: 162 (type locality: Indonesia: probably Batjan [p. 164]; holotype [141 mm TL]: RMNH 5835, Allen, 1978: 376, 2004: 229; also in Bleeker, 1876c: pl. 363 fig. 3)

Distribution notes. Record from the Philippines (Herre, 1953a).

Family DREPANEIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. See ICZN, 1976: 222 [Opinion 1046] for correct spelling of family name. For revision, see Lloris & Rucabado (1989).

***Drepane* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831**

Drepane Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 129, 132 (type species: *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 273, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 136; not junior homonym of *Drepana* Paula von Schrank, 1802: 155 in Insecta and *Drepanis* Rafinesque, 1815: 69 [nomen nudum] in Aves; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1976: 222 [Opinion 1046]). Gender feminine.

Drepanichthys Bonaparte, 1831a: 172, 1831b: 106 (subgenus of *Ephippus* Cuvier, 1816a: 335; unnecessary replacement name for *Drepane* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 129; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1976: 322 [Opinion 1046]). Gender masculine.

Enixe Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Drepane* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 132; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1976: 222 [Opinion 1046]). Gender masculine.

Harpochirus Cantor, 1849: 1143 (unnecessary replacement name for *Drepane* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 129; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1976: 222 [Opinion 1046]).

Cryptosmilia Cope, 1867a: 401 (type species: *Cryptosmilia luna* Cope, 1867a: 401, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Drepane longimana* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Chaetodon longimanus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 229 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB 8165, Paepke, 1999: 77)

Ephippus terla Cuvier, 1829: 191 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 81; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 64, pl. 81 [Terla B])

***Drepane punctata* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Chaetodon punctatus Linnaeus, 1758: 273 (type locality: Asia; types: LU; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 324 [need not demonstrated]; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1976: 222 [Opinion 1046])

Chaetodon falcatus La Cepède, 1802: 452, 471 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 273)

Nomenclatural notes. *Drepane punctata* in Richardson (1842b: 28) was not a new name, but the citation of a manuscript name of Solander with the conclusion that it is the same as that of Cuvier, which is *Chaetodon punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758. The heading 'Drepane punctata' does not include an author name.

Family CHAETODONTIDAE

***Heniochus* Cuvier, 1816**

Heniochus Cuvier, 1816a: 335 (type species: *Chaetodon macrolepidotus* Linnaeus, 1758: 274, designated by ICZN, 1912b: 92 [Opinion 40]; not junior homonym of *Henioche* Hübner, 1819: 157 in Lepidoptera). Gender masculine.

Taurichthys Cuvier, 1829: 192 (type species: *Taurichthys varius* Cuvier, 1829: 192, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 304). Gender masculine.

Diphreutes Cantor, 1849: 1141 (unnecessary replacement name for *Heniochus* Cuvier, 1816a: 335). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Heniochus* is designated by ICZN (1912b: 92 [Opinion 40]). The Opinion is about precedence of *Chaetodon macrolepidotus* over *C. acuminatus*. The Opinion is not about the type species of *Heniochus*, but the mention of *H. macrolepidotus* as type species, in the absence of prior designation, makes it type species. As the Opinion is not a ruling about the type species, an earlier type designation (if any) would have priority.

***Heniochus macrolepidotus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Chaetodon macrolepidotus Linnaeus, 1758: 274 (type locality: Indies; types: LU; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 343 [need not demonstrated])

Chaetodon acuminatus Linnaeus, 1758: 272 (type locality: Indies; holotype: NRM LP 53, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 251, fig. 1; simultaneous subjective synonym of *macrolepidotus* Linnaeus, 1758: 274, first reviser (Cuvier, 1816a: 335) gave precedence to *Chaetodon macrolepidotus* [later again Bleeker, 1877b: 29, 1877e: 47]; precedence confirmed by ICZN, 1912b: 92 [Opinion 40])

Chaetodon Bifasciatus Shaw, 1803c: 342 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chaetodon macrolepidotus* Linnaeus, 1758: 274; junior primary homonym of *Chaetodon bifasciatus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 64)

Chaetodon mycteryzans Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 76 (type locality: not stated [Ambon; Valentyn, 1726: 448]; syntypes: apparently two specimens "Vidi in Museo D. van Hoey, n. 411, 284" and material on which is based Valentyn, 1726: 448, fig. 324 [Ikan Pampus Tereloc])

Heniochus diphreustes Jordan, 1903: 694, fig. 3 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: CAS-SU 7247, Böhlke, 1953: 80)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1929: 156) needs confirmation.

Family NANDIDAE

***Nandus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831**

Nandus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 481 (type species: *Nandus marmoratus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 482, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Bedula Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 88 fig. 2 (type species: *Bedula nebulosus* Gray, 1835: pl. 88, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 170). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See Ng & Jaafar (2008: 29) for a key to the species of *Nandus*.

***Nandus mercatus* Ng, 2008**

Nandus mercatus Ng, 2008c: 44, figs. 1a, 2a (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan: market at Sekayu, 2°51'S 103°51'E, Musi drainage; holotype: MZB 10987)

***Nandus nandus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Coius nandus Hamilton, 1822: 96, 370, pl. 30 fig. 32 (type locality: India: "ponds of the Gangetic provinces"; types: NT)

Bedula Hamiltonii Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 88 fig. 3 (type locality: India; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Nandus marmoratus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 482, pl. 207 (unnecessary replacement name for *Coius nandus* Hamilton, 1822: 96)

Perca nebulosa Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nandus meni Hossain & Sarker, 2013: 2, fig. 2a (type locality: Bangladesh: freshwater swamp of Begumgonj (22°55'N 90°58'E), Noakhali; holotype: MMSF 2013E1; published on internet, apparently not satisfying conditions of *Code* art. 8.5 and not available until published on paper)

***Nandus nebulosus* (Gray, 1835)**

Bedula nebulosus Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 88 fig. 2 (type locality: "India" [obviously erroneous]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, BMNH ?)

Nandus borneensis Steindachner, 1901: 422 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: SMF)

***Nandus oxyrhynchus* Ng, Vidthayanon & Ng, 1996**

Nandus oxyrhynchus Ng, Vidthayanon et Ng, 1996: 12, figs. 1, 2a (type locality: Thailand: Sisaket Province: Amphoe Phrai Bung; holotype: ZRC 39246)

***Nandus prolixus* Chakrabarty, Oldfield & Ng, 2006**

Nandus prolixus Chakrabarty, Oldfield & Ng, 2006: 52, fig. 2 (type locality: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan District: km 26, North Road, Sandakan; holotype: FMNH 44907)

Family PRISTOLEPIDIDAE

Pristolepididae Regan, 1913

Pristolepidae Regan, 1913e: 129 (type genus: *Pristolepis* Jerdon, 1848: 141; correct stem is *Pristolepid–* and correct spelling is Pristolepididae)

Nomenclatural notes. See Steyskal (1980: 170) for correct spelling of the family-group name commonly spelt Pristolepidae.

***Pristolepis* Jerdon, 1848**

Pristolepis Jerdon, 1848: 141 (type species: *Pristolepis marginata* Jerdon, 1848: 141, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Catopra Bleeker, 1851j: 65 (type species: *Catopra fasciata* Bleeker, 1851j: 65, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Paranandus Day, 1865c: 130 (type species: *Catopra malabarica* Günther, 1864c: 375, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Pristolepis fasciata* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Catopra fasciata Bleeker, 1851j: 65 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [105 mm TL]: RMNH 6357, Britz et al., 2012: 67)

Catopra nandoïdes Bleeker, 1851j: 61 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Catopra nandoïdes Bleeker, 1851k: 172 (type locality not stated, but the vernacular name Ikan katoprak is said to be used by Malays of Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [169 mm TL]: LU; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Cato-*

pra fasciata Bleeker, 1851j: 65 [different articles but same issue of journal], first reviser [Bleeker, 1874f: 463] gave precedence to *fasciata*)

Catopra siamensis Günther, 1862c: 191, pl. 26, fig. A (type locality: Thailand; syntypes: BMNH 1859.7.1.76–77 [2 ?], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Pristolepis grootii* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Catopra Grootii Bleeker, 1852c: 90 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung: Tjirutjup River; holotype [184 mm TL]: RMNH 6358, Britz et al., 2012: 67)

Family BADIDAE

Badidae Barlow, Liem & Wickler, 1968

Badidae Barlow, Liem & Wickler, 1968: 444 (type genus: *Badis* Bleeker, 1853o: 106)

***Badis* Bleeker, 1853**

Badis Bleeker, 1853o: 106 (type species: *Labrus badis* Hamilton, 1822: 70, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine.

***Badis corycaeus* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Badis corycaeus Kullander & Britz, 2002: 342, fig. 26 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina district: Irrawaddy River drainage, Nan Kywe Chaung about 200 m South of Sha Dau village, about 18 km on road Myitkyina–Mogaung; 25°20'03"N 97°16'40"E; holotype: NRM 36193)

***Badis ferrarisi* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Badis ferrarisi Kullander & Britz, 2002: 332, fig. 19 (type locality: Myanmar: Saigaing Division: Chindwin River drainage, Kalaymyo markets: reported to come from Myit-tha River and nearby hillstreams of Myit-tha drainage; holotype: NRM 48424)

***Badis juergenschmidti* Schindler & Linke, 2010**

Badis juergenschmidti Schindler & Linke, 2010: 210, figs. 2–5 (type locality: Myanmar: Ka Dat Chaung River, at Kammon Chaung village, about 8 km northwest of Kyaiktiyo, 17°24'22"N 97°04'20"E; holotype: MTD F 32325)

***Badis khwae* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Badis khwae Kullander & Britz, 2002: 328, fig. 18 (type locality: Thailand: Kanchanaburi Province: small stream near Ban Chong Lu, about 13 km northwest of Sangkhlaburi; 15°10'21"N 98°20'00"E; holotype: NRM 47959)

***Badis kyar* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Badis kyar Kullander & Britz, 2002: 350, fig. 30 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina district: Irrawaddy River drainage, Nan Kywe Chaung about 200 m south of Sha Dau village, about 18 km on road Myitkyina–Mogaung; 25°20'3"N 97°16'40"E; holotype: NRM 37302)

***Badis pyema* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Badis pyema Kullander & Britz, 2002: 346, fig. 28 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Irrawaddy River drainage, Nan Hto Chaung, in Putao, about 1 mile from 46th regiment; 27°19'44"N 97°22'36"E; holotype: NRM 43005)

***Badis ruber* Schreitmüller, 1923**

Badis badis var. *rubra* Schreitmüller, 1923: 254 (type locality: Myanmar: Bago Division: Irrawaddy River drainage, roadside ditch, about 48 km on road Pyay-Yangon, 18°30'41"N 95°24'48"E [original locality: reportedly India (aquarium material)]; neotype: NRM 36194, designated by Kullander & Britz, 2002: 325, fig. 13a)

Badis badis burmanicus Ahl, in Arnold & Ahl, 1936: 449, fig. (type locality: Burma: Rangoon; syntypes [3]: ZMB 31904 [1], Paepke, 1993b: 93, fig. 1; also in Ahl, 1937: 118)

***Badis siamensis* Klausewitz, 1957**

Badis badis siamensis Klausewitz, 1957a: 199, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Phuket Island: Phuket; holotype: SMF 3978)

***Dario* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Dario Kullander & Britz, 2002: 354 (type species: *Labrus dario* Hamilton, 1822: 72, 368, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Dario dayingensis* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Dario dayingensis Kullander & Britz, 2002: 364, fig. 39 (type locality: China: Yunnan: Ying Jiang County: Irrawaddy River drainage: Jiu Cheng town: small stream tributary to Da Ying Jiang River, at upstream end of Bing Han Cun village; 24°45'50"N 98°8'54"E; holotype: NRM 21118)

***Dario hysginon* Kullander & Britz, 2002**

Dario hysginon Kullander & Britz, 2002: 359, figs. 36–37 (type locality: Myanmar: Kachin State: Myitkyina district: Irrawaddy River drainage: Nan Kywe Chaung under bridge on road south to Mogaung; 25°20'20"N 97°16'57"E; holotype: NRM 44004)

Family TERAPONTIDAE

Terapontidae Richardson, 1842

Datninae Swainson, 1839:169 (type genus: *Datnia* Cuvier, 1829: 148; correct stem is *Datni–* and correct spelling is Datniinae; apparently not used after 1899 and precedence should be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9.2)

Helotinae Swainson, 1839: 208 (type genus: *Helotes* Cuvier, 1829: 148; alternative name for Datninae Swainson, 1839: 169, first reviser not researched; senior synonym of Helotidae Chapuis, 1876: 15; apparently not used after 1899 and precedence should be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9.2; see also Bouchard et al., 2011: 354, 883)

Theraponini Richardson, 1842c: 107 (type genus: *Terapon* Cuvier, 1816a: 295; correct stem is *Terapont–* and correct spelling is Terapontini, because type genus is *Terapon*, not *Therapon*)

Nomenclatural notes. The spellings Theraponidae and Teraponidae are not correct.

***Datnia* Cuvier, 1829**

Datnia Cuvier, 1829: 148 (type species: *Datnia argentea* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 139, fixed by Kottelat, 2000b: 93 under *Code* art. 70.3.2 [*Coius datnia* Hamilton, 1822: 88, the original type species by absolute tautonymy, was based on a misidentified specimen of *Datnia argentea* in Cuvier, 1829: 148]). Gender feminine.

Mesopristes Bleeker, 1845: 523 (nomen nudum)

Mesopristes Bleeker, 1873b: 372, 383 (listed in synonymy, validated by use as valid genus by Fowler, 1918: 36; type species: *Datnia argentea* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 139, under *Code* art. 67.12; objective junior synonym of *Datnia* Cuvier, 1829: 148). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Datnia* Cuvier, 1829 was *Coius datnia* Hamilton, 1822 by absolute tautonymy. In the *Règne animal*, Cuvier (1829: 148) gave a very brief diagnosis of *Datnia* and he mentioned the two included species: *D. cancellata* and "*Datnia buchanani*, ou *Coius datnia*, Buchanan, pl. ix, f. 29; et Cuv. et Val., III, lv". Cuvier had renamed *C. datnia* into *C. buchanani* to avoid tautonymy, and he also explained that his *C. datnia* was made of Hamilton's material and his own material, described in the *Histoire naturelle des poissons*, volume 3, plate 55. Volume 3 of the *Histoire naturelle* was under the press at that time and the *Règne animal* already mentioned pages and plates of the *Histoire naturelle*, and referred to it for more details of many genera.

Volume 3 of the *Histoire naturelle* (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a) appeared a few days later. It effectively included (p. 138) a description of *Datnia* and the two included species. In this work, Cuvier called them *D. cancellata* and *D. argentea* (*D. argentea* in fact is pl. 54). The description of *D. argentea* is very detailed and entirely based on a terapontid from Java but Cuvier (p. 143) identified it as conspecific with *C. datnia* of Hamilton, 1822 (a sparid). This shows that Cuvier misidentified *Coius datnia*, thus *Datnia* has a misidentified type species. The type species of *Datnia* was fixed under *Code* art. 70.3.2 as *D. argentea*, the species actually involved in the misidentification (Kottelat, 2000b: 93).

This type fixation allowed to retain the name *Datnia* for a member of the family Terapontidae, with which it had always been associated. Otherwise, *Datnia* would have become a sparid and, in 2000, it would have replaced the very well known and commercially important *Acanthopagrus*. Today, it would have been a senior synonym of *Sparidentex*.

***Datnia argentea* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829**

Datnia argentea Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 139, pl. 54 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: MNHN, ? lost, designated by Kottelat, 2000b: 92, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 106; two species originally included in type series, identity fixed by lectotype designation)

Mesopristes macracanthus Bleeker, 1845: 523 (nomen nudum), 1849c: 52, 1873b: 383 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Datnia cancellatoïdes Bleeker, 1853f: 247 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman / Ambon; lectotype: RMNH 5630, designated by Yoshino et al., 2002: 237)

Therapon nasutus Macleay, 1883c: 258 (type locality: New Guinea: freshwater on Normanby Island; syntypes: AMS I.13048 [1], I.13049 [1], I.9758 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Therapon chalybeus Macleay, 1883c: 259 (type locality: New Guinea: freshwater on Normanby Island; holotype: AMS I.9215, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Therapon acutirostris De Vis, 1884a: 398 (type locality: Australia: Queensland; lectotype: AMS I.424 [1], designated by Yoshino et al., 2002: 238)

***Datnia cancellata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829**

Datnia cancellata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 144 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [locality not stated, but as collectors are Kuhl and van Hasselt, inferred to be Java]; holotype: RMNH 347, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 106)

Datnia Rosenbergii Bleeker, 1860m: 237 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Ruwata River; holotype [153 mm TL]: LU)

Therapon interruptus Macleay, 1883c: 258 (type locality: New Guinea: freshwater on Normanby Island; syntypes: AMS I.9145 [1], I.9146 [1], I.13668 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Datnia iravi* (Yoshino, Yoshigou & Senou, 2002)**

Mesopristes iravi Yoshino, Yoshigou & Senou, 2002: 234, figs. 1a, 2a (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Irio-

mote Island: Urauchi-gawa River, 24°21'27"N 123°47'34"E; holotype: URM-P 31874)

Distribution notes. Record from Borneo by Yoshino et al. (2002: 238) said to be based on Kottelat et al. (1993: pl. 52, juvenile) is erroneous; the figured individual (USNM 224826) is from Negros Island (Philippines).

***Eutherapon* Fowler, 1904**

Eutherapon Fowler, 1904b: 527 (subgenus of *Terapon* Cuvier, 1816a: 295; type species: *Therapon theraps* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Pseudoterapon Lee & Tsai, 1999: 283 (type species: *Therapon therap* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, by original designation; objective junior synonym of *Eutherapon* Fowler, 1904b: 527). Gender masculine.

***Eutherapon theraps* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Perca argentea Linnaeus, 1758: 294 (type locality: America [Linnaeus, 1764: 86]; holotype: NRM 4295-1, Parenti et al., 2013: 305, figs. 2–3; refers to then unpublished Linnaeus, 1764: 86; declared a *nomen oblitum* by Parenti et al., 2013: 306)

Therapon theraps Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, pl. 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / India: Kerala: Mahe; syntypes: MNHN A.5518 [1], A.210 [2], 7901 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 90, Paxton et al., 1989: 537; declared a *nomen protectum* by Parenti et al., 2013: 306)

Therapon obscurus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 135 (type locality: "Mer des Indes" [Gulf of Bengal, Dussumier's specimens]; syntypes: MNHN 2933 [4], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 89; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Therapon theraps* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, first reviser [Bleeker, 1873b: 381] gave precedence to *T. theraps*)

Therapon squalidus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 136 (type locality: no data; holotype: MNHN 7926, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 90; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Therapon theraps* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, first reviser [Bleeker, 1873b: 381] gave precedence to *T. theraps*)

Therapon transversus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 137 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: MNHN 937 [2], 939 [2], 7918 [2], 7934 [2], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 91; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Therapon theraps* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, first reviser [Bleeker, 1873b: 381] gave precedence to *T. theraps*)

Therapon cinereus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 138 (type locality: "Mers des Indes" [Indian Ocean]; holotype: MNHN 7927, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 89; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Therapon theraps* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 129, first reviser [Bleeker, 1873b: 381] gave precedence to *T. theraps*)

Datnia virgata Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 480 (type locality: India: Bay of Bengal; syntypes: MNHN 2963 [10], SMF 1081 [1], MHNG 148.22, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 87, Weber, 1998: 13)

Therapon rubricatus Richardson, 1842a: 127 (type locality: northwest coast of Australia; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based)

? *Therapon microlepis* Rüppell, 1852: 4 (type locality: Indian Ocean; types: SMF)

Perca indica Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 114 (type locality: India; holotype: collection of D. van Hoey, whereabouts unknown, and a manuscript drawing in BMNH)

Therapon nigripinnis Macleay, 1881a: 366 [66 in 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Rockingham Bay; holotype: AMS I.16428-001)

***Lagusia* Vari, 1978**

Lagusia Vari, 1978: 247 (type species: *Datnia micracanthus* Bleeker, 1860l: 55, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Lagusia micracanthus* (Bleeker, 1860)**

Datnia micracanthus Bleeker, 1860l: 55 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lagusi [river]; syntypes [3, 33–105 mm TL]: RMNH 5632 [3], Vari, 1978: 249; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Leiopotherapon* Fowler, 1931**

Leiopotherapon Fowler, 1931c: 328, 353 (subgenus of *Terapon* Cuvier, 1816a: 295; type species: *Datnia plumbea* Kner, 1864: 484, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Madigania Whitley, 1945c: 10 (type species: *Therapon unicolor* Günther, 1859: 277, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Leiopotherapon plumbeus* (Kner, 1864)**

Datnia plumbea Kner, 1864: 484 (type locality: Cape of Good Hope or St Paul Island [erroneous, a Philippine endemic]; syntypes: NMW 38325 [3], 76470 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Kner, 1865: 48, pl. 3 fig. 1)

Therapon brevispinis Peters, 1868b: 256 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Province Bulacan, Quingoa River; syntypes: ZMB 6681 [6], Eschmeyer, 2011; junior secondary homonym of *Datnia brevispinis* Steindachner, 1867a: 309 when placed in *Therapon* by Peters, 1869: 704)

Therapon brachycentrus Peters, 1869: 705 (replacement name for *Therapon brevispinis* Peters, 1868b: 256)

***Pelates* Cuvier, 1829**

Pristipoma Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320 (type species: *Pristipoma sexlineatum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name after 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829: 176 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see below [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender neuter.

*Pelate*s Cuvier, 1829: 148 (type species: *Pelates quinque-*

lineatus Cuvier, 1829: 148, by monotypy; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, see below [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender masculine.

Helotes Cuvier, 1829: 148 (type species: *Terapon sexlineatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 340, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pelate*s Cuvier, 1829: 148, first reviser [apparently Vari, 1978: 249] gave precedence to *Pelates*). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Pristipoma* and *Pelates* are considered to be junior synonyms of *Holocentrus quadrilineatus* Bloch, 1790 (see below), and this makes *Pelates* a junior synonym of *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824.

Pristipoma Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 has almost never been used since its original description, except for an erroneous type-species designation (see *Pristipoma* Cuvier, 1829, under *Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802). Under *Code* art. 23.9.2, *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 is declared a *nomen oblitum* and *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829 is declared a *nomen protectum*, as the latter is widely used.

List of 30 works in which *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Adrim et al., 2004: 120; (2) Allen, 1997: 98; (3) Bilecenoglu et al., 2002: 80; (4) Carpenter & Niem, 2001a: 3311; (5) Chen & Fang, 1999: 136; (6) Chu, 1985: 216; (7) De Bruin et al., 1994: 347; (8) Dor, 1984: 108; (9) Fricke, 1999a: 216; (10) Fricke et al., 2007: 91; (11) Gloerfelt-Tarp & Kailola, 1984: 141; (12) Heemstra & Heemstra, 2004: 180; (13) Hoese et al., 2006: 1337; (14) Hutchins, 2001: 31; (15) Kimura & Matsuura, 2003: 124; (16) Kottelat et al., 1993: 108; (17) Kuang, 1986: 249; (18) Kuiter, 1993: 147; (19) Kuiter & Debelius, 2006: 335; (20) Lee & Tsai, 1999: 279; (21) Liu, 1985: 144; (22) Masuda et al., 1984: 174; (23) Munro, 1967: 322; (24)Nakabo, 1993: 646; (25) Okamura et al., 2004: 421; (26) Randall, 1995: 151; (27) Randall & Lim, 2000: 612; (28) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 544; (29) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 809; (30) Whitehead et al., 1984: 798.

Almost all literature references to *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard are confusions with *Pristipoma* Cuvier, 1829 or *Pristipomus* Oken (1817: 1782 [1182]). *Pristipoma* Cuvier, 1829 is a junior homonym of *Pristipoma* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824. *Pristipoma* Cuvier was widely used for a genus of Haemulidae; it is now considered as synonym of *Pomadasys* La Cepède, 1802. I have not been able to find 25 works using *Pristipoma* Cuvier, 1820 in the last 50 years and therefore am unable to declare it *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.

Pelates quadrilineatus (Bloch, 1790)

Holocentrus quadrilineatus Bloch, 1790: 82, pl. 238 fig. 2 (type locality: "Orient" [label: "Indian Ocean"]; syntypes: ZMB 449 [2], Paepke, 1999: 147)

Grammistes quadrivittatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 189 (unnecessary replacement name for *Holocentrus quadrilineatus* Bloch, 1790: 82)

Pristopoma sexlineatum Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320 (type locality: Australia: Sydney, Port Jackson; syntypes [3]: ? MNHN 7936 [2], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 88)

Pelates quinque lineatus Cuvier, 1829 [11 April]: 148 (type locality: not stated [Australia: Port Jackson]; holotype: MNHN 7896, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 88; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 148; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *quinquelineatus*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Therapon xanthurus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a [Apr.]: 135 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 339, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pelates quadrilineatus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a [Apr.]: 146, pl. 55 (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson; syntypes [2]: MNHN B.3035 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 88; a secondary junior homonym of *Holocentrus quadrilineatus* Bloch, 1790: 82)

Pelates sexlineatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a [Apr.]: 147 (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson / Sandwich Islands [Hawaii Islands; erroneous; Vari, 1978: 249; probably Australia: Port Jackson, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 88]; syntypes: MNHN 7936 [2], 2931 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 88; secondary junior homonym of *Pristipoma sexlineatum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320 and *Therapon sexlineatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 340)

Helotes polytaenia Bleeker, 1854f: 53 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Sindangole; holotype [205 mm TL]: LU)

Therapon Cuvieri Bleeker, 1854o: 211 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor Kupang; syntypes [10, 49–72 mm TL]: LU)

? *Helotes qinglanensis* Sun, 1991: 254, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hainan: Qinglan harbour; holotype: ASIO 36468)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Vari (1978: 249). Vari listed *Pristipoma sexlineatum* Quoy & Gaimard as a synonym of *Pelates quadrilineatus* and *Terapon sexlineatus* Quoy & Gaimard as a valid species of *Pelates*. Hoese et al. (2006: 1338) listed *Pristipoma sexlineatum* as a valid species of *Pelates* and *Terapon sexlineatus* as a synonym of *Pelates octolineatus*. Awaiting clarification, I follow Vari (1978: 249, 253). *Pelates sexlineatus* is a marine species.

To add to the confusion there is also a *Pelates sexlineatus* Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a). The syntypes of *Pelates sexlineatus* Cuvier (MNHN 7936) are also the probable syntypes of *Pristipoma sexlineatum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320 (Bauchot & Desoutter 1986: 88).

Vari (1978: 249) listed *Pelates quinquelineatus* Cuvier, 1829 (as *P. quinquilineatus* Lesson, 1831) as a synonym of *P. quadrilineatus*; Hoese et al. (2006: 1338) listed it as a synonym of their *P. sexlineatus* (which is not the same as Vari's).

[*Terapon sexlineatus* Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 340, pl. 60 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Baie des Chiens marins [Sharks Bay]; holotype: MNHN 7941, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 90; junior secondary homonym of *Pristipoma sexlineatum* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 320)].

[*Helotes octolineatus* Jenyns, 1840: 18 (type locality: Australia: King George Sound; holoype: BMNH 1917.7.14.41, Hoese et al., 2006: 1338)].

Rhynchopelates Fowler, 1931

Rhynchopelates Fowler, 1931c: 358, 363 (subgenus of *Pelates* Cuvier, 1829: 148; type species: *Therapon oxyrhynchus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 16, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Rhynchopelates oxyrhynchus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1843)**

Therapon oxyrhynchus Temminck & Schlegel, 1843: 16, pl. 6 fig. 3 (type locality: bays of southern Japan; lectotype: RMNH D.95, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 34)

***Terapon* Cuvier, 1816**

Djabub Forskål, 1775: 44 (subdivision of *Sciaena* Linnaeus, 1758: 288 but a vernacular name, not available [not among new genus names listed p. vi])

Terapon Cuvier, 1816a: 295 (type species: *Holocentrus servus* Bloch, 1790: 80, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876d: 267). Gender masculine.

Therapon Cloquet, 1819: 299 (unjustified emendation of *Terapon* Cuvier, 1816a: 295). Gender masculine.

Pterapon Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 88 fig. 1 (type species: *Coius trivittatus* Hamilton, 1822: 92, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Autisthes De Vis, 1884a: 398 (type species: *Authistes argenteus* De Vis, 1884a: 398, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Terapon jarbua* (Forskål, 1775)**

Sciaena jarbua Forskål, 1775: xii, 50 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah] / Egypt: Suez; lectotype: ZMUC P 43571, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 20, pl. 17 fig. 34, pl. 18 fig. 34, Nielsen, 1974: 62)

Holocentrus servus Bloch, 1790: 80, pl. 238 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; syntypes [3]: part of ZMB 439 [1], 8724 [1], 8725 [1], 8727 [1], Paepke, 1999: 148 [Bloch wrote that he had "two specimens, which, together with the one described here", therefore a total of three)

Grammistes annularis Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 188 (unnecessary replacement name for *Sciaena jarbua* Forskål, 1775: 50)

Coius trivittatus Hamilton, 1822: 92, 370 (type locality: India: mouths of the Ganges; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 88 fig. 1)

Terapon timoriensis Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 341 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor: Coupang; holotype: MNHN 7912, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 90)

Holocentrus kalkaya M'Clelland, 1839: 222 (available by indication to *Pterapon trivittatus* of Gray, 1835: pl. 88 fig. 1, which is the unpublished figure of *Coius trivittatus* Hamilton, 1822: 92; type locality: India: mouths of the Ganges; holotype: lost)

Therapon bouzetianus Jacquinot & Guichenot, 1854: 43 (type locality: unknown; holotype: MNHN 7938, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 89; figures in Hombron & Jacquinot, 1842: pl. 4 fig. 2, with vernacular name only; publication dates from Clark & Crosnier, 2000)

Therapon gerager Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 425 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Perca cincta Günther, 1859: 279 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Therapon farna Bleeker, 1879b: 11 (unnecessary replacement name for *Holocentrus servus* Bloch, 1790: 80)

Holocentrus katkaya Chaudhuri, 1923: 720 (not available, name listed in synonymy; see *Holocentrus kalkaya* above)

Stereolepis inoko Schmidt, 1931: 52, fig. 7 (type locality: Japan: Kagoshima; holotype: ZISP 22902)

***Terapon puta* Cuvier, 1829**

Therapon puta Cuvier, 1829 [11 April]: 148 (available by indication to Russell, 1803b: pl. 126; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: pl. 126 [Keelputa]; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a [Apr.]: 131)

Therapon ghebul Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a [Apr.]: 133 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype (?): MNHN 7904, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 89)

Autisthes argenteus De Vis, 1884a: 398 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast; holotype: AMS I.176, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Family KUHLIIDAE

***Kuhlia* Gill, 1861**

Platerome E. Liénard, in Desjardins, 1831: 49 (type species: *Holocentrus caudavittatus* La Cepède, 1802: 332, 367, by subsequent monotypy in Anonymous, 1832: 112; *Platerome* has not been used as a valid name since 1832 and *Kuhlia* Gill, 1861c: 48 has been used in at least 25 works by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years [see list below], *Platerome* is here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2). Gender neuter.

Platysoma E. Liénard, in Anonymous, 1832: 112, 214 (*Platysome* used p. 112 apparently a vernacular name; latinized as *Platysoma* p. 214 [index]; incorrect subsequent spelling of *Platerome* E. Liénard, in Desjardins, 1831: 49; status as an incorect spelling possibly disputable, so treated as available for the following procedure: not used as a valid name since 1832, Randall & Randall, 2001: 229 gave precedence to *Kuhlia* Gill, 1861c: 48, but as they do not explicitly refer to *Code* art. 23.9.2, their action is not valid [*Code* art. 23.9.2]; *Platysoma* has not been used as a valid name after 1899 and *Kuhlia* Gill, 1861c: 48 has been used in at least 25 works by at least 10 authors in the last 50 years [see list below], *Platysoma* is here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2; junior homonym of *Platysoma* Leach, 1817: 77 in Coleoptera). Gender neuter.

Kuhlia Gill, 1861c: 48 (type species: *Perca ciliata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 52, by original designation; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art.

23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender feminine.

Moronopsis Gill, 1863a: 82 (type species: *Dules marginatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 116, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Paradules Bleeker, 1863h: 257 (type species: *Dules marginatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 116, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Moronopsis* Gill, 1863a: 82). Gender masculine.

Platysoma Scudder, 1882: 268 (unjustified emendation of *Platerome* E. Liénard, in Desjardins, 1831: 49; junior homonym of *Platysoma* Leach, 1817: 77 in Coleoptera). Gender neuter.

Herops De Vis, 1884a: 392 (type species: *Herops munda* De Vis, 1884a: 392, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Boulengerina Fowler, 1907a: 512 (subgenus of *Dules* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 111; type species: *Dules malo* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 479 [mentioned as *Dules mato* Lesson, 1831: 223, which is an unjustified emendation; *Code* art. 67.6, 67.7], by original designation; junior homonym of *Boulengerina* Dollo, 1886: 159, in Reptilia). Gender feminine.

Safole Jordan, 1912: 655 (replacement name for *Boulengerina* Fowler, 1907a: 512). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. List of 25 works in which *Kuhlia* Gill, 1861 is used as a valid name, published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Allen, 1991b: 129; (2) Allen & Adrim, 2003: 34; (3) Allen & Coates, 1990: 83; (4) Allen & Robertson, 1994: 119; (5) Carpenter & Niem, 2001a: 3319; (6) Daget et al., 1986: 307; (7) Dor, 1984: 109; (8) Keith, Vigneux & Bosc, 1999: 100; (9) Kottelat et al., 1993: 108; (10) Kuiter, 1993: 148; (11) Laboute & Grandperrin, 2000: 208; (12) Marquet, Keith & Vigneux, 2003: 182; (13) Masuda et al., 1984: 142; (14) Munro, 1967: 255; (15) Myers, 1989: 125; (16) Nakabo, 1993: 650; (17) Paxton et al., 1989: 540; (18) Pethiyagoda, 1991: 213; (19) Pusey et al., 2000: 72; (20–21) Randall, 1973: 187, 1996: 71; (22) Randall & Earle, 2000: 12; (23) Randall & Lim, 2000: 612; (24) Randall & Randall, 2001: 229; (25) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 508.

***Kuhlia marginata* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)**

Dules marginatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 116, pl. 52 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 9002, Randall & Randall, 2001: 228)

Dules maculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 475 (type locality: Indonesia: freshwaters of Celebes [Sulawesi]; syntypes [2]: MNHN A.990 [2] [MNHN A.3006, A.3007 [2], from Java, listed as holotype and paratypes by Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 75 have no type status as Valenciennes explicitly mentioned only two specimens from Celebes])

Dules papuensis Macleay, 1883c: 257 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Goldie River; syntypes: AMS I.9139 [1], 9140 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Anthias nato Curtiss, 1938: 86 type locality: Tahiti: Vaitapiha River, near the ford, Tautira township; types: NT)

***Kuhlia mugil* (Forster, in Schneider, 1801)**

Sciaena mugil Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 541 (type locality: near Otahaite Island [Tahiti]; types: lost, Randall & Wheeler, 1991: 762; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 220 [need not demonstrated, *Code* art. 75.1])

Dules taeniurus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 114 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: RMNH 325, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 102, Paxton et al., 1989: 540)

Perca argentea Bennett, 1830: unnumb., pl. 22 (type locality: Sri Lanka: "shoal waters of the cora banks" / Point de Galle; syntypes: LU, Pethiyagoda et al., 1994: 45; primary junior homonym of *Perca argentea* Linnaeus, 1758: 294)

Dules Bennetti Bleeker, 1853o: 32 (replacement name for *Perca argentea* Bennett, 1830: pl. 22)

Kuhlia arge Jordan & Bollman, 1890: 159 (type locality: Galapagos Islands: Chatham Island [San Cristobal]; syntypes: USNM 41169 [2], Randall & Randall, 2001: 237)

Kuhlia Sterneckii Steindachner, 1898a: 107 (type locality: Red Sea: northern part of Gulf of Akabah [Aqaba]; syntypes [3]: NMW 41045 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Steindachner, 1898b: 461, pl.)

Dules taeniurus malpeloensis Fowler, 1944a: 301, fig. 176 (type locality: Colombia: Malpelo Island; holotype: ANSP 70250)

***Kuhlia rupestris* (La Cepède, 1802)**

Centropomus rupestris La Cepède, 1802: 252, 273, 274 (type locality: Réunion: Ravine du Gol; neotype: MNHN 2006-0811, designated by Loiselle & Stiassny, 2007: 3, pl. 1 fig. A [original syntypes: material examined by Commerson, not preserved, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 101])

Perca ciliata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1828b: 52 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam; holotype: RMNH)

Dules fuscus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 118 (type locality: Bourbon Island [Réunion]; syntypes: MNHN 862 [1], 2006-0811 [1], Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 74, Loiselle & Stiassny, 2007: 3, pl. 1 fig. A)

Dules guamensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 474 (type locality: Mariana Islands: Guam; holotype: MNHN A.3060, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 75)

Dules vanicolensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 478 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo Island [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E], in fresh water; holotype: MNHN, missing, Bauchot & Desoutter, 1986: 102)

Dules Haswellii Macleay, 1881a: 359 [59 in 1884 edition] (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Rockingham Bay; syntypes [3]: AMS I.6325-001 [2], Paxton et al., 1989: 540, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Kuhlia rupestris hedleyi Ogilby, 1898b: 767 (type locality: New Caledonia; syntypes [11]: LU)

Kuhlia caerulescens Regan, 1913d: 376, fig. 68 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Stirling Island; holotype: BMNH 1884.3.24.95, Randall & Randall, 2001: 244)

Suborder LABROIDEI

Family CICHLIDAE

***Acarichthys* Eigenmann, 1912**

Acarichthys Eigenmann, 1912: 500 (type species: *Acara heckelii* Müller & Troschel, 1848: 624, by original designation). Gender masculine.

****Acarichthys heckelii* Müller & Troschel, 1848**

Acara Heckelii Müller & Troschel, 1848: 624 (type locality: British Guyana; syntypes: NT, Reis et al., 2003: 607)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Tan & Lim, 2008).

***Aequidens* Eigenmann & Bray, 1894**

Aequidens Eigenmann & Bray, 1894: 616 (subgenus of *Astronotus* Swainson, 1839: 173, 229; type species: *Acara tetramerus* Heckel, 1840: 341, by original designation). Gender masculine.

****Aequidens pulcher* (Gill, 1858)**

Cychlasoma pulchrum Gill, 1858: 382 (type locality: West Indies: Trinidad Island; syntypes: USNM 1110 [1 of 2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Java (Kottelat et al., 1993: 123).

***Amatitlania* Schmitter-Soto, 2007**

Amatitlania Schmitter-Soto, 2007: 48 (type species: *Heros nigrofasciatus* Günther, 1867c: 601, by original designation). Gender feminine.

****Amatitlania nigrofasciata* (Günther, 1867)**

Heros nigrofasciatus Günther, 1867c: 601 (type locality: Guatemala: Lake Amatitlán; lectotype: BMNH 1865.4.19.76, designated by Schmitter-Soto, 2007: 49, fig. 18)

Distribution notes. Introduced in the Philippines.

***Amphilophus* Agassiz, 1859**

Amphilophus Agassiz, 1859: 408 (type species: *Amphilophus froebelii* Agassiz, 1859: 408, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

****Amphilophus citrinellus* (Günther, 1864)**

Heros citrinellus Günther, 1864e: 153 (type locality: Nicaragua: Lake Nicaragua; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1864.1.26.201–203 [3], Reis et al., 2003: 610)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore.

****Amphilophus macracanthus* (Günther, 1864)**

Heros macracanthus Günther, 1864e: 153 (type locality: Guatemala: Chiapas and Huamuchal; syntypes [about 12]: BMNH 1864.1.26.197–200 [4], 1864.1.26.252–254 [3], 1864.1.26.255 [1], 1864.1.26.368 [1], Reis et al., 2003: 611)

Distribution notes. This species is best known under the junior synonym *Cichlasoma meeki*.

[*Cichlasoma meeki* Hildebrand, 1925: 275, fig. 20 (type locality: El Salvador: Lake Guija; holotype: USNM 87301, Reis et al., 2003: 611; secondary junior homonym of *Thorichthys helleri meeki* Brind, 1918: 119)].

***Astronotus* Swainson, 1839**

Astronotus Swainson 1839: 173, 229 (subgenus of *Crenilabrus* Oken, 1817: 1182a; type species: *Lobotes ocellatus* Agassiz, 1831: 129, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

****Astronotus ocellatus* (Agassiz, 1831)**

Lobotes ocellatus Agassiz, 1831: 129, pl. 68 (type locality: Atlantic Ocean [erroneous]; holotype: ZSM, lost, Kottelat, 1988a: 25)

***Cichla* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Cichla Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 336 (type species: *Cichla ocellaris* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 340, by subsequent designation by Eigenmann & Bray, 1894: 611). Gender feminine.

****Cichla orinocensis* Humboldt, in Humboldt & Valenciennes, 1821**

Cichla orinocensis Humboldt, in Humboldt & Valenciennes, 1821: 167, pl. 45 fig. 3 (type locality: South America: Río Orinoco and Río Negro, Dapa Island; syntypes: not preserved, Kullander & Ferreira, 2006: 311)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Malay Peninsula.

***Cichlasoma* Swainson, 1839**

Cichlasoma Swainson, 1839: 230 (as subgenus of *Plesiops* Cuvier, 1816a: 266 [not Oken, 1817: 1182]; type species: *Labrus bimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 285, designated by ICZN, 2000b: 131, Opinion 1954; original type species by monotypy was "*Labrus punctata*. Bloch, pl. 295. fig. 1", which is *Labrus punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 285). Gender neuter.

Cichlaurus Swainson, 1839: 173 (alternative name for *Cichlasoma* Swainson, 1839: 230, first reviser [Swain, 1882: 284] gave precedence to *Cichlasoma*; see Bailey, 1957b: 303). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Plesiops* is clearly available from Cuvier (1816a: 266), even if spelt with a diacritic mark

(*Plésiops*). The presence of a diacritic mark is irrelevant (*Code* art. 32.5.2.1).

[*Plésiops* Cuvier, 1816a: 266 (type species: *Pharopteryx nigricans* Rüppell, 1828: 15, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 322). Gender masculine].

Species incertae sedis

***'Cichlasoma' festae* (Boulenger, 1899)**

Heros festae Boulenger, 1899c: 6 (type locality: Ecuador: Río Guayas, Guayaquil; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1898.12.31.36 [1], MZUT 1504 [1], Tortonese, 1940: 143)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Sustaining population in Singapore (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

Species incertae sedis

***'Cichlasoma' urophthalmum* (Günther, 1862)**

Heros urophthalmus Günther, 1862a: 291 (type locality: Guatemala: Lake Peten; syntypes: BMNH 1864.1.26.74–77 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Sustaining population in Thailand and Singapore (Nico et al., 2007: 197, 207).

***Etroplus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830**

Etroplus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830: 486 (type species: *Chaetodon suratensis* Bloch, 1790: 3, by subsequent designation by Desmarest, 1856: 223). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. The account in Desmarest (1856: 223) reads as follow: "les ÉTROPLES, Cuv., Val., qui ne se distinguent des Glyphisodons que parce qu'ils présentent des aiguillons nombreux à l'anale; peu d'espèces, toutes indiennes, et dont le type est le *Chaetodon Saratensis*, Bloch". *Etroples* is considered to be an incorrect subsequent spelling of *Etroplus*.

***Etroplus suratensis* (Bloch, 1790)**

Chaetodon suratensis Bloch, 1790: 3, pl. 217 (type locality: India: Suratte [Surat], 21°12'N 72°55'E; holotype: ZMB 2782, Paepke, 1999: 63)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Sustaining population in Singapore (Ng [T. H.] & Tan, 2010). Bloch (1790) based the description of *Chaetodon suratensis* on a specimen reportedly collected in Surat by John. Day (1877: 416) noted that the species was unknown in Surat and "more probably John obtained it at his station of Tranquebar where it is common."

***Geophagus* Heckel, 1840**

Geophagus Heckel, 1840: 383 (type species: *Geophagus altifrons* Heckel, 1840: 385, by subsequent designation by Eigenmann & Bray, 1894: 621). Gender masculine.

***Geophagus altifrons* Heckel, 1840**

Geophagus altifron Heckel, 1840: 385, pl. 29 figs. 21–25 (type locality: Brazil: Manaus; syntypes: NMW 17007–17008 [2], Reis et al., 2003: 632)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore.

***Geophagus surinamensis* (Bloch, 1791)**

Sparus surinamensis Bloch, 1791: 112, pl. 277 fig. 2 (type locality: Suriname; holotype: ZMB 2825, Kullander & Nijssen, 1989: 38, fig. 22, Paepke, 1999: 63)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Tan et al., 2010).

***Herichthys* Baird & Girard, 1854**

Herichthys Baird & Girard, 1854a: 25 (type species: *Herichthys cyanoguttatus* Baird & Girard, 1854a: 25, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Herichthys carpintis* (Jordan & Snyder, 1899)**

Neetroplus carpintis Jordan & Snyder, 1899: 146, fig. 22 (type locality: Mexico: Laguna del Carpinte, near Tampico, Tamaulipas; holotype: CAS-SU 6162, Böhlke, 1953: 81)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore; maybe not established (Jaafar et al., 2012: 88).

***Oreochromis* Günther, 1889**

Oreochromis Günther, 1889b: 70 (type species: *Oreochromis hunteri* Günther, 1889b: 70, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Oreochromis aureus* (Steindachner, 1864)**

Chromis aureus Steindachner, 1864: 229, pl. 8 fig. 5 (type locality: West Africa; lectotype: NMW 32874, designated by Trewavas, 1965: 265)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Thailand (Welcomme & Vidthayanon, 2003).

***Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852)**

Chromis mossambicus Peters, 1852b: 681 (type locality: Mozambique: Tette, Sena, Quellimane, Lumbo, Inbambane, Querimba; syntypes: ZMB 2805 [2], 2806 [1], 16035 [3], 31564 [15], BMNH 1861.5.2.58–59 [2], FMNH 54267 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Perca nilotica Linnaeus, 1758: 290 (type locality: Nile River; holotype: NRM, missing)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Oreochromis spilurus* (Günther, 1894)**

Chromis spilurus Günther, 1894b: 89, pl. 10 fig. A (type locality: Kenya: Mwangaden River [Mwangudo] in northern Giriama; syntypes: BMNH 1893.12.2.3–12 [11], Trewavas, 1983: 236)

Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Parachromis* Agassiz, 1859**

Parachromis Agassiz, 1859: 408 (type species: *Parachromis gulosus* Agassiz, 1859: 408, by monotypy; see Kullander & Hartel, 1997: 194). Gender masculine.

***Parachromis managuensis* (Günther, 1867)**

Heros managuensis Günther, 1867: 602 (type locality: Nicaragua: Lake of Managua; holotype: BMNH 1865.7.20.32, Reis et al., 2003: 640)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Ng & Tan, 2010: 110) and Philippines. For name, see discussion in Kullander & Hartel (1997: 198).

***Paraneetroplus* Regan, 1905**

Paraneetroplus Regan, 1905e: 436 (type species: *Paraneetroplus bulleri* Regan, 1905e: 436, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Paraneetroplus synspilus* (Hubbs, 1935)**

Cichlasoma synspilum Hubbs, 1935: 13, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: Guatemala: Department of Petén: Rio San Pedro de Mártir at El Paso de los Caballos [tributary of Río Usumacinta]; holotype: UMMZ 95518)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Sustaining population in Singapore (Ng & Tan, 2010: 111). Earlier placed in *Vieja*, considered to be a synonym of *Paraneetroplus* following McMahan et al. (2010).

[*Vieja* Fernández-Yépez, 1969: 5 (type species: *Vieja panamensis* Fernández-Yépez, 1969: 5, by original designation). Gender feminine].

***Rocio* Schmitter-Soto, 2007**

Rocio Schmitter-Soto, 2007: 56 (type species: *Heros octofasciatus* Regan, 1903c: 417, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Rocio octofasciata* (Regan, 1903)**

Heros octofasciatus Regan, 1903c: 417, pl. 13 fig. 1 (type locality: Mexico [on label: Cosamaloapan, eastern coast of Mexico; Mahnert, 1976: 474 (Veracruz: Río de Sarabia, Coatzacoalcos drainage; Schmitter-Soto, 2008: 58)]; holotype: MHNG 665.55, Schmitter-Soto, 2008: 58, fig. 23, Mahnert, 1976: 474, Weber, 1998: 13)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Thailand (Welcomme & Vidthayanon, 2003).

***Satanoperca* Günther, 1862**

Satanoperca Günther, 1862a: 312 (type species: *Geophagus daemon* Heckel, 1840: 389, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1542). Gender feminine.

***Satanoperca jurupari* (Heckel, 1840)**

Geophagus jurupari Heckel, 1840: 392 (type locality: Brazil: mouth of Rio Negro in Amazon River; syntypes: NMW 23580–23581 [2], Reis et al., 2003: 642)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (Ng & Tan, 2010: 111).

***Tilapia* Smith, 1840**

Tilapia Smith, 1840: unnumbered p., pl. 5 (type species: *Tilapia sparrmanii* Smith, 1840: pl. 5, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tilapia buttikoferi* (Hubrecht, 1881)**

Chromis buttikoferi Hubrecht, 1881: 66 (type locality: Liberia: St. Paul River; syntypes: RMMH 5269 [3])

Distribution notes. Introduced in Singapore (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

***Tilapia rendalli* (Boulenger, 1897)**

Chromis rendalli Boulenger, 1897a: 915, fig. 1 (type locality: British Central Africa [Malawi]: Upper Shiré River at Fort Johnson; lectotype: BMNH 1896.10.5.9, designated by Seegers, 1996: 323, fig. 258)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Thailand (Welcomme & Vidthayanon 2003).

***Tilapia zillii* (Gervais, 1848)**

Acerina Zillii Gervais, 1848: 203 (type locality: Algeria: Tuggurth, artesian well; holotype: MNHN, lost, Daget et al., 1991: 503)

Distribution notes. Introduced in Malaysia and Thailand.

Family POMACENTRIDAE

***Abudefduf* Forskål, 1775**

Abu-defduf Forskål, 1775: 59 (used as subdivision of *Chaetodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 272; type species: *Chaetodon sordidus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 62, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 33; no species originally included, first inclusion not researched). Gender masculine.

Glyphisodon La Cepède, 1802: 542 (type species: *Glyphisodon moucharra* La Cepède, 1802: 543, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 64). Gender masculine.

Glyphidodon Agassiz, 1846: 164 (unjustified emendation of *Glyphisodon* La Cepède, 1802: 542). Gender masculine.

Euschistodus Gill, 1862d: 145 (type species: *Euschistodus declivifrons* Gill, 1862: 146, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1560). Gender masculine.

Nexilaris Jordan & Evermann, 1896a: 512 (type species: *Euschistodus concolor* Gill, 1862d: 145, by original designation; although author is given as 'Gilbert, ms.' there is no indication that Gilbert is author of the conditions making the name available; said to be a misprint for *Nexilarius* by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1559, but this is a correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Nexilarius Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1559 (unjustified emendation of *Nexilaris* Jordan & Evermann, 1896a: 512). Gender masculine.

Indoglyphidodon Fowler, 1944e: 25 (type species: *Indoglyphidodon abbotti* Fowler, 1944e: 26, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Abu-defduf* was used for a subdivision of *Chaetodon* in Forskål (1775: 59) but most-likely it was not intended as a formal name; it was only the vernacular name of a species (*Chaetodon sordidus* Forskål, 1775: 62). It is not in the list of new genera (p. vi) while *Acanthurus* (the other subdvision of *Chaetodon*) is listed. Nevertheless the name is now widely used; I treat it as available, since it would serve no purpose to argue on whether or not it is available. This is different from my treatment of the subdivisions of *Sciaena* (q.v.; abu hamrur, hobar, farer, ghanan, djabur, gaterin, schöur and tahhmel) which have apparently never been treated as available until the recent listing by Eschmeyer (2011). I do not treat these names as available because (1) they were totally forgotten; (2) they have apparently never been treated as available, or at least never used as valid; (3) they are clearly vernacular names listed elsewhere in the text; (4) they are not mentioned in the list of new genra (p. vi).

***Abudefduf bengalensis* (Bloch, 1787)**

Chaetodon abudafur hanni Forskål, 1775: xiii, 65 (not available, a vernacular name)

Chaetodon Bengalensis Bloch, 1787a: 110, pl. 213 fig. 2 (type locality: Bengal; syntypes: ? ZMB 2722 [2], 8771 [1, lost] [possible type status not discussed by Paepke, 1999: 119])

Labrus macrogaster La Cepède, 1801: 430, 477, 478, pl. 19 fig. 3 (type locality: "Grand Golfe de l'Inde" [Gulf of Bengal ?] or "Grand Océan" [Indian plus Pacific Oceans]; holotype or syntypes: specimen(s) on which Commerson's drawing is(are) based, MNHN A.8126 [1], 9442 [1], Bauchot et al., 1978: 20)

Glyphidodon affinis Günther, 1862a: 41 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH 1851.12.27.175, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Glyphysodon palmeri Ogilby, 1913: 87, pl. 22 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay: Bulwer; holotype: QM I.1059, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Busuanga) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 128).

***Abudefduf sordidus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Chaetodon sordidus Forskål, 1775: xiii, 62 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: ZMUC P56264, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 24, pl. 34 fig. 57)

? Glyphisodon Géant F. Liénard, in Bouton, 1839: 25 (vernacular name, not available; locality: Mauritius; listed as "*Glyphisodon gigas* Liénard" by Allen, 1991: 234 but latinized form does not exist)

Glyphidodon adenensis Günther, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 83, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Aden; holotype: BMNH 1867.3.9.317, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Glyphidodon leucopleura Day, 1877: 385, pl. 83 fig. 4 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; syntypes [2]: part of AMS I.95, NMW 60982, ZSI 1434, Ferraris et al., 2000: 298, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Abudefduf tridentatus Clark, 1938: 181 (type locality: Marquesas Islands: Nukuhiva Island: Taiohae Bay; holotype: CAS 5533)

? *Glyphisodon gigas* Allen, 1991: 234 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Tioman Island by Ng et al. (1999: 177).

***Chrysiptera* Swainson, 1839**

Chrysiptera Swainson, 1839: 171, 216 (subgenus of *Glyphisodon* La Cepède, 1802: 542; type species: *Glyphysodon azureus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 479, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 273; not a junior homonym of *Chrysoptera* Berthold, in Latreille, 1827: 483, in Lepidoptera; not a junior homonym of *Chysoptera* [Zincken, 1817: 75] [available by indication to 'Familie VIII' of Ochsenheimer, 1816: 26, and included references; misspelt *Chrysoptera* in Prout, 1903: 93] in Lepidoptera). Gender feminine.

Chrysoptera Agassiz, 1846: 84, 85 (unjustified emendation of *Chrysiptera* Swainson, 1839: 171, 216; junior homonym of *Chrysoptera* Berthold, in Latreille, 1827: 483, in Lepidoptera; not a junior homonym of *Chysoptera* [Zincken, 1817: 75] [misspelt *Chrysoptera* in Prout, 1903: 93] in Lepidoptera). Gender feminine.

Paraglyphidodon Bleeker, 1876h: 387 (type species: *Paraglyphidodon oxycephalus* Bleeker, 1876h: 387, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 384; also in Bleeker, 1877b: pls. 403–409, 1877c: 40, 1877d: 116). Gender masculine.

Glyphidodontops Bleeker, 1877d: 128 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chrysiptera* Swainson, 1839: 171; also in Bleeker, 1877c: 41 which possibly predates Bleeker, 1877d and where *Glyphidodontops* is not explicitly a replacement name). Gender masculine.

Iredaleichthys Whitley, 1928b: 296 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chrysiptera* Swainson, 1839: 171, 216). Gender masculine.

Similiparma Hensley, 1986: 858 (type species: *Glyphisodon hermani* Steindachner, 1887: 230, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (1990: 517, 2013) commented that the article by Bleeker (1876h) is dated December 1876 and that the volume's cover bears the date 1876. Despite this, he assumed that it has been published in 1877. Although possible, without evidence, I do not see reasons to doubt that the volume could have been printed and available in 1876.

As noted by Eschmeyer (1990: 294), *Paraglyphydodon* has also been used in Bleeker (1877d [December]: 116) from which the type would also be *P. oxycephalus* by subsequent designation, and in Bleeker (1877c [March]: 40) from which the type would be *Glyphidodon melas*. An additional reference is Bleeker (1877b [December]: pls. 403–409) from which the type would also be *P. oxycephalus* by subsequent designation.

***Chrysiptera oxycephala* (Bleeker, 1876)**

Paraglyphidodon oxycephalus Bleeker, 1876h: 387 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Kajeli / Timor; syntypes [4, 28–60 mm TL]: LU)

Abudefduf azurepunctatus Fowler & Bean, 1928: 149 (type locality: Philippines: Romblon Harbor; holotype: USNM 89963)

Chrysiptera melanomaculata Aoyagi, 1941: 180, fig. (type locality: Palau Island; holotype: YCM-P 30541 [ex FAKU 5000], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Palawan) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 151).

Nomenclatural notes. See under *Chrysiptera* for publication date of Bleeker (1876h).

***Dischistodus* Gill, 1863**

Dischistodus Gill, 1863c: 214 (type species: *Pomacentrus fasciatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 426, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Dischistodus perspicillatus* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Pomacentrus pavo var. *perspicillatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 417 (type locality: unknown; holotype: RMNH)

Pomacentrus trimaculatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia; syntypes [2]: specimen figured by Kuhl & van Hasselt [possibly RMNH D.1282] and one out of MNHN 9795 [1], 1986–0661 [3], Bauchot et al., 1978: 28; junior primary homonym of *Pomacentrus trimaculatus* Rüppell, 1829a: 39, pl. 8 fig. 3)

Pomacentrus bifasciatus Bleeker, 1854p: 330 (type locality: Indonesia: Flores: Larantuka; holotype [43 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6457 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pomacentrus frenatus De Vis, 1885: 874 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cardwell; holotype: QM I.1366, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pomacentrus dorsomaculatus Kendall & Goldsborough, 1911: 298 (replacement name for *Pomacentrus trimaculatus* Cuvier, 1830: 427)

Chromis humbug Whitley, 1954a: 23, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Green Island, off Cairns; holotype: AMS IB.3116)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Palawan) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 103).

***Dischistodus prosopotaenia* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Pomacentrus prosopotaenia Bleeker, 1852b: 67 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [140 mm TL]: RMNH 6466 [1 of 13], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pomacentrus interorbitalis Günther, 1862a: 30 (type locality: East Indian archipelago; holotype: BMNH)

Dischistodus Cartieri Bleeker, 1877d: 82 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu; holotype: LU [*Pomacentrus* n. spec. ? of Cartier, 1874: 100])

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Palawan) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 106).

***Hemiglyphidodon* Bleeker, 1877**

Hemiglyphidodon Bleeker, 1877d: 91, 93 (subgenus of *Glyphidodon* La Cepède, 1802: 542; type species: *Glyphisodon plagiometopon* Bleeker, 1852b: 67, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ctenoglyphidodon Fowler, 1918: 58 (subgenus of *Abudefduf* Forskål, 1775: 59; type species: *Abudefduf melanopselion* Fowler, 1918: 59, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Hemiglyphidodon plagiometopon* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Glyphisodon plagiometopon Bleeker, 1852b: 67 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [164 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1862.2.28.70, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Glyphisodon batjanensis Bleeker, 1855a: 373 (type locality: Indonesia: Batjan; holotype: LU)

Abudefduf melanopselion Fowler, 1918: 59, fig. 23 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: ANSP 47538, Böhlke, 1984: 146)

Distribution notes. Record from freshwater in Anambas Islands (Tan & Lim, 2004: 110).

***Neoglyphidodon* Allen, 1991**

Neoglyphidodon Allen, 1991a: 246 (type species: *Glyphysodon melas* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 472, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Neoglyphydodon bonang* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Glyphisodon bonang Bleeker, 1852r: 582 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; syntypes [2, 110–150 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 6486 [6], BMNH 1862.2.28.30 [1])

Distribution notes. Inland record from Andaman by Herre (1939d: 341).

***Neoglyphydodon melas* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830)**

Glyphisodon melas Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 472 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype or syntypes: RMNH D.1283 [1], D1284 [1], Bauchot et al., 1978: 34, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Glyphisodon ater Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 473 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawah; holotype: ZMB 2730, Eschmeyer, 2011; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Glyphisodon melas* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 472, first reviser [apparently Bleeker, 1847b: 23] gave precedence to *G. melas*)

Glyphisodon melanopus Bleeker, 1856c: 82 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Malang coast; syntypes [2, 40–47 mm TL]: BMNH 1862.2.28.25 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Glyphisodon violaceus Brevoort, 1856: 264 (type locality: Japan: Lew Chew [Ryukyu Islands]; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based, LU)

Glyphisodon xanthonotus Bleeker, 1859e: 357 (type locality: Indonesia: Bawean: Sankapura; holotype [80 mm TL]: RMNH 6493, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Abudefduf rhomaleus Snyder, 1911: 534 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Okinawa Island: Naha; holotype: USNM 68233)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Luzon)

by Fowler & Bean (1928: 162).

Nomenclatural notes. Although usually listed as authored by Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a), the description of *Glyphisodon melas* is authored by Valenciennes, as explicitly stated p. 473. See *Kurtus indicus* for a similar case.

***Neopomacentrus* Allen, 1975**

Neopomacentrus Allen, 1975: 39, 166 (type species: *Glyphisodon anabatoides* Bleeker, 1847b: 28, by original designation; type species misidentified [actually *Glyphidodon filamentosus* Macleay, 1882d: 365]; type species fixed as *G. anabatoides* Bleeker, 1847b: 28, by Randall et al., 2005: 92, under *Code* art. 70.3.1). Gender masculine.

***Neopomacentrus taeniurus* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Pomacentrus taeniurus Bleeker, 1856b: 51 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [52 mm TL]: LU)

? *Glyphisodon fallax* Peters, 1855a: 266 (type locality: Mozambique; syntypes: ZMB 2739 [3], BMNH 1861.5.2.67 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Peters, 1855b: 456)

Glyphisodon amboinensis Bleeker, 1857e: 72 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [77 mm TL]: LU)

Glyphidodon cochinensis Day, 1865a: 38 (type locality: India: Cochin; syntypes [3]: among BMNH 1889.2.1.4293–4295 [3], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 160; also in Day, 1865c: 156, pl. 12)

Pomacentrus rathbuni Jordan & Snyder, 1901a: 754, pl. 34 (type locality: Japan: near Yokohama, "doubtless from Misaki or Boshu"; holotype: USNM 49706)

Pomacentrus inhacae Smith, 1956c: 894 (type locality: Mozambique: Inhaca Island, 26°S 33°E; holotype: RUSI 285)

***Pomacentrus* La Cepède, 1802**

Pomacentrus La Cepède, 1802: 505 (type species: *Chaetodon pavo* Bloch, 1787a: 60, by subsequent designation by Guichenot, 1839: 302). Gender masculine.

Pseudopomacentrus Bleeker, 1877d: 39 (subgenus of *Pomacentrus* La Cepède, 1802: 505; type species: *Pomacentrus littoralis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 425, by subsequent designation by Fowler & Bean, 1928: 65; also in Bleeker, 1877c: 39). Gender masculine.

Parapomacentrus Bleeker, 1877d: 65 (type species: *Pomacentrus polynema* Bleeker, 1853f: 283, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 387; also in Bleeker, 1877c: 39 [if predates Bleeker, 1877d, then *Glyphisodon bankieri* Richardson, 1846a: 253 is type by monotypy]). Gender masculine.

Omopomacentrus Fowler, 1944a: 363 (subgenus of *Pomacentrus* La Cepède, 1802: 505; type species: *Pomacentrus acapulcoensis* Fowler, 1944a: 363, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Lepidopomacentrus Allen, 1975: 39, 43 (subgenus of *Pomacentrus* La Cepède, 1802: 505; type species: *Pomacentrus lepidogenys* Fowler & Bean, 1928: 98, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pomacentrus brachialis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830**

Pomacentrus brachialis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 420 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [2]: MNHN 8240 [1], RMNH 936 [1], Bauchot et al., 1978: 22, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pomacentrus melanopterus Bleeker, 1852q: 562 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [101 mm TL]: LU)

Pseudopomacentrus rainfordi Whitley, 1935b: 236 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Hayman Island; holotype: AMS IA.6389)

***Pomacentrus littoralis* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830**

Pomacentrus littoralis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 425 (type locality: Indonesia: Java and Moluccas; syntypes: MNHN 9445 [1], RMNH 946 [1], Bauchot et al., 1978: 24, Eschmeyer, 2011, and specimen figured by Martens)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Philippines (Luzon, Palawan) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 78).

***Pomacentrus taeniometopon* Bleeker, 1852**

Pomacentrus taeniometopon Bleeker, 1852f: 283 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; holotype [67 mm TL]: ? RMNH 27434, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Tioman Island by Ng et al. (1999: 177) and from Anambas Islands by Tan & Lim (2004: 110).

***Pomacentrus tripunctatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830**

Pomacentrus tripunctatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 421 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; syntypes (?): MNHN 8245 [4], Bauchot et al., 1978: 28)

Pomacentrus vanicolensis Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 421 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanicolo [Vanikoro; 11°37'N 166°59'E]; syntypes: MNHN 8270 [4], Bauchot et al., 1978: 28; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pomacentrus tripunctatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 421, first reviser [apparently Jordan & Snyder, 1902d: 604; more research needed] gave precedence to *P. tripunctatus*; earlier also treated as simultaneous subjective synonym of *Pomacentrus trilineatus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830a: 428, first reviser [apparently Bleeker, 1877c: 39; more research needed] gave precedence to *P. trilineatus*)

Pristotis fuscus Bleeker, 1849e: 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; syntypes: LU)

Pomacentrus katunko Bleeker, 1852e: 169 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor Kupang; holotype [61 mm TL]: RMNH 27433 [1 of 40], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Pomacentrus Montrouzieri Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 478 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Pomacentrus kumkum Montrouzier, 1857: 478 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Pomacentrus catunco Peters, 1868b: 270 (erroneous subsequent spelling of *Pomacentrus katunko* Bleeker, 1852e: 169)

Pomacentrus bilineatus Castelnau, 1873: 89 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Darwin; syntypes[2]: MNHN, lost, Bauchot et al., 1978: 35)

Pomacentrus punctato-lineatus Cartier, 1874: 98 (type locality: Philippines: Bohol and Cavite; syntypes [2]: LU)

Pomacentrus obscurus Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 343, pl. 15 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Torres Strait; syntypes: AMS I.16358-001 [4], Eschmeyer, 2011; junior homonym of *Pomacentrus obscurus* Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 478)

Pomacentrus elongatus Seale, 1910a: 518, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Limbones Cove at entrance to Manila Bay; holotype: BSM 2214, lost)

Pomacentrus macleayi Whitley, 1928a: 221 (replacement name for *Pomacentrus obscurus* Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 343)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1953a: 634).

Family LABRIDAE

Halichoeres Rüppell, 1835

Halichöres Rüppell, 1835: 10 (type species: *Halichoeres bimaculatus* Rüppell, 1835: 17, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Snyder, 1902d: 636; incorrect subsequent spelling *Halichoeres* deemed to be a correct original spelling under *Code* art. 33.3.1). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See Parenti & Randall (2000: 18) for list of 14 synonyms of *Halichoeres*.

Nomenclatural notes. The spelling *Halichöres* was used in the original description. It should be emended to *Halichores* not *Halichoeres*. *Code* art. 32.5.1 requires deletion of diacritic marks, except for names based on German words in which ä becomes ae and ö becomes oe. Rüppell explicitly explained that *-chöres* comes from the Greek word χοισος [koiros] meaning pig, therefore the diacritic must be deleted. However since the spelling *Halichoeres* is in prevailing usage and *Halichores* apparently has never been used, *Halichoeres* is deemed to be the correct original spelling under *Code* art. 33.3.1).

Halichoeres vrolikii (Bleeker, 18553)

Julis Vrolikii Bleeker, 1855d: 323 (type locality: Indonesia: Batu Archipelago; syntypes [4, 64–81 mm TL]: BMNH 1862.2.28.125 [1], ? NMV 45950 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Platyglossus ubayensis Cartier, 1874: 104 (type locality: Philippines: Bohol: Ubay; holotype: LU)

Halichoeres desmogenys Fowler & Bean, 1928: 276, pls. 28–29 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Dupon Port; holotype: USNM 89973)

Remarks. Inland record from Vietnam (Vasil'eva & Vasil'ev, 2012: 204). This species is usually considered to be valid (e.g. Parenti & Randall, 2000: 25, 2011: 34) but Allen & Erdmann (2012: 670) treated it as a synonym of *H. chrysotaenia*. Parenti & Randall (2000: 22, 2001: 34) considered *H. chrysotaenia* to be a synonym of *H. melanurus* while others (e.g. Allen & Adrim, 2003: 49; Allen & Erdmann (2012: 670, 677) considered them to be distinct species.

[*Julis chrysotaenia*, Bleeker, 1853h: 488 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [86 mm TL]: LU)].

[*Julis melanurus* Bleeker, 1851n: 251 (type locality: Indonesia: Banda islands. Banda Neira; holotype [74 mm TL]: LU)].

Oxycheilinus Gill, 1862

Oxycheilinus Gill, 1862d: 143 (type species: *Cheilinus arenatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 101, by original designation [in key]). Gender masculine.

Oxycheilinus digramma (La Cepède, 1801)

Labrus digramma La Cepède, 1801: 448, 518, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: "Grand Océan équinoxial" [Mauritius; based on specimen data]; holotype: MNHN B.2155, Bauchot, 1963: 82)

Cheilinus coccineus Rüppell, 1828: 23 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jidda [Jeddah]; lectotype: SMF 937, designated by Dor, 1984: 197)

Cheilinus Commersonii Bennett, 1832: 167 (type locality: Mauritius; types: BMNH ?)

Cheilinus radiatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 91 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes: MNHN, ZMB)

Cheilinus roseus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 105 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Ulea; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based, not preserved)

Cheilinus lacrymans Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 109 (type locality: Indonesia: Moluccas; lectotype: RMNH 2179, designated by Boeseman, in Bauchot, 1963: 19)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Malaga River, Leyte) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 356). Synonymy partly follows Parenti & Randall (2000: 32).

Nomenclatural notes. Contrary to Parenti & Randall (2011: 39), *Cheilus diagrammus* of Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 98) was not described as a species distinct from *Labrus digramma* La Cepède, 1801, but is an incorrect subsequent spelling. Valenciennes explicitly mentioned that this is the species illustrated by Commerson, "which La Cepède had placed among his wrasses, under the specific name that we retain".

Xiphocheilus Bleeker, 1856

Xiphocheilus Bleeker, 1856l: 223 (type species: *Xiphocheilus typus* Bleeker, 1856l: 224, by monotypy; spelt *Xiphocheilos* on pp. 216, 224, first reviser not researched). Gender masculine.

Xiphochilus Günther, 1862a: 98 (unjustified emendation of *Xiphocheilus* Bleeker, 1856l: 223). Gender masculine.

***Xiphocheilus typus* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Xiphocheilos typus Bleeker, 1856l: 224 (type locality: Indonesia: Nias; holotype [128 mm TL]: LU)

Xiphochilus quadrimaculatus Günther, 1880a: 45, pl. 20 fig. C (type locality: Arafura Sea; holotype: BMNH 1879.5.14.34, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record by Fowler & Bean (1928: 191) from Philippines (Mariquina River, above Monalban [about 40 km upriver from sea], Luzon).

Family SCARIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies modified from Parenti & Randall (2000: 54). Phylogeny and review of genera: Bellwood (1994). Reviews: Schultz (1969), Choat & Randall (1986).

***Chlorurus* Swainson, 1839**

Chlorurus Swainson, 1839: 173, 227 (subgenus of *Pteronason* Swainson, 1839: 226; type species: *Scarus gibbus* Rüppell, 1829a: 81, pl. 20 fig. 2, by monotypy; spelt *Chlorogaster* p. 172, first reviser to fix correct original spelling not researched [listing of *Chlorurus* as subgenus of *Crenilabrus* on p. 173 apparently an error as this genus does not appear on p. 229; listed characters seem to correspond to present genus]). Gender masculine.

Xanothon Smith, 1956a: 4 (type species: *Callyodon bipallidus* Smith, 1956a: 5, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ypsiscarus Schultz, 1958: 47 (subgenus of *Scarus* Forskål, 1775: 25; type species: *Callyodon oedema* Snyder, 1909: 603, by original designation). Gender masculine.

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

Callyodon oedema Snyder, 1909: 603 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Okinawa Island, Naha market; holotype: USNM 62951, Schultz, 1958: 48)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Santiago River, Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 385).

***Chlorurus sordidus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Scarus sordidus Forskål, 1775: x, 30 (type locality: Egypt: Red Sea off Hurghada, 27°17'23"N 33°48'52"E [original type locality: Red Sea]; neotype: USNM 202297, designated by Schultz, 1969: 20)

Scarus nigricans Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 213 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: ZMB 2679, Dor, 1984: 217)

Scarus mentalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 233 (type locality: Gulf of Aqaba; holotype: ZMB 2683, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Scarus erythrodon Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 255 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; holotype: MNHN 575, Bauchot & Guibé, 1960: 294)

Scarus variegatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 256 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; lectotype: MNHN 555, designated by Guichenot, 1865: 50, Bauchot & Guibé, 1960: 298)

? *Scarus sumbawensis* Bleeker, 1848c: 638 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Bima; holotype: ? BMNH 1862.2.28.59 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Scarus gymnognathos Bleeker, 1853h: 498 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype [220 mm TL]: LU)

Scarus celebicus Bleeker, 1854w: 253 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Macassar [Ujung Pandang]; holotype [206 mm TL]: LU)

Pseudoscarus margaritus Cartier, 1874: 105 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu; holotype: LU)

Callyodon rostratus Seale, 1910a: 524 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: BSM 2928, lost)

Callyodon albipunctatus Seale, 1910a: 526 (type locality: Philippines: Jolo Islands: Sitanki Island; holotype: BSM 4876, lost)

Xanothon bipallidus Smith, 1956a [Jan]: 5, pl. 41D (type locality: Mozambique: Pinda; holotype: RUSI 67, Dor, 1984: 217; junior homonym of *Callyodon bipallidus* Smith, 1955b: 936; also in Smith, 1956d [18 Feb]: 936)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Ragay River, Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 405).

Taxonomic notes. *Chlorurus sordidus* is usually considered to range throughout the Indo-Pacific. Unpublished molecular studies have shown that the populations from the central and western Pacific are a distinct species, for which *C. spilurus* is the earliest available name (Randall, 2007: 362). The divide between the two species "appears to be between the islands of the Indo-Malayan region and those of Oceania" (Parenti & Randall, 2011: 37), which is not very clear and which I tentatively understand to be the Weber Line between Wallacea (Sulawesi, Timor, etc.) and the Philippines to the West and Australia, New Guinea to the East. But there is a contradiction in that Parenti & Randall (2011: 40) mentioned having examined the holotype of *Pseudoscarus Troschelii* var. *flavoguttata* (from the Gilbert Islands) and treated it as a synonym of *C. sordidus*. This suggests that the record from the Philippines, as well as the nominal species based on material from the Philippines, refer to *C. sordidus*; this obviously needs confirmation. The nominal species treated as synonyms of *C. sordidus* but which apparently are *C. spilurus* are listed below.

Nomenclatural notes. The description of *Xanothon bipallidus* Smith, 1956a is dated January 1956 and appeared earlier than its description (as *Callyodon bipallidus*) in Smith (1956d), which appeared on 18 February 1956 (Evenhuis, 2003: 53). The 1956a description is based on a single specimen, which is therefore the holotype. The additional mate-

rial mentioned in the 1956d description have no type status.

[*Scarus purpureus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 277 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Ulea; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, apparently not preserved; junior homonym of *Scarus purpureus* Forskål, 1775: x, 27)].

[*Scarus spilurus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 279 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Ulea; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, apparently not preserved; spelt *pilurus* p. xvii, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])].

[*Pseudoscarus Goldiei* Macleay, 1883a: 590 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby; syntypes: AMS I.16375-001 [2, ex MAMU F1165, Stanbury, 1969: 208])].

[? *Pseudoscarus Troschelii* var. *flavoguttata* Steindachner, 1888: 63 (type locality: Kingsmill Islands [Gilbert Islands]; holotype: NMW 72975, Parenti & Randall, 2011: 40)].

[*Pseudoscarus platodoni* Seale, 1901: 96 (type locality: Mariana Islands: Guam [Agaña; Eschmeyer, 2011]; holotype: one of BPBM 162 [1], ANSP 98889 [1, ex BPBM 162], Böhlke, 1984: 151 [Seale only listed one specimen, BPBM 162; this specimen is thus holotype, but this lot apparently included more than one specimen; no size stated])].

[*Callyodon cyanogrammus* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 330, fig. 63 (type locality: Samoa: Apia; holotype: USNM 51756)].

[*Pseudoscarus vitriolinus* Bryan, 1906: 281 (type locality: Hawaii: Honolulu market; holotype: BPBM 3364, Eschmeyer, 2011)].

[*Scaridea leucotaeniata* Fowler, 1944b: 180, fig. 35 (type locality: New Hebrides [Vanuatu]; holotype: ANSP 71391, Böhlke, 1984: 150)].

Scarus Forskål, 1775

Callyodon Gronovius, 1763: 72 (not available, name published in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Scarus Gronovius, 1763: 67 (not available, name published in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Novacula Catesby, 1771: vol. 2: 18 (not available, name published in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Scarus Forskål, 1775: x, 25 (type species: *Scarus psittacus* Forskål, 1775: x, 29, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 274 [2 January; predates Jordan & Gilbert, 1883b [April]: 938]; not a junior homonym of *Scarus* Gronovius, 1763: 67, which is not available). Gender masculine.

Callyodon Scopoli, 1777: 449 (type species listed by Parenti & Randall, 2000: 54 as *Scarus croicensis* Bloch, 1790: 27, by subsequent designation but author of designation not stated; not researched, but there is possibly confusion with *Callyodon* Bloch, 1789: 242 and *Calliodon* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 312, and apparently there is no valid type species designation and Parenti & Randall, 2000: 54 might be authors of actual type designation; no species originally included; first inclusion not researched). Gender masculine.

Mormyra Browne, 1789: 446 [1756: 446] (not available, name published in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Callyodon Bloch, 1789: 242 (type species not researched, listed by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 45 as presumably *Scarus croicensis* Bloch, 1790: 27; this is not possible because this species was not originally included [originally included: *C. japanensis* Bloch, 1789: 244, *C. iseri* Bloch, 1789: 245, *Labrus cretensis* Linnaeus, 1758: 282]; junior homonym of *Callyodon* Scopoli, 1777: 449 [not identical to *Callyodon* Scopoli because Scopoli is not mentioned]). Gender masculine.

Calliodon Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 312 (type species usually listed as *Calliodon lineatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 312, by subsequent designation, author of designation not researched). Gender masculine.

Odax La Cepède, 1802: 12 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Petronason Swainson, 1839: 172, 226 (type species: *Scarus psittacus* Forskål, 1775: 29], by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 274; objective junior synonym of *Scarus* Forskål, 1775: x, 25). Gender masculine.

Erychthys Swainson, 1839: 172, 226, 443 (subgenus of *Petronason* Swainson, 1839: 172, 226 (type species: *Scarus croicensis* Bloch, 1790: 27, pl. 221, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 274; spelt *Erycthys* p. 172, first reviser not researched, possibly Eschmeyer, 1990: 142 who retained *Erychthys* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Hemistoma Swainson, 1839: 172, 226 (subgenus of *Scarus* Forskål, 1775: 25; type species: *Scarus reticulatus* Swainson, 1839: 226, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Pseudoscarus Bleeker, 1861g: 70 (type species here fixed [under *Code* art. 70.3.2] as *Pseudoscarus cantori* Bleeker, 1861h: 240, misidentified as *Scarus psittacus* Forskål, 1775: x, 29 [as "*Pseudoscarus psittacus* Blkr.", a misidentification corrected by Bleeker, 1861h: 240]). Gender masculine.

Loro Jordan & Evermann, 1896b: 418 (type species: *Scarus guacamaia* Cuvier, 1829: 265, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Margaritodon Smith, 1956a: 15 (type species: *Callyodon verweyi* de Beaufort, 1940: 298, by original designation; spelt *Margaritdon* p. 4, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender masculine.

Scarops Schultz, 1958: 17, 18 (type species: *Scarus rubroviolaceus* Bleeker, 1847d: 162, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Xenoscarops Schultz, 1958: 16, 23 (subgenus of *Scarops* Schultz, 1958: 16, 18; type species: *Scarus perrico* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882d: 357, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. The record by Fowler & Bean (1928: 482) of *Scarus dubius* from inland (freshwater ?) in the Philippines (Ragay River, Luzon) is based on a misidentification as this species is endemic to Hawaii Islands.

Nomenclatural notes. Some authors (e.g. Parenti & Randall, 2000: 60, Eschmeyer, 2011) have recognised a genus or subgenus "*Scarus* Bleeker, 1847e: 4, 9, 42, 44". It is obvious that the discussion p. 42 refers to *Scarus* as used by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840a: 152) who explicitly referred to Forskål (1775). The comment, p. 9, "*Scarus*. Vide sub genere Scaro" is not the mention of a subgenus but the last line of the key to genera and species and it means "*Scarus*. See [key to species] under genus *Scarus*".

[*Scarus dubius* Bennett, 1828: 37 (type locality: U.S.A.: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; holotype: BMNH 1852.9.13.105, Eschmeyer, 2011)].

Scarus dimidiatus Bleeker, 1859

Scarus dimidiatus Bleeker, 1859k: 17 (type locality: Indonesia: New Guinea: Irian Jaya: Doreh; holotype [230 mm TL]: LU)

Callyodon zonularis Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 321, fig. 60 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; holotype: USNM 51752)

Callyodon fumifrons Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 326, pl. 34 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; holotype: USNM 51745, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland (freshwater ?) record from Philippines (Ragay River, Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1928: 428) requires confirmation.

Suborder TRACHINOIDEI

Family TRICHONOTIDAE

***Trichonotus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Trichonotus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 179 (type species: *Trichonotus setiger* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 179, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taeniolabrus Steindachner, 1867b: 119 (type species: *Taeniolabrus filamentosus* Steindachner, 1867b: 119, by monotypy; also in Steindachner, 1867c: 79, 1867d: 713). Gender masculine.

Trichonotops Schultz, in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods, 1960: 276 (type species: *Taeniolabrus marleyi* Smith, 1936a: 4, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Trichonotus setiger* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Trichonotus setiger Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: xxxvi, 179, pl. 39 (type locality: East Indies; types: ZMB; spelt *setigerus* on pl. 39, first reviser [apparently Weber & de Beaufort, 1951: 30] retained *setiger* as correct original spelling)

Trichonotus polyophthalmus Bleeker, 1854a: 243 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]; holotype [118 mm TL]: LU)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Luzon) by Herre (1936d: 370).

Suborder BLENNIOIDEI

Family BLENNIIDAE

***Istiblennius* Whitley, 1943**

Istiblennius Whitley, 1943a: 185 (type species: *Salarias muelleri* Klunzinger, 1879: 258, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Halmablennius Smith, 1948a: 340 (type species: *Salarias unicolor* Rüppell, 1838: 136, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Springer & Williams (1994).

***Istiblennius edentulus* (Schneider, 1801)**

Blennius edentulus Schneider, 1801: 172 (based on unpublished drawing and description of Forster's *Blennius truncatus*, drawing reproduced in Springer & Williams, 1994: 121, fig. 42; type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti [original type locality: Huahine Island]; neotype: USNM 292529, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 120)

Blennius truncatus Forster, in Schneider, 1801: 172 (listed in synonymy, but made available by use in Bleeker, 1860a: 44 [*Code* art. 11.6.1; not in Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 231 where only listed in synonymy]; type locality: Society Islands: Tahiti [original type locality: Huahine Island]; neotype: USNM 292529, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 121, and under *Code* art. 72.4.3; simultaneous objective synonym of *Blennius edentulus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 172, which has precedence)

Salarias quadricornis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 329, pl. 329 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; lectotype: MNHN A.2003, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 121)

Salarias melanocephalus Bleeker, 1849d: 18 (type locality: Indonesia: southern Java: sea near Pagotang; lectotype: RMNH 6297, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 121, but there is no clear evidence that Bleeker had more than one specimen [95 mm TL])

Salarias sumatranus Bleeker, 1851c: 256 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [85 mm TL]: lost, Springer & Williams, 1994: 121)

Salarias diproktopterus Bleeker, 1857f: 69 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Kajeli; holotype [94 mm TL]: RMNH 4468, Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

Blennius cinereus Castelnau, 1875: 26 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: One Tree Island [original type locality: Queensland]; neotype: USNM 291700, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

? *Salarias atratus* Macleay, 1882d: 361 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Port Moresby Bay; syntypes: MAMU F1047 [2, lost], Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

Salarias insulae Ogilby, 1899: 741 (type locality: Australia: Lord Howe Island; holotype: lost, Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

Scartichthys enosimae Jordan & Snyder, 1902a: 460, fig. 9 (type locality: Japan: Yogashima, an island at Misaki; holotype: CAS-SU 7068, Böhlke, 1953: 94, Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

Salarias gilberti Bryan & Herre, 1903: 135 (type locality: Marcus Island; holotype: BPBM 2454 [1 of 2], Springer & Williams, 1994: 122)

Salarias marcusi Bryan & Herre, 1903: 137 (type locality: Marcus Island; holotype: BPBM 2456, Springer & Williams, 1994: 123)

Scartichthys basiliscus Fowler, 1904b: 552, pl. 25 upper fig. [not 19] (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27802, Springer & Williams, 1994: 123)

Salarias azureus Seale, 1906: 87, fig. 8 (type locality: Austral Islands: Tubuai; holotype: BPBM 783, Springer & Williams, 1994: 123)

Salarias sindonis Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 427, fig. 105 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; neotype: USNM 51793, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 123)

Salarias garmani Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 429, fig. 107 (type locality: Samoa: Upolu Island: Apia; holotype: USNM 51792, Springer & Williams, 1994: 123)

Salarias rechingeri Steindachner, 1907: 1411 (type locality: Western Samoa: Upolu Island: Plum Pudding Rock [original type locality: Samoa: Savaii]; neotype: USNM 293747, designated by Springer & Williams, 1994: 103)

Salarias fluctatus Fowler, 1945: 70, figs. 15–16 (type locality: Saipan Islands; holotype: ANSP 71603, Springer & Williams, 1994: 103)

Salarias atrimarginatus Fowler, 1946: 182, fig. 46 (type locality: Japan: Ryu Kyu Islands: Aguni Shima; holotype: ANSP 72052, Springer & Williams, 1994: 103)

Taxonomic notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Leyte) (pers. obs.). Japanese and Korean authors (e.g. Aizawa, in Nakabo, 2002: 1592) considered *I. enosimae* to be a valid species.

Meiacanthus Norman, 1944

Meiacanthus Norman, 1944: 805 (type species: *Petroscirtes oualanensis* Günther, 1880a: 35, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Holomeiacanthus Smith-Vaniz, 1976: 82 (subgenus of *Meiacanthus* Norman, 1944: 805; type species: *Petroscirtes anema* Bleeker, 1852f: 273, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Allomeiacanthus Smith-Vaniz, 1976: 87 (subgenus of *Meiacanthus* Norman, 1944: 805; type species: *Meiacanthus ditrema* Smith-Vaniz, 1976: 87, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Smith-Vaniz (1976, 1987).

Meiacanthus anema (Bleeker, 1852)

Petroskirtes anema Bleeker, 1852f: 273 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [62 mm TL]: RMNH 26468, Smith-Vaniz, 1976: 83)

Petroscirtes kulambangrae Herre, 1931: 9 (nomen nudum)

Petroscirtes kulambangrae Herre, 1935c: 436 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Kulambangra Island: fresh-water creek; holotype: FMNH 17392, Smith-Vaniz, 1976: 83)

Omobranchus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836

Omobranchus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 287 (published in synonymy, name not available; subsequently made available by Swainson, 1839: 274 [*Code* art. 11.6.1]; type species: *Blennechis fasciolatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 287, under *Code* art. 67.12). Gender masculine.

Graviceps Fowler, 1903a: 170 (type species: *Petroscirtes elegans* Steindachner, 1876: 217, by original designation). Gender neuter.

*Cyneichthy*s Ogilby, 1910a: 55 (subgenus of *Petroscirtes* Rüppell, 1830: 110; type species: *Blennechis anolius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 288, by original designation). Gender masculine.

*Poroalticu*s Fowler, 1931d: 403 (type species: *Poroalticus sewalli* Fowler, 1931d: 403, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Pauloscirtes Whitley, 1935a: 351 (type species: *Petroscirtes obliquus* Garman, 1903: 237, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Cruantus Smith, 1959b: 234 (type species: *Omobranchus dealmeida* Smith, 1949b: 104, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Omobranchus elongatus (Peters, 1855)

Petroscirtes elongatus Peters, 1855a: 249 (type locality: Mozambique; syntypes: ZMB 1940 [2], Springer, 1972: 14; also in Peters, 1855b: 440)

Petroskirtes kallosoma Bleeker, 1858e: 227 (type locality: Indonesia: western Belitung; holotype [60 mm TL]: RMNH 4452, Springer, 1972: 14)

Petroscirtes dispar Fowler, 1937: 258, fig. 287 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68255, Böhlke, 1984: 28, Springer, 1972: 14; junior primary homonym of *Petroscirtes dispar* Günther, 1861a: 232)

Distribution notes. Included on the basis of type locality of *P. dispar*. According to Springer & Gomon (1975: 31) habitat is "Shallow (0–4) coastal waters and tide pools with rocks and little coral. Occasionally recorded from brackish waters and stream mouths and from rocks with oysters".

Omobranchus ferox (Herre, 1927)

Petroscirtes ferox Herre, 1927a: 277, pl. 3 figs. 2–3 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Bombon [original type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Ambulong, Talisay and Volcano Island in Lake Taal]; neotype: CAS-SU 67264, designated by Springer & Gomon, 1975: 40)

Petroscirtes kranjiensis Herre, 1940a: 25, pl. 20 (type locality: Singapore: mangrove swamp drained by Kranji River; holotype: CAS-SU 33007, Böhlke, 1953: 93, Springer, 1972: 14)

Petroscirtes waterousi Herre, 1942c: 112 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Mangarin: swamp on Waterhouse

Hacienda; holotype: CAS-SU 36673, Böhlke, 1953: 93, Springer, 1972: 15)

Petroscirtes feliciana Herre, 1942c: 112 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Oriental Misamis: mangrove swamp beside Fishery Station at Cagayan; holotype: CAS-SU 36671, Böhlke, 1953: 93, Springer, 1972: 14)

Omobranchus dealmeida Smith, 1949b: 104 (type locality: Mozambique: Delagoa Bay: rock pool at Ponte Maone; syntypes: RUSI 232 or 233 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011, Springer, 1972: 13)

***Omobranchus germaini* (Sauvage, 1883)**

Petroscirtes Germaini Sauvage, 1883c: 158 (type locality: New Caledonia; holotype: MNHN A.4891, Springer, 1972: 14, Bauchot, 1967: 22)

Graviceps alexanderi Whitley, 1945a: 33 (type locality: Western Australia: Fremantle; holotype: WAM P.671-001, Springer, 1972: 13)

Distribution notes. In area, recorded from Singapore, Flores, Halmahera, Ambon, Cebu. Records from estuaries and freshwater outside area (Springer & Gomon, 1975: 41; Springer, 1981: 701).

***Omobranchus obliquus* (Garman, 1903)**

Petroscirtes obliquus Garman, 1903: 237, pl. 4 fig. 3 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Suva [Viti Levu]; holotype: MCZ 28297, Springer, 1972: 14)

***Omobranchus punctatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836)**

Blennechis punctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1836: 286 (type locality: India: Bombay canal; holotype: MNHN 716, Springer, 1972: 14)

Petroscirtes dispar Günther, 1861a: 232 (type locality: China: Amoy; lectotype: BMNH 1860.7.20.99, designated by Springer & Gomon, 1975: 57)

Petroscirtes semilineatus Kner, 1868b: 333 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Candavu; holotype: NMW 12561 [Springer, 1972: 15, Springer & Gomon, 1975: 59] or NMW 78426 [Eschmeyer, 2011])

? *Petroskirtes japonicus* Bleeker, 1869c: 246, fig. (type locality: Japan: Jedo; holotype [83 mm TL]: lost, Springer, 1972: 14)

Salarias decipiens De Vis, 1884: 694 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast: Cardwell Island; holotype: QM I.1352, Springer, 1972: 13)

Salarias Helenae De Vis, 1884: 697 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay, St. Helena Island; lectotype: QM I.1361, designated by Springer & Gomon, 1975: 58)

Salarias sindensis Day, 1888b: 263 (type locality: Pakistan: Kurrachee [Karachi]; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1889.2.1.3616–3618 [3], Springer, 1972: 15, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161)

Aspidontus dasson Jordan & Snyder, 1902a: 456, fig. 8 (type locality: Japan: Wakanoura; holotype: CAS-SU 7070, Böhlke, 1953: 92, Springer, 1972: 13)

Petroscirtes Kochi Weber, 1907: 263 (type locality: Indonesia: Irian Jaya: Merauke River, south coast, brackishwater; syntypes: ZMA 109.102 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 232, Springer, 1972: 14)

Poroalticus sewalli Fowler, 1931d: 403, fig. 4 (type locality: West Indies: Trinidad: tide pools at Brighton Beach; holotype: ANSP 53318, Böhlke, 1984: 30, Springer & Gomon, 1975: 58)

Petroscirtes masyae Smith, 1934: 316 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: tide pool on Koh Chula, a rocky islet in the Gulf of Siam off Lem Sing; holotype: KUMF 176, Springer, 1972: 14, Monkolprasit, 1969: 7)

Omobranchus japonicus scalatus Smith, 1959b: 232, pl. 19 figs. D–E (type locality: Mozambique: Delagoa Bay: Ponte Maone; holotype: RUSI 239, Springer, 1972: 14)

***Omobranchus smithi* (Viswesvara Rao, 1974)**

Cruantus smithi Viswesvara Rao, 1971c: 180 (nomen nudum)

Cruantus smithi Visweswara Rao, 1974: 483, fig. 4 (type locality: India: Godavari estuary; holotype: ZMAU)

Omobranchus meniscus Springer & Gomon, 1975: 52, fig. 25 (type locality: Thailand: mouth of river at Chantabun [Chantaburi]; holotype: USNM 119685)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Springer (1981: 703).

***Omobranchus zebra* (Bleeker, 1868)**

Petroskirtes zebra Bleeker, 1868a: 279 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [54 mm TL]: RMNH 4454, Springer, 1972: 15)

Petroscirtes bhattacharyae Chaudhuri, 1916b: 107 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake, Barkul Point; holotype: ZSI F 8764/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 147)

***Paralticus* Springer & Williams, 1994**

Paralticus Springer & Williams, 1994: 164 (type species: *Salarias amboinensis* Bleeker, 1857e: 67, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Paralticus amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1857)**

Salarias amboinensis Bleeker, 1857e: 67 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [127 mm TL]: RMNH 4781 [1 out of 3], Springer & Williams, 1994: 166)

Salarias Goesii Bleeker, 1859k: 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Irian Jaya: Doreh; holotype [113 mm TL]: RMNH 4659, Springer & Williams, 1994: 166 [RMNH 5659, Eschmeyer, 2011])

Distribution notes. Tentatively listed as occurring in inland waters in area. Springer & Williams (1994: 166) states that in occurs in "depths as little as 0.3 m, often near mangroves".

***Phenablennius* Springer & Smith-Vaniz, 1972**

Phenablennius Springer & Smith-Vaniz, 1972: 66 (type species: *Petroscirtes heyligeri* Bleeker, 1859a: 340, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Phenablennius heyligeri* (Bleeker, 1859)**

Petroskirtes Heyligeri Bleeker, 1859a: 340 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Mussi River [Musi] in Palembang; holotype: RMNH 4451, Springer & Smith-Vaniz, 1972: 70)

***Praealticus* Schultz & Chapman, in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods, 1960**

Praealticus Schultz & Chapman, in Schultz, Chapman, Lachner & Woods, 1960: 368 (type species: *Salarias natalis* Regan, 1909b: 405, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revision by Bath (1992).

***Praealticus striatus* Bath, 1992**

Praealticus striatus Bath, 1992: 280, figs. 60–71 (type locality: Philippines: Cuyo Islands: Cocoro Island; 10°52'54"N 121°12'14"E; holotype: USNM 317941)

Distribution notes. Record from inland waters in Natuna Islands (Tan & Lim, 2004: 110).

Suborder CALLIONYMOIDEI

Family CALLIONYMIDAE

***Eleutherochir* Bleeker, 1879**

Eleutherochir Bleeker, 1879: 80, 102 (type species: *Callionymus opercularioides* Bleeker, 1850k: 32, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Brachycallionymus Herre & Myers, in Herre, 1936c: 12 (type species: *Brachycallionymus mirus* Herre, 1936c: 12, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Eleutherochir opercularis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Callionymus opercularis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 305 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, mouth of Arian-Coupan River; holotype: MNHN A.1514, Fricke et al., 1984: 106)

Callionymus opercularioïdes Bleeker, 1850k: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; syntypes [14: 55–73 mm TL]: RMNH 4813 [5], BMNH 1880.4.21.153 [1], ? NMV 46686–46687 [2], A.907 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Callionymus kellersi Fowler & Bean, 1927: 12, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benkoelen; holotype: USNM 87935)

Brachycallionymus mirus Herre, 1936c: 12 (type locality: Indonesia: north coast of Sulawesi [Lembeh Strait; Böhlke, 1953: 103]; holotype: CAS-SU 30978, Böhlke, 1953: 103)

Eleutherochir mccaddeni Fowler, 1941c: 27, fig. 16 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Hinunañgan Bay; holotype: USNM 99435)

Pogonymus goslinei Visweswara Rao, 1976: 27, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Ennore estuary; holotype: ZSI F 6853/2)

***Foetorepus* Whitley, 1931**

Foetorepus Whitley, 1931c: 323 (type species: *Callionymus calauropomus* Richardson, 1844b: 10, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Foetorepus altivelis* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1846)**

Callionymus altivelis Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 155, pl. 79 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki: Ohomura Bay; lectotype: RMNH D.1012, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 134])

Callionymus pallidus Fowler, 1941c: 23, fig. 14 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: USNM 99437)

Taxonomic notes. Inland record from Philippines (Agusan River, Mindanao) as *Callionymus calauropomus* by Herre (1953a: 777). Fricke (1981: 72, 1983: 582) commented that *F. calauropomus* is known only from southern Australia, that the material of *C. calauropomus* of Herre (1953a) actually includes several species and that the Agusan River record (among others) "may be based on *Synchiropus delandi* or *S. altivelis*". I tentatively retain the name *F. altivelis* as this is the species with the widest distribution range and known from shallowest waters, but this needs confirmation; additional species have also been recorded from shallow waters in the Philippines.

Nomenclatural notes. Richardson (1846a: 319) noted that he had seen plate 79 (*C. altivelis*) of Temminck & Schlegel (1846) but that he had not [yet ?] received the text; this is surprising as the text is on p. 155, which is in Decade 9 and Richardson, p. 316, mentioned that he had received Decade 9; if it were confirmed that the plate appeared before the text, then the figured specimen (not preserved) is the holotype.

[*Callionymus calauropomus* Richardson, 1844b: 10, pl. 7 figs. 4–5 (type locality: western Australia; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.183, Fricke, 1982: 75)].

[*Synchiropus delandi* Fowler, 1943b: 81, fig. 20 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mabul Islands off Sibuko Bay, 4°12'10"N 118°38'08"E; holotype: USNM 99524)].

***Repomucenus* Whitley, 1931**

Repomucenus Whitley, 1931c: 323 (type species: *Callionymus calcaratus* Macleay, 1881b: 628 [263 in 1884 edition], by original designation). Gender masculine.

Callimucenus Whitley, 1934d: [8] (type species: *Callionymus macdonaldi* Ogilby, 1911: 56, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Velesionymus Whitley, 1934d: [8] (type species: *Callionymus limiceps* Ogilby, 1908a: 35, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below *R. hindsii* (Richardson, 1844) and *R. schaapii* (Bleeker, 1852) are recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea. *Repomucenus schaapii* is known from mangrove in Singapore (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.), but offshore.

[*Callionymus* Linnaeus, 1758: 249 (type species: *Callionymus lyra* Lin-

naeus, 1758: 249, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1879: 80; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1922b: 72 [Opinion 77], 1956b: 339 [Direction 56]). Gender masculine].

[*Callionymus hindsii* Richardson, 1844a: 64, pl. 37 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Pacific Ocean [? Hong Kong, Fricke, 1983: 57; ? China or Singapore, Fricke, 1982: 61]; syntypes [4]: BMNH 1844.9.11.31, BMNH 1855.9.19.911 [4], Fricke, 1982: 61)].

[*Callionijmus Schaapii* Bleeker, 1852p: 455 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]; holotype [95 mm TL]: ? RMNH)].

***Repomucenus fluviatilis* (Day, 1876)**

Callionymus fluviatilis Day, 1876a: 322 (type locality: India: Hooghly River at Calcutta; syntypes: among ZSI 2083–2084, BMNH 1889.2.1.3557–3564 [8], NMW 76490 [1], 76840 [1], ZSI F 2083 [1], F 2084 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Repomucenus richardsonii* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Callionymus Richardsonii Bleeker, 1854r: 414 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; syntypes [3, 196–250 mm TL]: RMNH 6216 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland records from Hainan. Treated as synonym of *Repomucenus curvicornis* by Fricke (2002: 17).

[*Callionymus curvicornis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 298 (type locality: Bourbon [Réunion; error for China ?, Fricke, 1982: 60]; syntypes [at least 2]: MNHN 5469 [1], Fricke et al., 1984: 105)].

***Repomucenus sagitta* (Pallas, 1770)**

Callionymus sagitta Pallas, 1770: 29, pl. 4 figs. 4–5 (type locality: India: Bengal: mouth of Hooghli River, Sundarbans, about 21°50'N 88°00'E; neotype: CAS-SU 41392, designated by ICZN, 1986a: 132 [Opinion 1388], Nakabo et al., 1991: 255, fig. 1; on Official List of Specific Names in Zoology)

Callionymus serrato-spinosus Gray, 1835: pl. 90 figs. 3, 3a–b (type locality: India; types: not preserved)

Callionymus macdonaldi Ogilby, 1911: 56, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.2473 [ex AFAC 1491], Nakabo et al., 1991: 257)

Distribution notes. In area, freshwater records from Bangpakong River (Thailand) and Mekong delta (Vidthayanon, 2008: 210). *Callionymus macdonaldi* is treated as a valid species by Fricke (2002: 30), who recorded samples from river mouths in New Guinea.

***Tonlesapia* Motomura & Mukai, 2006**

Tonlesapia Motomura & Mukai, 2006: 44 (type species: *Tonlesapia tsukawakii* Motomura & Mukai, 2006: 47, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tonlesapia amnica* Ng & Rainboth, 2011**

Tonlesapia amnica Ng & Rainboth, 2011: 63, figs. 1, 3 (type locality: Vietnam: An Giang Province: Song Hau Giang [Bassac River], 4 km downstream from Long Xuyen, 10°20'N 105°29'E; holotype: UMMZ 246104)

***Tonlesapia tsukawakii* Motomura & Mukai, 2006**

Tonlesapia tsukawakii Motomura & Mukai, 2006: 47, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: northwestern part of Lake Tonle Sap, near Siem Reap, from market in Phsar Krom, Siem Reap; holotype: AMS I.43624-001)

Suborder GOBIOIDEI

There has been many recent studies of and hypotheses relating to the phylogeny and systematics of gobies. As research on gobies is very active, several new classifications are to be expected in the coming years and I prefer to use here a 'classical' classification with the families Rhyacichthyidae, Odontobutidae, Eleotrididae, Kraemeriidae, Gobiidae, Amblyopidae and Ptereleotrididae. Amblyopidae is a senior synonym of Gobioididae.

Alternative classifications include, among others, that of Thacker (2009) who recognised the following families based on molecular characters: Rhyacichthyidae, Odontobutidae, Butidae, Eleotrididae (including Xenisthmidae), Gobionellidae (including Oxudercinae, Amblyopinae, Sicydiinae) and Gobiidae (including Microdesmidae, Ptereleotrididae, Kraemeriidae and Schindleriidae).

Family RHYACICHTHYIDAE

***Rhyacichthys* Boulenger, 1901**

Platyptera Cuvier, 1829: 248 (type species: *Platyptera aspro* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 321, by subsequent monotypy [originally included names both nomina nuda]; junior homonym of *Platyptera* Meigen, 1803: 269, in Diptera). Gender feminine.

Platypterus Valenciennes, 1842: [p. 184] pl. 83 fig. 1 (unjustified emendation of *Platyptera* Cuvier, 1829: 248 [original spelling used on p. 185 of text volume]; junior homonym of *Platypterus* Chaudoir, 1838: 11, 17, in Coleoptera and *Platypterus* Swainson, 1839: 180, 265 [publication date follows Cowan, 1976: 52]). Gender masculine.

Rhyacichthys Boulenger, 1901b: 267 (replacement name for

Platyptera Cuvier, 1829: 248). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Two species are tentatively recognised, *R. aspro* and *R. guilberti* Dingerkus & Séret, 1992, from New Caledonia. A critical review might show that more species are involved.

[*Rhyacichthys guilberti* Dingerkus & Séret, 1992a: 175, figs. 1–2 (type locality: New Caledonia: Province Nord: rivière Tite at 80 masl; holotype: MNHN 1992-0018)].

***Rhyacichthys aspro* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Platyptera melanocephala Cuvier, 1829: 248 (nomen nudum)

Platyptera trigonocephala Cuvier, 1829: 248 (nomen nudum)

Platyptera aspro Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 321, pl. 360 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam / Sulawesi; syntypes: MNHN A.2006 [2], A.2139 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 47, Dingerkus & Séret, 1992a: 174, RMNH ? D2114 [1], 2113 [1], 173 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 42, and specimens figured by Quoy, and Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 46)

Platypterus flavescens Valenciennes, 1842: pl. 83 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bentam [Bantam]; types: MNHN ?)

Rhiacichthys novae-guineae Boulenger, 1903: 124, pl. 11 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Dinawa: Owen Stanley Range; syntypes [3]: BMNH [not 1903.3.10.22–25 [4], listed by Eschmeyer, 2011)

Platypterus flavipinnis Roberts, 1993b: 41 (erroneous subsequent spelling of *Platypterus flavescens* Valenciennes, 1842: pl. 83 fig. 1)

Family ODONTOBUTIDAE

Odontobutidae Hoese & Gill, 1993

Odontobutidae Hoese & Gill, 1993: 434 (type genus: *Odontobutis* Bleeker, 1874b: 305)

Nomenclatural notes. See Kottelat & Freyhof (2009: 85) for a discussion of the correct spelling of Odontobutidae. Odontobutididae is an incorrect spelling. Spelling also discussed by Gill & Hoese (2011) who reached the same conclusion. See also Kottelat (2011b).

***Micropercops* Fowler & Bean, 1920**

Micropercops Fowler & Bean, 1920: 318 (type species: *Micropercops dabryi* Fowler & Bean, 1920: 319, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Micropercops compressocephalus* (Chen, in Chen & Zheng, 1985)**

Philypnus compressocephalus Chen, in Chen & Zheng, 1985: 77, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Lianhua Shan, Haifeng Xian; holotype: IHB 74XII 007)

***Micropercops hotayensis* Mai, 1978**

Micropercops hotayensis Mai, 1978: 313, fig. 138 (type locality: northern Vietnam [Ho Tay (West Lake), Hanoi; Kottelat, 2001a: 112]; syntypes: DVZUT 357 [8], H. K. Larson, pers. comm.)

Taxonomic notes. Placement follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm., 2012).

***Micropercops swinhonis* (Günther, 1873)**

Eleotris Swinhonis Günther, 1873b: 242 (type locality: China: Shanghai; syntypes: BMNH 1873.7.30.44 [8], Wongrat, 1977: 17)

Distribution notes. Introduced. Generic position follows Iwata et al. (2001: 91).

***Neodontobutis* Chen, Kottelat & Wu, 2002**

Neodontobutis Kottelat, 2001a: 59 (nomen nudum)

Neodontobutis Kottelat, 2001c: 153 (not available, disclaimer on p. 4; *Code* art. 8.3)

Neodontobutis Iwata & Sakai, 2002: 109 (not available, not intended as a new taxon, no type species designated, *Code* art. 16.4)

Neodontobutis Chen, Kottelat & Wu, 2002: 230 (type species: *Hypseleotris hainanensis* Chen, in Chen & Zheng, 1985: 76, by original designation; spelt *Neodontobitis* once on p. 230, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

***Neodontobutis aurarmus* (Vidthayanon, 1995)**

Odontobutis aurarmus Vidthayanon, 1995: 236, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Kud Thing marsh, 18°19'N 104°41'E; holotype: NIFI 2427; noun in apposition, indeclinable)

***Neodontobutis hainanensis* (Chen, in Chen & Zheng, 1985)**

Hypseleotris hainanensis Chen, in Chen & Zheng, 1985: 76, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan: ponds in Quiongzhong County; holotype: IHB 76V9321)

Philypnus macrolepis Wu & Ni, in Kuang, 1986: 263, fig. 150 (type locality: China: Hainan: Qiongzhong County: Shuei-Man village in Changhua Jiang drainage, near Wu-Ji-Shan mountains [data from Chinese text, English text slightly different]; holotype: SFU HN833286)

'*Neodontobutis*' *macropectoralis* (Mai, 1978)

Micropercops macropectoralis Mai, 1978: 312, fig. 137 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT uncat. [at least 2, H. K. Larson, pers. comm.])

***Neodontobutis ngheanensis* Nguyen & Nguyen, 2011**

Neodontobutis ngheanensis Nguyen [X. K.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2011: 12, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Pumat National Park: upstream of Khe Khang stream [tributary of Song Giang, itself tributary of Song Ca]; holotype: HNUE PM60176)

***Neodontobutis tonkinensis* (Mai, 1978)**

Percottus tonkinensis Mai, 1978: 310, fig. 136 (type locality: northern Vietnam; syntypes: DVZUT 349 [15], H. K. Larson, pers. comm.)

***Odontobutis* Bleeker, 1874**

Odontobutis Bleeker, 1874b: 305 (type species: *Eleotris obscura* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 149, by original designation). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Species inquirenda

Gobiomorphus Pellegrini Fang, 1942a: 81 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: Fou-Tchéou [Fuzhou]; holotype: MNHN 1941-0174, Bauchot et al., 1991: 51)

***Odontobutis potamophilus* (Günther, 1861)**

Eleotris potamophila Günther, 1861a: 557 (type locality: China: Yangtze River 230 miles from mouth / Yangtze River at Chikiang; syntypes: BMNH 1855.3.27.10 [1], 1861.11.7.4 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris varius Dabry de Thiersant, 1872: 178, pl. 36 fig. 6 (type locality: China: Yang-tsee-kiang; syntypes: MNHN 5024 [1], 5025 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 10)

Eleotris Davidi Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 3 (type locality: China: Ning Po; syntypes: MNHN 6778 [4], Bauchot et al., 1991: 11)

Taxonomic notes. Record from area (as *O. obscura*) based on Herre (1927: 55; Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga) and seems to be based on a misidentification. Wu et al. (1993: 53) and Iwata & Sakai (2002: 110) treat *O. obscura* and *O. potamophila* as distinct species.

[*Eleotris obscura* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 149, 1846: pl. 77 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Japan: streams entering the Bay of Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 2040a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 129, Iwata et al., 1985: 374)].

***Odontobutis sinensis* Wu, Chen & Chong, 2002**

Odontobutis sinensis Wu, Chen & Chong, 2002: 7, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Hubei: Liang-tzi Hu [lake], 30°15'N 114°20'E; holotype: SFU 2080)

***Sineleotris* Herre**

Sineleotris Herre, 1940e: 293 (type species: *Sineleotris saccharae* Herre, 1940e: 293, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sineleotris chalmersi* (Nichols & Pope, 1927)**

Philypnus chalmersi Nichols & Pope, 1927: 390, fig. 50 (type locality: China: Hainan: Nodoa; holotype: AMNH 8384)

Taxonomic notes. Often placed in *Philypnus*, which is a junior objective synonym of *Gobiomorus*, a South American genus.

[*Gobiomorus* La Cepède, 1800: 583 (type species: *Gobiomorus dormitor* La Cepède, 1800: 583, 588, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Gilbert, 1883b: 972). Gender masculine].

[*Philypnus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 255 (type species: *Platycephalus dormitator* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 60, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

***Sineleotris namxamensis* Chen & Kottelat, 2004**

Sineleotris namxamensis Kottelat, 2001a: 59, fig. 128 (nomen nudum)

Sineleotris namxamensis Chen & Kottelat, 2004: 44, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Houay Cha Khou, small creek entering Nam Xam on road from Xam Tai to Ban Tao, about 16 km from Xam Tai; 19°55'09"N 104°43'57"E; holotype: ZRC 48664)

***Terateleotris* Shibukawa, Iwata & Viravong, 2001**

Terateleotris Shibukawa, Iwata & Viravong, 2001: 231 (type species: *Odontobutis aspro* Kottelat, 1998a: 113, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Terateleotris aspro* (Kottelat, 1998)**

Odontobutis aspro Kottelat, 1998a: 113, fig. 178 (type locality: Laos: Xe Bangfai about 3 km upriver of Ban Pakphanang; 17°24'20"N 104°45'50"E; holotype: ZRC 41811)

Family ELEOTRIDIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. *Eleotris* is a Greek word (see Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 218) and the correct family group name is Eleotrididae (see Steyskal, 1980: 170). The spelling Eleotridae could be retained under *Code* art. 29.3.1.1 if it were the 'prevailing usage'. The definition of 'prevailing usage' in the *Code* is very vague and any decision based on this criterion can only be subjective. Therefore I prefer a strict application of art. 29.3.1. Further, in recent years, the spelling Eleotrididae has been used about as frequently as Eleotridae, and therefore 'prevailing usage' can no longer be invoked to retain the spelling Eleotridae.

Genus et species inquirendae

Parviparma Herre, 1927b: 81 (type species: *Parviparma straminea* Herre, 1927b: 82, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Parviparma straminea Herre, 1927b: 82, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Saug River, southern coast of Cotabato Province; holotype: BSM, lost)

***Belobranchus* Bleeker, 1856**

Belobranchus Bleeker, 1856n: 300 (type species: *Belobranchus quoyi* Bleeker, 1856n: 300, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 304 [use of the word "type" in the Dutch remarks is not a type designation but a reference to the genus: "A second species discovered by me, adds a new similar shape to this type [of fish], the most prominent character of which is …"]). Gender masculine.

***Belobranchus belobranchus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris belobrancha Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 243 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes: MNHN A.1569 [5], Bauchot et al., 1991: 10, Keith, Hadiaty & Lord, 2012: 480)

Belobranchus Quoyi Bleeker, 1856n: 300 (unnecessary replacement name for *Eleotris belobrancha* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 243)

Belobranchus taeniopterus Bleeker, 1856n: 301 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; syntypes [5, 18–57 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Eleotris poecilopterus Koumans, 1953: 362 (not available, name listed in synonymy), Roberts, 1993b: 42 (not available, unpublished manuscript name)

***Belobranchus segura* Keith, Hadiaty & Lord, 2012**

Belobranchus segura Keith, Hadiaty & Lord, 2012: 480, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Ake Jira, Leililef Waibulen; holotype: MZB 20786).

***Bostrychus* La Cepède, 1801**

Bostrychus La Cepède, 1801: 140 (type species: *Bostrychus sinensis* La Cepède, 1801: 140, 141, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 301 [for replacement name *Bostrichthys* Duméril, 1805: 120, 332]; not a junior homonym of *Bostrichus* Geoffroy, 1762: 301 [also 1764: 301] in Coleoptera [one letter difference; *Code* art. 56.2; see ICZN, 1954b: 211 [Opinion 228], 1994a: 61 [Opinion 1754] for availability] [*Bostrichus* Geoffroy, in Fourcroy, 1785: 133 is not a new name]) Gender masculine.

Bostrichthys Duméril, 1805: 120, 332 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bostrychus* La Cepède, 1801: 140). Gender masculine.

Psilus Fischer, 1813: 111 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bostrychus* La Cepède, 1801: 140). Gender masculine.

Bostrictis Rafinesque, 1815: 84 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Bostrichthys* Duméril, 1805: 120, 332)

Ictiopogon Rafinesque, 1815: 91 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bostrychus* La Cepède, 1801: 140). Gender masculine.

Bostrychichthys Agassiz, 1846: 49 (unjustified emendation of *Bostrichthys* Duméril, 1805: 120, 332). Gender masculine.

Ichthyopogon Agassiz, 1846: 193 (unjustified emendation of *Ictiopogon* Rafinesque, 1815: 91). Gender masculine.

Boroda Herre, 1927b: 58 (type species: *Boroda expatria* Herre, 1927b: 59, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Hanno Herre, 1946: 123 (type species: *Eleotris africana* Steindachner, 1880b: 153, by original designation; junior homonym of *Hanno* Gray, 1821: 297 in Mammalia). Gender masculine.

Hannoichthys Herre, 1950c: 198 (replacement name for *Hanno* Herre, 1946: 123). Gender masculine.

Remarks. *Borada* is listed as synonym of *Bostrychus* by Larson (2008).

***Bostrychus expatrius* (Herre, 1927)**

Boroda expatria Herre, 1927b: 59, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines [no detail stated, possibly Palawan: Lake Manguao]; holotype: BSM 11468, lost)

***Bostrychus microphthalmus* Hoese & Kottelat, 2005**

Bostrychus microphthalmus Hoese & Kottelat, 2005: 185, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Gua Tanette [cave], Kapang; holotype: MZB 5942)

***Bostrychus scalaris* Larson, 2008**

Bostrychus scalaris Larson, 2008: 148, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: mangrove pool at Sementa River, 3°04.84'N 101°21.35'E, near Klang; holotype: NTM S.15552-003)

***Bostrychus sinensis* La Cepède, 1801**

Bostrychus sinensis La Cepède, 1801: 140, 141, 142 (type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based; drawing was in La Cepède, 1800: pl. 14 fig. 2, as Bostryche chinois, a vernacular name)

Philypnus ocellicauda Richardson, 1844a: 59 (type locality: China: Bocca Tigris; holotype: ? BMNH; also in Richardson, 1845: 149, pl. 56 figs. 15–16)

Philypnus ophicephalus Bleeker, 1849d: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surabaya and Madura Strait; syntypes [71–111 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4502 [6], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Bunaka* Herre, 1927**

Bunaka Herre, 1927b: 60 (type species: *Bunaka pinguis* Herre, 1927b: 61, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Lizettea Herre, 1936b: 275 (type species: *Lizettea pelewensis* Herre, 1936b: 276, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Bunaka gyrinoides* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Eleotris gyrinoïdes Bleeker, 1853f: 272 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benculen [Bengkulu], Priaman; syntypes [3, 136–161 mm TL], RMNH 4751 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris Canarensis Day, 1876a: 313, pl. 69 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Mangalore; syntypes: ZSI 2094 [1, lost], 2507 [1], AMS B.8271 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 296)

Bunaka pinguis Herre, 1927b: 61, pl. 27 fig. 2 (type locality: Phil-

ippines: Negros: Oriental Negros, Dumaguete River; holotype: BSM 10594, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 182)

Lizettea pelewensis Herre, 1936b: 276, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Pelew Islands: brook on a small islet; holotype: CAS-SU 29074, Böhlke, 1953: 107)

Boroda francoi Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 303, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan River; holotype: BSM 31947, lost)

Bunaka sticta Herre, 1942a: 119 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Oriental Misamis Province: Tagaloan River at Tagaloan; holotype: CAS-SU 36534, Böhlke, 1953: 105)

***Butis* Bleeker, 1856**

Butis Bleeker, 1856g: 412 (type species: *Cheilodipterus butis* Hamilton, 1822: 57, by absolute tautonymy; also in Bleeker, 1856l: 215). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Themistocles Whitley, 1939c: 296 (subgenus of *Prionobutis* Bleeker, 1874b: 305; type species: *Prionobutis wardi* Whitley, 1939c: 296, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Butis amboinensis* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Eleotris amboinensis Bleeker, 1854b: 343 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [113 mm TL]: ? RMNH 4801, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris squamifrons Perugia, 1893b: 254 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Engano Island: Kifa-juc; holotype: MCSNG 12691, Tortonese, 1963b: 342)

? *Butis leucurus* Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 794, fig. 13 (type locality: Philippines: southern shore of Negros; holotype: USNM 51953, Koumans, 1940a: 123)

***Butis butis* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Cheilodipterus butis Hamilton, 1822: 57, 367 (type locality: India: river below Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Gray, 1835: vol. 2, pl. 93 fig. 3)

Checlodipterus Bhutibue M'Clelland, 1839: 222 (available by indication to *Cheilodipterus butis* of Gray, 1835: pl. 93 fig. 3, which is original figure of *Cheilodipterus butis* Hamilton, 1822: 57, 367; type locality: India: river below Calcutta; holotype: lost; possibly should be treated as an erroneous subsequent spelling of *Cheilodipterus butis* Hamilton, 1822: 57, 367)

Eleotris melanopterus Bleeker, 1853a: 706 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai / Sulawesi: Balucomba and Kema; syntypes [4, 131 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Eleotris longicauda De Vis, 1884: 691 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Brisbane River; holotype: QM I.98, Hoese et al., 2006: 1598)

Eleotris papa Ogilby, 1910a: 24 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nomenclatural notes. Eschmeyer (2011) considered *Sparus chinensis* Osbeck, 1765 to be a senior synonym of *Butis butis*, without explanation or reference. He then stated that it is a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.1.1. This is erroneous. To be valid, a declaration as nomen oblitum under art. 23.9.1.1 should be in a published work (in the sense of the *Code*), which an on-line database is not, and accompanied by the citation of a list of 25 usages of the *nomen protectum* in the previous 50 years. Further, I do not see in Osbeck's description characters that would allow *Sparus chinensis* to be identified as *Butis butis*; it does not even appear to be a gobioid. The Chinese vernacular name 'small mandarinfish' suggests a *Siniperca* (Percichthyidae).

[*Sparus chinensis* Osbeck, 1765: 340 (type locality: China: Canton [p. 337]; types: NT)].

***Butis gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Eleotris gymnopomus Bleeker, 1853f: 274 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [115 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

***Butis humeralis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris humeralis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 246 (type locality: India: Bengal; holotype: MNHN A.1563, Bauchot et al., 1991: 13)

Eleotris melanostigma Bleeker, 1849d: 23 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [98 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6202, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris Wolffii Bleeker, 1851c: 253 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [48 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

***Butis koilomatodon* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Eleotris koilomatodon Bleeker, 1849d [Aug]: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [80 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4818 [11], Miller et al., 1989: 312, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris caperatus Cantor, 1849 [Nov]: 1179 (type locality: Malaysia: Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.575 [1], 1860.3.19.583 [1], Miller et al., 1989: 312)

Prionobutis serrifrons Rutter, 1897: 84 (type locality: China: Swatow [Shantou]; holotype: CAS-SU 4995, Böhlke, 1953: 107)

Eleotris delagoensis Barnard, 1927a [July]: 70 (type locality: Mozambique: Delagoa Bay; holotype: SAM 15548, Miller et al., 1989: 312; also in Barnard, 1927b [Oct.]: 811)

Prionobutis wardi Whitley, 1939c: 296, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: off Point Charles, near Darwin; holotype: AMS IA.7849)

Hypseleotris raji Herre, 1945: 401 (type locality: India: Madras: Adyar River [comment by Thacker & Unmack, 2005: 9 that type locality is given as Hong Kong in original publication is erroneous]; holotype: CAS-SU 39863, Böhlke, 1953: 107)

***Eleotris* Scopoli, 1777**

Eleotris Gronovius, 1763: 83 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Eleotris Scopoli, 1777: 456 (first published in synonymy of "*Gobius* Pallas"; used as valid before 1961, therefore available [*Code* art. 11.6.1]; type species: *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin, 1789: 1206, by present designation [*Code* arts. 67.2, 67.12.1, 69]; no species originally included,

first inclusion by Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65). Gender feminine.

Eleotris Walbaum, 1792: 651, 706 (available by use as a generic name in the index [p. 706; *Code* art. 11.4.3] and by indication to Eleotris of Gronovius, 1763: 83 [p. 651]; type species: *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin, 1789: 1206, by present designation [*Code* arts. 67.2, 67.12.1, 69]; no species originally included, first inclusion by Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65; junior homonym and junior objective synonym of *Eleotris* Scopoli, 1777: 456). Gender feminine.

Gobiomoroïdes La Cepède, 1800: 592 (type species: *Gobiomoroides piso* La Cepède, 1800: 592, 593, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Eleotris* Scopoli, 1777: 456; must be emended into *Gobiomoroides*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1). Gender masculine.

Eleotris Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65 (type species: *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin, 1789: 1206, designated by ICZN, 1956: 342, 350 [Direction 56] [erroneously listed as *Eleotris gyrinus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 220, by ICZN, 1926: 6 [Opinion 93]; junior objective synonym and junior homonym of *Eleotris* Scopoli, 1777: 456 and *Eleotris* Walbaum, 1792: 651, 706). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Epiphthalmus Rafinesque, 1815: 86 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gobiomoroides* La Cepède, 1800: 592). Gender masculine.

Eleotris Bory de Saint-Vincent, 1825a: 417 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; appears as *Eleotrides*, context [use of *Periophthalmi*] indicates it is nominative plural of *Eleotris* and must be corrected to *Eleotris*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.7; type species *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin, 1789: 1206, by monotypy; junior objective synonym and junior homonym of *Eleotris* Scopoli, 1777: 456, *Eleotris* Walbaum, 1792: 651 and *Eleotris* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65). Gender masculine.

? *Cestreus* M'Clelland, 1841b: 151 (type species: *Cestreus minimus* M'Clelland, 1841b: 149, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Cestreus* Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 584, which is not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21]). Gender masculine.

Culius Bleeker, 1856g: 411 (type species: *Cheilodipterus culius* Hamilton, 1822: 55, by absolute tautonymy). Gender masculine.

Kieneria Maugé, 1984b: 98 (subgenus of *Eleotris* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65; type species: *Eleotris vomerodentata* Maugé, 1984b: 98, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Gobiomoroides* is *G. piso* La Cepède, 1800, which is based on a specimen and on Amoré-Pixuma of Piso (1658: 72), Amore pixuma of Ray (1713: 80), Gronovius (1756: 16, n°168, 1763: 83, n°279) and *Gobius pisoni* Gmelin, 1789. *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin itself is based on Gronovius (1756: 16, n°168). Gronovius (1756) and Ray (1713) are based on Marcgrave's 'Amore pixuma' (1648: 166 [and Piso, 1658: 72]), itself based on 'amorecima' in Liber Mentzelii (no. 59 in a collection of unpublished drawing by C. Mentzel [see Pietsch, in Cuvier, 1995: 53]) and seems to be based on a South American fish. All these references thus seem to refer to a single source, Mentzel's figure. This means that the specimen on which the figure is based is the holotype of *G. pisonis* Gmelin, 1789 and also one of the syntypes of *Gobiomoroides piso*; the second syntype is the specimen examined by La Cepède. The specimen on which Mentzel's figure is based is here designated as lectotype of *G. piso* La Cepède, 1800. This makes *G. piso* an objective junior synonym of *G. pisonis*. [It is further arguable whether *G. piso* is not an unjustified emendation of *G. pisonis*]. Nobody seems to have examined Mentzel's drawing since Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 222) and its identity should be confirmed as the identity of three generic names are based on it. This is probably a case that could justify a neotype designation.

Pezold & Cage (2002: 37) commented that *Gobiomoroides* is not a synonym of *Eleotris*. This might apply to La Cepède's specimen, but is no longer nomenclaturally relevant after the above lectotype designation. *Epiphthalmus* is a replacement name for *Gobiomoroides*, therefore not in Channidae as listed by Eschmeyer (2011).

Eleotris is usually attributed to Bloch (in Schneider, 1801) and its type is *G. pisoni*, designated by ICZN, 1926: 6 [Opinion 93], 1956b: 342 [Direction 56]. In fact, *Eleotris* first appeared in Scopoli (1777: 456) where it is listed in the synonymy of a "*Gobius* Pallas" (probably referring to Pallas, 1770: 1–18). Because the name has been widely used as a valid generic name before 1961 it is available under *Code* art. 11.6.1. Its type species should be the "nominal species (cited by an available name) first directly associated with it" (art. 67.12) or selected among the originally included nominal species, which art. 67.12.1 defines as the species first directly associated with the name in the case of genera first published as synonyms. Then the action of the first reviser determines the type species (art. 69). Scopoli listed no nominal species, and the first association of nominal species with the name *Eleotris* Scopoli is by Bloch (in Schneider, 1801: 65–68) who listed 11 nominal species, including *Gobius pisonis* Gmelin. There has not yet been a first reviser action and I designate *Eleotris pisoni* Gmelin, 1789 as type species of *Eleotris* Scopoli, which makes it a senior objective synonym of *Eleotris* Bloch.

It remains to be demonstrated that Southeast Asian *Eleotris* species are congeneric with the American ones. The figure of the lectotype of *G. piso* in Marcgrave (1648) could possibly represent a *Sicydium*.

[*Gobius pisonis* Gmelin, 1789: 1206 (based on Gronovius, 1756: 16, n°168, itself based on unpublished drawing 'amorecima' of Mentzel; type locality: South America; holotype: model of Mentzel's figure)].

[*Gobiomoroides piso* La Cepède, 1800: 592, 593 (based on a specimen and on Amoré-Pixuma of Piso [1658: 72], Amore pixuma of Ray [1713: 80], Gronovius [1756: 16, n°168, 1763: 83, n°279], *Gobius pisoni* Gmelin, 1789: 1206 [all based on unpublished drawing 'amorecima' of Mentzel]; type locality: South America; lectotype: model of Mentzel's figure, by present designation)].

Species inquirenda

Atherina danius Hamilton, 1822: 222, 381 (type locality: India: Mahananda River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 23 fig. 7)

Cestreus minimus M'Clelland, 1841b: 149, 151, pl. 4 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Calcutta; syntypes: ? ZSI)

***Eleotris acanthopomus* Bleeker, 1853**

Eleotris acanthopomus Bleeker, 1853f: 275 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [115 mm TL]: ? RMNH 4815, Akihito, 1967: 154 or RMNH 25934, Miller, 1998: 278)

Eleotris acanthopoma hainanensis Wu, in Pan, 1991: 432, fig. 258 (type locality: China: Hainan: Chaoyang, Qionghai, Wanquan River; holotype: SFC 603; junior primary homonym of *Eleotris hainanensis* Chen, 1933: 370)

Taxonomic notes. See also under *Eleotris fusca*.

***Eleotris andamensis* Herre, 1939**

Eleotris andamensis Herre, 1939d: 344 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: stream near Machligaon, Port Blair; holotype: CAS-SU 37152, Miller, 1998: 278, Böhlke, 1953: 106 [not ZSI F 13632/1 listed by Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 151])

***Eleotris fusca* (Schneider, 1801)**

Poecilia fusca Schneider, 1801: 453 (based on unpublished description of *Cobitis pacifica* of Forster; type locality: streams of Oriadea island [Raiatea, Society Islands; Fricke, 1999a: 495]; holotype: LU [specimen mentioned by Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 235])

Cobitis pacifica Schneider, 1801: 453 (not available, name listed in synonymy; usage as valid by Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 235 makes it available under *Code* art. 11.6.1)

Cheilodipterus culius Hamilton, 1822: 55, 367, pl. 5 fig. 16 (type locality: India: "ponds and ditches of Bengal" [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT)

Eleotris niger Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 259, pl. 60 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]; syntypes [only 2 mentioned]: part of MNHN A.1578 [1], A.1581 [1], 1989-1846 [1, *E. acanthopomus*], Bauchot et al., 1991: 14)

Cobitis pacifica Forster, in Lichtenstein, 1844: 235 (type locality: streams of Oriadea island [Raiatea, Society Islands; Fricke, 1999a: 495]; holotype: LU; objective junior synonym of *Poecilia fusca* Schneider, 1801: 453)

Eleotris brachyurus Bleeker, 1849d: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Patjitan; holotype ? [86 mm TL]: part of RMNH 5182 [50], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris melanurus Bleeker, 1849d: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype ? [50 mm TL]: part of RMNH 5182 [50], Miller, 1998: 278, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris pseudacanthopomus Bleeker, 1853f: 276 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [86 mm TL]: ? SMNS 10595, Fricke, 1991: 14 or RMNH 5182 [1 of 50], Miller, 1998: 278)

Eleotris Fornasini Bianconi, 1858a: 52 (type locality: Mozambique; holotype: ? MZUB [BMNH 1852.9.13.179 according to Eschmeyer, 2011, but seems unlikely]; also in Bianconi, 1858b: 441, pl. 28, 1859: 267, pl. 8)

Eleotris cavifrons Blyth, 1860b: 145 (type locality: Andaman Islands: Port Blair; syntypes: ? ZSI [material listed as syntype by Wongrat, 1977: 203 cannot have type status as it has been catalogued in BMNH in 1855 and does not have correct locality data])

Eleotris incerta Blyth, 1860b: 146 (type locality: India: Calcutta fish bazaar; syntypes: ? ZSI)

Eleotris soaresi Playfair, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 74, pl. 9 fig. 4 (type locality: Mozambique; syntypes: BMNH 1864.11.15.127 [1], 1865.3.15.26–27 [2], 1867.3.9.521 [1], Miller, 1998: 278)

Eleotris Klunzingerii Pfeiffer, 1893: 142, pl. 3 fig. 8 (type locality: Zanzibar; holotype: ZMH 411 or 412 [ex ZMH 6818 or 527], Ladiges et al., 1958: 166, Wilkens & Dohse, 1993: 408)

? *Eleotris eigenmanni* Popta, 1921: 206 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Raha; syntypes [7]: SMF 6594 [1], 6595–6599 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011))

Sparus melagaster Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nomenclatural notes. Because the type series of *Eleotris nigra* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824 includes two species, a lectotype is needed to fix its identity. The lectotype should be one of the specimens of *E. fusca*. Otherwise, if the *E. acanthopomus* specimen is selected, this would make *E. nigra* a senior synonym of *E. acanthopomus*.

Eschmeyer (2011) considered that *Cottus niger* La Cepède is a senior synonym of *Eleotris fusca* and since it has not been used after 1899 there is reversal of precedence under *Code* art. 23.9. Art. 23.9 prescribes a procedure and conditions for reversal of precedence, which are not satisfied, and therefore the reversal of precedence is not valid. Further, there are neither references nor information showing that *C. niger* is a synonym of *E. fusca* and therefore no reason to accept this synonymy. La Cepède's original description of *C. niger* (whose geographical origin is not known) does not exclude the synonymy but could apply to other species as well.

[? *Cottus niger* La Cepède, 1801: 231, 250 (type locality: not stated; types: NT, base on Commerson's manuscript)].

***Eleotris lutea* Day, 1876**

Eleotris lutea Day, 1876a: 314 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; holotype (?): ZSI 2095, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161)

***Eleotris melanosoma* Bleeker, 1853**

Eleotris melanosoma Bleeker, 1853a: 705 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai / western Sumatra; syntypes [4, 60–108 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4815 [16], Akihito, 1967: 153, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Culius macrocephalus Bleeker, 1857f: 70 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru: Kajeli; holotype [105 mm TL]: RMNH 4757, Akihito, 1967: 136)

Culius insulindicus Bleeker, 1875c: 107 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang / Buru: Kajali / Ambon / Timor Kupang / Singapore; syntypes [13, 62–114 mm TL]: RMNH 4804 [12], Akihito, 1967: 136, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Culius macrolepis Bleeker, 1875c: 109 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [2, 70–81 mm TL]: RMNH 4759 [2], Akihito, 1967: 136)

Eleotris fortis Tanaka, 1912: 106, pl. 27 figs. 108–109, pl. 28 fig. 113 (type locality: Taiwan: Tansui River near Taihoku; holotype: ZUMT, lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 55)

Eleotris hainanensis Chen, 1933: 370, figs. 1–2 (type locality: China: Hainan: Hoihow; holotype: ? MNHN)

***Eleotris oxycephala* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845**

Eleotris oxycephala Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 150, 1846: pl. 77 figs. 4–5 (type locality: Japan; syntypes: RMNH [2, lost], Boseman, 1947: 129)

Eleotris cantherius Richardson, 1846a: 209 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 217, pl. 26b)

Eleotris balia Jordan & Seale, 1905b: 526, fig. 6 (type locality: China: probably Hong kong; holotype: USNM 52082)

Eleotris pisonis oxycephala form *tanakae* Tomiyama, 1936: 42 (name not available, infrasubspecific; locality: Japan: Siduoka-ken to Kagosima-ken)

***Giuris* Sauvage, 1880**

Giuris Sauvage, 1880a: 54 (subgenus of *Eleotris* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 65; type species: *Eleotris vanicolensis* Sauvage, 1880a: 54, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 401). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Ophieleotris Aurich, 1938: 132 (no type species designated, name not available).

Ophieleotris Regan, Norman & White, 1939: 56 (type species: *Eleotris aporos* Bleeker, 1854f: 59, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Lairdina Fowler, 1953: 385 (type species: *Lairdina hopletupus* Fowler, 1953: 386, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Giuris margaritaceus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris margaritacea Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 240 (type locality: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikolo; holotype: MNHN A.1575, Bauchot et al., 1991: 14, Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73)

Eleotris aporos Bleeker, 1854f: 59 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Sindangole / Ternate; syntypes [4, 190–220 mm TL]: RMNH 5178 [2 of 6], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris Hoedtii Bleeker, 1854s: 496 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: RMNH 5180 [1 of 17], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris Tolsoni Bleeker, 1854t: 542 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: freshwater near Djunkulon; holotype [85 mm TL]: RMNH 5180 [1 of 17], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Eleotris vanicolensis Sauvage, 1880a: 54 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro [11°37'S 166°59'E]; holotype: MNHN A.1675, Bauchot et al., 1991: 15)

Eleotris Laglaizei Sauvage, 1880a: 54 (type locality: Philippines: Manilla; holotype: MNHN A.1690, Bauchot et al., 1991: 13)

Eleotris planiceps Macleay, 1883b: 206 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Lillesmere Lagoon, Burdekin River; syntypes: AMS A.17825 [1], A.17826 [1], A.17832 [1], A.17833 [1], A.17836 [1], A.17837 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; junior homonym of *Eleotris planiceps* Castelnau, 1878b: 49 and *Eleotris planiceps* Macleay, 1882b: 69)

Eleotris aporocephalus Macleay, 1884a: 33 (replacement name for *Eleotris planiceps* Macleay, 1883b: 206)

Hypseleotris agilis Herre, 1927b: 38, pl. 2 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Surigao Province: creek flowing into Lake Mainit, near barrio of Mainit; holotype: BSM 10143, lost)

Ophiocara aporos var. *güntheri* Koumans, 1937b: 19 (type locality: Pelew [Palau Islands]; holotype: RMNH 11422; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *guentheri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Ophiocara aporos rigonis Whitley, 1938: 230 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: creek near Rigo; holotype: AMS I.5785, Wongrat, 1977: 181)

Mogurnda fulvescens Koumans, 1940a: 176 (name on a label, unpublished, not available)

Mogurnda flavescens Koumans, 1940a: 176 (name on a label, unpublished, not available)

Lairdina hopletupus Fowler, 1953: 386, fig. 1 (type locality: Fiji Islands: South Viti Levu: Hoofprint pools at edge of ponded creek, Singatoka; holotype: ANSP 71968, Böhlke, 1984: 107)

Taxonomic notes. The wide distribution and the obversed variability of *G. margaritaceus* suggests that more than one species might be confused under this name.

Nomenclatural notes. Akihito & Meguro (1974: 83) considered that *Eleotris margaritacea* had to be rejected as a *nomen oblitum* according to the *Code* because it had never been used as a valid name since originally proposed. There is, however, no such obligation: this merely was an option given by the 1964 Code. Anyway, this was only possible between 6 November 1961 and 1 January 1973 (*Code* art. 23.12, Glossary '*nomen oblitum*'). As Akihito & Meguro's work appeared in 1974, the rejection of *E. margaritacea* was no longer possible; thus it is the oldest available and valid name for the present species.

***Hypseleotris* Gill, 1863**

Hypseleotris Gill, 1863e: 270 (type species: *Eleotris cyprinoides* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 248, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Carassiops Ogilby, 1897a: 732 (type species: *Eleotris compressus* Krefft, 1864: 184, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Caulichthys Ogilby, 1898c: 784 (subgenus of *Carassiops* Ogilby, 1897a: 732; type species: *Asterropteryx guentheri* Bleeker, 1875c: 112, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Austrogobio Ogilby, 1898c: 784, 785 (subgenus of *Carassiops* Ogilby, 1897a: 732; type species: *Carassiops galii* Ogilby, 1898c: 788, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Shipwayia Whitley, 1954b: 155 (type species: *Eleotris aurea* Shipway, 1950: 75, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Review by Thacker & Unmack (2005: 5), but several nominal species not mentioned.

Species inquirendae

Eleotris taenionotopterus Bleeker, 1856n: 298 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; syntypes [2, 40–53 mm

TL]: RMNH 4752 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Asterropteryx everetti Boulenger, 1895b: 186 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan; syntypes: BMNH 1894.6.30.172–177 [6], Wongrat, 1977: 184)

Hypseleotris pangel Herre, 1927b: 42, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: "believed to have been collected in Cavite Province"; syntypes: BSM 207 [20, lost], Thacker & Unmack, 2005: 9)

Hypseleotris quisumbingi Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 301, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: La Union Province: San Fernando Market; holotype: BSM 31952, lost)

***Hypseleotris leuciscus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Eleotris leuciscus Bleeker, 1853f: 278 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [59 mm TL]: RMNH 4669, Thacker & Unmack, 2005: 5)

Asterropteryx modestus Bleeker, 1875c: 111 (type locality: Singapore / Indonesia: Sumatra: Benkulen; syntypes [3, 50–62 mm TL]: RMNH 4805 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011; potentially secondary junior homonym of *Eleotris modesta* Castelnau, 1873: 85 if latter is treated as valid in *Hypseleotris*, not researched)

? *Asterropteryx Güntheri* Bleeker, 1875c: 112 (available by indication to the *Eleotris cyprinoides* of Günther, 1861a: 118; type locality: Caroline Islands: Oualan; holotype: BMNH 2003.8.7.1, Thacker & Unmack, 2005: 5; incorrect original spelling, must be emended into *guentheri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

? *Hypseleotris bipartita* Herre, 1927b: 39, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Albay Province: creek at barrio Puru, Legaspi; holotype: BSM, lost)

Taxonomic notes. Thacker & Unmack (2005) included the above nominal species in the synonymy of *Hypseleotris cyprinoides*, a species described from Réunion (Keith, Vigneux & Bosc, 1999: 108). Besides *H. cyprinoides* has been recorded only from Zanzibar (Wongrat, 1977: 22) and South Africa (Skelton, 1993: 362). As recognized by Thacker & Unmack (2005) the species extends from South Africa to Caroline Islands but is absent from the area between Madagascar and Indonesia. The range of the species is unexpectedly large for a species spending at least part of its life in pure fresh water, and with locally very restricted range. The synonymy of Thacker & Unmack (2005) is not followed here. I retain *H. leuciscus* as the name for the species described from Indonesia. The synonymy is very tentative.

[*Eleotris cyprinoides* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 248 (type locality: Bourbon Island [Réunion]: Saint-Maurice River; syntypes: MNHN A.1568 [1], 2099 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 11)].

***Odonteleotris* Gill, 1863**

Odonteleotris Gill, 1863e: 270 (type species: *Eleotris macrodon* Bleeker, 1853o: 104, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Paloa Herre, 1927b: 56 (type species: *Paloa polylepis* Herre, 1927b: 56, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Odonteleotris macrodon* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Eleotris macrodon Bleeker, 1853o: 104, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta; holotype [134 mm TL]: RMNH 4472, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Paloa polylepis* Herre, 1927b: 56, pl. 4 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Iloilo; holotype: BSM, lost)

? *Paloa villadolidi* Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 304, pl. 3 [not 30] (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan; holotype: BSM 31946, lost)

***Ophiocara* Gill, 1863**

Ophiocara Gill, 1863e: 270 (type species: *Eleotris ophicephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 237, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Meuschenula Whitley, 1931c: 325 (type species: *Agonostoma darwiniense* Macleay, 1878: 360, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Lindemanella Whitley, 1935b: 241 (type species: *Lindemanella iota* Whitley, 1935b: 242, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Ophiocara ophicephalus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Eleotris ophicephalus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 239 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN A.1549, Roberts, 1993b: 43, Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Bauchot et al., 1991: 14 or A.1569, Eschmeyer, 2011; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Eleotris porocephala Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 237 (type locality: Seychelles / Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland; syntypes: MNHN A.1573 [5], A.1574 [2], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Bauchot et al., 1991: 15; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Eleotris ophicephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 237, first reviser [apparently Günther, 1861a: 107] gave precedence to *ophicephalus*)

Eleotris Madagascariensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 240 (type locality: Madagascar; syntypes: MNHN A.1683 [1], A.2709 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 13, Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Eleotris porocephala* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 237, first reviser [apparently Smith, 1958b: 148] gave precedence to *porocephala*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Eleotris ophicephalus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 239, precedence given here to *ophicephalus*)

Eleotris viridis Bleeker, 1849d: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: straits of Madura near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [101 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6197 [36], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73)

Eleotris porocephaloïdes Bleeker, 1854d: 511 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; holotype [74 mm TL]: RMNH 6198, Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73)

Eleotris kuak Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 465 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou], in streams; syntypes: lost, Bauchot et al., 1991: 49)

Eleotris scintillans Blyth, 1860b: 146 (type locality: Andaman Islands: Port Blair; holotype: ? ZSI)

Eleotris cantoris Günther, 1861a: 108 (type locality: Malaysia: Penang / Indonesia: Ambon [*Eleotris porocephalus* of Bleeker, 1854b: 344]; syntypes [2]: BMNH

1860.3.19.581 [2], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, ? NMW 22552 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 and material on which Bleeker's record is based [3, 152–194 mm TL])

Agonostoma Darwiniense Macleay, 1878: 360, pl. 9 fig. 8 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; syntypes: AMS I.14855, I.16385-001 [14, ex MAMU F970], Akihito & Meguro, 1974: 73, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Eleotris litoralis Day, 1876a: 314 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; holotype: ZSI 111 [lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161)

Lindemanella iota Whitley, 1935b: 242 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: freshwater creek on Lindeman Island; holotype: AMS IA.6411, Wongrat, 1977: 201)

Eleotris limosus Smith, 1936b: 52, pls. 4 (type locality: South Africa: Isipingo lagoon; holotype: RUSI 95 [ex AMG], Eschmeyer, 2010)

***Oxyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874**

Oxyeleotris Bleeker, 1874b: 302 (type species: *Eleotris marmorata* Bleeker, 1852o: 424, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Gigantogobius Fowler, 1905a: 511 (type species: *Gigantogobius jordani* Fowler, 1905a: 511, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Callieleotris Fowler, 1934a: 155 (type species: *Callieleotris platycephalus* Fowler, 1934a: 156, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Borodamirus Whitley, 1935b: 250 (unnecessary replacement name for *Callieleotris* Fowler, 1934a: 155). Gender masculine.

? ***Oxyeleotris albooculata* (Herre, 1927)**

Boroda albo-oculata Herre, 1927b: 58 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan: stream at Taytay; holotype: BSM 10577, lost)

***Oxyeleotris marmorata* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Eleotris marmorata Bleeker, 1852o: 424 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin / Sumatra: Palembang; syntypes [2, 230–253 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4925 [1], 6203 [9], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gigantogobius jordani Fowler, 1905a: 511, fig. 13 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; holotype: ANSP 25746 [formerly WIAP 2387], missing, Böhlke, 1984: 107)

Callieleotris platycephalus Fowler, 1934a: 156, figs. 123–124 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60009, Böhlke, 1984: 109)

***Oxyeleotris siamensis* (Günther, 1861)**

Eleotris siamensis Günther, 1861a: 129 (type locality: Thailand; syntypes: BMNH 1859.7.1.64–66 [3], Wongrat, 1977: 193, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Oxyeleotris urophthalmoides* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Eleotris urophthalmoïdes Bleeker, 1853f: 273 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang, Lake Maninjau / Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; syntypes [7, 95–172 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6206 [19], Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Oxyeleotris boddaerti* Hardenberg, 1936: 253 (nomen nudum)

***Oxyeleotris urophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Eleotris urophthalmus Bleeker, 1851l: 202 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 110–140 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6205, Eschmeyer, 2011; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Oxyeleotris urophthalmus var. *novae-guineae* Koumans, 1936: 130 (type locality: Indonesia: Irian Jaya: Lorentz River; syntypes [8]: ZMA 104.113 [7], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233)

***Pogoneleotris* Bleeker, 1875**

Pogoneleotris Bleeker, 1875c: 107 (type species: *Eleotris heterolepis* Günther, 1869b: 445, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pogoneleotris heterolepis* (Günther, 1869)**

Eleotris heterolepis Günther, 1869b: 445 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MCSNG 6805 [1], BMNH 1863.6.9.16 [1], Tortonese, 1963b: 342, Wongrat, 1977: 16)

***Prionobutis* Bleeker, 1874**

Prionobutis Bleeker, 1874b: 305 (type species: *Eleotris dasyrhynchus* Günther, 1868a: 265, by original designation). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

***Prionobutis dasyrhynchus* (Günther, 1868)**

Eleotris dasyrhynchus Günther, 1868b 265, pl. 12 fig. B (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: BMNH 1868.1.28.20–22 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011 [additional material not mentioned in original description, apparently without type status: MCSNG 12692 [5], NMW, ZMB 6791 [1], Tortonese, 1963b: 341, Wongrat, 1977: 17]; spelt *E. dasyrhyncus* on pl. 12, first reviser not researched, possibly Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 457 who retained *dasyrhynchus* as correct original spelling)

Family KRAEMERIIDAE

Kraemeriidae Whitley, 1935 (1911)

Kraemeriidae Whitley, 1935 (1911): 244 (type genus: *Kraemeria* Steindachner, 1906: 338; unnecessary replacement name for Psammichthyidae Regan, 1911d: 733, considered to be invalid because the type genus is a junior synonym of *Kraemeria* Steindachner, 1906: 338)

Psammichthyidae Regan, 1911d: 733 (type genus: *Psammichthys* Regan, 1907d: 246)

Nomenclatural notes. The format used by Whitley (1935: 244) indicates that he proposed Kraemeriidae as a replacement name for Psammichthyidae. The type genus of Psammichthyidae is *Psammichthys*, which was treated as a junior synonym of *Kraemeria* by Whitley. It was then common practice that a genus-group name based on a junior synonym should be replaced. This is not the case under the present *Code* (art. 40.1). However, a name replaced before 1961 because of the synonymy of the type genus must be maintained if it is in prevailing usage (art. 40.2), which is the case, and therefore Kraemeriidae remains valid. It retains its original author (Whitley) but it takes the date of the replaced name of which it becomes a senior synonym (art. 40.2.1). It must be cited as "Kraemeriidae Whitley, 1935 (1911)".

***Gobitrichinotus* Fowler, 1943**

Gobitrichinotus Fowler, 1943b: 85 (type species: *Gobitrichinotus radiocularis* Fowler, 1943b: 86, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Gobitrichinotus radiocularis* Fowler, 1943**

Gobitrichinotus radiocularis Fowler, 1943b: 86, fig. 22 (type locality: Philippines: southern Mindanao: Malabang River; holotype: USNM 99549)

***Kraemeria* Steindachner, 1906**

Kraemeria Steindachner, 1906 [Aug.]: 338 (type species: *Kraemeria sandvicensis* Steindachner, 1906: 338, by monotypy; also in Steindachner, 1907: 1409, but type species named *Kraemeria samoensis*). Gender feminine.

Vitreola Jordan & Seale, 1906a [15 Dec.]: 393 (type species: *Vitreola sagitta* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 393, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Psammichthys Regan, 1907d: 246 (type species: *Psammichthys nudus* Regan, 1907d: 246, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Schidokraemeria Rofen, 1958: 181 (type species: *Kraemeria bryani* Schultz, 1941: 271, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Kraemeria cunicularia* Rofen, 1958**

Kraemeria cunicularia Rofen, 1958: 187, pl. 6, pl. 8 fig. 21 (type locality: Palau Islands: east side of Babelthuap Island: Mekeliop Municipality: Ngermelech village in Behes freshwater streamlet, 7°29'54"N 134°38'25"E; holotype: CAS-SU 52007)

Kraemeria sexradiata Matsubara & Iwai, 1959: 27, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Amami Oshima: Usyuku; holotype: FAKU 1744 [ex MIKU])

Family GOBIIDAE

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below, *Silhouettea evanida* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea; the species is otherwise only known as marine (H. K. Larson, pers. comm.).

[*Silhouettea* Smith, 1959a: 213 (type species: *Silhouettea insinuans* Smith, 1959: 214, by original designation). Gender feminine].

[*Silhouettea evanida* Larson & Miller, 1986: 111, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Mindil Beach, Darwin, 12°27'S 130°49.5'E; holotype: NTM S.10001-002)].

Species inquirendae

Boleophthalmus laokus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 214 (type locality: Malaysia: Malacca; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Gobius modestus Bleeker, 1849d: 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surabaya; holotype ? [61 mm TL]: ? RMNH)

Gobius Kuhlii Bleeker, 1851c: 251, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam Province: Tjiurang River in Menes; holotype: illustrated specimen [55 mm TL])

Gobius rhombomaculatus Károli, 1881: 165 (type locality: Borneo: Santabug River; syntypes [8]: MNH 626, 627)

***Acentrogobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Acentrogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 321 (type species: *Gobius chlorostigma* Bleeker, 1849d: 27, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Creisson Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 43 (type species: *Creisson validus* Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 43, by original designation). Gender masculine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Amoya Herre, 1927b: 225 (type species: *Gobius brevirostris* Günther, 1861a: 41, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Mindorogobius Herre, 1945a: 11 (type species: *Mindorogobius lopezi* Herre, 1945a: 13, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Amoya* (with *Mindorogobius* as synonym) is treated as a synonym of *Acentrogobius* by, i.a., Larson & Murdy (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3594) and valid by, i.a., Hoese & Larson (in Hoese et al., 2006: 1623) and Wu & Zhong (2008: 249). Among species listed here as *Acentrogobius*, the following species have been placed in *Amoya*: *A. brevirostris*, *A. madraspatensis*, *A. moloanus*, *A. multifasciatus*, *A. suluensis* and *A. viganensis*.

***Acentrogobius brevirostris* (Günther, 1861)**

Gobius brevirostris Günther, 1861a: 41 (type locality: China; holotype: BMNH 2005.10.3.1, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Distribution notes. Recorded in area from Hainan.

***Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius caninus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 86 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.1369 [1], 7193 [1], 7194 [1], ? RMNH 1867 [1, doubtful type status; Valenciennes wrote "our specimens" which seems to imply that the description is based only on MNHN specimens], Bauchot et al., 1991: 28)

Gobius quadriporus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 87 (type locality: "said to be from Suriname" [probably erroneous]; holotype: MNHN A.1264, Bauchot et al., 1991: 38; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gobius caninus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 86 [Hoese and Larson in Eschmeyer, 2011], first reviser not researched, possibly none, in which case precedence given here to *G. caninus*)

Gobius grandinosus Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 177, pl. 5 fig. 4 (type locality: Seas of China at Macao; holotype: MNHN A.1366, Bauchot et al., 1991: 33, Bauchot et al., 1982: 70)

Gobius Philipi Tirant, 1883: 90 (type locality: Vietnam: River of Hué; lectotype: MGHNL 42000055 [formerly 2758], designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 18, fig. 13)

Coryphopterus bernadoui Jordan & Starks, 1905: 207, fig. 9 (type locality: "probably Korea"; holotype: USNM 51499)

Rhinogobius caninus magnisquamatus Herre, 1927b: 188 (type locality: Philippines: Rizal Province: Malabon / Manila / Cavite / Camarines Sur Province: San Miguel Bay and Buhi River / Masbate: Guinobatan / Panay: Iloilo / Iloilo Province: Zarraga / Guimaras: Navalas / Cebu / Davao / Balabac; syntypes [46]: BSM, lost)

Rhinogobius similis Smith, 1931a: 43 (type locality: Thailand: Gulf of Thailand: Bandon Bight [Surat Thani]; holotype: USNM 90320, Monkolprasit, 1969: 7; primary junior homonym of *Rhinogobius similis* Gill, 1859c: 145)

Rhinogobius simulans Smith, 1931c: 64 (replacement name for *Rhinogobius similis* Smith, 1931a: 43)

Taxonomic notes. Placed in *Yongeichthys* by Chen & Fang (1999: 256).

***Acentrogobius gracilis* (Bleeker, 1875)**

Ctenogobius gracilis Bleeker, 1875d: 127 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes [65, 40–73 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6180 [33], ? 4508 [7], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. Placed in *Amoya* by Lim & Larson (1995: 258) and in *Acentrogobius* by Larson & Lim (2005: 59) and Larson et al. (2008: 145).

***Acentrogobius janthinopterus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Gobius janthinopterus Bleeker, 1853a: 702 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; holotype [82 mm TL]: RMNH 6167, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius hemigymnopomus Bleeker, 1856f: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang]; syntypes [2, 76–79 mm TL]: ? RMNH 6167 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011 [same number as holotype of *G. janthinopterus* ?])

Gobius Modiglianii Perugia, 1893b: 252 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Engano Island: Kifa-juc; syntypes: MCSNG 12659 [6], Tortonese, 1963b: 343)

Creisson validus Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 43, fig. 16 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon Island: Cavite; holotype: CAS-SU 9251, Böhlke, 1953: 109)

***Acentrogobius madraspatensis* (Day, 1868)**

Gobius madraspatensis Day, 1868c: 152 (type locality: India: backwaters in Madras; syntypes [3]: among ZSI 180 [lost], A.217 [1], 2820 [lost], BMNH 1868.4.15.5–8 [4], 1889.2.1.4301–4302 [2], 1889.2.1.4378–4379 [2], ? AMS B.8090, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299)

Ctenogobius grammatogaster Bleeker, 1875d: 124 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes [3, 52–53 mm TL]: RMNH 4494 [3], Koumans, 1953: 181, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ctenogobius notophthalmus Bleeker, 1875d: 126 (type locality: Singapore / Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [3, 56–71 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4999 [4], Koumans, 1953: 182)

Taxonomic notes. Generic position follows Randall & Lim (2000: 635). Placed in *Acentrogobius* by Larson & Lim (2005: 41) et Larson et al. (2008: 145). Synonymy partly follows Lim & Larson (1995: 258).

***Acentrogobius moloanus* (Herre, 1927)**

Aparrius moloanus Herre, 1927b: 207, pl. 16 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Iloilo Province: Molo / Capiz / Antique Province: San Jose; syntypes [17]: BSM 12369 [1], 24389–24392 [4], 12370 [1], 26911–26918 [8], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 187)

Mindorogobius lopezi Herre, 1945a: 13 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Mangarin: mangrove swamp at Hacienda Waterous; holotype: CAS-SU 36822, Böhlke, 1953: 115)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm. 2004). Placed in *Acentrogobius* by Larson & Lim (2005: 62) and Larson et al. (2008: 145).

***Acentrogobius multifasciatus* (Herre, 1927)**

Rhinogobius multifasciatus Herre, 1927b: 190, pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Iloilo: mouth of Jaro River; syntypes [65]: BSM, lost)

***Acentrogobius suluensis* (Herre, 1927)**

Rhinogobius suluensis Herre, 1927b: 193, pl. 14 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu: Bungau; syntypes [6]: BSM, lost)

***Acentrogobius viganensis* (Steindachner, 1893)**

Gobius viganensis Steindachner, 1893: 150 (type locality: Philippines [Illocos Sur: Vigan]; syntypes: NMW 30143–30144 [2]; also in Steindachner, 1893: 234)

***Acentrogobius viridipunctatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius viridi-punctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 62 (type locality: India: Bombay; syntypes: MNHN A.1122 [1], 1395 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 41)

Gobius venetatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 85 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN A.1121 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 41)

Gobius chlorostigma Bleeker, 1849d: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Surabaya, Kammal; syntypes [up to 165 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6177 [28], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Creisson sealei Smith, 1931a: 41 (type locality: Thailand: Mae Nam Chao Phraya at Paknam; holotype: KUMF 179 [USNM 90318], Monkolprasit, 1969: 7)

? *Gobius criniger* var. *Decaryi* Pellegrin, 1932c: 295, fig. 3 (type locality: Madagascar: freshwater marsh west of Fort Dauphin; syntypes: MNHN 1932.0111–0115 [14], Bauchot et al., 1991: 30)

***Amblyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874**

Amblyeleotris Bleeker, 1874f: 373 (type species: *Eleotris periophthalmus* Bleeker, 1853h: 477, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Biat Seale, 1910a: 532 (type species: *Biat luzonica* Seale, 1910a: 532, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pteroculiops Fowler, 1938a: 133 (type species: *Pteroculiops guttatus* Fowler, 1938a: 133, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Zebreleotris Herre, 1953b: 191 (type species: *Zebreleotris fasciata* Herre, 1953b: 191, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Cryptocentrops Smith, 1958b: 152 (type species: *Cryptocentros exilis* Smith, 1958b: 153, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Fereleotris Smith, 1958b: 152 (subgenus of *Amblyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874f: 373; type species: *Amblyeleotris delicatulus* Smith, 1958b: 152, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Generic synonymy follows Hoese & Steene (1978: 381).

***Amblyeleotris gymnocephala* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Gobius gymnocephalus Bleeker, 1853h: 473 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia; syntypes [2, 117–140 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4536 [7], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Myanmar by Talwar & Jhingran (1991: 933) requires confirmation.

***Amblygobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Amblygobius Bleeker, 1874b: 322 (type species: *Gobius sphynx* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 93, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Odontogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 323 (type species: *Gobius bynoensis* Richardson, 1844b: 1, by original designation; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Amblygobius* Bleeker, 1874b: 322, first reviser [Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 405] gave precedence to *Amblygobius*). Gender masculine.

Diaphoroculius Fowler, 1938b: 134 (type species: *Diaphoroculius rangiroae* Fowler, 1938b: 134, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Koumansetta Whitley, 1940b: 425 (type species: *Koumansetta rainfordi* Whitley, 1940b: 426, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Yabotichthys Herre, 1945: 3 (type species: *Yabotichthys nocturnus* Herre, 1945: 3, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Seychellea Smith, 1957b: 726 (type species: *Seychellea hectori* Smith, 1957b: 726, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Amblygobius buanensis* Herre, 1927**

Amblygobius perpusillus buanensis Herre, 1927b: 230, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: fresh-water spring on Buan Island, off east coast of Tawitawi / Palawan: Puerto Princesa; syntypes [2]: BSM 5106 [1], ? 11018 [1], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 189)

***Amblygobius decussatus* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Gobius decussatus Bleeker, 1855j: 442 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado, in estuary; syntypes [2, 63–67 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4528 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Rhinogobius perpusillus* Seale, 1910a: 534 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: BSM 4022, lost)

Amblygobius myersi Herre, 1935: 426 (type locality: Solomon Islands: New Georgia: Hathorn Sound; holotype: FMNH 17352, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 7)

***Amblygobius linki* Herre, 1927**

Amblygobius linki Herre, 1927b: 231, pl. 18 fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu Province: wharf at Bungau; holotype: BSM 24146 [lost], Koumans, 1940a: 189)

Distribution notes. Record from freshwater in Anambas Islands (Tan & Lim, 2004: 110).

***Amblygobius stethophthalmus* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius stethophthalmus Bleeker, 1851c: 248 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Anjer; holotype [88 mm TL]: ? RMNH 1869, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gobius Harmandi* Sauvage, 1880a: 49 (type locality: Vietnam: Poulo-Condor [Con Son Island] / Cochinchina; syntypes: MNHN A.1339 [5], 3037 [5], USNM 28536 [2], BMNH 1883.7.4.60–61 [2], 1879.6.3.1 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 33, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland records need confirmation. Usually recorded as *A. bynoensis*, a species endemic to Australia (Larson, in Adrim et al., 2004: 126; Larson & Lim, 2005: 67). [*Gobius bynoensis* Richardson, 1844b: 1, pl. 1 figs. 1–2 (type locality:

coast of western Australia: Bynoe Harbour; syntypes [Richardson wrote "specimens", p. 2]: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2011)].

***Apocryptes* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837**

Apocryptes Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 142 (type species: *Gobius bato* Hamilton, 1822: 40, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 327). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. See discussion of *Apocryptes* Osbeck, 1757 under *Boleophthalmus*.

***Apocryptes bato* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius bato Hamilton, 1822: 40, 365, pl. 37 fig. 10 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT)

Scartelaos chrysophthalmus Swainson, 1839: 280 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 37 fig. 10 [*Gobius bato*]; type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Apocryptes batoides Day, 1876a: 301, pl. 66 fig. 3 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; holotype: probably ZSI 2014, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161)

Gobius bidentatus Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Apocryptodon* Bleeker, 1874**

Apocryptodon Bleeker, 1874b: 327 (type species: *Apocryptes madurensis* Bleeker, 1849d: 35, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Apocryptodon madurensis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Apocryptes madurensis Bleeker, 1849d: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Bangcallang; syntypes [up to 74 mm TL]: RMNH 4520 [3], Murdy, 1989: 9)

Apocryptes glyphisodon Bleeker, 1849d: 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype ? [73 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4765 [12], Murdy, 1989: 9; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Apocryptes madurensis* Bleeker, 1849d: 35, first reviser [Koumans, 1953: 254] gave precedence to *A. madurensis*)

Apocryptes Bleekeri Day, 1876a: 300, pl. 64 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Madras / seas of India to Malay Archipelago; syntypes: among ZSI 103 [lost], 134 [lost], 2887 [lost], AMS B.7501 [1], BMNH 1889.2.1.3460–3461 [2], 1889.2.1.4288–4289 [2], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Murdy, 1989: 9, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295)

Apocryptodon montalbani Herre, 1927b: 277, pl. 22 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Iloilo Province: Zarraga; holotype: BSM 12390, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 191, Murdy, 1989: 10)

Apocryptodon sealei Herre, 1927b: 278 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila market; holotype: BSM 176, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 191, Murdy, 1989: 10)

Apocryptodon taylori Herre, 1927b: 279, pl. 22 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Tablas: Odiongan; holotype: BSM 12067, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 191, Murdy, 1989: 10)

Apocryptodon malcolmi Smith, 1931a: 47, fig. 22 (type locality: Thailand: mouth of Chantaburi River; holotype: USNM 90323, Murdy, 1989: 9)

Apocryptodon lomboyi Ablan, 1940: 373, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan; holotype: BSM 31128, lost, Murdy, 1989: 10)

Taxonomic notes. *Apocryptodon glyphisodon* and *A. malcolmi* are treated as distinct species by Wu & Zhong, 2008: 688.

***Arcygobius* Larson & Wright, 2003**

Isthmogobius Koumans, 1931: 86 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Isthmogobius Bleeker, 1983: 17, pls. 434, 434a (nomen nudum)

Arcygobius Larson & Wright, 2003: 129 (type species: *Gobius baliurus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 61, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Arcygobius baliurus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius baliurus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 61 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 733, Bauchot et al., 1991: 26, Larson & Wright, 2003: 128, fig. 1 [or syntypes if drawing of Kuhl and van Hasselt was based on another specimen])

Gobius atherinoides Peters, 1855b: 445 (type locality: Mozambique; syntypes [2 or more]: ZMB 2102 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Peters, 1855a: 254)

Gnatholepis calliurus Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 796, fig. 14 (type locality: Philippines: southern shore of Negros; holotype: USNM 51944, Koumans, 1940a: 123, Larson & Wright, 2003: 128, fig. 2)

***Aulopareia* Smith, 1945**

Aulopareia Smith, 1945: 534 (type species: *Aulopareia janetae* Smith, 1945: 535, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Aulopareia atripinnata* (Smith, 1931)**

Rhinogobius atripinnatus Smith, 1931a: 45 (type locality: Thailand: Gulf of Thailand off mouth of Tachin River [Tha Chin, 13°30'N 100°17'E]; holotype: USNM 90321)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid by Randall & Lim (2000: 635).

***Aulopareia cyanomos* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius cyanomos Bleeker, 1849d [Aug]: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; syntypes [up to 108 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4524, Eschmeyer, 2011 [syntypes because description includes coloration of both sexes])

Gobius cyanoclavis Cantor, 1849 [Nov.]: 1167 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.561 [2], Koumans, 1953: 65, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Aulopareia janetae* Smith, 1945**

Aulopareia janetae Smith, 1945: 535, fig. 105 (type locality: Thailand: Nakon Bay, off east coast of Peninsular Thailand; holotype: USNM 119548)

***Aulopareia masoni* (Day, 1873)**

Gobius masoni Day, 1873a: 107 (type locality: India: Bombay; types: among ZSI 80 [lost], A.218, BMNH 1889.2.1.3378 [1], AMS B.8089 [1], NMW 33926 [1], RMNH 1883, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299)

Taxonomic notes. Generic placement follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm.).

***Aulopareia spiloptera* (Smith, 1932)**

Acentrogobius spilopterus Smith, 1932a: 259, pl. 23 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: mouth of Tachin River [Tha Chin, 13°30'N 100°17'E]; holotype: KUMF 1832, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Aulopareia unicolor* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius unicolor Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 88 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.1120 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 40 and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 47 [or holotype, if MNHN specimen and model of figure are the same] [Kuhl and van Hasselt's specimens: RMNH 1819, Reuvens, 1895: 152 or RMNH 1919 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011])

Gobius chlorostigmatoides Bleeker, 1849d: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [85 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6168 [12], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius phaiomelas Bleeker, 1849d: 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [88 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6168 [12], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Taxonomic notes. Placement of *Gobius chlorostigmatoides* follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm.).

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 43) listed specimen MNHN A.1120 as holotype of *Gobius unicolor*. Valenciennes based his description on a specimen in MNHN and on the figure sent by Kuhl and van Hasselt. Unless it can be demonstrated that this specimen is the same as the one on the drawing, there is no holotype but a series of syntypes.

***Awaous* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837**

Awaous Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 97 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Gobius ocellaris* Broussonet, 1782: [15], pl. [2], by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 320). Gender masculine.

Euctenogobius Gill, 1859a: 45 (type species: *Euctenogobius badius* Gill, 1859a: 47, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Chonophorus Poey, 1860: 274 (unnecessary replacement name for *Awaous* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 97). Gender masculine.

Platygobius Bleeker, 1874b: 316 (type species: *Gobius macrorhynchus* Bleeker, 1867b: 403, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Trichopharynx Ogilby, 1898b: 769 (type species: *Gobius crassilabris* Günther, 1861a: 63, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Suiboga Pinto, 1960: 1 (type species: *Suiboga travassosi* Pinto, 1960: 2, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Chiramenu Visweswara Rao, 1971a: 183 (type species: *Chiramenu fluviatilis* Visweswara Rao, 1971a: 184, by original designation). Gender neuter [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Taxonomic notes. Generic synonymy follows Watson (1992: 163).

Nomenclatural notes. Contrary to statements of some authors, *Awaous* was not used as a vernacular name by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 97), but clearly as a genus-group name.

***Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius grammepomus Bleeker, 1849d: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Purworedjo in Bogowonto River; holotype ? [69 mm SL]: RMNH 4939, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius stoliczkae Day, 1871c: 692 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands, brackish water; types: LU, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162)

***Awaous litturatus* (Steindachner, 1861)**

Gobius litturatus Steindachner, 1861: 289, pl. 1 figs. 4–5 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: NMW 29507, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Euctenogobius striatus Day, 1868e: 272, fig. (type locality: India: backwaters around Madras / Conjeveram / Arcot; syntypes: among ZSI 104, 155–157 [lost], BMNH 1868.5.14.10 [1], 1889.2.1.4287 [1], 1975.9.30.23 [1], AMS B.8146 [1], NMW 30096 [1], 31026 [1], RMNH 1884, MZUF 4703, MNHN A.7 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Bauchot et al., 1991: 23, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 302; a secondary junior homonym of *Gobius striatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 71, pl. 16 when placed in *Gobius* by Day, 1876a: 202)

***Awaous melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius melanocephalus Bleeker, 1849d: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Purworedjo in Bogowonto River; holotype ? [107 mm SL]: RMNH 33132, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gobius hoepplii* Wu, 1931a: 38, fig. 6 (type locality: China: coast of Foochow and Ming River; syntypes [2]: ? MNHN)

***Awaous personatus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius personatus Bleeker, 1849d: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Banjumas in Seraiju River; holotype ? [67 mm SL]: RMNH 31310, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1851c: pl. fig. 4)

***Bathygobius* Bleeker, 1878**

Bathygobius Bleeker, 1878d: 54 (type species: *Gobius nebulopunctatus* Valenciennes, 1837: 58, by subsequent des-

ignation by Jordan, 1919b: 393). Gender masculine.

Mapo Smitt, 1899: 551 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Gobius soporator* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 56, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Chlamydes Jenkins, 1903: 503 (type species: *Chlamydes laticeps* Jenkins, 1903: 503, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pyosicus Smith, 1960: 312 (type species: *Pyosicus niger* Smith, 1960: 312, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Koumansiasis Visweswara Rao, 1967: 17 (type species: *Koumansiasis macrocephalus* Visweswara Rao, 1967: 17, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Bathygobius coalitus* (Bennett, 1832)**

Gobius coalitus Bennett, 1832: 166 (type locality: Mauritius; holotype: BMNH 1856.2.15.20, Hoese et al., 2006: 1626)

Gobius albopunctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 57 (type locality: Ile de France [Mauritius]; lectotype: MNHN 1044, designated by Goren, 1988: 38, Bauchot et al., 1991: 25)

Gobius padangensis Bleeker, 1851c: 249 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; syntypes [23: 35–72 mm TL]: RMNH 4531 [1], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 223, Hoese et al., 2006: 1626)

? *Gobius homocyanus* Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875: 280 (type locality: Sandwich Islands [Hawaii]; syntypes: MNHN 8046 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 34, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 235)

Gobius graeffii Günther, 1877: 179 (type locality: Viti Levu: Namusi; holotype: BMNH 1869.11.12.30)

Bathygobius fuscus swainsensis Schultz, 1943: 232, fig. 18 (type locality: American Samoa: Swains Island: Lake Namo [freshwater lake at surface]; holotype: USNM 116117)

***Bathygobius cocosensis* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius cocosensis Bleeker, 1854u: 47 (type locality: Cocos Islands [original type locality: Cocos Islands: Nova Selma]; neotype: RMNH 4533, designated by Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 225)

Gobius sandvicensis Günther, 1880a: 60 (type locality: Hawaii: Honolulu, freshwater; holotype: BMNH 1879.5.14.562, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 225)

Rhinogobius corallinus Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 400, fig. 89 (type locality: Samoa: Pago Pago; holotype: USNM 51780, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 235)

Gobius ophthalmicus Weber, 1909: 150 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Pidjot Bay; syntypes: ZMA 111.886 [3], RMNH 14355 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 225, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius elmeri Herre, 1940: 358, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: tide pool at Nasugbu; holotype: CAS-SU 32989, Böhlke, 1953: 113)

Bathygobius fuscus pulcher Fowler, 1945: 67, figs. 10–11 (type locality: Micronesia: Saipan Island; holotype: ANSP 71596, Böhlke, 1984: 109)

Chlamydes versicolor Fowler, 1945: 68, figs. 12–13 (type locality: Micronesia: Saipan Island; holotype: ANSP 71600, Böhlke, 1984: 111)

***Bathygobius cotticeps* (Steindachner, 1880)**

Gobius cotticeps Steindachner, 1880b: 137, pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Society Islands; holotype: NMW 30439, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 229)

Chlamydes laticeps Jenkins, 1903: 503, fig. 43 (type locality: Hawaii: Honolulu; holotype: USNM 50716, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228)

Chlamydes leytensis Herre, 1927b: 118, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Cabalian; lectotype: BSM 9550, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 183)

***Bathygobius cyclopterus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius cyclopterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 59 (type locality: Bismarck Archipelago: New Ireland: Carteret haven; holotype: MNHN A.1355, Bauchot et al., 1991: 31, Goren, 1978: 270, fig. 4, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228)

Gobius nox Bleeker, 1851c: 248 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; syntypes [7: 32–55 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4532 [4], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228)

Gobius variabilis Steindachner, 1901: 430, pl. 18 fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate; syntypes: SMF 885 [2], 1679 [4], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228, Eschmeyer, 2011; spelt *varius* in caption of pl. 18, first reviser not researched, possibly none, in which case I select *variabilis* as correct original spelling)

Mapo crassiceps Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 403, fig. 92 (type locality: Samoa: Apia; holotype: USNM 51777 [1 of 5, figured specimen], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mapo mearnsi Evermann & Seale, 1906: 510, fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: USNM 55624 [1 of 3], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 228, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Bathygobius laoe Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 306, pl. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan; holotype: BSMP 31948, lost)

***Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

Gobius fuscus Rüppell, 1830: 137 (type locality: Red Sea; holotype: SMF 1716, Goren, 1978: 269, fig. 1, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221)

Gobius punctillatus Rüppell, 1830: 138 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: SMF 1635, designated by Dor, 1984: 240 [SMF 1679 listed as holotype by Goren, 1978: 269, fig. 2, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221])

Gobius nebulo-punctatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 58 (type locality: Isle-de-France [Mauritius] / Red Sea; syntypes: MNHN A.1330 [1, listed as holotype], A.1331 [5], 2730 [1], ZMB 2053 or 2056 [2], MCSNG 12609 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 36, Goren, 1978: 269, fig. 3, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221, Tortonese, 1963b: 344, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius tjilankahanensis Bleeker, 1851c: 251, fig. 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantan Province: Tjilankahan; holotype: an illustrated specimen 65 mm TL)

Gobius obscurus Peters, 1855b: 441 (type locality: Mozambique; syntypes: ZMB 2104 [3]; also in Peters, 1855a: 250)
Gobius breviceps Blyth, 1858a: 271 (type locality: Andaman Islands: Great Andaman: Port Blair; syntypes: ? ZSI)
Gobius Darnleyensis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 331, pl. 12 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Torres Strait: Darnley Island; syntypes: AMS I.16390-001 [3], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221)
Gobius nigripinnis Alleyne & Macleay, 1877: 332, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Torres Strait: Palm Island; syntypes: AMS I.16389-001 [6], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221; junior primary homonym of *Gobius nigripinnis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 101)
Gobius caledonicus Sauvage, 1880a: 46 (type locality: New Caledonia; syntypes: MNHN A.1324 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 28, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221)
Gobius filamentosus Sauvage, 1883c: 157 (type locality: New Caledonia; holotype: MNHN A.4886, Bauchot et al., 1991: 31, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221; junior primary homonym of *Gobius filamentosus* Risso, 1827: 285 and *Gobius filamentosus* Castelnau, 1875: 19)
Gobius marginalis De Vis, 1884f: 686 (type locality: Australia: Cape York; syntypes: AMS I.443 [5], QM I.2739 [3], Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 221, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Gobius poecilichthys Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 52, fig. 4 (type locality: Japan: Misaki, Sagami; holotype: CAS-SU 6448, Böhlke, 1953: 114)
? *Bathygobius bravoi* Herre, 1927b: 112, pl. 8 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Romblon Province: coral reef pool at Romblon; lectotype: BSM 13019, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 183)
? *Amblygobius inornatus* Herre, 1927: 228 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu Province: Siasi: tide pool on Martin ranch; holotype: BSMP 13223 [lost], Koumans, 1940a: 189)
Drombus whitleyi Fowler, 1931a: 362 (replacement name for *Gobius filamentosus* Sauvage, 1883c: 157)
Gobius atripinnis Fowler, 1934a: 81, figs. 21–22 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Sanoer [Sanur]; holotype: ANSP 56285, Böhlke, 1984: 105)
Acentrogobius scrutarius Whitley, 1955: 54 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Gladstone; holotype: AMS IA.6092)

***Bathygobius meggitti* (Hora & Mukerji, 1936)**
Ctenogobius meggitti Hora & Mukerji, 1936: 30, fig. 6, pl. 1 figs. 3–4 (type locality: Burma: Tavoy District: rocky pools, Maungmagan; holotype: ZSI F 11871/1)
Bathygobius blancoi Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 306, pl. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan; holotype: BSM 31949, lost)

***Bathygobius petrophilus* (Bleeker, 1853)**
Gobius petrophilus Bleeker, 1853h: 476 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], near Onrust Island; holotype [59 mm TL]: RMNH 4534, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 227)
Gobius petrophilus var. *ocellata* Kner, 1868b: 326 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Viti Levu; holotype: Museum Godeffroy 767 [? NMW])
Gobius villosus Weber, 1909: 151 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: beach at Menado [Manado]; holotype: ZMA 110.945, Nijssen et al., 1993: 233, Akihito & Meguro, 1980: 227)

***Boleophthalmus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837**
Apocryptes Osbeck, 1757: 130, 131 (pre-Linnean, not available)
Apocryptes Linnaeus, 1758: 263, 264 (not available, name listed in synonymy [*Code* art. 11.6.2])
Boleophthalmus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 198 (type species: *Gobius boddarti* Pallas, 1770: 11, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 328). Gender masculine.
Nomenclatural notes. *Apocryptes* first appeared in Osbeck (1757: 130, 131) but is not available from that work as it appeared before 1758. Linnaeus (1758: 263) listed *Apocryptes cantonensis* of Osbeck (1757: 131) as a synonym of his *Gobius niger* [see *Periophthalmus cantonensis*] and on p. 264 he listed *Apocryptes chinensis* of Osbeck (1757: 130) as a synonym of his *Gobius pectinirostris* [see *Boleophthalmus pectinirostris*], and the names are not available (*Code* art. 11.6.2). *Apocryptes cantonensis* and *A. chinensis* are not used in the German and English translations (Osbeck, 1765: 170, 171, 291; 1771: vol. 2: 200, 201); they are replaced by *Gobius niger* and *G. pectinirostris*. *Apocryptes* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 142 is a valid genus (q.v.).

***Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)**
Gobius boddarti Pallas, 1770: 11, pl. 2 figs. 4–5 (type locality: Indian Ocean; holotype: lost, Murdy, 1989: 16)
Gobius striatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 71, pl. 16 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes: ZMB 2145 [2], Paepke, 1999: 83)
Gobius plinianus Hamilton, 1822: 45, 366, pl. 35 fig. 13 (type locality: India: "most common [goby] species [in Ganges, in estuaries, p. 43] [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT)
Boleophthalmus inornatus Blyth, 1860b: 148 (type locality: Burma: Tenasserim; syntypes: ? ZSI)
Boleophthalmus sculptus Günther, 1861a: 104 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH uncat., Murdy, 1989: 15)
Apocryptes punctatus Day, 1868a: 941 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: ZSI 165 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161)

***Boleophthalmus pectinirostris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**
Gobius pectinirostris Linnaeus, 1754a: 25, pl. fig. 3 (pre-Linnean, name not available)
Apocryptes chinensis Osbeck, 1757: 130 (pre-Linnean, name not available; identified by Linnaeus, 1758: 264 as *Gobius pectinirostris*; named *G. pectinirostris* in Osbeck, 1765: 170, 291 [German translation], 1771: vol. 1: 200 [English translation])
Gobius pectinirostris Linnaeus, 1758: 264 (type locality: China [Canton]; types: UUZM 106, Wheeler, 1991: 183, fig. 22)

Apocryptes chinensis Linnaeus, 1758: 264 (pre-Linnean name first published as a synonym, not available, *Code* art. 11.6.2)

Apocryptes polyophthalmus Günther, 1867b: 117 (type locality: China; syntypes: BMNH 1867.2.23.11–12 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Boleophthalmus chinensis Jordan & Snyder, 1902c: 47 (type locality: Japan: Bay of Tokyo / Nagasaki / localities of material in cited references; syntypes: ? CAS-SU and material on which are based *Gobius pectinirostris* of Gmelin, 1789: 1200, *Apocryptes pectinirostris* of Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 150, *B. pectinirostris* of Richardson, 1846: 208, Günther, 1861a: 102 and Ishikawa, 1897: 38, *B. boddaertii* of Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 148, pl. 76 fig. 3, and *Apocryptes chinensis* in Osbeck, "1757: 170" [? 1757: 130, 1765: 170], 1771: vol. 1: 200, "1754: 29, fig. 23 Aman. Acad., Coll. Lagerstrom" [Linnaeus, 1754a: n°29 (p. 25), fig. 2]; junior primary homonym of *Boleophthalmus chinensis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 215)

***Brachygobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Brachygobius Bleeker, 1874b: 315 (type species *Gobius doriae* Günther, 1868a: 265, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Hypogymnogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 318 (type species: *Gobius xanthozona* Bleeker, 1849d: 34, by original designation; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Brachygobius* Bleeker, 1874b: 315, first reviser [Koumans, 1931: 51] gave precedence to *Brachygobius*). Gender masculine.

Thaigobiella Smith, 1931a: 35 (type species: *Thaigobiella sua* Smith, 1931a: 35, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Brachygobius aggregatus* Herre, 1940**

Brachygobius aggregatus Herre, 1940d: 361, pl. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: Dumaguete; lectotype: CAS-SU 32990, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 108)

***Brachygobius doriae* (Günther, 1868)**

Gobius Doriae Günther, 1868b 265, pl. 12 fig. A (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: BMNH 1868.1.28.17–19 [3], Miller, 1990: 376, Larson, 2001a: 81, fig. 40 [additional material not mentioned in original description apparently has no type status: MCSNG 12657 [2], Tortonese, 1963b: 343, ZMB 6790, Eschmeyer, 2011])

***Brachygobius kabiliensis* Inger, 1958**

Brachygobius kabiliensis Inger, 1958: 110, fig. 19 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Sandakan District: Kabili River in mangrove swamp; holotype: FMNH 47991)

***Brachygobius mekongensis* Larson & Vidthayanon, 2000**

Brachygobius mekongensis Larson & Vidthayanon, 2000: 2, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Laos: Savannakhet Province: Xe Banghiang basin: Xe Champhon, between bridge at Muang Kengkok and about 4 km upstream; 16°27'45"N 105°12'38"E; holotype: ZRC 43853)

***Brachygobius nunus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius nunus Hamilton, 1822: 54, 366 (type locality: India: "river below Calcutta"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 5)

Gobius alcockii Annandale, 1906: 201, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Lower Bengal: Port Canning and Calcutta; syntypes: ZSI ?, ZMA 114.487 [3], Nijssen et al., 1993: 232)

***Brachygobius sabanus* Inger, 1958**

Brachygobius sabanus Inger, 1958: 113, fig. 20 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Lamag; holotype: FMNH 47990)

***Brachygobius xanthomelas* Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937**

Brachygobius xanthomelas Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 43, pl. 4 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Mawai District: 55 miles north of Singapore in wayside ditches; holotype: CAS-SU 30953, Böhlke, 1953: 108; authorship as indicated p. 53)

***Brachygobius xanthozona* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius xanthozona Bleeker, 1849d: 34 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surabaya; holotype ? [33 mm]: RMNH 4541 [1 of 3], Miller, 1990: 376, Larson, 2001a: 53)

Thaigobiella sua Smith, 1931a: 35, fig. 17 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: USNM 90315, lost, Larson, 2001a: 53)

***Caecogobius* Berti & Ercolini, 1991**

Caecogobius Berti & Ercolini, 1991: 130 (type species: *Caecogobius cryptophthalmus* Berti & Ercolini, 1991: 130, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Caecogobius cryptophthalmus* Berti & Ercolini, 1991**

Caecogobius cryptophthalmus Berti & Ercolini, 1991: 130, figs. 1–5 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: Calbiga Cave system, 12°N 125°E; holotype: MSNVR 1262)

***Callogobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Callogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 318 (type species: *Eleotris hasseltii* Bleeker, 1851c: 253, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Doryptena Snyder, 1908: 102 (type species: *Doryptena okinawae* Snyder, 1908: 103, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Macgregorella Seale, 1910a: 533 (type species: *Macgregorella moroana* Seale, 1910a: 533, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Mucogobius McCulloch, 1912: 93 (type species: *Gobius mucosus* Günther, 1872b: 663, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ulcigobius Fowler, 1918: 69 (subgenus of *Drombus* Jordan & Seale, 1905b: 797; type species: *Drombus maculipinnis* Fowler, 1918: 69, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Galera Herre, 1927b: 103 (type species: *Galera producta* Herre, 1927b: 104, by original designation; junior hom-

onym of *Galera* Gray, 1843: xx, 67 [nomen nudum in 1842: 12, 16], in Mammalia). Gender feminine.

Gunnamatta Whitley, 1928a: 225 (type species: *Gunnamatta insolita* Whitley, 1928a: 225, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Metagobius Whitley, 1930a: 122 (type species: *Eleotris sclateri* Steindachner, 1880b: 157, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Herrea Whitley, 1930a: 123 (replacement name for *Galera* Herre, 1927b: 103 [often listed a junior homonym of a *Herrea* Gray, 1842a: 12, 16, but there is no such name in Gray; possibly confusion with *Galera* which is on these pages]). Gender feminine.

Crossogobius Koumans, 1931: 111 (type species: *Gobius depressus* Ramsay & Douglas-Ogilby, 1886a: 4, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Batracheleotris Fowler, 1938a: 129 (type species: *Eleotris sclateri* Steindachner, 1880b: 157, by original designation; junior objective synonym of *Metagobius* Whitley, 1930a: 122). Gender feminine.

Species inquirenda

Gobiomorphus illotus Herre, 1927b: 45, pl. 3 fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Polillo; holotype: BSM 11531, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 182)

***Callogobius hasseltii* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Eleotris Hasseltii Bleeker, 1851c: 253, fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Westen Java: Anjer; holotype: model of figure on which description is based [74 mm TL])

Gobius coelidotus Sauvage, 1880a: 50 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 2968, Bauchot et al., 1991: 29, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 112)

Macgregorella moroana Seale, 1910a: 533 (type locality: Philippines: Jolo Island: Jolo; holotype: BSM 3575, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 183)

Macgregorella badia Herre, 1935c: 415 (type locality: Fiji: Ovalau Island; holotype: FMNH 17373, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 112)

***Callogobius hastatus* McKinney & Lachner, 1978**

Callogobius hastatus McKinney & Lachner, 1978a: 206, fig. 1 (type locality: Palau Islands: west end Koror Island, south end of Arakabesan–Madalai causeway, 7°20'36"N 134°28'13"E, Madalai District; holotype: USNM 216811)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Mindanao: Cascade River: Murcielagos Bay) in paratype series.

***Callogobius okinawae* (Snyder, 1908)**

Doryptena okinawae Snyder, 1908: 103 (type locality: Japan: Okinawa: Naha; holotype: USNM 62240, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 112)

Macgregorella intonsa Herre, 1927b: 100, pl. 7 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Saub, south coast of Cotabato Province; syntypes: BSM 12807, 25734 [2], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 183)

Macgregorella santa Herre, 1935c: 416 (type locality: New Hebrides: Espiritu Santo Island: Hog Harbor; holotype: FMNH 17374, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 112)

Doryptena snyderi Fowler, 1946: 206, figs. 67–68 (type locality: Japan: Riu Kiu Islands: Aguni Shima [Okinawa Pref.: Agunijima]; holotype: ANSP 72078, Akihito & Meguro, 1977: 114)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Akihito & Meguro (1975, 1977).

***Callogobius stellatus* McKinney & Lachner, 1978**

Callogobius stellatus McKinney & Lachner, 1978b: 716, figs. 1, 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Flores: 5 km west of Nangapanda, stone reef in tide pools; holotype: USNM 217429)

***Callogobius tanegasimae* (Snyder, 1908)**

Doryptena tanegasimae Snyder, 1908: 104 (type locality: Japan: Kagoshima Pref.: Osumi Island: Tanegashima; holotype: USNM 62241, Akihito & Meguro, 1977: 114)

Galera producta Herre, 1927b: 104, pl. 7 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Puerto Galera; holotype: BSM 7417, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 183)

***Cristatogobius* Herre, 1927**

Cristatogobius Herre, 1927b: 170 (type species: *Cristatogobius lophius* Herre, 1927b: 170, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Cristatogobius lophius* Herre, 1927**

Cristatogobius lophius Herre, 1927b: 170, pl. 13 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu Province: wharf at Bungau; lectotype: BSM 12106, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 186, Akihito & Meguro, 2000: 256)

***Cristatogobius nonatoae* (Ablan, 1940)**

Lophogobius nonatoae Ablan, 1940: 376, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: fishponds at Dagupan; holotype: BSM 31129, lost, Akihito & Meguro, 2000: 259)

Cristatogobius albius Chen, 1959: 209, fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Tong-Kang; holotype: TFRI 3929, Akihito & Meguro, 2000: 257)

Taxonomic notes. *Cristatogobius albius* is listed as valid by Larson & Murdy (2001: 3596).

***Cristatogobius rubripectoralis* Akihito, Meguro & Sakamoto, 2003**

Cristatogobius rubripectoralis Akihito, Meguro & Sakamoto, 2003: 117, fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Saunders Beach, north of Townsville; holotype: ROM 72479)

***Cryptocentroides* Popta, 1922**

Cryptocentroides Popta, 1922: 32 (type species: *Cryptocentroides dentatus* Popta, 1922: 33, by subsequent designation by Koumans, 1931: 98). Gender masculine.

Amblycentrus Goren, 1979: 22 (type species: *Biat magnusi* Klausewitz, 1968: 13, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Cryptocentroides insignis* (Seale, 1910)**

Amblyogobius insignis Seale, 1910b: 116, pl. 2 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu: Bantayan Island; holotype: BSM 5779, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 189)

Gobius stigmatophorus de Beaufort, 1912: 136 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island: reef of Saonek near southern coast; holotype: ZMA 111.983, Nijssen et al., 1993: 233; also in de Beaufort, 1913: 141)

Cryptocentroides dentatus Popta, 1922: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island: Raha; holotype: SMF 6583, Eschmeyer, 2011)

?*Gobiosoma pallida* Herre, 1934a: 91 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu Province: Sitankai; holotype: CAS-SU 28609, Böhlke, 1953: 113)

Taxonomic notes. *Gobiosoma pallida* is considered to be a valid species of *Schismatogobius* by Chen, Shao & Fang (1995: 202) and Chen, Séret, Pöllabauer & Shao (2001: 141). The presence of scales and other characters exclude it from *Schismatogobius* (Koumans, 1940: 149, 1953: 384; Keith, Marquet & Watson, 2004: 237). Placement in *Cryptocentroides* and tentative synonymy follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm., 2012).

***Cryptocentrus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837**

Cryptocentrus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 111 (in synonymy of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; available by subsequent use in Bleeker, 1874b: 322 [*Code* art. 11.6.1]; type species: *Gobius cryptocentrus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 111, under *Code* art. 67.12). Gender masculine.

Alepidogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 310 (type species: *Gobiosoma fasciatum* Playfair, in Playfair & Günther, 1867: 72, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Mars Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 408 (type species: *Mars strigilliceps* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 408, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Obtortiophagus Whitley, 1933: 90 (type species: *Obtortiophagus koumansi* Whitley, 1933: 91, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Smilogobius Herre, 1934a: 88 (type species: *Smilogobius inexplicatus* Herre, 1934a: 88, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Batman Whitley, 1956: 36 (type species: *Batman insignitus* Whitley, 1956: 36, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Iotogobius Smith, 1959a: 195 (type species: *Iotogobius malindiensis* Smith, 1959: 195, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synopsis by Hoese & Larson (2004). *Gobius melanopus*, sometimes listed in area, is a marine species. Placement in *Cryptocentrus* follows Lim & Larson (1995: 259) and identification follows Russell et al. (2010: 99). *Cryptocentrus maudae* and *C. wehrlei* were described from Bangkok but are assumed to be from marine origin, possibly market specimens.

[*Gobius melanopus* Bleeker, 1860d: 456 (type locality: Singapore; holotype: specimen on which is based Castelnau's drawing, reproduced in Russell et al., 2010: 99, fig. 17)].

[*Cryptocentrus maudae* Fowler, 1937: 254, fig. 283 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68253)].

[*Cryptocentrus wehrlei* Fowler, 1937: 256, fig. 284 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68254, Böhlke, 1984: 111)].

***Cryptocentrus callopterus* Smith, 1945**

Cryptocentrus callopterus Smith, 1945: 552, pl. 9 fig. B (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: Chantaburi River estuary; holotype: USNM 119572)

Remarks. Hoese & Larson (2004: 169) commented that this species likely does not belong to *Cryptocentrus*.

***Cryptocentrus leonis* Smith, 1931**

Cryptocentrus leonis Smith, 1931a: 46, fig. 21 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: estuary of Chantaburi River at Lem Sing; holotype: USNM 90322)

***Drombus* Jordan & Seale, 1905**

Drombus Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 797 (type species: *Drombus palackyi* Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 797, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Drombus bontii* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius Bontii Bleeker, 1849d: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype or syntypes [up to 72 mm TL]: RMNH 4658 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; possibly syntypes because apparently ranges of values)

Acentrogobius elberti Popta, 1921: 209 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island: Raha; syntypes: SMF 6639 [1], 6640–6641 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ctenogobius waigiensis Herre, 1935c: 424 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island: mouth of small freshwater stream flowing into Majalibit Inlet; holotype: FMNH 17413, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 29)

***Drombus dentifer* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius dentifer Hora, 1923c: 747, fig. 29 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake: Rambha Bay, Satpara and Barnikuda; syntypes [8]: ? ZSI F 10187/1 [1], RMNH, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 152 [locality listed as Manikpatna, which does not appear in original description], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Drombus globiceps* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius globiceps Hora, 1923c: 744, fig. 24 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake: off Samal Island / Rambha Bay / Satpara / between Cherriakuda and mainland / Serua Nadi / Mahosa, Barhampur Island / off Balugaon / off Nalbano / off Barkul bungalow / South of Kalibai; syntypes: ZSI F 10214/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 152)

Ctenogobius kranjiensis Herre, 1940a: 22, pl. 17 (type locality: Singapore: Kranji stream; holotype: CAS-SU 32999, Böhlke, 1953: 110)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Larson et al. (2008: 148).

***Drombus ocyurus* (Jordan & Seale, 1907)**

Rhinogobius ocyurus Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 42, fig. 14 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cavite; holotype: CAS-SU 9249 [USNM 53070], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Quisquilius malayanus Herre, 1936a: 11, pl. 8 (type locality: Singapore: Pulau Ubin; holotype: CAS-SU 30963 [1 of 4], Böhlke, 1953: 116)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Larson et al. (2008: 148).

***Drombus triangularis* (Weber, 1909)**

? *Acentrogobius oligactis* Bleeker, 1875d: 132 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes [3, 41–48 mm SL]: RMNH 4493, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Gobius triangularis Weber, 1909: 150 (type locality: Indonesia: reef on Ambon; syntypes: ZMA 111.562 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233)

? *Vaimosa umbra* Fowler, 1934a: 84, fig. 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Den Pasar; holotype: ANSP 56344, Böhlke, 1984: 110)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid by Larson et al. (2008: 148). *Vaimosa umbra* is probably a synonym; its holotype is a *Drombus* (H. K. Larson, pers. comm. 2011). The syntypes of *Acentrogobius oligactis* Bleeker, 1875d are in poor condition. Two of them belong to the genus *Drombus* but cannot be identified to species (Larson et al., 2008: 148).

***Eugnathogobius* Smith, 1931**

Eugnathogobius Smith, 1931a: 37 (type species: *Eugnathogobius microps* Smith, 1931a: 37, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Calamiana Herre, 1945c: 79 (type species: *Calamiana magnoris* Herre, 1945c: 80, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Gnathogobius Smith, 1945: 522 (type species: *Gnathogobius aliceae* Smith, 1945: 523, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Larson (2009).

***Eugnathogobius illotus* (Larson, 1999)**

Calamiana illota Larson, 1999a: 260, figs. 1, 4 (type locality: Singapore: Sungei Buloh mangroves; holotype: ZRC 39268)

***Eugnathogobius kabilia* (Herre, 1940)**

Vaimosa kabilia Herre, 1940a: 19, pl. 14 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kabili River; holotype: CAS-SU 32978, Böhlke, 1953: 119, Larson, 2009: 135, fig. 5)

Calamiana magnoris Herre, 1945c: 80 (type locality: Philippines: Busuanga: Coron; holotype: CAS-SU 39881, Böhlke, 1953: 108, Larson, 2009: 140, fig. 9)

Gnathogobius aliceae Smith, 1945: 523, fig. 104 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: USNM 119604, Larson, 2009: 139, fig. 10)

Taxonomic notes. See *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* for comment on *Glossogobius mas* Hora, 1923c: 742, which is possibly a senior synonym of *E. kabilia*.

***Eugnathogobius microps* Smith, 1931**

Eugnathogobius microps Smith, 1931a: 37, fig. 18 (type locality: Thailand: lower Bangpakong River; holotype: USNM 90316, Larson, 2001a: 68, fig. 60)

Taxonomic notes. See *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* for comment on *Glossogobius mas* Hora, 1923c: 742, which is possibly a senior synonym of *E. microps*.

***Eugnathogobius mindora* (Herre, 1945)**

Vaimosa mindora Herre, 1945a: 13 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: brackish swamp on Hacienda Waterous, Mangarin; holotype: CAS-SU 36826, Böhlke, 1953: 119, Larson, 1999a: 266, fig. 5)

Vaimosa zebrinus Herre, 1950a: 74 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Layia; holotype: USNM 202515, Larson, 1999a: 266, fig. 11)

***Eugnathogobius polylepis* (Wu & Ni, 1985)**

Mugilogobius polylepis Wu & Ni, 1985: 95, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Shanghai: Fengxiang: Zhonggang; holotype: SFC S-0001, Larson, 2009: 143, fig. 14)

Taxonomic notes. Record in area: Larson et al. (2008: 141, fig. 2) and Larson (2009: 143).

***Eugnathogobius siamensis* (Fowler, 1934)**

Vaimosa siamensis Fowler, 1934a: 157, fig. 125 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok, Silom Canal; holotype: ANSP 60025, Böhlke, 1984: 110)

Vaimosa mawaia Herre, 1936a: 9, pl. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: ditch in Mawai District, 55 miles north of Singapore; holotype: CAS-SU 29080, Böhlke, 1953: 119)

Vaimosa jurongensis Herre, 1940a: 18, pl. 13 (type locality: Singapore: brook at Jurong; holotype: CAS-SU 32982, Böhlke, 1953: 119, Larson, 2009: 151, fig. 20)

Vaimosa oratai Herre, 1940a: 20, pl. 15 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: brook at Tawau; holotype: CAS-SU 32988, Böhlke, 1953: 119)

Vaimosa singapurensis Tweedie, 1940: 75 (not available; nomen nudum; apparently only a museum name, Larson et al., 2008: 143)

Pseudogobiopsis wuhanlini Zhong & Chen, 1997: 79, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Fujian: Sharngan, Minhou, Min River; holotype: SFU 3585)

? ***Eugnathogobius umbra* (Herre, 1927)**

Tamanka umbra Herre, 1927b: 223 (type locality: Philippines: Palawan; holotype: BSM 10600, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 188, Larson, 2001a: 197)

***Eugnathogobius variegatus* (Peters, 1868)**

Apocryptes variegatus Peters, 1868b: 267 (type locality: Singapore; lectotype: ZMB 6749, designated by Larson, 1999a: 273, fig. 12)

Tamanka ubinensis Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 41, pl. 3 (type locality: Singapore: Pulau Ubin; holotype: CAS 30964, Larson, 1999a: 273, fig. 19)

***Exyrias* Jordan & Seale, 1906**

Exyrias Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 405 (type species: *Gobius*

puntangoides Bleeker, 1854a: 242, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Gnatholepis volcanus Herre, 1927b: 131 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Lake Taal; holotype: BSM 10569, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 184)

Nomenclatural notes. The holotype is likely to have been an *Exyrias* (Larson & Wright, 2003: 128; see also Koumans, 1940a: 184). A neotype designation is needed to fix the status of the name.

***Exyrias puntang* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius puntang Bleeker, 1851q: 486 (type locality: Indonesia: Rio [Riau]; holotype [85 mm TL]: RMNH 6170, Murdy, 1985: 11)

Gobius puntangoïdes Bleeker, 1854a: 242 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Ceram [Seram]: Wahai; syntypes [5, 116–141 mm TL]: RMNH 28666 [5], Murdy, 1985: 11)

Gobius andamanensis Day, 1871c: 691 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands, brackish waters; syntypes: BMNH 1870.6.14.10 [1], AMS B.8030 [1], Ferraris et al., 2000: 294, Murdy, 1985: 11)

Gobius Canalae Sauvage, 1881b: 102 (type locality: New Caledonia: Canala; holotype: MNHN A.3703, Bauchot et al., 1991: 28, Murdy, 1985: 11)

Gobius maculipinnis Macleay, 1883c: 267 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: freshwater on Normanby Island; holotype: AMS I.9241, Murdy, 1985: 11)

Gobius concolor De Vis, 1884f: 689 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; holotype: QM I.86, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gnatholepis sindonis Snyder, 1908: 101 (type locality: Japan: Ryukyu Islands: Okinawa: Naha market; holotype: USNM 62238, Murdy, 1985: 11)

***Glossogobius* Gill, 1859**

Glossogobius Gill, 1859a: 46 (type species: *Gobius platycephalus* Richardson, 1846a: 204, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cephalogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 320 (type species: *Gobius sublitus* Cantor, 1849: 1163, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Illana Smith & Seale, 1906: 79 (type species: *Illana cacabet* Smith & Seale, 1906: 80, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Stupidogobius Aurich, 1938: 149 (type species: *Stupidogobius flavipinnis* Aurich, 1938: 149, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Aloricatogobius Munro, 1964: 179 (type species: *Glossogobius asaro* Whitley, 1959: 318, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Species inquirendae

Gobius phaiosoma Bleeker, 1849d: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype or syntypes [up to 84 mm TL]: RMNH 5174 [part of 53], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius fusiformis Bleeker, 1849d: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Patjitan / Purworedjo in Bogowonto River; syntypes [up to 77 mm TL]: RMNH 31309 [1], ? 26334 [part of 3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius pavo Steindachner, 1867b: 120 (type locality: Philippines; holotype: NMW 29826 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Steindachner, 1867c: 80, 1867d: 715)

? *Gobius sauroides* Castelnau, 1878b: 48 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Norman River; holotype: LU; possibly not a gobiid, Hoese et al., 2006: 1697)

***Glossogobius aureus* Akihito & Meguro, 1975**

? *Gobius Boscii* Sauvage, 1880a: 44 (type locality: Martinique [doubtful]; syntypes: MNHN A.1922 [5], A.1923 [6], Bauchot et al., 1991: 27)

Glossogobius aureus Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 128, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Japan: Okinawa Pref.: Sumiyoshi, Iriomotejima; holotype: NSMT P 18200)

***Glossogobius bicirrhosus* (Weber, 1894)**

Gobius bicirrhosus Weber, 1894: 412 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: river near Maros; syntypes [10]: ZMA 110.979 [8], Nijssen et al., 1993: 232)

Illana cacabet Smith & Seale, 1906: 80, fig. (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Rio Grande near Cotabato; holotype: USNM 55622, Koumans, 1940a: 129)

***Glossogobius celebius* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius Celebius Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 74 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi; syntypes: MNHN A.1385 [2], 2731 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 10, Hoese & Allen, 2012: 270)

***Glossogobius clitellus* Hoese & Allen, 2012**

Glossogobius clitellus Hoese & Allen, 2012: 280, fig. 11 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Bougainville: Tekan River road crossing west of Arigua plantation, 5°57'S 155°20'E; holotype: WAM P.28164-005)

***Glossogobius flavipinnis* (Aurich, 1938)**

Stupidogobius flavipinnis Aurich, 1938: 149 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti; syntypes: ZMH 419 [1], Ladiges et al., 1958: 166)

***Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius giuris Hamilton, 1822: 51, 366, pl. 33 fig. 15 (type locality: India: "all the ponds and fresh water rivers of the Gangetic provinces" [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; lectotype: model of Hamilton's figure, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 512)

Gobius gutum Hamilton, 1822: 50, 366 (type locality: India: lower parts of Padda or Padma River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 7; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gobius giuris* Hamilton, 1822: 51, first reviser [possibly Hora, 1934b: 485] gave precedence to *G. giuris*)

Gobius Russelii Cuvier, 1829: 244 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 53; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based

Russell, 1803a: 42, pl. 53 [Bullee Kokah]; unambiguously named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p. 244, the name should be emended to *russellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1)

Gobius catebus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 76 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon / India: Pondicherry, Bengal and Malabar; syntypes: MNHN A.1390 [1], A.1907 [4], A.2538 [1], 7199 [2], ? ZMB 2025 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 29, Hoese & Allen, 2009: 2, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gobius kora* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 77 (based on Russell, 1803a: 40, pl. 50; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes [at least 2]: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 40, pl. 50 [Korah Motta])

? *Gobius Kurpah* Sykes, 1839a: 1581 (type locality: India: Deccan [Beema River at Pairgaon]; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 55, 1841: 352, pl. 61 fig. 1)

Gobius platycephalus Richardson, 1846a: 204 (type locality: China: Macao; syntypes: one specimen (LU) and model of Reeve's drawing)

? *Gobius phaiospilosoma* Bleeker, 1849d: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan / Sumanap in eastern Madura; syntypes [up to 46 mm TL]: RMNH 4456 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gobius sublitus* Cantor, 1849: 1163 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.563, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Gobius platycephalus* Peters, 1852b: 681 (type locality: Mozambique: Tette and Boror; syntypes: ZMB 21308 [3]; junior primary homonym of *Gobius platycephalus* Richardson, 1846a: 204)

Gobius spectabilis Günther, 1861a: 45 (type locality: India; holotype: BMNH [1853.3.15:?, Eschmeyer, 2011])

? *Gobius grandidierii* Playfair, 1868: 10 (type locality: Madagascar: some miles up Mouroundava River on the west coast; syntypes: MNHN [2, lost ?], Bauchot et al., 1991: 57)

Eleotris laticeps De Vis, 1884f: 692 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast; holotype: QM I.220, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 130)

Nomenclatural notes. *Glossogobius kokius* is considered to be a valid species, e.g. by Akihito & Meguro (1975: 130), based on the Mauritius material. But the type series includes also material from India which is *G. giuris*. A lectotype designation is needed in order to definitively link the name with the Mauritius species.

Eschmeyer (2011) considered *Sparus nobilis* Osbeck to be a senior synonym of *Glossogobius giuris*, without an explanation or reference for this identification. He then stated that it is a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.1.1. This is erroneous. To be valid, a declaration as nomen oblitum under art. 23.9.1.1 should be in a published work (in the sense of the *Code*), which an on-line database is not, and accompanied by the citation of a list of 25 usages of the *nomen protectum* in the previous 50 years. Further, I do not see in Osbeck's description characters that would allow *Sparus nobilis* to be identified as *Glossogobius giuris*; it does not even seem to be a gobioid. The vernacular name mandarinfish suggests a *Siniperca* (Percichthyidae).

[*Gobius kokius* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 68 (type locality: India: Pondicherry, Malabar and Alipey / Ile de France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN A.1381 [1, Pondicherry], A.1387 [2, Malabar], A.1383 [5, Mauritius], 991 [14, Mauritius], Bauchot et al., 1991: 34, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 130)].

[*Sparus nobilis* Osbeck, 1765: 336 (type locality: China. Guangdong: Huam-pu (or Wampo), anchorage for all European boats in the river of Canton (or Ta-ho), 4 Swedish miles from the mouth of the river at Boca Tiger and 1.5 miles from Canton; types: LU)].

***Glossogobius illimis* Hoese & Allen, 2012**

Glossogobius illimis Hoese & Allen, 2012: 272, figs. 3, 5–7 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: north of Cooktown, "15°26'S" [Cooktown: 15°28'S 145°15'E]; holotype AMS I.21272-010)

***Glossogobius intermedius* Aurich, 1938**

Glossogobius intermedius Aurich, 1938: 147, fig. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lakes Mahalona and Towuti; syntypes: LU (? ZMH), lost, pers. obs.)

***Glossogobius matanensis* (Weber, 1913)**

Gobius matanensis Weber, 1913b: 209, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Matano at Soroako / Lake Towuti at Timampu; syntypes [14]: ZMA 112.665 [6], 112.666 [5], RMNH 13792 [1], 13793 [1, listed as holotype by Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 130], Nijssen et al., 1993: 232, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Glossogobius obscuripinnis* (Peters, 1868)**

Gobius obscuripinnis Peters, 1868b: 263 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Bicol River in Albay Province and creek Kolabós near Daraga; syntypes: ZMB 6498 [4], MNHN 6161 [3], ? BMNH 1868.7.10.7–9 [3], Bauchot et al., 1991: 37, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 131, Hoese & Allen, 2009: 2, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Glossogobius olivaceus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)**

Gobius olivaceus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845 [11 Oct.]: 143, pl. 74 fig. 3 (type locality: Japan; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, not preserved, Boeseman, 1947: 124)

Gobius fasciato-punctatus Richardson, 1845b [Oct.]: 145, pl. 62 figs. 13–14 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: BMNH 1968.5.11.18, Whitehead, 1970a: 217, Hoese & Allen, 2009: 2 [or syntypes if Reeves's unpublished drawing is based on another specimen])

Taxonomic notes. Precedence between *G. olivaceus* and *G. fasciopunctatus* is discussed by Akihito (1966: 92).

***Glossogobius sandakanensis* Inger, 1957**

Glossogobius sandakanensis Inger, 1957: 393, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Mankala River, Mile 2, North Road, Sandakan; holotype: FMNH 59526)

Distribution notes. Record of *Glossogobius circumspectus* from Singapore by Lim & Larson (1995: 259) and of *G. koragensis* from Cambodia by Rainboth (1996b: 201) and Vidthayanon (2008: 220) seem to refer to present species.

[*Gobius circumspectus* Macleay, 1883c: 267 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: freshwater of Milne Bay; holotype: AMS I.9186, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 129)].

[*Glossogobius koragensis* Herre, 1935c: 419 (type locality: Papua New

Guinea: Sepik River at Koragu; holotype: FMNH 17365, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987.40)].

***Glossogobius sparsipapillus* Akihito & Meguro, 1976**

Glossogobius sparsipapillus Akihito & Meguro, 1976: 9, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Vietnam: Can Tho River, vicinity of Cantho City; holotype: NSMT-P.18240)

***Gnatholepis* Bleeker, 1874**

Gnatholepis Bleeker, 1874b: 318 (subgenus of *Stenogobius* Bleeker, 1874b: 317; type species: *Gobius anjerensis* Bleeker, 1851c: 251, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Larson & Buckle (2012).

***Gnatholepis anjerensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius anjerensis Bleeker, 1851c: 251, pl. fig. 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Boenaken Island, off Ujung Pandang, bay on southwest side [original locality: Indonesia: Java: Anjer]; neotype: BPBM 26651, designated by Randall & Greenfield, 2001: 3, fig. 2)

Gobius capistratus Peters, 1855a: 251 (type locality: Mozambique: Ibo, 12°S; syntypes: ZMB 2103 [2], Sauvage, 1891: 353, pl. 38 fig. 5, Larson & Buckle, 2012: 21, fig. 7; also in Peters, 1855b: 443)

Gobius deltoides Seale, 1901: 125 (type locality: Guam [Agaña; Eschmeyer, 2011]; syntypes: ANSP 84134 [10], BPBM 267 [4], USNM 109399 [1], Larson & Buckle, 2012: 21, Randall & Goren, 1993: 13)

Taxonomic notes. Marine species but inland record from mouth of creeks (Bali; pers. obs.; Moorea, Larson & Buckle, 2012: 16). *Gobius cauerensis*, considered to be a synonym of *Gnatholepis anjerensis* by Thacker (2004: 580), is a valid, marine species (Randall & Greenfield, 2007: 303; Larson et al., 2008: 141; Larson & Buckle, 2012: 21).

[*Gobius cauerensis* Bleeker, 1853f: 269 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Cauer, in sea [44°44'S 103°15'E, Randall & Greenfield, 2007: 305]; holotype [39 mm TL]: RMNH 4523 [1 of 2], Bleeker, 1993: pl. 435b, fig. 1, Larson & Buckle, 2012: 37, fig. 18)].

***Gnatholepis ophthalmotaenia* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius ophthalmotaenia Bleeker, 1854u: 46 (type locality: Cocos Islands: Nova Selma; syntypes [4, 58–64 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4526 [4 of 13], Larson & Buckle, 2012: 48)

Gnatholepis davaoensis Seale, 1910a: 537 (type locality: Taiwan: south end at Hou Pi Hoo [original locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Gulf of Davao: Samal Island]; neotype: BPBM 18670, designated by Randall & Greenfield, 2001: 12, pl. 2 fig. F)

Gnatholepis gemmeus Herre, 1927b: 135, pl. 9 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Gulf of Davao: Samal Island; holotype: BSM, lost)

Gnatholepis corlettei Herre, 1935c: 418 (type locality: Vanuatu: Malekula Island: Bushman Bay; holotype: FMNH 17367, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 40)

Distribution notes. Marine species but inland records from Cebu, Sulawesi and Solomon Is. (Larson & Buckle, 2012: 44).

***Gobiopsis* Steindachner, 1861**

Gobiopsis Steindachner, 1861: 291 (type species: *Gobiopsis macrostomus* Steindachner, 1861: 291, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Pogonogobius Smith, 1931a: 37 (type species: *Gobius planifrons* Day, 1873a: 108, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pipidonia Smith, 1931a: 39 (type species: *Pipidonia quinquecincta* Smith, 1931a: 39, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Herreogobius Koumans, 1940a: 139 (type species: *Ctenogobius malekulae* Herre, 1935c: 423, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Barbatogobius Koumans, 1941: 241 (type species: *Barbatogobius asanai* Koumans, 1941: 242, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Abranches Smith, 1947: 813 (type species: *Abranches pinto* Smith, 1947: 813, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Lachner & McKinney (1978).

***Gobiopsis macrostomus* Steindachner, 1861**

Gobiopsis macrostomus Steindachner, 1861: 291, pl. 1 fig. 6 (type locality: India: Bombay; syntypes: NMW 29593–29595 [3], Lachner & McKinney, 1978: 20 or NMW 29594–29596 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

Gobius planifrons Day, 1873a: 108 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: ZSI 97, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Lachner & McKinney, 1978: 20)

Barbatogobius asanai Koumans, 1941: 242 (type locality: India: Gujarat: Kosamba Creek near Bulsan; holotype: ZSI 5283/2, Lachner & McKinney, 1978: 20)

Nomenclatural notes. *Macrostomus* apparently can be a noun or an adjective. As used in the original description by Steindachner, it is a noun because it does not agrees in gender with the gender of the feminine *Gobiopsis*.

***Gobiopterus* Bleeker, 1874**

Gobiopterus Bleeker, 1874b: 311 (type species: *Apocryptes brachypterus* Bleeker, 1855k: 401, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Leptogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 311 (type species: *Gobius oxypterus* Bleeker, 1855k: 400, by original designation; simultaneous subjectice synonym of *Gobiopterus* Bleeker, 1874b: 311, first reviser [Kottelat et al., 1993: 145] gave precedence to *Gobiopterus*). Gender masculine.

Micrapocryptes Hora, 1923c: 751 (type species: *Micrapocryptes fragilis* Hora, 1923c: 751, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Gobiella Smith, 1931a: 33 (type species: *Gobiella pellucida* Smith, 1931a: 33, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Mirogobius Herre, 1927b: 91 (type species: *Mirogobius stellatus* Herre, 1927b: 92, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Paraphya Munro, 1949a: 233 (type genus: *Paraphya semivestita* Munro, 1949a: 234, by original designation; not a homonym of *Paraphia* Guenée, 1857: 271 in Lepidoptera and *Paraphyia* Gumppenberg, 1895: 444 in Lep-

idoptera). Gender feminine.

Munrogobius Whitley, 1951a: 67 (unnecessary replacement name for *Paraphya* Munro, 1949a: 233). Gender masculine.

? ***Gobiopterus batonensis*** **Aurich, 1938**

Gobiopterus luzonensis batonensis Aurich, 1938: 175, 178, figs. 24, 25 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Camarin Sur Province: Lake Bato; syntypes: ? ZMH or lost)

Nomenclatural notes. Aurich (1938) referred to a description of *Mistichtys luzonensis batonensis* by D. M. Buñag but does not provide any bibliographic reference. I have been able to find only one publication by this author (Buñag, 1934), in which this name is not mentioned. It seems, therefore, that this description has never been published and Aurich is author of the name.

Gobiopterus birtwistlei **(Herre, 1934)**

Gobiella birtwistlei Herre, 1934b: 85 (type locality: Singapore: brackish water tidal creeks; syntypes: CAS-SU 29078 [99], 30961 [204], BMNH 1969.11.13.2–6 [5], ZSI F 13513/1 [3; 4 according to Mukerji, 1936: 9], ZRC 225 [31], ZMH 418 [ex 17467] [8], FMNH 47158 [12], 47230 [6], USNM 101303 [12], Böhlke, 1953: 113, Alfred, 1970: 72, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 153, Ladiges et al., 1958: 166, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 41, Eschmeyer, 2011 [lectotype designated by Koumans, 1940a: 148, but specimen has apparently not been separated from CAS-SU 30961 and all specimens remain syntypes])

Gobiopterus brachypterus **(Bleeker, 1955)**

Apocryptes brachypterus Bleeker, 1855k: 401 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan Province: Lake Grati; syntypes [18, 23–29 mm TL]: RMNH 4497 [11], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius oxypterus Bleeker, 1855k: 400 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan Province: Lake Grati; syntypes [15, 23–28 mm TL]: RMNH 4500 [13], Eschmeyer, 2011; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Apocryptes brachypterus* Bleeker, 1855k: 401, first reviser [Kottelat et al., 1993: 145] gave precedence to *G. brachypterus*)

Gobiopterus chuno **(Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius chuno Hamilton, 1822: 53, 366 (type locality: India: estuary below Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 14 fig. 6)

Micrapocryptes fragilis Hora, 1923c: 751, fig. 31 (type locality: India: Beliaghata Canal, outskirts of Calcutta / Orissa: Chilka Lake: 1.9 miles northeast of Kalidai, off Balugaon and East of Barkul; syntypes: ZSI F 10165/1 [35], RMNH 12058 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 153, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobiella pellucida Smith, 1931a: 33, fig. 16 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: USNM 90312 [37], 90313 [35], 90314 [90], ZSI [15], MCZ 35985 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobiopterus lacustris **(Herre, 1927)**

Mirogobius lacustris Herre, 1927b: 93 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Laguna de Bay near Calamba, Los Baños, Lumbang and Santa Cruz; syntypes: BSM, lost, ZMA 115.798 [5], ? CAS-SU 15490, ? MNHN 1932-0206 [5], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobiopterus mindanensis **(Herre, 1944)**

Mistichthys mindanensis Herre, 1944c: 109 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: near Fisheries Station at Zamboanga; syntypes: CAS-SU 39882 [9], 39883 [27], Böhlke, 1953: 115)

Gobiopterus panayensis **(Herre, 1944)**

Mistichthys panayensis Herre, 1944c: 108 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Capiz Province: nipa swamp near Capiz; lectotype: CAS-SU 36819, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 115)

Gobiopterus pasayensis **Aurich, 1938**

Gobiopterus pasayensis Aurich, 1938: 175, 178, figs. 26–27 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Ilocos Norte Province: Lake Pasay; syntypes: ? ZMH or lost)

Nomenclatural notes. Aurich (1938) referred to a description of *Mistichtys luzonensis batonensis* by D. M. Buñag but does not provide any bibliographic reference. I have been able to find only one publication by this author (Buñag, 1934), in which this name is not mentioned. It seems, therefore, that this description has never been published and Aurich is author of the name.

? ***Gobiopterus smithi*** **(Menon & Talwar, 1972)**

Kraemericus smithi Menon & Talwar, 1972: 55, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Great Nicobar Island: Dogma River near Shampen village; holotype: ZSI 5522/2)

Taxonomic notes. The figure in the original description does not show a member of Kraemeriidae but apparently a species of *Gobiopterus*.

Gobiopterus stellatus **(Herre, 1927)**

Mirogobius stellatus Herre, 1927b: 92, pl. 6 fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Albay Province: moutain lake beside sitio Lanigay, Polangui; syntypes [110]: BSM 13054, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 182)

Hemigobius **Bleeker, 1874**

Hemigobius Bleeker, 1874b: 319 (type species: *Gobius melanurus* Bleeker, 1849d: 31, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Sphenentogobius Fowler, 1940: 396 (type species: *Sphenentogobius vanderbilti* Fowler, 1940: 396, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Hemigobius hoevenii **(Bleeker, 1851)**

Gobius Hoevenii Bleeker, 1851p: 426 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [46 mm TL]: possibly RMNH 4457, Koumans, 1932: 11, Larson, 1999b: 33)

Vaimosa crassa Herre, 1945d: 403 (type locality: China: Hong Kong: New Territory: brook near Un Long; holotype: CAS-SU 39848, Böhlke, 1953: 118, Larson, 1999b: 26)

Mugilogobius obliquifasciatus Wu & Ni, 1985: 93, fig. 1

(type locality: China: Hainan: Haikou; holotype: ECSFI 66-1064)

***Hemigobius melanurus* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius melanurus Bleeker, 1849d: 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype ? [33 mm TL]; no evidence that Bleeker had more than one specimen; RMNH 4501 [3: 40.5–55.0 mm SL] are too large to be the holotype or syntypes and lectotype designation of the 55.0 mm specimen by Larson, 1999b: 41 is not valid; not a primary junior homonym of *Gobius melanurus* Broussonet, 1782: [18] [a nomen nudum; *Gobiis melanuro* is a non-nominative declension to be corrected to *Gobius melanurus*, *Code* art. 11.9.2]; not a junior homonym of *Gobius melanuros* Gmelin, 1789: 1201 [one letter difference, *Code* art. 57.6]; not a junior homonym of *Gobioides melanurus* La Cepède, 1800: 576, 582, which has never been placed in *Gobius*; not a junior homonym of *Gobius melanurus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 74 [incorrect subsequent spelling of *Gobius melanuros* Gmelin, 1789: 1201])

Gnatholepis mingi Herre, 1936a: 8, pl. 4 (type locality: Singapore: Pulau Ubin island; holotype: CAS-SU 30960, Böhlke, 1953: 113, Larson, 1999b: 34, fig. 9)

Sphenentogobius vanderbilti Fowler, 1940: 396, figs. 8–10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Medan; holotype: ANSP 68714, Larson, 1999b: 34, fig. 10)

Hemigobius bleekeri Koumans, 1953: 191 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gobius melanurus* Bleeker, 1849d: 31)

***Istigobius* Whitley, 1932**

Istigobius Whitley, 1932a: 301 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Gobius stephensoni* Whitley, 1932a: 301, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Innoculus Whitley, 1952: 25 (type species: *Gobius nigroocellatus* Günther, 1873d: 173 [101], by original designation; type species misidentified [actually *Gobius ornatus* Rüppell, 1830: 135], see Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 9; type species here fixed as *G. nigroocellatus* Günther, 1873d under *Code* art. 70.3.1 [arts. 11.10 and 67.13 cannot apply as they require the use of a deliberate misidentification by an earlier author; this is not the case as Whitley explicitly stated that this was the first record of the species since its original description]). Gender masculine.

Pallidogobius Herre, 1953c: 184 (type species: *Pallidogobius rigilius* Herre, 1953c: 185, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Bikinigobius Herre, 1953c: 186 (type species: *Bikinigobius welanderi* Herre, 1953c: 186, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Istigobius diadema* (Steindachner, 1876)**

Gobius diadema Steindachner, 1876: 232 (type locality: Hong Kong; holotype: NMW 29171, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ctenogobius perspicillatus Herre, 1945e: 5 (type locality: India: Tamil Nadu: salt water creek east of steam ferry at Vizagapatam; holotype: CAS-SU 36810, Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11)

***Istigobius ornatus* (Rüppell, 1830)**

Gobius ornatus Rüppell, 1830: 135 (type locality: Red Sea: Massaua; lectotype: SMF 1738, designated by Dor, 1984: 238)

Gobius elegans Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 58 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / Vanikolo / New Guinea / India: Bombay; syntype: MNHN A.1401 [1, listed as holotype], A.1398 [1], A.1399 [2], A.1400 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 31, possibly RMNH 1873, Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11)

Gobius Ehrenbergii Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 63 (type locality: Egypt: sent from Alexandria [but probably from Red Sea; Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11]; syntypes: MNHN 1398 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 31, Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11)

Gobius ventralis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 113 (type locality: Ethiopia: Massaua; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Gobius interstinctus Richardson, 1844b: 3, pl. 5 figs. 3–6 (type locality: northwest coast of Australia; syntypes: BMNH 1844.9.11.40 [1], 1845.9.19.621–622 [2], 1978.1.19.1 [1], Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius periophthalmoïdes Bleeker, 1850h: 249 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; syntypes [33, 30–76 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6171 [64], ? NMW 21092–21093 [2], Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius ornatus Day, 1871c: 691 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; types: LU; primary junior homonym of *Gobius ornatus* Rüppell, 1830: 135)

Gobius thurstoni Day, 1888a: 793 (type locality: India: Madras; holotype: BMNH 1889.2.1.3445, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11)

Gobius venustulus Fowler, 1904b: 551, pl. 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27799, Böhlke, 1984: 111)

Gobius calderae Everman & Seale, 1906: 511, fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga: Caldera Bay; holotype: USNM 55625 [not 53625], Murdy & Hoese, 1985: 11)

Gobius stephensoni Whitley, 1932a: 301 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Murray Island; holotype: AMS I.11704 [figured as *Gobius ornatus* in McCulloch & Ogilby, 1919: 227, pl. 33 fig. 2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Lentipes* Günther, 1861**

Sicyogaster Gill, 1860: 101, 102 (type species: *Sicyogaster concolor* Gill, 1860: 102, by original designation; junior homonym of *Sicyogaster* Brisout de Barneville, 1846: 144, in Pisces). Gender feminine.

Lentipes Günther, 1861a: 96 (replacement name for *Sicyogaster* Gill, 1860: 101). Gender masculine.

Raogobius Mukerji, 1935b: 262 (type species: *Raogobius andamanicus* Mukerji, 1935b: 264, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Lentipes adelphizonus* Watson & Kottelat, 2006**

Lentipes adelphizonus Watson & Kottelat, 2006: 122, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Kaluku: Halmahera: Sungei Okitai; holotype: MZB 5933)

***Lentipes andamanicus* (Mukerji, 1935)**

Raogobius andamanicus Mukerji, 1935b: 264, pl. 6 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: Port Blair: southwest of golf course, Aberdeen; holotype: ZSI F 12980/1 [ex 11788/1], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 153)

***Lentipes mindanaoensis* Chen, 2004**

Lentipes mindanaoensis Chen, 2004: 38, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: small creek in eastern part of Mindanao; holotype: NMMB P.4821; spelt *maindanaoensis* p. 39, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Lentipes whittenorum* Watson & Kottelat, 1994**

Lentipes whittenorum Watson & Kottelat, 1994: 353, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Gilgit [Gitgit] waterfall, Sungei Buleleng upstream from Singaraja; holotype: ZRC 38285)

***Lophogobius* Gill, 1862**

Lophogobius Gill, 1862e: 240 (type species: *Gobius cristagalli* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 130, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Lophogobius bleekeri* Popta, 1921**

Lophogobius bleekeri Popta, 1921: 207 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island, Raha, brackish water; holotype: SMF 6584, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ctenogobius aterrimus Herre, 1935c: 423 (type locality: Solomon Islands: freshwater stream on Kulambangra Island; holotype: FMNH 17384, Koumans, 1940a: 139)

Distribution notes. Freshwater records from Muna Island (Raha; holotype of *L. bleekeri*), Tioman Island (Ng et al., 1999: 181) and Solomon Islands (holotype of *C. aterrimus*).

***Mahidolia* Smith, 1932**

Mahidolia Smith, 1932a: 255 (type species: *Mahidolia normani* Smith & Koumans, in Smith, 1932, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Rictugobius Koumans, in Smith, 1932: 258 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Nomenclatural notes. See discussion of *Waitea* under *Oligolepis*.

***Mahidolia mystacina* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius mystacinus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 124 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; holotype: MNHN 2967, Bauchot et al., 1991: 36)

Gobius pulverulentus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 125 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Gobius maxillaris Macleay, 1878: 357, pl. 9 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; holotype: AMS I.16395-001, Hoese et al., 2006: 1664)

Waitea parvida Tanaka, 1915a: 567 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki fish market; syntypes: ZUMT 6367 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mahidolia normani Smith & Koumans, in Smith, 1932a: 256, pl. 23 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Chantabun River estuary at Lem Sing; holotype: KUMF 180, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Mahidolia duque Smith, 1947: 812 (type locality: Mozambique: Delagoa Bay: Inhaca Island; holotype: SAIAB 262, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Waitea buchanani Visweswara Rao, 1972: 130, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Andhra Pradesh: Godavari River estuary; holotype: ZMAU)

Oligolepis fasciatus Wu & Lin, 1983: fig. 1 (type locality: China: Fujian [Fukien]: Xiamen: Jimei; holotype: SFC HB2-16)

Nomenclatural notes. See discussion under *Oligolepis*.

***Mangarinus* Herre, 1943**

Mangarinus Herre, 1943: 94 (type species: *Mangarinus waterousi* Herre, 1943: 94, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Mangarinus waterousi* Herre, 1943**

Mangarinus waterousi Herre, 1943: 94 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Mangarin, mangrove swamp at Hacienda Waterous; holotype: CAS-SU 36817, Böhlke, 1953: 115, Akihito & Meguro, 1977: 223)

***Mistichthys* Smith, 1902**

Mistichthys Smith, 1902a: 30 (type species: *Mistichthys luzonensis* Smith, 1902: 30, by monotypy; also in Smith, 1902b: 167). Gender masculine.

***Mistichthys luzonensis* Smith, 1902**

Mistichthys luzonensis Smith, 1902a: 30 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Buhi; syntypes [at least 50]: USNM 50303 [18], 50304 [15], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Smith, 1902b: 167, 2 figs.)

***Mugilogobius* Smitt, 1899**

Mugilogobius Smitt, 1899: 552 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Ctenogobius abei* Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 55, by subsequent designation by Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder, 1913: 345; no species originally included, first inclusion by Jordan, Tanaka & Snyder, 1913: 345). Gender masculine.

Vaimosa Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 395 (type species: *Vaimosa fontinalis* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 395, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Waiteopsis Whitley, 1930a: 122 (type species: *Waiteopsis paludis* Whitley, 1930a: 122, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Ellogobius Whitley, 1933: 92 (type species: *Gobius stigmaticus* De Vis, 1884f: 686, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Weberogobius Koumans, 1953: 172 (type species: *Gobius amadi* Weber, 1913b: 211, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revision by Larson (2001a).

Species inquirenda

***Mugilogobius nuicocensis* Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen, 2005**

Mugilogobius nuicocensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 716 (nomen nudum)

Mugilogobius nuicocensis Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b: 635, fig. 5 (type locality: Vietnam: Thai Nguyen Province: Dai Tu district: Nui Coc reservoir; holotype: NCNTTSI)

***Mugilogobius abei* (Jordan & Snyder, 1901)**

Ctenogobius abei Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 55, fig. 5 (type locality: Japan: Wakanoura, Kii; holotype: CAS-SU 6447, Böhlke, 1953: 109, Larson, 2001a: 81, fig. 78)

Tamanka bivittata Herre, 1927b: 224, pl. 17 fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: Hoihow; holotype: BSM 13194, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 188)

***Mugilogobius adeia* Larson & Kottelat, 1992**

Mugilogobius adeia Larson & Kottelat, 1992: 227, figs. 2–6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: east of Talu, northern shore of Lake Matano; holotype: MZB 5891)

***Mugilogobius amadi* (Weber, 1913)**

Gobius Amadi Weber, 1913b: 211, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso; lectotype: ZMA 112.664, designated by Larson, 2001a: 94, fig. 88)

? ***Mugilogobius arguellesi* (Roxas & Ablan, 1940)**

Tamanka arguellesi Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 308, pl. 7 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Pangasinan Province: Dagupan / La Union Province: San Fernando market [locality of holotype not stated explicitly]; holotype: BSM 31951, lost, Larson, 2001a: 197)

***Mugilogobius cagayanensis* (Aurich, 1938)**

Vaimosa cagayanensis Aurich, 1938: 169, fig. 22 (type locality: Philippines: Cagayan Sulu: Lakes Singuan and Sulu; lectotype: ZMH 420a, designated by Larson, 2001a: 102, fig. 89 [invalid designation by Ladiges et al., 1958: 166])

***Mugilogobius cavifrons* (Weber, 1909)**

Gobius cavifrons Weber, 1909: 152 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate: Sula Takomi di Bawah, in freshwater; lectotype: ZMA 112.616, designated by Larson, 2001a: 108, fig. 93)

Glossogobius parvus Oshima, 1919: 305, pl. 53 fig. 3 (type locality: Taiwan: small island near Kizanto, a small island near Giran [I-Lan]; holotype: FMNH 59138 [CM 8276], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 40, Larson, 2001a: 108, fig. 99)

? *Tamanka tagala* Herre, 1927b: 222 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Rizal Province: Malabon; holotype: BSM 820, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 188, Larson, 2001a: 108)

Vaimosa karatunensis Aurich, 1938: 168 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Talaud Islands: Karatun; holotype: ZMH 421, Ladiges et al., 1958: 166, Larson, 2001a: 108, fig. 100)

Tamanka philippina Herre, 1945b: 75 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Mangarin, brackish water at Hacienda Waterous; holotype: CAS-SU 39884, Böhlke, 1953: 117)

Tamanka talavera Herre, 1945e: 4 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: nipa swamp near Capiz; holotype: CAS-SU 36824, Böhlke, 1953: 117, Larson, 2001a: 102, fig. 101)

***Mugilogobius chulae* (Smith, 1932)**

Vaimosa chulae Smith, 1932a: 260, pl. 23 bottom (type locality: Thailand: brackish pool on Koh Samui, Gulf of Thailand; holotype: KUMF 1889, Larson, 2001a: 114)

Tamanka sinensis Herre, 1935d: 288 (type locality: China: Hong Kong; holotype: CAS-SU 31518, Böhlke, 1953: 117, Larson, 2001a: 114, fig. 106)

Vaimosa valigouva Deraniyagala, 1936: 219, fig. 1 (type locality: Sri Lanka: pool of freshwater about one kilometer from sea at Point Pedro (Jaffna); holotype: BMNH 1936.4.23.1, Larson, 2001a: 109)

Vaimosa zebra Aurich, 1938: 171, fig. 23 (type locality: Indonesia: North Sulawesi: creek in Boloang; lectotype: ZMH 727, designated by Larson, 2001a: 115, fig. 107)

***Mugilogobius fasciatus* Larson, 2001**

Mugilogobius fasciatus Larson, 2001a: 116, figs. 109, 111 (type locality: Singapore: Sungei Buloh mangrove; holotype: ZRC 17099)

***Mugilogobius fuscus* (Herre, 1940)**

Vaimosa fusca Herre, 1940d: 359, pl. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: tide pool at Dumaguete; holotype: CAS-SU 32984, Böhlke, 1953: 119, Larson, 2001a: 123, fig. 116)

? *Mugilogobius luzonensis* Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 307, pl. 6 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon [inferred from other material in the same paper: probably Pangasinan Province: Dagupan]; holotype: BSM 31950, lost, Larson, 2001a: 126; or possibly a synonym of *Mugilogobius chulae*, Larson, 2001a: 123)

***Mugilogobius latifrons* (Boulenger, 1897)**

Gobius latifrons Boulenger, 1897b: 427, pl. 28 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Mataanna [Matano] and Kalaena River; lectotype: NMBA 1847, designated by Larson, 2001a: 135, fig. 125, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 56)

***Mugilogobius lepidotus* Larson, 2001**

Mugilogobius lepidotus Larson, 2001a: 135, figs. 128, 132 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti: Tandjung Subalaote; holotype: MZB 5946)

***Mugilogobius mertoni* (Weber, 1911)**

Gobius Mertoni Weber, 1911: 37, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands: Panua Bori River near Sungi [Sungei] Manumbai; lectotype: SMF 6699, designated by Larson, 2001a: 149, fig. 137)

Gobius durbanensis Barnard, 1927a [July]: 70 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Durban Bay; holotype: SAM 17356, Larson, 2001a: 149, fig. 144; also in Barnard, 1927b [October]: 815)

Tamanka mindora Herre, 1945b: 75 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Mangarin, mangrove swamp at Hacienda Waterous; holotype: CAS-SU 39885, Böhlke, 1953:

117, Larson, 2001a: 149, fig. 146)

Vaimosa layia Herre, 1953a: 769 (nomen nudum), 1953d: 13 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Layia; holotype: USNM 202503 [UW 18959], Larson, 2001a: 150)

Stigmatogobius inhacae Smith, 1959a: 198, pl. 9 fig. G (type locality: Mozambique: Inhaca; holotype: RUSI 207, Larson, 2001a: 149, fig. 145)

***Mugilogobius platystoma* (Günther, 1872)**

Gobius platystoma Günther, 1872b: 664, pl. 63 fig. B (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Port Mackay; holotype: BMNH 1871.9.13.179, Larson, 2001a: 165, fig. 163; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender with genus name in original description])

***Mugilogobius rambaiae* (Smith, 1945)**

Vaimosa rambaiae Smith, 1945: 538, pl. 9 fig. A (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok [klong behind Department of Fisheries, central Bangkok, Nai Pongse; Larson, 2001a: 170]; holotype: USNM 119646, Larson, 2001a: 170, fig. 169)

***Mugilogobius rexi* Larson, 2001**

Mugilogobius rexi Larson, 2001a: 174, figs. 174, 176 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Towuti: mouth of Batuopa River, 3 km south of Timampu; holotype: MZB 5949)

***Mugilogobius sarasinorum* (Boulenger, 1897)**

Gobius sarasinorum Boulenger, 1897b: 427, pl. 28 fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Lake Poso; lectotype: NMBA 1844, designated by Larson, 2001a: 182, fig. 182, 2001b: 67, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 56)

? ***Mugilogobius schultzei* (Herre, 1927)**

Rhinogobius schultzei Herre, 1927b: 185 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: river at Fabrica; syntypes [2]: BSM 12407 [1, lost], 26833 [1, lost], Koumans, 1940a: 186, Larson, 2001a: 197)

***Mugilogobius tigrinus* Larson, 2001**

Mugilogobius tigrinus Larson, 2001a: 189, fig. 189 (type locality: Singapore: mangrove creek, Sungei Pandan; holotype: ZRC 40283)

? ***Mugilogobius villa* (Herre, 1927)**

Vaimosa villa Herre, 1927b: 154, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Iloilo Province: Villa; holotype: BSM, 13195, Koumans, 1940a: 186, lost, Larson, 2001a: 197)

***Oligolepis* Bleeker, 1874**

Gobileptes Swainson, 1839: 183 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Gobius acutipennis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 80, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 198; no species originally included, first inclusion by Jordan, 1919a: 198; here declared a *nomen oblitum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, as it has not been used as a valid name after 1899 [*Code* art. 23.9.1.1], and *Oligolepis* Bleeker, 1874b: 318 has been used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2], see below). Gender feminine.

Oligolepis Bleeker, 1874b: 318 (subgenus of *Stenogobius* Bleeker, 1874b: 317; type species: *Gobius melanostigma* Bleeker, 1849d: 32, by original designation; here declared a *nomen protectum* under *Code* art. 23.9.2, used in at least 25 works in the last 50 years, listed under Nomenclatural notes [*Code* art. 23.9.1.2]). Gender feminine.

Waitea Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 407 (type species: by present fixation: *Waitea stomias* Smith, 1941b: 411, under *Code* art. 70.3.2 [misidentified as *Gobius mystacinus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 124 in the original designation by Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 407]). Gender feminine.

Aparrius Jordan & Richardson, 1908: 278 (type species: *Gobius acutipennis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 80, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Smith (1945b: 410) showed that when establishing *Waitea*, with *Gobius mystacinus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837 as type species, Jordan & Seale (1906a: 407) in fact based it on a misidentified type species. Under the *Code* then in force, such a case had to be submitted to the Commission but this was not possible during World War II and Smith decided that the type species of *Waitea* should be the species that Jordan & Seale actually examined (*Waitea stomias* Smith, 1941b: 411). *Gobius mystacinus* would then be placed in the genus *Mahidolia*.

The situation had not been legitimised when the Commission resumed its activity after the war (H. M. Smith died in 1941) and some authors now use *Waitea* and others *Mahidolia* for *G. mystacinus*. Under the 1999 *Code*, it is no longer necessary to refer such a case to the Commission and, under *Code* art. 70.3, and following Smith's (1945) action, I fix *Waitea stomias* (misidentified as *Gobius mystacinus*) as type species of *Waitea*. *Waitea* is treated as a synonym of *Oligolepis* following Chen & Fang (1999: 219), Randall & Lim (2000: 638) and Larson & Murdy (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3601).

Gobileptes Swainson, 1839 has not been used as the name of a valid taxon after 1899; it is declared *nomen oblitum* with precedence given to *Oligolepis* Bleeker, 1874 which has been used as a valid name in at least 25 works published by at least 10 authors, in the immediately preceeding 50 years and encompassing a span of not less than 10 years (*Code* art. 23.9.2): (1) Allen, 1991b: 189; (2) Allen et al., 2008: 173; (3) Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3601; (4–5) Chen & Fang, 1999: 218, 2001: 143; (6) Chu, 1985: 349; (7) Fang et al., 1996: 175; (8) Hayashi & Shiratori, 2004: 173; (9) Kawanabe et al., 2001: 570; (10) Kottelat, 1989: 19; (11) Kottelat et al., 1993: 147; (12) Larson et al., 2008: 142; (13) Mai et al., 1992: 314; (14) Masuda et al., 1984: 253; (15) Myers, 1985: 225; (16) Nakabo, 1993: 1072; (17) Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b: 451; (18) Pan, 1991: 474; (19) Rainboth, 1996b: 2005; (20) Randall & Lim, 2000: 638; (21) Senou et al., 2004: 402; (22) Shen, 1993: 533; (23) Smith & Heemstra, 1986: 795; (24) Talwar & Jhingran, 1991: 938; (25) Wu & Zhong, 2008: 507.

***Oligolepis acutipennis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius acutipennis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 80 (type locality: India: Malabar; syntypes: MNHN A.1356 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 25)

Gobius setosus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 81 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN 987 [3], Bauchot et al., 1991: 39; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gobius acutipennis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 80, first reviser [apparently Günther, 1861a: 44] gave precedence to *G. acutipennis*)

Gobius pasuruensis Bleeker, 1849d: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype ? [41 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 4821, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius melanostigma Bleeker, 1849d: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype ? [115 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4821, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius spilurus Bleeker, 1849d: 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [42 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 4821, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius Temminckii Bleeker, 1849d: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surabaya; holotype ? [45 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 4821, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Oxyurichthys formosanus Nichols, 1958: 4, fig. 1 (type locality: Taiwan: Tam-Sui River; holotype: AMNH 20323)

? *Oxyurichthys nijsseni* Menon & Govindan, 1977: 13, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Tamil Nadu: Ennore estuary; holotype: ZSI F 250/76)

***Oligolepis cylindriceps* (Hora, 1923)**

Ctenogobius cylindriceps Hora, 1923c: 745, fig. 26 (type locality: India: Chilka Lake [18 stations, details omitted here]; syntypes [18 series, total 155 ex.]: ZSI F 10189/1 [9], RMNH 12061, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 153, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Oligolepis oligolepis* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius oligolepis Bleeker, 1854d: 508 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; holotype [66 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4821, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Oligolepis stomias* (Smith, 1941)**

Waitea stomias Smith, 1941b: 411, fig. 1 (type locality: Samoa: Upolu Island: Apia; holotype: USNM 51816)

Distribution notes. Freshwater record from Philippines (Mindanao) by Smith (1941: 412).

***Oxuderces* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850**

Oxuderces Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 181 (type species: *Oxuderces dentatus* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 182, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Oxuderces dentatus* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850**

Oxuderces dentatus Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 182, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN A.1822, Springer, 1978: 4, figs. 2b, 3b, Bauchot et al., 1982: 69, Bauchot et al., 1991: 42)

Apocryptes nexipinnis Cantor, 1849: 1170 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Penang; syntypes: BMNH 1869.3.19.568 –569 [2], Murdy, 1989: 21, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Apocriptichthys sericus Herre, 1927b: 264, pl. 21 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Amoy [Xiamen]; holotype: BSM 11009, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 191)

Apocryptes pellegrini Wu, 1931a: 48, fig. 8 (type locality: China: Foochow [basin of Ming River up to Yenping [Yanping]]; holotype: ? MNHN [p. 1])

Apocryptichthys livingstoni Fowler, 1935a: 162, figs. 131–132 (type locality: Thailand: Paknam; holotype: ANSP 63091, Böhlke, 1984: 107)

***Oxyurichthys* Bleeker, 1857**

Oxyurichthys Bleeker, 1857n: 464 (type species: *Gobius belosso* Bleeker, 1854x: 316, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 324). Gender masculine.

Gobiichthys Klunzinger, 1871: 479 (subgenus of *Apocryptes* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 142; type species: *Apocryptes petersii* Klunzinger, 1871: 480, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pselaphias Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 406 (type species: *Gobius ophthalmonema* Bleeker, 1856k: 208, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Paeneapocryptes Herre, 1927b: 261 (subgenus of *Parapocryptes* Bleeker, 1874b: 327; type species: *Parapocryptes mindanensis* Herre, 1927b: 262, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Records of *O. uronema* from estuaries are misidentifications as this is a marine, off-shore species (H. K. Larson, pers. comm. 2004).

[*Gobius uronema* Weber, 1909: 153 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Bima Bay; syntypes: ZMA 111.336 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233)].

***Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius microlepis Bleeker, 1849d: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Sumanap; holotype ? [115 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6179 [44], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Euctenogobius cristatus Day, 1873a: 109 (type locality: India: Bombay and Madras [but all preserved specimens possibly from Bombay]; syntypes: part of ZSI 75 [1], 190–191 [2], A.222 [1, lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.3398–3407 [11], RMNH 1910, MNHN A.14 [1], NMW 76911 [1], AMS B.8198 [1], ZMB 1910 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Bauchot et al., 1991: 23, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 296)

Gobius longicauda Steindachner, 1893: 151 (type locality: China: Swatow [Shantou]; syntypes: NMW 29504 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011; not a primary junior homonym of *Gobius longicaudus* Jenkins & Evermann, 1889: 146; also in Steindachner, 1893: 232)

***Oxyurichthys ophthalmonema* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Gobius ophthalmonema Bleeker, 1856k: 208 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate; holotype [83 mm TL]: RMNH 4542 [1 of 6], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Euctenogobius andamanensis Day, 1871c: 693 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands, brackish water; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1870.5.18.85 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Oxyurichthys papuensis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius Papuensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 106 (type locality: New Guinea; holotype: MNHN A.1174, Bauchot et al., 1991: 38)

Gobius belosso Bleeker, 1854x: 316 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Banten Province: Tjiringin; holotype [156 mm TL]: RMNH 4543 [1 of 6], Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Oxyurichthys oculo-mirus* Herre, 1927b: 256 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu Island: Cebu; lectotype: BSM 12010, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 190)

***Oxyurichthys tentacularis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius tentacularis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 128 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.1123 [2], A.1136 [2], ? RMNH 1916 [4], ? 6188, Bauchot et al., 1991: 40, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius erythrinus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 128 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Gobius macrurus Bleeker, 1849d: 35 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; syntypes [up to 130 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6178 [173], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Oxyurichthys rumbia Popta, 1922: 30 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Rumbia [4°413 S 122°013 E; Daule or Daole; see Elbert, 1911: 262, fig. 131, map 3]; holotype: SMF 6578, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Oxyurichthys tentacularis andamanensis Mehta, in Mehta, Mehta & Devi, 1990: 668, fig. 1f (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; syntypes: ? NT; junior secondary homonym of *Euctenogobius andamanensis* Day, 1871c: 693 if latter considered to be valid in *Oxyurichthys*)

***Oxyurichthys viridis* Herre, 1927**

Oxyurichthys viridis Herre, 1927b: 260 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila market / Guiamaras Island: Navalas / Panay: Capiz; syntypes [22]: BSM 12011 [1], 12111–12113 [3], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 191)

Taxonomic notes. Valid according to Randall & Lim (2000: 639) and Larson & Murdy (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3601).

***Oxyurichthys visayanus* Herre, 1927**

Oxyurichthys visayanus Herre, 1927b: 254 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu Island; syntypes [12]: BSM 12405 [1], 26096–26106 [11], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 190)

Distribution notes. No information on habitat in area, but in rivers in Ryukyu Islands (Suzuki et al., 2000: 5).

***Paedogobius* Iwata, Hosoya & Larson, 2001**

Paedogobius Iwata, Hosoya & Larson, 2001: 104 (type species: *Paedogobius kimurai* Iwata, Hosaya & Larson, 2001: 104, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Paedogobius kimurai* Iwata, Hosoya & Larson, 2001**

Paedogobius Iwata, Hosoya & Larson, 2001: 104, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Okinawa Prefecture: Amitori Bay (24°19'N 123°32'E), Iriomote Island, Taketomi cho, Yaeyama gun; holotype: NSMT P52628)

***Pandaka* Herre, 1927**

Pandaka Herre, 1927b: 196 (type species: *Pandaka pusilla* Herre, 1927b: 197, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Berowra Whitley, 1928a: 224 (type species: *Gobius lidwilli* McCulloch, 1917: 185, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pandaka bipunctata* Chen, Wu, Zhong & Shao, in Wu & Zhong, 2008**

Pandaka bipunctata Chen, Wu, Zhong & Shao, in Wu & Zhong, 2008: 528, fig. 250 (type locality: China: Hainan: North coast, 20°03'N 110°10'E; syntypes [2]: LU)

Distribution notes. No information on habitat.

***Pandaka lidwilli* (McCulloch, 1917)**

Gobius lidwilli McCulloch, 1917: 185, pl. 31 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales: saltwater reaches of Cowan Creek near Sydney; holotype: AMS I.13628, Hoese et al., 2006: 1670 [designation in caption of fig. 2)

***Pandaka pusilla* Herre, 1927**

Pandaka pusilla Herre, 1927b: 197, pl. 15 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu Province: Sitankai; syntypes [27]: BSM 12806 [20], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 187)

***Pandaka pygmaea* Herre, 1927**

Pandaka pygmaea Herre, 1927b: 198, pl. 15 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Rizal Province: Malobon; lectotype: CAS-SU 23761, designated by Böhlke, 1953: 116)

***Pandaka rouxi* (Weber, 1911)**

Gobius Rouxi Weber, 1911: 40, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands: rivers Panua Bori and Waskai near Sungi [Sungei] Manumbai, Wokam / creek in Sungi [Sungei] Waskai, Wokam / sources of Sungi [Sungei] Kololobo, Kobroor / near Seltutti, Kobroor / Dobo; syntypes [total "about 35"]: SMF 17476 [1], 17477 [11], 17478 [15], 17479 [14], 17480 [8], ZMA 112.662 [2], 112.663 [2], NMBA 2737 [1], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233, Kottelat & Sutter, 1988: 56)

***Pandaka trimaculata* Akihito & Meguro, 1975**

Pandaka trimaculata Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 63, fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Okinawa Prefecture: Ishigakijima: mouth of Miyara River; holotype: NSMT-P 17900)

***Papillogobius* Gill & Miller, 1990**

Papillogobius Gill & Miller, 1990: 506 (type species: *Papillogobius punctatus* Gill & Miller, 1990: 509, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Distribution notes. Besides the species listed below, *P. melanobranchus* (Fowler, 1934) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

Papillogobius is listed as a synonym of *Favonigobius* by (e.g.) Randall & Lim (2000: 637), Larson & Murdy (in Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3597) and Larson et al. (2008:

148). It is retained as valid following Kovačić & Bogorodsky (2013: 378).

[*Favonigobius* Whitley, 1930a: 122 (type species: *Gobius lateralis* Macleay, 1881b: 602, by original designation). Gender masculine].

[*Rhinogobius melanobranchus* Fowler, 1934a: 82, figs. 24–25 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Den Pasar; holotype: ANSP 56333)].

***Papillogobius reichei* (Bleeker, 1849)**

? *Gobius baliuroides* Bleeker, 1849d: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: eastern Madura: Sumanap; holotype ? [57 mm SL]: lost, Koumans, 1953: 380)

Gobius Reichei Bleeker, 1854d: 509 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [55 mm TL]: RMNH 4672, Gill & Miller, 1990: 523)

Gobius neilli Day, 1868c: 152 (type locality: India: Madras; syntypes: among ZSI 79 [lost], 173 [lost], 158 [lost], 2777 [lost], BMNH 1868.4.15.9 [1], 1889.2.1.4304–4309 [6], uncat. [2], AMS B.8312 [1], NMW 33897 [1], MZUF 4702, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 300)

Ctenogobius cylindricus Bleeker, 1875d: 129 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes [2]: RMNH 4495 [2 of 3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius zanzibarensis Sauvage, 1891: 365, pl. 41 fig. 1 (type locality: Zanzibar; holotype: MNHN 2397, Bauchot et al., 1991: 41)

Rhinogobius robinsoni Fowler, 1934d: 428, fig. 13 (type locality: South Africa: Natal coast; holotype: ANSP 53437, Böhlke, 1984: 109)

Aboma aliciae Herre, 1936a: 10, pl. 7 (type locality: reef in Singapore harbor; holotype: CAS-SU 30952, Böhlke, 1953: 107, Koumans, 1953: 78)

Ctenogobius godavariensis Rao, 1971b: 51, fig. 3b (type locality: India: lower reaches of Godavary estuary; holotype: ZMAU)

Pomatoschistus bacescui Nalbant & Mayer, 1975: 237, pl. 2 fig. 5 (type locality: Tanzania: Bagamoyo, about 45 miles north of Dar-es-Salaam, about 300 m south of river mouth; holotype: MGAB 359)

Acentrogobius ennorensis Menon & Rema Devi, 1982: 54, pl. A, fig. 1 (type locality: India: Madras, Ennore estuary; holotype: ZSI F.555, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy in part from Lim & Larson (1995: 259) and Hoese & Larson (in Eschmeyer, 2011).

***Papuligobius* Chen & Kottelat, 2003**

Papuligobius Kottelat, 2001a: 61 (nomen nudum)

Papuligobius Chen & Kottelat, 2003a: 244 (type species: *Papuligobius uniporus* Chen & Kottelat, 2003: 245, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Papuligobius ocellatus* (Fowler, 1937)**

Tukagobius ocellatus Fowler, 1937: 250, fig. 261 (type locality: Thailand: Kemarat; holotype: ANSP 68248, Böhlke, 1984: 108)

***Papuligobius uniporus* Chen & Kottelat, 2003**

Papuligobius uniporus Kottelat, 2001a: 61 (nomen nudum)

Papuligobius uniporus Chen & Kottelat, 2003a: 245, fig. 2 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Mat about 1 km east of Ban Phathang; 19°36'33"N 103°42'10"E; holotype: ZRC 47855)

***Paragobius* Bleeker, 1872**

Paragobius Bleeker, 1872c: 128, 152 (type species: *Gobius knutteli* Bleeker, 1857g: 16, by subsequent designation by Koumans, 1931: 97). Gender masculine.

Myersina Herre, 1934a: 89 (type species: *Myersina macrostoma* Herre, 1934a: 90, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Remarks. According to Hoese & Larson (2004: 168) *Gobius knutteli* is a junior synonym of *G. filifer*, which is placed in *Myersina* by Winterbottom (2002: 70) and Shibukawa & Satapoomin (2006: 29). *Gobius knutteli* is the type species of *Paragobius*, which therefore has precedence over *Myersina*.

[*Gobius filifer* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 106 (type locality: Sea of Indies; holotype: MNHN 994, Bauchot et al., 1991: 32)].

[*Gobius Knutteli* Bleeker, 1857g: 16, 1858b: pl. 1 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: RMNH 4507, Hoese & Larson, 2004: 174)].

***Paragobius macrostoma* Herre, 1934**

Myersina macrostoma Herre, 1934a: 90 (type locality: Philippines: reef in Culion harbor; holotype: CAS-SU 26770, Böhlke, 1953: 115)

Nomenclatural notes. *Macrostoma* can be a noun or an adjective. As used in the original description by Herre, it cannot be decided if he regarded it as a noun or an adjective, and therefore it is a noun and indeclinable (*Code* art. 31.2.2).

***Parapocryptes* Bleeker, 1874**

Parapocryptes Bleeker, 1874b: 327 (type species: *Apocryptes macrolepis* Bleeker, 1851j: 66, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Parapocryptes maculatus* (Oshima, 1926)**

Apocryptes maculatus Oshima, 1926: 21 (type locality: China: Hainan: Haiho; syntypes [9]: LU)

***Parapocryptes serperaster* (Richardson, 1846)**

Apocryptes serperaster Richardson, 1846a: 206 (type locality: China: Macao; syntypes: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing [reproduced in Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 144, pl. 3 fig. 2], and UMZC, now BMNH 1965.8.12.51 [1, listed as holotype by Murdy, 1989: 24], Whitehead, 1970a: 217)

Apocryptes Henlei Bleeker, 1849d: 37 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Surabaya and Kammal; holotype ? [153 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4547 [3], Murdy, 1989: 24)

Apocryptes macrolepis Bleeker, 1851j: 66 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 220–230 mm TL]: lost, Murdy, 1989: 24)

Parapocryptes cantonensis Herre, 1932b: 441 (type locality: China: Canton fish market; holotype: CAS-SU 25721, Böhlke, 1953: 116, Murdy, 1989: 24)

Boleophthalmus smithi Fowler, 1934a: 160, fig. 129 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60020, Böhlke, 1984: 110)

***Parawaous* Watson, 1993**

Parawaous Watson, 1993: 178 (type species: *Chaenogobius megacephalus* Fowler, 1905a: 516, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Parawaous megacephalus* (Fowler, 1905)**

Chaenogobius megacephalus Fowler, 1905a: 516, fig. 15 (type locality: Borneo [? Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram]; holotype: ANSP 114891 [ex WIAP 13900], Böhlke, 1984: 108)

***Periophthalmodon* Bleeker, 1874**

Periophthalmodon Bleeker, 1874b: 326 (type species: *Gobius schlosseri* Pallas, 1770: 3, by original designation). Gender masculine.

? ***Periophthalmodon freycineti* (Valenciennes, in Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)**

Periophthalmus Freycineti Valenciennes, in Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 257 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor: stream of Babao; holotype: lost, Bauchot et al., 1991: 61, Murdy, 1989: 27)

Periophthalmus australis Castelnau, 1875: 22 (type locality: Australia: north of Queensland; holotype: lost, Murdy, 1989: 27, Bauchot et al., 1991: 60)

Distribution notes. The only Burmese record of this species is probably erroneous Murdy (1989). The species is otherwise known only from Australia, New Guinea and the Philippines.

***Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)**

Gobius schlosseri Pallas, 1770: 3, pl. 1 figs. 1–4 (type locality: "Ambon" [at that time more or less equal to "East Indies"]; holotype [received from Schlosser or examined in Schlosser's collection]: lost, Murdy, 1989: 28)

Periophthalmus ruber Schneider, 1801: 64 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [probably erroneous, Murdy, 1989: 28]; holotype: ZMB 2143, Paepke, 1999: 83, Murdy, 1989: 28)

Periophthalmus phya Johnstone, 1903: 296, pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: estuaries of Jambu and Pattani Rivers; syntypes [at least 17]: BMNH 1904.1.30.19–21 [3 ?], Eschmeyer, 2011 [other Johnstone's material believed to be lost, see Poss & Eschmeyer, 1978: 419])

Periophthalmus schlosseri argentiventralis Eggert, 1935: 49 (Indonesia: Java: Edam Island, 10 km north of Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 29)

***Periophthalmodon septemradiatus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius septemradiatus Hamilton, 1822: 46, 366 (type locality: India: Lower Bengal: Uttarbhag [original type locality: India: Ganges (in estuaries, p. 43), Calcutta; Hora, 1934b: 485]; neotype: CAS-SU 40076 [erroneously 69059 on p. 29], designated by Murdy, 1989: 29, 30)

Gobius tredecemradiatus Hamilton, 1822: 48, 366 (type locality: India: Ganges [in estuaries, p. 43] [Calcutta; Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Gobius septemradiatus* Hamilton, 1822: 46, first reviser [Murdy, 1989: 30] gave precedence to *G. septemradiatus*)

Periophthalmus borneënsis Bleeker, 1850i: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 85–90 mm TL]: RMNH 6193 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Periophthalmus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Periophthalmus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 63 (type species: *Periophthalmus papilio* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 63, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 326). Gender masculine.

Euchoristopus Gill, 1863f: 271 (type species: *Gobius koelreuteri* Pallas, 1770: 8, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. See Jaafar & Larson (2008: 950) for key.

Nomenclatural notes. It is often assumed that the description of *Gobius koelreuteri* is based on a single specimen, thus holotype. However, Pallas (1770: 9) described the anal and first-dorsal fins of one specimen and he added in parentheses a second value (e.g. "in alio specimine", in another specimen), which implies the existence of an additional specimen. He also gave a range for the caudal-fin ray count.

[*Gobius koelreuteri* Pallas, 1770: 8, pl. 2 figs. 1–3 (type locality: unknown; syntypes: 2 specimens of Pallas and material of Koelreuter, 1763: 421, pl. 8 figs. 5–6)].

Species inquirenda

Periopthalmus scintillans Blyth, 1858a: 271 (type locality: Myanmar: Mergui; types: ZSI)

***Periophthalmus chrysospilos* Bleeker, 1853**

Periophthalmus chrysospilos Bleeker, 1853b: 728 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Karang Hadji; syntypes [2, 106–112 mm TL]: RMNH 4760 [2 of 4], Murdy, 1989: 36, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Periophthalmus gracilis* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus gracilis Eggert, 1935: 79, pl. 6 fig. 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tkilatjap: "Kindersee" [Childen Lake] / Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Siboga; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, MCSNG, lost (?), Murdy, 1989: 37)

***Periophthalmus kallopterus* Bleeker, 1854**

Periophthalmus kallopterus Bleeker, 1854b: 342 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [2, 88–133 mm TL]: mixed in RMNH 4754 [2 of 19], Murdy, 1989: 38, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Periophthalmus fuscatus Blyth, 1858a: 271 (type locality: Andaman Islands: Great Andaman: Port Blair; types: ZSI ?)

Periophthalmus harmsi Eggert, 1929: 402 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Laboean [Labuan; Poeloe Popole in Eggert, 1935: 71]; syntypes [2]: Universität Tübingen,

lost, Murdy, 1989: 39)

Periophthalmus koelreuteri albostriatus Eggert, 1935: 73, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Poeloe Popole; syntypes [2]: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 39)

Periophthalmus koelreuteri velox Eggert, 1935: 75 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: sand beach opposite Amsterdam Island near Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 39)

Periophthalmus koelreuteri africanus Eggert, 1935: 78, pl. 5 fig. 21 (type locality: Tanzania: Dar es Salaam; holotype: ZMB 18365 [or 18364, Eschmeyer, 2011])

Periophthalmus musgravei Whitley, 1961: 69 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Southeast Division: Misima Island; holotype: AMS IA.5868)

Nomenclatural notes. This is the *Periophthalmus kalolo* in Murdy (1989: 38), but the lectotype designation for *P. kalolo* by Eschmeyer et al. (1998: 824) makes *P. kalolo* a senior synonym of Murdy's *P. argentilineatus*, and *P. kallopterus* becomes the valid name for the present species.

***Periophthalmus kalolo* Lesson, 1831**

Periophtalmus kalolo Lesson, 1831: 146 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigiou Island [Waigeo]: Hoffack harbour; holotype or lectotype: MNHN A.1499, designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 824 [not by Murdy, 1989: 35])

Periophthalmus argentilineatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 191 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]: Hoffack harbour; lectotype: MNHN A.1499, designated by Murdy, 1989: 35, Bauchot et al., 1991: 42; objective junior synonym of *Periophtalmus kalolo* Lesson, 1831: 146)

Periophthalmus dipus Bleeker, 1854v: 320 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Banten Province: Tjiringin / Sumatra: Padang / Flores: Larantuka; syntypes [10, 75–112 mm TL]: probably part of RMNH 4593 [19], Murdy, 1989: 32)

Euchoristopus kalolo regius Whitley, 1931c: 326 (type locality: northwestern Australia: King Sound; holotype: AMS I.14140, Murdy, 1989: 34 [specimen figured as *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* var. *argentilineatus* by McCulloch & Ogilby, 1919: 194, pl. 31 fig. 1])

Periophthalmus vulgaris Eggert, 1935: 81, pl. 6 figs. 23–26, pl. 7 figs. 27–28 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: Universität Tübingen, lost)

Periophthalmus vulgaris notatus Eggert, 1935: 83, pl. 7 fig. 29 (type locality: Indonesia: Soengei [stream] on Poeloe Klappa [Pulau Klappa, Klappa Island; in Malaysia according to Murdy, but spelling of Soengei [Sungei] and Poeloe [Pulu, Pulau] is Dutch, therefore locality is likely to be in Indonesia; collection date given as 13 Sept. 1929 and same collector [Harms] was in Ambon on 19 Sept. 1939]; holotype ?: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 35)

Periophthalmus vulgaris ceylonensis Eggert, 1935: 85 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Galle; syntypes [2]: possibly in Zoologisches Institut der Universität Jena, Murdy, 1989: 35 [*Periophthalmus koelreuteri* of Vasiliu, 1931: 353])

Periophthalmus dipus parvus Eggert, 1935: 88, pl. 8 fig. 32 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Belawan; holotype ?: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 35)

Periophthalmus dipus angustiformis Eggert, 1935: 89, fig. 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Flores: Mbawa; lectotype: ZMA 113.218 [1 out of 2], designated by Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 104)

Periophthalmus melanotaeniatus Eggert, 1935: 93 (not available, name listed in synonymy; label on material in RMNH collected by Kuhl & van Hasselt)

Periophthalmus argentilineatus striopunctatus Eggert, 1935: 94, pl. 9 fig. 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan; syntypes [5]: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 35)

Periophthalmus sobrinus Eggert, 1935: 95, pl. 9 figs. 37–38 (type locality: Red Sea: Loe Arafali; possible syntypes [2]: part of MCSNG 23257 [2], 7892 [1], Murdy, 1989: 32 [Murdy provided no detailed locality data; Eggert explicitly listed only the Loe Arafali specimens as types])

Nomenclatural notes. This is the *Periophthalmus argentilineatus* of Murdy (1989: 32). Lesson (1831: 146) recorded a single species of *Periophthalmus* from Waigeo and described it as *P. kalolo*. The collection in MNHN includes a single specimen collected by Lesson and Garnot in Waigeo, MNHN A.1499 (Bauchot et al.,1991: 42, 43); it is either a syntype or the holotype of *P. kalolo*. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837) identified Lesson's material from Waigeo as *P. koelreuteri* (p. 181, with the common name kalolo indicated p. 187) and *P. argentilineatus* (p. 192). It can only be conjectured whether he had two or more specimens, or whether he referred twice to the same specimen. In any case, as Lesson recorded a single species of *Periophthalmus* from Waigeo, the Waigeo syntype of *P. argentilineatus* was already part of the type series of *P. kalolo*.

Murdy (1989: 35) had distinguished *P. kalolo* and *P. argentilineatus* as two species and designated MNHN A.1499 as lectotype of *P. argentilineatus*. The same specimen was designated as lectotype of *P. kalolo* by Eschmeyer et al. (1998: 824), making it an objective senior synonym of *P. argentilineatus*. As a result, the *P. kalolo* of Murdy has to be called *P. kallopterus* (q.v.) and the well-known *P. argentilineatus* has to be called *P. kalolo*.

***Periophthalmus malaccensis* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus malaccensis Eggert, 1935: 62, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Singapore; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 39)

***Periophthalmus minutus* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus minutus Eggert, 1935: 90, figs. 15–16, pl. 8 fig. 33 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli River and Brandan; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 41)

***Periophthalmus modestus* (Cantor, 1842)**

Apocryptes cantonensis Osbeck, 1757: 131 (pre-Linnean, name not available; identified by Linnaeus, 1758: 263 as *Gobius niger*; named *G. niger* in Osbeck, 1765: 171 [German translation], 1771: vol. 1: 201 [English translation])

Apocryptes cantonensis Linnaeus, 1758: 263 (pre-Linnean name first published as a synonym, not available, *Code* art. 11.6.2)

Periophthalmus modestus Cantor, 1842: 484 (type locality:

China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; syntypes [?]: BMNH 1860.3.19.39 [1])

Periophthalmus modestus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 147, pl. 76 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan; syntypes: RMNH 1956 [6], Boeseman, 1947: 127; junior primary homonym of *Periophthalmus modestus* Cantor, 1842: 484)

Gobius tannoao Richardson, 1846: 206 (type locality: China: Canton; types: material on which is based *Apocryptes cantonensis* of Osbeck, 1757: 131)

Periophthalmus cantonensis Jordan & Snyder, 1902c: 49 (type locality: Japan: Yotoku, Bay of Tokyo and localities of material in cited references; syntypes: ? CAS-SU and material on which are based *P. modestus* Cantor, 1842: 484, *P. modestus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 147, *P. modestus* in Richardson, 1846: 208, 319, Günther, 1861a: 98, *Periophthalmus koelreuteri* in Ishikawa, 1897: 38, *Gobius tannonao* Richardson, 1846: 206, *Apocryptes cantonensis* in Osbeck, "1757: 171" [? 1757: 131, 1765: 171], 1771: 201)

Nomenclatural notes. *Apocryptes cantonensis* first appeared in Osbeck (1757: 131) but is not available from that work as it appeared before 1758 (*Code* art. 3). Linnaeus (1758: 263) listed it as a synonym of his *Gobius niger*. Pre-Linnean names first published after 1758 in synonymy are not available (*Code* art. 11.6.2). The name was later made available when used by Jordan & Snyder (1902c: 49). See also under *Boleophthalmus* for discussion of *Apocryptes* Osbeck, 1757.

Gobius niger Linnaeus, 1758 is based on material of at least two species, an European one presently still called *G. niger* (and type species of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758, type genus of Gobiidae) and *Periophthalmus modestus* (material of *Apocryptes cantonensis* of Osbeck, 1757). The syntype NRM 103 is here designated as lectotype of *G. niger*. It has been identified as the *Gobius niger* of modern European literature by Fernholm & Wheeler (1983: 267). The identity of the lectotype as *G. niger* has been confirmed by Sven Kullander (NRM; pers. comm.).

Eschmeyer (2011) listed *Cyprinus cantonensis* Osbeck as a valid species of *Periophthalmus*. The original description of *C. cantonensis* is based on a cyprinid, certainly not a gobioid. The references cited by Eschmeyer do not mention *Cyprinus cantonensis*, but *Apocryptes cantonensis* discussed above.

[*Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262 (type species: *Gobius niger* Linnaeus, 1758: 262, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1863e: 268; on Official List of Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1922b: 73 [Opinion 77], 1956b: 340 [Direction 56]). Gender masculine].

[*Gobius niger* Linnaeus, 1758: 262 (based on "Gobius ex nigricante varius" of Artedi, 1738: gen 28, syn 46 [Gobius niger auctorum; littora et lacus marini Italiae et Angliae], "Gobius niger" of Linnaeus, 1754b: 74 and *Apocryptes cantonensis* of Osbeck, 1757: 131; type locality: Mediterranean Sea [if specimen mentioned by Linné, 1764: 64]; lectotype: NRM 103, present designation, http://artedi.nrm.se/nrmfish/imgfind.php?Category=catalogNumber&FormData=103, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 267)].

[*Cyprinus cantonensis* Osbeck, 1765: 155 (type locality: China. Guangdong: Huam-pu (or Wampo), anchorage for all European boats in the river of Canton (or Ta-ho), 4 Swedish miles from the mouth of the river at Boca Tiger and 1.5 miles from Canton; types: LU)].

***Periophthalmus novemradiatus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius novemradiatus Hamilton, 1822: 47, 366, pl. 2 fig. 14 (type locality: India: Uttarbhag, Ganges delta [original type locality: India: Ganges (in estuaries, p. 43); Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; neotype: CAS-SU 34776 [erroneously listed as 69060], designated by Murdy, 1989: 43, Jaafar et al., 2009: 310, fig. 1)

Periophthalmus pearsei Eggert, 1935: 57, pl. 3 fig. 10 (type locality: India: Port Canning, shores of Matla River; syntypes [8]: ? Universität Tübingen [if so, lost, Murdy, 1989: 43])

Distribution notes. See under *P. variabilis*. In area, record from Rayong (Thailand) (Jaafar et al., 2009: 311).

***Periophthalmus spilotus* Murdy & Takita, 1999**

Periophthalmus spilotus Murdy & Takita, 1999: 367, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: [Riau:] Tebing Tinggi Island, 0°59'N 102°43'E; holotype: NSMT-P 54466)

***Periophthalmus variabilis* Eggert, 1935**

Periophthalmus variabilis Eggert, 1935: 63, fig. 5, pl. 3 fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Central Java: Hutan Payau, Tritih, Cilacap [original type locality: Indonesia: Java: Tjilatjap]; neotype: MZB 15501, designated by Jaafar et al., 2009: 311, 313)

Periophthalmus variabilis sumatranus Eggert, 1935: 65, fig. 6, pl. 4 figs. 14–15 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Di Lido near Belawan, Baknan Brandan, Deli River, river mouth in Padang, Perbaoengan near Medan / Mentawai Island: Sipoerah / Java: Batavia [Jakarta] in "Kali 10"; syntypes: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 43)

Periophthalmus variabilis asiaticus Eggert, 1935: 66, fig. 7 (type locality: Thailand: Paknam; syntypes [2]: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 43)

Periophthalmus variabilis tidemani Eggert, 1935: 67, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Baboe Island in the bay of Sidagnoli; syntypes [3]: Universität Tübingen, lost, Murdy, 1989: 43)

Taxonomic notes. *Periophthalmus variabilis* was earlier considered to be a synonym of *P. novemradiatus* and records of the last species mostly refer to *P. variabilis* (Jaafar et al., 2009: 311).

***Periophthalmus walailakae* Darumas & Tantichodok, 2002**

Periophthalmus walailakae Darumas & Tantichodok, 2002: 102, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Thailand: Ranong Province: Ngo; holotype: WURC 321)

***Polyspondylogobius* Kimura & Wu, 1994**

Polyspondylogobius Kimura & Wu, 1994: 421 (type species: *Polyspondylogobius sinensis* Kimura & Wu, 1994: 422, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Polyspondylogobius sinensis* Kimura & Wu, 1994**

Polyspondylogobius sinensis Kimura & Wu, 1994: 422, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangdong: Yangjiang: estuary of Beijin River, 21°50'N 112°00'E; holotype: SFC 926)

***Psammogobius* Smith, 1935**

Psammogobius Smith, 1935b: 215 (type species *Psammogobius knysnaensis* Smith, 1935b: 215 by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Psammogobius biocellatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius biocellatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 73 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holotype: MNHN 990, Bauchot et al., 1991: 27)

Gobius eleotrioides Bleeker, 1849d: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype ? [78 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4539 [4], Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 129)

Gobius sumatranus Bleeker, 1854v: 83 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [64 mm TL]: RMNH 4539 [1 of 4], Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 129, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobius Zelei Sauvage, 1880c: 223 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Macassar; holotype: MNHN A.1895, Bauchot et al., 1991: 41)

Glossogobius aglestes Jordan & Seale, 1905a: 798, fig. 16 (type locality: Philippines: southern shore of Negros; holotype: USNM 51948, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 129)

Glossogobius vaisiganis Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 403, fig. 93 (type locality: Western Samoa: Upolu Island: lower reaches of Vaisigano River near Apia; holotype: USNM 51774 [1 of 2, figured specimen], Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 129, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Glossogobius abacopus Jordan & Richardson, 1909: 200, pl. 74 (type locality: Taiwan: Takao [Kao-Hsiung]; holotype: FMNH 52210 [designated on plate], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Pseudapocryptes* Bleeker, 1874**

Pseudapocryptes Bleeker, 1874b: 328 (type species: *Eleotris lanceolata* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 67, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudapocryptes borneensis* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Apocryptes borneënsis Bleeker, 1855l: 421 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [7, 60–112 mm TL]: lost, Murdy, 1989: 47)

***Pseudapocryptes elongatus* (Cuvier, 1816)**

Eleotris lanceolata Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 67, pl. 15 (type locality: India: Madras: Ennore estuary [original type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]]; neotype: USNM 279321, designated by Murdy, 1989: 48; secondary junior homonym of *Gobius lanceolatus* Bloch, 1783a: 8, pl. 38, when both placed in *Gobius* by Cuvier, 1816a: 255).

Gobius elongatus Cuvier, 1816a: 255 (replacement name for *Eleotris lanceolata* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 67, pl. 15)

Gobius changua Hamilton, 1822: 41, 365, pl. 5 fig. 10 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT)

Apocryptes dentatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 148 (type locality: India: Pondicherry / Bengal / Calcutta; syntypes: MNHN A.1370 [2], A.2528 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 18, Murdy, 1989: 48)

Scartelaos calliurus Swainson, 1839: 280 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 5 fig. 10 [*Gobius changua*]; India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Gobius subunitus Hora, 1933: 130 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Boleophthalmus taylori Fowler, 1934a: 159, fig. 128 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60019, Böhlke, 1984: 110; secondary junior homonym of *Apocryptodon taylori* Herre, 1927b: 279 when placed in *Apocryptodon* by Fowler, 1937: 257)

Apocryptodon edwardi Fowler, 1937: 257 (replacement name for *Boleophthalmus taylori* Fowler, 1934a: 159)

***Pseudogobiopsis* Koumans, 1935**

Pseudogobiopsis Koumans, 1935: 131 (type species: *Gobiopsis oligactis* Bleeker, 1875d: 113, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Larson (2009).

***Pseudogobiopsis festiva* Larson, 2009**

Pseudogobiopsis festivus Larson, 2009: 155, figs. 22, 24 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 8.6 km after turnoff to Sungei Cina Matang after entrance to Matang Reserve, near Kuching; holotype: ZRC 40279)

***Pseudobiopsis oligactis* (Bleeker, 1875)**

Gobiopsis oligactis Bleeker, 1875d: 113 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [26 mm TL]: RMNH 4459, Larson, 2001a: 69)

Glossogobius campbellianus Jordan & Seale, 1907a: 542, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buytenzorg [Bogor]; holotype: USNM 61051)

? *Gobius bombayensis* Annandale, 1919: 138, pl. 1 fig. 5 (type locality: India: Bombay Presidency: Satara District: Yenna stream at Medha; holotype: ZSI F 9698/1)

? *Glossogobius mas* Hora, 1923c: 742, fig. 23 (type locality: India: Chilka Lake, off Samal Island / Rambha Bay / off Barkul; syntypes [6]: ZSI, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011 [possibly a synonym of *Calamiana kabilia or Eugnathogobius microps*, Larson, 2001a: 68, 69])

Pseudogobius neglectus Koumans, 1931: 102 (name on a label, listed in synonymy, not available)

Stigmatogobius neglectus Koumans, 1932: 5 (type locality: Indonesia: western Java, in fresh and brackish estuaries; syntypes: RMNH 4550 [16], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Vaimosa perakensis Herre, 1940a: 21, pl. 16 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: lake above Chenderoh Dam; holotype: CAS-SU 32975, Böhlke, 1953: 119)

Taxonomic notes. Tentative generic placement of *Gobius bombayensis* follows H. K. Larson (pers. comm. 2011); the description and figure resemble *P. oligactis*.

***Pseudogobiopsis paludosa* (Herre, 1940)**

Ctenogobius paludosus Herre, 1940a: 23, pl. 18 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: 5 miles north of Kota Tinggi; holotype: CAS-SU 32998, Böhlke, 1953: 111, Larson, 2009: 163, fig. 27

***Pseudogobius* Popta, 1922**

Pseudogobius Popta, 1922: 36 (type species: *Gobius javanicus* Bleeker, 1856c: 88, by subsequent designation by Larson, 2001a: 200). Gender masculine.

Pseudogobius Koumans, 1931: 101, 102 (first published as a synonym, made available by Aurich, 1938: 158 [*Code* art. 11.6.1]; type species: *Gobius javanicus* Bleeker, 1856c: 88, under *Code* art. 67.12). Gender masculine.

Lizagobius Whitley, 1933: 93 (subgenus of *Ellogobius* Whitley, 1933: 92; type species: *Mugilogobius galwayi* McCulloch & Waite, 1918a: 50, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Species inquirenda

Gobius chilkensis Jenkins, 1910b: 137, pl. 6 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Orissa: Lake Chilka, Gopkuda Island; syntypes: ZSI [12])

Stigmatogobius microgrnathus Visweswara Rao, 1971b: 50, fig. 3a (type locality: India: Godavary estuary; holotype: ZMAU; see Larson, 2010: 186)

***Pseudogobius avicennia* (Herre, 1940)**

Vaimosa avicennia Herre, 1940a: 17, pl. 12 (type locality: Singapore: mangrove swamp drained by Kranji River; holotype: CAS-SU 33006, Böhlke, 1953: 118)

***Pseudogobius javanicus* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Gobius javanicus Bleeker, 1856c: 88 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Patjitan [Tanjung Pacinan; Larson, 2001a: 203]; holotype [44 mm TL]: RMNH 4549 [1 of 3], Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 46)

? *Vaimosa microstomia* Seale, 1910a: 538 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Malabon; holotype: BSM 827, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 185; see Larson, 2010: 186)

Vaimosa piapensis Herre, Herre, 1927b: 147, pl. 10 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: Dumaguete, Piapi Creek; syntypes: BSM [59], lost)

? *Vaimosa tessellata* Herre, 1927b: 153, pl. 12 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lanao Province: Titunod River at Kolambugan; lectotype: BSM 12999 [1 of 5], lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 185; see Larson, 2010: 186)

***Pseudogobius melanosticta* (Day, 1876)**

Gobius melanosticta Day, 1876a: 290, pl. 63 fig. 2 (type locality: India: backwaters of Madras; syntypes: part of ZSI 187 [1, lost], 219–220 [2, lost], BMNH 1889.2.1.3388–3397 [11], AMS B.8202 [1], RMNH 1886, MZUF 4704 [1], MNHN A.18 [1], NMW 84081 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Bauchot et al., 1991: 36, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 299)

Vaimosa serangoonensis Herre, in Herre & Myers, 1937: 40, pl. 2 (type locality: Singapore: creek at Serangoon; holotype: CAS-SU 30984, Böhlke, 1953: 119)

Vaimosa adyari Herre, 1945d: 402 (type locality: India: Madras: Adyar River, opposite "The Anchorage", not far from Bay of Bengal; holotype: CAS-SU 39864, Larson, 2001a: 203)

***Pseudogobius poicilosoma* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius poicilosoma Bleeker, 1849d: 31 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype ? [39 mm TL]: part of RMNH 4488 [7], Koumans, 1932: 9, Larson, 2001a: 203)

***Redigobius* Herre, 1927**

Redigobius Herre, 1927b: 98 (type species: *Gobius sternbergi* Smith, 1902b: 169, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Parvigobius Whitley, 1930a: 122 (type species: *Parvigobius immeritus* Whitley, 1930a: 122, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Ostreogobius Whitley, 1930a: 122 (type species: *Gillichthys australis* Ogilby, 1894: 367, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Microgobius Koumans, 1931: 101 (not available, name listed in synonymy; a junior homonym of *Microgobius* Poey, 1876: 168)

Cyprinogobius Koumans, 1937a: 11 (type species: *Lophogobius chrysosoma* Bleeker, 1875d: 114, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Larson (2010).

Species inquirendae

Stigmatogobius amblyrhynchus Bleeker, 1878b: 207 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] and Tjisekat; syntypes [6, 38–45 mm TL]: LU, Larson, 2010: 185)

Vaimosa rivalis Herre, 1927b: 149, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Camarines Sur Province: Talakop creek at foot of Mount Isarog, Calabanga / Hinagianan River; syntypes [23]: BSM 13061 [16], 13602 [8], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 185, Larson, 2001a: 72; see Larson, 2010: 186)

***Redigobius balteatus* (Herre, 1935)**

Vaimosa balteata Herre, 1935c: 419 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeu Island [Waigeo]: creek flowing into Majalibit Inlet; holotype: FMNH 17386, Herre, 1936f: 359, fig. 21; Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 84, Larson, 2010: 130)

Acentrogobius balteatops Smith, 1959a: 200, pl. 9 fig. G (type locality: Mozambique: Inhaca; holotype: RUSI 206, Larson, 2010: 130)

Gobius johnstoniensis Koumans, 1940a: 166 (name first published as a synonym, made available by use as valid species by Whitley, 1952: 29 [*Code* art. 11.6.1]; type locality: Australia: North Queensland: Johnstone River at Geraldton [Innisfail]; lectotype: AMS I.446, designated by Whitley, 1952: 29, fig. 6 [listed erroneously as AMS I.447, see Larson, 2010: 134])

***Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre, 1927)**

? *Stigmatogobius isognathus* Bleeker, 1878b: 203 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [48 mm TL]: supposed to be part of RMNH 4451 [2] but unlikely, Larson, 2010: 140)

Gobius flavescens De Vis, 1884f: 689 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; syntypes: AMS I.434 [2], Larson, 2010: 140; primary junior homonym of *Gobius flauescens* Fabricius, 1779: 322 [*Code* art. 58.4]; not homonym of *Gobius flavescens* La Cepède, 1800: 557, which was first listed in synonymy and therefore not available)

Vaimosa bikolana Herre, 1927b: 151, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Albay Province: creek at barrio Puru, Legaspi; syntypes [6]: BSM 13232, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 185)

Parvigobius immeritus Whitley, 1930a: 122 (replacement name for *Gobius flavescens* De Vis, 1884f: 689)

Vaimosa osgoodi Herre, 1935c: 420 (type locality: Fiji Islands: Viti Levu: river flowing into Suva harbor; holotype: FMNH 17387, Herre, 1936f: 360, fig. 22, Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 84, Larson, 2001a: 205, 2010: 135)

Vaimosa chinensis Herre, 1935d: 287 (type locality: Hong Kong: tide pool; holotype: CAS-SU 30966, Böhlke, 1953: 118, Larson, 2010: 135)

Vaimosa montalbani Herre, 1936d: 359, pl. 1 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Lake Naujan; holotype: CAS-SU 30967 [1 of 60], Böhlke, 1953: 119, Larson, 2001a: 205, 2010: 141)

Mahidolia pagoensis Schultz, 1943: 240, fig. 20 (type locality: Samoa: Tutuila Island: stream at Pago Pago; holotype: USNM 116113, Larson, 2001a: 205, 2010: 135)

Vaimosa novae-hebudorum Fowler, 1944b: 180, figs. 27–28 (type locality: New Hebrides [Vanuatu]: in river; holotype: ANSP 71392, Larson, 2001a: 207, 2010: 135)

Stigmatogobius minutus Takagi, 1957: 114, fig. 5, pl. 6E (type locality: Japan: Kagoshima Pref.: Satsuma Peninsula, Tomary estuary; holotype: TUF 38, Akihito & Meguro, 1975: 49)

Stigmatogobius versicolor Smith, 1959a: 197, fig. 12 (type locality: Seychelles: Mahé, tidal stream; holotype: RUSI 209, Larson, 2010: 135)

Stigmatogobius amblystoma Zander, 1972: 109, fig. 1 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Vakvella in southwest Sri Lanka; holotype: ZMH H4635, Wilkens, 1977: 160, Larson, 2010: 135)

***Redigobius chrysosoma* (Bleeker, 1875)**

Lophogobius chrysosoma Bleeker, 1875d: 114 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin / Ambon; syntypes [4, 46–49 mm TL]: RMNH 4489, Larson, 2001a: 207, 2010: 142)

***Redigobius dispar* (Peters, 1868)**

Gobius dispar Peters, 1868b: 264 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Batu; lectotype: ZMB 6702, designated by Larson, 2010: 153, fig. 12)

Gobius sternbergi Smith, 1902b: 169, fig. (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Buhi; syntypes [6]: USNM 50536 [3], Larson, 2001a: 207, 2010: 153)

***Redigobius oyensi* (de Beaufort, 1913)**

Gobius oyensi de Beaufort, 1913: 137, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Ceram [Seram]: upper course of Tubah River; lectotype: ZMA 113.263, designated by Larson, 2010: 174)

Lophogobius wera Popta, 1922: 27 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumbawa: Wera River, 40–50 masl; holotype: SMF 6551, Larson, 2001a: 208, 2010: 170)

***Redigobius penango* (Popta, 1922)**

Pseudogobius penango Popta, 1922: 36 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi Tenggara: Penango [4°18'N 121°58'E; see Elbert, 1911: 262, fig. 131, map 3]; lectotype: SMF 6579, designated by Larson, 2010: 179)

***Redigobius tambujon* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius tambujon Bleeker, 1854x: 319 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Panimbang River in Perdana / Tjiliwong River [Ciliwong] in Buitenzorg [Bogor]; lectotype: RMNH 4458, designated by Larson, 2010: 184)

Acentrogobius leptochilus Bleeker, 1875d: 131 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [36 mm TL]: RMNH 4663, Larson, 2001a: 208, 2010: 180)

Gobius Römeri Weber, 1911: 39, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands: Panua Bori River near Sungi [Sungei] Manumbai, Wokam; lectotype: SMF 6703, designated by Larson, 2010: 184; incorrect original spelling, must be emended into *roemeri*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Gobius reticularis Weber, 1911: 39, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands: creek near Wokamar, Wokam; lectotype: ZMA 112.661, designated by Larson, 2010: 184)

Vaimosa macrognathos Herre, 1927b: 145, pl. 10 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Batangas Province: Lake Taal; lectotype: BSM 13059 [1 of 13], lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 185)

Vaimosa sapanga Herre, 1927b: 152, pl. 11 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Bulacan Province: Sapanga Creek, Angat / Pampanga Province: Gumay River / Mindanao: Misamis Province: brook on Allen ranch near Cagayan; syntypes [26]: BSM 13229 [19], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 185)

Vaimosa koumansi Mukerji, 1935b: 268, pl. 6 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: North Andaman: hill stream, half a mile from camp, Austen Straits; holotype: ZSI F 11789/1, apparently lost, Larson, 2010: 185)

Vaimosa horiae Herre, 1936b: 280 (type locality: Palau Islands: creek on Bab-el-Thuap [Babeldaob]; lectotype: largest specimen in CAS-SU 29070, designated by Larson, 2010: 185)

Vaimosa cardonensis Herre, 1940d: 358, pl. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cardona, north coast of Laguna de Bay; holotype: CAS-SU 32980, Böhlke, 1953: 118, Larson, 2010: 185)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Larson (2010).

***Rhinogobius* Gill, 1859**

Rhinogobius Gill, 1859c: 145 (type species: *Rhinogobius similis* Gill, 1859c: 145, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Tukugobius Herre, 1927b: 119 (type species: *Rhinogobius carpenteri* Seale, 1910a: 535, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Sinogobius Liu, 1940: 215 (subgenus of *Gobius* Linnaeus, 1758: 262; type species: *Gobius szechuanensis* Liu, 1940: 213, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pseudorhinogobius Zhong & Wu, 1998: 148 (type species: *Pseudorhinogobius aporus* Zhong & Wu, 1998: 149, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Several of the following species were at some time placed in *Ctenogobius*, a name now applied to a genus of Atlantic gobies (see Robins & Lachner, 1966: 867; Reis et al., 2003: 658). See also under *Synechogobius*.

Unavailable names

Rhinogobius nganfo Nguyen [T. T.], 1982: 28 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius nganfoensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 717 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius nganfoensis Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 449, fig. 235 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Nghe An Province: Lam River, Da Dung; material: VUP [2])

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b: 449) listed Nguyen [T. T.] (1983: 131, pl. 3 fig. 1) as author of *R. nganfoensis*. Nguyen [T. T.] (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.]. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *R. nganfoensis* and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) mentioned that the description wa based on two specimens but they were not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

Rhinogobius vinhensis Nguyen, 1982: 28 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius vinhensis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 717 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius vinhensis Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 450, fig. 236 (not available; locality: Vietnam: Ha Tinh Province: Huong Son District; material: VUP [2])

Nomenclatural notes. Nguyen [V. H] (2005b: 450) listed Nguyen [T. T.] (1983: 131, pl. 3 fig. 6) as author of *R. vinhensis*. Nguyen [T. T.] (1983) is an unpublished thesis and the name is not available from it. As the description in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) is from Nguyen [T. T.] (1983), I treat the author as Nguyen [T. T.], in Nguyen [V. H.]. The *Code* art. 16.1 requires that, after 1999, a new name must be explicitly indicated as intentionally new. This is not the case for *R. vinhensis* and the name is not available. Further, to be available, a new specific name published after 1999 must be accompanied by the explicit designation of a holotype or syntypes (art. 16.4). Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b) mentioned that the description was based on two specimens but they were not mentioned as a holotype or syntypes.

Species inquirendae

Rhinogobius longipinnis Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 717 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius longipinnis Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 636, fig. 6 (type locality: Vietnam: Thai Nguyen Province: Dai Tu district: Nui Coc reservoir; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Rhinogobius imfasciocaudatus Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 717 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius imfasciocaudatus Nguyen & Vo, in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 638, fig. 7 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Giang Province: Song Lo in Ha Giang city; holotype: NCNTTSI; spelt *imfasciocaudalus* p. 638, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1])

***Rhinogobius albimaculatus* Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1999**

Rhinogobius albimaculatus Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1999: 23, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Laos: Vientiane Province: Houay Sala Yai, a tributary of Nam San; 18°35'17"N 103°05'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45288)

***Rhinogobius boa* Chen & Kottelat, 2005**

Rhinogobius boa Chen & Kottelat, 2005: 1409, fig. 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Hai Ninh District, torrent at km 5 on road Bac Phong Sinh to Mong Cai, 21°35'31"N 107°43'52"E; holotype: ZRC 49206)

***Rhinogobius brunneus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)**

Gobius brunneus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 142, pl. 74 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: mouth of rivers entering the bay of Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 1923, designated by Koumans, 1935: 149 [*Code* art. 74.5]; description based on lectotype; plate based on a different species; Koumans, 1935: 149, Boeseman, 1947: 123)

Ctenogobius bedfordi Regan, 1908a: 62, pl. 3 fig. 1 (type locality: South Korea: Chong-ju; syntypes [2, 70–75 mm TL]: BMNH 1907.12.30.42–46 [2 out of 5])

Rhinogobius nagoyae Jordan & Seale, 1906b: 147, fig. 5 (type locality: Japan: sent from Nagoya; holotype: CAS-SU 9262, Böhlke, 1953: 116)

Distribution notes. In area, recorded from northern Vietnam (possibly introduced).

***Rhinogobius bucculentus* (Herre, 1927)**

Tukugobius bucculentus Herre, 1927b: 121, pl. 8 fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Nueva Vizcaya Province: creek at Santa Fé; holotype: BSM 11543, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 183)

***Rhinogobius carpenteri* Seale, 1910**

Rhinogobius carpenteri Seale, 1910a: 535 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Trinidad River, Baguio; holotype: BSM 914, lost)

***Rhinogobius changjiangensis* Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002**

Rhinogobius changjiangensis Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002: 260, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Hainan: upper hill stream of Changhwajiang River; holotype: NMMB P-1901)

***Rhinogobius chiengmaiensis* Fowler, 1934**

Rhinogobius chiengmaiensis Fowler, 1934a: 157, fig. 126 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai; holotype: ANSP 59774, Böhlke, 1984: 105)

***Rhinogobius cliffordpopei* (Nichols, 1925)**
Gobius cliffordpopei Nichols, 1925f: 5 (type locality: China: Hunan: Tungting Lake; holotype: AMNH 8438)
Distribution notes. Introduced.

***Rhinogobius duospilus* (Herre, 1935)**
Ctenogobius duospilus Herre, 1935d: 286 (type locality: China: Hong Kong: a brook in the hills of the New Territory; holotype: CAS-SU 30955, Böhlke, 1953: 110)
Ctenogobius whitleyi Herre, 1936e: 184 (type locality: China: Hong Kong: New Territory: brook at Sha Tin; holotype: CAS-SU 31666, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Ctenogobius wui Liu, 1940: 215, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Yaoshan; syntypes: LU [35])
Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Pan (1991).

***Rhinogobius flavoventris* Herre, 1927**
Rhinogobius flavoventris Herre, 1927a: 276, pl. 1 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lake Taal; syntypes [37]: BSM, lost)

***Rhinogobius giurinus* (Rutter, 1897)**
Gobius giurinus Rutter, 1897: 86 (type locality: China: Swatow [Shantou]; holotype: CAS-SU 4990, Böhlke, 1953: 113)
Ctenogobius hadropterus Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 60, fig. 7 (type locality: Japan: Hizen: Nagasaki; holotype: CAS-SU 6449, Böhlke, 1953: 110)
Aboma tsinanensis Fowler, 1930b: 30, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Tsinan: Da Ming Hu; holotype: ANSP 52020, Böhlke, 1984: 110)
Ctenogobius lini Herre, 1934c: 289 (type locality: China: Guangxi: Fu River at Wuchow; holotype: CAS-SU 29089 [1 of 4], Böhlke, 1953: 110)
Distribution notes. Recorded in area in Hainan and coastal drainages of Guangxi. Introduced in middle Salween (Thailand; pers. obs.) and Singapore (Larson et al., 2008: 144).

***Rhinogobius honghensis* Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999**
Rhinogobius honghensis Chen, Yang & Chen, 1999: 47, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Yunnan: small hill stream of Pingbien, Honghe River basin; holotype: KIZ 846815)

***Rhinogobius leavelli* (Herre, 1935)**
Ctenogobius leavelli Herre, 1935a: 396 (type locality: China: Kwangsi: hill streams around Wuchow; holotype: CAS-SU 29077 [1 of 55], Böhlke, 1953: 110)
? *Ctenogobius cervicosquamus* Wu, Lu & Ni, in Kuang, 1986: 291, fig. 167 (type locality: China: Hainan: Qiongzhong County: Changhua River; holotype: Pearl River Fisheries Research Institute HN 833124)

***Rhinogobius lineatus* Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1999**
Rhinogobius lineatus Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1999: 27, figs. 6–7 (type locality: Laos: Bolikhamxai Province: rapids on Nam Gnouang, a tributary of Nam Theun downriver of Ban Thabak; 18°16'50"N 104°38'00"E; holotype: ZRC 45290)

***Rhinogobius linshuiensis* Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002**
Rhinogobius linshuiensis Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002: 264, fig. 3 (type locality: China: Hainan: hill stream 5 km SE of Pauting, Linshui River; holotype: NMMB P-1902)

***Rhinogobius maculicervix* Chen & Kottelat, 2000**
Rhinogobius maculicervix Chen & Kottelat, 2000: 82, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Mekong basin: Louang Namtha Province: Nam Youan at ford south of Ban Muang Mon; 21°19'28"N 101°10'19"E; holotype: ZRC 45294)

***Rhinogobius mekongianus* (Pellegrin & Fang, 1940)**
Gobius mekongianus Pellegrin & Fang, 1940: 122, fig. 6 (type locality: Laos: Ban Nam Khueng, 30 km northwest of Ban Houei Sai, about 6 km from Mekong; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0261 [3], Bauchot et al., 1991: 36)
Ctenogobius cephalopardus Smith, 1945: 546, fig. 106 (type locality: Thailand: Chiang Mai Province: Huey Melao on Doi Hua Mot, tributary of Mekok itself tributary of Mekong; holotype: USNM 119580)

***Rhinogobius milleri* Chen & Kottelat, 2003**
Rhinogobius milleri Kottelat, 2001a: 61, 2001c: 157 (nomen nudum)
Rhinogobius milleri Chen & Kottelat, 2003b: 88, fig. 1 (type locality: Laos: Xiangkhouang Province: Nam Kuang (a tributary of Nam Mat), about 2 km southwest of Ban Lao, 19°38'35"N 103°28'52"E; holotype: ZRC 46581)
Nomenclatural notes. Comment by Eschmeyer (2011) that the name *Rhinogobius milleri* is available from Kottelat (2001c: 157) is erroneous. The name is not available from this work since there was no explicit intention to establish a new taxon and no fixation of holotype (*Code* arts. 16.1, 16.4.1). There is also an explicit mention that the original description was published elsewhere.

***Rhinogobius nammaensis* Chen & Kottelat, 2003**
Rhinogobius nammaensis Kottelat, 2001a: 61, 2001c: 157 (nomen nudum)
Rhinogobius nammaensis Chen & Kottelat, 2003b: 90, fig. 2 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Nam Et upstream of Muang Et, Nam Ma basin, 20°48'25"N 104°00'18"E; holotype: ZRC 46582)
Nomenclatural notes. Comment by Eschmeyer (2011) that the name *Rhinogobius nammaensis* is available from Kottelat (2001c: 157) is erroneous. The name is not available from this work since there was no explicit intention to establish a new taxon and no fixation of holotype (*Code* arts. 16.1, 16.4.1). There is also an explicit mention that the original description was published elsewhere.

***Rhinogobius nandujiangensis* Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002**
Rhinogobius nandujiangensis Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002: 265, fig. 4 (type locality: China: Hainan: small hill stream of Nandujiang River; holotype: NMMB P-1903)

***Rhinogobius philippinus* (Herre, 1927)**
Tukugobius philippinus Herre, 1927b: 124 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Rizal Province: Irid River, Santa

Ines / Bulacan Province: Banaban River, Angat / and 8 additional localities listed p. 126; syntypes [88]: BSM 12406, 26469–26489, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 184)

***Rhinogobius punctatus* Oshima, 1926**

Rhinogobius punctatus Oshima, 1926: 22 (type locality: China: Hainan: Haiho; syntypes [6]: LU)

***Rhinogobius sulcatus* Chen & Kottelat, 2005**

Rhinogobius sulcatus Chen & Kottelat, 2005: 1413, fig. 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Cam Pha District, small coastal stream, at about km 10 on road from Mong Duong to Tien Yen, 21°05'38"N 107°21'02" E; holotype: ZRC 49208)

***Rhinogobius taenigena* Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1998**

Rhinogobius taenigena Chen, Kottelat & Miller, 1998: 29, fig. 8 (type locality: Laos: Savannakhet Province: Xe Bang Hiang basin: Xe Pon between rapids upstream and downstream of Ban Fuang; 16°37'06"N 106°33'30"E; holotype: ZRC 45293)

***Rhinogobius variolatus* Chen & Kottelat, 2005**

Rhinogobius variolatus Chen & Kottelat, 2005: 1417, fig. 12 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Cam Pha District, small coastal stream, at about km 10 on road from Mong Duong to Tien Yen, 21°05'38"N 107°21'02"E; holotype: ZRC 49202)

***Rhinogobius vermiculatus* Chen & Kottelat, 2003**

Rhinogobius vermiculatus Kottelat, 2001a: 62, 2001c: 158 (nomen nudum)

Rhinogobius vermiculatus Chen & Kottelat, 2003b: 91, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Houaphan Province: Houay Tangoua, small stream entering Nam Xam in Ban Houtangoua, 20°09'24"N 104°32'50"E; holotype: ZRC 46583)

Nomenclatural notes. Comment by Eschmeyer (2011) that the name *Rhinogobius vermiculatus* is available from Kottelat (2002a: 61) is erroneous. The name is not available from this work since there was no explicit intention to establish a new taxon and no fixation of holotype (*Code* arts. 16.1, 16.4.1). There is also an explicit mention that the original description was published elsewhere.

? ***Rhinogobius vexillifer* (Fowler, 1937)**

Ctenogobius vexillifer Fowler, 1937: 252, fig. 282 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 68252, Böhlke, 1984: 111)

***Rhinogobius virgigena* Chen & Kottelat, 2005**

Rhinogobius virgigena Chen & Kottelat, 2005: 1423, fig. 13 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Ninh Province: Ba Che District, tributary of Ba Che River, about 11 km from Ba Che on road to Tien Yen, 21°17'10"N 107°20'02"E; holotype: ZRC 49204)

***Rhinogobius wangchuangensis* Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002**

Rhinogobius wangchuangensis Chen, Miller, Wu & Fang, 2002: 266, fig. 5 (type locality: China: Hainan: small hill creek of Wangchuang River; holotype: NMMB P-1904)

***Scartelaos* Swainson, 1839**

Scartelaos Swainson, 1839: 183, 279 (type species: *Gobius viridis* Hamilton, 1822: 42, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 328). Gender masculine.

Boleops Gill, 1863f: 271 (type species: *Boleophthalmus aucupatorius* Richardson, 1845b: 148, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Apocryptichthys Day, 1876a: 302 (type species: *Apocryptes cantoris* Day, 1871c: 693, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Scartelaos cantoris* (Day, 1871)**

Apocryptichtes cantoris Day, 1871c: 693 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands; lectotype: BMNH 1870.5.18.23, designated by Springer, 1978: 9, fig. 6)

Boleopthalmus glaucus Day, 1876a: 306, pl. 65 fig. 3 (type locality: Andaman Islands: part of ? ZSI 168 [1], RMNH 2009 [1], AMS B.8121 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161, Murdy, 1989: 50, fig. 49, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 297)

***Scartelaos histophorus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Gobius viridis Hamilton, 1822: 42, 366, pl. 32 fig. 12 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT; junior primary homonym of *G. viridis* Otto, 1821a: 1, 1821b: 7)

Boleophthalmus histophorus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 210 (type locality: India: Bombay / Ganges; syntypes: MNHN A.1477 [2], A.1478 [3], A.1479 [2], A.1480 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 19, Murdy, 1989: 52)

Boleophthalmus sinicus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 215 (type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which unpublished figure is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Boleophthalmus histophorus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 210, first reviser [apparently Murdy, 1989: 52] gave precedence to *B. histophorus*)

Boleophthalmus chinensis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 215 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which unpublished figure is based; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Boleophthalmus histophorus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 210, first reviser [apparently Murdy, 1989: 52] gave precedence to *B. histophorus*)

Boleophthalmus aucupatorius Richardson, 1845b: 148, pl. 62 figs. 1–4 (type locality: China: Woosung and Canton; syntypes: BMNH 1848.3.18.57–58 [2], 1965.8.12.52–53 [2], Whitehead, 1970a: 217, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Boleophthalmus campylostomus Richardson, 1846a: 209 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: ? BMNH 1917.7.14.89, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 144, 155, Murdy, 1989: 52 [only if it is the specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in

Whitehead, 1970a: 217, pl. 26a])

Apocryptes macrophthalmus Castelnau, 1873: 87 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Darwin; syntypes: lost, Bauchot et al., 1991: 51, Murdy, 1989: 52)

Gobiosoma guttulatum Macleay, 1878: 357, pl. 9 fig. 6 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Darwin; syntypes: AMS I.16396-001 [8, ex MAMU F1001], Murdy, 1989: 52, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Gobiosoma punctularum De Vis, 1884d: 449 (type locality: "South Sea Islands probably"; syntypes: QM I.103 [2 or 3], Murdy, 1989: 52, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Boleophthalmus novae guineae Hase, 1914: 534, fig. 8 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: mud banks on the Tami; syntypes: ZMB 19139 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011; incorrect original spelling, must be emended into *novaeguineae*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.2; spelling *novae guinea* used on p. 535, possibly an inadvertent error; as first reviser I select *novaeguineae* as the correct original spelling)

Nomenclatural notes. Inclusion of "Suarte, Ganges" as part of the type locality of *Boleophthalmus histophorus* (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2011) is erroneous. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 212) explicitly wrote that Dussumier reported that some are brought dried and salted to the market of Bombay from Surate [Surat, 21°10'N 72°50'E, on the Arabian Sea, not on the Ganges].

***Schismatogobius* de Beaufort, 1912**

Schismatogobius de Beaufort, 1912: 139 (type species: *Schismatogobius bruynisi* de Beaufort, 1912: 139, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Schismatogobius ampluvinculus* Chen, Shao & Fang, 1995**

Schismatogobius ampluvinculus Chen, Shao & Fang, 1995: 202, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Taiwan: Taitung County: Jinglun River; holotype: ASIZP 056923)

***Schismatogobius bruynisi* de Beaufort, 1912**

Schismatogobius bruynisi de Beaufort, 1912: 139 (type locality: Indonesia: West Ceram [Seram]: Eme River, Honitetu; holotype: ZMA 111.196, Nijssen et al., 1993: 233; also in de Beaufort, 1913: 142, fig. 6, pl. 2 fig. 2)

***Schismatogobius insignus* (Herre, 1927)**

Gobiosoma insignum Herre, 1927b: 289, pl. 27 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: Dumaguete River; syntypes [10]: part of BSM 12105 [19], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 192)

***Schismatogobius marmoratus* (Peters, 1868)**

Gobiosoma marmoratum Peters, 1868b: 267 (type locality: Philippines: Samar: Loquilócun; holotype ?: ZMB 6756, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Schismatogobius roxasi* Herre, 1936**

Schismatogobius roxasi Herre, 1936d: 362, pl. 2 fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Antique Province: San Jose; holotype: CAS-SU 30968, Böhlke, 1953: 117)

***Sicyopterus* Gill, 1860**

Sicyopterus Gill, 1860: 101 (subgenus of *Sicydium* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 167; type species: *Sicydium stimpsoni* Gill, 1860: 101, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Sicydiops Bleeker, 1874b: 314 (subgenus of *Sicyopterus* Gill, 1860: 101; type species: *Sicydium xanthurus* Bleeker, 1853f: 271, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Microsicydium Bleeker, 1874b: 314 (type species: *Sicydium gymnauchen* Bleeker, 1858c: 11, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Vitraria Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 205 (type species: *Vitraria clarescens* Jordan & Evermann, 1903: 205, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Bryanina Fowler, 1932: 10 (type species: *Bryanina inana* Fowler, 1932: 10, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Papenua Herre, 1935c: 430 (type species: *Sicydium pugnans* Ogilvie-Grant, 1884: 160, pl. 11 fig. 3, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rewa Whitley, 1950b: 245 (type species: *Rewa hicklingi* Whitley, 1950b: 245, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Sicyopterus brevis* de Beaufort, 1912**

Sicyopterus brevis de Beaufort, 1912: 141 (type locality: Indonesia: West Ceram [Seram]: upper course of Tubah River; syntypes: ZMA 110.981 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233; also in de Beaufort, 1913: 147)

***Sicyopterus cynocephalus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Sicydium cynocephalum Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 177, pl. 352 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: creek in Manado harbour; syntypes: MNHN A.1454 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 44, Keith, Watson & Marquet, 2004: 113)

Gobius Hasseltii Bleeker, 1851c: 250, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantan Province: Tjisekat; holotype: model of figure by Kuhl and van Hasselt [123 mm TL], reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: 43, fig. 48)

Sicyopterus Ouwensi Weber, 1913c: 602 (type locality: northern New Guinea: Humboldt Bay, in a small stream near its mouth / Mbai Creek near Humboldt Bay; syntypes: ZMA 112.564 [1], 112.565 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233, Keith, Watson & Marquet, 2004: 113)

Sicyopterus crassus Herre, 1927b: 307, pl. 24 fig. 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: southern coast of Cotabato Province: Craan River; syntypes [5]: BSM 10619 [1], 26974–26977 [4], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 193)

Sicyopterus fuliag Herre, 1927b: 309 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cagayan Province: Pinacanawan River, at Lamug, a barrio in the mountains east of Tuguegarao; holotype: BSM 10541, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 193)

Sicydium setiger Koumans, 1953: 226 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Sicyopterus fasciatus* (Day, 1874)**

Sicydium fasciatum Day, 1874a: 31 (type locality: Burma; syntypes: ZSI 147 [lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 161;

also in Day, 1876a: 299, pl. 64 fig. 7)

Taxonomic notes. *Sicydium franouxi* is listed as a synonym of *S. fasciatus* by Bauchot et al. (1991: 44) but is a valid species (Sparks & Nelson, 2004: 4).

[*Sicydium Franouxi* Pellegrin, 1935: 71 (type locality: Madagascar: Ankondro, a hill stream near Tsimelahy, near Ranopitso, area of Port Dauphin; holotype: MNHN 1935-0017, Bauchot et al., 1991: 44, Sparks & Nelson, 2004: 4, fig. 2)].

***Sicyopterus hageni* Popta, 1921**

Sicyopterus hageni Popta, 1921: 211 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Sapit / Sumbawa: Brang Nee River / Wetar: stream near Ilmedo; syntypes [20]: SMF 6621 [1], 6622–6637 [16], 6638 [1], Watson et al., 2000: 22)

***Sicyopterus longifilis* de Beaufort, 1912**

Sicyopterus longifilis de Beaufort, 1912: 140 (type locality: Indonesia: West Ceram [Seram]: upper course of Tubah River; syntypes [3]: ZMA 112.562 [2], Nijssen et al., 1993: 233; also in de Beaufort, 1913: 146, fig. 8)

Sicyopterus lacrymosus Herre, 1927b: 303, pl. 24 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Abra Province: Abra River, Bangued / Ilocos Norte Province: Laoag River / Mindanao: Lanao Province: Titunod River, Kolambugan; syntypes [29]: BSM 12995 [1], 26205–26212 [8], 10618 [1], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 193)

***Sicyopterus macrostetholepis* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Sicydium macrostetholepis Bleeker, 1853f: 271 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [77 mm TL]: ? part of RMNH 6188, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Sicydium xanthurus* Bleeker, 1853f: 271 (type locality: Indonesia: western Sumatra; holotype [64 mm TL]: LU; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Sicydium macrostetholepis* Bleeker, 1853f: 271, first reviser [apparently Kottelat et al., 1993: 153] gave precedence to *S. macrostetholepis*)

Sicydium gymnauchen Bleeker, 1858c: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Manado; syntypes [more than 300, 23–34 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6191 [1946], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sicydium tæniurum Günther, 1877: 183, pl. 112 fig. C (type locality: Fiji Islands: Viti Levu: Aneiteum and Namusi; syntypes: ? BMNH, NMW [material of *Sicydium lagocephalum* of Kner, 1868b: 327] [doubtful type status: MHNG 660.58 [3], SMNS 2787 [1], Watson et al., 2000: 21])

Sicydium halei Day, 1888a: 794 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: NMSL, probably lost, Pethiyagoda, 1991: 336)

? *Sicyopterus tauae* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 410, fig. 96 (type locality: W. Samoa: Upolu Island: Vaisigano River, Apia; holotype: USNM 51787 [not 51786], Koumans, 1940a: 126)

Sicyopterus extraneus Herre, 1927b: 311 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Cabalian; lectotype: BSM 10588, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 193)

Bryanina inana Fowler, 1932: 10, fig. 5 (type locality: Tahiti: Papenoo Valley, Vai Tuoru River; holotype: BPBM 3494, Koumans, 1940a: 157)

? *Sicyopterus eudentatus* Parenti & Maciolek, 1993: 964, fig. 10 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Ponape: fourth tributary of Nanpil-Kiepw River; holotype: CAS 67387)

Taxonomic notes. Watson et al. (2000: 13) listed numerous nominal species as synonyms of their *S. lagocephalus*, including the Mascarene *S. coeruleus* and *S. laticeps*, which Sparks & Nelson (2004) considered to be a distinct species. Their synonymy also included several nominal species from islands of the Pacific Ocean, which I consider to be one or several distinct species. *Sicyopterus macrostetholepis* is the earliest name available for them.

Nomenclatural notes. In recent years, this species has been identified as *Sicyopterus lagocephalus* (e.g. Watson et al., 2000: 13, Keith, Vigneux & Bosc, 1999: 116, Marquet, Keith & Vigneux, 2003: 234). The identity of the type series of *Gobius lagocephalus* has been unclear as the two syntypes were lost; one was from "America" (Pallas, 1770: 14) and the other had no locality information (Koelreuter, 1764: 428). A neotype designation (Kottelat, 2007: 694) cleared the identity of the species and fixed the type locality as Réunion.

[*Gobius lagocephalus* Pallas, 1770: 14, pl. 2 figs. 6–7 (type locality: locality: Réunion: Ravine St Gilles [original type locality: "America"]; neotype: SMF 28571, designated by Kottelat, 2007: 694; neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 522 invalid as it does not satisfy requirement of *Code* art. 75.3, 75.3.2, 75.3.4, 75.3.5, 75.3.6; neotype designation by Watson et al., 2000: 13 invalid as it does not satisfy requirement of *Code* art. 75.3.1, 75.3.4, 75.3.5, 75.3.6; figure reproduced in Bonnaterre, 1788: pl. 36 fig. 141; see also ICZN, 2009: 373 [Opinion 2239])].

[*Gobius coeruleus* La Cepède, 1800: 537, 560 (type locality: Réunion; syntypes: specimens on which Commerson's manuscripts are based; spelt *caeruleus* p. 537, first reviser [Bauchot et al., 1991: 55] retained *coeruleus* as correct original spelling)].

[*Sicydium laticeps* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 177 (type locality: Bourbon Island [Réunion]; syntypes: MNHN 841 [1], 918 [1], Watson et al., 2000: 19, Bauchot et al., 1991: 44)].

***Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Sicydium microcephalus Bleeker, 1855b: 437 (type locality: Indonesia; Java: Banten Province: Tjibiliong; syntypes [2, 105–112 mm TL]: RMNH 4768 [2 of 4], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sicyopterus garra Hora, in Annandale & Hora, 1925: 35, pl. 2 figs. 2–5 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: South Andaman: Birchgunge / streamlet out of reservoir at base of Mount Harriet; syntypes [total 8]: ZSI F 10831/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 154)

***Sicyopterus micrurus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Sicydium micrurus Bleeker, 1854b: 341 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [80 mm TL]: RMNH 4666, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sicyopterus zurstrasseni Popta, 1921: 213 (type locality: Indonesia: Wetar; holotype: SMF 6552, Watson et al., 2000: 22)

***Sicyopterus panayensis* Herre, 1927**

Sicyopterus panayensis Herre, 1927b: 313, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Panay: Antique Province: San Jose; lectotype: BSM 13137, lost, designated by Koumans, 1940a: 193)

***Sicyopterus parvei* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Sycidium Parvei Bleeker, 1853g: 426 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Preanger Province: Garut; syntypes [3, 70–119 mm TL]: RMNH 4504 [3], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Sicyopterus wichmanni* (Weber, 1894)**

Sicydium wichmanni Weber, 1894: 413 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor: river near Kupang; lectotype: ZMA 111.274, designated by Koumans, 1953: 226)

***Sicyopus* Gill, 1863**

Sicyopus Gill, 1863d: 262 (type species: *Sicyopus zosterophorum* Bleeker, 1856n: 296, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1874b: 311). Gender masculine.

Juxtastiphodon Watson, 1999: 94 (subgenus of *Sicyopus* Gill, 1863d: 262; type species: *Sicyopus nigriradiatus* Parenti & Maciolek, 1993: 958, by original designation). Gender masculine.

? *Akihito* Watson, Keith & Marquet, 2007: 342 (type species: *Akihito vanuatu* Watson, Keith & Marquet, 2007: 344, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Smilosicyopus* was originally described as subgenus of *Sicyopus* but is a distinct genus, following Keith et al. (2011).

[*Smilosicyopus* Watson, 1999: 96 (subgenus of *Sicyopus* Gill, 1863d: 262; type species: *Sicyopus leprurus* Sakai & Nakamura, 1979: 43, by original designation). Gender masculine].

Species inquirenda

Gobius polycynodon Bleeker, 1849d: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Pasuruan; holotype ? [39 mm TL]: RMNH 4767 [disintegrated], Koumans, 1953: 385, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Sicyopus auxilimentus* Watson & Kottelat, 1994**

Sicyopus auxilimentus Watson & Kottelat, 1994: 358, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Lagu Lagu creek, about 2 km from sea, southern margin of Visayan State College of Agriculture, about 7 km north of Baybay; holotype: ZRC 38286)

***Sicyopus cebuensis* Chen & Shao, 1998**

Sicyopus cebuensis Chen & Shao, 1998: 98, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Cebu: Ulin brook, tributary of Naga River; holotype: ASIZP 057825)

***Sicyopus exallisquamulus* Watson & Kottelat, 2006**

Sicyopus exallisquamulus Watson & Kottelat, 2006: 125, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Maluku: Halmahera: Sungei Okitai, about 10 km upstream from coast, just below waterfalls; holotype: MZB 5918)

***Sicyopus multisquamatus* de Beaufort, 1912**

Sicyopus multisquamatus de Beaufort, 1912: 142 (type locality: Indonesia: West Ceram [Seram]: brook in the mountains near Honitetu; holotype: ZMA 110.982, Watson, 1995c: 276; also in de Beaufort, 1913: 145, fig. 7)

***Sicyopus zosterophorus* (Bleeker, 1856)**

Sicydium zosterophorum Bleeker, 1856n: 296 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; holotype [51 mm TL]: RMNH 4462, Watson, 1995c: 271, 1999: 97)

Sicydium balinense Bleeker, 1856n: 297 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali: Boleling; syntypes [2, 48–51 mm TL]: RMNH 4766 [2], Watson, 1995b: 87, 1995c: 271, 1999: 97; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Sicydium zosterophorum* Bleeker, 1856n: 296, first reviser [Watson, 1995b: 87] gave precedence to *S. zosterophorum*)

Taxonomic notes. Material illustrated as *Sicyopus balinensis* by Kottelat et al. (1993: 153) is *S. discordipinnis*, a species known only from New Guinea, New Hannover and Bougainville Islands.

Nomenclatural notes. *Zosterophorum* is a compound name ending in a latinized adjective (*phorus*, *-a*, *-um*, from the Greek *phoros*, bearing), thus it has to agree in gender with the generic name *Sicyopus* (Code art. 31.2.1).

[*Sicyopus discordipinnis* Watson, 1995c: 273, fig. 1 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Letak creek, 25 km southeast of Wewak; holotype: WAM P.27834-004)].

***Stenogobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Stenogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 317 (type species: *Gobius gymnopomus* Bleeker, 1853f: 270, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Insularigobius Watson, 1991: 606 (subgenus of *Stenogobius* Bleeker, 1874b: 317; type species: *Gobius genivittatus* Valenciennes, 1837: 64, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Stenogobius blokzeyli* (Bleeker, 1860)**

Gobius Blokzeyli Bleeker, 1860n: 240 (type locality: Indonesia: Bali; syntypes [2, 76–97 mm TL]: RMNH 4511 [2], Watson, 1991: 632)

***Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Gobius gymnopomus Bleeker, 1853f: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; holotype [89 mm TL]: RMNH 4552 [1 of 5], Watson, 1991: 532)

Gobius Richardsonii Bleeker, 1854d: 508 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype [70 mm TL]: RMNH 4552 [1 of 5] or 4990 [1], Watson, 1991: 582, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Stenogobius ingeri* Watson, 1991**

Stenogobius ingeri Watson, 1991: 586, fig. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Tawau District: Sungei Marikut, Kalabakan; holotype: FMNH 68462)

***Stenogobius kyphosus* Watson, 1991**

Stenogobius kyphosus Watson, 1991: 639, fig. 29 (type locality: Philippines: Camiguin: Mahinog River; holotype: USNM 99878)

***Stenogobius mekongensis* Watson, 1991**

Stenogobius mekongensis Watson, 1991: 592, fig. 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Upper Mekong delta: Bassac River at Chau-Doc; holotype: NSMT P.23911)

***Stenogobius ophthalmoporus* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Gobius ophthalmoporus Bleeker, 1854b: 340 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes: RMNH 4510 [2 of 3], Watson, 1991: 595)

Gobius lacrymosus Peters, 1868b: 265 (type locality: Phil-

ippines: Luzon: Bulacan Province: Quingoa River; syntypes: ZMB 6679 [4], 6680 [1], ? BMNH 1868.7.10.10–11 [2], ? 1870.3.29.4 [1], MNHN 6159 [2], Watson, 1991: 597, Bauchot et al., 1991: 34, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Rhinogobius hainanensis Oshima, 1926: 23 (type locality: China: Hainan: Kachek River near Kachek; holotype: LU)

? *Aparrius sabagensis* Roxas & Blanco, 1940: 165, pl. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Cagayan Province: Cagayan River, barrio Catayaoan, Lallo; holotype: BSM 41994, lost, Watson, 1991: 600)

***Stenogobius zurstrasseni* (Popta, 1911)**

Gobius zurstrasseni Popta, 1911a: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Lombok: Sembalun; holotype: SMF 17481, Watson, 1991: 644)

***Stigmatogobius* Bleeker, 1874**

Stigmatogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 323 (type species: *Gobius pleurostigma* Bleeker, 1849d: 28, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Larson (2005).

***Stigmatogobius borneensis* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Gobius borneënsis Bleeker, 1850i: 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [50 mm TL]: RMNH 6175 [1 of 8], Larson, 2005: 351, fig. 1)

Stigmatogobius singapurensis Bleeker, 1878b: 204 (type locality: Singapore; holotype [47 mm TL]: RMNH 4460, Koumans, 1932: 8, Larson, 2001a: 209, 2005: 350)

***Stigmatogobius elegans* Larson, 2005**

Stigmatogobius elegans Larson, 2005: 354, fig. 5 (type locality: Philippines:Luzon: Cagayan Province: Imurung River, Barrio San Miguel; holotype: USNM 314469)

***Stigmatogobius pleurostigma* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Gobius pleurostigma Bleeker, 1849d: 28 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surabaya; syntypes [up to 58 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6173 [33], Larson, 2001a: 211, 2005: 358 [syntypes because range of values and indication of sexual dimorphism])

Vaimosa spilopleura Smith, 1933: 66, pl. 2 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: estuary of Chantaburi River; holotype: KUMF 182, Larson, 2001a: 211, 2005: 358)

***Stigmatogobius sadanundio* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobius sadanundio Hamilton, 1822: 52, 366 (type locality: India: estuaries near Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing is reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 18 fig. 32)

Gobius apogonius Cantor, 1849: 1164 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.554–555 [3], Larson, 2005: 363)

***Stigmatogobius sella* (Steindachner, 1881)**

Gobius sella Steindachner, 1881d: 212 (type locality: Borneo [reported in same paper as other specimens obtained by Ida Pfeiffer in 1853 in Teweh]; syntypes [2]: NMW 30107 [1], 30108 [1], Larson, 2001a: 211, 2005: 366)

Gobius Beccarii Perugia, 1892: 1010 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MCSNG 12656 [16], Tortonese, 1963b: 342, Larson, 2005: 366, fig. 11)

Vaimosa brocki Herre, 1936a: 9, pl. 5 (type locality: Singapore Harbor; holotype: CAS-SU 30965, Böhlke, 1953: 118)

***Stigmatogobius signifer* Larson, 2005**

Stigmatogobius signifer Larson, 2005: 366, fig. 13 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kabupaten Sambas: tributary of Sungai Sambas, Sungai Sinabar; holotype: MZB 10716)

***Stiphodon* Weber, 1895**

Stiphodon Weber, 1895: 269 (type species: *Stiphodon semoni* Weber, 1895: 270, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Vailima Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 398 (type species: *Vailima stevensoni* Jordan & Seale, 1906a: 398, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Most species of the genus have at some time been called *Stiphodon elegans*, a species actually restricted to Society, Tubuai and Samoa Islands (Watson, 1995a: 44).

[*Sicydium elegans* Steindachner, 1880b: 152 (type locality: Society Islands; lectotype: NMW 57858-2, designated by Watson, 1995a: 42)].

***Stiphodon atratus* Watson, 1996**

Stiphodon atratus Watson, 1996: 115, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Waigeo Island: stream at end of long narrow bay; holotype: SMF 27242)

***Stiphodon atropurpureus* (Herre, 1927)**

Microsicydium atro-purpureum Herre, 1927b: 296 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Lagu Lagu creek about 1 km from sea, southern margin of Visayan State College of Agriculture, about 7 km north of Baybay [original type locality: Luzon: Rizal Province: Irid River, Santa Ines]; neotype: ZRC 38392, designated by Watson & Kottelat, 1995: 4)

? *Microsicydium formosum* Herre, 1927b: 297, pl. 23 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Lanao Province: Titunod, a small stream near Kolambugan; holotype: BSM 12443, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 192, Watson & Kottelat, 1995: 4)

***Stiphodon aureorostrum* Chen & Tan, 2005**

Stiphodon aureorostrum Chen & Tan, 2005: 238, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Pahang: Pulau Tioman: Juara, Sungai Keliling; holotype: ZRC 46412)

***Stiphodon birdsong* Watson, 1996**

Stiphodon birdsong Watson, 1996: 118, fig. 13 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Letak Creek, 25 km SE of Wewak; holotype: WAM P.27834-007)

***Stiphodon carisa* Watson, 2008**

Stiphodon carisa Watson, 2008: 44, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Lampung Province: Way Ngarip, 5°27'59.22"S 104°31'03.2"E; holotype: MZB 15194)

***Stiphodon maculidorsalis* Maeda & Tan, 2013**

Stiphodon maculidorsalis Maeda & Tan, 2013: 756, fig. 10 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Barat: South Painan; holotype: MZB 17213)

***Stiphodon multisquamus* Wu & Ni, in Kuang, 1986**

Stiphodon elegans multisquamus Wu & Ni, in Kuang, 1986: 302, fig. 174 (type locality: China: Hainan: Baoting County: Lingshui River; holotype: SFU HN831879)

***Stiphodon ornatus* Meinken, 1974**

Stiphodon elegans ornatus Meinken, 1974: 197, 3 figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: "Middlewest Sumatra", Barung Belantai River; syntypes [2]: SMF, never received, lost, Watson, 1994: 87)

***Stiphodon pulchellus* (Herre, 1927)**

Microsicydium pulchellum Herre, 1927b: 299, pl. 23 fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Negros Oriental: Tanjay River near Dumaguete [original type locality: Dumaguete River, Dumaguete]; neotype: CAS-SU 26360, designated by Maeda, Yoshino & Tachihara, 2012: 326, fig. 4a [holotype: BSM 13026, lost, Koumans, 1940a: 192])

? *Stiphodon olivaceus* Watson & Kottelat, 1995: 8, fig. 4 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Hilosig creek, 1.3 km north of Mahaplag junction on road from Baybay to Tacloban; holotype: ZRC 38396)

Taxonomic notes. *Stiphodon olivaceus* "could be" a synonym of *S. pulchellus* (Maeda, Yoshino & Tachihara, 2012: 327).

***Stiphodon semoni* Weber, 1895**

Stiphodon semoni Weber, 1895: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; lectotype: ZMA 110.972, designated by Watson, 1996: 124)

***Stiphodon surrufus* Watson & Kottelat, 1995**

Stiphodon surrufus Watson & Kottelat, 1995: 13, fig. 8 (type locality: Philippines: Leyte: Lagu Lagu creek about 2 km from sea, southern margin of Visaya State College of Agriculture, about 7 km north of Baybay; holotype: ZRC 38394)

***Stiphodon weberi* Watson, Allen & Kottelat, 1998**

Stiphodon weberi Watson, Allen & Kottelat, 1998: 299, figs. 5, 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Maluku: Ambon; holotype: ZMA 121.253)

***Stiphodon zebrinus* Watson, Allen & Kottelat, 1998**

Stiphodon zebrinus Watson, Allen & Kottelat, 1998: 301, fig. 9 (type locality: Indonesia: Halmahera: Sungei Iga, about 5 km upstream from sea, just below a narrow rocky gorge; holotype: MZB 5917)

***Synechogobius* Gill, 1859**

Synechogobius Gill, 1859a [Jan]: 46 (no species originally included, first inclusion by Gill, 1863d: 266; type species: *Gobius hasta* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 144, by subsequent monotypy). Gender masculine.

Acanthogobius Gill, 1859c [May or June]: 145 (type species: *Gobius flavimanus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 141, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Actinogobius Bleeker, 1874b: 319 (type species: *Gobius ommaturus* Richardson, 1845b: 146, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Acanthogobius* and *Synechogobius* are sometimes considered to be distinct genera, with *Synechogobius* including only *S. hasta*.

Nomenclatural notes. *Ctenogobius* has long been used for species now placed in *Rhinogobius* and later applied also to a genus of Atlantic gobies (see Robins & Lachner, 1966: 867; Reis et al., 2003: 658). The type species of *Ctenogobius* is usually listed as *Ctenogobius fasciatus* Gill, 1858: 374, by original designation on p. 430 (e.g. by Eschmeyer, 2010). There is no such designation. In fact, on p. 430 Gill only mentioned "the bare space extends, in the typical species, to the front of the dorsal fin". No name is mentioned p. 430 and this cannot be a type species designation. On p. 376, Gill wrote: "Several species of Chinese and Japanese Gobies, of which *Gobius flavimanus* of Temminck and Schlegel may be considered to be the type, appear to be referable to this or a closely allied genus". The wording is ambiguous but cannot be interpreted as a type designation for *Ctenogobius* [in which case, it would make *Ctenogobius* a senior objective synonym of *Synechogobius* and *Acanthogobius*]. In that sentence, I consider that 'type' is used as meaning 'model' or 'example' not as 'type species'. Further Gill (p. 374) was uncertain as to whether *G. flavimanus* was included in *Ctenogobius* or in another genus; this makes it doubtfully included, thus not originally included (*Code* art. 67.2.5). This leaves *Ctenogobius* with a single originally included species; therefore *C. fasciatus* is type species by monotypy.

[*Ctenogobius* Gill, 1858: 374, 430 [pp. 14, 70 of reprint] (type species: *Gobius fasciatus* Gill, 1858: 376, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

[*Ctenogobius fasciatus* Gill, 1858: 376 (type locality: Trinidad Island; lectotype: USNM 7549, designated by Robins & Lachner, 1966: 868)].

[*Gobius flavimanus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 141, pl. 74 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: mouth of rivers entering Nagasaki Bay; lectotype: RMNH 1905a, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 121)].

***Synechogobius hasta* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)**

Gobius hasta Temminck & Schlegel, 1845 [11 Oct]: 144, pl. 75 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; holotype: RMNH 1909, Boeseman, 1947: 124 [authors explicitly mentioned that description and figure are based on their only specimen; not lectotype by inference of holotype, contra Paepke, 2001: 330, Eschmeyer, 2010; ZMB 2095 has no type status]

Gobius ommaturus Richardson, 1845b [Oct.]: 146, pl. 55 figs. 1–4 (type locality: China: Woosung, at mouth of Yangtze River / Canton; syntypes: ? lost, Whitehead, 1970: 217)

Gobius ommaturus var. *breviodontus* Wu, 1931: 44, fig. 7 (type locality: China: Fukien [Fujian]: coast of Foochow or basin of Ming River up to Yanping; syntypes [2]: possibly MNHN, see p. 1)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy of *S. hasta* and *S. ommaturus* follows Song et al. (2010) and Wu & Zhong (2008: 211).

Nomenclatural notes. Wu & Zhong treated *G. ommaturus*

as senior synonym of *Gobius hasta*, whose original description they date to December 1845. Richardson's work has the date 'October' on the cover; in the absence of other mention it is deemed to be published on 31 October 1845 (*Code* art. 21.3.1). The date "26 August 1845" at the end mentioned by Bauchot et al. (1982: 66) is the date the manuscript was completed, not the publication date. Pages 144–145 of Temminck & Schlegel (1845) were published on 11 October (Mees, 1962: 79) and therefore *G. hasta* has precedence over *G. ommaturus*.

***Synechogobius luridus* (Ni & Wu, 1985)**

Acanthogobius luridus Ni & Wu, 1985: 384, fig. 2 (type locality: China: Shanghai: Yangtze River off Baozhen, Chongming, Chuansha; holotype: DHFRI SN-1286)

***Tamanka* Herre, 1927**

Tamanka Herre, 1927b: 220 (type species: *Tamanka siitensis* Herre, 1927b: 220, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Tamanka siitensis* Herre, 1927**

Tamanka siitensis Herre, 1927b: 220, pl. 17 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Jolo Island: Lake Siit; neotype: USNM 87128, designated by Larson, 2001a: 213, fig. 214)

? *Tamanka maculata* Aurich, 1938: 154 (type locality: Philippines: Jolo Island: Lake Timpuk; syntypes: ? ZMH, lost, Larson, 2001a: 77, 197, 216)

***Yongeichthys* Whitley, 1932**

Yongeichthys Whitley, 1932a: 302 (type species: *Gobius criniger* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 82, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Yongeichthys nebulosus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Gobius nebulosus Forskål, 1775: x, 24 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12)

Gobius criniger Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 82 (type locality: New Guinea: Dorey haven / India: Malabar; syntypes: MNHN A.1348 [1, listed as holotype], A.1350 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 30)

Gobius brevifilis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 90 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN A.1357 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 27)

Gobius festivus De Vis, 1884f: 687 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cape York; syntypes: AMS I.398, QM I.9934 [23 ?], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Rhinogobius lungi Jordan & Seale, 1907b: 41, fig. 13 (type locality: Philippines: Panay Island [Iloilo; p. 3]; holotype: USNM 53069, Koumans, 1940a: 126)

Family AMBLYOPIDAE

Amblyopidae Günther, 1861

Amblyopina Günther, 1861a: 133 (type genus: *Amblyopus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 157)

Trypauchenina Günther, 1861a: 137 (type genus: *Trypauchen* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 152; simultaeous synonym of Amblyopina Günther, 1861a, 133, first reviser [Bleeker, 1874b: 300] gave precedence to Amblyopina)

Gobioidinae Jordan & Evermann, 1887: 2192 (type genus: *Gobioides* La Cepède, 1800: 576)

Taenioididae Hora, 1924d: 157 (type genus: *Taenioides* La Cepède, 1800: 532)

Nomenclatural notes. Commonly called Gobioididae, but Amblyopidae and Trypauchenidae have priority. The last two are simultaneous synonyms and Bleeker (1874b: 300) gave precedence to Amblyopidae. Presently Amblyopidae seems most commonly used. In recent years it has often been placed within Gobiidae (e.g. Hoese & Gill, 1993, Nelson, 2006: 422), sometimes as a subfamily, and more recently in a familly Gobionellidae (Thacker, 2009) [until the next phylogenetic study moves it elsewhere...]. Therefore I decided to retain it as a valid family, awaiting a more mature and stable system.

Note that Bleeker used an erroneous stem (Amblyopod-), probably because he misinterpreted the ending *-pus* in *Amblyopus* as the Greek word meaning foot, which would then make the stem Amblyopod-. Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 157) gave the etymology of *Amblyopus* as 'with a bad sight'. This is a latinized Greek word and the stem is Amblyop-.

***Brachyamblyopus* Bleeker, 1874**

Brachyamblyopus Bleeker, 1874b: 329 (type species: *Amblyopus brachysoma* Bleeker, 1854d: 510, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Trypauchenopsis Volz, 1903a: 554 (type species: *Trypauchenopsis intermedia* Volz, 1903a: 555, by monotypy; also Volz, 1903b: 366). Gender feminine.

***Brachyamblyopus brachysoma* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Amblyopus brachysoma Bleeker, 1854d: 510 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Priaman; holotype [105 mm TL]: RMNH 4670, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Brachyamblyopus burmanicus* Hora, 1926**

Brachyamblyopus burmanicus Hora, 1926a: 455, fig. 2 (type locality: Burma: small pond opening into Rangoon River about 3 miles below Rangoon; syntypes: ZSI F 10746/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 152 [although Hora indicate a "type specimen", he did not indicate how this specimen is distinguished and it has not been kept separately; therefore all specimens are syntypes])

***Brachyamblyopus intermedius* (Volz, 1903)**

Trypauchenopsis intermedius Volz, 1903a: 555 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: Banju Asin; holotype: NMBE 1021655; also in Volz, 1903b: 367)

***Caragobius* Smith & Seale, 1906**

Caragobius Smith & Seale, 1906: 81 (type species: *Caragobius typhlops* Smith & Seale, 1906: 81, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Trypauchenophrys Franz, 1910: 68 (type species: *Tripauchenophrys anotus* Franz, 1910: 68, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Caragobioides Smith, 1945: 571 (type species: *Caragobius geomys* Fowler, 1935a: 161, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Murdy & Shibukawa (2003).

***Caragobius urolepis* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Amblyopus urolepis Bleeker, 1852r: 581 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [81 mm TL]: RMNH 4807 [listed as lectotype by Murdy & Shibukawa, 2003b: 5; Bleeker explicitly mentioned having only one specimen])

Caragobius typhlops Smith & Seale, 1906: 81, fig. (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Rio Grande near Cotabato; holotype: USNM 55619, Koumans, 1940a: 129)

Trypauchenophrys anotus Franz, 1910, 68, pl. 9 fig. 77 (type locality: Japan: Fukuura; syntypes [2]: SMF 7432 [not holotype as listed by Murdy & Shibukawa, 2003b: 8, as Franz, 1910: 68 explicitly listed 2 specimens], ZSM, lost, [Kottelat, 1988a, pers. obs.])

Taenioides chilkensis Hora, 1923c: 757, fig. 34 (type locality: India: Orissa: Chilka Lake: Satpara / channel off Barhampur Island / main channel between Satpara and Barnikuda / main channel west of Satpara / channel between Satpara and Barhampur Islands / Serua Nadi; syntypes [40]: ZSI F 10385/1 [5], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 154)

Brachyamblyopus olivaceus Herre, 1927b: 329, pl. 25 fig. 3 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Oriental Negros: La Libertad / strait between Iloilo and Negros; syntypes [8]: BSM 13024 [7], lost, Koumans, 1940a: 194)

Caragobius geomys Fowler, 1935a: 161, figs. 129–130 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 63078, Böhlke, 1984: 106)

Nudagobioides monserrati Roxas & Ablan, 1940: 309, pl. 8 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Lingayan Gulf; holotype: BSM 31953, lost, Murdy & Shibukawa, 2003b: 9)

***Odontamblyopus* Bleeker, 1874**

Odontamblyopus Bleeker, 1874b: 330 (type species: *Gobioides rubicundus* Hamilton, 1822: 37, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Sericagobioides Herre, 1927b: 335 (type species: *Sericagobioides lighti* Herre, 1927b: 336, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Nudagobioides Shaw, 1929: 1 (type species: *Nudagobioides nankaii* Shaw, 1929: 2, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Odontamblyopus rebecca* Murdy & Shibukawa, 2003**

Odontamblyopus rebecca Murdy & Shibukawa, 2003a: 2, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: market on east side of Haiphong; 20°52'N 106°41'E; holotype: ROM 72279)

***Odontamblyopus rubicundus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Gobioides rubicundus Hamilton, 1822: 37, 365, pl. 5 fig. 9 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges [Puttahaut (6 miles north of Luckipore) or Baruipur (18 miles from Calcutta); Hora, 1934b: 485]; types: NT; spelt *Golieides rubicunda* on pl. 5, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; *rubicundus* is an adjective)

Amblyopus mayenna Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 163 (type locality: Burma: Rangoon / India: Bengal [Ganges]; syntypes: MNHN A.1466 [3], A.1467 [1], Bauchot et al., 1991: 18)

Amblyopus taenia Günther, 1861a: 135 (type locality: East Indies; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.968, Murdy & Shibukawa, 2001: 38)

***Odontamblyopus tenuis* (Day, 1876)**

Gobioides tenuis Day, 1876a: 319, pl. 69 fig. 3 (type locality: Pakistan: Sind; holotype: ZSI 2071, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Paratrypauchen* Murdy, 2008**

Paratrypauchen Murdy, 2008b: 117 (type species: *Trypauchen microcephalus* Bleeker, 1860g: 62, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Paratrypauchen microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1860)**

Trypauchen microcephalus Bleeker, 1860g: 62 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Sungi-Duri; holotype [120 mm TL]: RMNH 4761, Murdy, 2008b: 119)

Trypauchen wakae Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 127, fig. 32 (type locality: Japan: Wakanoura, Kii; holotype: CAS-SU 6515, Böhlke, 1953: 118, Murdy, 2008b: 118)

Trypauchen raha Popta, 1922: 37 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Muna Island: Raha; holotype: SMF 17486, Murdy, 2008b: 119, fig. 6)

Ctenotrypauchen barnardi Hora, 1926b: 221, fig. 1 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Tugela River; holotype: SAMC 13076, Murdy, 2008b: 119)

Trypauchen wakae Chantungensis Fang, 1942a: 85 (type locality: China: Chantung [Shantung]: Tché-fou [Chefoo, Yantai]; holotype: MNHN 1941.189, Bauchot et al., 1991: 46)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Murdy (2008b: 118).

***Pseudotrypauchen* Hardenberg, 1931**

Pseudotrypauchen Hardenberg, 1931b: 418 (type species: *Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus* Hardenberg, 1931b: 418, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus* Hardenberg, 1931**

Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus Hardenberg, 1931a: 146 (nomen nudum)

Pseudotrypauchen multiradiatus Hardenberg, 1931b: 418, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Bagan Si Api Api; holotype: LU, Murdy & Shibukawa, 2002: 253)

***Taenioides* La Cepède, 1800**

Taenioïdes La Cepède, 1800: 532 (type species: *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 533, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Gymnurus Rafinesque, 1815: 84 (unnecessary replacement name for *Taenioides* La Cepède, 1800: 532). Gender masculine.

Amblyopus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 157 (unnecessary replacement name for *Taenioides* La Cepède, 1800: 532). Gender masculine.

Psilosomus Swainson, 1839: 183, 279 (type species: *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 532, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 198; spelt *Spilosoma* p. 279; junior objective synonym of *Taenioides* La Cepède, 1800: 532). Gender masculine.

Leme De Vis, 1883b: 286 (type species: *Leme mordax* De Vis, 1883b: 286, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Psilosomus* Swainson, 1839 is usually considered as an unnecessary replacement name for *Amblyopus*. Swainson explained (p. 279, footnote) that the Synopsis part (pp. 167–197), in which he established *Psilosomus*, had already been printed when he received Cuvier & Valenciennes (1837), and on p. 279 he replaced *Psilosomus* by *Amblyopus*. *Psilosomus* was clearly proposed independently, without knowledge of the existence of *Amblyopus*, and then synonymised with it. Two species are included (p. 279): *Gobioides rubicundus* Hamilton, 1822 and "*Hermannianus* Cuv.", which is "tenioïde hermannien" in Cuvier (1816a: 256), which is *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800; *hermannianus* is an incorrect subsequent spelling of *hermannii*.

"*Poecilosomus* Swainson, 1839: 183" cited, e.g. by Eschmeyer, 2010, does not exist. Probably a lapsus for *Psilosomus*.

***Taenioides anguillaris* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Gobius anguillaris Linnaeus, 1758: 264 (type locality: China; holotype: UUZM 185, Wheeler, 1991: 186, fig. 24)

? *Taenioïdes Hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 532, 533, pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: not stated [based on a Chinese drawing, Bauchot et al., 1991: 62]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Gobioïdes anguilliformis La Cepède, 1800: 577 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gobius anguillaris* Linnaeus, 1758: 264)

Cepola coecula Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 241, pl. 54 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based, apparently not preserved)

? *Cepola Hermanniana* Shaw, 1803c: 191 (based on Taenioide Hermannien of La Cepède, 1800: 533, pl. 14 [not an unnecessary replacement name for or an emendation of *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 532, because only vernacular name mentioned]; type locality: not stated [based on a Chinese drawing, Bauchot et al., 1991: 62]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Amblyopus Hermannianus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 159, pl. 350 (type locality: India: Calcutta / Burma: Rangoon; syntypes: MNHN 4630 [1], 7348 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 64; not an emendation of *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 532, as Valenciennes explicitly stated that he was not sure whether this is the same species to which La Cepède gave the name "taenioïde hermannien" but he decided to himself give the name *hermannianus* to his own species; also, as *hermannii* is not mentioned, *hermannianus* cannot be an emendation)

Amblyopus rugosus Richardson, 1846a: 207 (unnecessary replacement name for *Taenioides hermannii* La Cepède, 1800: 532)

***Taenioides buchanani* (Day, 1873)**

Amblyopus buchanani Day, 1873a: 110 (type locality: India: Calcutta; syntypes: part of ZSI F 76 [1], AMS B.7583 [1], NMW 76500a [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Eschmeyer, 2011, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 154 [ZSI F 2113 [1] from Moulmein is not a syntype as this locality is not mentioned by Day])

Distribution notes. Recorded in area based on tentative identification of material from Sumatra (Koumans, 1953: 273).

***Taenioides caniscapulus* Roxas & Ablan, 1938**

Taenioides caniscapulus Roxas & Ablan, 1938: 261, pls. 1–2 (type locality: Philippines: Negros: Occidental Negros: Hinigaran, Government Experimental Fish Farm; holotype: BSM 41389, lost)

***Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth, 1860)**

Amblyopus cirratus Blyth, 1860b: 147 (type locality: India: "origin unknown but probably obtained in the Calcutta bazaar"; holotype: ? ZSI)

Amblyopus brachygaster Günther, 1861a: 134 (type locality: East Indies; syntypes [3]: BMNH 1852.9.13.233 [1], Murdy & Randall, 2002: 3, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Amblyopus sumatranus* Volz, 1903a: 554 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang: brackish water of Banju Asin; syntypes: NMBE 1021650–1021651 [2]; also in Volz, 1903b: 364)

? *Taenioides snyderi* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 310 (type locality: Japan: Wakayama Prefecture: Wakanoura; lectotype: FMNH 58831 [ex CM 7941], designated by Henn, 1928: 97; based on *Taenioides lacepedei* of Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 128, fig. 33)

***Taenioides eruptionis* (Bleeker, 1849)**

Amblyopus eruptionis Bleeker, 1849d: 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kalimas River or Kali Kediri [Brantas], near Surabaya; syntypes [5, up to 340 mm TL]: RMNH 4816 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011 or RMNH 4806, Murdy & Randall, 2002: 3)

***Taenioides gracilis* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837)**

Amblyopus gracilis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 166 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; holo-

type: MNHN A.1465, Bauchot et al., 1991: 18)

Taenioides gracilis typicus Chabanaud, 1927: 405, 412 (unnecessary replacement name for *Amblyopus gracilis* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 166)

Taenioides gracilis tonkinensis Chabanaud, 1927: 405, 413, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Tonkin: Hué; syntypes: MNHN A.2411 [2, lost], A.2412 [2], Bauchot et al., 1991: 45)

Taenioides gracilis madagascariensis Chabanaud, 1927: 405, 414, figs. 10–11 (type locality: Madagascar: Province Tamatave: mouth of Marimbo River at Soanierana; holotype: MNHN 1927-0287, Bauchot et al., 1991: 45)

***Taenioides nigrimarginatus* Hora, 1924**

Taenioides nigrimarginatus Hora, 1924b: 496, fig. 8 (type locality: Thailand: Thale Sap at Singgora; syntypes [4]: ZSI 10465/1 [1], 10466/1 [2], Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 154 [as holotype and paratypes]

***Trypauchen* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837**

Trypauchen Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 152 (type species: *Gobius vagina* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 73, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. In part following Murdy (2006).

***Trypauchen pelaeos* Murdy, 2006**

Trypauchen pelaeos Murdy, 2006: 65, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: south of Penang, south of Pu Kendi Island, 5°11'N 100°10'E; holotype: USNM 339609)

***Trypauchen vagina* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Gobius vagina Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 73 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB 2127, Paepke, 1999: 83)

Gobioides ruber Hamilton, 1822: 38, 365 (type locality: India: estuary below Calcutta; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 18 fig. 2)

***Trypauchenichthys* Bleeker, 1860**

Tripauchenichthys Bleeker, 1860b: 331 (type species: *Trypauchenichthys typus* Bleeker, 1860g: 63, by original designation by use of the name *typus* for a new species [*Code* art. 68.2.2] among the originally included species [as defined by art. 67.2.2]; also in Bleeker, 1860g: 4, 63). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Trypauchenichthys* is first available from a statement in Bleeker (1860b: 331): "close to *Trypauchen*, [...] this genus is distinguished from *Trypauchen* mainly by the entirely free pelvic fins, largely separated from each other". No species were originally included. The first inclusion of species is by Bleeker (1860g: 4, 63) who described *T. typus*, which forms the "originally included nominal species" (*Code* art. 67.2.2). Since this species is called *T. typus*, it is type species by original designation (*Code* art. 68.2.2); although making no difference, a type species fixation by original designation has precedence over a fixation by monotypy (*Code* art. 68.1).

***Trypauchenichthys sumatrensis* Hardenberg, 1931**

Tripauchenichthys sumatrensis Hardenberg, 1931a: 146 (nomen nudum)

Tripauchenichthys sumatrensis Hardenberg, 1931b: 417, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Bagan Si Api Api; syntypes [4]: ? Labor. Onderz. Zee, Batavia [1], lost ?, Koumans, 1940a: 177)

***Trypauchenichthys typus* Bleeker, 1860**

Trypauchenichthys typus Bleeker, 1860g: 63 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Sungi-Duri; lectotype: RMNH 4808, designated by Murdy, 2008a: 67, fig. 3)

Family PTERELEOTRIDIDAE

Ptereleotrididae

Ptereleotrii Bleker, 1875c: 104 (type genus *Ptereleotris* Gill, 1863e: 271)

Oxymetopontinae Jordan & Eigenmann, 1887: 477 (type genus *Oxymetopon* Bleeker, 1860o: 258)

Cerdalidae Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 2448 (type genus: *Cerdale* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882e: 332)

Microdesmidae Regan, 1912c: 274 (type genus: *Microdesmus* Günther, 1864f: 26)

***Parioglossus* Regan, 1912**

Parioglossus Regan, 1912a: 302 (type species: *Parioglossus taeniatus* Regan, 1912a: 302, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Herrea Smith, 1931a: 40 (type species: *Herrea formosa* Smith, 1931a: 40, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Herrea* Whitley, 1930a: 123, in Pisces; often listed a junior homonym of a *Herrea* Gray, 1842a: 12, 16 in Mammalia, but there is no such name in Gray; confusion with *Galera* on these pages, which has a junior homonym in fishes and is replaced by *Herrea* Whitley, 1930a: 123). Gender feminine.

Herreolus Smith, 1931d [7 Sept]: 190 (replacement name for *Herrea* Smith, 1931a: 40). Gender masculine.

Herreichthys Koumans, 1931: 163 [13 Nov; see Koumans, 1932: 16] (replacement name for *Herrea* Smith, 1931a: 40). Gender masculine.

Andameleotris Herre, 1939d: 346 (subgenus of *Amblyeleotris* Bleeker, 1874f: 373; type species: *Amblyeleotris raoi* Herre, 1939d: 346, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Rennis & Hoese (1985); key in Suzuki & Senou (1994: 285). *Parioglossus rainfordi* is known from the area but has not been recorded from inland waters; outside the area it is known from mangrove and

swamps in Papua New Guinea. *Parioglossus taeniatus* is known in the area but has not been recorded from inland waters; outside the area it has been recorded in a creek on Suva, Fiji Islands. *Parioglossus interruptus* is known from southern Japan and New Guinea, where it is found in mangrove swamps; it is expected to occur in the area too.

[*Parioglossus rainfordi* McCulloch, 1921: 471, pl. 41 fig. 4 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Bowen, 20°01'S 148°15'E; holotype: AMS IA.176, Rennis & Hoese, 1985: 184)].

[*Parioglossus taeniatus* Regan, 1912a: 302 (type locality: Aldabra: Pacard Lagoon; syntypes: BMNH 1912.5.3.28–29 [2], Rennis & Hoese, 1985: 187)].

[*Parioglossus interruptus* Suzuki & Senou, 1994: 281, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Japan: Iriomote: Nakama River, 24°16'30"N 123°52'40"E; holotype: NSMT P46413)].

***Parioglossus formosus* (Smith, 1931)**

Herrea formosa Smith, 1931a: 40 (type locality: Thailand: tide pool on Koh Chula (Kite Island), off mouth of Chantaburi River; holotype: KUMF 178 [originally USNM 90324], Monkolprasit, 1969: 7; invalid neotype designation by Smith, 1945: 505)

***Parioglossus palustris* (Herre, 1945)**

Andameleotris palustris Herre, 1945e: 2 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga, nipa swamp near fisheries station; holotype: CAS-SU 36808, Böhlke, 1953: 105, Rennis & Hoese, 1985: 181)

Parioglossus borneensis Koumans, 1953: 363, fig. 89 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan Bay; holotype: ZMA 110.139, Rennis & Hose, 1985: 181)

***Parioglossus philippinus* (Herre, 1945)**

Herreolus philippinus Herre, 1945ab: 14 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga Province: Santa Maria; holotype: CAS-SU 36812, Böhlke, 1953: 114, Rennis & Hoese, 1985: 182)

Ptereleotris stigmaturus Smith, 1945: 511, fig. 102 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: estuary of Chantabun River [Chantaburi]; holotype: USNM 119639)

***Parioglossus raoi* (Herre, 1939)**

Amblyeleotris raoi Herre, 1939d: 346 (type locality: Andaman Islands: Middle Andaman: West Coast, Guitar Island; holotype: ZSI ?)

***Ptereleotris* Gill, 1863**

Ptereleotris Gill, 1863e: 271 (type species: *Eleotris microlepis* Bleeker, 1856d: 102, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Ioglossus Goode & Bean, 1882a: 236 (nomen nudum)

Ioglossus Bean, in Jordan & Gilbert, 1882a [15 Aug.]: 297 (type species: *Ioglossus calliurus* Jordan & Gilbert, 1882a: 297, by monotypy; also in Bean, in Goode & Bean, 1882b [18 Sept.]: 419). Gender masculine.

Vireosa Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 38 (type species: *Vireosa hanae* Jordan & Snyder, 1901c: 38, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Encaeura Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 303 (type species: *Encaeura evides* Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 303, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Laccoeleotris Fowler, 1935b: 403 (type species: *Laccoeleotris lineopinnis* Fowler, 1935b: 403, by original designation). Gender femine.

Pogonoculius Fowler, 1938a: 134 (type species: *Pogonoculius zebra* Fowler, 1938a: 134, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Gracileotris Herre, 1953b: 189 (type species: *Gracileotris bockensis* Herre, 1953b: 190, by original designation). Gender femine.

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy from Randall & Hoese (1985).

***Ptereleotris heteroptera* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Eleotris heteropterus Bleeker, 1855l: 422 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin, in river; holotype: RMNH 4680 [49 mm TL], Randall & Hoese, 1985: 17)

Distribution notes. Bleeker (1855l: 423) recorded that the holotype had been collected in river but since the species has only been observed in the sea.

Suborder KURTOIDEI

Family KURTIDAE

***Kurtus* Bloch, 1786**

Kürtus Bloch, 1786: 121 (type species: *Kurtus indicus* Bloch, 1786: 122, by monotypy; spelt *Kyrtus* on pl. 169, as first reviser I select *Kurtus* as the correct original spelling; kurtus is a Greek word, therefore *Kürtus* must be emended into *Kurtus* [*Code* art. 32.5.2]). Gender masculine.

Kyrtus Schneider, 1801: xxxv (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Kurtus* Bloch, 1786: 121)

Cyrtus Minding, 1832: 113 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Kurtus* Bloch, 1786: 121)

Cyrtus Agassiz, 1846: 115, 198 (unjustified emendation of *Kurtus* Bloch, 1786: 21). Gender masculine.

Cyrtus Cantor, 1849: 1126 (unjustified emendation of *Kurtus* Bloch, 1786: 21). Gender masculine.

***Kurtus indicus* Bloch, 1786**

Kurtus Indicus Bloch, 1786: 122, pl. 169 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 1653, designated by Paepke, 1999: 87, pl. 19 fig. 2)

Zeus Kyrtus Forster, 1795: 14 (available by indication to *Kurtus indicus* Bloch, 1786: 122)

Kurtus blochianus La Cepède, 1800: 517, pl. 7 fig. 3 (unnecessary replacement name for *Kurtus indicus* Bloch, 1786: pl. 169)

Kurtus macrolepidotus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 164 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB ?)

Kurtus cornutus Cuvier, 1829: 215 (based on Somdrum Kara Mooddee of Russell, 1803a: 37, pl. 48; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 37, pl. 48 [Somdrum Kara Mooddee]; also in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 426)

Kurtus Blochii Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 421, pl. 277 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Kurtus blochianus* La Cepède, 1800: 517)

Nomenclatural notes. Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1833: 424) explicitly stated that the osteological description of their *Kurtus blochii* had been written by Valenciennes, so that authorship of this account and of the name should be listed as Cuvier & Valenciennes. See *Neoglyphydodon melas* for a similar case.

Suborder ACANTHUROIDEI

Family EPHIPPIDAE

Ephippiinae Gill, 1861a: 34 (type genus: *Ephippus* Cuvier, 1816a: 335)

Plataciformes Bleeker, 1876e: 308 (type genus: *Platax* Cuvier, 1816a: 334)

Proteracanthiformes Bleeker, 1876e: 296 (type genus: *Proteracanthus* Günther, 1859: 426; simultaneous subjective synonym of Platacidae Bleeker, 1876e: 308, first reviser [Kottelat, 2010b: 305] gave precedence to Platacidae)

Chaetodipteriformes Bleeker, 1876e: 300 (type genus: *Chaetodipterus* La Cepède, 1802: 503; simultaneous subjective synonym of Platacidae Bleeker, 1876e: 308, first reviser [Kottelat, 2010b: 305] gave precedence to Platacidae)

Ilarchidae Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 356 (type genus: *Ilarches* Cantor, 1849: 1142)

Rhinoprenidae Munro, 1964: 177 (type genus: *Rhinoprenes* Munro: 1964: 179)

Nomenclatural notes. The type genus of Ephippidae is *Ephippus* and the type species of *Ephippus* was originally *Chaetodon argus* Linné, 1766, now *Scatophagus argus*. This means that *Scatophagus* should have been replaced by *Ephippus* and Scatophagidae should have been replaced by Ephippidae, that a new name should have been created for *Ephippus* as currently used and that Ephippidae in current use should have been replaced by Platacidae. In order to preserve the current usages, ICZN designated *Chaetodon orbis* Bloch, 1787 as type species for *Ephippus* (Kottelat, 2010b; ICZN, 2012: 157).

The correct spelling of the family-group name is Ephippidae, not Ephippiidae or Ephippididae (Kottelat, 2010b: 305).

[*Ephippus* Cuvier, 1816a: 335 (type species: *Chaetodon orbis* Bloch, 1787a: 81, designated by ICZN, 2012: 157, Opinion 2302 [original type species was *Chaetodon argus* Linné, 1766: 464, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 302]; not a junior homonym of *Ephippium* Latreille, 1805: 341). Gender masculine].

[*Chaetodon orbis* Bloch, 1787a: 81, pl. 2002 fig. 2 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; lectotype: ZMB 8166 [1], designated by Paepke, 1999: 78, pl. 7 fig. 1)].

Platax Cuvier, 1816

Platax Cuvier, 1816a: 334 (type species: *Chaetodon teira* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 60, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1876e: 309). Gender masculine.

Platax orbicularis (Forskål, 1775)

Chaetodon orbicularis Forskål, 1775: xii, 59 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; syntypes: ZMUC P 5168 [1, listed as holotype by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 23, pl. 30 fig. 52, Nielsen, 1974: 68, Dor, 1984: 168])

Chaetodon Vespertilio Bloch, 1787a: 67, pl. 199 fig. 2 (type locality: East Indies; syntypes: ZMB 8573 [1], lost, Paepke, 1999: 79)

Chaetodon pentacanthus La Cepède, 1802: 454, 473, pl. 11 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Java [original type locality: Great Ocean [Indo-Pacific Ocean]]; neotype: SMNS 10727, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 528 [although 'withdrawn' by Fricke, 2000, designation fulfills requirements of *Code* art. 75.3])

Platax albipunctatus Rüppell, 1829a: 69, pl. 18 fig. 4 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 1472, designated by Dor, 1984: 168)

Chaetodon guttulatus Cuvier, 1829: 193 (based on Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 24 fig. 129; type locality: East Indies [because of the Malay name cambing [Ikan kambing] on Renard's plate]; holotype: specimen figured by Renard)

Platax Ehrenbergii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 221 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massauah [Massawa] and Lohaia / southern coast of Sri Lanka / Isle-de-France [Mauritius]; syntypes: MNHN A.175 [1], A.176 [1], A.186 [1], A.3835 [1], Dor, 1984: 168, and material on which is based *Chaetodon vespertilio* of Bennett, 1830: unnumb., pl. 5)

Platax Blochii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 222 (unnecessary replacement name for *Chaetodon vespertilio* Bloch, 1787a: 67)

? *Chaetodon albicauda* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 73 (based on specimen, on figure of Chaetodon quadratus nigrescens of Seba, 1759: pl. 25 fig. 15 and tentatively on Ikan kœlœr hidjœ of Valentyn, 1726: "361, n. 48, fig. 18" [lapsus for 48 ? fig. 18 shows an *Heniochus*, fig. 48 a *Platax*]; type locality: India / Ambon [Seba gave no locality but he also refers to zeebotje from Ambon of Ruysch, 1718: 18, pl. 10 fig. 1, who refers to Willughby but his pl. 10 fig. 1

seems copied from Valentyn, 1726: 389 n°136]; syntypes: specimen in collection of van Hoey [in Den Hague], nr. 170, and models of figure in Seba [model of figure in Valentyn not in type series because listed with question mark]; Seba's figure identified as *P. ehrenbergii* by Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 221)

Taxonomic notes. Inland records from Philippines (Leyte, Mindanao) by Fowler & Bean (1929: 20) and Herre & Montalban (1927: 107).

***Proteracanthus* Günther, 1859**

Proteracanthus Günther, 1859: 426 (type species: *Crenidens sarissophorus* Cantor, 1849: 1034, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Proteracanthus sarissophorus* (Cantor, 1849)**

Crenidens sarissophorus Cantor, 1849: 1034, pl. 1 figs. 1–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Pinang and coast of Malacca; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1860.3.19.455 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Family SCATOPHAGIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. Scatophagidae in Pisces is not a junior homonym of Scatophagidae in Diptera. The latter is a misspelling of Scathophagidae, based on the genus *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803: 277.

***Scatophagus* Cuvier, 1816**

Scatophagus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 136 (type species: *Chaetodon argus* Linné, 1766: 464, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 136; not junior homonym of *Scatophaga* Fabricius, 1805: 203, emendation of *Scathophaga* Meigen, 1803: 277 in Diptera). Gender masculine.

Prenes Gistel, 1848: x (unnecessary replacement name for *Scatophagus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 136). Gender masculine.

Cacodoxus Cantor, 1849: 1145 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scatophagus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 136). Gender masculine.

Sargus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 65 (type species: *Sargus maculatus* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 65, by present designation; junior homonym of *Sargus* Fabricius, 1798: 549 in Diptera and *Sargus* Cuvier, 1816a: 272 in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Desmoprenes Fowler & Bean, 1929: 35, 40 (subgenus of *Scatophagus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 136; type species: *Chaetodon tetracanthus* La Cepède, 1802: 726, 727, by original designation; misidentified type species, in fact material of *Scatophagus multifasciatus* Richardson, 1846b: 57 [see below], here fixed as *C. tetracanthus* under *Code* art. 70.3.1). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Desmoprenes* has a misidentified type species (*Code* art. 70.3). Fowler & Bean's *Scatophagus tetracanthus* includes material of *Selenotoca multifasciata* [known from Sulawesi to Australia] and bibliographic references to *C. tetracanthus*, a name then commonly used for the Australian *Selenotoca multifasciata* while the real *Scatophagus tetracanthus* is known from the Western Indian Ocean. The diagnostic data they provide ("back and sides above with dark vertical bands or stripes, below with dark spots") only apply to *Selenotoca multifasciata*. But selecting *Selenotoca multifasciata* as type species of *Desmoprenes* (e.g. under *Code* art. 70.3.2) would make *Desmoprenes* a senior synonym of *Selenotoca*. Therefore, under *Code* art. 70.3.1, *C. tetracanthus* is here fixed as type species of *Desmoprenes*, making it a junior synonym of *Scatophagus*.

[*Chaetodon tetracanthus* La Cepède, 1802: 726, 727 (type locality: not stated; holotype: MNHN A.2685, Bauchot, 1963: 151, figure in La Cepède, 1801: pl. 25 fig. 2, not latinized].

***Scatophagus argus* (Linné, 1766)**

Chaetodon Argus Linné, 1766: 464 (based on manuscript by Brünnich [see Boddaert, 1770: 16–17]; type locality: "India" in Linné, but "Kross-Zee" [Great Sea] in the Dutch text and "Maris Indicis" in the Latin text of Boddaert, 1770: 40, 41; holotype: LU, specimen in Schlosser's collection figured and described by Boddaert, 1770: 17, pl.)

Chaetodon pairatalis Hamilton, 1822: 122, 372, pl. 14 fig. 41 (type locality: India: mouths of the Ganges; types: NT)

Chaetodon atro-maculatus Bennett, 1830: unnumb., pl. 18 (type locality: Sri Lanka; syntypes: LU, Pethiyagoda et al., 1994: 45)

Scatophagus Bougainvillii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 142 (type locality: not stated; holotype: MNHN, missing, Bauchot, 1963: 150)

Scatophagus ornatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 143, pl. 180 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon in freshwater; syntypes: MNHN A.273 [2], A.274 [2], Bauchot, 1963: 150)

Scatophagus purpurascens Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 144 (type locality: Indian Ocean; holotype: specimen figured on Mertens' drawing, apparently unpublished)

Scatophagus macronotus Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Sargus maculatus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 65 (type locality: Indian Ocean [apparently partly based on Boddaert, 1770]; syntype: BMNH 1853.11.12.82 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 223, pl. 29 fig. 1 and material on which is based *Chaetodon argus* Linné, 1766: 464, Boddaert, 1770: 40, pl. 2, Willughby, 1686: appendix pl. 2 fig 2, Valentyn, 1726: 403, fig. 180 [Ikan Cacatoeba Babintang])

Scatophagus altermans Castelnau, 1878b: 47 (not available, proposed conditionally; treated as valid in Castelnau,

1879: 376 and available from that date)

Scatophagus alternans Castelnau, 1879: 376 (type locality: Australia: Norman River; syntypes: MNHN A.4284 [1], Bauchot, 1963: 150, Whitley, 1940b: 424, pl. 31 fig. 39)

Scatophagus argus var. *ocellata* Klunzinger, 1880: 363 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; holotype: SMNS 2611, Fricke, 1992: 17)

Scatophagus quadratus De Vis, 1882c: 5 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Cardwell; holotype [?]: QM I.1847, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Scatophagus quadranus De Vis, 1884e: 455 (De Vis, 1884e: 455 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coasts; syntypes: LU [Pethon, 1969: 1, 6 commented that ZMUO J2357, labelled as syntype is not a type but did not explain]; treated by Eschmeyer, 2010, as an incorrect subsequent spelling of *S. quadratus* De Vis, 1882c: 5, not followed because *S. quadratus* is not mentioned and type series different])

Scatophagus brunneus Saville-Kent, 1893: 369 (nomen nudum)

Scatophagus chameleon Saville-Kent, 1893: 369 (nomen nudum)

Scatophagus rubrifrons Stoye, 1932: 198, pl. 165 (not available, no description, *Code* art. 13.1.1; plate repeated in Stoye, 1935: pl. 167, but with different caption)

Scatophagus rubifrons Myers, 1936a: 84 (type locality: not stated [aquarium material]; syntypes: at least the four specimens figured by Stoye, 1932: 198, pl. 165 [repeated 1935: pl. 167, but with different caption])

Nomenclatural notes. *Chaetodon striatus* in Rosenthal (1821: 12, pl. 13 fig. 2) was not a new name but a misidentification of *Chaetodon striatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 275.

Linné (1766: 464) described *C. argus* on the basis of information and/or drawing of a specimen in Schlosser's collection communicated by Brünnich (Boddaert, 1770: 16–17). This specimen is described in detail and figured by Boddaerts (1770).

[*Chaetodon striatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 275 (type locality: Indies; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.67 [1], NRM 61 [1], UUZM 50 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 225, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 249, Wheeler, 1991: 175, fig. 14)].

***Selenotoca* Myers, 1936**

Selenotoca Myers, 1936a: 84 (type species: *Scatophagus multifasciatus* Richardson, 1846b: 57, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Selenotoca multifasciata* (Richardson, 1846)**

Scatophagus multifasciatus Richardson, 1846b: 57, pl. 35 figs. 4–6 (type locality: Western Australia: King George's Sound; holotype: BMNH 2006.5.19.2, Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Scatophagus semistrigatus* De Vis, 1882c: 5 (type locality: Australia: Brisbane; syntypes: QM I.1281–1287 [7], Eschmeyer, 2010)

? *Scatophagus aetate-varians* De Vis, 1884e: 456 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast; syntypes: QM I.96 or I.209 [not holotype as stated by Eschmeyer, 2010; De Vis described adult and juvenile colour patterns] [Pethon, 1969: 1, 6 commented that ZMUO J2350, labelled as syntype, is not a type but did not explain])

Scatophagus semi-striatus Saville-Kent, 1889a: 239 (nomen nudum)

Scatophagus semi-strigena [Innes], 1933: 301 (erroneous subsequent spelling of *S. semistrigatus* "Saville-Kent, 1893: 369", which actually is De Vis, 1882c: 5)

Selenotoca papuensis Fraser-Brunner, 1938: 78, fig. 2 (type locality: New Guinea; holotype: BMNH 1938.6.11.1, Eschmeyer, 2010)

Family SIGANIDAE

Siganidae Richardson, 1837

Teuthididae Bonaparte, 1831a: 175, 1831b: 109 (type genus: *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507)

Amphacauthini Bonaparte, 1845d: 388, **1845e: 9** (type genus: *Amphacanthus* Schneider, 1801: 206; correct spelling is Amphacanthini)

Siganoideae Richardson, 1837: 86 (type genus: *Siganus* Forskål, 1775: ii, x, 25)

Nomenclatural notes. Teuthididae has precedence over Siganidae. The ICZN has been requested to suppress the name *Teuthis* [Woodland, 1972, 1973] and the prevailing usage (in 1972) is to be maintained until the ruling [*Code* art. 82.1]; the prevailing usage is *Siganus*. This also means that Siganidae should be maintained until the ruling.

***Siganus* Forskål, 1775**

Teuthis Linné, 1766: 507 (type species: *Teuthis javus* Linné, 1766: 507, designated by ICZN, 1926: 10 [Opinion 93]; an earlier designation of *Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507 by Gill, 1884a: 278; ICZN has been requested to suppress the name [Woodland, 1972], usage prevailing in 1972 to be maintained until ruling [*Code* art. 82.1]; prevailing usage was *Siganus*]). Gender feminine.

Theutys Goüan, 1770: 105, 163 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507 [genus 176])

Siganus Forskål, 1775: ii, x, 25 (type species: *Scarus rivulatus* Forskål, 1775: 25, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1884: 280 [two originally included species listed p. ii: "*Scarus* 9. 10.", that is *Scarus rivulatus* and *Scarus stellatus*; see also Taylor, 1970: 178]). Gender masculine.

Centrogaster Houttuyn, 1782: 333 (type species: *Centrogaster fuscescens* Houttuyn, 1782: 333, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 44; spelt *Cantrogaster* p. 332, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]). Gender feminine.

Theutis Bonnaterre, 1788: lv, 156 (incorrect subsequent

spelling of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507). Gender feminine.

Teuthys Linck, 1790: 32 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507; on Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology, ICZN, 1957: 391 [supplement to Direction 56])

Amphacanthus Schneider, 1801: 206 (type species: *Teuthis javus* Linné, 1766: 507, by subsequent designation by Desmarest, 1856: 246). Gender masculine.

Buro La Cepède, 1803: 421 (type species: *Buro brunneus* La Cepède, 1803: 421, 422, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Buronus Rafinesque, 1815: 88 (unnecessary replacement name for *Buro* La Cepède, 1803: 421). Gender masculine.

Amphiscarus Swainson, 1839: 172, 227 (type species: *Siganus fuscus* Griffith & Smith, 1834: pl. 35, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Siganites Fowler, 1904b: 546 (subgenus of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507; type species: *Chaetodon canaliculatus* Park, 1797: 33, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Lo Seale, 1906: 71 (type species: *Amphacanthus vulpinus* Schlegel & Müller, 1844: 12, by original designation; also in Seale, in Jordan & Seale, 1906a [15 Dec.]: 360). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. Revised by Woodland (1990). *Teuthis* has priority over *Siganus*. The ICZN has been requested to suppress the name (Woodland, 1972, 1973) and the usage prevailing in 1972 is to be maintained until the ruling [*Code* art. 82.1]; the prevailing usage is *Siganus*. Hopefully, after waiting four decades, if it one day rules on the case, the ICZN will decide to maintain the prevailing usage. Recently, the ICZN has been asked to rule on the case (Kottelat, 2013b).

Hepatus Scopoli, 1777 is sometimes listed in the synonymy of *Signanus*, with *S. javus* as type species. *Hepatus* was first proposed by Gronovius (1763: 113), which is not an available work, then listed in synonymy by Scopoli (1777: 455), then treated as valid and made available by Walbaum (1792). Walbaum (1792) included two species (*Teuthis javus* Linné, 1766: 507, *T. hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507). Therefore, *T. hepatus* is type species by absolute tautonymy. This makes *Hepatus* a senior objective synonym of *Paracanthurus* Bleeker, 1863n: 252 (*Code* art. 68.4). There has been uncertainty about the type species of *Paracanthurus* because Bleeker did not mention *T. hepatus* Linné but *Acanthurus hepatus* of Bloch (in Schneider, 1801: 211) (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2010). Bleeker made the name *Paracanthurus* available in listing "Paracanthurus hepatus Blkr = Acanthurus hepatus Bl.". Following the practice of that time (and consistently in his work), Bleeker did not mention the original author of *Teuthis hepatus* but the author of the new combination *Acanthurus hepatus*, that is Bloch. Therefore, *T. hepatus* Linné, 1766 is unambiguously type species, and *Hepatus* has priority over *Paracanthurus*.

[*Hepatus* Scopoli, 1777: 455 (first published as a synonym of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507; available because of use as valid by Walbaum, 1792: 655 and many subsequent authors, *Code* art. 11.6.1; type species: *Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507, by absolute tautonymy among originally included species, *Code* art. 68.4 [original inclusion for purpose of art. 68 by first association of specie group names in Walbaum, 1792: 655, *Code* art. 67.12]). Gender masculine].

[*Paracanthurus* Bleeker, 1863n: 252 (type species: *Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507, by monotypy). Gender masculine].

***Siganus canaliculatus* (Park, 1797)**

Chaetodon canaliculatus Park, 1797: 33 (type locality: Indonesia: coast of Sumatra [possibly Bengkulu, then the only British Settlement on Sumatra]; holotype: BMNH 1863.11.12.17, Wheeler, 1974: 475, Woodland, 1990: 54)

? *Amphacanthus guttatus* var. *oramin* Schneider, 1801: 207, pl. 48 [*Amphacanthus oramin* on plate] (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes: ZMB 1689 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 [not ZMB 1688, Paepke, 1999: 139])

Amphacanthus dorsalis Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 143 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; holotype: specimen on which is based figure by Kuhl & van Hasselt [Woodland, 1990: 54 listed RMNH 1549 as holotype; this needs confirmation])

Taxonomic notes. Based on molecular data Hsu et al. (2011) have recently concluded that *S. canaliculatus* is a colour morph of *S. fuscescens*.

***Siganus fuscescens* (Houttuyn, 1782)**

Centrogaster Fuscescens Houttuyn, 1782: 333 (type locality: Japan [presumably around Deshima [Nagasaki], Boeseman, 1995: 2; types: lost, Boeseman, 1995: 4, possibly RMNH 1557, Woodland, 1990: 58)

? *Amphacanthus ovatus* Marion de Procé, 1822: 133 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila Bay; types: lost [p. 129])

Amphacanthus nebulosus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 369 (type locality: Australia: Sydney Bay at Port Jackson, Sydney; holotype: lost, Bauchot, 1965: 575)

Amphacanthus maculosus Quoy & Gaimard, 1825: 370 (type locality: Australia: Sydney Bay at Port Jackson, Sydney; holotype: lost, Bauchot, 1965: 575)

Amphacanthus margaritiferus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 145 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Santa Cruz Islands: Vanikoro [11°37'S 166°59'E] / Indonesia: Ambon / Sumatra; syntypes: MNHN A.6942 [1], A.6943 [1], Bauchot, 1965: 573, Woodland, 1990: 62 and BMNH 1863.11.12.17 [holotype of *Chaetodon canaliculatus* Park, 1797: 33])

Amphacanthus tumifrons Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 159 (type locality: Australia: Western Australia: Baie des Chiens-Marins [Shark Bay] / Thailand; syntypes: MNHN 2949 [1], A.6936 [1], Bauchot, 1965: 574, Woodland, 1990: 62, and specimen on which is based drawing by Finlayson)

? *Amphacanthus gymnopareius* Richardson, 1843c: 174 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Coral Bay, Port Essington; holotype: BMNH 1843.6.15.37, Woodland, 1990: 62)

Amphacanthus albopunctatus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 128 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki Bay; holotype: RMNH D.1097, Boeseman, 1947: 112, Woodland, 1990: 62; spelt *albipunctatus* p. 319, first reviser not researched, but *albipunctatus* apparently never used)

Amphacanthus aurantiacus Temminck & Schlegel, 1845: 128, pl. 68 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki Bay; types: material on which Bürger's manuscript and drawing are based)

? *Amphacanthus Kopsii* Bleeker, 1851q: 483 (type locality:

Indonesia: Riau; holotype [145 mm TL]: RMNH 6302 [1 of 5], Woodland, 1990: 62, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Teuthis gibbosus* De Vis, 1884e: 461 (type locality: Australia: Queensland "Court" [coast ?]; holotype: QM, lost, Woodland, 1990: 59)

Siganus consobrinus Ogilby, 1912: 54, pl. 13 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Myora Bank, Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.291 [1 of 2], Woodland, 1990: 62)

? *Siganus concavocephalus* Paradice, in Paradice & Whitley, 1927: 99, pl. 12 fig. 2 (type locality: Australia: Northern Australia: Sir Edward Pellew Islands, Gulf of Carpentaria; holotype: AMS IA.2553, Woodland, 1990: 62)

Taxonomic notes. Inland records from the Philippines by Herre (1934: 64) and Fowler & Bean (1929: 317).

***Siganus guttatus* (Bloch, 1787)**

Chaetodon guttatus Bloch, 1787a: 55, pl. 196 (type locality: Japan [label: "East indies"]; syntype: ZMB 8154 [1], 1688 [1], Paepke, 1999: 138, Eschmeyer, 2011 [ZMB 8154 listed as holotype by Woodland, 1990: 98])

Amphacanthus concatenatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 127 (type locality: Indonesia: Buru / Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes: MNHN A.7052 [1], A.7053 [1], Bauchot, 1965: 572, Woodland, 1990: 69)

Amphacanthus firmamentum Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 142 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Samarang; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

***Siganus javus* (Linné, 1766)**

Teuthis javus Linné, 1766: 507 (based on Gronovius, 1763: 113, n° 352, pl. 8 fig. 4 [a siganid] and Valentyn, 1726: 339, 476, fig. 410 [Ikan Batoe Badoeri; an acanthurid]; type locality: Indonesia: Indian Ocean around Java: Onrust Island [Valentyn, 1726: 339]; lectotype: specimen on which Gronovius' figure is based, by present designation [BMNH 1853.11.12.30, designated as lectotype by Taylor, 1970: 179, Wheeler, 1958: 231, pl. 30, is invalid as specimen does not belong to type series; Woodland, 1973: 7, 1990: 52, 69])

Teuthis brevirostris Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 142 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: specimen on which Gronovius' figure is based, by present designation; junior objective synonym of *T. javus*)

Amphacanthus javanus Castelnau, 1875: 29 (unjustified emendation of *Teuthis javus* Linné, 1766: 507)

Nomenclatural notes. A lectotype designation is needed for *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus, 1758. Linnaeus based his account on Gronovius (1763) and Valentyn (1726). Gronovius' account is based on the species presently called *S. javus* and on literature accounts of Stromateidae (see below); Valentijn's figure clearly shows a acanthurid. The specimen on which Gronovius' (1763) figure is based is here designated as lectotype.

Teuthis brevirostris was based on specimen BMNH 1853.11.12.30 and Gronovius (1763: 113, n° 352, pl. 8 fig. 4), *T. javus* Linné, 1766 (p. 507), stromateo of Boussuet (1558a: 25) [a Stromateidae], stromatheus of Charleton (1668: "23, n. 19" [stromatheus is in part 1, p. 142, no 20]). The specimen on which Gronovius' (1763) figure is based is here designated as lectotype; this makes *T. brevirostris* a junior objective synonym of *T. javus*.

***Siganus vermiculatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Amphacanthus vermiculatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 126 (type locality: New Guinea; lectotype: MNHN A.6956, designated by Woodland, 1990: 100)

? *Amphacanthus Russelii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 123 (based on Russell, 1803b: n° 103; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 3, pl. 103 [Worahwah]; unambiguously named for Russell, misspelt as Russel p. 123, the name should be emended to *russellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Amphacanthus vermiculatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 126, first reviser not researched)

Siganus shortlandensis Seale, 1906: 69, fig. 17 (type locality: Solomon Islands: Shortland Island; holotype: BPBM 1276, Woodland, 1990: 101)

***Siganus virgatus* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835)**

Amphacanthus virgatus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 133 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: MNHN A.6705, designated by Woodland, 1990: 88)

Amphacanthus notostictus Richardson, 1843c: 172 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Essington, Coral Bay; holotype: BMNH 1843.6.15.36, Woodland, 1990: 88)

Family ACANTHURIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synopsis by Randall, 2001.

***Acanthurus* Forskål, 1775**

Hepatus Gronovius, 1763: 113 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Europus Klein, 1775: 922 (not available, published in a work not using binominal nomenclature)

Psetta Klein, 1775: 922 (not available, published in a work not using binominal nomenclature)

Rhombotides Klein, 1775: 922 (not available, published in a work not using binominal nomenclature)

Acanthurus Forskål, 1775: ii, 59 (subgenus of *Chaetodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 272; type species: possibly *Chaetodon unicornis* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63 [figure in Niebuhr, 1776: pl. 23], by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1689 [designations of *Acanthurus xantho-*

pterus Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 215 by Valenciennes, 1840: pl. 71 fig. 2, of *Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507, by Desmarest, 1856: 246, and of *Chaetodon chirurgus* Bloch, 1787a: 99 by Desmarest, 1856: 247 are invalid as these species are not originally included]; originally included species listed on p. ii). Gender masculine.

Harpurus Forster, 1778: 195, 205, 1788: 84 (unnecessary replacement name for *Acanthurus* Forskål, 1775: 59). Gender masculine.

Rhombotides Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 582 (not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21])

Acanthus Bloch, 1795: 105 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Acanthurus* Forskål, 1775: ii, 59)

Aspisurus La Cepède, 1802: 556 (type species: *Chaetodon sohal* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Ctenodon Bonaparte, 1831a: 175, 1831b: 109 (nomen nudum)

Ctenodon Swainson, 1839: 178, 255 (subgenus of *Acanthurus* Forskål, 1775: 59; type species: *Acanthurus rueppellii* Swainson, 1839: 256 by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 276 [original spelling *Rüppelii*, unambiguously named for Rüppell, as indicated by bibliographic reference, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1; the name should be emended to *rueppellii*]; junior homonym of *Ctenodon* Wagler, 1830: 153 in Amphibia and *Ctenodon* Ehrenberg, 1838: 432 in Rotifera; not a homonym of *Ctenodon* Bonaparte, 1831a: 175 in Pisces, which is a nomen nudum). Gender masculine.

Acronurus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 190 (type species: *Acronurus fuscus* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 191, by subsequent designation, possibly by Eschmeyer, 1990: 14). Gender masculine.

Rhombotides Bleeker, 1863f: 235 (type species: *Chaetodon triostegus* Linnaeus, 1758: 274, by subsequent designation, apparently by Jordan, 1919b: 322). Gender masculine.

Hepatus Snodgrass & Heller, 1905: 403 (type species: apparently never designated; junior homonym of *Hepatus* Scopoli, 1777: 455, *Hepatus* Artedi, 1793: 113). Gender masculine.

Harpurina Fowler & Bean, 1929: 253 (subgenus of *Hepatus* Scopoli, 1777: 455 [listed as "Jordan & Evermann, 1905: 383"]; type species: *Hepatus nubilus* Fowler & Bean, 1929: 253, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Rhomboteuthis Fowler, 1944a: 109 (subgenus of *Teuthis* Linné, 1766: 507; type species: *Acanthurus coeruleus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 214, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Randall (1955a: 363, 1956).

Nomenclatural notes. The type species designation for *Acanthurus* has a confusing history. Forskål (1775: 59) described *Acanthurus* as one of three subgenera of *Chaetodon*: *Chaetodon* s.s., *Abudefduf* and *Acanthurus*. He then described all the species of *Chaetodon* without explicitly indicating which ones are placed in each genus, so that many authors concluded that there was no species originally included. In fact, on p. ii there is a list of new genera, which includes "*Acanthurus* (*Chaetodon* 88–91.)". This means species 88 to 91 of the text: *C. unicornis*, *C. sohal*, *C. nigrofuscus* and *C. bifasciatus*.

It is generally accepted (e.g. Eschmeyer, 2010) that the type species of *Acanthurus* is *Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507, by subsequent designation by Desmarest, 1856: 246. This is not possible because *T. hepatus* was not among the species originally included. [Besides, *T. hepatus* is also type species of *Paracanthurus* Bleeker, 1863n: 252 and *Hepatus* Scopoli, 1777: 455, which then would be junior objective synonyms of *Acanthurus*. *Paracanthurus* is a well known valid genus in common use, but in fact a junior synonym of *Hepatus*; see discussion under *Siganus* above.]

On the next page (p. 247), Desmarest also designated *Chaetodon chirurgus* Bloch, 1787a: 99 as type ("as type, we will cite"), which also was not originally included. And still on the same page, he wrote "Forskal gave to the type species the denomination *Harpurus*", confusing Forskål and Forster, who is the author of *Harpurus*.

The designation of *Acanthurus xanthopterus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 215 by Valenciennes (1840: pl. 71 fig. 2) is also invalid as this species too was not originally included.

The first valid type species designation I could find is *Chaetodon unicornis* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1689. This creates a problem because this species is currently placed in *Naso*, another well known genus. Later, Jordan & Evermann (1917: 33) listed *Chaetodon sohal* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63 as type species of *Acanthurus*, but this designation is invalid. I have decided to continue to use *Acanthurus* because I might have overlooked an earlier designation, by lack of experience with the literature on marine fishes. If Jordan & Evermann (1898) are the authors of the valid designation, however, then either the names of today's *Acanthurus* and *Naso* should be changed, or the ICZN should be requested to designate another type species for *Acanthurus*.

[*Naso* La Cepède, 1801: 105 (type species: *Naso fronticornis* La Cepède, 1801: 106, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 61). Gender masculine].

[*Chaetodon unicornis* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63 (type locality: Saudi Arabia: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; lectotype: specimen figured in Niebuhr, 1776: pl. 23, designated by Fricke, 1999a: 549, reproduced by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 8, fig. 3)].

[*Teuthis hepatus* Linné, 1766: 507 (based on Teuthis fusca caeruleo of Browne, 1756: 454, Hepatus mucrone of Gronovius, 1763: 113, n. 353, Chaetodon caerulescens of Seba, 1759: 104, pl. 33 fig. 3, Turdus rhomboidalis of Catesby, 1754: vol. 2: 10. t. 1. f. 1, and Valentyn, 1726: 371, fig. 77 [ikan maroeke], 466, fig. 383 [ikan tetombo bertandoc di moeloetnja], 473, fig. 404 [ikan biroe langit mata-nja]; type locality: Mare Indico [in fact: Jamaica / Mediterranean and India / Bahamas Islands / Ambon]; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.101 [1], LSL 84 [1], Wheeler, 1958: 230, pl. 31, 1985: 67)].

[*Chaetodon chirurgus* Bloch, 1787a: 99, pl. 208 (based on Plumier's unpublished figure; type locality: Antilles [Martinique; Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1837: 168]; holotype: model of figure, not preserved)].

[*Acanthurus xanthopterus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 215 (type locality: Seychelles; lectotype: MNHN A.7087, designated by Bauchot & Randall, 1996: 60)].

[*Chaetodon sohal* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 63 (type locality: Red Sea; lectotype: ZMUC P 6749, designated by Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 24, pl. 34 fig. 58, Nielsen, 1974: 72)].

[*Chaetodon bifasciatus* Forskål, 1775: xiii, 64 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; holotype: ZMUC P 50557, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 24, pl. 35 fig. 59, Nielsen, 1974: 67)].

***Acanthurus nigrofuscus* (Forskål, 1775)**

Chaetodon nigrofuscus Forskål, 1775: xiii, 64 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Djidda [Jeddah]; types: lost, Klausewitz & Nielsen, 1965: 12; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 540 [need not demonstrated])

Acanthurus niger Rüppell, 1829a: 58 (nomen nudum)

Acanthurus rubropunctatus Rüppell, 1829a: 59, pl. 15 fig. 1 (type locality: northern Red Sea; syntypes: SMF 1944 [4], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Acanthurus matoides Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 204 (type locality: Caroline Islands: Oualan; holotype: MNHN A.597, Bauchot & Randall, 1996: 58)

? *Acanthurus lineolatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 207 (type locality: Mer des Indes [Indian Ocean]; holotype: MNHN, lost, Bauchot & Randall, 1996: 66)

Acronurus lineolatus Klunzinger, 1871: 511 (type locality: not stated [Red Sea: Egypt: Kosseir (Al-Qusair); Eschmeyer, 2011]; syntypes: ZMB 8011 [1])

Hepatus lucillae Fowler, 1938b: 231, pl. 10 fig. 23 (type locality: Hawaii Islands: Honolulu; holotype: ANSP 68447, Böhlke, 1984: 17)

Taxonomic notes. Inland record from Philippines (Pucot River, Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1929: 240) and from Timor (Dili, as *A. matoides*) by Bleeker (1857k: 388) and Weber & de Beaufort (1912b: 236). Part of Fowler & Bean's material of *A. nigrofuscus* is reidentified as *A. nigrofuscus* and *A. auranticavus* by Randall (1956: 210) and *A. grammoptilus* Richardson, 1843c: 176 by Randall (1956: 210, 211).

***Acanthurus thompsoni* (Fowler, 1923)**

Hepatus thompsoni Fowler, 1923b: 386 (type locality: Hawaii Islands: Honolulu; holotype: BPBM 3394)

Acanthurus philippinus Herre, 1928: 434, pl. 5 fig. 1 (type locality: Philippines: Mindoro: Calapan; syntypes [9]: BSM, lost)

Taxonomic notes. Inland record from Philippines (stream at Maagnas, Luzon) by Fowler & Bean (1929: 216). Synonymy follows Randall (1956: 182).

***Zebrasoma* Swainson, 1839**

Scopas Bonaparte, 1831a: 175, 1831b: 109 (nomen nudum)

Zebrasoma Swainson, 1839: 178, 256 (type species: *Acanthurus velifer* Bloch, 1795: 106, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

Scopas Kner, 1865: 212 (type species: *Acanthurus scopas* Cuvier, 1829: 224, by monotypy, see below). Gender masculine.

Zabrasoma Seale, 1901: 110 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Zebrasoma* Swainson, 1839: 178, 256)

Laephichthys Ogilby, 1916: 173 (type species: *Acanthurus rostratus* Günther, 1875: 117, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Revised by Randall (1955b). Generic synonymy modified from Randall (1955a: 363).

Nomenclatural notes. The type species of *Scopas* is usually indicated as fixed by subsequent designation because there was no originally included species. In the original description of *Scopas*, Kner used the name three times. The text starts with a discussion that twice mentions "*scopas*-like forms" and ends with the recognition of three genera, one of them being *Scopas*. The last usage is explicitly as a genus name, but the first usage is as "*Scopas*-ähnlichen Formen" [the *Scopas*-like forms] and I understand it as a species name, regardless of the capitalised S. It made sense in the structure of Kner's text to refer to a group of species as "[*A.*] *scopas*-like" and end by making them [= *A. scopas* plus similar species] become his new genus *Scopas*; further, it would have been logically flawed to refer to a group of species as "genus *Scopas*-like" and create for them [= genus *Scopas* plus *Scopas*-like species] the new genus *Scopas*. Kner did not use any other generic name in a phrase such as '*Acanthurus*-like' or '*Acronorus*-like' in his text. Should one not agree that the first mention of *scopas* in Kner's text is as a species-group name, then the genus *Scopas* has no originally included species, and the type species would be *Acanthurus scopas* Cuvier, 1829: 224, by subsequent designation by, or subsequent monotypy in, Jordan, 1919a: 175 [*Code* art. 67.7]. Apparently nobody has ever searched for the first inclusion of species in *Scopas*; it is apparently in Jordan (1919a: 175).

Acanthurus scopas Cuvier, 1829: 224 is available by indication to Renard (1719: vol. 1: pl. 41 fig. 201). Fricke (1999a: 552) designated a neotype for *A. scopas*. He asserted that Cuvier's reference to pl. 40 fig. 201 is in error and that "the only illustration by Renard referable to the *Z. scopas* of present usage" is in vol. 2: pl. 38 fig. 170. Fricke gave neither information nor reasoning that explain this statement. Cuvier wrote: "On peut aussi en remarquer qui ont une sorte de brosse de poils roides, en avant de l'épine latérale" [One may also observe some [*Acanthurus*] that have a kind of brush of stiff hairs, in front of the lateral spine]. Pl. 40 fig. 201 shows marks, which can be interpreted as this character, although not comparable with the structure present in the species presently called *Z. scopas*; and no such structure is shown on pl. 38 fig. 170 [the spine is not figured in either drawing]. Cuvier's identification of *A. scopas* with Renard's fig. 201 is confirmed by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 245). Valenciennes further commented that this figure 201 (bazuin) and pl. 4 fig. 29 (bazuin femelle) are based on (and interchanged) figures 220 and 221 in a portfolio of unpublished drawing by Vlaming, showing fishes caught on 26 September 1698 in Banda Neira [original figures actually by Lamotius, reproduced by Holthuis & Pietsch, 2006: 248, figs. 81-220, 81-221]. Valenciennes further mentioned that these figures are also copied in Valentyn (1726) as nr. 23 (ikan nafiri; p. 354) and nr. 124 (orangie tompetter; p. 387). Renard's figures 201 and 29 show *Siganus vulpinus* and this would make *A. scopas* a senior synonym of *S. vulpinus*, *Scopas* a junior subjective synonym of *Siganus* and a senior objective synonym of *Lo*. However, Fricke's neotype designation is valid. That the author considered the designation needed to define the taxon objectively satisfies *Code* art. 75.1 and the errors resulting from the speculation are irrelevant, or in themselves they are evidence for the need. Fricke (1999: 553) simultaneously designated the neotype of *A. scopas* as neotype of *A. suillus*.

[*Acanthurus scopas* Cuvier, 1829: 224 (type locality: New Caledonia: Grande Terre Island, southeast coast: Touaourou, 6 km southeast of

Yaté, 22°10'36"S 166°57'51"E [original type locality: Indonesia: Banda Neira]; neotype: SMNS 21217, designated by Fricke, 1999: 553 [original holotype: specimen on which is based Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 40 fig. 201)].

[*Acanthuru suillus* Cuvier, 1829: 224 (type locality: New Caledonia: Grande Terre Island, southeast coast: Touaourou, 6 km southeast of Yaté, 22°10'36"S 166°57'51"E [original type locality: unknown]; neotype: SMNS 21217, designated by Fricke, 1999: 553 [original holotype: specimen on which is based Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 14 fig. 82]; simultaneous objective synonym of *Acanthurus scopas* Cuvier, 1829: 224, first reviser not researched)].

[*Amphacanthus vulpinus* Schlegel & Müller, 1844: 12 (type locality: Indonesia: Ternate Island; lectotype: RMNH 1552, designated by Woodland, 1990: 111)].

***Zebrasoma veliferum* (Bloch, 1795)**

Acanthurus Velifer Bloch, 1795: 106, pl. 427 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB 1753, Paepke, 1999: 41 [*velifer* is a noun in apposition, *Code* art. 31.2.2 and example])

Acanthurus Blochii Bennett, 1836: 207 (unnecessary replacement name for *Acanthurus velifer* Bloch, 1795: 106; junior primary homonym of *Acanthurus blochii* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1835: 209)

Acanthurus hypselopterus Bleeker, 1854p: 327 (type locality: Indonesia: Flores: Larantuka; holotype [139 mm TL]: RMNH 6427, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Acanthurus kipas Bleeker, 1854p: 327 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: specimen on which is based Ikan kipas djantang of Valentyn, 1726: 493, fig. 449 and Courkipas of Renard, 1719: vol. 1: pl. 19 fig. 107)

Acanthurus maristarum Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 458 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost; incorrect original spelling, must be emended into *maristorum*, *Code* art. 31.1.2, 32.5.1)

Acanthurus viaged Montrouzier, 1857: 458 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Acanthurus virgatus Vaillant & Sauvage, 1875: 283 (type locality: Isles Sandwich [Hawaiian Islands]; syntypes: MNHN 9014 [1], 9015 [2], BMNH 1883.7.4.36 [1], Bauchot & Randall, 1996: 60, Eschmeyer, 2011)

? *Naseus strigatus* De Vis, 1884c: 539 (type locality: Australia: Queensland coast; types: NT)

Zebrasoma veliforum novae caledoniae Borodin, 1932: 88 (type locality: New Caledonia: Nouméa; holotype: AMNH [ex VMM 929], Eschmeyer, 2011; incorrect original spelling, must be emended to *novaecaledoniae*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.1)

Taxonomic notes. Inland record from Philippines (Yaua River, Batan) by Fowler & Bean (1929: 258).

Suborder SCOMBROIDEI

Family SPHYRAENIDAE

***Sphyraena* Walbaum, 1792**

Sphyraena Klein, 1778: 464 (not available, published in a work not using binominal nomenclature)

Sphyraena Walbaum, 1792: 576 (type species: *Esox sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758: 313, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Sphyraena Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 584 (not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21]). Gender feminine.

Sphyraena Artedi, 1793: 112 (type species not researched, possibly *Esox sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758: 313, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 52; junior homonym and objective synonym of *Sphyraena* Walbaum, 1792: 576). Gender feminine.

Sphyraena Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 109 (type species: *Esox sphyraena* Linnaeus, 1758: 313, by absolute tautonymy; junior homonym and objective synonym of *Sphyraena* Walbaum, 1792: 576). Gender feminine.

Centranodon La Cepède, 1803: 138 (type species: *Centranodon japonicus* La Cepède, 1803: 138, 139, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Acus La Cepède, 1803: 327 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Agrioposphyraena Fowler, 1903c: 749 (subgenus of *Sphyraena* Walbaum, 1792: 576; type species: *Esox barracuda* Walbaum, 1792: 706, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Australuzza Whitley, 1947: 136 (type species: *Sphyraena novaehollandiae* Günther, 1860: 335, by original designation). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Sphyraenella Smith, 1956b: 38 (type species: *Sphyraena flavicauda* Rüppell, 1838: 100, pl. 25 fig. 3, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Indosphyraena Smith, 1956b: 38, 39 (type species: *Sphyraena africana* Gilchrist & Thompson, 1909: 256, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Callosphyraena Smith, 1956b: 38, 42 (type species: *Sphyraena toxeuma* Fowler, 1904b: 502, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Taxonomic notes. Besides the species listed below, *S. putnamae* is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea.

[*Sphyraena putnamae* Jordan & Seale, 1905c: 4, pl. 13 (type locality: China: Hong Kong; holotype: CAS-SU 9063 [also cataloged as SU 9263, Böhlke, 1953: 64]; spelt *putnamae* in pl. 13, *putnamiae* pp. 1, 4; both spellings are correct (*Code* arts. 33.4, 58.14), first reviser [apparently Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 1410] retained *putnamae* as correct original spelling)].

***Sphyraena acutipinnis* Day, 1876**

? *Sphyraena japonica* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 354 (type locality: Japan; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based, not preserved; junior primary

homonym of *Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110 [Cuvier stated: "If this difference [more equal teeth than *S. vulgaris*] were real, this would be a species that would deserve the name *S. japonica* better than the one, which has been established with the would-be *Silurus imberbis* of Houttuyn [=*Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110]"])

Sphyraena acutipinnis Day, 1876a: 342, pl. 79 fig. 1 (type locality: Pakistan: Sind; holotype: ZSI F1599, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sphyraena natalensis von Bonde, 1923: 10, pl. 3 fig. 2 (type locality: South Africa: Natal coast, 24°35'40"N 31°21'17"E; holotype: ? part of RUSI 82 [no syntypes as listed by Winterbottom, 1974: 9, Eschmeyer, 2011, because von Bonde explicitly listed a single specimen])

Taxonomic notes. Apparently the *Sphyraena japonica* of Chinese authors. Freshwater record from Hainan (Kuang, 1986: 201).

Nomenclatural notes. *Silurus inermis* Houttuyn, 1782: 338 and its objective junior synonyms *Silurus imberbis* Gmelin, 1789: 1361, *Centranodon japonicus* La Cepède, 1803: 138, 139 and *Sphyraena japonica* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110 have earlier been listed as a species of *Sphyraena*. They are now treated as synonyms of *Inegocia japonica*, see Platycephalidae.

***Sphyraena barracuda* (Edwards, in Catesby, 1771)**

Esox barracuda Edwards, in Catesby, 1771: vol. 2: 1 (Catesby is a rejected work, but appendix by Edwards is available, ICZN, 1950: 571 [clarification of Opinion 89], 1954c: 253 [Opinion 259]; type locality: "shallow Seas of the Bahama Islands and in many other places between the Tropicks [sic]"; types: NT)

Sphyraena sphyraena var. *picuda* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 110, pl. 29 fig. 1 (type locality: West Indies; types: material of Parra, 1787: 90, pl. 35 fig. 2)

Sphyraena becuna La Cepède, 1803: 325, 327, 329, pl. 9 fig. 3 (based on unpublished drawing and manuscript by Plumier; type locality: not stated [Martinique Island]; types: NT)

Sphyraena Commersonii Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 352 (type locality: Indian Ocean; syntypes: MNHN A.8414, Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 676 [as holotype], and material on which is based Allualu Brochet of Renard, 1719: vol 1: pl. 40 fig. 202, based on Vlaming [unpublished drawing; actually Lamotius, see Holthuis & Pietsch, 2006: 86, fig. 3–6] and Valentyn, 1726: 369, fig. 70 [ikan tsjakalan])

Sphyraena Dussumieri Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 508 (type locality: Indian Ocean, between Maldives and the eastern coast of Africa, 8°N 60°E [of Paris meridian]; holotype: MNHN)

Sphyraena affinis Rüppell, 1838: 98 (type locality: Red Sea: Saudi Arabia: Jiddah [Jeddah]; syntypes: SMF 2805 [1], 2801 [1], Dor, 1984: 193, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sphyraena Agam Rüppell, 1838: 99, pl. 25 fig. 2 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes: SMF 2818 [1], 17529 [2], Dor, 1984: 194, Eschmeyer, 2011; description obviously based on several specimens [Rüppell stated "I have seen it up to 5 feet long] and skeletons)

Sphyroena kadanar Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 427 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; holotype: specimen on which Montrouzier's figure is based, lost)

Sphyraena snodgrassi Jenkins, 1901: 388, fig. 2 (type locality: Hawaii: Oahu Island: Honolulu; syntypes: USNM 49693 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sphyraena akerstromi Whitley, 1947: 131, pl. 11 fig. 1 (type locality: Australia: off Lowendal Island, between Barrow Island and Monte Bello Group; holotype: apparently not preserved)

Sphyraena microps Marshall, 1953: 54, **pl. 2 fig. 2** (type locality: Australia: Queensland: off Comboyuro, Moreton Bay / Cape Moreton; syntypes [2]: QM I.30811 [1, ex DHMB 1374], other not preserved)

Taxonomic notes. Synonym partly follows De Sylva (1975).

***Sphyraena jello* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829**

Esox sphyraena minor Forskål, 1775: xvi (not available, a phrase, not a binominal name [in Forskål, names preceded by Greek letters in the conspectus are varieties recognized by vernacular names, binominal names of earlier authors or descriptive words or phrases; even if made of a single word, these are clearly not intended as scientific names])

Sphyraena jello Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 349 (type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] / Indian Ocean [Leschenault specimen]; syntypes: material on which is based Jellow of Russell, 1803b: 59, pl. 174 and MNHN A.8411 [listed as holotype by Blanc & Hureau, 1972: 676])

? *Sphyraena altipinnis* Ogilby, 1910a: 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Aru Islands; holotype: AFAQ 1066, lost, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Sphyraena permisca Smith, 1956b: 45, pl. 2 fig. 8 (type locality: Mozambique: Bazaruto Island; holotype: RUSI 83, Dor, 1984: 194)

***Sphyraena obtusata* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829**

Sphyraena obtusata Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 350 (type locality: India: Pondichery, Malabar Coast; lectotype: MNHN A.5486, designated by Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 137, fig. 5a)

Sphyraena langsar Bleeker, 1855a: 367 (type locality: Indonesia: Batavia [Jakarta] and Batjan; lectotype: RMNH 6023, designated by Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 142, fig.5c)

Sphijraena brachijgnathos Bleeker, 1855a: 368 (type locality: Indonesia: Batavia [Jakarta] and Batjan; syntypes [3, 252–328 mm TL]: RMNH 6024 [2], Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 142, fig. 5d)

Sphyraena brachygnathus Günther, 1860: 340 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Sphyraena brachijgnathos* Bleeker, 1855a: 368)

Sphyraena grandisquamis Steindachner, 1866f: 51 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales: Port Jackson; holotype: NMW 5479, Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 142, fig. 5e; also in Steindachner, 1866g: 446)

Sphyraena strenua De Vis, 1883b: 287 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.1317,

Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 142, fig. 5f)

Sphyraena lineata Stead, 1908: 47, pl. 15 (type locality: not stated [Australia: New South Wales: Tuggerah lakes]; lectotype: QM I.1523, designated by Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 147, fig. 5f)

Sphyraena aureoflammea Seale, 1910a: 502 (type locality: Philippines: Mindanao: Zamboanga; holotype: BSM 4138, lost)

Nomenclatural notes. Synonymy largely follows Doiuchi & Nakabo (2005, 2007). Doiuchi & Nakabo (2005: 141) commented that the type series of *S. flavicauda* includes two species, which they identified as *S. obtusata* and *S. pinguis*. Dor (1984: 194) listed SMF 506 as lectotype; this constitutes a lectotype designation and makes *S. flavicauda* a junior subjective synonym of *S. pinguis*. Doiuchi & Nakabo (2005: 141) considered that the lectotype designated by Dor has "no status" and designated SMF 6776 as lectotype; this would make *S. flavicauda* a junior subjective synonym of *S. obtusata*. The lectotype is unambiguously SMF 506 and *S. flavicauda* is a junior synonym of *S. pinguis*.

[*Sphyraena flavicauda* Rüppell, 1838: 100, pl. 25 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 506, designated by Dor, 1984: 194, Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: fig. 6d; designation of SMF 6776 by Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 141, fig. 5b is invalid)].

[*Sphyraena pinguis* Günther, 1874c: 157 (type locality: China: Shantung Province: Chefoo [Yantai], Pohai Sea; syntypes: BMNH 1874.1.16.15–16 [2], Doiuchi & Nakabo, 2005: 148, fig. 6a)].

Family SCOMBRIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Collette (2003b).

Scomberomorus La Cepède, 1801

Scomberomorus La Cepède, 1801: 292 (type species: *Scomberomorus plumierii* La Cepède, 1801: 292, 293, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Polipturus Rafinesque, 1815: 84 (unnecessary replacement name for *Scomberomorus* La Cepède, 1801: 292). Gender masculine.

Cybium Cuvier, 1829: 199 (type species: *Scomber commerson* La Cepède, 1800: 600, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1862c: 126). Gender neuter.

Apolectus Bennett, 1831c: 146 (type species: *Apolectus immunis* Bennett, 1831c: 146, by subsequent designation by Gill, 1862c: 126 of a type for the replacement name *Apodontis* Bennett, 1832: 169; not a junior homonym of *Apolectus* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 438). Gender masculine.

Apodontis Bennett, 1832: 169 (unnecessary replacement name for *Apolectus* Bennett, 1831c: 146). Gender feminine.

Chriomitra Lockington, 1879: 133 (type species: *Chriomitra concolor* Lockington, 1879: 134, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Sierra Fowler, 1905b: 766 (subgenus of *Scomberomorus* La Cepède, 1801: 292; type species: *Cybium cavalla* Cuvier, 1829: 200, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Sawara Jordan & Hubbs, 1925: 214 (type species: *Cybium niphonium* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 180, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Pseudosawara Munro, 1943: 68 (subgenus of *Scomberomorus* La Cepède, 1801: 292; type species: *Cybium kuhlii* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 178, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Indocybium Munro, 1943: 68 (subgenus of *Scomberomorus* La Cepède, 1801: 292; type species: *Cybium semifasciatum* Macleay, 1883b: 205, by original designation). Gender neuter.

Taxonomic notes. See Collette & Russo (1985) for generic revision.

Scomberomorus sinensis (La Cepède, 1800)

Scomber sinensis La Cepède, 1800: 599 (based on a Chinese drawing; type locality: China; holotype: model of drawing; diagnosis only, description in La Cepède, 1801: 23)

Cybium chinense Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1832: 180 (type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which is based *Scomber sinensis* La Cepède, 1800: 599)

Cybium cambodgiense Durand, 1940: 37, pl. 6 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; holotype: ION)

Suborder ANABANTOIDEI

Family ANABANTIDAE

Anabantidae Bonaparte, 1831

Anabatini Bonaparte, 1831a: 176, 1831b: 92, 110 (type genus: *Anabas* Cloquet, 1816a: 35; correct stem is *Anabant–* and correct spelling is *Anabantini*)

Spirobranchidae Swainson, 1839: 28, 174, 235 (type genus: *Spirobranchus* Cuvier, 1829: 229, junior homonym of *Spirobranchus* Oken, 1818: 2062 in Vermes; invalid because type genus is a junior homonym, *Code* art. 39)

Anabantina Fowler, 1951: 4 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions

of the *Code* art. 13.1; already made available as Anabantidae Bonaparte, 1831a: 176)

Ctenopominae Cambray, 1997: 299 (type genus: *Ctenopoma* Peters, 1844: 34; correct stem is *Ctenopomat–* and correct spelling is Ctenopomatinae)

Coiidae Fowler, 1905a: 504 (type genus: *Coïus* Hamilton, 1822: 85, 369)

Nomenclatural notes. Although unintentionally, Ctenopominae is available from Cambray (1997: 299) who referred to the unpublished thesis of Norris (**1994**) and mentioned diagnostic characters, satisfying *Code* art. 13.2. The spelling Ctenopominae is incorrect since *Ctenopoma* ends with the Greek word *poma* and the stem is *pomat-*, thus the correct spelling is Ctenopomatinae.

[*Ctenopoma* Peters, 1844: 34 (type species: *Ctenopoma multispinis* Peters, 1844: 34, by monotypy). Gender neuter].

***Anabas* Cloquet, 1816**

Anabas Cloquet, 1816a [Oct.]: 35 [of supplement] (type species: *Perca scandens* Daldorff, 1797: 62, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Coïus Hamilton, 1822: 85, 369 (type species: *Coius cobojius* Hamilton, 1822: 98, by subsequent designation by Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829a: 144 [see Kottelat, 2000b: 92]). Gender masculine.

***Anabas testudineus* (Bloch, 1792)**

Anthias testudineus Bloch, 1792: 121, pl. 322 (type locality: Japan [erroneous; lectotype catalogued as from "Indian Ocean"; likely to be India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]]; lectotype: ZMB 1370, designated by Paepke, 1994a: 313)

Perca scandens Daldorff, 1797: 62 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; types: probably none preserved)

Amphiprion scansor Schneider, 1801: 204 (unnecessary replacement name for *Perca scandens* Daldorff, 1797: 62)

Lutjanus testudo La Cepède, 1802: 192, 235, 237 (unjustified emendation of *Anthias testudineus* Bloch, 1792: 121)

Coius cobojius Hamilton, 1822: 98, 370, pl. 13 fig. 33 (type locality: Ganges [everywhere in India]; types: NT)

Anabas spinosus Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 89 fig. 1 (type locality: "India"; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Anabas sennal Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 333, pl. 193 (sometime listed as an available name, but in fact a French vernacular name, not available)

Anabas variegatus Bleeker, 1851m: 220 (based on a drawing; type locality: Indonesia: North Sulawesi: Kema; holotype: model of drawing [201 mm TL], not preserved)

Anabas macrocephalus Bleeker, 1855b: 430 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Tandjongoost, Tjampea; syntypes [9, 78–172 mm TL]: SMNS 10564 [1], Fricke, 1991: 7)

Anabas oligolepis Bleeker, 1855c: 161 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [9, 82–115 mm TL]: RMNH 5160, Reuvens, 1895: 148)

Anabas microcephalus Bleeker, 1857e: 58 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [173 mm TL]: RMNH 5161, Reuvens, 1895: 147)

Anabas trifoliatus Kaup, 1860b: 124, pl. 6 fig. A (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [2]: "Die Grossherzogliche Sammlung" [Darmstadt])

Anabas elongatus Reuvens, 1895: 147 (type locality: "Malay Archipelago"; holotype: RMNH 5162)

Perca vagabunda Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Anabas testudineus kavaiya Deraniyagala, 1952: 111, fig. 53 atlas (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: NMSL FF 869, Pethiyagoda, 1991a: 336)

Anabas testudineus riveri Das, 1966: 93 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: Rapti River in Basti / Kathina River, Lakhimpur Kheri; syntypes: LU)

Anabas testudineus lacustri Das, 1966: 93 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: fish tank at Balrampur; syntypes: LU)

Anabas testudineus ricei Das, 1966: 93 (type locality: India: Uttar Pradesh: rice fields at Balrampur; syntypes: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Two species of *Anabas* occur in India, distinguished by chromosome numbers and morphology (Seshagiri Rao, 1968; Dutt & Ramaseshaiah, 1982, 1983; Ramaseshaiah & Dutt, 1984). They have been identified as *A. testudineus* and *A. oligolepis* but without explanation of the criteria used to establish to which species the name *A. testudineus* applies and why *A. oligolepis* (type locality: southeastern Borneo) should be the name of the second species from India. Awaiting clarification of the names of the Indian species I retained all nominal species as synonyms of *A. testudineus*. There are indications that several species are confused under the name *A. testudineus* in Southeast Asia but there are no indications whether one or the other of the Indian species effectively occurs in Southeat Asia.

Family HELOSTOMATIDAE

Helostomatidae Gill, 1872

Helostoma Cope, 1871: 459 (not a family-group name; format suggest that when a family included a single genus, no family-group name was given)

Helostomidae Gill, 1872: 7 (type genus: *Helostoma* Cuvier, 1829: 228; correct stem is *Helostomat–* and correct spelling is Helostomatidae)

***Helostoma* Cuvier, 1829**

Helostoma Cuvier, 1829: 228 (type species: *Helostoma temminckii* Cuvier, 1829: 228, by monotypy). Gender neuter.

***Helostoma temminckii* Cuvier, 1829**

Helostoma Temminkii Cuvier, 1829: 228 (type locality: "Mollucas" [erroneous; Indonesia: Java; Cuvier, in Cu-

vier & Valenciennes, 1831: 341]; syntypes [material used by Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 342, pl. 194]: RMNH 1081 [1, stuffed specimen], 136 [1, skeleton] and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 42; named for Temminck, should be emended to *temminckii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1 [Temmink explicitly mentioned in volume 3, Cuvier, 1830: 420])

Helostoma tambakkan Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Helostoma oligacanthum Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Helostoma striolatum Bleeker, 1878g: 16 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Helostoma rudolfi Machan, 1931: 221 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Djoto reservoir near Surabaya; holotype: NMW 16058, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 40) commented that the holotype of *Helostoma temminckii* is presumably in MNHN but cannot be found. Cuvier (1829) did not mention specimens. The text summarises information later published in Cuvier & Valenciennes (1831); therefore the type series is made of all material available to Cuvier in 1829. Cuvier & Valenciennes (1831) explicitly stated (p. 341) that Kuhl [and van Hasselt ?] sent a unique specimen to RMNH without notes, that the description and plate 194 were based on this specimen in RMNH, (p. 345) that the colour description is based on a specimen in alcohol, that there is a figure of the fresh specimen and that the specimen is 6½ inches long and 2⅓ deep. They also gave an extensive description of the soft anatomy and osteology, stated to have been written by Valenciennes in Leiden (p. 352).

It is not clear whether the size indicated by Cuvier & Valenciennes is TL or SL. The Parisian inch was one twelth of a foot or 27.1 mm (Klimpert, 1896). The specimen was thus 176 mm long and 68 mm deep. If the species was then really known from only a single specimen, the skeleton RMNH 136 listed by Roberts (1993: 40) could be the holotype. But it seems difficult to imagine that if only a single alcohol-preserved specimen was available in RMNH, this was used to prepare a skeleton. Roberts indicated that only two specimens collected by Kuhl and van Hasselt were present in RMNH: a stuffed specimen 182 mm SL (RMNH 1081) and a skeleton 202 mm SL (RMNH 136). It should be investigated whether the skeleton could have been extracted from the stuffed specimen; x-rays could indicate which bones are still present in the stuffed specimen and it could be checked whether these bones are present in the skeleton. If they are missing, this could be strong indication that they are the same specimen and that Cuvier & Valenciennes gave the SL (the size differences can be explained as a result of the preparation, stretching, glue added between vertebrae, etc.). If the skeleton and the stuffed specimen are indeed two specimens, it is reasonable to conclude that there was no holotype but a series of syntypes. The skeleton is probably the one on which the osteological description is based (one should check if all the described bones are present). Roberts suggested that the stuffed specimen could be the one figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt.

Family OSPHRONEMIDAE

Osphronemidae van der Hoeven, 1830

Osphromenidei van der Hoeven, 1830: 225 (type genus: *Osphronemus* La Cepède, 1801: 116; stem is *Osphronem–* and correct spelling is *Osphronemidae*)

Luciocephaloïdei Bleeker, 1852c: 99, 1852h: 27, 1859l: xxx (type genus: *Luciocephalus* Bleeker, 1850p: 24)

Trichogastrini Bleeker, 1878g: 2 (type genus: *Trichogaster* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 164)

Bettini Bleeker, 1878g: 2 (type genus: *Betta* Bleeker, 1849h: 14)

Parophiocephalidae Popta, 1905a: 183 (type genus: *Parophiocephalus* Popta, 1905a: 184)

Polyacanthidae Jordan, 1923: 176 (type genus: *Polyacanthus* Cuvier, 1829: 227)

Macropodinae Hoedeman, 1948 (X.59.21): 2 (type genus: *Macropodus* La Cepède, 1801: 416; emended as Macropodusinae, ICZN, 2003b: 253 [Opinion 2058])

Sphaerichthyinae Hoedeman, 1948 (X.59.21): 2 (type genus: *Sphaerichthys* Canestrini, 1860: 702, 707)

Ctenopinae Hoedeman, 1948 (X.59.21): 2 (type genus: *Ctenops* McClelland, 1844c: 281)

Luciocephalina Fowler, 1951: 4 (available when published, but now not available under 1961, 1985 and 1999 editions of the *Code* art. 13.1; already made available as Luciocephaloïdei Bleeker, 1852h: 27)

Belontiidae Liem, 1963: 39 (type genus: *Belontia* Myers, 1923: 63)

Nomenclatural notes. The families Osphronemidae, Belontiidae and Luciocephalidae of earlier authors constitute a single family following Britz (1994: 507). Kottelat & Whitten (1996: 6) found that Osphronemidae Bleeker, 1859l: xviii and Luciocephalidae Bleeker, 1859l: xxx were simultaneous homonyms and they gave precedence to Osphronemidae. In fact, Luciocephalidae dates to Bleeker (1852h: 27; as Luciocephaloïdei) and Osphronemidae to van der Hoeven (1830: 225).

See Steyskal (1980: 172) for correct spelling of the family-group name spelt Trichogasteridae which should be corrected to Trichogastridae.

***Belontia* Myers, 1923**

Belontia Myers, 1923: 63 (type species: *Polyacanthus hasselti* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 353, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Belontia hasselti* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)**

Polyacanthus Hasselti Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes,

1831: 353, pls. 195, 205 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: MNHN A.358 [2], RMNH 1078 [1], 1079 [1], 140 [1], Blanc, 1963: 73, Roberts, 1993b: 37, and specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt)

Polyacanthus Kuhlii Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Polyacanthus Einthovenii Bleeker, 1851p: 423 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [58 mm TL]: LU)

Polyacanthus Helfrichii Bleeker, 1855c: 162 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 112–125 mm TL]: LU)

Polyacanthus olivaceus Bleeker, 1878g: 13 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Betta* Bleeker, 1849**

Betta Bleeker, 1849h: 14 (type species: *Betta trifasciata* Bleeker, 1849h: 14, by monotypy; also in Bleeker, 1850d: 12). Gender feminine [*Code* art. 30.2.3].

Anostoma Bleeker, 1859l: 82, 1860j: 489 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Micracanthus Sauvage, 1879a: 95 (type species: *Micracanthus marchei* Sauvage, 1879a: 96, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Microcanthus* Swainson, 1839: 170, 215; suppressed by ICZN, 2003a: 171 [Opinion 2043]; see Tan & Ng, 2000: 29). Gender masculine.

Parophiocephalus Popta, 1905a: 184 (type species: *Parophiocephalus unimaculatus* Popta, 1905a: 184, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Oshimia Jordan, 1919c: 342 (unnecessary replacement name for *Micracanthus* Sauvage, 1879a: 95). Gender feminine.

Pseudobetta Richter, 1981: 272 (type species: *Macropodus pugnax* Cantor, 1849: 1066, by original designation). Gender neuter [*Code* art. 30.2.4].

Taxonomic notes. The phylogeny of the genus based on molecular data is discussed by Rüber et al. (2004). Revision by Tan & Ng (2005b–c).

***Betta akarensis* Regan, 1910**

Betta akarensis Regan, 1910: 779, pl. 77 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: River Akar; holotype: BMNH 1895.7.2.44, Tan & Ng, 2004: 282, 2005b: 67, fig. 17a)

Betta climacura Vierke, 1988: 336, figs. 1–2, 5–6 (type locality: Brunei: near Rampayoh, about 60 miles southwest of Brunei; holotype: ZFMK 15532)

***Betta albimarginata* Kottelat & Ng, 1994**

Betta albimarginata Kottelat & Ng, 1994: 67, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Sungei Sebuku basin: Sungei Sanul, a tributary of Sungei Tikung, about at km 7 on logging road from Semunad, 4°04'05"N 117°00'24"E; holotype: ZRC 38485 [ex CMK 9541])

***Betta anabatoides* Bleeker, 1851**

Betta anabatoïdes Bleeker, 1851d: 269 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 101–115 mm TL]: ? RMNH; Tan, 2009a: 60 mentioned that a neotype designation has been proposed to the ICZN, until then this specimen has no type status)

***Betta antoni* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta antoni Tan & Ng, 2006: 98, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin, Sanggau area; holotype: MZB 9340)

***Betta apollon* Schindler & Schmidt, 2006**

Betta apollon Schindler & Schmidt, 2006: 50, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Narathiwat Province: about 20 km west of Narathiwat on road to Marubo, about 6°23'N 101°38'E; MTD F 30341)

***Betta aurigans* Tan & Lim, 2004**

Betta aurigans Tan & Lim, 2004: 113, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Indonesia: Natuna Islands: Pulau Natuna Besar: blackwater tributary of Sungai Sekeram; 3°50'28.6"N 108°03'47.1"E; holotype: MZB 10709)

***Betta balunga* Herre, 1940**

Betta balunga Herre, 1940b: 44 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: brook tributary of Balung River, 45 miles from Tawau; holotype: CAS-SU 33203, Tan & Ng, 2005b: 69, fig. 19)

***Betta bellica* Sauvage, 1884**

Betta bellica Sauvage, 1884b: 217, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: north Selangor peat swamp forest, adjacent to Perak, 43 km towards Sungai Besar, 3°39'12.9"N 101°18'004"E [original type locality: Malaysia: Pengkalan-Pegou, on Kinta River, 150 km upstream of mouth of Perak River]; neotype: ZRC 39196, designated by Tan & Ng, 1996: 144, fig. 4a)

Betta fasciata Regan, 1910: 782, pl. 77 fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli [Medan]; lectotype: BMNH 1889.12.26.30, designated by Tan & Ng, 1996: 149, fig. 4b)

***Betta breviobesa* Tan & Kottelat, 1998**

Betta breviobesus Tan & Kottelat, 1998a: 46, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: stream about 1 km up Sungei Tajan from Tajan, 87 km east of Pontianak; 0°02'S 110°07'E; holotype: MZB 3866)

***Betta brownorum* Witte & Schmidt, 1992**

Betta brownorum Witte & Schmidt, 1992: 312, figs. 5–6 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: 3rd Division: 2.5 km south of Batang Rejang ferry on road from Sibu to Kuching, 2°08'N 112°00'30"E; holotype: ZSM 28090)

***Betta burdigala* Kottelat & Ng, 1994**

Betta burdigala Kottelat & Ng, 1994: 70, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: 4 km north of Bikang village on road from Koba to Toboali; holotype: ZRC 35162)

***Betta channoides* Kottelat & Ng, 1994**

Betta channoides Kottelat & Ng, 1994: 71, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River basin: unnamed stream entering Mahakam River

on northern side near Mujub, 0°01'S 115°43'E; holotype: ZRC 43067)

***Betta chini* Ng, 1993**

Betta chini Ng, 1993: 290, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Beaufort area, peat swamps along logging trail about 12 km from Beaufort on road from Kota Kinabalu to Beaufort, about 5°33'06"N 115°50'23"E; holotype: ZRC 35086)

***Betta chloropharynx* Kottelat & Ng, 1994**

Betta chloropharynx Kottelat & Ng, 1994: 72, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: km-mark 99.4 south of Pangkalpinang on road to Toboali, 41.4 km south of Koba; holotype: ZRC 35166, Tan, 2009b: 502, fig. 6)

***Betta coccina* Vierke, 1979**

Betta coccina Vierke, 1979: 288, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi; holotype: ZMH 6056)

***Betta compuncta* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta compuncta Tan & Ng, 2006: 109, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Long Iram subdistrict: Mahakam basin: tributary of Sungai Hajuq, about 800 m east of northeast Lampunut camp [camp: 0°03.92'S 114°55.34'E]; holotype: MZB 9344)

***Betta cracens* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta cracens Tan & Ng, 2005c: 120, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi Province: Sungai Berliung Bata, Bertam, about 1 km into turnoff to Permata Biru Indah, 10 km from Jambi towards Palembang, after main bus terminus; holotype: MZB 9309)

***Betta dennisyongi* Tan, 2013**

Betta dennisyongi Tan, 2013: 326, figs. 7–8. (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Aceh: Kabupaten Nagan Raya: Lamie, Alue Rayeuk, stream along road Meulaboh-Blangpidie; holotype: MZB 17207)

***Betta dimidiata* Roberts, 1989**

Betta dimidiata Roberts, 1989: 172, fig. 130 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Seriang, 37 km west of Putussibau, approx. 0°51.5'N 112°36'E; holotype: MZB 3849)

***Betta edithae* Vierke, 1984**

Betta edithae Vierke, 1984: 60, figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: "Barito Delta" near Banjarmasin; holotype: SMF 18712)

***Betta enisae* Kottelat, 1995**

Betta enisae Kottelat, 1995a: 60, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin: Sungai Santik, a tributary of Sungai Tawang immediately west of Danau Sentarum Field Centre, 0°50'21"N 112°03'50"E; holotype: MZB 5907)

***Betta falx* Tan & Kottelat, 1998**

Betta falx Tan & Kottelat, 1998b: 564, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Sungai Alai, km 19.5 on Muara Bungo–Muara Tebo road [bridge at Sungai Alai: 1°28'42.6"N 102°18'31.7"E]; holotype: MZB 9308)

***Betta ferox* Schindler & Schmidt, 2006**

Betta ferox Schindler & Schmidt, 2006: 53, fig. 5 (type locality: Thailand: Hat Yai Province: about 30 km southwest of Rattsphun, Bori Pat, on national road 406, 150 m before junction into Bori Pat waterfall park, 7°00'05"N 100°08'55"E; holotype: MTD F 30355)

***Betta foerschi* Vierke, 1979**

Betta foerschi Vierke, 1979: 386, 4 figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Mentaya basin, 250 km northwest of Banjarmasin [Palangan, about half-day by boat upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: ZMH 6058)

? *Betta strohi* Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 32, figs. 2, 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Nataik Sedawak, about 30 km south of Sukamara, 2°31'S 111°13'E; holotype: ZSM 26718)

***Betta fusca* Regan, 1910**

Betta fusca Regan, 1910: 780, pl. 78 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: around Medan [Tanjong Slamat, Bahsoemboe near Tebing Tinggi, or foothills of Mt. Surbo Dolok; Morton, 1908: 165–174]; lectotype: BMNH 1908. 7.13.18, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005c: 122, fig, 3)

Distribution notes. Morton, the collector of the types series of *B. fusca*, obtained his collections around Medan: Tanjong Slamat, Bahsoemboe near Tebing Tinggi, or foothills of Mt. Surbo Dolok (Morton, 1908: 165–174). Most of Morton's material is in MCZL but the collection does not include fishes.

***Betta gladiator* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta gladiator Tan & Ng, 2005b: 75, figs. 25, 47f (type locality: Borneo: Sabah: Maliau Basin, northeast of basecamp 1996 (ca. 5°14'N 116°53'E), stream at right trail about 2 km into Jalan Babi towards Maliau falls; holotype: MUS uncat.)

***Betta hendra* Schindler & Linke, 2013**

Betta hendra Schindler & Linke, 2013: 36, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: about 3 km south-east of Palangkaraya in direction of Berengbengkel; 2°16.5'S 113°56.6'E; holotype: MTD 32875)

***Betta hipposideros* Ng & Kottelat, 1994**

Betta hipposideros Ng & Kottelat, 1994: 597, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: North Selangor Peatswamp Forest, 39 km stone on road from Sungai Besar to Tanjong Malim; holotype: ZRC 18688)

***Betta ibanorum* Tan & Ng, 2004**

Betta ibanorum Tan & Ng, 2004: 273, figs. 3, 7 (type locality: Borneo: Sarawak: Kuching, Bako National Park, Bukit Gondol; holotype: SBC uncat. [ZRC 41584, Tan & Ng, 2005b: 70])

***Betta ideii* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta ideii Tan & Ng, 2006: 111, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: north of Baturicin area, coastal basin draining into Laut Strait and adjacent to Pulau Laut; 3°16'15–18"S 115°58'17–23"E; holotype: MZB 10713)

***Betta imbellis* Ladiges, 1975**

Betta imbellis Ladiges, 1975: 262, figs. (type locality: Malaysia: swamp near Kuala Lumpur; holotype: ZMH 4644)

***Betta krataios* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta krataios Tan & Ng, 2006: 102, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Mandor area; holotype: MZB 10715)

***Betta kuehnei* Schindler & Schmidt, 2009**

Betta kuehnei Schindler & Schmidt, 2009: 40, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Malaysia: Kelantan: Kota Bharu, about 35 km south of Panjang, 5°48'40"N 101°57'20"E; holotype: ZMB 33884)

***Betta lehi* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta lehi Tan & Ng, 2005b: 65, figs. 16, 46e (type locality: Borneo: Sarawak: Sungai Stuum Muda (1°28'51.3"N 109°58'18.1°E), about 58 km to Sematan on road from Bau to Lundu, 21.1 km before Lundu ferry over Batang Kayan; holotype: ZRC 39267)

***Betta livida* Ng & Kottelat, 1992**

Betta livida Ng & Kottelat, 1992: 177, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: North Selangor peat swamp forest, 800 m from 45-km mark on road from Tanjong Malim to Sungai Besar; holotype: ZRC 15287)

***Betta macrostoma* Regan, 1910**

Betta macrostoma Regan, 1910: 778, pl. 78 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; holotype: BMNH 1898.11.2.2, Tan & Ng, 2005: 71, fig. 22a)

***Betta mahachaiensis* Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Sriwattanarothai, 2012**

Betta mahachaiensis Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Sriwattanarothai, 2012: 50, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: Samut Sakhon Province: Muang district: Tha Sai subdistrict: behind Pattarachai food factory, 13°34'N 100°15'E; holotype: THNHM F-01630)

***Betta mandor* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta mandor Tan & Ng, 2006: 104, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Mandor area; holotype: MZB 9342)

***Betta midas* Tan, 2009**

Betta midas Tan, 2009a: 64, figs. 4–8 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: West Kalimantan: Kabupaten Pontianak: small stream draining into Sungai Sepatah, a tributary to Sungai Mandor, 24 km northeast of Pontianak, 0°07.5'N 109°30'E; holotype: MZB 3846)

***Betta miniopinna* Tan & Tan, 1994**

Betta miniopinna Tan & Tan, 1994: 42, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau archipelago: northern Pulau Bintan: swamp forest at Tanjong Bintan end near Pasir Segiling, 1°10'N 104°30'E; holotype: ZRC 32504)

***Betta obscura* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta obscura Tan & Ng, 2005b: 90, fig. 41 (type locality: Borneo: Indonesia: Kalimantan Tengah: Sungai Barito basin: Desa Kerendan, Sungai Lahei and tributaries; holotype: MZB 9331)

***Betta ocellata* de Beaufort, 1933**

Betta ocellata de Beaufort, 1933: 35 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Bettotan near Sandakan; holotype: BMNH 1959.7.7.1, Tan & Ng, 2005: 72, fig. 24a)

***Betta pallifina* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta pallifina Tan & Ng, 2005b: 93, figs. 44, 49h (type locality: Borneo: Indonesia: Kalimantan Tengah: Muara Teweh, Kec. Laung Tuhup, Desa Maruai, Rawa/Sungai Laung, tributary of Sungai Barito; holotype: MZB 9238)

***Betta pardalotos* Tan, 2009**

Betta pardalotos Tan, 2009c: 501, figs. 1–5 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan: Musi drainage, Palembang, Laut Kenten, Sungai Gelam; holotype: MZB 10999)

***Betta patoti* Weber & de Beaufort, 1922**

Betta patoti Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 359 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan, rivulet 25 km east of Balikpapan bay; lectotype: ZMA 112.513, by present designation [listed as lectotype by Tan & Ng, 2005b: 92, fig. 43a, but not validly designated, *Code* art. 74.7.3])

***Betta persephone* Schaller, 1986**

Betta persephone Schaller, 1986: 298, figs. (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: about 3 km north of Ayer Hitam along Asian Highway 2; holotype: ZFMK 14226, Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 36)

***Betta pi* Tan, 1998**

Betta pi Tan, 1998: 285, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Thailand: Narathiwat Province: Mae Nam Tod Deng, about 6 km north of Sungai Kolok; holotype: ZRC 40289)

***Betta picta* (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846)**

Panchax pictum Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 385 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Buitenzorg [Bogor], Sadingwetang [not a vernacular name, but a place name]; syntypes: lost, Tan & Kottelat, 1998b: 557, including specimen figured by Kuhl and van Hasselt, reproduced in Roberts, 1993b: fig. 39)

Betta trifasciata Bleeker, 1849h: 14 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Ambarawa; type(s): apparently part of and mixed with RMNH 6370 [30]; also in Bleeker, 1850d: 12, 1850n: 107)

***Betta pinguis* Tan & Kottelat, 1998**

Betta pinguis Tan & Kottelat, 1998a: 43, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas basin, Sungai Letang, near Kampung Kandung Suli (Kecamatan Jongkong); holotype: MZB 5936)

***Betta prima* Kottelat, 1994**

Betta prima Kottelat, 1994c: 298, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Chantaburi Province: creek at about km 1 on road to Nam Tok Phliu, after leaving Chantaburi–Trat highway; 12°32'N 102°11'E; holotype: ZRC 48653 [ex CMK 10798])

? *Betta pallida* Schindler & Schmidt, 2004: 2, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Thailand: Narathiwat Province: about 30 km west of Narathiwat "at the street to Ruso", approx. 6°21'N 101°38'E; holotype: MTD F 28389)

Taxonomic notes. *Betta pallida* is tentatively listed as a synonym of *B. prima*. A comparison of fresh material of both nominal species (including paratypes of *B. prima*) shows that they do not differ in any of the characters used in the diagnosis except for a slightly more pointed caudal fin in *B. pallida*. No comparison material is listed and the comparative data are said to be from Kottelat (1994c) and Tan & Kottelat (1998b). The diagnostic colour pattern elements attributed to *B. prima* in the diagnosis of *B. pallida* (p. 2) (posteriorly interrupted central lateral stripe, posteriorly uninterrupted lower lateral stripe, presence of small dark spot at caudal-fin base) are all contradicted by the figures in the original description of *B. prima*. However, further research might show that *B. pallida* is distinct when other characters are used.

***Betta pugnax* (Cantor, 1849)**

Macropodus pugnax Cantor, 1849: 1066, pl. 2 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Pinang; lectotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.930, designated by Alfred, 1963c: 147, Tan & Tan, 1996: fig. 3a)

Betta bleekeri Regan, 1910: 780 (based on *Betta picta* sensu Bleeker, 1877b: pl. 395 fig. 3, 1878g: 26; type locality: Malaysia: Pinang; lectotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.930, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005b: 62, fig. 11a; junior objective synonym of *Macropodus pugnax* Cantor, 1849: 1066)

Betta macrophthalma Regan, 1910: 781, pl. 77 fig. 2 (type locality: Singapore; holotype: BMNH 1868.7.10.28, Tan & Tan, 1996: 421, fig. 4c)

Betta brederi Myers, 1935b: 25 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: stream emptying into Johor Strait west of Johor River, possibly Sungai Tebrau; holotype: USNM 94400, Tan & Tan, 1996: fig. 4a)

***Betta pulchra* Tan & Tan, 1996**

Betta pulchra Tan & Tan, 1996: 428, figs. 2, 4c (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Pontian, Kampong Jasa Sepakat; holotype: ZRC 28860)

***Betta raja* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta raja Tan & Ng, 2005c: 123, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi Province: Sungai Ayer Merah, feeder stream to Danau Souak Padang, about 15 mins. by boat upstream (1°36'45.7"S 103°27'00.0"E; holotype: MZB 9315)

***Betta renata* Tan, 1998**

Betta renata Tan, 1998: 282, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Rantau Panjang, 1°21'57.6"N 103°54'55.2"E; holotype: MZB 9310, Tan & Ng, 2005c: 126)

***Betta rubra* Perugia, 1893**

Betta rubra Perugia, 1893a: 242 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Siboga; lectotype: MCSN 13019a, by present designation [listed as lectotype by Tan & Ng, 2005b: 86, 2005c: 119, fig. 1a, Tan, 2013: 324, fig. 2a, but not validly designated, *Code* art. 74.7.3])

***Betta rutilans* Witte & Kottelat, in Kottelat, 1991**

Betta rutilans Witte & Kottelat, in Kottelat, 1991c: 278, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Kepayang, 7 km SE of Anjungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E; holotype: ZRC 38452 [was on loan as ZSM 27977])

***Betta schalleri* Kottelat & Ng, 1994**

Betta schalleri Kottelat & Ng, 1994: 74, figs. 9–11 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: 5.5 km north of Payung on road to Pangkalpinang; holotype: ZRC 35170)

***Betta siamorientalis* Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Jeenthong, 2012**

Betta siamorientalis Kowasupat, Panijpan, Ruenwongsa & Jeenthong, 2012: 389, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Thailand: Chachoengsao Province: Bang Khla District: Tha Thonglang Subdistrict: Sai Hai village, 13°42'N 101°13'E; holotype: THNHM F-01540)

***Betta simorum* Tan & Ng, 1996**

Betta simorum Tan & Ng, 1996: 151, figs. 3c, 4c (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: swamp in Rantau Panjang; holotype: MZB 6256)

***Betta simplex* Kottelat, 1994**

Betta simplex Kottelat, 1994c: 301, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Thailand: Krabi Province: northwest of Krabi, springs (small lake) of Tham Sra Kaew and Nine Ponds, behind Ban Nai Sra village, 2.2 km from National Highway 4034; holotype: ZRC 38486 [ex CMK 10635])

***Betta smaragdina* Ladiges, 1972**

Betta smaragdina Ladiges, 1972d: 190, figs. (type locality: Thailand: Korat [erroneous, actually Nongkhai; Schaller & Kottelat, 1991: 448]; holotype: ZMH 4639)

***Betta spilotogena* Ng & Kottelat, 1994**

Betta spilotogena Ng & Kottelat, 1994: 606, fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau Archipelago: northern Pulau Bintan; holotype: ZRC 35417)

***Betta splendens* Regan, 1910**

Micracanthus marchei Sauvage, 1879a: 96 (type locality:

Central Africa: 'Ogooué, Doumé' [obviously erroneous]; holotype: MNHN A.964, Blanc, 1963: 73, Tan & Ng, 2000: 30; suppressed by ICZN, 2003a: 171 [Opinion 2043])

Betta splendens Regan, 1910: 782 (type locality: Thailand: Menam River [Mae Nam Chao Phraya]; lectotype: BMNH 1898.11.8.95, designated by Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 36, fig. 6)

Betta splendens var. *abbreviata* Pellegrin, 1925: 180, fig. (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchina: from breeder in Rach-Gia; holotype: MNHN 1925-0082, Blanc, 1963: 70; originally described as domesticated variety [p. 182], but treated as valid subspecies by Blanc, 1963: 70 and therefore available from Pellegrin, 1925, *Code* art. 45.6.4.1)

Betta splendens f. *longicaudata* Stoye, 1932: pl. 108 (nomen nudum and infrasubspecific)

***Betta stigmosa* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta stigmosa Tan & Ng, 2005b: 64, figs. 14, 46d (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Sekayu waterfalls (4°57'49.7"N 102°57'14.0"E), near swampy stream; holotype: ZRC 43392)

***Betta stiktos* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Betta stiktos Tan & Ng, 2005b: 95, fig. 45 (type locality: Cambodia: Mekong basin: small swampy stream from Stung Treng to Ban Lung (ca. ¾ to bridge over Tonle Srepok), about 13°30'N 106°30'E; holotype: CAS 204326)

***Betta taeniata* Regan, 1910**

Betta taeniata Regan, 1910: 781, pl. 78 fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Senah River; lectotype: BMNH 1893.3.6.147, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005b: 78, fig. 26a)

***Betta tomi* Ng & Kottelat, 1994**

Betta tomi Ng & Kottelat, 1994: 603, fig. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: tributary of Sungai Mupor, about 15 km on road from Kota Tinggi to Mersing, 1°52'N 103°56'E; holotype: ZRC 35409)

***Betta tussyae* Schaller, 1985**

Betta tussyae Schaller, 1985b: 350, figs. (type locality [as emended by Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]: Malaysia: Pahang: 17 km south of Pekan, about 77 km south of Kuantan on the road parallel to East Coast, about 2 km from sea; holotype: ZSM 27336, Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 36)

***Betta uberis* Tan & Ng, 2006**

Betta uberis Tan & Ng, 2006: 105, fig. 5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Arut basin: Pankalanbun; holotype: MZB 9338)

***Betta unimaculata* (Popta, 1905)**

Parophiocephalus unimaculatus Popta, 1905a: 184 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Kajan River [Kayan]; lectotype: RMNH 7660-A, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005b: 91, fig. 42a; also in Popta, 1906: 10, pl. 1 fig. 1)

***Betta waseri* Krummenacher, 1986**

Betta waseri Krummenacher, 1986: 177, figs. (type locality: Malaysia: road from Kuantan to Kuala Lumpur, 22.5 km after Kuantan, 500 m after km 232 to Kuala Lumpur; holotype: ZMZ 129201, Ng & Kottelat, 1994: 595, Tan & Ng, 2005b: 83, fig. 36a)

***Luciocephalus* Bleeker, 1850**

Diplopterus Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 87 fig. 1 (type species: *Diplopterus pulcher* Gray, 1830: pl. 87, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Diplopterus* Boie, 1826: 977, in Aves; diagnosis in Gray, 1831b: 8). Gender masculine.

Luciocephalus Bleeker, 1850p: 24 (replacement name for *Diplopterus* Gray, 1830: pl. 87; also in Bleeker, 1851d: 273). Gender masculine.

***Luciocephalus aura* Tan & Ng, 2005**

Luciocephalus aura Tan & Ng, 2005c: 129, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: Pijoan area; holotype: MZB 9311)

***Luciocephalus pulcher* (Gray, 1830)**

Diplopterus pulcher Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 87 fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Mersing area, stream about km 66 to Kluang, km 166 to Batu Pahat [original type locality: "India" (obviously erroneous; possibly Singapore, Wheeler, 1998: 345)]; neotype: ZRC 42520, designated by Tan & Ng, 2005c: 129, fig. 5b; diagnosed in Gray, 1831b: 8)

***Macropodus* La Cepède, 1801**

Macropodus La Cepède, 1801: 416 (type species: *Macropodus viridiauratus* La Cepède, 1801: 416, 417, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Macropus Günther, 1861a: 381 (unjustified emendation of *Macropodus* La Cepède, 1801: 416). Gender masculine.

Pedites Gistel, 1848: ix (unnecessary replacement name for *Macropodus* La Cepède, 1801: 416). Gender masculine.

***Macropodus erythropterus* Freyhof & Herder, 2002**

Macropodus erythropterus Freyhof & Herder, 2002b: 162, figs. 13–14 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: stream at Quyêt Tiên; 17°11.54'N 106°37.53'E; holotype: ZFMK 38945)

? *Macropodus phongnhaensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 720 (nomen nudum)

? *Macropodus lineatus* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 720 (nomen nudum)

? *Macropodus oligolepis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 720 (nomen nudum)

? *Macropodus phongnhaensis* Ngo, Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.] (2005b: 640, fig. 8 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Phong Nha-Ke Bang area: Son Trach market; holotype: NCNTTSI)

? *Macropodus lineatus* Nguyen [V. H.], Ngo & Nguyen [H.

D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 641, fig. 9 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Son Trach District: stream Mon; holotype: NCNTTSI)

? *Macropodus oligolepis* Nguyen [V. H.], Ngo & Nguyen [H. D.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 643, fig. 10 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh Province: Phong Nha-Ke Bang area: Son Trach market; holotype: NCNTTSI)

Taxonomic notes. Winstanley & Clements (2008) considered *M. erythropterus* to be a synonym of *M. spechti*. This might be correct, but the published data are not convincing. The conclusion is not based on topotypes or material from close to the type locality of *M. erythropterus* and the discussion mentions only the red colouration in the unpaired fins and not the other diagnostic characters used by Freyhof & Herder (2002b). This should be re-examined, also in taking into account all the nominal species of *Macropodus* that had been omitted.

***Macropodus opercularis* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Labrus opercularis Linnaeus, 1758: 283 (type locality: Asia [probably around Guangdong; Rendahl, 1958: 146]; holotype: lost, Rendahl, 1958: 146)

Labrus operculatus Gmelin, 1789: 1286 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Labrus opercularis* Linnaeus, 1758: 283)

Chaetodon Chinensis Bloch, 1790: 5, pl. 218 fig. 1 (type locality: China; holotype: ZMB 1389, Paepke, 1990: 74, pl. 1)

Macropodus viridi-auratus La Cepède, 1801: 416, 417, pl. 16 fig. 1 (type locality: China; syntypes: MNHN, ? SMF 571 [3, ex MNHN], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Macropodus venustus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 375, pl. 197 (type locality: China: Canton; syntypes: specimens on which Dussumier's drawings are based)

Macropodus filamentosus Oshima, 1919: 278, pl. 52 fig. 2 (type locality: Taiwan: Kotosho, Botel Tobago Island [Lan-yu Island]; holotype: FMNH 59123 [ex CM 8261], Ibarra & Stewart, 1987: 54)

? *Macropodus baviensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2005a: 720 (nomen nudum)

? *Macropodus baviensis* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.], 2005b: 644, fig. 11 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Tay: Ba Vi district: Suoi Hai stream; holotype: HNUE)

Taxonomic notes. *Macropodus ctenopsoides*, usually listed as a synonym of *M. opercularis* has a rounded lanceolate caudal fin and seems to be *M. ocellatus*, if it is really from China.

[*Macropodus ctenopsoides* Brind, 1915: 38, fig. (type locality: China: Hankow [Wuhan]; types: aquarium fishes, probably not preserved)].

[*Macropodus ocellatus* Cantor, 1842: 484 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao]; lectotype: BMNH 1843.7.21.28, designated by Paepke, 1990: 76, pl. 3)].

***Macropodus spechti* Schreitmüller, 1936**

Macropodus opercularis var. *spechti* Schreitmüller, 1936a [Oct.]: 181, fig. (type locality: "Dutch Indies" [Indonesia], from aquarium importer in Le Havre, France [erroneous]; lectotype: ZMB 31380, designated by Freyhof & Herder, 2002: 160; see also Schreitmüller, 1936b: 501; see also ICZN, 2006: 78, Opinion 2145)

Macropodus opercularis concolor Schreitmüller, 1936b [12 Nov.]: 501 (unnecessary replacement name for *M. o. spechti* Schreitmüller, 1936a: 181; see also ICZN, 2006: 78, Opinion 2145)

Macropodus opercularis concolor Ahl, 1937 [Feb.]: 117 (type locality: "Dutch Indies" [Indonesia; erroneous, possibly Vietnam: Hue; see Paepke, 1994a: 81]; lectotype: ZMB 31380, designated by Paepke, 1994b: 316, fig. 1 or 1994a: 75; junior homonym of *M. o. concolor* Schreitmüller, 1936b: 501 and junior objective synonym of *M. spechti* Schreitmüller, 1936a: 181, Kottelat et al., 2004: 114; see also ICZN, 2006: 78)

? *Macropodus tramiensis* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2004: 92, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Province: Tra Mi District: Tranh River basin; holotype: HNUE)

? *Macropodus yeni* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2004: 93, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Quang Nam Province: Phuoc Son District: Daksa spring in Phuoc Doc commune; holotype: HNUE)

? *Macropodus nigrocorpus* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2004: 93, fig. 1 (alternative name for *Macropodus yeni* Nguyen [H. D.] & Nguyen [V. H.], in Nguyen [V. H.] & Nguyen [H. D.], 2004: 93, probably an inadvertent error; as first reviser, I give precedence to *M. yeni*)

***Osphronemus* La Cepède, 1801**

Osphronemus La Cepède, 1801: 116 (type species: *Osphronemus goramy* La Cepède, 1801: 117, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1878g: 17–19). Gender masculine.

Osphromenus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 377 (unjustified emendation of *Osphronemus* La Cepède, 1801: 116). Gender masculine.

***Osphronemus exodon* Roberts, 1994**

Osphronemus exodon Roberts, 1994b: 68, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Cambodia: Stung Treng market; holotype: NRM 28231)

***Osphronemus goramy* La Cepède, 1801**

Osphronemus goramy La Cepède, 1801: 116, 117, pl. 8 fig. 2 (type locality: "Isle de France [Mauritius], brought from China and Batavia [Jakarta]"; types: ? NT [status of ZMB 1386 listed as syntype by Paepke, 1994a: 318, needs confirmation]; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 569 [need not demonstrated as species said to be identifiable from La Cepède's figure; *Code* art. 75.1])

Trichopodus mentum La Cepède, 1801: 125, 126, pl. 8 fig. 3 (type locality: not stated; types: material on which Commerson's manuscripts and drawing are based)

Trichopus Satyrus Shaw, 1803c: 391, pl. 55 (based on Trichopode Mentonier of La Cepède, 1801: 126 [not an unnecessary replacement name for or emendation of *Trichopodus mentus* La Cepède, 1801: 125, 126, because only vernacular name mentioned]; type locality: not stated; types: material on which Commerson's manuscripts

and drawing are based)

Osphromenus Olfax Cuvier, 1816a: 337 (type locality: introduced from Java to Mauritius; types: material of *Osphronemus goramy* La Cepède, 1801: 117)

Osphromenus notatus Cuvier, 1829: 228 (nomen nudum)

Osphromenus notatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 386 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: ? RMNH 1083 [1], 1084 [1], 10-84 [1], 1087 [1], 141 [1] and specimen drawn by Valenciennes, reproduced in Bauchot et al., 1990: 26, fig. 6, see Roberts, 1993b: 39)

***Osphronemus laticlavius* Roberts, 1992**

Osphronemus laticlavius Roberts, 1992a: 358, fig. 4 (type locality: aquarium stock [apparently from Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah]; holotype: CAS 76349)

***Osphronemus septemfasciatus* Roberts, 1992**

Osphronemus septemfasciatus Roberts, 1992a: 355, figs. 2–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam basin, Bo River; holotype: RMNH 31751)

***Parasphaerichthys* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929**

Parasphaerichthys Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 216 (type species: *Parasphaerichthys ocellatus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 217, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Parasphaerichthys lineatus* Britz & Kottelat, 2002**

Parasphaerichthys lineatus Britz & Kottelat, 2002: 244, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Myanmar: 35 km from Yangon on road to Pathein [Hmoain pool, 7.5 miles southwest from Einme, 16°47'51"N 95°04'4"E; Britz, 2010c: 67]; holotype: NRM 48010)

***Parasphaerichthys ocellatus* Prashad & Mukerji, 1929**

Parasphaerichthys ocellatus Prashad & Mukerji, 1929: 217, pl. 8 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Myitkyina District: muddy streams a few miles from Kamaing on Kamaing Jade Mines Road; holotype: ZSI F 11011/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 151)

***Parosphromenus* Bleeker, 1877**

Parosphromenus Bleeker, 1877b: pl. 395 fig. 1 (type species: *Osphromenus deissneri* Bleeker, 1859f: 376, by monotypy; text appeared later). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Synopsis in Kottelat & Ng (2005).

***Parosphromenus alfredi* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus alfredi Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 102, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Kota Tinggi, Mawai–Desaru road; holotype: ZRC 28377)

***Parosphromenus allani* Brown, 1987**

Parosphromenus allani Brown, 1987: 34, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: roadside pool, east side of Jalan Ulu Oya, 106 km from junction with Jalan Tang Sang, outskirts of Sibu [locality of fish on figure is outskirst of Sibu; Brown & Brown, 1987: 157]; lectotype: ZRC 50243, designated by Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 110)

***Parosphromenus anjunganensis* Kottelat, 1991**

Parosphromenus anjunganensis Kottelat, 1991c: 281, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Kepayang, 7 km SE of Anjungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E; holotype: MZB 5887)

***Parosphromenus bintan* Kottelat & Ng, 1998**

Parosphromenus bintan Kottelat & Ng, 1998: 269, figs. 4–6 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau: Bintan Island: just before km 45 on road from Tanjung Uban to Tanjung Pinang; 1°06'40.1"N 104°30'09.8"E; holotype: MZB 17185)

***Parosphromenus deissneri* (Bleeker, 1859)**

Osphromenus Deissneri Bleeker, 1859f: 376 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Sungai Baturussa basin, 8 km from Pudingbesar on road to Kampong Simpan [original type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Baturussak]; neotype: ZRC 31377, designated by ICZN, 2000a: 60 [Opinion 1946], proposed by Ng & Kottelat, 1998: 155)

***Parosphromenus filamentosus* Vierke, 1981**

Parosphromenus filamentosus Vierke, 1981: 363, fig. 1 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: swamp along road Banjarmasin–Pleihari at Banjarmasin airport; holotype: SMF 15552)

***Parosphromenus gunawani* Schindler & Linke, 2012**

Parosphromenus gunawani Schindler & Linke, 2012: 401, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Jambi: about 45 km northeast of Jambi, approx. 1°22'N 103°56'E [which is in Singapore; probably 1°22'S 103°56'E]; holotype: MTD 32798)

***Parosphromenus harveyi* Brown, 1987**

Parosphromenus harveyi Brown, 1987: 34, fig. (type locality: Malaysia: Selangor: Batu Arang; lectotype: ZRC 50234, designated by Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 108)

***Parosphromenus linkei* Kottelat, 1991**

Parosphromenus linkei Kottelat, 1991c: 282, fig. 4 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: creeks in Pudukuali [6 km northeast of Sukamara], 2 km north of Sukamara, and Tarantang [6 km south of Sukamara]; holotype: ZSM 27978)

***Parosphromenus nagyi* Schaller, 1985**

Parosphromenus nagyi Schaller, 1985a: 302, figs. (type locality: Malaysia: 16 km south of Kuantan on Asian Highway N° 18; lectotype: ZFMK 14186, designated by Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35)

***Parosphromenus opallios* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus opallios Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 103, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Kalimati, area of Pangkalanbun, Arut River basin; 2°45'S 111°36'E; holotype: MZB 5996)

***Parosphromenus ornaticauda* Kottelat, 1991**

Parosphromenus ornaticauda Kottelat, 1991c: 283, fig. 5

(type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungei Pinyuh, 8 km SE of Anjungan on road to Pontianak, 0°20'N 109°08'E; holotype: MZB 5889)

***Parosphromenus pahuensis* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus pahuensis Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 104, fig. 3 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River basin: stream entering Mahakam River downriver of Muarapahu at 0°14'S 116°07'E; holotype: MZB 5995)

***Parosphromenus paludicola* Tweedie, 1952**

Parosphromenus paludicola Tweedie, 1952: 69, fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Terengganu: Merchang; holotype: ZRC, now in BMNH 1952.31.12.22–24 [1 of 3], Alfred, 1970: 72, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nomenclatural notes. Words ending in *–cola* and meaning 'inhabitant of' are nouns and *paludicola* does not have to agree in gender with *Parosphromenus*.

***Parosphromenus parvulus* Vierke, 1979**

Parosphromenus parvulus Vierke, 1979: 247, 2 figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Mentaya basin, 250 km northwest of Banjarmasin [Palangan, about half-day by boat upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: ZMH 6051)

Parosphromenus parvulus Foersch & Korthaus, 1979: 250 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Mentaya basin, 250 km northwest of Banjarmasin [Palangan, about half-day by boat upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; lectotype: ZMH 6051, by present designation; simultaneous homonym and objective synonym of *Parosphromenus parvulus* Vierke, 1979: 247; under *Code* art. 50.6, precedence given here to *P. parvulus* Vierke, 1979)

***Parosphromenus phoenicurus* Schindler & Linke, 2012**

Parosphromenus phoenicurus Schindler & Linke, 2012: 402, figs. 3–4 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Riau: Langgam (about 40 km southeast of Pekanbaru, near Kota Kerincikiri), approx. 0°11'N 101°38'E; holotype: MTD 32808)

***Parosphromenus quindecim* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus quindecim Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 104, figs. 4–5 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sungai Pawan basin: Sungai Liong, 4 km north of Nanga Tayap on road to Sandai; 1°30'02"S 110°34'19"E; holotype: MZB 5997)

***Parosphromenus rubrimontis* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus rubrimontis Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 105, fig. 6 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: after km-stone 21 from Taiping to Segama, Sungai Beriang; 5°07'18"N 100°39'04"E; holotype: ZRC 50264)

***Parosphromenus sumatranus* Klausewitz, 1955**

Parosphromenus deissneri sumatranus Klausewitz, 1955a: 320, fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: creek near Jambi; holotype: SMF 3566, Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 109)

***Parosphromenus tweediei* Kottelat & Ng, 2005**

Parosphromenus tweediei Kottelat & Ng, 2005: 106, fig. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Pontian, Sri Bunian, Kampong Pt. Tekong, 1°27'59.2"N 103°26'07.7"E; holotype: ZRC 24460)

***Sphaerichthys* Canestrini, 1860**

Sphaerichthys Canestrini, 1860: 702, 707 (type species: *Sphaerichthys osphromenoides* Canestrini, 1860: 707, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Sphaerichthys acrostoma* Vierke, 1979**

Sphaerichthys acrostoma Vierke, 1979: 342, 3 figs. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Tengah: Mentaya basin, 250 km northwest of Banjarmasin [Sebabi, about half a day by boat upriver of Palangan on Sungai Seranau; Palangan is half-day upriver of Sampit on the Mentaya; Schaller & Kottelat, 1989: 35]; holotype: ZMH 6055; compound noun, indeclinable [not adjective because it did not agree in gender in original description])

***Sphaerichthys osphromenoides* Canestrini, 1860**

Sphaerichthys osphromenoides Canestrini, 1860: 707 (type locality: 'India'; syntypes [2]: NMW)

? *Osphromenus malayanus* Duncker, 1904: 163, pl. 1 fig. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Negri Sembilan: surroundings of Kuala Lumpur; lectotype: ZMH 411a [formerly 8510], designated by Ladiges et al., 1958: 166)

***Sphaerichthys selatanensis* Vierke, 1979**

Sphaerichthys osphromenoides selatanensis Vierke, 1979: 339, fig. (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: surroundings of Banjarmasin; holotype: ZMH 6053)

***Sphaerichthys vaillanti* Pellegrin, 1930**

Sphaerichthys Vaillanti Pellegrin, 1930: 243 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sebroéang [Sebruang]; syntypes: MNHN 1891-0509–0514 [6], Blanc, 1963: 73)

***Trichogaster* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Trichogaster Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 164 [31 Dec 1801] (type species: *Trichogaster fasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 164, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 58). Gender feminine.

Colisa Hamilton, 1822: 116 (a vernacular name, not available)

Polyacanthus Cuvier, 1829: 227 (type species: *Trichopodus colisa* Hamilton, 1822: 117, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 129; as *Polyacanthus* has been used as a valid name after 1899 [e.g. Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 337] precedence with *Colisa* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 359 cannot be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9.2; junior homonym of *Polyacanthus* Kaup, 1827: 622, in Pisces). Gender masculine.

Colisa Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 359 (type species: *Colisa vulgaris* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valencien-

nes, 1831: 362, by absolute tautonymy of listed synonym *Trichopodus colisa* Hamilton, 1822: 117). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The *Colisa* of earlier authors and aquarium literature. Contrary to comments by Derijst (1997: 222), *Colisa* is not available from Hamilton (1822) as it is clearly not intented as a scientific name (*Code* art. 1.1 and Glossary).

***Trichogaster fasciata* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801**

Trichogaster fasciatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 164, pl. 36 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11° 01'37"N 79°51'E]; types: ZMB, lost, Paepke, 1994a: 317)

? *Trichopodus colisa* Hamilton, 1822: 117, 372, pl 15 fig. 40 (type locality: India: Gangetic provinces [p. 115]; types: NT; if considered a distinct species, then a simultaneous subjective synonym of *Trichopodus bejeus* Hamilton, 1822: 118, first reviser [Schäfer, 2001: 106] gave precedence to *C. bejeus*)

? *Trichopodus bejeus* Hamilton, 1822: 118, 372 (type locality: India: Gangetic provinces [p. 115]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 19 fig. 1)

Trichopodus cotra Hamilton, 1822: 119, 372 (type locality: India: Gangetic provinces [p. 115]; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 20 fig. 4)

Colisa vulgaris Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 362, pl. 196 (unnecessary replacement name for *Trichopodus colisa* Hamilton, 1822: 117)

Colisa ponticeriana Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 370 (type locality: India: Pondicherry; syntypes: MNHN A.5414 [4], Blanc, 1963: 71)

Perca setacea Hora, 1933: 132 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Trichogaster labiosa* Day, 1877**

Trichogaster labiosus Day, 1877a: 374, pl. 79 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Irrawaddy at Rangoon; syntypes: ZSI 1566 [1], AMS B.7582 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Ferraris et al., 2000: 298)

***Trichopodus* La Cepède, 1801**

Trichopodus La Cepède, 1801: 125 (type species: *Labrus trichopterus* Pallas, 1770: 45, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1878g: 21). Gender masculine.

Trichopus Shaw, 1803c: 387 (type species: *Trichopus pallasii* Shaw, 1803c: 392, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 73). Gender masculine.

Lithulcus Gistel, 1848: xi (unnecessary replacement name for *Trichopodus* La Cepède, 1801: 125 [listed as "*Trichopus* (Valenc. poiss. VI)"]). Gender neuter.

Stethochaetus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 174 (type species: *Stethochaetus biguttatus* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 174, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Nemaphoerus Bleeker, 1878g: 21 (not available, name listed in synonymy; spelt *Nemaphaerus* on p. 22)

Deschauenseeia Fowler, 1934a: 147 (type species: *Deschauenseeia chryseus* Fowler, 1934a: 147, by original designation). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. The *Trichogaster* of earlier authors and aquarium literature. Contrary to statement in Derijst (1997: 223), Cuvier (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 388) did not designate a type species for *Trichopodus*. He used the wording "le véritable trichopode" and this does not constitute a type species designation (Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 62).

***Trichopodus leerii* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Trichopus Leerii Bleeker, 1852r: 577 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [101 mm TL]: LU)

Trichopus Cantoris Sauvage, 1884b: 218 (type locality: Malaysia: Perak: "Kinta district, mainly at Pengkalan-Pegou, on Kinta River, 150 km from mouth of Perak River"; holotype: MNHN)

Nomenclatural notes. Contrary to the statement in Paepke (2009a: 58), *Trichopus cantoris* Sauvage, 1884 is not a secondary junior homonym of *Osphromenus trichopterus* var. *cantoris* Günther, 1861a since they have never been used in combination with the same genus name [*Code* art. 57.3.1]. Even though *Trichopus cantoris* Sauvage is a junior synonym of a species of *Trichopodus*, this is irrelevant as the combination '*Trichopodus cantoris* (Sauvage)' has never been used.

***Trichopodus microlepis* (Günther, 1861)**

Osphromenus microlepis Günther, 1861a: 385 (type locality: Cambodia; holotype: BMNH 1861.4.12.41, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Trichopus parvipinnis Sauvage, 1876: 98 (type locality: Laos cambodgien [Cambodia: Phnom Penh; Sauvage, 1881a: 165, pl. 6 fig. 3]; lectotype: MNHN 9536, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 818)

Deschauenseeia chryseus Fowler, 1934a: 147, fig. 117 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; holotype: ANSP 60017, Böhlke, 1984: 18)

***Trichopodus pectoralis* Regan, 1910**

Trichopodus pectoralis Regan, 1910: 784, pl. 79 fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand; lectotype: BMNH 1862.11.1.232, designated by Alfred, 1966b: 51)

Osphronemus saigonensis Borodin, 1930: 48 (type locality: Vietnam: Saigon; holotype: AMNH 222124 [VMM 493], Paepke, 2009a: 59, fig. 4)

***Trichopodus trichopterus* (Pallas, 1770)**

Labrus trichopterus Pallas, 1770: 45 (type locality: East Indies, Java and Ambon [see Koelreuter, 1764: 452, pl. 10 fig. 1]; types: ZISP ?)

Trichopus Pallasii Shaw, 1803c: 392 (based on Labrus pinnis ventralibus uniradiatis [*Labrus trichopterus*)]of Gmelin, 1789: 1286, Pallas, 1770: 45 and Sparus of Koelreuter, 1764: 452, pl. 10 fig. 1 [not an unnecessary replacement name for *Labrus trichopterus* Pallas, 1770: 45 because this name not explicitly mentioned; Shaw only mentioned that Pallas described it as a *Labrus*]; type locality: Indian Sea; types: ZISP ? [same as *Labrus trichopterus* Pallas, 1770: 45, as all references are based on this account])

Colisa maculatus Swainson, 1839: 235 (available by indi-

cation to Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: pl. 199; type locality: locality of the specimen of *Trichopus trichopterus* figured by Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: pl. 199 [possibly Indonesia: Java ?]; holotype: ? MNHN, specimen on which figure is based)

Trichopus sepat Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; material listed as types by Fricke, 1991: 9 has no type status)

Stethochaetus biguttatus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 174 (type locality: "India"; holotype: BMNH 1853.11.12.77, Wheeler, 1958: 235)

Osphromenus trichopterus var. *cantoris* Günther, 1861a: 384 (type locality: Malaysia: Penang; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.319, Paepke, 2009b: 144, fig. 1)

Osphromenus trichopterus var. *koelreuteri* Günther, 1861a: 384 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes: BMNH [6], MNHN [1, specimen on which is based Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: pl. 199])

Osphromenus siamensis Günther, 1861a: 385 (type locality: Thailand; syntypes: BMNH 1859.7.1.83–87 [5], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nemaphaerus maculosus Bleeker, 1878g: 22 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Osphromenus insulatus Seale, 1910a: 530 (type locality: Philippines: Sulu: crater lake on Cagayan Sulu Island; holotype: BSM 4951, lost)

Trichogaster sumatranus Ladiges, 1934: 169 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra; types: NT)

Trichopus trichogaster Roberts, 1993b: 38 (not available, name listed in synonymy; erroneously attributed to Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: pl. 199)

Nomenclatural notes. The author of *Trichopterus sumatranus* is usually listed as "Ladiges, 1933". Ladiges (1957: 155) explained that the name appeared first in the catalogue of an aquarium fish trading company and that he had used the name *T. trichopterus* in the manuscript. This name had been replaced by *T. sumatranus* in proofs by Brüning, without Ladiges being informed. As this is not explicit in the work itself, Ladiges is author of the name (*Code* art. 50.1.1).

***Trichopsis* Canestrini, 1860**

Trichopsis Canestrini, 1860: 702, 708 (type species: *Trichopus striatus* Bleeker, 1850d: 11, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Canestrini (1860: 708) listed Kner as author of the name *Trichopsis*, but there is no evidence in the text that Kner is responsible for the conditions making the name available. Therefore Canestrini is sole author.

***Trichopsis pumila* (Arnold, 1936)**

Ctenops pumilus Arnold, 1936: 3rd cover page, fig. (type locality: Vietnam: Saigon / Indonesia: Sumatra [figure dated 1913 based on specimens reportedly imported from Sumatra]; syntypes: ZMB 21154 [4], Paepke, 1994a: 315 and additional live specimens; also in Ahl, 1937: 116)

Trichopsis pumilus var. *siamensis* Herms, 1953: 279, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Bangkok; syntypes: CAS-SU 50200 [4], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Trichopsis schalleri* Ladiges, 1962**

Trichopsis schalleri Ladiges, 1962: 102, 2 figs. (type locality: Thailand: Nam Mun near Korat; holotype: ZMH 1646)

***Trichopsis vittata* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)**

Osphromenus vittatus Cuvier, 1829: 228 (nomen nudum)

Osphromenus vittatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 387 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; neotype: RMNH 1605, designated by Roberts, 1993b: 38)

Trichopus striatus Bleeker, 1845: 520 (nomen nudum; locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta])

Trichopus striatus Bleeker, 1850d: 11 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Serang / Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [up to 52 mm TL]: SMNS 10621 [1], Fricke, 1991: 9; also in Bleeker, 1850n: 106)

Trichopsis harrisi Fowler, 1934b: 348, figs. 11–12 (type locality: Thailand: Kratt [Trat]; holotype: ANSP 60234, Böhlke, 1984: 136)

Suborder CHANNOIDEI

Family CHANNIDAE

Channidae Fowler, 1934 (1831)

Channidae Fowler, 1934b (1831): 352 (type genus: *Channa* Scopoli, 1777: 459; has priority over Ophiocephalini Bonaparte, 1831a: 176, under *Code* art. 40.2)

Ophiocephalini Bonaparte, 1831a: 176, 1831b: 110 (type genus: *Ophicephalus* Bloch, 1793: 137; must be emended into Ophicephalini because correct spelling of type genus is *Ophicephalus*, not *Ophiocephalus*, *Code* art. 35.4.1)

Taxonomic notes. See Courtenay & Williams (2004) for a general review.

Nomenclatural notes. Channidae Fowler, 1934 was proposed to replace Ophicephalidae Bonaparte, 1831, because *Channa* is a senior synonym of *Ophicephalus*. This is not allowed under the present *Code* (art. 40.1) and Ophicephalidae should be used. It was, however, a common practice in earlier times and art. 40.2 allows such a replacement name to be retained if it is in prevailing usage. The *Code* does not provide an objective definition of prevailing usage and this leaves room for interpretation. The definition requires "at least a substantial majority of the most recent authors concerned with the relevant taxon, irrespective of how long ago their work was published", or, in other words, 'almost all living authors who at some time mention the family'. Ophicephalidae is still occasionally used in the aquaculture and

aquatic-biochemistry literature but is almost never used by taxonomists and it seems to satisfy the definition of prevailing usage. I therefore give priority to Channidae as the valid name of the family.

***Channa* Scopoli, 1777**

Channa Gronovius, 1763: 135 (not available, name in a rejected work, ICZN, 1925: 27 [Opinion 89])

Channa Scopoli, 1777: 459 (type species: *Channa orientalis* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 496, by subsequent monotypy in Schneider, 1801: lvi, 496). Gender feminine.

Ophicephalus Bloch, 1793: 137 (type species: *Ophicephalus striatus* Bloch, 1793: 141, by subsequent designation by Desmarest, 1856: 235). Gender masculine.

Bostrychoïdes La Cepède, 1801: 144 (type species: *Bostrychoides oculatus* La Cepède, 1801: 144, 145, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Psiloides Fischer, 1813: 111 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bostrychoides* La Cepède, 1801: 144). Gender maculine.

Pterops Rafinesque, 1815: 84, 91 (unnecessary replacement name for *Bostrychoides* La Cepède, 1801: 144). Gender masculine.

Ophiocephalus Hamilton, 1822: 59, 367 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ophicephalus* Bloch, 1793: 137)

Philypnoides Bleeker, 1849d: 19 (type species: *Philypnoides surakartensis* Bleeker, 1849d: 19, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Channa Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 99 (type species: *Channa indica* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 100, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Channa* Scopoli, 1777: 459). Gender feminine.

Ophiocephalus Günther, 1861a: 468 (unjustified emendation of *Ophicephalus* Bloch, 1793: 137). Gender masculine.

***Channa asiatica* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Gymnotus asiaticus Linnaeus, 1758: 246 (type locality: Asia; holotype: UUZM 171, Wheeler, 1991: 187, fig. 26)

Notopterus squamosus La Cepède, 1800: 189, 193 (unnecessary replacement name for *Gymnotus asiaticus* Linnaeus, 1758: 246)

? *Bostrychoïdes oculatus* La Cepède, 1801: 144, 145 (type locality: China; holotype: model of plate in La Cepède, 1800: pl. 14 fig. 3, Bostrychoïde oeillé])

? *Ophicephalus miliaris* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 439 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: model of Dussumier's drawing, not preserved)

? *Ophicephalus iris* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 439 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: model of Dussumier's drawing, not preserved)

? *Ophicephalus puticola* Richardson, 1846a: 252 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 211, pl. 20c)

Channa ocellata Peters, 1864b: 392 (type locality: unknown [China or East Indies; Paepke, 1993a: 255]; holotype: ZMB 5411, Paepke, 1993a: 255)

Channa fasciata Steindachner, 1866a: 481, pl. 6 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Ningpo; holotype: NMW)

Channa sinensis Sauvage, 1880b: 58 (type locality: China [probably Yangtze basin]; syntypes: MNHN A.666 [2], Blanc, 1963: 75)

Channa formosana Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 331, fig. 11 (type locality: Taiwan: Sowo or Suwata; holotype: CAS-SU 107132, Böhlke, 1953: 138)

? *Channa hoaluensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2011: 9, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Ninh Binh Province: Hoa Lu district: Truong An commune; holotype: NCNTTSI NB.10.05.001)

? *Channa ninhbinhensis* Nguyen [V. H.], 2011: 11, fig. 3 (type locality: Vietnam: Ninh Binh Province: Bia Vien district: Ninh Hai commune; holotype: NCNTTSI NB.10.05.011)

***Channa bankanensis* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Ophicephalus bankanensis Bleeker, 1853b: 726 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Toboali Province; holotype [97 mm TL]: LU [not BMNH 1880.4.21.74 [183 mm SL], listed by Musikasinthorn & Taki, 2001: 322])

***Channa baramensis* (Steindachner, 1901)**

Ophiocephalus baramensis Steindachner, 1901: 435, pl. 17 fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Baram River; lectotype: SMF 860, designated by Ng et al., 1995: 222)

***Channa cyanospilos* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Ophicephalus cyanospilos Bleeker, 1853f: 256 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Telok Betong; holotype [102 mm TL]: lost, Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 319)

***Channa gachua* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Ophiocephalus gachua Hamilton, 1822: 68, 367, pl. 21 fig. 21 (type locality: India: ponds and ditches of Bengal; types: NT; BMNH 1858.8.15.54 [1], 1858.8.15.144 [1] listed as possible syntypes by Eschmeyer, 2011, are probably not type)

Ophiocephalus aurantiacus Hamilton, 1822: 69, 368, pl. 23 fig. 22 (type locality: India: mountain stream near Goyalpara on the North East frontier of Bengal; types: NT; spelt *aurantianis* on pl. 23, an inadvertent error, thus incorrect original spelling [*Code* art. 32.5.1]; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Ophiocephalus gachua* Hamilton, 1822: 68, first reviser [Günther, 1861a: 471] gave precedence to *O. gachua*)

Ophicephalus marginatus Cuvier, 1829: 230 (available by indication to Russel, 1803b: "pl. 164" [error for n° 164]; type locality: India: Vizagapattam; holotype: specimen on which is based Kora Motta in Russell, 1803b: 49 [n° 164, no plate, see p. 2 of Alphabetical index] [see Kottelat, 2000c: 95])

Ophicephalus cora-mota Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 414 (based on Russell, 1803b: 49; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 49 [Kora Motta]; objective junior synonym of *Ophicephalus marginatus* Cuvier, 1829: 230)

Ophicephalus fuscus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 414 (type locality: India: Bengal / Maissour [Mysore]; syntypes: MNHN A.398 [1], A.623 [1], Blanc, 1963: 75)

Ophicephalus limbatus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: pl. 201 (type locality: Indonesia, Java [Kottelat, 2000c: 96]; holotype: MNHN A.396, Kottelat, 2000c: 96)

Ophicephalus montanus M'Clelland & Griffith, in M'Clelland, 1842a: 583 (type locality: India [Afghanistan ?]: Baisoot, Jullalabad, Himalaya and Sadoo; syntypes [p. 173]: BMNH 1843.2.25.59 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Philypnoides surakartensis Bleeker, 1849d: 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Kali Pepeh River near Surakarta; syntypes [up to 44 mm TL]: LU [syntypes because use of plural 'speciminibus'])

Ophiocephalus kelaarti Günther, 1861a: 472 (type locality: Sri Lanka; syntypes [12]: BMNH 1852.2.19.106 [1], 1858.10.19.108 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ophiocephalus gachua var. *basalis* Günther, 1861a: 472 (type locality: East Indies; syntypes: BMNH [3])

Ophiocephalus apus Canestrini, 1861: 77, pl. 4 fig. 7 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; lectotype: MCSNG 39373, designated by Tortonese, 1964a: 1)

Ophiocephalus guachua var. *malaccensis* Peters, 1868b: 262 (type locality: Singapore: Kranji River; syntypes: ZMB 5152 [2], Paepke, 1993a: 257, Ng et al., 1999: 62)

? *Channa burmanica* Chaudhuri, 1919: 284, pl. 22 fig. 4 (type locality: Burma: Putao Plains: Sen-Bin-Ti River; holotype: ZSI F 9755/1, Menon & Yazdani, 1968: 142)

Sparus vagabundus Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

? *Channa longistomata* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. P.] & Nguyen [T. D. P.], 2011: 13, fig. 1e–f (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: "provinces of Da River basin (Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Son La, Hoa Binh) and the wetlands adjacent limestones of two provinces of Ninh Binh and Ha Nam")

? *Channa quangtriensis* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. P.] & Nguyen [T. D. P.], 2011: 13, fig. 1g–h (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: Quang Tri Province)

? *Channa centrala* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. P.] & Nguyen [T. D. P.], 2011: 14, fig. 1i–k (not available, no holotype designation; locality: Vietnam: Quang Binh, Quang Tri and Thua Thien Hue provinces)

? *Channa longistomata* Nguyen [V. H.], Nguyen [T. H. P.] & Nguyen [T. D. P.], 2012: 159, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Ha Nam Province: Kim Bang district: Tam Chuc Lake, Ba Sao town [Da River system]; holotype: NCNTTSI H.Na.011.04.001)

Taxonomic notes. Sometimes reported from the area, *C. orientalis* is restricted to Sri Lanka (Pethiyagoda, 1991a: 282) and possibly Peninsular India. Obviously more than one species are confused under the name *C. gachua* and a revision is needed. The name *C. limbata* has been used in recent years for some Indochinese populations, but without demonstration that it is distinct and that the Indochinese populations are conspecific with the Javanese ones (type locality).

[*Channa orientalis* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 496, pl. 90 fig. 2 (type locality: "India orientali"; based on Gronovius, 1763: 135, no. 408, pl. 9 fig. 1; holotype: specimen figured by Gronovius)].

***Channa harcourtbutleri* (Annandale, 1918)**

Ophiocephalus harcourt-butleri Annandale, 1918: 54, fig. 2, pl. 2 fig. 7 (type locality: Burma: Southern Shan States: Fort Stedman, Lake Inle; holotype: ZSI F 9439/1, Ng et al., 1999: 58)

***Channa lucius* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)**

Ophicephalus lucius Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 416 (type locality: Indonesia: Java / Sea of Indies; syntypes: RMNH 1138 [1], 1140 [1], MNHN, Musikasinthorn & Taki, 2001: 322)

Ophicephalus polylepis Bleeker, 1852r: 578 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Solok; holotype [114 mm TL]: LU)

Ophiocephalus siamensis Günther, 1861a: 476 (type locality: Thailand; holotype: BMNH 1859.7.1.71, Musikasinthorn & Taki, 2001: 319, fig. 1)

Ophiocephalus bivittatus Károli, 1881: 170 [or p. 24 of reprint dated 1882] (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: MNH 848 [8]; not a junior homonym of *Ophicephalus bivittatus* Bleeker, 1845: 519 which is a nomen nudum)

Ophicephalus spiritalis Fowler, 1904b: 530, pl. 9 lower (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; holotype: ANSP 27664)

Ophiocephalus marmoratus Brind, 1914: 11, fig. (type locality: Singapore / Malaysia: Malacca; syntypes [about 60]: kept alive in aquarium, probably not preserved)

Ophiocephalus bistriatus Weber & de Beaufort, 1922: 322 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Balikpapan, Sungei Manggar / Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; syntypes: ZMA 103.187 [3], Alfred, 1963d: 1256, and syntypes of *O. bivittatus* Károli, 1881: 170])

Nomenclatural notes. Roberts (1993: 40) commented that the holotype of *Ophicephalus lucius* should be in RMNH. There is no holotype for this species but a series of syntypes. Cuvier explicitly stated that there was a specimen in RMNH from Java 9 inches long (244 mm TL) and one in MNHN 6 inches long (163 mm). Specimen RMNH 1138, 214 mm SL, could possibly the RMNH syntype. The MNHN syntype is not mentioned by Blanc (1963).

***Channa maculata* (La Cepède, 1801)**

Bostrychus maculatus La Cepède, 1801: 140, 143 (based on a Chinese drawing [p. 141]; type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which drawing is based)

? *Ophicephalus jovis* Richardson, 1846a: 252 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 211, pl. 2a)

Ophicephalus aspilotus Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 4 (type locality: China; holotype: MNHN 7351, Blanc, 1963: 75)

Ophicephalus Guntheri Sauvage & Dabry de Thiersant, 1874: 4 (type locality: not stated [China: Macao, according to catalogue data]; holotype: MNHN 5756, Blanc, 1963: 76)

Ophicephalus tadianus Jordan & Evermann, 1902: 330, fig. 10 (type locality: Taiwan; holotype: Imperial Fisheries Institute 3xx, apparently lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 60)

***Channa marulioides* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Ophicephalus marulioïdes Bleeker, 1851p: 424 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [270 mm TL]: RMNH 6421, Musikasinthorn, 2000: 36)

***Channa marulius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Ophiocephalus marulius Hamilton, 1822: 65, 367, pl. 17 [not 22] fig. 19 (type locality: "all parts of India that I have visited"; types: NT)

? *Ophicephalus sowara* Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 426 (based on Russell, 1803b: 48, pl. 163; type locality: India: Lake Ankapilly near Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803b: 48, pl. 163 [Sowarah])

Ophicephalus grandinosus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 434, pl. 203 (type locality: China: Canton / India: Massour [Mysore]; syntypes: model of drawing by Dussumier [Canton] and MNHN A.1959 [Mysore], Blanc, 1963: 76 [as holotype])

Ophicephalus leucopunctatus Sykes, 1839a [May; Duncan, 1937: 79]: 158 (type locality: India: all rivers of Deccan; types: BMNH ?; also in Sykes, 1839b: 55, 1841: 352, pl. 60 fig. 3)

? *Ophicephalus Theophrasti* Valenciennes, in Jacquemont, 1839: pl. 13 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Bombay; holotype: figured specimen, part of MNHN A.665 [1], A.668 [1], A.669 [1] [listed as syntypes by Blanc, 1963: 77, Daget, 1984: 515]; for publication date, see Bibliography)

Ophiocephalus pseudomarulius Günther, 1861a: 478 (type locality: East Indian continent; holotype: BMNH 1857.6.13.123, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ophiocephalus aurolineatus Day, 1870d: 99 (type locality: Burma: Moulmein; holotype: LU, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158)

Sparus spilotus Hora, 1933: 131 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Ophiocephalus marulius ara Deraniyagala, 1945: 93 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: NMSL uncat., Pethiyagoda, 1991a: 336)

? *Channa marulius issabella* Tekriwal & Rao, 1999: 130, fig. (nomen nudum; locality: India)

Taxonomic notes. The species reported as *C. marulius* in the Mekong drainage is an unnamed species (Kottelat, 2001c: 162). The type series of *O. grandinosus* includes two species and a lectotype is needed to fix its identity.

***Channa melanoptera* (Bleeker, 1855)**

Ophicephalus melanopterus Bleeker, 1855l: 420 (type locality: Indonesia Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak; holotype [601 mm TL]: RMNH 6416, Musikasinthorn, 2000: 36; a compound adjective)

***Channa melasoma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Ophicephalus melasoma Bleeker, 1851p: 424 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [230 mm TL]: LU)

Ophicephalus rhodotaenia Bleeker, 1851p: 425 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Sambas; holotype [59 mm TL]: LU)

Ophicephalus mystax Bleeker, 1853l: 188 (type locality: Indonesia: Bangka: Marawang, Toboali; syntypes [4, 169–223]: LU)

Ophiocephalus melanosoma Bleeker, 1856l: 214 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Ophicephalus melasoma* Bleeker, 1851p: 424)

***Channa micropeltes* (Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831)**

Ophicephalus micropeltes Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 427 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [at least 3: "les plus grands individus" [the largest individuals] implies at least 2 individuals larger than the other(s)]: RMNH D.2318 [1], D1131 [1], D1132 [1], Roberts, 1993b: 41)

Ophicephalus serpentinus Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 429 (type locality: Thailand; holotype: BMNH 1860.3.19.144 [1, specimen figured by Finlayson], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Ophicephalus bivittatus Bleeker, 1845: 519 (nomen nudum; locality: Java)

Ophicephalus Stevensii Bleeker, 1854c: 444 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River in Pontianak / Sumatra: Jambi: Moara Kompeh; syntypes [2, 279–394 mm TL]: LU)

? *Ophiocephalus flos* Tirant, 1885: **193** [1929: 171] (nomen nudum)

Ophiocephalus Studeri Volz, 1903a: 535 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype: NMBE 1020938; also in Volz, 1903b: 376, pl. 26 fig. 2)

? *Ophiocephalus flos* Pétillot, 1911: 29, 163, pl. 7 (type locality: Cambodia; types: MGHNL)

Taxonomic notes. *Channa diplogramma* is usually listed as a synonym of *C. micropeltes* but is a distinct species; the ranges of the two species are widely disjunct, with *C. diplogramma* in Peninsular India and *C. micropeltes* in South East Asia [see Kottelat, 1998a: 116; Benziger et al., 2011].

Nomenclatural notes. Day (1865a) used the spelling *Ophiocephalus diplogramma* and later (Day, 1865c) he corrected it to *O. diplogramme*. The Greek word gramme means 'line' (no other meaning), while gramma means inscription, letter, music note, diagram, papers, documents, books, writings, laws, rules [hence: grammar]). *Diplogramme* makes sense for a fish with two stripes, while *diplogramma* does not make sense. However, *diplogramma* is an incorrect latinization and cannot be corrected (*Code* art. 32.5.1). One might also argue that it is an inadvertent error.

[*Ophiocephalus diplogramma* Day, 1865a: 36 (type locality: India: Cochin; holotype: ZSI 1389 or BMNH 1865.7.17.24, Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 158; also in Day, 1865c: 147, pl. 10 as *O. diplogramme*)].

***Channa nox* Zhang, Musikasinthorn & Watanabe, 2002**

Channa nox Zhang, Musikasinthorn & Watanabe, 2002: 140, fig. 1 (type locality: China: Guangxi: market at Hepu (Nanliujiang River basin) near Beihai City, 21°42'N 106°48'E; holotype: ASIZB 70028)

***Channa ornatipinnis* Britz, 2008**

Channa ornatipinnis Britz, 2008: 336, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine state: Waloun Chaung,

19°51'05"N 94°26'18"E; holotype: BMNH 2007.5.14.7)

***Channa panaw* Musikasinthorn, 1998**

Channa panaw Musikasinthorn, 1998: 356, fig. 1 (type locality: Myanmar: Yangon fish market; holotype: KUMF 3050)

***Channa pleurophthalma* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Ophicephalus pleurophthalmus Bleeker, 1851d: 270 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [350 mm TL]: RMNH 6422, Musikasinthorn, 2000: 36)

Ophicephalus urophthalmus Bleeker, 1852r: 578 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [345 mm TL]: LU)

***Channa pulchra* Britz, 2008**

Channa pulchra Britz, 2008: 341, figs. 6–7 (type locality: Myanmar: Rakhine state: Kyeinthali Chaung; holotype: BMNH 2007.14.5.1)

***Channa striata* (Bloch, 1793)**

Ophicephalus striatus Bloch, 1793: 141, pl. 359 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E] [p. 138]; syntypes: ZMB 1400 [2], 6522 [1], Paepke, 1993a: 257, fig. 1, Paepke, 1999: 61, pl. 6 fig. 1)

Ophiocephalus wrahl La Cepède, 1801: 551, 552 (unnecessary replacement name for *Ophicephalus striatus* Bloch, 1793: 141 [Hamilton, 1822: 60 use of *O. wrahl* is not a new name, but an explicit use of La Cepède's *wrahl*])

Ophiocephalus chena Hamilton, 1822: 62, 307 (type locality: India: Bengal: Goyalpara / Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam] [Muttah of Russell, 1803b: pl. 162]; syntypes: NT)

Ophicephalus planiceps Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 424 (type locality: Indonesia: Java; syntypes [at least 3]: MNHN A.629 [1], RMNH 1131–1135 [5], Blanc, 1963: 77, Roberts, 1993b: 41)

Ophiocephalus vagus Peters, 1868b: 260 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Calumpit, Lake Batu, Buhi, Yriga, Bicol River, creek Kolabós and Laguna de Bay / Samar: Loquilócun, Boróngan and Láuang / Leyte: Lake Churuánon and Bito River / Sumatra / Borneo / Burma: Mergui / Malaysia: Malacca / India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: ZMB 1397 [1], 1398 [1], 1399 [1], 6511 [1], 6512 [3], 6513 [1], 6514 [2], 6515 [1], 6516 [1], 6517 [2], 6518 [9], 6519 [2], 6520 [1], 6521 [8], 6524 [1], 6528 [1], 6539 [1], 7160 [1], 15593 [20], Paepke, 1993a: 258 [material listed as syntypes from Singapore and Bangkok are not part of the type series as these localities are not mentioned by Peters; unless Peters' Malacca includes Singapore ?])

Ophiocephalus philippinus Peters, 1868b: 262 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Ophiocephalus striatus var. *qualamudensis* Gianferrari, 1930: 159, fig. 1 (type locality: Malaysia: Malacca: estuary of Quala Muda [Kuala Muda]; holotype: MCSN 4331, Conci & Michelangeli, 1974: 228)

Order PLEURONECTIFORMES

Family PARALICHTHYIDAE

***Pseudorhombus* Bleeker, 1862**

Pseudorhombus Bleeker, 1862d: 426 (type species: *Rhombus polyspilos* Bleeker, 1853h: 503, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

? *Neorhombus* Castelnau, 1875: 44 (type species: *Neorhombus unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 45, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Teratorhombus Macleay, 1881c: 126 (type species: *Teratorhombus excisiceps* Macleay, 1881c: 126, by monotypy; reprinted as Macleay, 1884a: 126). Gender masculine.

Rhombiscus Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 379 (type species: *Rhombus cinnamoneus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 180, pl. 93, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Spinirhombus Oshima, 1927: 187 (type species: *Spinirhombus ctenosquamis* Oshima, 1927: 188, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Istiorhombus Whitley, 1931c: 322 (type species: *Pseudorhombus spinosus* McCulloch, 1914: 129, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton, 1822)**

? *Pleuronectes chrysopterus* Schneider, 1801: 151 (type locality: Chinese sea; holotype: ZMB 2371, Paepke, 1999: 114)

Pleuronectes arsius Hamilton, 1822: 128, 373 (type locality: India: "estuary below Calcutta"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 17 figs. 1–2)

Pleuronectes maculosus Cuvier, 1829: 341 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 75; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803b: 58, pl. 75 [Nooree Nalaka A])

Platessa Russellii Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 94 fig. 2 (type locality: India; holotype: specimen on which figure is based [possibly BMNH 2004.10.31.1, with locality China; Eschmeyer, 2011])

Rhombus lentiginosus Richardson, 1843d: 495 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Essington and whole coast of Cobourg [Coburg] Peninsula; holotype: BMNH 1843.6.15.49, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Platessa balteata Richardson, 1846a: 278 (type locality: China: Canton and coasts of China [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 9b)
Rhombus polyspilos Bleeker, 1853h: 503 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia / Sumatra: Telok Betong; syntypes [2, 216–290 mm TL]: LU)
Teratorhombus excisiceps Macleay, 1881c: 126, pl. 2 (type locality: Australia: New South Wales: Port Jackson; syntypes: AMS I.12662 [1], I.16277-001 [1, ex MAMU F218], Stanbury, 1969: 205; also in Macleay, 1884a: 126)
Pleuronectes Mortoniensis De Vis, 1882b: 370 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM)
Neorhombus occellatus De Vis, 1886: 5 (nomen nudum)
Pseudorhombus andersoni Gilchrist, 1904: 9, pl. 26 (type locality: South Africa: Durban Harbor; holotype: SAM 15366, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Pseudorhombus malayanus* Bleeker, 1865**
Pseudorhombus malayanus Bleeker, 1865h: 43 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Telokbetong, Benkulen / Borneo: Pamangkat / Sulawesi: Makassar / Ambon / Singapore; syntypes [10, 120–221 mm TL]: BMNH 1880.4.21.187 [1])

***Pseudorhombus neglectus* Bleeker, 1865**
Pseudorhombus neglectus Bleeker, 1865h: 44 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: ? Makassar [Ujung Pandang]; holotype [160 mm TL]: LU)

Family TEPHRINECTIDAE

***Tephrinectes* Günther, 1862**
Tephritis Günther, 1862a: 406 (type species: *Pleuronectes sinensis* La Cepède, 1802: 595, 635, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Tephritis* Latreille, 1804b: 196 in Diptera). Gender feminine.
Tephrinectes Günther, 1862b: 475 (replacement name for *Tephritis* Günther, 1862a: 406). Gender masculine.
Velifracta Jordan, 1907: 239 (replacement name for *Tephritis* Günther, 1862a: 406). Gender feminine.

***Tephrinectes sinensis* (La Cepède, 1802)**
Pleuronectes sinensis La Cepède, 1802: 595, 635, 638, pl. 14 fig. 1 (type locality: China ["based on a Chinese painting"; see also Bauchot & Daget, 1996: 236]; holotype: specimen on which figure is based [now MNHN Bibl. Centr., MS 558 XXV 55, Desoutter et al., 2001: 339])
Platessa chinensis Gray, 1834: vol. 2: pl. 94 fig. 1 (type locality: China; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)
Platessa chinensis var. *caeruleo-oculea* Richardson, 1846a: 277 (type locality: China: Canton and Chinese coasts [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 10a)
Platessa velafracta Richardson, 1846a: 278 (type locality: China: Canton and coasts of China [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 27b)
Distribution notes. Inland report from Hainan.

Family SOLEIDAE

***Achiroides* Bleeker, 1851**
Achiroïdes Bleeker, 1851d: 262 (type species: *Plagusia melanorhijnchus* Bleeker, 1850i: 15, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Eurypleura Kaup, 1858a: 100 (unnecessary replacement name for *Achiroides* Bleeker, 1851d: 262). Gender feminine.

***Achiroides leucorhynchos* Bleeker, 1851**
Achiroïdes leucorhynchos Bleeker, 1851g: 411 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surakarta; holotype [58 mm TL]: RMNH 6771 [1 of 6], Eschmeyer, 2011)
Synaptura achira Duncker, 1904: 168 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Surakarta; lectotype: holotype of *Achiroides leucorhynchos* Bleeker, 1851g: 411 [part of RMNH 6771, Eschmeyer, 2011], by present designation; based on ZMH [1, ex 8642], BMNH [1, ex Selangor Museum 642], ? ZRC [1] and material on which are based accounts of *Achiroides melanorhynchus* of Bleeker, 1870a: 26 [11, 61–116 mm TL, Palembang, Sintang, Banjarmasin], *Synaptura melanorhyncha* of Günther, 1862a: 487 [based on reference to Bleeker, 1850i: 15, 1851b: 19 (holotype only), one of Bleeker's specimen and one specimen from Cambodia], *Achiroides leucorhynchos* of Bleeker, 1870a: 26 [7, 30–58 mm TL, Surakarta, probably, RMNH 6771 (6)] and *Synaptura leucorhyncha* of Günther, 1862a: 486 [based on one of Bleeker's specimen from Surakarta])

***Achiroides melanorhijnchus* (Bleeker, 1850)**
Plagusia melanorhijnchus Bleeker, 1850i: 15 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarma-

sin; holotype [78 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1880.4.21.186 [1], NMV 46409 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Brachirus* Swainson, 1839**

Brachirus Swainson, 1839: 303 (subgenus of *Solea* Quensel, 1806: 53, 229; type species: *Pleuronectes orientalis* Schneider, 1801: 157, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 281; not a junior homonym of *Brachirus* Swainson, 1838: 71, a misspelling of *Brachyrus* Swainson, 1838: 264, see Kottelat, 1998a: 117). Gender masculine.

Synaptura Cantor, 1849: 1204 (unnecessary replacement name for *Brachirus* Swainson, 1839: 303 [spelt *Brachyurus* by Cantor]). Gender feminine.

Euryglossa Kaup, 1858a: 99 (type species: *Pleuronectes orientalis* Schneider, 1801: 157, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Brachirus* Swainson, 1839: 303; junior homonym of *Euryglossa* Smith, 1853: 17, in Hymenoptera)

Anisochirus Günther, 1862a: 480 (subgenus of *Synaptura* Cantor, 1849: 1204; type species: *Synaptura panoides* Bleeker, 1851p: 440, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 319; not a junior homonym of *Anisocheirus* Westwood, 1832: 330, in Crustacea; junior homonym of *Anisochirus* Agassiz, 1846: 23, which is an unjustied emendation of *Anisocheirus* Guérin-Méneville, 1844: 262, in Coleoptera). Gender masculine.

Heterobuglossus Chabanaud, 1931: 293 (type species: *Synaptura aspilos* Bleeker, 1852b: 74, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Chabanaudetta Whitley, 1931c: 322 (replacement name for *Anisochirus* Günther, 1862a: 480). Gender feminine.

***Brachirus elongatus* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940)**

Typhlachirus elongatus Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940: 155, fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine: more or less brackish waters of canal from Bac Lieu to Vinh Chau; syntypes: MNHN 1939-0270 [2], Desoutter et al., 2001: 328)

***Brachirus harmandi* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Synaptura Harmandi Sauvage, 1878d: 94 (type locality: Mekong [in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos]; holotype: MNHN 9517, Kottelat, 1984a: 816, Desoutter et al., 2001: 327)

Synaptura aenea Smith, 1931a: 32, fig. 15 (type locality: Thailand: Lopburi River at Lopburi; holotype: USNM 90311)

***Brachirus orientalis* (Schneider, 1801)**

Pleuroncetes orientalis Schneider, 1801: 157 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; syntypes [2]: ZMB 7404 [1], 7407 [1], Paepke, 1999: 139)

Solea foliacea Richardson, 1846a: 279 (type locality: China: Canton and coasts of China [area of Macao]; syntypes: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 28a)

? *Solea ovalis* Richardson, 1846a: 279 [type locality: "Coasts of China" [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 10b)

? *Synaptura cinerascens* Günther, 1862a: 482 (type locality: Sri Lanka; holotype: BMNH 1854.3.29.30, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Brachirus sundaicus Bleeker, 1865b: pl. 236 fig. 4, pl. 239 fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Belitung: Tjirutjup / Riau: Bintang / Singapore; syntypes [2, 115–245 mm TL]: LU [figured specimens]; text in Bleeker, 1870a: 20)

Synaptura filamentosa Sauvage, 1878d: 93 (type locality: "Laos Cambodgien"; holotype: MNHN 9643, Kottelat, 1984a: 817, Desoutter et al., 2001: 327)

Synaptura cinerea De Vis, 1883b: 288 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.118, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Nomenclatural notes. *Brachirus sundaicus* is first available from plates 236 and 239 of Bleeker (1865b). The text was published later, in Bleeker (1870a: 20). Thus, the two figured specimens are the syntypes; the figures measure 115 and 245 mm TL and are probably natural size as are all drawings of small-size fishes in Bleeker's Atlas. The mention "Aet. Prov." in the caption of pl. 239. fig. 3 means "aetate provectus" [of a greater age, older]. Bleeker (1870a: 20) based the description on 4 specimens (88–260 mm TL) and commented that this species was misidentified as *Solea pan* and *Synaptura pan* in his earlier works. He mentioned only two earlier works: Bleeker, 1851g: 410, 1852k: 30. Both accounts are based on the same specimen, 243 mm TL from Belitung. Bleeker (1870a: 20) mentioned Belitung and two additional localities, Bintang and Singapore. From this, it can be inferred that plate 239 shows the 243 mm specimen from Belitung (a syntype) and that the second syntype (115 mm TL, shown on plate 236) and the 2 other specimens (88 and 260 mm TL) are from Bintang and Singapore. Bleeker first obtained specimens of *S. pan* from Bintang in 1851 (1851q: 472 as Riouw, but as Bintang in 1856a) and from Singapore in 1858 (1858f: 243). Additional material from Belitung is not mentioned in Bleeker's papers between 1851 and 1870.

***Brachirus pan* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Pleuronectes pan Hamilton, 1822: 130, 373, pl. 24 fig. 42 (type locality: Bangladesh: eastern estuaries of the Ganges from Dhaka downwards; types: NT)

? *Pleuronectes canus* Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 91 (type locality: Indian Ocean; holotype ?: lost ? [not listed in Wheeler, 1958] ["Vidi Hagae apud D. van Hoey, n. 135" (seen in Den Haag at D. van Hoey, number 135)])

***Brachirus panoides* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Synaptura panoïdes Bleeker, 1851p: 440 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; syntypes [2, 130–140 mm TL]: ? BMNH 1862.6.3.7 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011, or lost, Kottelat, 1984a: 817; also in Bleeker, 1852k: 30)

***Brachirus siamensis* (Sauvage, 1878)**

Synaptura siamensis Sauvage, 1878d: 94 (type locality: Laos: Stung Strang [Cambodia: Stung Treng]; holotype: MNHN 9644, Kottelat, 1984a: 817, Desoutter et al., 2001: 328)

Synaptura Krempfi Durand, 1940: 39, pl. 7 (type locality:

Cambodia: Grand Lac [Tonle Sap]; holotype: ION)
Chabanaudetta smithi Joglekar, 1971: 370, fig. 1 (type locality: Thailand: Nontaburi; holotype: ZSI F 6284/2)

***Dagetichthys* Stauch & Blanc, 1964**
Dagetichthys Stauch & Blanc, 1964: 172 (type species: *Dagetichthys lakdoensis* Stauch & Blanc, 1964: 173, by monotypy). Gender masculine.
Taxonomic notes. This genus has long been called *Synaptura*, but *Synaptura* is an objective junior synonym of *Brachirus*, which is a distinct genus. Revision by Vachon et al. (2007).

***Dagetichthys albomaculatus* (Kaup, 1858)**
Synaptura albomaculata Kaup, 1858a: 96 (type locality: India: Coromandel; holotype: MNHN 3436, Vachon et al., 2007: 405, fig. 2b, Desoutter et al., 2001: 327)
Distribution notes. Inland record from Myanmar.

***Dagetichthys commersonnii* (La Cepède, 1802)**
Pleuronectes Commersonnii La Cepède, 1802: 599, 654 (type locality: Isle de France [Mauritius]; holotype: specimen on which Commerson's drawing and notes are based, reproduced in Munroe & Desoutter, 2001: 275, fig. 1; illustrated in La Cepède, 1801: pl. 12 fig. 2, with vernacular name Pleuronecte commersonnien)
Solea Commersoni Swainson, 1839: 303 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 70; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 55, pl. 70 [Jerree Potoo A])
Distribution notes. Records from estuaries in Thailand.

***Dagetichthys marginatus* (Boulenger, 1900)**
Synaptura marginata Boulenger, 1900b: 11, pls. 2, 3 fig. 1 (type locality: South Africa: Algoa Bay, 33°52'30"S 25°47'30"E; holotype: BMNH 1898.12.17.36)
Synaptura ciliata Gilchrist, 1904: 14, pl. 34 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Durban, inner harbor; holotype: SAM 15428, Eschmeyer, 2011)
Synaptura barnardi Smith, 1931: 148, pl. 16 (type locality: South Africa: Great Fish Point; holotype: SAIAB 138, Eschmeyer, 2010)
Distribution notes. Inland record from Mekong delta (Vidthayanon, 2008: 248).

***Pardachirus* Günther, 1862**
Pardachirus Günther, 1862a: 478 (type species: *Achirus marmoratus* La Cepède, 1802: 658, 660, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919b: 319). Gender masculine.
Normanetta Whitley, 1931c: 322 (type species: *Achirus poropterus* Bleeker, 1851b: 19, by original designation). Gender feminine.

***Pardachirus pavoninus* (La Cepède, 1802)**
Achirus pavoninus La Cepède, 1802 4: 658, 660 (type locality: no data; holotype: NT)
Achirus maculatus Bleeker, 1851b: 18 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Achirus napai Montrouzier, 1857: 488 (not available, name listed in synonymy)
Solea persimilis Günther, 1909: 346 (type locality: Bismarck Archipelago: New Pomerania [New Britain]; holotype: BMNH 1880.3.17.8)
Aseraggodes ocellatus Weed, 1961: 293, fig. 1 (type locality: Sri Lanka: Trincomalee: north end of Sweat Bay; holotype: YPM 1288)
Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Randall & Johnson (2007).

***Pardachirus poropterus* (Bleeker, 1851)**
Achirus poropterus Bleeker, 1851b: 19 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Padang; syntypes [5, 48–66 mm TL]: probably part of RMNH 6262 [10], Randall & Johnson, 2007: 15; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 410)
Achirus Thepassii Bleeker, 1854s: 500 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [67 mm TL]: LU)

***Typhlachirus* Hardenberg, 1931**
Cryptops Hardenberg, 1931a: 125 (type species: *Cryptops coeca* Hardenberg, 1931a: 125, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Cryptops* Leach, 1815: 384 in Myriapoda, *Cryptops* Schönherr, 1823: 1138 in Coleoptera, *Cryptops* Solier, 1851: 235 in Coleoptera and *Cryptops* Eigenmann, 1894: 626 in Pisces). Gender masculine.
Typhlachirus Hardenberg, 1931b: 415 (type species: *Typhlachirus caecus* Hardenberg, 1931b: 415, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Typhlachirus coecus* (Hardenberg, 1931)**
Cryptops coeca Hardenberg, 1931a: 125 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Rokan mouth at Bagan Si Api Api; syntypes [5]: MNHN 1942-0080 [3], Desoutter et al., 2001: 328)
Typhlachirus caecus Hardenberg, 1931b: 415, fig. 5 (although intended as original description, incorrect subsequent spelling of *Cryptops coeca* Hardenberg, 1931a: 125)

***Zebrias* Jordan & Snyder, 1900**
Zebrias Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 380 (type species: *Solea zebrina* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 185, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Holonodus Chabanaud, 1936: 383 (subgenus of *Zebrias* Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 380; type species: *Solea synapturoides* Jenkins, 1910a: 28, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Haplozebrias Chabanaud, 1943: 292 (type species: *Synaptura fasciata* Macleay, 1882a: 14, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Nematozebrias Chabanaud, 1943: 292 (type species: *Aesopia quagga* Kaup, 1858a: 98, by original designation). Gender masculine.
Strabozebrias Chabanaud, 1943: 293 (type species: *Synaptura cancellata* McCulloch, 1916: 60, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Zebrias zebra* (Bloch, 1787)**

Pleuronectes zebra Bloch, 1787a: 27, pl. 187 (type locality: East Indies [label: Indian Ocean]; lectotype: ZMB 2423, designated by Paepke, 1999: 140)

? *Pleuronectes jerreus* Cuvier, 1829: 343 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 71; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 56 pl. 71 [Jerree Potoo B])

Solea zebrina Temminck & Schlegel, 1846 [March]: 185, pl. 95 fig. 1 (type locality: Japan; lectotype: RMNH D.1308, Boeseman, 1947: 151)

Solea ommatura Richardson, 1846a [June–July]: 279 (type locality: China: Canton, Coasts of China [area of Macao] and Sea of Borneo [South China Sea ?]; syntypes: specimen on which is based Reeves' unpublished drawing and UMZC [2], lost, Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: 134, Whitehead, 1970a: 218; figure reproduced in Whitehead & Joysey, 1967: pl. 1 fig. 4)

Solea fasciata Basilewsky, 1855: 261 (type locality: China: "in the sea which borders the Province Shan-Dun" [Shatung]; types: ? ZISP)

? *Aesopia helotes* Kaup, 1858b: 99 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: pl. 71; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; holotype: specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: pl. 71 [Jerree Potoo B]; objective junior synonym of *Pleuronectes jerreus* Cuvier, 1829: 343)

Family CYNOGLOSSIDAE

***Cynoglossus* Hamilton, 1822**

Cynoglossus Hamilton, 1822: 32, 365 (type species: *Cynoglossus lingua* Hamilton, 1822: 32, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cantoria Kaup, 1858b: 106 (type species: *Cantoria pinangensis* Kaup, 1858b: 106, by monotypy; junior homonym of *Cantoria* Girard, 1857: 182 in Reptilia). Gender feminine.

Arelia Kaup, 1858b: 107 (type species: *Pleuronectes arel* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 159, by subsequent designation; first designation not researched, possibly Jordan, 1919a: 282). Gender feminine.

Icania Kaup, 1858b: 109 (type species: *Achirus cynoglossus* Hamilton, 1822: 132, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Trulla Kaup, 1858b: 109 (type species: *Plagusia trulla* Cantor, 1849: 1213, by absolute tautonymy). Gender feminine.

Areliscus Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 380 (type species: *Cynoglossus joyneri* Günther, 1878: 486, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cynoglossoides von Bonde, 1922: 21 (type species: *Cynoglossus attenuatus* Gilchrist, 1904: 11, pl. 29, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Dollfusichthys Chabanaud, 1931: 304 (type species: *Dollfusichthys sinusarabici* Chabanaud, 1931: 304, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Cantorusia Whitley, 1940c: 242 (replacement name for *Cantoria* Kaup, 1858b: 106). Gender feminine.

Dexiourius Chabanaud, 1947: 443 (type species: *Cynoglossus semilaevis* Günther, 1873b: 379, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Cynoglossoides Smith, 1949a: 165 (type species: *Cynoglossus acaudatus* Gilchrist, 1906: 162, pl. 46, by original designation; junior homonym of *Cynoglossoides* von Bonde, 1922: 21). Gender masculine.

Notrullus Whitley, 1951a: 67 (replacement name for *Cynoglossoides* Smith, 1949a: 165). Gender masculine.

***Cynoglossus cynoglossus* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Achirus cynoglossus Hamilton, 1822: 132, 373 (type locality: India: mouth of the Ganges as high as the tide reaches; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished figure reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 19 figs. 2–3)

Plagusia oxyrhynchos Bleeker, 1851b: 26 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 6793, designated by Menon, 1977: 69; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 416)

Plagusia sumatrana Bleeker, 1854d: 529 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Benculen [Bengkulu]; holotype [121 mm TL]: RMNH 6787, Menon, 1977: 70)

Plagusia bengalensis Bleeker, 1853o: 152, pl. 6 fig. 3 (type locality: India: Hooghly River in Calcutta; lectotype: RMNH 6794, designated by Menon, 1977: 70)

Cynoglossus hamiltonii Günther, 1862a: 504 (unnecessary replacement name for *Achirus cynoglossus* Hamilton, 1822: 132)

Cynoglossus buchanani Day, 1870a: 522 (type locality: not stated [? India]; syntypes [2]: ZSI A.463 [lost], ? AMS B.7785 [1], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162, Ferraris et al., 2000: 295)

Cynoglossus deltae Jenkins, 1910b: 130 (type locality: Bangladesh: Khulna District: off Morelganj; lectotype: ZSI F 4150/2, designated by Menon, 1977: 70)

***Cynoglossus feldmanni* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Plagusia Feldmanni Bleeker, 1854c: 455 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Pengaron; holotype [160 mm TL]: RMNH 6782, Menon, 1977: 90)

Cynoglossus hardenbergi Norman, 1931: 422, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang fish market; holotype: BMNH 1931.4.23.54, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Cynoglossus aubentoni Stauch, 1966: 126, fig. 1 (type locality: Cambodia: Ba-Klau, Petit Lac; holotype: MNHN 1965-0466)

***Cynoglossus joyneri* Günther, 1878**

Cynoglossus Joyneri Günther, 1878: 486 (type locality: Ja-

pan: Tokei [Tokyo]; lectotype: BMNH 1878.4.5.94, designated by Chabanaud, 1951: 269)

Cynoglossus lighti Norman, 1925c: 270 (type locality: China: Amoy; lectotype: BMNH 1924.12.15.87, designated by Chabanaud, 1951: 270, Menon, 1977: 48)

Areliscus tenuis Oshima, 1927: 201 (type locality: Taiwan: Tainan fish market; holotype: lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 61)

Cynoglossus tshusanensis Chabanaud, 1951: 270 (type locality: China: Tshusan Archipelago, about 30°N 122°E; holotype: BMNH 1892.12.12.32)

Taxonomic notes. Li & Wang (1995: 363) and Yamada (in Nakabo, 2002: 1630) treated *Cynoglossus lighti* as valid and distinct from *C. joyneri*. Inland record in Hainan.

***Cynoglossus kapuasensis* Fowler, 1905**

Cynoglossus kapuasensis Fowler, 1905a: 519, fig. 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River; holotype: ANSP 109737 [formerly WIAP 2402], Böhlke, 1984: 67 [not ANSP 72348 as stated by Menon, 1977: 91])

***Cynoglossus lingua* Hamilton, 1822**

Cynoglossus lingua Hamilton, 1822: 32, 365 (type locality: India: "Calcutta, in estuaries that are strongly impregnated with salt"; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 15 figs. 1–2)

Pleuronectes potous Cuvier, 1829: 344 (available by indication to Russell, 1803a: n° 73; type locality: India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; types: material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 57, pl. 73 [Jerree Potoo D])

Plagusia macrorhynchos Bleeker, 1851b: 22 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Bantam Province: Tjilankahan; holotype: model of figure of Kuhl and van Hasselt [190 mm TL]); also in Bleeker, 1851g: 413)

Cynoglossus acinaces Jenkins, 1910b: 130 (type locality: Bangladesh: Kulna District: off Morelganj; lectotype: ZSI 4149/1, designated by Menon, 1977: 67)

***Cynoglossus microlepis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Plagusia microlepis Bleeker, 1851g: 413 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; holotype [194 mm TL]: RMNH 6784, Menon, 1977: 98; also in Bleeker, 1852k: 31)

Cynoglossus xiphoideus Günther, 1862a: 495 (type locality: Thailand; lectotype: BMNH 1859.7.1.52, designated by Menon, 1977: 98)

Cynoglossus solum Sauvage, 1878d: 95 (type locality: Mekong [in Laos, Cambodia or Vietnam]; lectotype: MNHN 9516, designated by Kottelat, 1984a: 818 [erroneously as 9517], Desoutter et al., 2001: 332)

***Cynoglossus puncticeps* (Richardson, 1846)**

Plagiusa puncticeps Richardson, 1846a: 280 (type locality: not stated [China: Canton and area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 29c)

Plagiusa auro-limbata Richardson, 1846a: 280 (type locality: China: Canton and coasts of China [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 28b; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Plagusia puncticeps* Richardson, 1846a: 280, first reviser [Fowler, 1934e: 221] gave precedence to *P. puncticeps*)

Plagiusa nigro-labeculata Richardson, 1846a: 280 (type locality: China: Canton and coasts of China [area of Macao]; holotype: specimen on which is based Reeves's unpublished drawing, reproduced in Whitehead, 1970a: 218, pl. 29b; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Plagusia puncticeps* Richardson, 1846a: 280, first reviser [Fowler, 1934e: 221] gave precedence to *P. puncticeps*)

Plagusia javanica Bleeker, 1851b: 24 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 6797, designated by Menon, 1977: 77; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 414)

Plagusia brachyrhynchos Bleeker, 1851b: 24 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 6796, designated by Menon, 1977: 78; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 414)

Cynoglossus brevis Günther, 1862a: 500 (type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: BMNH 1855.12.26.602, Menon, 1977: 78)

Cynoglossus puncticeps var. *immaculata* Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940: 154 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine: Bac Lieu; holotype: MNHN 1940-0039)

***Cynoglossus purpureomaculatus* Regan, 1905**

Cynoglossus purpureomaculatus Regan, 1905a: 26 (type locality: inland sea of Japan; holotype: BMNH 1905.6.6.248, Menon, 1977: 94)

Cynoglossus Pellegrini Wu, 1932: 159 (type locality: China: Hainan; holotype: LU)

***Cynoglossus trigrammus* Günther, 1862**

Cynoglossus trigrammus Günther, 1862a: 494 (type locality: China; lectotype: BMNH 156.9.19.1215, designated by Menon, 1977: 95)

Taxonomic notes. Menon (1977: 93) treated *C. trigrammus* as a synonym of *C. abbreviatus*. Li & Wang (1995: 373) treated *C. abbreviatus* as distinct from *C. trigrammus* and restricted to Chinese waters.

[*Plagusia abbreviata* Gray, 1834: vol. 2, pl. 94 fig. 3 (type locality: China; holotype: part of BMNH 2004.11.2.1–2 [2], Menon, 1977: 95, Eschmeyer, 2013 [BMNH 2004.11.2.1 as lectotype, but no designation found])].

***Cynoglossus trulla* (Cantor, 1849)**

Plagusia trulla Cantor, 1849: 1213 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang; syntypes: BMNH 1860.3.19.431 [2], Menon, 1977: 35)

Trulla cantori Kaup, 1858b: 109 (unnecessary replacement name for *Plagusia trulla* Cantor, 1849: 1213)

Plagusia borneënsis Bleeker, 1858n: 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Singkawang; holotype [213 mm TL]: RMNH 6792, Menon, 1977: 35)

Cynoglossus sinicus Wu, 1932: 146 (type locality: China: Chekiang [Zhejiang]: muddy estuaries at Wen-Tchou: syntypes [3]: LU)

Taxonomic notes. Menon (1977: 35) used *C. borneensis* as valid name, but *C. trulla* has precedence. Li & Wang (1995: 353) treated *C. sinicus* as specifically distinct (and valid) from *C. borneensis* (or from a species locally misidentified as *C. borneensis*).

***Cynoglossus waandersii* (Bleeker, 1854)**

Plagusia Waandersii Bleeker, 1854v: 98 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang Province: confluence of Lamatang and Enim Rivers; holotype [145 mm TL]: RMNH 6781, Menon, 1977: 91)

***Paraplagusia* Bleeker, 1865**

Paraplagusia Bleeker, 1865c: 274 (type species: *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Bloch, 1787a: 29, by subsequent designation; earliest designation not researched, apparently Jordan, 1919b: 336). Gender feminine.

Rhinoplagusia Bleeker, 1870a: 27 (subgenus of *Paraplagusia* Bleeker, 1865c: 274; type species: *Plagusia japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 187, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Usinostia Jordan & Snyder, 1900: 380 (type species: *Plagusia japonica* Temminck & Schlegel, 1846: 187, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Rhinoplagusia* Bleeker, 1870a: 27). Gender feminine.

***Paraplagusia bilineata* (Bloch, 1787)**

Pleuronectes bilineatus Bloch, 1787a: 29, pl. 188 (type locality: Indian Ocean; lectotype: model of figure, lost, by subsequent designated by Kottelat, 2013d: 763 [not ZMB 2432, designated by Paepke, 1999: 68])

Plagusia dipterigia Rüppell, 1830: 123, pl. 31 fig. 3 (type locality: Northern Red Sea; holotype: SMF 3455, Dor, 1984: 273)

Plagusia marmorata Bleeker, 1851b: 20 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; syntypes [15, 95–220 mm TL]: ? NMV 46253 [1], RMNH 8501 [11], SMNS 10587 [2], Fricke, 2005: 30, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 411)

Plagusia Blochii Bleeker, 1851b: 21 (unnecessary replacement name for *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Boch, 1787a: 29; also in Bleeker, 1851g: 411)

Plagusia acumineata Castelnau, 1875: 44 (type locality: Western Australia: Fremantle; syntypes: MNHN A.5189 [1], Desoutter et al., 2001: 333)

Plagusia unicolor Macleay, 1881c: 138 (type locality: Australia: N. S. W.: Port Jackson; syntypes: AMS I.16284.001 [ex MAMU 1162] [2], Stanbury, 1969: 205)

Plagusia notata De Vis, 1883b: 288 (type locality: Australia: Queensland: Moreton Bay; holotype: QM I.107, Hoese & Bray, 2006: 1856)

Plagusia robinsoni Regan, 1919: 203, fig. 6 (type locality: South Africa: Natal: Durban; holotype: BMNH 1919.4.1.34, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Rhinoplagusia australis Rendahl, 1922: 190 (type locality: Nortwestern Australia: Roebuck Bay; holotype: ZMUO J5232, Pethon, 1969: 6)

Paraplagusia formosana Oshima, 1927: 200 (type locality: Taiwan: Taihoku fish market; holotype: LU, apparently lost, Ho & Shao, 2011: 62)

Distribution notes. Record in freshwaters from Mekong delta (Vidthayanon, 2008: 252).

Nomenclatural notes. *Paraplagusia blochii* Bleeker, 1851 is not a valid species but an unnecessary replacement name for *Pleuronectes bilineatus* Bloch, 1787. The use of the name *P. blochii* for a distinct species is based on a misreading of Bleeker (1851b) (see Kottelat, 2013d). The species called *P. blochii* by authors (e.g. Menon, 1980: 16, Chapleau & Renaud, 1993, Munroe, in Carpenter & Niem, 2001b: 3895) is *Paraplagusia bleekeri*. "*Achirus bilineatus* La Cepède, 1802" listed by authors was not a new species but a new combination of *Pleuronectes bilineatus*; it should be called *Cynoglossus quadrilineatus* (Bleeker, 1851) (see Kottelat, 2013d).

[*Plagusia quadrilineata* Bleeker, 1851b: 21 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra / Bangka: Muntok; syntypes [18, 75–300 mm TL]: part of RMNH 6789 [9], Eschmeyer, 2011)].

[*Paraplagusia bleekeri* Kottelat, 2013d: 765 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia, Cheribon, Tegal, Tjilatjap, Samarang, Rembang, Surabaja or Pasuruan; holotype: RMNH 17879)].

Order TETRAODONTIFORMES

Family TRIACANTHIDAE

Taxonomic notes. Synonymies follow Tyler (1968). Phylogeny: Santini & Tyler (2002a).

***Triacanthus* Oken, 1817**

Triacanthus Oken, 1817: 1183 (available by indication to "Les Triacanthes" of Cuvier, 1816a: 153; type species: *Balistes biaculeatus* Bloch, 1786: 17, by monotypy in Cuvier, 1816a: 153). Gender masculine.

***Triacanthus biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1786)**

Balistes biaculeatus Bloch, 1786: 17, pl. 148 fig. 2 (type locality: East Indies; lectotype: ZMB 4148 [1 of 3, 95.8 mm SL], designated by Tyler, 1968: 271)

Triacanthus brevirostris Temminck & Schlegel, 1850: 294, pl. 129 fig. 2 (type locality: Japan: Nagasaki; lectotype: RMNH 4123, designated by Boeseman, 1947: 211)

Triacanthus Russelli Bleeker, 1851l: 197 (nomen nudum), 1851m: 214 (nomen nudum)

Triacanthus russellii Bleeker, 1851o: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], Samarang, Surabaya, Pasuruan / Madura: Kammal / Sumatra: Padang, Siboga / Sulawesi: Makassar [Ujung Pandang], Bulucomba [specimens were mixed, so that locality of lectotype cannot be determined]; lectotype: RMNH 25404, designated by Tyler, 1968: 271)

Triacanthus rhodopterus Bleeker, 1851o: 25, pl. 4 fig. 8 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta]; lectotype: RMNH 25045, designated by Tyler, 1968: 271)

Triacanthus indicus Regan, 1903b: 184 (type locality: India: Andaman Islands: Port Blair; lectotype: BMNH 1889.2.1.4096, designated by Tyler, 1968: 271)

***Tripodichthys* Tyler, 1968**

Tripodichthys Tyler, 1968: 298 (type species: *Triacanthus blochii* Bleeker, 1852b: 81, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Tripodichthys blochii* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Triacanthus Blochii Bleeker, 1852b: 81 (type locality: Singapore; holotype: RMNH 7262, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Singapore mangroves (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

Family MONACANTHIDAE

Distribution notes. *Monacanthus chinensis* (Osbeck, 1765) is recorded from Sikao estuary (Trang, Thailand) (Tongnunui et al., 2002a–b) but it is not clear if it was inland or at sea. *Acreichthys tomentosus* (Linnaeus, 1758) is recorded in mangroves in Singapore, but offshore (H. H. Tan, pers. comm.).

[*Monacanthus* Oken, 1817: 1183 (available by indication to "les Monacanthes" of Cuvier, 1816a: 152; species listed by Cuvier are the originally included species; type species: usually listed as *Balistes chinensis* Osbeck, 1765: 147, by subsequent designation, author not researched). Gender masculine].

[*Acreichthys* Fraser-Brunner, 1941: 183 (subgenus of *Pervagor* Whitley, 1930a: 120; type species: *Balistes tomentosus* Linnaeus, 1758: 328, by original designation). Gender masculine].

[*Balistes tomentosus* Linnaeus, 1758: 328 (based on Gronovius, 1754: 51, n° 114, Clusius, 1605: 143 [monoceros], Ray, 1713: 47 [monoceros], Pira Aca of Marcgrave, 1648: 154 [itself based on Clusius, 1605: 143]; type locality: "America" [Brazil; but also Indonesia: Batavia [Jakarta], see Clusius, 1605: 143]; types: NT)].

[*Balistes chinensis* Osbeck, 1765: 147 (type locality: South China Sea, "Piedra Blanca" Rock, near "Lan-tå" Island [Lantau, Hong Kong], 22°04'N [pp. 144–148; mouth of Zhu Jiang [Pearl River] between Hong Kong and Macao]; types: NT)].

Family TETRAODONTIDAE

Nomenclatural notes. Linnaeus (1758) used two spelling for *Tetraodon*: *Tetraodon* on p. 332–334 and *Tetrodon* on p. 243. Later, Linné (1766: 349, 410–412) used only *Tetrodon*. As nobody acted as first reviser between 1758 and 1766, Linné (1766) is deemed to be first reviser under *Code* art. 24.2.4. The correct spelling of the family-group name is thus Tetrodontidae and not Tetraodontidae (*Code* art. 35.4.1). As *Tetraodon* and Tetraodontidae are in prevailing usage and as *Tetrodon* and Tetrodontidae are now virtually unused by taxonomists, *Tetraodon* is preserved under *Code* art. 33.3.1 and the spelling of the family group name Tetraodontidae is preserved under *Code* art. 35.4.1.

The type species of *Tetraodon* is *T. lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758, which was based on material of Hasseqvist (1757: 400) and one specimen later described in detail by Linné (1764: 55), now NRM 82 (S. Kullander, pers. comm.). NRM 82 is here designated as lectotype.

Following the discussion by Tyler (1980), *Tetraodon* is restricted to African waters. As the name (and its synonyms) has been used for species in Southeast Asia, as a preliminary to further discussions it is necessary to list the synonyms and to clarify some nomenclatural details. Synonyms of *Tetraodon*:

[*Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332 (type species: *Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333, by subsequent designation by Lesson, 1830: 199; spelt *Tetrodon* p. 243, first reviser [Linné, 1766: 349, 410–412] gave precedence to *Tetrodon* [*Code* art. 24.2.4; see also Dubois, 2007: 96, 2010: 27]; spelling *Tetraodon* is preserved under *Code* art. 33.3.1). Gender masculine].

[*Orbis* Fischer, 1813: 79 (type species: *Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333, apparently designated by Abe, 1949: 120, by subsequent designation; no species originally included, first inclusion apparently by Abe, 1949: 120; Fischer listed the author as La Cepède, 1880: 504, but La Cepède used a non-binominal name)].

[*Brachycephalus* Hollard, 1857: 322, 326, 327, 328 (type species: *Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333, by subsequent monotypy in Jordan, 1919a: 275 [not proposed as a replacement name; explicitly [p. 322] a combination of *Dichotomyctere* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279 and *Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332). Gender masculine].

Ovoides Anonymous, 1798a is possibly the oldest name available for the genus presently called *Arothron*. It is based on a drawing only. Unfortunately, it is not possible to declare it a nomen oblitum under *Code* art. 23.9.2 since it has been used in numerous publications after 1899, at least until 1932 (Whitley, 1932a: 310). The type species of *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a is *O. fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b. *Ovoides fasciatus* is available by indication to "ovoïde fascé" of La Cepède (1798: 521, pl. 25 fig. 2, opposite p. 490). Desmarest (in Lacépède, 1829: 220) identified it as a mutilated *Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758.

For the time being *O. fasciatus* cannot be identified with certainty with any of the known species of Tetraodontidae, or to any genus, but it potentially threatens the widely used *Arothron* or some other genera. Obviously this cannot perdure and the name should be either validated by a neotype

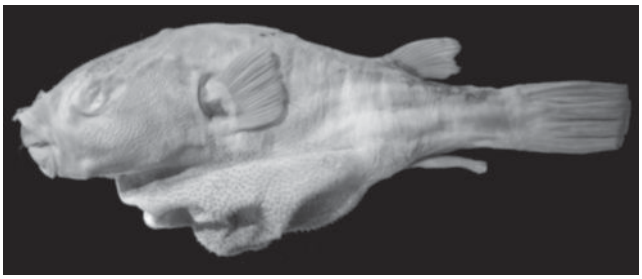

Fig. 4. *Tetraodon lineatus*, NRM 82, lectotype, 121 mm SL; Africa: Nile River; right side, reversed. (Photograph by Sven Kullander).

designation, be made a junior synonym of another species by a neotype designation, or the ICZN should be asked to suppress it. The last option is slow and of uncertain conclusion; I prefer options that allow an immediate solution of the problem. Ideally *O. fasciatus* should be made a junior synonym of the type species of a name older than *Ovoides*. In Tetraodontidae there is a single generic name older than *Ovoides*, *Tetraodon*, with African freshwater species. In order to definitively clear the problem of the identity of *Ovoides*, I designate NRM 82 as neotype of *Ovoides fasciatus* (Fig. 4). This specimen is also the holotype of *Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333 (Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 277), which is the type species of *Tetraodon*. Consequently, *O. fasciatus* becomes an objective junior synonym of *T. lineatus*, and *Ovoides* an objective junior synonym of *Tetraodon*. *Code* art. 75.3 defines the conditions for the designation of a neotype. The first one is that there is an exceptional need and that the designation is with the express purpose of clarifying the taxonomic status of a nominal taxon; I think this has been made evident here. *Code* Art. 75.3.5 requires "evidence that the neotype is consistent with what is known of the former name bearing type from the original description and from other sources". The species was described from information in Commerson's manuscript and a drawing of a mutilated specimen, but also from information by Deschamps to Commerson on other specimens, which must also have been mutilated and of unknown origin and not preserved. So we know virtually nothing of most of the type series; the neotype is then consistent with the 'virtually nothing' that we know. *Code* Art. 75.3.6 requires "evidence that the neotype came as nearly as practicable from the original type locality". As we will never know the complete original type locality (Deschamp's material), NRM 82 is as nearly as practicable from this unknown locality. And this way, *Ovoides* Anonymous, *Ovoides* Duméril and *Oonidus* are no longer a threat to *Arothron*, as they all have *Ovoides fasciatus* as type species.

Ovoïdes Cuvier, 1800 appears in a key (Table 4) in which four genera (*Tetraodons*, *Ovoïdes*, *Mola*, *Diodon*) are each indicated by a French and a Latin (in italics) names, and are collectively defined by "the bones of the jaws replacing the teeth", but without characters unique to *Ovoides*, which therefore is a nomen nudum. Some names first appearing in Cuvier (1800) are available if they are latinization of names used in some earlier works (ICZN, 1912a, Opinion 39); Cuvier (1798) is among these works but 'ovoïde' is not cited, therefore not available from Cuvier (1800).

The type species of *Ovoides* Duméril, 1805, apparently has not been formally addressed. There is no species originally included. To my knowledge, the name has never been explicitly used and was probably confused with the homonyms created by Anonymous (1798a) and Cuvier (1800). The first inclusion of an available name is apparently by Jordan & Evermann (1917: 75) who wrote: "type l'ovoïde fascé. Based on a front view of *Tetraodon stellatus* L." *Tetraodon stellatus* is the first available name included and it is type species by subsequent monotypy. The abbreviation "L." usually refers to Linnaeus, but Linnaeus did not describe a *T. stellatus*. Anonymous (1798b) made a name *T. stellatus* available by reference to "tétrodon étoilé" of La Cepède (1798: 483). 'Ovoïde fascé' is *Ovoides fasciatus*. By commenting that 'ovoïde fascé' is a front view of *T. stellatus*, Jordan & Evermann (1917) misidentified *O. fasciatus* as *T. stellatus*. The type species is here fixed (under *Code* art. 70.3.2) as *Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b, misidentified as *Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b in the original designation by subsequent monotypy by Jordan & Evermann (1917). This also makes *Ovoides* Duméril, 1805 a junior objective synonym of *Tetraodon*.

The type species of *Ovum* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801 is *O. commersoni* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801, by monotypy. Bloch based the description of *O. commersoni* on La Cepède's (1798) account of 'ovoïde fascé'. As Bloch did not mention the name *O. fasciatus*, *O. commersoni* is not a replacement name but a distinct nominal species. This species being based on the same material as *O. fasciatus* all the above discussion on identity, type series and neotype designation also applies for *O. commersoni*. NRM 82 is designated here as neotype of *O. commersoni* and this also makes *Ovum* a junior objective synonym of *Tetraodon*.

Although now a synonym of a valid species of *Tetraodon*, the name *fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b has never been used in combination with the name *Tetraodon*, and therefore *Ovoides fasciatus* is not a senior homonym of *Tetraodon fasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801, *T. fasciatus* McClelland, 1844, and *T. fasciatus* Macleay, 1878. The same applies to *Ovum commersoni*, which is not a simultaneous homonym of *Tetrodon commersoni* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801.

Oonidus Rafinesque, 1815: 90 is available by indication to 'ovoïdes' of La Cepède (1798: 520). Rafinesque did not include species and apparently no type species has been fixed. I designate here *Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 684 as type species of *Oonidus*. This makes it a junior objective homonym of *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a: 675.

[*Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a: 675 (based on 'ovoïdes' of La Cepède, 1798: 520; type species: *Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 684, by subsequent monotypy in Anonymous, 1798b: 684; designation of *Ovum commersoni* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 530, by Whitley, 1932a: 311, is invalid, not originally included). Gender masculine].

[*Ovoïdes* Cuvier, 1800: table 4 (nomen nudum; junior homonym of *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a: 675; Opinion 39 does not apply because name not mentioned in the list of recognised works)].

[*Ovoides* Duméril, 1805: 109, 339 (no species originally included; first inclusion not researched, possibly Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 75; type species: *Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 684, by present fixation under *Code* art. 70.3.2, misidentified as *Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 683 in original designation by subsequent monotypy by Jordan & Evermann, 1917: 75; junior homonym of *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a: 675; not same as *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a: 675 as there is no reference to Anonymous, 1798a or La Cepède, 1798). Gender masculine].

[*Ovum* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 530 (type species: *Ovum commersoni*

Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 530, by monotypy). Gender neuter].

[*Oonidus* Rafinesque, 1815: 90 (available by indication to 'ovoïdes' of La Cepède, 1798: 520; no species originally included; type species: apparently never fixed, *Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 684 by present designation). Gender masculine].

[*Tetraodon lineatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333 (based on Hasselqvist, 1757: 400 [Tetraodon (Fahaka)] and material later described in Linnaeus, 1764: 55; type locality: Nile River; lectotype: NRM 82, by present designation, Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 276)].

[*Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 683 (based on Tetrodon étoilé of La Cepède, 1798: 483, itself based on manuscript by Commerson; type locality: Mauritius; holotype: specimen examined by Commerson, not preserved)].

[*Ovoides fasciatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 684 (type locality: Nile River; neotype: NRM 82, by present designation [originally based on 'ovoïde fascé' of La Cepède, 1798, 521, pl. 25 fig. 2 (opposite p. 490); original type locality: "mer des Indes" [Indian Ocean]; original syntypes: specimens on which are based notes of Commerson and Deschamps, lost])].

[*Tetrodon fasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 508 (based on Seba, 1759: 60, n° 1–2, pl. 24 figs. 1–2; type locality: unknown; syntypes: lost ?)].

[*Tetrodon fasciatus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 412, pl. 21 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Chusan Island [Zhoushan Dao] and Ningpo; types: ? ZSI; primary junior homonym of *Tetrodon fasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 508)].

[*Tetrodon fasciatus* Macleay, 1878: 365, pl. 10 fig. 5 (type locality: Australia: Northern Territory: Port Darwin; syntypes: AMS I.16426-001 [ex MAMU F1138; 11], Stanbury, 1969: 210, Hardy, 1982: 16; primary junior homonym of *Tetrodon fasciatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 508 and *Tetrodon fasciatus* M'Clelland, 1844a: 412)].

[*Tetrodon commersoni* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 508 (based on 'tétrodon moucheté' of La Cepède, 1798: 491; type locality: Pralin Island [Seychelles; La Cepède, 1798: 491; not Indian Ocean around Mauritius, as stated by Bloch]; types: material on which are based Commerson's notes, lost)].

[*Ovum commersoni* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 530, pl. 108 (based on 'ovoïde fascé' of La Cepède, 1798, 521, pl. 25 fig. 2 (opposite p. 490); type locality: Nile River; neotype: NRM 82, by present designation; original type locality: "mer des Indes" [Indian Ocean]; original syntypes: specimens on which are based notes of Commerson and Deschamps, lost; spelt *commersonii* on pl. 108, first reviser [Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 398] retained *commersoni*)].

Arothron Müller, 1841

Crayracion Klein, 1777: vol. 4: 788 (not available, published in a work not using binominal nomenclature)

Crayracion Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 580 (not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21])

Arothron Müller, 1841: 252 (subgenus of *Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332; type species: *Tetrodon testudinarius* Müller, 1841: 252, by monotypy; repeated in Müller, 1843: 330, 1846: 195 [not in Müller, 1839a: 186, 1839b: 196, 1841: 196 (vol. for 1839)]). Gender masculine.

Dilobomyctère Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279 (type species: *Tetrodon reticularis* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 506, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Snyder, 1901d: 249). Gender masculine.

Catophorhynque Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (type species: *Tetraodon scaber* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 214, by subsequent designation [ambiguous] or subsequent monotypy in Le Danois, 1959: 208; no species originally included, first inclusion by Le Danois, 1959: 208 [Kottelat, 2001d: 614]). Gender masculine.

Dilobomycterus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dilobomyctere* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279)

Catophorhynchus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Catophorhynque* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280)

Dilobomycter Hollard, 1857: 319 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dilobomyctere* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279)

Crayracion Bleeker, 1865n: pls. 205–214 (type species: *Tetrodon immaculatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 507 by present designation; not "*Crayracion laevissimus* Klein" [?*Tetraodon laevissimus* Cuvier, 1829: 368] by Bleeker, 1865n: 49, 1865i: 18, which was not originally included [and pre-Linnaean, not available], not *Tetrodon spengleri* Bloch, 1785: 135, by Jordan & Snyder, 1901: 249), which was not originally included; not a junior homonym of *Crayracion* Klein, in Walbaum, 1792: 580, which is not available, ICZN, 1910b: 51 [Opinion 21], 1926b: 94 [Opinion 21]; also in Bleeker, 1865c: 271). Gender masculine.

Kanduka Hora, 1924c: 579 (type species: *Kanduka michiei* Hora, 1924c: 579, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

Cyprichthys Whitley, 1936b: 51 (type species: *Tetraodon mappa* Lesson, 1831: pl. 5, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Boesemanichthys Abe, 1952: 40 (type species: *Tetraodon firmamentum* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 280, pl. 126 fig. 2, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. *Ovoides* Anonymous, 1798a was potentially the oldest name available for the genus presently called *Arothron*. As it potentially threaned the widely used *Arothron*, a neotype has been designated for its type species, which made it a junior synonym of *Tetraodon*; see under family introduction.

Crayracion is an old name that appeared in a number of pre-Linnean works. *Crayracion* was first made available when it was used on the plates of livraison 18 (pls. 205–216) of Bleeker's *Atlas ichthyologique*, volume 5 (Bleeker, 1865n), published on 19 April 1865 (Mees, 1962a: 77, Boeseman, in Bleeker, 1983: 4; see Bibliographic Notes). The corresponding text appeared later, pp. 67–75, in livraison 20, published in December 1865. The type species should be selected from among the species originally included, that is those placed in *Crayracion* on plates 205–216: *Crayracion laterna* [= *Arothron hispidus*], *C. lineatus* [type species of *Tetraodon*; misidentified by Bleeker], *C. nigropunctatus* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. manillensis* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. palembangensis* [valid species of *Pao*], *C. stellatus* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. meleagris* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. mappa* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. fluviatilis* [valid species of *Dichotomyctere*], *C. immaculatus* [valid species of *Arothron*], *C. testudineus* [valid species of *Sphoeroides*], *C. leiurus* [valid species of *Pao*], *C. astrotaenia* [undetermined status, probably an *Arothron*], and *C. erythrotaenia* [valid species of *Dichotomyctere*].

In the text of the *Atlas*, Bleeker (1865n: 49) designated "*Crayracion laevissimus* Klein" as type species. This is repeated in Bleeker (1865i: 18). As this nominal species was not originally included, this designation is invalid. Further "*C. laevissimus*" is a pre-Linnean name and not available; it has sometimes been identified as *Tetraodon laevissimus* Cuvier, 1829: 368, which is a nomen nudum. Cuvier did not provide a description and simply listed "*T. laevissimus*, Bl., Schn.", which is Schneider (1801), but there is no *T. laevissimus* in Schneider, 1801. Maybe that *laevissimus* in Cuvier is a lapsus for *T. laevigatus* Linné, 1766: 411, which is men-

tioned in Schneider (1801: 506).

Jordan & Snyder (1901: 249) listed *Tetrodon spengleri* Bloch, 1785: 135 as type species for *Crayracion*, but this too is invalid as it was not among the originally included species. To date, there is no valid type species designation for *Crayracion*. I considered the possibility of designating *T. leiurus* as type species in order to use an existing name for the genus described below as *Pao*, but this does not seem advisable because of uncertainties as to the dates of publication of other papers that Bleeker published in 1865.

Bleeker used the name *Crayracion* in three other works published in 1865 (1865c, 1865i, 1865j). The 1865c paper appeared in volume 2 of *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkund*. Papers 1865i and 1865j appeared later, in volume 3, and can be ignored for the discussion of precedence.

Bleeker (1865c: 271) is a list of the fishes of Ambon. Among them are 10 species of *Crayracion*. The following species are present on both the 1865c paper and the plates of 1865n: *C. astrotaenia*, *C. erythrotaenia*, *C. immaculatus*, *C. lineatus*, *C. manillensis*, *C. mappa*, *C. nigropunctatus*, *C. testudineus*.

A comparison of the plates and the text of the *Atlas* (Bleeker, 1865n) shows that figure 3 of plate 205 is labeled "*Crayracion laterna*" while in the text this figure is listed in the synonymy of *C. implutus* (p. 71), and Bleeker explained (p. 72) the reasons of establishing the synonymy. This indicates that plate 205 was already engraved (and possibly printed) at the time Bleeker discovered the synonymy. In paper 1865c, Bleeker listed (p. 271) "*Crayracion implutus* Blkr = *Tetrodon implutus* Jen. = *Tetr. laterna* Rich." This indicates that 1865c was written after pl. 205 was engraved.

Page 145 of *Atlas* has a list of Bleeker's publications between 1863 and 1865. The list was written in July 1865 and includes papers in *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* with exact page numbers for vol. 2 (including 1865c) and vol. 3 until p. 52 (including 1865h–j), indicating that these papers where at least printed before July 1865 (and most likely circulated, be it only as separates). Paper 1865c is listed under 1864, which, in Bleeker's style was the date of writing, not the date of publication. The text of volume 5 of the *Atlas* is dated October 1864 (p. 144).

Conclusion: with the first part of volume 3 of *Nederlandsch Tijdschrift voor de Dierkunde* already published in July 1865, the final part of volume 2, which includes 1865c, is estimated to have been published around March–April 1865, or even earlier. This is very close to the date of publication of plates 205–216 of the *Atlas* (19 April 1865). It is presently impossible to know which was published first, but it may become known later with additional historical research. To ensure stability, I decided to select as type species one of the species listed in both 1865c and the plates 205–216 of 1865n. This way, possible future changes in the sequence of the publications will have no impact on nomenclature. *Tetrodon immaculatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 507 is here designated as type species of *Crayracion* Bleeker, 1865. This makes *Crayracion* a junior synonym of *Arothron*.

[*Tetrodon meleagris* Anonymous, 1798b: 684 (based on 'tétrodon méléagris' of La Cepède, 1798: 505, itself based on manuscript by Commerson; type locality: seas of Asia; types: material on which Commerson's manuscript is based, not preserved)].

[*Tetrodon nigro-punctatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 507 (type locality: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]; holotype: ZMB 4283, Paepke, 1999: 149, pl. 20 fig. 2; incorrect original spelling, must be emended into *nigropunctatus*, *Code* art. 32.5.2.4.4)].

[*Tetraodon mappa* Lesson, 1831: pl. 5 [15 June], p. 102 [13 Oct.] (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Baie de Doréry [Doreh Bay]; holotype: MNHN 3507, Le Danois, 1962: 463; plate appeared in July, text in November)].

[*Tetraödon astrotaenia* Bleeker, 1853d: 129 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype [26 mm TL]: ? RMNH)].

[*Tetraodon laevissimus* Cuvier, 1829: 368 (nomen nudum; Cuvier listed "*T. laevissimus*, Bl., Schn.", but there is no *T. laevissimus* in Schneider, 1801; possibly lapsus for *T. laevigatus* Linné, 1766: 411, mentioned in Schneider, 1801: 506)].

***Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Tetraodon hispidus Linnaeus, 1758: 333 (based on Artedi, 1738 and "Chin[ensia] Lagerstr[omiana] 23", which is the then unpublished Linnaeus, 1759: 247, n°23; type locality: "India"; syntypes: UUZM 102a-b [2], Wheeler, 1991: 192, Wallin, 2001: 120)

Tetraodon perspicillaris Rüppell, 1829a: 63 (type locality: Red Sea; syntypes: SMF 260 [1], 196–199 [4], 6200 [1], 6201 [1], 8184 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetraodon semistriatus Rüppell, 1837: 58, pl. 16 fig. 3 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; lectotype: SMF 6202, designated by Dor, 1994: 284)

Tetrodon implutus Jenyns, 1842: 152 (type locality: Cocos-Keeling Islands; holotype: ? BMNH 1917.7.14.79, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetrodon laterna Richardson, 1845b: 124, pl. 61 fig. 2 (type locality: China: Canton; holotype: specimens figured on plate [Reeves's figure; Whitehead, 1970a: 204])

Tetrodon bondarus Cantor, 1849: 1359 (type locality: Malaysia: Sea of Pinang / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: BMNH and specimen on which is based Russell, 1803a: 19, pl. 27 [Bondaroo Kappa])

Tetrodon pusillus Klunzinger, 1871: 645 (type locality: not stated [Red Sea: Egypt: Kosseir [Al-Qusair]; Eschmeyer, 2011]; syntypes: SMF 121 [1], ZMB 8080 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetraodon sazanami Tanaka, 1915: pl. 105 fig. 324, 1916: 384, pl. 110 fig. 333 (type locality: Japan: Tokyo market; holotype: ZUMT 6745, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Occasionally found in estuaries, but most records apparently are *A. reticularis* (Randall, Bogorodsky & Rose, 2012: 52).

***Arothron immaculatus* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Tetrodon immaculatus Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 507 (available by diagnosis and indication to Tétrodon sans-tache of La Cepède, 1798: 486, pl. 24 fig. 1; type locality: not stated; holotype: specimen on which is based Commerson's drawing, reproduced by La Cepède; invalid neotype designation by Fricke, 1999a: 604 [need not demonstrated])

Tetrodon sordidus Rüppell, 1829a: 64 (type locality: Red Sea: Eritrea: Massawa; types: part or all among SMF 276 [1], 7618 [1], MNHN A.8360 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetraodon parvus Joannis, 1835: unnumbered p. 45, pl. 15 (type locality: Red Sea: Egypt: Cosseir [Al-Quseir]; holotype: ? MNHN)

Tetraodon scaber Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850: 214, pl. 10 fig. 1 (type locality: China: Macao; holotype: MNHN

2178, Bauchot et al., 1982: 71)

Tetraodon Kunhardtii Bleeker, 1850m: 97 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Padang; syntypes [5, 60–110 mm TL]: ? RMNH; also in Bleeker, 1851b: 17)

Tetraodon aspilos Bleeker, 1851q: 495 (type locality: Indonesia: Riau; syntypes [2, 87–98 mm TL]: ? RMNH; also in Bleeker, 1852l: 22)

Catophorhynque longispinnis Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (nomen nudum)

? *Crayracion cochinensis* Day, 1865b: 314 (type locality: India: Cochin; holotype: ZSI 2223 [lost], Whitehead & Talwar, 1976: 162; also in Day, 1865c: 258, pl. 20 fig. 1)

? *Tetrodon cirrhosus* Le Danois, 1962: 463 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy based on Randall (1985: 348).

***Arothron manilensis* (Marion de Procé, 1822)**

Tetrodon Manilensis Marion de Procé, 1822: 130 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila Bay; types: lost [p. 129])

Tetrodon virgatus Richardson, 1846b: 62, pl. 39 figs. 8–9 (type locality: Australia: Port Jackson; holotype: ? BMNH)

Holocanthus pilosus Gronow, in Gray, 1854: 28 (type locality: Indian Ocean; holotype: "Museum of the Academy of Leiden")

Taxonomic notes. Synonymy follows Randall (1985: 350).

***Arothron reticularis* (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)**

Tetrodon reticularis Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 506 (type locality: India: Malabar Coast; syntypes: ZMB 4259 [1], 4304 [1, lost], Paepke, 1999: 150, Randall, Bogorodsky & Rose, 2012: 52, fig. 20)

Tetrodon testudinarius Müller, 1841: 252 (type locality: unknown; types: LU; also listed in Müller, 1843: 330)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Philippines (Leyte) (pers. obs.) and Palau (Randall, Bogorodsky & Rose, 2012: 52, fig. 20). Juveniles inhabit mangroves and lower reaches of streams (Veeruraj et al., 2011: 5).

Nomenclatural notes. *Tetrodon testudinarius* is sometimes treated as an emendation of *T. testudineus* Linnaeus, 1758, but this is not the case as there is no reference to Linnaeus' species in Müller's work (*Code* art. 33.2.1). *Tetraodon testudinarius* is the type species of *Arothron* Müller, 1841 and *T. testudineus* is placed in *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798. If *T. testudinarius* were an emendation of *T. testudineus*, this would make *Arothron* an objective junior synonym of *Sphoeroides*. They are not. Some have identified the anonymous author of *Sphoeroides* as La Cepède, but there is no information to support this conclusion; the text suggests that La Cepède was not the author.

[*Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798a: 676 (available by indication to La Cepède, 1798: table between pp. 8 and i; type species: *Sphoeroides tuberculatus* Lacépède, 1829: 244 [repeated 1831: 279, 1835: 131], by subsequent monotypy in Lacépède, 1829: 244; contrary to published statements no available name included in La Cepède, 1800: 22–24 and Duméril: 1805: 108, 342). Gender masculine].

[*Sphoeroides tuberculatus* Lacépède, 1829: 244 (type locality: eastern America between the tropics; holotype: specimen on which is based Plumier's drawing used by La Cepède, 1800: 23, pl. 1 fig. 1; also in Lacépède, 1831: 279 [as *Sphaeroides*])].

[*Spheroïdes* Duméril, 1805: 109, 342 (type species designation not researched, possibly *Tetrodon spengleri* Bloch, 1785: 135, by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1729; no species originally included; first inclusion not researched; not a homonym of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798a: 676). Gender masculine].

[*Tetraodon testudineus* Linnaeus, 1758: 332 (based on specimens, Artedi, 1838: genera 60, synonymia 86 [Ostracion oblongus glaber] and Linnaeus, 1749: 309, pl. 14 fig. 3 [Ostracion oblongus glaber]; type locality: India; syntypes: UUZM Linn. Coll. 47 [1], Wheeler, 1991: 190–191, fig. 28)].

***Auriglobus* Kottelat, 1999**

Auriglobus Kottelat, 1999a: 598 (type species: *Tetraodon modestus* Bleeker, 1850i: 16, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Auriglobus amabilis* (Roberts, 1982)**

Chonerhinos amabilis Roberts, 1982b: 5, fig. 2 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River, 6 km west of Putussibau; holotype: MZB 3972)

***Auriglobus modestus* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Tetraödon modestus Bleeker, 1850i: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Selatan: Banjarmasin; neotype: RMNH 26931, designated by Roberts, 1982b: 7; also in Bleeker, 1851b: 19)

Chonerhinus africanus Boulenger, 1909: 201 (type locality: Congo: Kasai: Sankuru River [erroneous]; holotype: MRAC 15306, Roberts, 1981b: 92)

***Auriglobus nefastus* (Roberts, 1982)**

Chonerhinos nefastus Roberts, 1982b: 10, fig. 6 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Kapuas River 29 km west of Putussibau; holotype: MZB 3980)

***Auriglobus remotus* (Roberts, 1982)**

Chonerhinos remotus Roberts, 1982b: 11, fig. 7 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan basin, mouth of Sungai Deramakot; holotype: FMNH 68476)

***Auriglobus silus* (Roberts, 1982)**

Chonerhinos silus Roberts, 1982b: 12, fig. 8 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Rejang basin: Sungai Baleh between Sungai Mujong and Sungai Gaat; holotype: FMNH 68477)

***Canthigaster* Swainson, 1839**

Canthigaster Swainson, 1839: 194 (type species: *Tetraodon rostratus* Bloch, 1786: 8, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865n: 49). Gender feminine.

Psilonotus Swainson, 1839: 328 (alternative name for *Canthigaster* Swainson, 1839: 194; junior homonym of *Psilonotus* Walker, 1834: 179 in Hymenoptera; simultaneous synonym of *Canthigaster* Swainson, 1839: 194, first reviser action not needed because of homonymy). Gender masculine.

Anosmius Müller, 1846: 195 (type species: *Tetrodon solandri* Richardson, 1845b: 125, pl. 57 figs. 4–6, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Prilonotus Richardson, 1854: 162 (type species: *Prilonotus caudacacinctus* Richardson, 1854: 162, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Tropidichthys Bleeker, 1854s: 500 (type species: *Tetraodon*

valentini Bleeker, 1853d: 130, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1741; also spelt *Tropidichthijs*, first reviser [Eschmeyer, 1990: 414] selected *Tropidichthys* as correct original spelling). Gender masculine.

Anosmius Peters, 1855a: 274 (subgenus of *Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332; type species: *Tetrodon taeniatus* Peters, 1855a: 275, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 1741; junior homonym of *Anosmius* Müller, 1846: 195; also in Peters, 1855b: 462). Gender masculine.

Rhynchote Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281 (type species: *Tetraodon peronii* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Evermann, 1898: 741). Gender masculine.

Rhynchotes Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Rhynchote* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281). Gender masculine.

Rhynchotus Hollard, 1857: 319 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Rhynchote* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281). Gender masculine.

Eumycterias Jenkins, 1901: 399 (type species: *Eumycterias bitaeniatus* Jenkins, 1901: 400, by monotypy; not a junior homonym of *Eumycterus* Schönherr, 1838: 1083 in Coleoptera). Gender masculine.

Lucubrapiscis Whitley, 1931c: 334 (unnecessary replacement name for *Eumycterias* Jenkins, 1901: 399). Gender masculine.

Taxonomic notes. Genus revised by Allen & Randall (1977).

***Canthigaster compressa* (Marion de Procé, 1822)**

Tetrodon compressus Marion de Procé, 1822: 130 (type locality: Philippines: Luzon: Manila Bay; types: lost [p. 129])

Tetraodon striolatus Quoy & Gaimard, 1824: 203 (type locality: Indonesia: Timor; types: MNHN ?)

Tetrodon insignitus Richardson, 1848b: 20, pl. 9 figs. 1–2 (type locality: Sea of China; holotype: BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2011)

Distribution notes. Record from inland waters in Leyte, Philippines (pers. obs.).

***Carinotetraodon* Benl, 1957**

Carinotetraodon Benl, 1957b: 1 (type species: *Carinotetraodon chlupatyi* Benl, 1957b: 1, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

***Carinotetraodon borneensis* (Regan, 1903)**

Tetrodon borneensis Regan, 1903a: 303, pl. 24, fig. 3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak; lectotype: BMNH 1894.1.20.16, designated by Lim & Kottelat, 1995: 364, Dekkers, 1975: 97)

***Carinotetraodon irrubesco* Tan, 1999**

Carinotetraodon irrubesco Tan, 1999a: 346, figs. 1–3 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Sumatera Selatan: Banjuasin basin; holotype: MZB 9319)

***Carinotetraodon lorteti* (Tirant, 1885)**

? *Chelonodon Dumerili* Bleeker, 1864g: 33, 37 (nomen nudum); 1864j: 172 (nomen nudum)

Tetrodon Lorteti Tirant, 1885: 175 [1929: 96] (type locality: Vietnam: Thu-dau-mot; lectotype: MGHNL 42000006 [ex 3907bis], designated by Dekkers, 1975: 97, Kottelat, 1987c: 19)

Tetraodon somphongsi Klausewitz, 1957c: 205, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand, freshwater [possibly Nakorn Chaisri River; see Sontirat et al., 1971: 5]; holotype: SMF 4083)

Carinotetraodon chlupatyi Benl, 1957b: 1, 1 fig. (type locality: Thailand: [north of Bangkok; holotype's label]; holotype: ZSM 15419, Dekkers, 1975: 97)

Tetraodon werneri Benl & Chlupaty, 1957: 228 (nomen nudum)

Monotreta tiranti d'Aubenton & Blanc, 1966: 556, fig. 2 (type locality: Cambodia: Tonlé Sap, km 9; holotype: MNHN 1966-0048)

Nomenclatural notes. The "holotype" of *T. lorteti* listed by Le Danois (1961) is a paralectotype. The two "paratypes" of *Chelonodon dumerilii* she listed have no type status as this is a nomen nudum.

***Carinotetraodon salivator* Lim & Kottelat, 1995**

Carinotetraodon salivator Lim & Kottelat, 1995: 359, figs. 1–4 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sungai Bejit, km 10 on road to Simunjan after it branches from Kuchin–Sri Aman road, 1°08'39"N 110°54'43"E; holotype: ZRC 37465)

***Chelonodontops* Smith, 1958**

Chelonodontops Smith, 1958c: 156 (type species: *Chelonodontops pulchellus* Smith, 1958c: 157, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Chelonodontops patoca* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Tetrodon patoca Hamilton, 1822: 7, 362, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Tetraodon maculatus Swainson, 1839: 328 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 18 fig. 2 [*Tetraodon patoca*]; type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost; junior homonym of *Tetrodon maculatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 685 and *Tetrodon maculatus* Hermann, 1804: 299)

Tetrodon dissutidens: Cantor, 1849: 1364 (type locality: Malaysia: sea of Pinang / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes: LU and material on which is basedRussell, 1803a: 18, pl. 25 [Kappa II])

Tetraodon kappa Bleeker, 1850q: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta] / Sumatra: Padang / India: Vizagapatham [Visakhapatnam]; syntypes [7, 40–85 mm TL]: LU [not material listed by Le Danois, 1962: 467] and material on which is based Russell, 1803a: 18, fig 25 [Kappa II])

? *Tetrodon hartlaubii* Bianconi, 1854a: 68 (type locality: Mozambique; types: LU; also in Bianconi, 1854b: 146, pl. 2 fig. 1)

Tetraodon dorsounicolor Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (nomen nudum)

Tetraodon bourouensis Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (nomen nudum)

Tetrodon fornicatum Hora, 1933: 130 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Chelonodon bourouensis Le Danois, 1959: 158, figs. 115 (type locality: Indonesia: Bourou [Buru]; holotype: MNHN B.1472, Le Danois, 1962: 467 [author stated to be Bibron, but actual author is Le Danois; said to be based on 3 specimens, "among them the type of Bibron's species: *Tetraodon bourouensis*" [holotype of Le Danois' species])

Taxonomic notes. *Chelonodontops patoca* has long been placed in *Chelonodon*, but the type species of *Chelonodon* is *Tetraodon cutcutia*. Tyler (1980: 336) had placed *T. patoca* in the same genus as *T. fluviatilis* and related species, which he called *Chelonodon*. The oldest available name for a genus including *T. fluviatilis* is in fact *Dichotomyctere*. However, *T. patoca* has rarely been treated as congeneric with *T. fluviatilis*. It is treated as belonging to a distinct genus, for which the only available name is *Chelonodontops*. Recent molecular analyses are congruent with this conclusion (Igarashi et al., 2013).

Nomenclatural notes. Le Danois (1962: 467) listed "paratypes" of *Tetraodon kappa* Bleeker, 1852, which she considered to be a synonym of *T. patoca*. One "paratype" listed by her, MNHN 807, is "two specimens" collected in Manila in 1861; as the species was described in 1852, these cannot be types. The remaining one, MNHN B.1571, is 89 mm (she did not indicate whether SL or TL) and is too large for being one of the syntypes (40–85 mm TL).

***Chonerhinos* Bleeker, 1854**

Chonerhinos Bleeker, 1854w: 259 (type species *Tetraodon naritus* Richardson, 1848b: 18, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865n: 49 [see Kottelat, 1999a: 597]). Gender masculine.

Xénoptère Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281 (type species: *Xenoptere belangerii* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Xenopterus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Xenoptere* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281)

Chonerhinus Bleeker, 1865n: 49 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Chonerhinos* Bleeker, 1854w: 259)

Nomenclatural notes. *Chonerhinos* has been used erroneously for the species now placed in *Auriglobus* (see Kottelat, 1999a: 597).

***Chonerhinos naritus* (Richardson, 1848)**

Tetrodon naritus Richardson, 1848b: 18, pl. 8 figs. 1–3 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Sarawak: River; holotype: ? BMNH uncat., Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetrodon grandispina van der Hoeven, 1850–51: 275 (type locality: Borneo; types: RMNH)

Xénoptère Bellangerii Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281 (type locality: not stated [India: Bengal, Coromandel / Burma: "mouth of Rangoon"; syntypes: MNHN A.9539 [4], A.9540 [3], 2166 [4], B.1554 [1], B.1555 [1], Le Danois, 1959: 128, 1961: 281)

***Dichotomyctere* Duméril, 1855**

Dichotomyctère Duméril, 1855: 279 (type species: *Tetraodon fluviatilis* Hamilton, 1822: 6, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Dichotomycterus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dichotomyctere* Duméril, 1855: 279). Gender masculine.

Dichotomycter Hollard, 1857: 319 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Dichotomyctere* Duméril, 1855: 279). Gender masculine.

***Dichotomyctere erythrotaenia* (Bleeker, 1853)**

Tetraödon erythrotaenia Bleeker, 1853k: 174 (type locality: Indonesia: Sulawesi: Maros / Ambon [cannot be sorted because syntypes were mixed]; lectotype: RMNH 7356, designated by Dekkers, 1975: 117)

Epipedorhynchus Gernaerti Bleeker, 1865n: 68, 1865i: 36 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Dichotomyctere fluviatilis* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Tetrodon fluviatilis Hamilton, 1822: 6, 362, pl. 30 fig. 1 (type locality: India: Ganges River at Allahabad [original type locality: freshwater rivers of the lower parts of Bengal]; neotype: BMNH 1934.10.17.139, designated by Dekkers, 1975: 97)

Arothron dorsovittatus Blyth, 1860b: 173 (type locality: India: Calcutta, fish bazaar; syntypes: LU, Dekkers, 1975: 127)

? *Arothron semimaculatus* Rüppell, 1852: 35 (nomen nudum)

Tetrodon pulvinatus Hora, 1933: 130 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Dichotomycterus rangoonensis Le Danois, 1959: 133, figs. 84–88 (type locality: Burma: freshwaters of the area of Rangoon / India: Bengal; syntypes [7]: MNHN B.1564 [5], Le Danois, 1962: 462)

Dichotomycterus javanicus Le Danois, 1959: 135 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Leiuropygia indica Le Danois, 1962: 462 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Dichotomyctere kretamensis* (Inger, 1853)**

Tetraodon kretamensis Inger, 1953: 149, fig. 27 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinabatangan District: Pinang River, a tributary of Kretam Kechil; holotype: FMNH 51558, Dekkers, 1975: 121)

***Dichotomyctere nigroviridis* (Marion de Procé, 1822)**

Tetrodon nigroviridis Marion de Procé, 1822: 130 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Deli [Medan] [original type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: northeastern coast]; neotype: ZMA 113.020, designated by Dekkers, 1975: 126)

Tetraödon potamophilus Bleeker, 1849e: 16 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Madura Strait near Kammal and Surabaya / sea of Java and estuaries near [Batavia], Samarang, etc.; syntypes: part of RMNH 7357 [61], BMNH 1867.11.28.108 [1], Dekkers, 1975: 125, Eschmeyer, 2011)

Tetrodon simulans Cantor, 1849: 1356 (type locality: Malaysia: sea and estuaries of Pinang, Malay Peninsula and Singapore; syntypes: BMNH 60.3.19.588–589 [2], Dekkers, 1975: 123)

Tetraodon melanochloris Roberts, 1993b: 46 (not available, unpublished manuscript name of Kuhl and van Hasselt)

***Dichotomyctere ocellatus* (Steindachner, 1870)**

Crayracion fluviatilis var. *ocellata* Steindachner, 1870c: 640, pl. 5 fig. 2 (type locality: Malaysia: Johor: Pengulon Patie [Pengkalan Petai ?, Duncker, 1904: 181]; syntypes: NMW [4]; junior secondary homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333, *Tetrodon ocellatus* Bennett, 1830: [21], pl. 21 and *Tetrodon ocellatus* Peters, 1855b: 462 when placed in *Tetraodon* by Dekkers, 1975: 132)

Tetrodon biocellatus Tirant, 1885 [1929: 95] (type locality: Vietnam: Thu-dau-mot; lectotype MGHNL 42000004, designated by Kottelat, 1987c: 20, fig. 15)

Tetraodon steindachneri Dekkers, 1975: 132, figs. 38–40 (replacement name for *Crayracion fluviatilis* var. *ocellata* Steindachner, 1870c: 640)

Nomenclatural notes. When placed in *Tetraodon* by Dekkers (1975: 132), *Crayracion fluviatilis* var. *ocellata* Steindachner, 1870c became a junior secondary homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Tetrodon ocellatus* Bennett, 1830 and *Tetrodon ocellatus* Peters, 1855b. Dekkers proposed *Tetraodon steindachneri* as new replacement name, but the name *T. biocellatus* Tirant, 1885 was already available for the species. *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus is now in *Gastrophysus*, *T. ocellatus* Bennett is now *Canthigaster bennetti* (Bleeker, 1854s), *T. ocellatus* Peters is now *C. margaritatus*, and *C. ocellata* Steindachner is now in *Dichotomyctere*. Since the four nominal species are now placed in different genera and since *C. ocellata* Steindachner had been replaced after 1960, the name must be reinstated (*Code* art. 59.4).

In fact, in 1975 *T. ocellatus* Linnaeus was no longer placed in *Tetraodon* but treated as a valid *Takifugu* (now *Gastrophysus*) and replacement was not needed.

[*Tetrodon ocellatus* Bennett, 1830: [21], pl. 21 (type locality: southern coast of Ceylon [Sri Lanka]; holotype [figured specimen]: lost, Pethiyagoda et al., 1994: 45; junior primary homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333)].

[*Tetrodon ocellatus* Peters, 1855b: 462 (type locality: Mozambique; holotype: ? ZMB; junior primary homonym of *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333 and *Tetrodon ocellatus* Bennett, 1830: [21], pl. 21; also in Peters, 1855a: 274)].)

[*Tropidichthys Bennetti* Bleeker, 1854s: 504 (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; syntypes [9, 45–81 mm TL]: BMNH 1867.11.28.126 [1], part of RMNH 7360 [29], Eschmeyer, 2013; also based on *Tetrodon ocellatus* Bennett, 1830: [21], pl. 21)].

[*Tetraodon margaritatus* Rüppell, 1829a: 66 (type locality: Egypt: Tor [El-Tor, Sinai coast]; holotype: SMF (lost), Eschmeyer, 2013)].

***Dichotomyctere sabahensis* (Dekkers, 1975)**

Tetraodon fluviatilis sabahensis Dekkers, 1975: 130, figs. 35–37 (type locality: Malaysia: Borneo: Sabah: Kinanabatangan District: Pinang River, 5°30'N 118°33'E; holotype: FMNH 51564)

***Gastrophysus* Müller, 1843**

Physogaster Müller, 1841: 252 (subgenus of *Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332; type species: *Tetrodon oblongus* Bloch, 1786: 6, by subsequent designation by Bleeker, 1865n: 46; junior homonym of *Physogaster* Lacordaire, 1830: 276 in Coleoptera). Gender feminine.

Gastrophysus Müller, 1843: 330 (replacement name for *Physogaster* Müller, 1841: 252; also in Müller, 1846: 195; *Gastrophysus* has been used as a valid name after 1899 and therefore precedence over *Takifugu* cannot be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9; not junior homonym of *Gastrophysa* Dejean, 1835: 405 (nomen nudum) and *Gastrophysa* Gebler, 1842: 39 in Coleoptera). Gender masculine.

Aphanacanthe Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279 (nomen nudum)

Aphanacanthus Troschel, 1856: 88 (nomen nudum)

Aphanacanthus Hollard, 1857: 319 (nomen nudum)

Torafugu Abe, 1939: 336, 1949: 90 (not available because no type species designated, *Code* art. 13.3)

Takifugu Abe, 1949: 90 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; type species: *Tetraodon oblongus* Bloch, 1786: 6, by monotypy; junior objective synonym of *Gastrophysus* Müller, 1843: 330). Gender masculine.

Shosaifugu Abe, 1949: 92 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; not available because no type species designated, *Code* art. 13.3)

Higanfugu Abe, 1949: 93 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; type species: *Tetraodon pardalis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 282, pl. 123 fig. 2, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Takifugu* Abe, 1949: 90, first reviser [Matsuura, 1990: 17] gave precedence to *Takifugu*). Gender masculine.

Torafugu Abe, 1950: 199 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; type species: *Tetraodon rubripes* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 283, pl. 123 fig. 1, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Shosaifugu Abe, 1950: 199 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; type species: *Tetraodon vermicularis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 278 [spelt *vermiculatus* on pl. 124 fig. 1], by original designation). Gender masculine.

Fugu Abe, 1952: 36 (type species: *Tetraodon rubripes* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 283, pl. 123 fig. 1, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Akamefugu Abe, 1954: 122 (subgenus of *Fugu* Abe, 1952: 36; type species: *Tetrodon chrysops* Hilgendorf, 1879: 80, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Physogaster* Müller, 1841 is a junior homonym of *Physogaster* Lacordaire, 1830 and was replaced by *Gastrophysus* Müller, 1843. Müller included two nominal species in *Physogaster*: *Tetrodon oblongus* Bloch, 1786 and *T. lunaris* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801. He did not designate a type species. The first type species designation is by Bleeker (1865n: 46) who designated *T. oblongus*. Jordan (1919a: 216) listed *T. lunaris* as type species. This is incorrect but has been accepted by many subsequent workers who therefore erroneously considered *Gastrophysus* to be a junior synonym of *Lagocephalus*.

The type species of *Takifugu* Abe, 1949 is also *T. oblongus* and this makes *Takifugu* an objective junior synonym of *Gastrophysus*. *Gastrophysus* has been used as a valid name after 1899 [e.g. Smith, 1949a: 418, Munro, 1955: 280] and therefore precedence over *Takifugu* cannot be reversed under *Code* art. 23.9. The only way to continue to use *Takifugu* as a valid name would be to ask the ICZN to reverse precedence or to suppress *Gastrophysus*.

Gastrophysus is not a junior homonym of *Gastrophysa* Dejean, 1835: 405 (in Coleoptera), which is a nomen nudum and has a different spelling, or *Gastrophysa* Gebler, 1842: 39 (in Coleoptera), which has a different spelling.

***Gastrophysus niphobles* (Jordan & Snyder, 1845)**

? *Tetrodon ocellatus* var. *guttulatus* Richardson, 1845b: 121, pl. 58 fig. 3 (type locality: China Seas / China: Canton; holotype: BMNH)

? *Tetrodon albo-plumbeus* Richardson, 1845b: 121, pl. 58 figs. 6–7 (type locality: China Seas / China: Canton; syntypes [2]: BMNH 1860.3.6.1 [1], Eschmeyer, 2011 [as holotype])

? *Tetraodon niveatus* Brevoort, 1856: 284 (type locality: Japan: Simoda; holotype: specimen on which figure is based)

Spheroides niphobles Jordan & Snyder, 1901d: 246, fig. 6 (type locality: Japan: Tokyo; holotype: CAS-SU 6526, Böhlke, 1953: 145)

***Gastrophysus oblongus* (Bloch, 1786)**

Tetrodon oblongus Bloch, 1786: 6, pl. 146, fig. 1 (type locality: East Indies [label: Indian Ocean]; syntypes: ZMB 4228 [1], 32982 [1], Paepke, 1999: 149)

? *Tetraödon Waandersii* Bleeker, 1853l: 194 (type locality: Indonesia: Banka [Bangka]: Marawang; holotype: BMNH 1867.11.28.112, Dekkers, 1975: 135)

? *Tetrodon Woodlarkensis* Montrouzier & Thiollière, in Montrouzier, 1857: 489 (type locality: Woodlark Island [Moiou]; syntypes: lost)

Gastrophysus micropthalmos Blyth, 1860b: 174 (type locality: India: Calcutta fish-bazars [p. 173]; syntypes: ? ZSI; note: correct original spelling is *–opthalmos*, not *–ophthalmos*)

***Gastrophysus ocellatus* (Linnaeus, 1758)**

Tetraodon ocellatus Linnaeus, 1758: 333 (type locality: Asia and Egypt in freshwater; syntypes: NRM 8813 [1], ? UUZM 166 [1], Fernholm & Wheeler, 1983: 277, Wheeler, 1991: 192, Wallin, 2001: 121)

Tetrodon Conspicillum Walbaum, 1779: 1577 (unnecessary replacement name for name for *Tetraodon ocellatus* Linnaeus, 1758: 333)

***Geneion* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855**

Geneion Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (type species: *Geneion maculatum* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280, by monotypy; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Amblyrhynchote* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280, first reviser [Le Danois, 1959: 185; Shipp, 1974: 19] retained *Geneion* as having precedence [Kottelat, 2001d: 614]). Gender neuter.

Amblyrhynchote Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (type species: *Tetraodon honckenii* Bloch, 1785: 133, by subsequent designation by Jordan, 1919a: 263). Gender masculine.

Amblyrhynchotes Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Amblyrhynchote* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855)

Amblyrhynchotus Hollard, 1857: 318 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Amblyrhynchote* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855)

Nomenclatural notes. *Geneion* has been used as valid after 1899 (Le Danois, 1959: 185) and it is not possible to declare it a nomen oblitum under *Code* art. 23.9.1. Synonymy from Hardy (1983a: 2).

***Geneion honckenii* (Bloch, 1785)**

Tetrodon Honckenii Bloch, 1785: 133, pl. 143 (type locality: waters of East Indies and China; syntypes: ZMB 4295 [2], Paepke, 1999: 148, erratum)

Geneion maculatum Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (type locality: not stated [South Africa: Cape of Good Hope; holotype's data]; holotype: MNHN B.1522, Le Danois, 1959: 191, 1962: 470)

Tetrodon atratus Richardson, 1848b: 15, pl. 7 figs. 1–3 (type locality: China Sea; holotype: BMNH 1855.9.19.1320, Eschmeyer, 2011)

***Lagocephalus* Swainson, 1839**

Lagocephalus Swainson, 1839: 194, 328 (type species: *Lagocephalus stellatus* Swainson, 1839: 328, by subsequent designation by Swain, 1883: 283). Gender masculine.

Promécocéphale Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279 (type species: *Tetrodon argenteus* Lacépède, 1804: 211, by subsequent designation by Jordan & Snyder, 1901d: 232 [see Kottelat, 2001d: 612]). Gender masculine.

Promecocephalus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling for *Promecocephale* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 279)

Apsicephalus Hollard, 1857: 324, 327 (type species: *Tetrodon laevigatus* Linné, 1766: 411, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Pleuranacanthus Bleeker, 1865n: 59, 65, 1865j: 36 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Laeviphysus Li, in Su & Li, 2002: 196, 442 (type species: *Tetraodon inermis* Temminck & Schlegel, 1847: 278, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Nomenclatural notes. *Lagocephalus* Swainson, 1839 was established with two included nominal species, "*L. stellatus*. Bl. pl. 143 [*L.*]" and "*Pennantii*. Yarrell, ii. 347". Swain (1883: 283) designated "*L. stellatus*. Bl. pl. 143" as type species. Plate 143 of Bloch (1785) shows *Tetrodon honckenii*, a fish totally unrelated to the diagnosis given by Swainson.

The name *Tetrodon stellatus* does not appear in Bloch (1785) or in the other volumes of this work but is a name created by Swainson. Reference by Swainson to plate 143 of Bloch is a lapsus for pl. 140 (Tyler, 1964: 124; Kottelat, 2001: 616). Plate 140 is labelled "*Tetrodon lagocephalus* – Sternbauch – Orbe étoilé – Starry Globe-Fish". Sternbauch is the German name of the fish and means starry belly, the French Orbe étoilé means starry globe; and Starry Globe-Fish is the English name. The Latin stellatus means starry (garnished with stars [it does not mean stellate, star-shaped]). This shows that plate 140 includes all the elements explaining the "*Lagocephalus stellatus*. Bl. pl. 143" of Swainson: a fish in agreement with the diagnosis, the Latin name *Lagocephalus*, and three vernacular names meaning starry, mean-

ing *stellatus*. None of these elements is in plate 143. This is evidence that the reference by Swainson to "pl. 143" is a lapsus for plate 140.

"[L.]" is an obvious reference to Linnaeus, but there is no fish species named *stellatus* in Linnaeus' works known to me. There is of course *Tetraodon lagocephalus* Linnaeus, 1758: 332. Therefore, *L. stellatus* is a new name available from Swainson, 1839, by indication to plate 140 in Bloch (1785). It has never been placed in the genus *Tetraodon* and therefore is not a junior secondary homonym of *T. stellatus* Anonymous, 1798, *T. lagocephalus stellatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 503, or *T. stellatus* Donovan, 1804. There has been early confusion about usage of the names *lagocephalus* and *stellatus*; Bonaparte (1841) summarised the confusion and proposed *L. blochii* as a (unnecessary) replacement name for *L. stellatus* Swainson, 1839.

[*Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 683 (based on Tetrodon étoilé of La Cepède, 1798: 483; type locality: Mauritius; holotype: probably not preserved or MNHN)].

[*Tetrodon lagocephalus* var. *stellatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 503 (based on Tetrodon étoilé of La Cepède, 1798: 483; type locality: Indian Ocean around Mauritius; holotype: probably not preserved or MNHN; primary junior homonym and objective synonym of *Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 683)].

[*Tetrodon stellatus* Donovan, 1804: [6 unnumbered pp.], pl. 66 (type locality: Penzance, Cornwall / Cornish coast / European seas / South Carolina; syntypes: LU [2 specimens and material cited by Pennant, 1776: 132, pl. 20; junior homonym of *Tetrodon stellatus* Anonymous, 1798b: 683 and *Tetrodon lagocephalus* var. *stellatus* Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 503)].

[*Lagocephalus stellatus* Swainson, 1839: 328 (available by indication to Bloch, 1785, pl. 143 [lapsus for 140; see Tyler, 1964: 124, Kottelat, 2001d: 616]; type locality: that of the figured specimen, unknown; holotype: model of plate 140, was in cabinet of Duke of Braunschweig [Bloch, 1785: 127])].

[*Lagocephalus Blochi* Bonaparte, 1841: fasc. 30, punt. 159 [503] (unnecessary replacement name for *Lagocephalus stellatus* Swainson, 1839: 328)].

Lagocephalus lunaris (Bloch, in Schneider, 1801)

Tetrodon lunaris Bloch, in Schneider, 1801: 505 (type locality: "Pilatsei Malabarice" [lectotype: India: Tranquebar [Tharangambadi, 11°01'37"N 79°51'E]]; lectotype: ZMB 4227, designated by Paepke, 1999: 149, pl. 20 fig. 1)

Tetrodon tepa Hamilton, 1822: 10, 362 (type locality: India: estuaries of the Ganges; types: NT)

Tetraodon leiopleura Gray, 1830: vol. 1, pl. 87 fig. 2 (type locality: "India"; holotype: BMNH ?)

Pleuranacanthus argentatus Bleeker, 1865n: 65, 1865j: 36 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Leiodon Swainson, 1839

Leiodon Swainson, 1839: 194 (type species: *Leiosomus marmoratus* Swainson, 1839: 328, by monotypy ["*Tetraodon laevissimus* Sch." does not exist]). Gender masculine.

Leisomus Swainson, 1839: 328 (an alternative name for and simultaneous objective synonym of *Leiodon* Swainson, 1839: 194, first reviser [Bleeker, 1865n: 45] gave precedende to *Leiodon*). Gender masculine.

Chelonodon Müller, 1841: 252 (subgenus of *Tetraodon* Linnaeus, 1758: 332; type species: *Tetraodon cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822: 8, by subsequent designation by Tyler, 1964: 125; no species originally included, first inclusion by Rüppell, 1852: 35; objective junior synonym of *Leiodon* Swainson, 1839: 194). Gender masculine.

Monotrète Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281 (type species: *Tetraodon cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822: 8, by monotypy; objective junior synonym of *Leiodon* Swainson, 1839: 194). Gender masculine [a French word whose gender is not known; *Code* art. 30.2.4].

Monotretus Troschel, 1856: 88 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Monotrete* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281). Gender masculine.

Monotreta Hollard, 1857: 319 (incorrect subsequent spelling of *Monotrete* Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 281). Gender feminine.

Nomenclatural notes. Swainson (1839) proposed a classification of pufferfishes, which he divided in five genera: *Tetraodon*, *Leiodon*, *Lagocephalus*, *Cirrhisomus* and *Canthigaster*. He repeated this on p. 328, with the same diagnosis but the name *Leiodon* was changed into *Leiosomus*. In the index (p. 444) he listed only *Leiodon*, with reference to p. 194. *Leiosomus* is unambiguously the same genus as *Leiodon*; it is an alternative name for *Leiodon* and a simultaneous objective synonym. Bleeker (1865n: 45) gave precedence to *Leiodon*).

Swainson included two species in *Leiodon*/*Leiosomus* (p. 328): "*T. laevissimus* Sch." and "*marmoratus*. Hamilt. pl.18. fig. 3". "Sch." refers to Schneider (1801) where the name *laevissimus* does not exist (see under *Arothron*). This makes *L. marmoratus* type species of *Leiodon* by monotypy. *Leiodon marmoratus* is a junior synonym of *T. cutcutia*.

Tetrodon patoca is usually treated as type species of *Chelonodon*. No species was included when the genus was created and *T. patoca* was not mentioned when species were first included by Rüppell, 1852: 35, so *T. patoca* cannot be the type species. Tyler (1964: 125) designated *T. cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822 as type species, but he later (1980: 336) placed *T. cutcutia* in *Monotrete*. *Tetraodon patoca*, *T. fluviatilis* and related species were treated as congeneric by Tyler (1980: 336), who called them *Chelonodon*; but the first name available for a genus including *T. fluviatilis* is *Dichotomyctere* (see below). *Tetraodon patoca* is placed in *Chelonodontops*.

Tetraodon cutcutia was placed in *Monotrete* by Tyler (1980: 336), together with *T. gularis*, *T. leiurus* and *T. palembangensis*. The oldest name available for a genus including these species is *Leiodon*. Externally *T. cutcutia* is instantly distinguished by general appearance from all other Southeast Asian Tetraodontidae and by its striking sexually dimorphic colour pattern, a character shared only with *Carinotetraodon*. It is, however, quite surprising that *T. cutcutia* would be congeneric with *T. leiurus* and *T. palembangensis*. Tyler (p. 338) commented that if more species are examined and confirm the differences he observed, they might have to be considered at least subgenerically distinct.

Dekkers (1975: 94) treated *T. gularis* as a synonym of *T. cutcutia* but Tyler (1980: 337) commented not only that his *T. gularis* was distinct from his *T. cutcutia* but also (p.338) that its identification needs verification. And within his genus *Monotreta*, Tyler distinguished his *T. gularis* from the three other species by a suite of osteological characters, which suggest that it could represent an independent genus.

In fact it seems that Tyler's *T. cutcutia* and *T. gularis* were misidentified and that his *T. gularis* in fact is the real *T. cutcutia* and his *T. cutcutia* in fact is *T. cochinchinensis* (see below).

Based on the suite of osteological characters (listed by Tyler, 1980: 337) and colour-pattern characters I recognise two genera among Tyler's *Monotreta*, *T. cutcutia* (*T. gularis* in Tyler) vs. the others. Molecular data published after the present text was written are congruent with this conclusion, even though based on few species of the concerned lineages (Yamanoue et al., 2011; Igarashi et al., 2013).

Tyler's material of *T. gularis* was USNM 44811, from Myanmar (Bhamo; USNM on-line catalogue; material collected by Fea, and therefore part of material reported by Vinciguerra, 1890: 359) well within the geographic range of *L. cutcutia* in Myanmar and in an area from which no other Tetraodontidae are recorded. USNM 44811 is a cleared and stained specimen, now unidentifiable externally. Vinciguerra's brief description of this material also agrees with *L. cutcutia*.

Tyler's material of '*M. cutcutia*' is from Thailand (p. 396). There is apparently no published record of *L. cutcutia* in Thailand, although I observed it (or a similar species) at several localities along the western coast of the Peninsula in Ranong Province, at the border with Myanmar. Tyler's material of '*M. cutcutia*' is ANSP 63132, from Bangkok, from where no *L. cutcutia* has ever been recorded, and ANSP 59928–37, from the Mae Nam Ping in Chiang Mai (Thailand; identified as *Tetraodon leiurus* by Fowler, 1934a: 161) (ANSP on-line catalogue; M. Sabaj, pers. comm.). ANSP 63132 is a cleared and stained specimen, now unidentifiable externally. *'Chelonodon' cochinchinensis* is the only tetraodontid known from the upper Mae Nam Ping and around Chiang Mai (pers. obs.; see Tan & Kottelat, 2009: 64).

Leiodon cutcutia represents a lineage distinct from the remaining species of *Monotrete* sensu Tyler (1980). The oldest available name for a genus including *T. cutcutia* is *Leiodon*, of which *Chelonodon* and *Monotrete* are junior objective synonyms. The other species of *Monotrete* sensu Tyler remain without generic name. I would have liked to re-use the name *Crayracyion* Bleeker, 1865 for them but, as discussed under *Arothron*, the name first appeared almost simultaneously in two different works, with different included species. Only one of these works listed species included here in '*Monotrete*'. To designate one of them as type species bears the risk that bibliographic research could show that the other work appeared first, nullifying the designation. For the sake of stability, such a designation is not advisable and a new name is created for this genus. See *Pao* below.

***Leiodon cutcutia* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Tetrodon cutcutia Hamilton, 1822: 8, 362, pl. 18 fig. 3 (type locality: India: "everywhere watered by the Ganges and its branches"; types: NT)

Tetrodon caria Hamilton, 1822: 9, 362 (type locality: India: Kosi River; types: NT; Hamilton's unpublished drawing reproduced in Hora, 1929a: pl. 16 figs. 2–3; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Tetrodon cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822: 8, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 78] gave precedence to *T. cutcutia*)

Tetrodon gularis Hamilton, 1822: 10, 362 (type locality: India: "along with the preceeding" [Kosi River]; types: NT; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Tetrodon cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822: 8, first reviser [Bleeker, 1853o: 78] gave precedence to *T. cutcutia*; simultaneous subjective synonym of *Tetrodon caria* Hamilton, 1822: 9; as first reviser I give precedence to *T. caria*)

Leisomus marmoratus Swainson, 1839: 328 (available by indication to Hamilton, 1822: pl. 18 fig. 3 [*Tetraodon cutcutia*]; type locality: India: Ganges; holotype: model of Hamilton's figure, lost)

Tetrodon laevis Hora, 1933: 130 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

***Pao* Kottelat, 2013**

Pao Kottelat, 2013: 483 [appendix to present work] (type species: *Tetraodon leiurus* Bleeker, 1850m: 97, by original designation). Gender masculine.

***Pao abei* (Roberts, 1998)**

Tetraodon abei Roberts, 1998f: 228, fig. 3 (type locality: Laos: Khammouan Province: Xe Bangfai at Ban Geng Sahwang; holotype: CAS 91016)

***Pao baileyi* (Sontirat, 1985)**

Tetraodon baileyi Sontirat, 1985: 47, fig. 3 (type locality: Thailand: Ubon Ratchatani Province: Mekong River in Boondharik District; holotype: KUMF 2874; repeated in Sontirat, 1989: 104, fig. 3 with holotype listed as KUMF 3874)

***Pao bergii* (Popta, 1905)**

Tetrodon Bergii Popta, 1905a: 186 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Barat: Boelit River [Kapuas drainage; Popta, 1906: 112]; holotype: RMNH 7657, Dekkers, 1975: 109; also in Popta, 1906: 215, pl. 10 fig. 44)

***Pao brevirostris* (Benl, 1957)**

Tetraodon leiurus brevirostris Benl, 1957a: 64, figs. 1–3 (type locality: unknown [aquarium-fish trade, guessed to originate from Thailand]; holotype: BMNH 1957.1.7.1, Dekkers, 1975: 112)

Tetraodon palustris Saenjundaeng, Vidthayanon & Grudpun, 2013: 78, figs. 1–2 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Amphoe Muang: Nonkomkoh swamp; holotype: KUMF 8834)

***Pao cambodgiensis* (Chabanaud, 1923)**

Tetrodon cambodgiensis Chabanaud, 1923b: 137 (type locality: Cambodia: Phnom Penh; syntypes: MNHN 1922-0080–0083 [6])

Tetraodon barbatus Roberts, 1998f: 230, fig. 4 (type locality: Thailand: Loei Province: Huay Huang, 30 km west of Chiang Khan; holotype: CAS 79100)

Nomenclatural notes. The four specimens listed as "holotype" of *T. cambodgiensis* by Le Danois (1961) are syntypes.

***Pao cochinchinensis* (Steindachner, 1866)**

Crayacion cochinchinensis Steindachner, 1866a: 480, pl. 5

fig. 1 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchina; syntypes [2]: NMW 16835 [2], Kottelat, 1998: 120)

***Pao fangi* (Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940)**

Tetrodon fangi Pellegrin & Chevey, 1940: 157, fig. 2 (type locality: Vietnam: Cochinchine: Rach-Gia Province: Vi-Thanh, Xano canal; holotype: MNHN 1940-0042, Saenjundaeng et al., 2013: fig. 3d)

Taxonomic notes. Treated as valid following Saenjundaeng et al. (2013: fig. 3d).

***Pao hilgendorfii* (Popta, 1905)**

Tetrodon Hilgendorfii Popta, 1905a: 185 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Bo River; syntypes: RMNH 7658 [6], Dekkers, 1975: 108; also in Popta, 1906: 211, pl. 10 fig. 43)

***Pao leiurus* (Bleeker, 1850)**

Tetraödon leiurus Bleeker, 1850m: 97 (type locality: Indonesia: Java: Batavia [Jakarta], in sea and estuaries; syntypes [5: 60–98 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7342 [4], ? SMNS 10641 [2], ? NMV 46396 [1], ZMA 102.308 [1], Dekkers, 1975: 108, Fricke, 1991: 21, Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1851b: 18)

Nomenclatural notes. As *Tetraodon leiurus* was described from Batavia, Java, the 'paratype' from Borneo listed by Le Danois (1961) is not a type.

***Pao ocellaris* (Klausewitz, 1957)**

Tetraodon ocellaris Klausewitz, 1957a: 201, fig. 4, pl. 18 fig. 2 (type locality: Thailand: southern peninsula, area of Patalung; holotype: SMF 3975)

Taxonomic notes. Possibly a synonym of *Pao fangi*.

***Pao palembangensis* (Bleeker, 1851)**

Tetraödon palembangensis Bleeker, 1851b: 25 (type locality: Indonesia: Sumatra: Palembang; holotype [210 mm TL]: probably part of RMNH 7341 [5], Dekkers, 1975: 105; also in Bleeker, 1852r: 605)

Tetraodon ocellatus Bleeker, 1865n: 67 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Tetraodon pinguis Vaillant, 1902: 38 (type locality: Indonesia: Borneo: Kalimantan Timur: Mahakam River at Tepoe ["3 hours upstream of Melak by steamer", Nieuwenhuis, 1900: 354; based on Nieuwenhuis' map apparently today's Tering Lama [Tring]; about 0°04'10"S 115° 38'40"E]; holotype: RMNH 7928 Dekkers, 1975: 105)

Nomenclatural notes. *Tetraodon palembangensis* was apparently based on a single specimen; thus the specimen listed as paratype by Le Danois (1961) is not a paratype. Idem for *T. pinguis*.

***Pao suvattii* (Sontirat & Soonthornsatit, 1985)**

Tetraodon suvattii Sontirat & Soonthornsatit, 1985: 49 (type locality: Thailand: Nong Khai Province: Mekong River [Nam Oon, Sakhon Nakhon; Sontirat, 1989: 107]; holotype: KUMF 2917; repeated in Sontirat, 1989: 106, figs. 4–5, with author as Sontirat alone)

***Pao turgidus* (Kottelat, 2000)**

Monotrete turgidus Kottelat, 2000a: 79, fig. 73 (type locality: Laos: Savannakhet Province: Xe Pon between rapids upstream and downstream of Ban Fuang; 16°37'06"N 106°33'30"E; holotype: ZRC 45399)

***Torquigener* Whitley, 1930**

Uranostoma Bleeker, 1865n: 49, 59, 61, 1865j: 34 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Torquigener Whitley, 1930c: 31 (type species: *Spheroides tuberculiferus* Ogilby, 1912: 27, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Shippofugu Abe, 1949: 90 (subgenus of *Sphoeroides* Anonymous, 1798: 676; type species: *Tetraodon hypselogeneion* Bleeker, 1852f: 300, by monotypy). Gender masculine.

Uranostoma Whitley, 1970: 247 (not available because 'type species' [*Uranostoma guttata* Bleeker, 1865j: 34] is a nomen nudum, *Code* art. 13.3)

Taxonomic notes. Key in Hardy (1989: 121).

***Torquigener hypselogeneion* (Bleeker, 1852)**

Tetraodon hypselogeneion Bleeker, 1852f: 300 (type locality: Papua New Guinea: Bootless Bay, about 5 miles east of Port Moresby [original type locality: Indonesia: Ambon / Ceram [Seram]: Wahai]; neotype: USNM 236937, designated by Hardy, 1983b: 67, fig. 1, probably invalid, Eschmeyer et al., 1998: 756; original syntypes [12, 44–71 mm TL]: part of RMNH 7312 [21], BMNH [1], ? NMW 46655 [1], ? AMS B.7269 [1], B.7778–79 [2], Eschmeyer, 2011; also in Bleeker, 1852l: 24 [but 3 specimens, 44–63 mm TL])

Tetraodon rüppelii Bibron, in Duméril, 1855: 280 (available by indication to *Tetraodon honckenii* (non Bloch, 1785: 133, pl. 143) sensu Rüppell, 1829a: 65, pl. 17 fig. 2 [Kottelat, 2001d: 613]; type locality: Red Sea: Tor; holotype: SMF; unambiguously named for Rüppell, misspelt as Rüppel p. 280, the name should be emended to *rueppellii*, an inadvertent error, *Code* art. 32.5.1 [although the name is always abbreviated as "Rüpp.", the bibliographic references make it clear that Rüppell was intended)

Uranostoma guttata Bleeker, 1865j: 34 (not available, name listed in synonymy)

Uranostoma guttata Le Danois, 1962: 469 (not available, name listed in synonymy; 'holotype' has no type status)

Amblyrhynchotes hypselogenion rufopunctatus Chu et al., 1962: 1086, fig. 834 (type locality: China: northern part of Gulf of Tonkin: Guangxi: Beihei and Weizhou island; syntypes [5]: ? SFI, ? ASIZB, 30378 [1], 30613 [1], 31127 [1], 56-230 [1], 56-231 [1], Zhang, 1996: 503; author indicated as 'Li' by Zhang, 1996: 503 but apparently no such information in book itself, therefore authorship attributed to all coauthors)

Family MOLIDAE

Taxonomic notes. For phylogeny see Santini & Tyler (2002b).

***Masturus* Gill, 1884**

Masturus Gill, 1884b: 425 (type species: *Orthagoriscus oxyuropterus* Bleeker, 1873f: 151, by original designation). Gender masculine.

Pseudomola Cadenat, 1959: 1115 (type species: *Pseudomola lassarati* Cadenat, 1959: 1115, by monotypy). Gender feminine.

***Masturus lanceolatus* (Liénard, 1840)**

Orthagoriscus lanceolatus E. Liénard, 1840: 292 (type locality: Mauritius: Port Louis / Baie de la Grande Rivière; syntypes [2]: probably not preserved; also in Liénard, 1841: 1, pl. 4)

Orthagoriscus oxyuropterus Bleeker, 1873f: 151, pl. (type locality: Indonesia: Ambon; holotype: RMNH)

Pseudomola lassarati Cadenat, 1959: 1115, figs. 10–11 (type locality: Ivory Coast: off Vridi; holotype: apparently not preserved)

Distribution notes. Inland record from Malaysia: Borneo: Sarawak: Samarahan River about 60 km from Kuching (Anonymous, 1992: 22).

APPENDICES

1. New genus names for the South-East Asian species of *Puntius* s. l. (Cyprinidae)

Since Weber & de Beaufort (1916), most small barbs of Southeast Asia have been placed in the catch-all genus *Puntius*. This system was followed, for example, by Smith (1945), who moved some of the species with diagnostic morphological features in smaller genera (*Chagunius*, *Oreichthys*, *Sikukia*, *Puntioplites*, *Acrossocheilus*, *Poropuntius*). Since, a few more small genera have been recognised (*Hypsibarbus*, *Discherodontus*, *Eirmotus*, *Laocypris*, *Barbodes* [=*Barbonymus*]; Rainboth, 1989, 1996a–b, Tan & Kottelat, 2008, Kottelat, 2000a, 2001c). In a review of the fishes of Cambodia, Rainboth (1996b) restricted *Puntius* to two species in the area he covered and placed the other six in *Systomus*. This system was followed by some authors, but others (e.g. Kottelat, 2000a, 2001c) did not, because this was based on only eight species, from a small part of the range of *Puntius* s.l.; a much greater number of species are known from outside this area and their generic placement was left in limbo.

Taki et al. (1978) recognised 7 groups within *Puntius* s.l. based on infraorbital and pharyngeal bones, barbels, and colour pattern. The probable generic distinctness of some groups of Southeast Asian *Puntius* s.l. have been mentioned by Kottelat (1993a, 1996a) for *P. lineatus* and related species and Tan & Kottelat (2008) for *P. oligolepis.*

Recently. Pethiyagoda et al. (2012) examined the South Asian species of *Puntius* s.l. Based on morphological and molecular characters, they recognised five genera in Sri Lanka and South India. Some of these genera also have species in Southeast Asia and Pethiyagoda et al. also discussed the Southeast Asian species. They placed most of them in *Systomus* and *Barbodes*, in which they tentatively recognised several groups. *Barbodes* as recognised by Pethiyagoda et al. is an artificial assemblage.

Now, after its re-introduction by Rainboth, the name *Systomus* has come into frequent usage and it does not make sense to retain all these species in '*Puntius*'. With the work of Pethiyagoda et al. (2012), it appears that most Southeast Asian '*Systomus*' are not *Systomus* either. This again leaves a number of species without genus name, or left in *'Puntius'* by default, or in *'Systomus'*, also by default. We are in a situation in which some of the earlier *Barbus* became '*Barbus*', then *Puntius*, then '*Puntius*', then *Systomus*, then *Barbodes*, and would now be '*Systomus*' or '*Barbodes'* awaiting for more changes until recognised as genera that we long know to exist and with reasonable diagnostic characters.

Further, various molecular analysis published in recent years (Fang et al., 2009; Yang et al., 2010, 2012; Pethiyagoda et al., 2012; Anonymous, 2013) show the distinctess of all the genera that had been recognised almost intuitively for years.

For the present work I considered using only the existing names and keeping all the remaining species in *Puntius* s.l., or '*Systomus*' or '*Barbodes*'. It soon appeared that in the context of a catalogue it would be counterproductive to indicate that these genera exist, are well identified, are diagnosable, but are abandoned unnamed.

I have, therefore, decided to make names available for the Southeast Asian lineages that can be distinguished by morphological characters, even though I admit that the diagnoses remain quite superficial at this stage.

***Puntius* Hamilton, 1822**

Puntius Hamilton, 1822: 310, 388 (type species: *Cyprinus sophore* Hamilton, 1822: 310). Gender masculine.

Diagnosis. *Puntius* s.s. is distinguished from the other gen-

era formerly included in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by the combination of the following characters (none unique to the genus): last simple dorsal-fin ray not serrated posteriorly; rostral barbels absent; maxillary barbels present or absent; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete, with 22–28 pored scales on body; 12–20 gill rakers on first gill arch; a black spot in middle of caudal peduncle. Meristic characters not checked on all species. See Pethiyagoda et al. (2012) for osteological characters.

Included species. In Southeast Asia: *Puntius brevis*, *P. burmanicus*, *P. chola*, ? *P. masyai*, *P. pugio*, *P. sophore*, *P. sophoroides* (record needs confirmation).

Remarks. Pethiyagoda et al. (2012: 73) rediagnosed *Puntius*, redescribed *P. sophore* (type species) and designated a neotype.

Pethia Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012

Pethia Pethiyagoda, Meegaskumbura & Maduwage, 2012: 80 (type species: *Barbus nigrofasciatus* Günther, 1868a: 155). Gender feminine.

Diagnosis. *Pethia* is distinguished from the other genera formerly included in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by the combination of the following characters (none unique to the genus): last simple dorsal-fin ray strongly serrated posteriorly; rostral barbels absent; maxillary barbels absent or minute; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete, interrupted, or incomplete, with 19–24 scales in lateral line row on body; ½9½ scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 12 circumpeduncular scale rows; 3–8 gill rakers on first gill arch; a black blotch on caudal peduncle, usually vertically elongated, and usually other blotches or bars on body especially above and behind pectoral-fin base. Meristic characters not checked on all species. See Pethiyagoda et al. (2012) for osteological characters.

Included species. In Southeast Asia: *Pethia atra*, *P. conchonius*, *P. didi*, *P. erythromycter*, *P. khugae*, *P. macrogramma*, *P. manipurensis*, *P. meingangbii*, *P. nankyweensis*, *P. ornata*, *P. padamya*, *P. stoliczkana*, *P. thelys*, *P. tiantian*, *P. yuensis*.

Systomus McClelland, 1838

Systomus McClelland, 1838: 943 (type species: *Systomus immaculatus* M'Clelland, 1839: 284, 380). Gender masculine.

Diagnosis. *Systomus* is distinguished from the other genera formerly included in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by the combination of the following characters (none unique to the genus): last simple dorsal-fin ray strongly serrated posteriorly; rostral and maxillary barbels present; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete, with 27–34 pored scales on body; ½4–5/1/4–5½ scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 16 circumpeduncular scale rows; 6–8 gill rakers on first gill arch; horizontally elongate oval black blotch on caudal peduncle; often black pigments on scale pockets forming rows of spots along flank; in several species, a small black spot immediately below dorsal-fin origin and caudal fin with conspicuous black dorsal and ventral margins. Meristic characters not checked on all species. See Pethiyagoda et al. (2012) for osteological characters.

Included species. In Southeast Asia: *Systomus binduchitra*, *S. compressiformis*, *S. jacobusboehlkei*, *S. rubripinis* (= *S. orphoides* auct.), *S. sarana*, *S. sewelli*.

Remarks. Pethiyagoda et al. (2012: 77) rediagnosed *Systomus*, redescribed *S. immaculatus* (type species) and designated a neotype, which makes it a synonym of *S. sarana*.

Barbodes Bleeker, 1859

Barbodes Bleeker, 1859f: 361, 371 (type species: *Barbus maculatus* Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1842: 195). Gender masculine.

Diagnosis. *Barbodes* is distinguished from the other genera formerly placed in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by its colour pattern and ontogeny: small juveniles have 3-5 dots along midlateral scale row, including one at middle of caudal-fin base, and an additional one at dorsal-fin origin; with increasing size, the spots on midlateral row may become more numerous and may fuse to form a stripe or broad band, and the spot at dorsal-fin origin may become a large blotch or a broad bar (see examples of *B. binotatus*, *B. lateristriga* and *B. everetti* in Kottelat et al., 1993: pl. 15). The combination of the following characters, although none unique to the genus, also allows identification: last simple dorsal-fin ray serrated posteriorly; rostral barbels present (except in *B. aurotaeniatus*); maxillary barbels present; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete or not, with 22–32 scales on lateral line row on body; ¼4/1/4½ scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 12 circumpeduncular scale rows; 12–15 gill rakers on first gill arch. Meristic characters not checked on all species.

Included species. *Barbodes aurotaeniatus*, *B. banksi*, *B. binotatus*, *B. bunau*, *B. dunckeri*, *B. everetti*, *B. kuchingensis*, *B. lateristriga*, *B. microps*, *B. rhombeus*, *B. sealei*, *B. semifasciolatus*, *B. xouthos.*

All the species of '*Puntius*' known from the Philippines have been referred to a *P. binotatus* group and they thus seem to belong to *Barbodes*: *B. amarus*, *B. bantolanensis*, *B. baoulan*, *B. cataractae*, *B. clemensi*, *B. disa*, *B. flavifuscus*, *B. hemictenus*, *B. herrei*, *B. ivis*, *B. joaquinae*, *B. katolo*, *B. lanaoensis*, *B. lindog*, *B. manalak*, *B. manguaoensis*, *B. montanoi*, *B. pachycheilus*, *B. palaemophagus*, *B. palata*, *B. palavanensis*, *B. quinquemaculatus*, *B. resimus*, *B. sirang*, *B. tras*, *B. truncatulus*, *B. tumba*, *B. umalii*.

Barbodes semifasciolatus is tentatively retained in *Barbodes* but may represent a distinct lineage.

Desmopuntius, new genus

Type species. *Barbus hexazona* Weber & de Beaufort, 1912.

Diagnosis. *Desmopuntius* is distinguished from the other genera formerly placed in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by its unique colour pattern made of 4–6 bars at least in juveniles, anterior bar across eye, 2nd bar behind gill opening, 3rd bar at dorsal-fin origin, 4th bar at anal-fin origin, 5th bar at middle of caudal peduncle, and 6th at caudal-fin base; often a black spot at posterior extremity of dorsal-fin base. In *D. gemellus*, *D. johorensis* and *D. trifasciatus* the barred

pattern is present only in juveniles and with increasing size transforms into a striped pattern (see figures in Kottelat, 1993a, 1996a). The following characters, although not unique to the genus, also help identification: last simple dorsal-fin ray serrated posteriorly; rostral and maxillary barbels present; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete, with 25–27 pored scales on body; ½4/1/4½ scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 12 circumpeduncular scale rows; 7–11 gill rakers on first gill arch. Meristic characters not checked on all species.

Etymology. *Desmopuntius* is made from the the Greek word δεσμώτης (desmotes; prisoner) and *Puntius*, referring to the barred pattern often associated with prisonners. Gender masculine.

Included species. *Desmopuntius endecanalis*, *D. foerschi*, *D. gemellus*, *D. hexazona*, *D. johorensis*, *D. pentazona*, *D. rhomboocellatus*, *D. trifasciatus*. *Desmopuntius endecanalis* is tentatively included.

***Oliotius*, new genus**

Type species. *Capoeta oligolepis* Bleeker, 1853.

Diagnosis. *Oliotius* is distinguished from the other genera formerly placed in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by its unique colour pattern made of conspicuous black crescentic marks on all scales, and its large scales (8 circumpeduncular rows, 17 in lateral line row on body; ½3/1/3½ between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base). The following characters, although not unique to the genus, also help identification: rows of papillae on sides of snout, infraorbital area, opercle, interorbital area and throat (absent in the other genera except *Striuntius*); last simple dorsal-fin ray not serrated; rostral barbels absent; maxillary barbels present; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line incomplete, with 6–7 pored scales; 3–5 gill rakers on first gill arch.

Etymology. *Oliotius* is made from the juxtaposition of part of the species name *oligolepis* and part of the genus name *Puntius*. Gender masculine.

Included species. *Oliotius oligolepis*.

***Puntigrus*, new genus**

Type species. *Barbus partipentazona* Fowler, 1934.

Diagnosis. *Puntigrus* is distinguished from the other genera formerly placed in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by it unique colour pattern made of 4 black bars on a pale background, anterior bar across eye, 2nd bar in front of pelvic base, 3rd bar above and continued on anal fin, 4th bar at base of caudal, and at least basal half of dorsal fin black. The following characters, although not unique to the genus, also help identification: body rhomboid, deep; last simple dorsal-fin ray serrated posteriorly; rostral barbels absent; maxillary barbels present; lips smooth and thin, postlabial groove interrupted medially; lateral line complete or not, with 18–23 scales on lateral line row on body; ½9–10½ [½5/1/3–4½] scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 12–14 circumpeduncular scale rows; 8–9 gill rakers on first gill arch. Meristic characters not checked on all species.

Etymology. *Puntigrus* is made from part of the genus name *Puntius* and tigrus, a word created to sound like the Latin word *tigris* (tiger). Allusion to the barred color pattern and the common name tiger barb often used for some species of this genus. Gender masculine.

Included species. *Puntigrus anchisporus*, *P. navjotsodhii*, *P. partipentazona*, *P. pulcher*, *P. tetrazona*.

Remarks. See Tan (2012) for an overview of the genus.

***Striuntius*, new genus**

Type species. *Barbus lineatus* Duncker, 1904.

Diagnosis. *Striuntius* is distinguished from the other genera formerly placed in *Puntius* s.l. in Southeast Asia by having fleshy lips, especially lower lip, with postlabial groove not interrupted (see Kottelat, 1996a: fig. 1), and a colour pattern made of 4–6 stripes on flank, extending on whole length of body and present at all life stages. The following characters, although not unique to the genus, also help identification: rows of papillae on sides of snout, and infraorbital and interorbital areas (absent in the other genera except *Oliotius*); last simple dorsal-fin ray serrated posteriorly; rostral barbels absent; maxillary barbels absent or short; lateral line complete, with 25–28 pored scales on body; ½5/1/5½ scale rows between dorsal-fin origin and ventral midline in front of pelvic-fin base; 12 circumpeduncular scale rows; 17–20 gill-rakers on first gill arch (vs. 3–15 in other genera, except *Puntius* s.s.).

Etymology. *Striuntius* is made from the juxtaposition of part of the words *striatus* (striped) and part of the genus name *Puntius*, referring to the striped colour pattern. Gender masculine.

Included species. *Striuntius lineatus*.

Remarks. See Kottelat (1996a) for description and discussion.

2. A genus name for Southeast Asian freshwater pufferfishes earlier placed in *Monotrete*

As discussed under *Leiodon*, there is no available name for the genus including '*Monotrete*' *leiurus*, '*M.*' *palembangensis* and related species.

***Pao*, new genus**

Type species. *Tetraodon leiurus* Bleeker, 1850.

Diagnosis. Distinguished from all other genera of Tetraodontidae in freshwaters of Asia by a unique very elongated premaxillary pedicel leaving a greatly enlarged open space between their dorsomedial edges (Tyler, 1980: 337); colour pattern of juveniles including an orange spot in middle of flank below origin of dorsal fin that may become ocellated with growth, or transformed into a large black blotch; in most species, adults with large black blotch (equal to or larger than eye diameter) on flank below origin of dorsal fin and numerous somewhat smaller black blotches on rest of body; some of these smaller blotches may become paler or orange in middle. Other useful characters (none unique) are: colour pattern not sexually dimorphic; nasal apparatus a tube with a single nostril, aperture with two flaps (Dekkers, 1975: 102); upper lateral line joining lower; at least a few prickles on flank. See Tyler (1980: 336) for other osteological characters distinguishing *Pao* from *Leiodon*.

Etymology. *Pao*, from the local name of pufferfishes in Thai and Lao languages, pla pao and pa pao, respectively, with pla and pa meaning fish, and pao meaning purse. Gender masculine.

Remarks. *Leiodon* is distinguished from *Pao* by its strongly sexually dimorphic colour pattern, a character shared only with *Carinotetraodon* among Asian freshwater pufferfishes (Lim & Kottelat, 1995; Tan, 1999a; Britz & Kottelat, 1999c). Some species of *Pao* may show weak sexual dichromatism; males have a dark grey to black belly, with a whitish reticulated pattern.

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BIBLIOGRAPHIC NOTES

Artedi, 1793. Usually listed as "Röse, 1793", but Röse was the publisher. This is the 4th part of a revised edition of Artedi (1738). Parts 1–3 have been updated by Walbaum (see Walbaum, 1792). Part 4 is a reprint of Artedi's (1738) *Synonymia*, apparently without changes even in layout. Since it is an unmodified text, the author of the names is Artedi.

Bleeker. See Kottelat (2011a) for a list of zoological works published by Bleeker during his stay in Java (1842–1860) and their exact dating. Numbers in square brackets [ ] refer to the number given to each paper by Weber & de Beaufort (1911, 1964), supplemented by Lamme (1972).

Bleeker, *Atlas ichthyologique*. See Table 1 for publication dates of the 36 livraisons. See Bleeker (1878e) for information on history, etc. of the *Atlas ichthyologique*. Regarding plates, Bleeker explained that the colours were based on drawings made before his return to the Netherlands, while the shapes etc. were based on his best specimens, drawn by artists in the Netherlands. This means that in some cases the colouration or colour pattern are not those of the very specimen that is figured. And in at least one case the colouration and colour pattern of two species have been interchanged: *Parachela oxygastroides* has the colour pattern of *P. hypophthalmus* and vice versa (Kottelat & Widjanarti, 2005: 153).

Bloch, *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische*. Between 1781 and 1795, Bloch published 12 volumes collectively know as *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische [General natural history of the fishes]*. It is composed of 3 volumes on fishes of Germany *[Öconomische Naturgeschichte der Fische Deutschlands (Economic natural history of the fishes of Germany)]* and 9 volumes on foreign fishes *[Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische (Natural history of the foreign fishes)]*. It seems assumed that they appeared as complete volumes and I am not aware of a bibliographic examination of these volumes or of attempts to date the various parts. See Karrer (1978) for a biography and Wells (1981) for a brief account of the books. In fact the volumes appeared as livraisons, whose details are summarised in Table 2.

Table 1. Publication dates, or latest possible publication dates, of livraisons of Bleeker's *Atlas ichthyologique* based on Mees (1962: 77), Boeseman (1983: 4), Norman & Whitehead (1984: 302) and Kottelat (2013c).

livraison	date	volume: pages	volume: plates
1	before 14 April 1862	1: 1–20	1: 1–12
2	before 14 April 1862	1: 21–40	1: 13–24
3	before 28 May 1862	1: 41–80	1: 25–36
4	8 July 1862	1: 81–120	1: 37–48
5	2 October 1862	1: 121–160	
			2: 49–60
6	26 November 1862	1: 161–168	
		2: 1–32	2: 61–72
7	27 January 1863	2: 33–64	2: 73–84
8	3 April 1863	2: 65–96	2: 85–96
9	July–September 1863	1: i–xxi	
			2: 97–101
			3: 102–108
10	July–September 1863	2: 97–112, title page	
			3: 109–120
11	between 24 October and 30 November 1863	3: 1–48	3: 121–132
12	24 February 1864	3: 49–88	3: 133–144
13	May 1864	3: 89–120	
			4: 145–156
14	July–September 1864	3: 121–150, title page	
			4: 157–168
15	21 September 1864	4: 1–40	4: 169–180
16	19 December 1864	4: 41–72	4: 181–192
17	8 February 1865	4: 73–112	4: 193
			5: 194–204

Table 1. Continued.

livraison	date	volume: pages	volume: plates
18	19 April 1865	4: 113–132, title page	
			5: 205–216
		5: 1–16	
19	July–September 1865	5: 17–56	5: 217–228
20	December 1865	5: 57–96	5: 229–231
			6: 232–240 (or 246 ?)
21	October 1869	5: 97–152, title page	
			6: 241 (or 247 ?)–258 ?
22	December 1870	6: 1–20	6: 259 ?–270 ?
23	December 1870	6: 21–40	6: 271 ?–276 ?
24	July–September 1871	6: 41–60	6: 277–278
			7: 279–288 ?
25	February 1872	6: 61–100	
			7: 289 ?–300
26	October 1872	6: 101–140	
			7: 301–312
27	April 1875	6: 141–170, title page	
			7: 313–320
			8: 321–324
28	February 1876	7: 1–20	
			8: 325–336
29	February 1876	7: 21–40	
			8: 337–348
30	April 1876	7: 41–80	
			8: 349–354
			9: 355–360
31	December 1876	7: 81–126, title page	
			8: 361–362
			9: 363–370
32	January 1877	8: 1–48	
			9: 371–380
33	April 1877	8: 49–96	
			9: 381–390
34	November 1877	8: 97–156, title page	
			9: 391–400
35	December 1877	9: 1–40	9: 401–410
36	February 1878	9: 41–80	9: 411–420

The work was first announced in a notice published in the weekly journal *Allerneueste Mannigfaltigkeiten* (Bloch, 1781a). The notice, dated 20 March 1781, appeared around mid-April 1781. The book was offered at a subscription rate valid until Easter 1782 [31 March] (p. 96). A fascicle of 6 plates and the accompanying text were to be published every third month (p. 95). The work was apparently planned to appear in two volumes only, under the title *Ökonomische Naturgeschichte der Fische, vorzüglich derer in den preussischen Staaten*. The text of the Notice is partly repeated in the Vorerinnerung [Preface] of volume 1.

In fact the first volume was distributed as 3 livraisons of two fascicles. The first two livraisons appeared in 1781 with the title *Ökonomische Naturgeschichte der Fische, vorzüglich derer in den preussischen Staaten*. The 3rd livraison appeared in 1782, with the modified title *Öconomische Naturgeschichte der Fische Deutschlands*. The title page was printed and distributed with the last fascicle and bears the date of that fascicle.

Otto (1781) reviewed the just published fascicles 1 and 2 in mid-June 1781 in *Allerneueste Mannigfaltigkeiten*, volume 1, week 15. The foreword of the journal is dated 22 February 1781 and, by the common practice of the time, this must have been the approximate date the text was sent to the printer. This gives an estimated publication date of the first issue of the journal on 1 March 1781. Bloch's notice of 20 March 1781 was in Week 6, which could have appeared in early April. This gives a publication of Week 15 at the latest in mid-June 1781; and the publication of the first livraison at the latest in very early June. As Otto and Bloch were acquainted, Otto knew the work before it was printed and it cannot be excluded that the publication of the review could have slightly anticipated the actual publication.

The catalogue of the books presented at 1781 Ostermesse

[Easter Fair] in Frankfurt and Leipzig (Anonymous, 1781: 17) recorded fascicles 1–2, pls. 1–12 among "completed works", which would suggest that they were already published in April. There are, however, indications that some books listed in the catalogues of the Easter and Michaelis [August–September] fairs (Allgemeines Verzeichniss der Bücher, welche in der Frankfurter und Leipziger Ostermesse [Michaelismesse] etc.; hereunder *AVL*) were not all published within the meaning of the *Code* and that some were presented as proofs (see under Schneider, 1801), so that this information should be handled cautiously . Nevertheless, these fairs were very important for the book trade; publishers tried to have books printed early enough to be included in the catalogues. Mention in the catalogues, especially mention of the exact plate numbers, indicates that the book was published or at a very advanced stage of production.

Otto (1782a) reviewed livraison 2 (fascicles 3–4) in *Allerneueste Mannigfaltigkeiten*, volume 1, Week 45. Calculation as above gives an estimated publication date of Week 45 in early January 1782 and for livraison 2 at the latest in late December 1781.

Otto (1782b) reviewed livraison 3 (fascicles 5–6) in *Allerneueste Mannigfaltigkeiten*, volume 2, Week 15. A similar calculation gives an estimated publication date of Week 15 in mid-June 1782 and for livraison 3 at the latest in early June 1782.

Gmelin (1782) also reviewed fascicles 1–4. He gave the date 1781 for fascicles 1–2 but no date for fascicles 3–4. His review appeared in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 49, part 1. This journal appeared more or less regularly, with several volumes each year [number variable], each volume made of two parts. It published 8 parts in 1782 (from vol. 48 part 2 to vol. 52 part 1). Volume 49 part 1 was the second part published in 1782, which makes a likely publication date in February 1782.

Fascicles 5–6 are mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1782, p. 267.

Anonymous (1783) reviewed livraison 4 (fascicles 7–9) in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 54, part 1, which was the third of the 7 parts published in 1783, with an estimated publication date around May 1783. No date was given for livraison 4, but the latest possible publication date is May 1783. Livraison 4 included pls. 38–54 and page sheets A–L [pp. 1–88]. The text was published in a quarto format but the reviewer announced that volume 2 would also be available in octavo and that an octavo edition of volume 1 would also be printed. Only the first five volumes, however, were produced in octavo.

Fascicles 7–9 are mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1783, p. 411. Fascicles 13–15 are mentioned in *AVL* for September 1783, p. 686.

Fascicles 16–18 (pls. 91–108) are mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1784, p. 794. The first fascicle of the first volume of *Ausländische Fische* (pls. 109–114) is mentioned on the same page.

Anonymous (1785) reviewed the first livraison of the first volume of *Ausländische Fische* in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 60 part 2, which was the 2nd of 8 parts published in 1785, publication estimated to have taken place in February–March 1785. The reviewer recorded that the livraison was published in 1784. It included pages 1–72 and 18 plates (109–126). The reviewer also commented on the 3 first livraisons of the French edition.

Anonymous (1786) reviewed the second livraison of volume 1 of *Ausländische Fische* and the first livraison of volume 2 in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 66 part 1, which was the 3rd of 10 parts published in 1786, with an estimated publication in April 1786. The reviewer mentioned 36 plates for volume 2, that is pls.109–144, of which pls. 109–126 had been published in a previous livraison. Of volume 2, the reviewer had pages 1–80 of text and pls. 145–161. He commented that volume 1 ended with *Diodon* and volume 2 started with *Ostracion* and ended with blennies. In fact, *Diodon* are in volume 1, which ends with pl. 144 (*Tetrodon spengleri*), and volume 2 starts with pl. 145 (*Tetrodon ocellatus*). The first blenny (*Blennius fasciatus*) is on pl. 162.

Anonymous (1787) reviewed the second volume of *Ausländische Fische* in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 74 part 1, which was the 7th of 14 parts published in 1785, with an estimated publication in July 1787. The reviewer recorded that the livraison was published in 1786. The title of the review mentions 36 plates but only 24 (163–180) are mentioned in text. The 36 refers to the number of plates for the whole of volume 2 (which ends with pl. 180), not to the number of new plates.

Volume 3 (fascicles 30–36) of *Ausländische Fische* is mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1787, p. 523.

Anonymous (1790) reviewed volume 4 of *Ausländische Fische* in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 92 part 2, which was the 4th of 14 parts published in 1790, with a publication estimated in April 1790. The reviewer recorded that the livraison included 3 fascicles with 18 plates (217–234). He also commented that a new publisher would continue the series and would also publish a supplement with (uncolored) drawings of all the fish species already described by other authors. Volume 4 in fact includes 36 plates, 217–252. This means that the volume appeared in 2 livraisons and that plates 235–252 appeared later, in the second livraison.

The title *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische* first appeared on volume 4 on the half-title page as *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische. Siebenter Theil. oder der ausländischen Fische. Vierter Theil [General natural history of the fishes. Seventh part. or of the Ausländische Fische. Fourth part]*.

Volume 4 of *Ausländische Fische* is mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1790, p. 19.

The date of publication of volume 5 is uncertain. The date on the cover is 1791, but it is mentioned in *AVL* for September 1790, p. 230, but it was probably not published at that time. Anonymous (1791) reviewed volume 5 of *Ausländische Fische* in *Allgemeine Deutsche Bibliothek*, volume 103 part 2, which was the 13th of 17 parts published in 1791, with a publication estimated in September 1791. The reviewer recorded that the livraison was published in 1791. The title of the review mentions 36 plates. The reviewer listed the content of pls. 217–288, but pls. 217–234 belong to volume 4 and were already mentioned by Anonymous (1790) and pls. 235–252 also belong to volume 4. Only pls. 253–288

Table 2. Latest possible publication dates of the livraisons of the various editions of Bloch's *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische*. Mentions in the catalogues of the Leipzig Easter and September Fairs (*AVL*) are listed separately, since they may not all be reliable.

	German				French
	quarto		octavo		
volume / livraison	latest possible publication date	mention in *AVL* year: page	year	mention in *AVL* year: page	
Fische Deutschlands					
1: pp. 1–?, pls. 1–12	early Jun 1781	fasc. 1–2 Apr 1781: 17	1783	vol. 1 Sept. 1783: 686	early 1785
1: pp. ?, pls. 13–24	late Dec 1781				
1: pp. ?–258, pls. 25–37	early Jun 1782	fasc. 5–6 Apr 1782: 267			
2: pp. 1–88, pls 38–54	May 1783	fasc. 7–9; Apr 1783: 411	1784	pls. 37–72 Apr 1784: 784	1785
2: pp. 89–192, pls. 55–72	1783 (before Sept)				
3: pp. 1–104, pls. 73–90	Sept 1783	fasc. 13–15 text sheets A–N Sept 1783: 686	1785	fasc. 2–3 pls. 73–90 Sept 1784: 952	1786
3: pp. 105–234, pls. 91–108	Apr 1784	fasc. 16–18 pls. 91–108 Apr 1784: 784			
Ausländische Fische					
1: 1–72, pls. 109–126	Apr 1784 ?	fasc. 1 pls. 109–114 Apr 1784: 784	1785	pls. 109–126 Apr 1786: 165	as vol. 4 1787
1: 73–136, pls. 127–144	1785			fasc. 4–6, pls. 127– pls. 127–144 Apr 1786: 165	
2: 1–80, pls. 145–161 (162 ?)	Apr 1786		1786	fasc. 7–9 pls. 145–162; Apr 1786: 165	as vol. 5 1787
2: 81–160, pls. 163–180	end 1786				
3: 146 pp., pls. 181–216	Apr 1787	third and last vol. or fasc. 30–36 Apr 1787: 523	– –	plates for fasc. 25–36 Apr 1787: 523	as vol. 6 1788
4: pp. 1–?, pls. 217–234	Apr 1790	vol. 7 Apr 1790: 19	–		as vol. 7 1797
4: pp. ?–128, pls. 235–252	late Dec 1790	vol. 7 Apr 1790: 19			
5: 152 pp., pls. 253–288	Sept 1791	vol.8 Sept. 1790: 213	–		as vol. 8 1797

Table 2. Continued.

	German				French
	quarto		octavo		
volume / livraison	latest possible publication date	mention in *AVL* year: page	year	mention in *AVL* year: page	
6: 126 pp., pls. 289–324	Apr 1792	vol. 9 Apr 1792: 19	–		as vol. 9 1797
7: 144 pp., pls. 325–360	Apr 1793	vol. 10 Apr 1793: 16	–		as vol. 10 1797
8: 174 pp., pls. 361–396	Apr 1794	vol. 11 Apr 1794: 22	–		as vol. 11 1797
9: 192 pp., pls. 397–429	Apr 1795	vol. 12 and last Apr 1795: 14	–		as vol. 12 1797

belong to volume 5. The reviewer commented that the work was too expensive and already caused two publishers to fall into difficulty, and there was the risk of terminating the series. In fact, 3 years had elapsed between the publication of volumes 3 (1787) and 4 (1790) of *Ausländische Fische*. Sponsors were found to subsidise each plate and their names are printed on plates 271–344.

Volume 6 of *Ausländische Fische* is mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1792, p. 19; volume 7 in *AVL* for April 1793, p. 16, volume 8 in *AVL* for April 1794, p. 22; and volume 9 in *AVL* for April 1795, p. 14.

Volume 1 on German fishes was published in octavo in 1783, vol. 2 in 1784, vol. 3 in 1785; volume 1 of *Ausländische Fische* in 1785, vol. 2 in 1786, and volumes 3–9 were not published in octavo (Paepke, 1999: 202). It seems that the octavo edition always appeared after the quarto edition. The octavo edition is mentioned as follows in *AVL*: volume 1 in *AVL* for September 1783, p. 686; plates 37–72 in *AVL* for Easter 1784, p. 794; fascicles 2–3 (pls. 73–90) in *AVL* for September 1784, p. 952. Plates 109–126 of the first volume of *Ausländische Fische* in *AVL* for Easter 1786, p. 165. Fascicles 4–9 (pls. 127–162) of *Ausländische Fische* are mentioned in *AVL* for April 1786, p. 165; fascicles 4–6 (pls. 127–144) belong to volume 1 and fascicles 7–9 (pls. 145–162) belong to volume 2. The plates for fascicles 25–36 (volumes 2–3 of *Ausländische Fische*) are mentioned in *AVL* for Easter 1787, p. 523.

The *Allgemeine Naturgeschichte der Fische* was translated into French and three editions were published, in different formats, one as *Ichtyologie ou histoire naturelle, générale et particulière des poissons* in 12 volumes, published between 1785 and 1797. I have not researched whether they were published as volumes or livraisons. As the translation was published some time after the German text, Bloch had the opportunity to make changes and include additional information or material. For example, the text on *Plagusia bilineata* in volume 3 of *Ausländische Fische* (Bloch, 1787: 29, pl. 188) was based on an unspecified number of specimens, but in volume 6 of the translation Bloch (1788: 22) mentioned that it was based on 2 specimens and that, meanwhile, he had received 2 additional specimens (see also Kottelat, 2013d). The author of the 1788 translation is C. J. T. de Laveaux. I did not search for the history and Bloch's involvement in the translation as this is irrelevant as far as nomenclature is concerned. Volumes 1–6 were published by De La Garde in Berlin, Didot in Paris & White in London. The publication of the first French edition was interrupted by the French Revolution; volumes 7–12 were published in 1797

The second, abridged, edition appeared in 1796, in one volume and 216 plates, under the title *Ichthyologie ou histoire naturelle des poissons*.

A third French translation, edited by Castel, was published in An IX [Year 9] of the French "Republican Calendar" [23 September 1800–22 September 1801, taken here as 1801]. Because the original 12-volumes work was too expensive for most potential buyers and also too bulky, the publisher Déterville had asked René-Richard Castel to prepare a new edition, "portable" and cheaper. Castel re-organised the text in a systematic sequence, did some editing, and added some chapters of his own on cetaceans. Figures were copied, black and white, in smaller size and organised in fewer plates. For bibliographic purposes, the work should be cited as Castel (1801). All 10 volumes were published in 1801: as the text is completely reorganised it cannot be compared with the original German and French editions.

Boussuet, 1558a–b. These two works are usually bound together and cited as Boussuet's *Epigraph* in bibliographies. The title of 1558a here is as it appears on the copy I examined. 1558a and 1558b are often cited with interchanged page numbers.

Bouton, 1839. Fishes are on pp. 31–47. This is a summary of, or based on, a text by F. Liénard. See Monod (1976).

Bouton, 1843. Fishes are on pp. 57–99. This is a summary of, or based on, a text by F. Liénard. See Monod (1976).

Cloquet, 1816–1821. Publication dates of these accounts in *Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles* follow Cassini (1826) who authored botany accounts in the same volumes. See also Evenhuis (1997: 182).

Cuvier, 1816. Cuvier's Règne animal includes descriptions of all then known animal genera. For most of them Cuvier used both French and latinized names. For some he used a single name; a few are clearly vernacular names but for new names that Cuvier created he used either Latin, Greek, gallicized Latin or gallicized Greek, or vernacular names in other languages. These names have been variably treated as available or not. Following Gill (1903), ichthyologists have adopted a kind of rule that such genera preceded by the article "les" [= the, plural] and ending by 's' [the most common plural ending in French] were vernacular and not available, and the others were available. This is why names as "Plectropomes. Cuv." or "Lebias. (Cuv.)" have been considered as not available. This system leads to very inconsistent treatment of the new names. For example, on p. 434, two genera are described by lists of characters and the descriptions end by "nous les appellerons CHELMONS" [we will call them CHELMONS] and "nous les appellerons PLATAX" [we will call them PLATAX].

Why would *Platax* be available and not *Chelmons*? Or on p. 251, why is *Salarias* an available name ("nous distinguons ..., sous le nom de SALARIAS, les espèces dont les dents ...." [we distinguish ..., under the name SALARIAS, the species [plural] whose teeth ...]). These names are listed as "Platax. C[uvier].", "Chelmons. C[uvier]." in the Table of contents. Since, *Platax* has been treated as available, but not Chelmons.

The words plectropomes or chelmons did not exist in French but were created by Cuvier and they are therefore not vernacular as defined in the Glossary of the *Code* [use the French definition, the English definition is syntaxically and semantically incoherent]. Words such as the German *Pfrille*, the Arabian *Abudefduf*, the Bengali *Danio*, the Japanese *Fugu* are used for fish genera; not being a Latin or a latinized name does not exclude names from zoological nomenclature. The only point that can be invoked to exclude some of the names created by Cuvier is that *Code* art. 11.8 requires that a genus-group name "must be, or *be treated as*, a noun in the nominative singular". The syntax of the sentences mentioning Chelmons or Platax make clear that they are nouns in nominative plural. Both are Greek words. A gallicized Greek word ending in –on in the singular would end with an 's' in the plural (the plural 's' is not pronounced in French, contrary to English); but a name ending in 'x' in the singular will remain invariable. If chelmons is in nominative plural and not available, *Platax* too, being in nominative plural, should not be available. Should they be treated differently because of this grammatical difference?

[I cannot refrain to observe the panurgism invading databases and the internet. It sufficed to have one of them listing the etymology of *Chelmon* as derived from the Greek Cheilon meaning a grey mullet and all others take over the same etymology, without checking its accuracy. Alas, the grey mullet's name is chelon χελών (from χεῖλος, lip), which is also the etymology of the genus name *Chelon* and of the species name *Mugil chelo*, which, how amazing!, is the grey mullet. The same databases mess things further in giving the etymology of *Chelon* as being the ancient Greek word meaning turtle; the word for turtle, however, is χελωνός (chelonos). In fact, *Chelmon* is derived, how unexpected!, from chelmon χελμών, the name of an unknown fish in ancient Greek literature. This is not difficult to know; it was explained by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831: 87, 1836: 55, and especially 1849: index p. 19 where *Chelon* is one line below *Chelmon*). Literature is not made only to be cited but also to be read.]

Other kinds of inconsistencies exist. Some names were treated differently by different authors. For example, "Lebias" (p. 199) was treated as *Lebia* by Oken (1817: 1183) and as *Lebias* by Goldfuss (1820: 16). Comments by Valenciennes (in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846: 145) show that *Lebias* in Cuvier's "Les Lebias" was not a plural of a word lebia (which does not exist in French and is neither gallicized Latin nor gallicized Greek) but was intended as *Lebias* (λεβίας), a word used in ancient Greek literature for a kind of fish (apparently not identifiable today).

One further point with *Code* art. 11.8 is that a name "must be ... a noun in the nominative singular" *or* "must be ... *treated as* a noun in the nominative singular". This phrase allows that any non-nominative singular word can be *treated as* being in the nominative singular, in which case all Cuvier's names could be accepted as available.

Volume 4 includes the plates and the index to all 4 volumes. All genus names are listed, in both French and Latin, each in both formats, for example "Toxotes (Archers)" and "Archers (Toxotes)". The exceptions are the genera for which a single name was mentioned in the text; these are listed with the same spelling as in the text (*Platax*, *Salarias*, *Chelmons*, *Plectropomes*, *Lebias*, etc.).

Schilbé is used in the singular in the text (p. 202) and index (p. 245); this is because it is not a French word but apparently Arabian; in French, the plural of a foreign word is the one it would have in the original language, or if not known they are treated as invariable (the use of the plural schilbés in the Table of contents (p. viii) is erroneous). The same applies for Bagre (pp. viii, 204, 198, respectively). Chelmons or chelmon is not a French word (it may be a Greek word) and should be invariable. Plectropomes is obviously a latinized or gallicized Greek word.

In conclusion, although Cuvier was consistent in his treatment of names, later authors treated them inconsistently. They were all proposed in the nominative plural and some have later been *treated* as if they were in the nominative singular, others not. Logically all should have been rejected as plural nouns or all *treated* as being in the nominative singular. In the case of Cuvier's genera it would create too many problems now to treat them all in a unique and consistent way. To maintain stability, I classify them in different categories based on syntax, grammar and etymology and treat them consistently within these categories. These categories are used only for genera created by Cuvier and should not be indiscriminately used for other works in French, whose status should be examined and evaluated one by one. It is possible that non-fish names are treated differently in the respective fields of research.

The categories are:
– names clearly French vernaculars: not available;
– names clearly Latin or Greek and invariable when gallicized: available (e.g. *Ephippus*, *Heniochus*, *Lebias*, *Platax*, *Salarias*, *Salanx*);
– names in other languages for which Cuvier indicated himself as author (e.g. "Les Bagre. Cuv."): available (used here: *Bagre*);
– names in other languages for which Cuvier indicated no author (e.g. "Les Schilbé"): not available, assumed not to have been intended as scientific names;
– names apparently Greek or Latin, and gallicized with an ending suggesting the plural and pronounceable in French without pronouncing the plural ending (–s, –es, –aux): not available (mentioned here: chelmons, cirrhines, monacanthes, plectropomes, pristipomes, triacanthes).

Most of the unavailable names have been made available by Oken (1817), q.v.

This problem of ambiguous decisions as to whether names are Latin, Greek or French is not unique to Cuvier but can be found in the works of many French authors until about 1860. Although it is also not restricted to ichthyology, I have not searched how such names have been treated outside ichthyology. Similar situations also seem to exist in works in Italian but apparently not in other languages. This problem seems specific to works in French and Italian because these two languages are closely derived from Latin, with which they share the way of forming new words.

Cuvier & Valenciennes' *Histoire naturelle des poissons*. This work appeared in 22 volumes between 1828 and 1849. Volume 1 is a history of ichthyology (see Cuvier, 1995, for an English translation; a suggesting reading for all ichthyologists). The remaining volumes include the description of 4055 species, 2311 of them then new to science (Bauchot et al., 1990: 5). Volume 22 ends with an index. Although the work was unfinished, with several groups of fishes remaining untreated, the publishers did not want to continue the series. The work exists in two editions, octavo (called the Paris edition) and royal octavo (called De Luxe or Strasbourg edition). The text of the two editions apparently is identical. The Paris edition is the most common and is also the edition that was reprinted in 1969. The two editions are simultaneous, but obviously the actual dates of publication may differ; I have not investigated this aspect, but this is possible at least for volume 22, for which the royal octavo edition has the date 1849 on the title page while the octavo edition has the date 1850. Most authors refer to the Paris edition and it is the only one referred to here. Dates of publication follow Sherborn (1925) and have been fixed by the ICZN (1959, Opinion 580).

The accounts of the various families were written by either Cuvier or Valenciennes and the author of each text can be identified; for many species the account written by one author in fact also includes information or text provided by the other (for example the description of *Helostoma temminckii* in vol. 7 includes texts written by both co-authors). Cuvier died in 1832 and Valenciennes decided to continue the series and to retain the name of Cuvier as first author. Therefore, for bibliographic purposes, the work has the same authors for the whole series and it would have been convenient to retain the two authors for nomenclature purposes, too.

Alas, because different researchers continued to refer to the work in different ways, in the interest of stability, the ICZN was requested to rule on the way in which the authorship of the different taxon-names in the work should be cited. It was proposed that the authorship of each name should be given to the individual author who wrote it (that is: Cuvier, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, or Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes). Unfortunately, despite articulate opposition, the ICZN ruled in favor of this proposal (ICZN, 1959, Opinion 580). This decision forces us to use the cumbersome author combination, which is even more unfortunate as this applies to the names of more than 2400 genera and species. As the purpose of the citation of authors is purely a bibliographic tool, and not to indicate 'property' or credit, these details add nothing to the efficiency of the system. On the contrary, it is a source of confusion and errors. Further, if Valenciennes had decided that the two names should remain cited together after Cuvier's death, why should we deny the surviving author the right to this? I do not perceive the need to sort what each author contributed (history might have a legitimate interest in this, not nomenclature). The ICZN would have been better inspired to rule in favour of citing the authorship of the content of the whole work as 'Cuvier & Valenciennes'. This is shorter to write, does not require to check who wrote which page, and saves a lot of time (and also makes nomenclature and taxonomy look less pedantic).

I considered to ignore Opinion 580, but this would be against the aims of this work, to present the correct nomenclature as governed by the *Code*. I do not exclude, however, asking the ICZN to revisit the case and hopefully decide on a more straightforward expression of authorship.

Daudin, 1816. See *Cloquet, 1816–1821* above.

Forsskål, 1775. See Friis & Thulin (1984) for spelling of Forsskål's name. Although incorrect, for bibliographic purposes I retain here the spelling appearing on the title page of the work (Forskål).

Authorship of the work. Fricke (2008) considered that the author of the book should be indicated as Niebuhr, since Forsskål had only left notes edited and published by Niebuhr. As Niebuhr did not contribute to the actual content, I see no reason to attribute authorship of the book to him.

Authorship of names. Fricke (2008: 7) commented that *Code* art. 50.1 ("If a work is by more than one person but it is clear from the content that only one of these is responsible for the name or act, then that person is the author") designates Niebuhr as author. I disagree; first, this article refers to work with more than one author, while we are dealing here with the work of a single person; second, it cannot be demonstrated that Niebuhr alone is responsible for any particular name.

Fricke (2008) also commented that there are indications that Forsskål's notes were actually organised and reworked by Fabricius and commented that authorship of names should be attributed, case by case, to Forsskål in Niebuhr or Fabricius in Niebuhr. Fabricius' name is nowhere mentioned in

the book. Although there are indications, all these indications are external to the work and there is no proof of Fabricius' contribution, and even if he did contribute, his contribution could have been based only on Forsskål's notes. *Code* art. 50.1.1 states: "if it is *clear* from the content that some person other than an author of the work is *alone* responsible for *both* the name or act *and* for satisfying the criteria of availability *other than actual publication*, then that other person is the author of the name or act". There is nothing in the work itself that would make it "clear" that Fabricius contributed to the work, or that he was "alone responsible" for the conditions making names available: therefore he cannot be the author of names. Niebuhr is obviously responsible for organising Forsskål's notes or having them organised for publication, but being responsible for publication is explicitly excluded from circumstances qualifying as author of a work. Further, *Code* art. 50.1.1 also says that "if the identity of that person is not explicit in the work itself, then the author is deemed to be the person who publishes the work". As Fabricius' name is not mentioned in the book, again, he cannot be author of any name in it.

Availability of names. In the part 'Descripti' [pp. x–xiv] of the 'Conspectus', species names preceded by Greek letters are varieties recognized by vernacular names, binominal names of earlier authors or descriptive words or phrases; even if made of a single word, these are clearly not intended as scientific names. Most are not used in the main text. These names are all treated as unavailable. Several names have been used as available names by later authors and became available from such subsequent usage. The only exception is *Esox marginatus far* (q.v.); treating this name as not available would result in changing the name of one of the most abundant species of the family Hemiramphidae and I do not see any benefit at this. The section 'Nominati' [pp. xiv–xvii] is a list of equivalent names in different languages; in these pages, scientific names are in italics preceded by a roman letter.

New genera are listed p. vi. Other names are used in the text for "subdivisions". Some have recently been considered as available names (abu hamrur, hobar, farer, ghanan, djabur, gaterin, etc.), but the text makes it clear that they are vernacular names. They are not available; these words have never been used as available names and (erroneously) treating them now as available names would make them senior synonyms of widely used names and would then require the declaration of each of them as a nomen oblitum. The only exception is *Abudefduf*, a name used for one of the subdivisions of *Chaetodon* (*Chaetodon*, abu-defduf and *Acanthurus*); the context shows that it is a vernacular name. However, the name is now widely used. I treat it as available, since it would serve no purpose to argue on whether or not it is available.

Fricke, 1999a–b. These two works include numerous neotypes designations. Fricke (2000) later published a note in which he 'withdrew' these designations. Such a withdrawal has no nomenclatural validity as the *Code* does not allow such a procedure. Each designation has to be analysed independently to decide whether it is valid or not. The only way to have all these designations rejected in a single action is by asking a ruling from the ICZN. There is apparently no precedent. *Code* art. 75.3 requires that a neotype be designated only if there is an exceptional need and that the need must be explained. These conditions are met for some of the neotypes, but not for all. Similarly, Motomura (2001) commented that "none of these "neotypes" satisfied ICZN requirements. Accordingly, they should not be used". Here again, these designations cannot be rejected bulk, they must be evaluated one by one. Reference to "[Article] 75B", is misleading; this is only a recommendation, therefore not mandatory.

Neotype designation is a very convenient procedure to get rid of nomina dubia that otherwise remain a permanent threat to well established name. The erroneous bulk rejection of all neotypes designated by Fricke has led authors to ignore several validly designated neotypes and to designate 'new' neotypes. These second neotypes being invalid, they create confusion. See example under *Atherinomorus lacunosus*.

Graells, 1887. This is an unpublished manuscript by Cabrera, Pérez & Haenseler, annotated by Graells. A list of species (names only) extracted from this manuscript had already been published by Cabrera et al. (1817), but without mention of the name of the authors (Graells, 1887: 141). The list is reprinted on pp. 175–189. It contains several nomina nuda; several of them are included and made available in the 1887 text. Their authorship is Cabrera, Pérez & Haenseler, in Graells, 1887.

Hamilton, 1822. Often erroneously cited as 'Hamilton-Buchanan', especially in Indian literature. 'Hamilton' is the name used in the book and the one used here. As stated on the title page, Buchanan was Hamilton's previous name, but the combination 'Hamilton-Buchanan' is used nowhere and it is erroneous and misleading to use it for bibliographical purposes. See Prain (1905) for a biography.

Heckel, 1843. Dated 1843 by Heckel himself (1848a: 354) and Troschel (1844: 228). Six of the 13 plates were published in 1843 (Troschel, 1844: 228). In the copy I have examined all plates are bound in volume 2, part 3.

Heckel, 1848a. The title page of fascicle 2 has the date 1848; the second title page has the date 1844. The back cover has the mention "Gredruckt bei J. P. Sollinger in Wien. 1848" [Printed by Sollinger in Vienna]. This is the original cover.

Heckel, 1848c–h. These papers are in the same volume. The text of 1848c was completed on 22 March 1847 (see p. 290). Pages 334 of 1848e refers to plate opposite p. 392 in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b, which is dated 1 September 1847 (p. xi). Page 326 of 1848e includes a list of records by year and the names included in that very paper are dated to be published in 1847. 1848a includes a number of references to "Fische Syriens" (which is Heckel, 1843) with references to page numbers (reprint's pagination) but no reference to 1848c, which includes actual descriptions of species mentioned in 1843. 1848d refers to 1848a but without mention of year or page numbers while references to other works often include page numbers, suggesting that 1848a was not yet set at the time pf writing 1848d. Cover of volume for 1848c–e indicates 1846–49. Pages before 290, written on 22 March 1847,

may have appeared in 1847. But it seems unlikely that page after 290 could have appeared before 1848 because of the mention p. 326 of a work written 1 September 1847 (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1847b) and published later. Without contrary evidence, I retain 1848 as publication year for all fish papers in this volume.

Herre, 1924a–c. The 1924b paper was issued on 28 April 1924. Herre (e.g. 1953) himself gave the publication date of the 1924a paper as 1924. The last page has a printer imprint "Sydney: Alfred James Kent, government printer, 1923" (R. Pethiyagoda, pers. comm.), which indicates that at least the type was set in 1923, thus a publication in early 1924 is likely. Therefore I consider that 1924a appeared before 1924b. Paper 1924c is a continuation of 1924b, it therefore also appeared after 1824a.

Jacquemont, 1835–1844. A posthumous work based on Jacquemont's notes. No text on fishes, only plates 13–18 of Atlas 2. Daget (1984: 511) considered that the fish plates appeared in 1840 because some catfish plates are not mentioned in volume 14 of Cuvier & Valenciennes' Histoire Naturelle (1840a; published January 1840) while others are in volume 15 (1840b; published November 1840). In fact the Preface of volume 14 is dated October 1839 and that of volume 15 is dated August 1840 and these plates could have appeared already in 1839, after October. Six plates were published with each 'livraison' and it is possible that plates 13–18 were issued together, and possibly as early as the third livraison which, according to Daget, might have appeared as early as 1836.

Plate 15 is cited by M'Clelland (1839: 293, 408) in a work that had been presented to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta on 5 September 1838, which makes a publication date in 1840 impossible, at least for some plates.

La Cepède, 1798–1803. The name of this author appears as La Cepède, Lacepède, La Cépède and Lacépède in different works. The correct spelling for authorship is the one used for bibliographical reference, that is the one used in the work. The spelling 'La Cepède' is used in most ichthyological publications of this author, especially in the five volumes of the *Histoire naturelle des poissons*; see Kottelat (2001d). For a biography, see Bertin (1945).

Lesson, 1826–1831. The dates of publication of the zoology volumes in Duperrey's *Voyage autour du monde* were first investigated by Sherborn & Woodward (1901a: 391, 1906: 335). Their data do not allow an exact dating of the fish chapter (Lesson, 1826–1831). The work was issued in 28 livraisons, most made of 6 plates and 5–7 sheets of text (1 sheet = 8 pages). Although Sherborn & Woodward could establish the date of publication of each livraison and the text pages included in them, they did not provide informations for the plates. It has been assumed (e.g. Pietsch, in Cuvier, 1995: 319) that the plates appeared in 1826 and the text in 1831, which means that a number of new names are available from the plates and not from the text. It is possible to provide dates for most plates. Publication of the livraisons is mentioned in *Bulletin Universel des Sciences et de l'Industrie, 2e Section, Bulletin des Sciences Naturelles et de Géologie* (hereunder *BSNG*; also known as Férussac's Bulletin, by the name of its chief editor).

The prospectus (*BSNG* 8: 28) indicated that there would be two zoology volumes and an atlas of 145 pls. There would be 25 livraisons, each of 6 plates and "several sheets of text". Subscribers could choose between three paper qualities (and three prices).

The first livraison was announced in *BSNG* 9: 337, livraisons 2–3 in *BSNG* 11: 378, livraisons 4–5 in *BSNG* 12: 389, livraisons 6–7 in *BSNG* 15: 128, livraisons 8–9 in *BSNG* 16: 272, livraison 11 in *BSNG* 17: 267, livraisons 12–13 in *BSNG* 19: 329, livraisons 14–17 in *BSNG* 21: 309, livraisons 18–19 in *BSNG* 24: 196, livraisons 20–21 in *BSNG* 24: 346, livraisons 22–24 in *BSNG* 25: 334. No livraison mentioned in *BSNG* 25–27. *BSNG* was discontinued after volume 27.

Most plates included in each livraison are listed in *BSNG*. Mengel (1983: 168–172) compiled dates for each livraisons and their content from a complete set with original wrappers. Cretella (2010) compiled a list of the content of each livraison based on the same complete set. He also compiled the publication dates based on various sources. For livraisons 1–16 dates are from *Bibliographie de la France*, an official daily record of French publications. Livraisons 17–27 include plates with insects. Because of a conflictual situation, Guérin-Méneville (1838: 278), the author of the insect chapter, listed the exact publication dates for livraisons 17–27. These dates are anterior to those in *Bibliographie de la France* by 12–54 days. This suggests that livraisons 1–16 probably also appeared some weeks before being recorded in *Bibliographie de la France*.

The dates of publication of the livraisons and the fish plates included in each livraison are listed in Table 3, based on Mengel (1983) and Cretella (2010) (I had independently reached some of these conclusions; I cross-checked the two lists and removed discrepencies between the two).

Noteworthy is that plate 31 (*Caranx lessonii*) is not mentioned by Cuvier & Valenciennes (1833: 113), and plate 15 (*Thyrsites lepidopodea*) is not mentioned in (1832: 205). Further, the name *Thynnus vagans* (pl. 32) is not mentioned by Cuvier & Valenciennes (1832).

M'Clelland, 1839. It is not always clear whether names published in M'Clelland (1839) should be treated as new species or replacement names. As M'Clelland (p. 291) explains, he was "more anxious to identify Buchanan's species than to describe new ones, and to reserve his names than to substitute other". I treat his new names as new species, except in the cases where it is clear that his account is based entirely on Hamilton's account. Mention of additional localities or specimens is taken as evidence of the account being based on additional material [although it is possible that the additional localities may in fact have been recorded from Hamilton's unpublished figures etc.].

M'Clelland, 1842a. Authorship of names follows information on pp. 573–574. Authorship is also indicated for most taxa, with "nob." [nobis = ours] denoting species authored by M'Clelland & Griffith, text extracted from or based on Griffith's notes and figures. Taxa authored by M'Clelland are explicitly mentioned as such.

Table 3. Publication dates of livraisons of Duperrey's *Voyage autour du monde* including fish plates of Lesson (1826–1831) and the included fish species.

livraison	date	pages	plates
9	28 February 1829	—	4 *Triodon macropterus* 12 *Ichthyophis tigrinus* 18 *Uranoscopus kouripua*
10	4 April 1829	—	2 *Cestracion philippi* 19 *Trigla kumu*
11	30 May 1829	—	3 *Trygon halgani* 38 *Crenilabrus chabrolii*
12	4 July 1829	—	1 *Squalus maou* 22 *Cirrhites pantherinus, Diacope macolor* 35 *Julis quadricolor, Julis semidecorata*
14	9 January 1830	—	17 *Eleginus maclovinus*
15	3 April 1830	—	36 *Julis boryii*
20	7 March 1831 (earlier 30 April 1831)	—	23 *Diacope tiea* 26 *Scolopsides temporalis*
21	29 May 1831 (earlier 11 June 1831)	—	25 *Holocentrum tiere, H. diadema, Amphiprion tunicatus* 27 *Acanthurus eparai, A. fuliginosus* 33 *Scomber loo* 37 *Serranus myriaster*
22	15 June 1831 (earlier 2 July 1831)	—	5 *Tetraodon mappa* 6 *Scyllium malaisianum* 13 *Ichthyophis pantherinus* 16 *Chironecte coccineus, C. marmoratus*
23	25 July 1831 (earlier 6 August 1831)	—	20 *Pelor maculatus* 24 *Diagramma lessonii* 28 *Pomacentrus emarginatus, P.taeniops, Amphiprion chrysogaster*
24	5 Sept 1831 (17 September 1831)	—	11 *Muraenophis lineata, M. flaveola* 14 *Maquaria australasica, Naucrates indicus* 31 *Caranx lessonii, Dentex ruber, Plotoseus ikapor* 34 *Caesio lunaris*
25	13 October 1831 (earlier 12 November 1831)	25–240	7 *Alutera berardi* 29 *Chaetodon ephippium, C. setifer* 30 *Chaetodon ornatissimus, C. reticulatus, Holacanthus semicirculatus* 32 *Thynnus vagans*
26	15 November 1831 (earlier 10 December 1831)	—	8 *Monacanthus bifilamentosus* 15 *Thyrsites lepidopodea* 21 *Pelor filamentosus, P. obscurum*
27	22 December 1831 (earlier 28 January 1832)	—	9 *Balistes conspicilum, B. vetula, B. prastinoides* 10 *Balistes ornatissimus, B. azureus, B. erythropteron*

Montrouzier, 1857. The text of Montrouzier had been edited, updated and complemented by Thiollière. The respective texts by Montrouzier and Thiollière are in different fonts. Thiollière was obviously equally responsible for the conditions making the names available; therefore he is co-author of most names, and sole author of others. The material on which this work is based was lost, see p. 419.

Oken, 1817. Oken published a review of Cuvier's (1816) Règne animal (q.v.). Cuvier had based his system on comparative anatomy and grouped animals by shared structures. Oken was defending a philosophy that deducted *a priori* a system based on an idealised conception of nature. He forced the class Pisces into seven orders so to parallel his division of the animal kingdom into seven classes. Each order was then divided into 4 families, and each family was divided into 4 genera (see Cuvier, 1828a: 228–237 [1995: 204–206, 227–233]). His philosophical principles could not accept a system in which some orders would include only a few families while others would include a large number of families. In addition the introduction of his review was very chauvinist.

For a number of genera Cuvier had given names only in French or in a gallicized form. Oken listed all the genera, all with latinized names, in the same sequence as Cuvier, which makes several names available by indication. See also Gill (1903).

Most of the names made available by Oken are not accompanied by available species-group names in Oken. It has generally been accepted that for nomenclatural purposes the species included by Cuvier in the respective genera should be considered as the species originally included in Oken's names. Common sense certainly agrees as they are mainly some kind of 'replacement' names (analogy with *Code* art. 67.8); however this may not fully satisfy *Code* art. 67.2.1, which requires the species-group names to be cited in the original description. I have decided to conserve the species included by Cuvier as the originally included species. Doing otherwise would create a great number of nomenclatural problems since it could result in different type species fixation for many very commonly used names.

Osbeck, 1765. This work is often considered as not using the binominal system. In fact all names are clearly binominal and hence available

Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London. Dates of publication: Duncan, 1937. The exact name of the journal has varied as follow:

1830–1832 *Proceedings of the Committee of Science and Correspondence of the Zoological Society of London*;
1833–1860 *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*;
1861–1890 *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London*;
1861–1890 *Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London*;
1891–1936 *Proceedings of the General Meetings for Scientific Business of the Zoological Society of London*;
1837–1965 *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London*.

Quoy & Gaimard, 1824–1825. Often cited as work "Poissons, pp. 183–401, pls. 43–65", but in fact the whole volume is a single work. Fishes are in Chapter VII, pp. 183–191, "Remarques sur quelques poissons de mer"; and Chapter IX, pp. 192–401, "Description des poissons".

Rafinesque, Rafinesque Schmalz. The author name Rafinesque Schmaltz was used in the 1810 works, and Rafinesque was used in the later works. For bibliographic purposes the name is retained as used in the title of the respective works.

Russell. 1803. Russell himself is not author of any available name. Several authors (Cuvier, Cuvier & Valenciennes, Swainson, Bleeker, etc.) have referred to Russell's work in their descriptions of new species. Several nominal species are based only on Russell's text and figures. In most cases it is not possible to know whether Russell had one or several specimens. If an author mentioned only the plate, the specimen on which the plate is based is the holotype. Some authors referred simply to a vernacular name or a species number in Russell; in such cases, all of the material seen, described or figured by Russell constitutes the type series. Many authors referred to this work by plate number (which would make the model of the plate the holotype) but their text obviously includes information extracted from Russel's text, such as colouration; in this case too, there is a type series. However, it seems that the description and figure of most species are based on a single specimen.

Schneider, 1801. Karrer et al. (1994: 101) and Paepke (1999: 18) commented on the publication in 1800 of a 'preprint' of the first 80 pages of Schneider (1801) and retain 1800 as publication date for the names on these pages. There is only one known surviving copy of this 'preprint' and it is questionable whether a 1800 'preprint', which remained unnoticed (or at least not cited) until 1994, for which there is no evidence that there existed more than two copies, and which is virtually inaccessible to scientists, should be considered as published for nomenclatural purposes.

The 'preprint' includes 80 pages (5 sheets), but later Schneider added material that makes these 80 pages correspond to the 126 first pages of Schneider (1801).

My reading of Karrer et al. (1994), Paepke (1999) and Schneider (1801: introduction) does not allow me to consider this 'preprint' as a work published in the sense of the *Code*. The *Code* Glossary, p. 113, defines a preprint as "a work published, with its own specified date of publication (imprint date), in advance of its later reissue as part of a collective or cumulative work. Preprints may be published for the purpose of zoological nomenclature. See separate". Thus a preprint must have its own specified date of publication. This is not the case of the 'preprint' of Schneider (1801), at least as described by Karrer et al. (1994) and Paepke (1999), which is not dated, has no title page and no indication of printer. Also, it was not published in advance of a later re-issue as part of a collective or cumulative work. Therefore it is not a preprint within the meaning of the *Code*.

The history of this 'preprint' as extracted from Karrer et al. (1994), based on Schneider's (1801: xi) introduction, leads

me to conclude that these five sheets are proofs (of which more than one set was printed, a normal practice), and as such it is not available for nomenclatural purposes (*Code*, art. 9.3). In Karrer et al.'s (1994: 108, line 20) translation, the work is described as "five proof-sheets". My understanding of Schneider's introduction (p. xi) is that there were among Bloch's document 5 sheets of proofs, and that Bloch's heir thought that these five pages ['quem foliis illis quinque amicus statuerat'] were not enough to show the importance of his book (then largely completed in manuscript). [The intention was to have the whole manuscript published.] He then entrusted Schneider with the job of prepairing the whole text for publication. Schneider used the opportunity to correct and complete it.

Contrary to Karrer et al. (1994), I do not consider that Schneider (1801: xi) wrote that too few copies were printed of the five 'proof-pages' "to enhance the importance of the book"; instead, he wrote that too few pages were proof-set [for example to show them at a fair and pre-sell the book].

Schneider (1801: xii) further explained that he corrected the proofs up to p. 144 (apparently of the published text) and that it was the intention to present the book at the 1800 Leipzig Easter Fair. It is not clear whether it was effectively presented. Paepke (1999: 18) refers to its presence in the catalogue of the Leipzig and Frankfurt Easter Fairs. It is effectively mentioned in the catalogue (Anonymous, 1800: 21) among "Fertig gewordene Schriften" [writings that have been completed], with the mention of 108 plates but no mention of text pages. The 108 plates are not mentioned by Karrer et al. (1994). The book is not mentioned in the catalogues for 1801 and 1802.

I conclude that there is no evidence that this 'preprint' was published within the meaning of the *Code*, that is, that it could be bought or obtained for free; it was in fact no more than a set of proofs. The mention in the Leipzig Easter Fair catalogue is not evidence that the book was effectively published but more the hope that it would be published. Schneider wrote that the intention was to present the book at the 1800 book fair, not that it was presented; it is possible that proofs of the first 144 pages were presented, which does not mean that these pages were sold. The mention of the plates in the catalogue but their absence in the 'preprint' support this conclusion.

Concerning the 'copy' in Göttingen library, Schneider explicitly stated that those curious to judge by themselves how much he modified or added to Bloch's work could consult copies of these 5 sheets deposited in the libraries in Berlin and Göttingen. To me, these are not copies of a published work (in the sense of the *Code*), but sets of proofs which had been deposited in these libraries in order to prevent anybody from complaining about Schneider's appropriating part of Bloch's work. The fact that these sheets are catalogued in the manuscript department of the Göttingen library (Paepke, 1999) suggests that the librarians of the time did not consider them as a published work, either.

Authorship. As the title of the book is "The ichthyological system of M. E. Boch illuminated by 110 figures, completed, corrected and interpolated by J. G. Schneider", I cite the whole work as Schneider (1801). The accounts with the indication 'Schn.' at the end are credited to Schneider, and those without this indication are credited to Bloch, in Schneider. Others have credited the whole work to Bloch (which is not correct) or to Bloch & Schneider. Some accounts taken more or less verbatim from Forster's manuscripts are credited to Forster, in Schneider. Forster's manuscripts were later published by Lichtenstein (1844). A comparison of the descriptions of a few species showed that the text in Schneider is merely a rewriting and reorganisation of Forster's texts and it seems justified to retain Forster as the sole author. In a few cases, however, Schneider did not use the name created by Forster: the author of such names is Schneider (*Code* art. 50.1.1; see Introduction).

Shaw, 1789–1813a. Authorship of *The naturalist's miscellany* is often given as Shaw & Nodder. Nodder in fact may refer to Frederick Polydore Nodder, Elizabeth Nodder (his wife) or Richard Nodder (his son). The Nodders were illustrators and publishers. They are mentioned in the dedications (Frederick for volumes 1–12, Elizabeth and Richard for volumes 13–14, and Elizabeth for volume 15–24), but this does not make them co-authors of the work. Nothing in the examined volumes allows them to be considered as co-authors. Focusing on bird names, Dickinson et al. (2006) investigated the publication dates of the whole work (followed here) and its history, and reached the same conclusion on authorship for nomenclatural purposes. Their conclusions are also valid for the references to fishes that I have examined.

Steindachner and publications by the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna. Steindachner's works appeared mostly in journals issued by the Mathematics and Natural Sciences Class of the Imperial [Austrian] Academy of Sciences in Vienna *[Matematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe, Kaiserliche Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien]*. The Academy issued 3 series of works, for each of its three classes. The *Anzeiger* [gazette] started 1864; it included more or less extensive minutes and summaries of lectures presented at the meetings and various announcements. The *Sitzungsberichte* [proceedings] are minutes of the meetings and included the full text of communications presented at each meeting. The *Denkschriften* [memoirs] included larger works and were published at irregular intervals. Of interest is that *Anzeiger* appeared immediately after each meeting, as explained in the foreword of volume 1. Before the publication of *Anzeiger*, this information was published in the *Wiener Zeitung* (the official government newspaper). The Class had meetings every week or every second week, except between late July and early October, and the *Anzeiger*, of very variable size, was published within days after each meeting. Livraisons were apparently folded and mailed as letters and some have post marks printed on them. For example:

– Page 160 of vol. 14 (minutes of 5 July 1877) of the digitised volume on BHL (http://www.biodiversitylibrary. org/item/89078#page/190/mode/1up) has an incomplete post mark on which can be read "Jul 77 8–9 V" [July 1877, 8–9 am]; the part of the mark with the day is missing, but this indicates that the minutes of the meeting in early July were mailed at the latest by the end of that month.

Table 4. Dates of meetings of the Mathematics and Natural Sciences Class of the Vienna Academy of Sciences at which complete volumes of the *Denkschriften (Abteilung 1)* were presented, based on notices in the *Anzeiger* (volumes 20–56). Note that volumes are collections of memoirs and that individual memoirs usually appeared earlier as preprints.

presentation at meeting	volume	year on cover	mention in *Anzeiger* (volume: page)	remarks
17 Mar 1864	22	1864	1: 57	
9 Jun 1864	23	1864	1: 100	
13 Dec 1883	47	1883	20: 231	
3 Mar 1887	51	1886	24: 53	
3 Feb 1887	52	1887	24: 41	
6 Oct 1887	53	1887	24: "227"	page number used twice; appeared during vacation
12 Jul 1888	54	1888	25: 161	
4 Jul 1889	55		26: 161	mentioned as volume 53
9 Jan 1890	56	1889	27: 1	
18 Dec 1890	57	1890	27: 267	
17 Dec 1891	58		28: 255	
15 Dec 1892	59	1892	29: 261	
14 Dec 1893	60	1893	30: 299	
13 Dec 1894	61	1894	31: 249	
19 Dec 1895	62	1895	32: 277	
8 Oct 1896	63	1896	33: 209	published during vacation
16 Dec 1897	64	1897	34: 253	mentioned in *Sitzungsberichte*, 106: 492
2 Mar 1899	65	1898	36: 55	
1 Dec 1898	66 (1)	1898	35: 261	
19 Jan 1899	66 (2)	1898	36: 13	
—	66 (3)	1900	—	published in 1900
20 Apr 1899	67	1898	36: 143	
3 May 1900	68	1900	37: 119	
16 Jan 1902	69	1901	39: 9	
13 Mar 1902	70	1901	39: 77	
31 Oct 1907	71 (1)	1907	44: 419	completed in 1907
—	71 (2)	1931	—	completed in 1931
7 May 1903	72	1902	40: 99	
24 Oct 1901	73	1901	38: 245	
23 Jul 1904	74	1904	41: 221	
6 Feb 1913	75 (1)	1913		completed in 1913; 75 (2) does not exist
—	76	1926	—	completed in 1926
8 Jun 1905	77	1905	42: 241	
5 Apr 1906	78	1906	43: 147	
19 Jul 1908	79 (1)	1908	45: 305	
—	79 (2)	1931	—	published in 1931
6 Jun 1907	80	1907	44: 243	
14 May 1908	81	1907	45: 183	
7 May 1914	82	1914	51: 173	completed in 1914
—	83	1927	—	completed in 1927
11 Jun 1909	84	1909	46: 225	
2 Mar 1911	85	1910	48: 109	
8 Mar 1911	86 (1)	1911	48: 121	
2 May 1912	87	1912	49: 115	
6 Feb 1913	75 (1)	1913	50: 25	
16 Oct 1913	88	1913	50: 325	published during vacation
7 May 1914	82		51: 173	
14 May 1914	89	1914	51: 257	
—	90	1914	—	
—	91	1915	—	
18 May 1916	92	1916	53: 13	
—	93	1917	—	
8 May1919	94	1918	56: 149	
23 Oct 1919	95	1918	56: 305	? published during vacation

Table 5. Dates of meetings of the Mathematics and Natural Sciences Class of the Vienna Academy of Sciences at which livraisons of volumes 60–127 of the *Sitzungsberichte (Abteilung 1)* were presented, based on notices in the *Anzeiger* (volumes 7–56). Asterisks (*) indicates livraisons not mentioned in *Anzeiger*.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
—	60	1	Jun 1869	1–140	— *	
—	60	2	Jul 1869	141–366	— *	
10 Feb 1870	60	3	Oct 1869	367–588	7: 42	
17 Mar 1870	60	4	Nov 1869	589–804	7: 72	
—	60	5	Dec 1869	805–1053	— *	
17 Jun 1870	61	1	Jan 1870	1–116	7: 137	
14 Jul 1870	61	2–3	Feb–Mar 1870	117–364	7: 158	probably error for 2–3
—	61	4	Apr 1870	365–616	— *	
20 Oct 1870	61	5	May 1870	617–948	7: 191	
1 Dec 1870	62	1–2	Jun–Jul 1870	1–318	7: 217	
5 Jan 1870	62	3	Oct 1870	319–450	8: 9	
9 Mar 1871	62	4–5	Nov–Dec 1870	451–783	8: 67	
11 May 1871	63	1–2	Jan–Feb 1871		8: 113	
15 Jun 1871	63	3	Mar 1871		8: 138	
12 Oct 1871	63	4–5	Apr–May 1871		8: 184	
16 Nov 1871	64	1–2	Jun–Jul 1871	1–282	8: 221	
18 Jan 1872	64	3	Oct 1871	283–434	9: 12	
21 Mar 1872	64	4–5	Nov–Dec 1871	435–572	9: 61	
4 Jul 1872	65	1–2	Jan–Feb 1872	1–164	9: 123	
10 Oct 1872	65	3–5	Mar–May 1872	165–292	9: 141	
—	66	6	Jun 1872	1–50	— *	
—	66	7	Jul 1872	51–112	— *	fascicles 6–10 possibly published together
—	66	8	Oct 1872	113–160	— *	
—	66	9	Nov 1872	161–196	— *	
—	66	10	Dec 1872	197–216	— *	
9 Oct 1873	67	1–3	Jan–Mar 1873	1–194	10: 138	
9 Oct 1873	67	4–5	Apr–May 1873	195–402	10: 138	
4 Dec 1873	68	6–7	Jun–Jul 1873	1–188	10: 189	
16 Apr 1874	68	3–5	Oct–Dec 1873	189–374	11: 84	
23 Jul 1874	69	1–2	Jan–Feb 1874	1–124	11: 168	
23 Jul 1874	69	3	Mar 1874	125–308	11: 168	
8 Oct 1874	69	4	Apr 1874	309–486	11: 175	
19 Nov 1874	69	5	May 1874	487–660	11: 207	
3 Dec 1874	70	1	Jun 1874	1–188	11: 211	
10 Dec 1874	70	2	Jul 1874	189–356	11: 215	
29 Apr 1875	70	3–5	Oct–Dec 1874	357–550	12: 110	
8 Jul 1875	71	1–2	Jan–Feb 1875	1–192	12: 147	
14 Oct 1875	71	3–5	Mar–May 1875	193–736	12: 176	
11 Nov 1875	72	1–2	Jun–Jul 1875	1–206	12: 202	
16 Jun 1876	72	3	Oct 1875	207–428	13: 112	
22 Jun 1876	72	4–5	Nov–Dec 1875	429–620	13: 120	
12 Oct 1876	73	1–3	Jan–Mar 1876	1–248	13: 162	
12 Oct 1876	73	4–5	Apr–May 1876	249–402	13: 162	
9 Nov 1876	74	1–2	Jun–Jul 1876	1–284	13: 185	
8 Mar 1877	74	3	Oct 1876	285–462	14: 71	
11 May 1877	74	4	Nov 1876	463–710	14: 120	
21 Jun 1877	74	5	Dec 1876	711–883	14: 147	
11 Oct 1877	75	1–3	Jan–Feb 1877	1–202	14: 199	pp. 203–300 do not exist
8 Nov 1877	75	4	Apr 1877	301–448	14: 229	
3 Jan 1878	75	5	May 1877	449–646	15: 3	
28 Feb 1878	76	1–2	Jun–Jul 1877	1–320	15: 46	

Table 5. Continued.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
4 Apr 1878	76	3	Oct 1877	321–496	15: 81	
4 Jul 1878	76	4–5	Nov–Dec 1877	497–824	15: 143	
8 Oct 1878	'76'	1–2	Jan–Feb 1878	1–214	15: 182	error for vol. 77
8 Oct 1878	'76'	3–4	Mar Apr 1878	215–402	15: 182	error for vol. 77
7 Nov 1878	77	5	May 1878	403–616	15: 206	
13 Feb 1879	78	1	June 1878	1–212	16: 46	
6 Mar 1879	78	2	July 1878	213–430	16: 69	
23 May 1879	78	3–5	Oct–Nov 1878	431–637	16: 136	
16 Oct 1879	79	1–3	Jan–Mar 1879	1–254	16: 243	table of contents distributed with minutes of 9 Oct 1879
23 Oct 1879	79	4–5	Apr–May 1879	255–490	16: 251	
22 Jan 1880	80	1–2	Jun–Jul 1879	1–228	17: 23	
13 May 1880	80	3–4	Oct–Nov 1879	229–460	17: 102	
13 May 1880	80	5	Dec 1879	461–592	17: 102	
7 Oct 1880	81	1–4	Jan–Apr 1880	1–178	17: 178	published during vacation
7 Oct 1880	81	5	May 1880	179–329	17: 178	published during vacation
7 Oct 1880	82	1	Jun 1880	1–134	17: 178	published during vacation
7 Oct 1880	82	2	Jul 1880	135–340	17: 178	published during vacation
17 Feb 1881	82	3–5	Oct–Dec 1880	341–446	18: 53	
5 May 1881	83	1–2	Jan–Feb 1881	1–220	18: 108	
14 Jul 1881	83	3–4	Mar–Apr 1881	221–386	18: 189	
6 Oct 1881	83	5	May 1881	387–548	18: 210	
17 Nov 1881	84	1–2	Jun–Jul 1881	1–392	18: 250	
20 Apr 1882	84	3–5	Oct–Dec 1881	393–667	19: 98	
5 Oct 1882	85	1–3	Jan–Mar 1882	1–210	19: 195	published during vacation
5 Oct 1882	85	4–5	Apr–May 1882	211–522	19: 195	
9 Nov 1882	86	1–2	Jun–Jul 1882	1–184	19: 237	
25 May 1883	86	3–5	Oct–Dec 1882	185–409	20: 110	
—	87	1–3	Jan–Mar 1883	1–194	— *	
—	87	4–5	Apr–May 1883	195–426	— *	
11 Oct 1883	88	1	Jun 1883	1–344	20: 175	
17 Jan 1884	88	2	Jul 1883	345–944	21: 12	
13 Jun 1884	88	3–5	Oct–Dec 1883	945–1395	21: 125	
17 Jul 1884	89	1–3	Jan–Mar 1884	1–302	21: 162	
9 Oct 1884	89	4–5	Apr–May 1884	303–430	21: 175	
18 Dec 1884	90	1–2	Jun–Jul 1884	1–228	21: 250	
16 Apr 1885	90	3–5	Oct–Dec 1884	229–428	22: 91	
16 Jul 1885	91	1–4	Jan–Apr 1884	1–232	22: 181	
16 Jul 1885	91	5	May 1884	233–448	22: 181	
17 Dec 1885	92	1–2	Jun–Jul 1885	1–198	22: 256	
18 Mar 1886	92	3	Oct 1885	199–626	23: 64	
8 Apr 1886	92	4–5	Nov–Dec 1885	627–673	23: 86	
15 Jul 1886	93	1–3	Jan–Mar 1886	1–214	23: 164	
2 Dec 1886	93	4–5	Apr–May 1886	215–375	23: 234	
21 Apr 1887	94	1–5	Jun–Dec 1886	1–168	24: 118	
13 Oct 1887	95	1–5	Jan–May 1887	1–435	24: 233	
12 Apr 1888	96	1–5	Jun–Dec 1887	1–381	25: 67	
11 Oct 1888 *	97	1–5	Jan–May 1888	1–214	25: 185	published during vacation
10 Jan 1889	97	6–7	Jun–Jul 1888	215–590	26: 1	
21 Feb 1889	97	8–10	Oct–Dec 1888	591–703	26: 49	
10 Oct 1889	98	1–3	Jan–Mar 1889	1–272	26: 195	published during vacation
17 Oct 1889	98	4–7	Apr–Jul 1889	273–718	26: 209	
13 Mar 1890	98	8–10	Oct–Dec1889	719–771	27: 53	

Table 5. Continued.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
10 Jul 1890	99	1–3	Jan–Mar 1890	1–168	27: 161	
9 Oct 1890	99	4–5	Apr–May 1890	171–300	27: 189	published during vacation; p. 189 numbered twice
20 Nov 1890	99	6–7	Jun–Jul 1890	301–466	27: 243	
8 May 1891	99	8–10	Oct–Dec 1890	467–568	28: 115	
9 Jul 1891	100	1–3	Jan–Mar 1891	1–138	28: 171	
—	100	4	Apr 1891	139–268	— *	
8 Oct 1891	100	5–7	May–Jul 1891	269–336	28: 196	published during vacation
10 Mar 1892	100	8–10	Oct–Dec 1891	337–463	29: 41	
17 Jun 1892	101	1–2	Jan–Feb 1892	1–278	29: 129	
14 Jul 1892	101	3–4	Mar–Apr 1892	279–478	29: 161	
6 Oct 1892	101	5–6	May–Jun 1892	479–616	29: 187	published during vacation
20 Oct 1892	101	7	Jul 1892	617–706	29: 211	
5 Jan 1893	101	8	Oct 1892	707–828	30: 2, 14	mentioned twice
12 Jan 1893						
13 Apr 1893	101	9–10	Nov–Dec 1892	829–1060	30: 85	
22 Jun 1893	102	1–3	Jan–Mar 1893	1–120	30: 177	
12 Oct 1893	102	4–5	Apr–May 1893	121–244	30: 226	published during vacation
2 Nov 1893	102	6–7	Jun–Jul 1893	245–448	30: 250	
5 Apri 1894	102	8–9	Oct–Nov 1893	449–650	31: 69	
5 Apr 1894	102	10	Dec 1893	651–942	31: 69	
14 Jul 1894	103	1–3	Jan–Mar 1894	1–192	31: 155	1893: pp. 215–243
11 Oct 1894	103	4–5	Apr–May 1894	193–396	31: 188	published during vacation
2 Nov 1894	103	6–7	Jun–Jul 1894	397–546	31: 213	
14 Mar 1895	103	8–10	Oct–Dec 1894	547–688	32: 67	
16 May 1895	104	1–2	Jan–Feb 1895	1–242	32: 133	
10 Oct 1895	104	3–4	Mar–Apr 1895	243–474	32: 200	published during vacation
14 Nov 1895	104	5–7	May–Jul 1895	475–776	32: 249	
12 Dec 1895	104	8	Oct 1895	777–1084	32: 267	
5 Mar 1896	104	9	Nov 1895	1085–1262	33: 55	
19 Mar 1896	104	10	Dec 1895	1262–1434	33: 73	
21 May 1896	105	1–2	Jan–Feb 1896	1–190	33: 138	
8 Oct 1896	105	3–4	Mar–Apr 1896	191–354	33: 209	
5 Nov 1896	105	5–7	May–Jul 1896	355–598	33: 237	
11 Mar 1897	105	8–10	Oct–Dec 1896	599–750	34: 33	mentioned in vol. 106, p. 171
1 Jul 1897	106	1–3	Jan–Mar 1897	1–178	— *	mentioned in vol. 106, p. 243
4 Nov 1897	106	4–7	Apr–Jul 1897	179–424	— *	mentioned in vol. 106, p. 443; livraisons 4–5 not mentioned but under same cover as 6–7]
5 May 1898	106	8–10	Oct–Dec 1897	425–492	35: 115	
7 Jul 1898	107	1–4	Jan–Apr 1898	1–190	35: 177	
14 Jul 1898	107	5	May 1898	191–438	35: 193	
—	107	6	Jun 1998	439–702	— *	
19 Jan 1899	107	7	Juli1898	703–960	36: 13	
4 May 1899	107	8–10	Oct–Dec 1898	961–1292	36: 156	
6 Jul 1899	108	1–4	Jan–Apr 1899	1–228	36: 223	
12 Oct 1899	108	5	May 1899	229–472	36: 259	
1 Feb 1900	108	6–7	Jun–Jul 1899	473–602	37: 25	
17 May 1900	108	8–10	Oct–Dec 1899	603–804	37: 143	
11 Oct 1900	109	1–3	Jan–Mar 1900	1–336	37: 221	published during vacation
11 Oct 1900	109	4–6	Apr–May 1900	337–456	37: 221	published during vacation
15 Feb 1901	109	7	Jul 1900	457–652	38: 33	
17 May 1901	109	8–10	Oct–Dec 1900	653–924	38: 131	

Table 5. Continued.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
10 Oct 1901	110	1–4	Jan–Apr 1901	1–158	38: 213	published during vacation
13 Feb 1902	110	5–7	May–Jul 1901	159–306	39: 31	
10 Jul 1902	110	8–10	Oct–Dec 1901	307–592	39: 233	
9 Oct 1902	111	1–3	Jan–Mar 1902	1–148	39: 257	published during vacation
20 Nov 1902	111	4–5	Apr–May 1902	149–312	39: 315	
5 Feb 1903	111	6	Jun 1902	313–472	40: 21	
5 Mar 1903	111	7	Jul 1902	471–716	40: 43	471–472 duplicate pagination
7 May 1903	111	8–9	Oct–Nov 1902	717–872	40: 99	
2 July 1903	111	10	Dec 1902	873–1208	40: 189	
22 Oct 1903	112	1–3	Jan–Mar 1903	1–318	40: 253	
14 Jan 1904	112	4–7	Apr–Jul 1903	319–706	41: 13	
5 May 1904	112	8–10	Oct–Dec 1903	707–890	41: 169	
6 Oct 1904	113	1–2	Jan–Feb 1904	1–118	41: 295	published during vacation
6 Oct 1904	113	3–4	Mar–Apr 1904	119–250	41: 295	published during vacation
5 Jan 1905	113	5–7	May–Jul 1904	251–466	42: 1	
2 Mar 1905	113	8–9	Oct–Nov 1904	467–574	42: 79	
16 Mar 1905	113	10	Dec 1904	575–688	42: 117	
23 Jun 1905	114	1–2	Jan–Feb 1905	1–150	42: 267	
12 Oct 1905	114	3–4	Mar–Apr 1905	151–328	42: 349	published during vacation
9 Nov 1905	114	5	May 1905	329–496	42: 405	
18 Jan 1906	114	6–7	Jun–Jul 1905	497–660	43: 37	
8 Feb 1906	114	8	Oct 1905	661–807	43: 79	
26 Apr 1906	114	9–10	Nov–Dec 1905	807–822	43: 157	
11 Oct 1906	115	1	Jan 1906	1–156	43: 367	published during vacation
11 Oct 1906	115	2	Feb 1906	157–262	43: 367	published during vacation
11 Oct 1906	115	3	Mar 1906	263–474	43: 367	published during vacation
11 Oct 1906	115	4	Apr 1906	475–598	43: 367	published during vacation
—	115	5	May 1906	599–792	— *	
24 Jan 1907	115	6	Jun 1906	793–1094	44: 39	
28 Feb 1907	115	7	Jul 1906	1095–1518	44: 77	
7 Mar 1907	115	8–9	Oct–Nov 1906	1519–1674	44: 97	
16 May 1907	115	10	Dec 1906	1675–1769	44: 235	
10 Oct 1907	116	1	Jan 1907	1–162	44: 347	published during vacation
10 Oct 1907	116	2	Feb 1907	163–378	44: 347	published during vacation
10 Oct 1907	116	3	Mar 1907	379–600	44: 347	published during vacation
5 Dec 1907	116	4–5	Apr–May 1907	601–852	44: 451	published during vacation
2 Jan 1908	116	6	Jun 1907		45: 1	probably available in late 1907
20 Feb 1908	116	7	Jul 1907		45: 81	
14 May 1908	116	8	Oct 1907		45: 183	
14 May 1908	116	9	Nov 1907		45: 183	
19 Jun 1908	116	10	Dec 1907		45: 305	
15 Oct 1908	117	1	Jan 1908	1–118	45: 391	published during vacation
15 Oct 1908	117	2	Feb 1908	119–256	45: 391	published during vacation
29 Oct 1908	117	3	Mar 1908	257–368	45: 465	
10 Dec 1908	117	4	Apr 1908	369–518	45: 517	
14 Jan 1909	117	5–6	May–Jun 1908	519–710	46: 9	
4 Feb 1909	117	7	Jul 1908	711–970	46: 19	
29 Apr 1909	117	8	Oct 1908	971–1124	46: 115	
11 Jun 1909	117	9–10	Nov–Dec 1908	1125–1422	46: 225	
1 Jul 1909	118	1–2	Jan–Feb 1909	1–182	46: 271	
14 Oct 1909	118	3	Mar 1909	183–272	46: 311	published during vacation
14 Oct 1909	118	4	Apr 1909	273–486	46: 311	published during vacation
14 Oct 1909	118	5	May 1909	487–634	46: 311	published during vacation

Table 5. Continued.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
2 Dec 1909	118	6	Jun 1909	635–904	46: 425	
20 Jan 1910	118	7	Jul 1909	905–1154	47: 17	
3 Mar 1910	118	8	Oct 1909	1155–1376	47: 43	
21 Apr 1910	118	9	Nov 1909	1377–1552	47: 115	
21 Apr 1910	118	10	Dec 1909	1553–1650	47: 115	
7 Jul 1910	119	1	Jan 1910	1–112	47: 275	
13 Oct 1910	119	2	Feb 1910	113–246	47: 315	published during vacation
10 Nov 1910	119	3–4	Mar–Apr 1910	247–360	47: 387	
17 Nov 1910	119	5	May 1910	361–534	47: 388	
12 Jan 1911	119	6	Jun 1910	535–680	48: 1	
9 Feb 1911	119	7	Jul 1910	681–824	48: 77	
8 Mar 1911	119	8	Oct 1910	825–984	48: 121	
4 May 1911	119	9–10	Nov–Dec 1910	985–1084	48: 197	
22 Jun 1911	120	1–2	Jan–Feb 1911	1–116	48: 323	
12 Oct 1911	120	3	Mar 1911	117–302	48: 403	published during vacation
12 Oct 1911	120	4	Apr 1911	303–484	48: 403	published during vacation
12 Oct 1911	120	5	May 1911	485–658	48: 403	published during vacation
30 Nov 1911	120	6	Jun 1911	657–810	48: 479	657–658 duplicate pagination
8 Feb 1912	120	7	Jul 1911	811–1032	49: 25	
17 May 1912	120	8–10	Oct–Dec 1911	1033–1229	49: 201	
13 Jun 1912	121	1–3	Jan–Mar 1912	1–140	49: 235	
17 Oct 1912	121	4–5	Apr–May 1912	141–296	49: 341	published during vacation
24 Oct 1912	121	6	Jun 1912	297–460	49: 407	
21 Nov 1912	121	7	Jul 1912	461–706	49: 451	
6 Mar 1913	121	8	Oct 1912	707–940	50: 67	
23 May 1913	121	9–10	Nov–Dec 1912	941–1228	50: 213	
16 Oct 1913	122	1	Jan 1913	1–168	50: 325	published during vacation
23 Oct 1913	122	2	Feb 1913	169–336	50: 365	
13 Nov 1913	122	3	Mar 1913	337–482	50: 399	
8 Jan 1914	122	4	Apr 1913	483–618	51: 1	
8 Jan 1914	122	5	May 1913	619–842	51: 1	
22 Jan 1914	122	6	Jun 1913	843–988	51: 27	
7 May 1914	122	7	Jul 1913	989–1154	51: 173	
18 Jun 1914	122	8–10	Oct–Dec 1913	1155–1280	51: 321	
15 Oct 1914	123	1	Jan 1914	1–156	51: 437	published during vacation
17 Dec 1914	123	2–3	Feb–Mar 1914	157–328	51: 549	
7 Jan 1915	123	4	Apr 1914	329–464	52: 1	
11 Mar 1915	123	5	May 1914	465–614	52: 73	
29 Apr 1915	123	6	Jun 1914	615–760	52: 83	
14May 1915	123	7	Jul 1914	761–892	52: 159	
8 Jul 1915	123	8	Oct 1914	893–998	52: 215	
14 Oct 1915	123	9	Nov 1914	999–1128	52: 233	published during vacation
14 Oct 1915	123	10	Dec 1914	1129–1276	52: 233	published during vacation
14 Oct 1915	124	1–2	Jan–Feb 1915	1–160	52: 233	published during vacation
4 Nov 1915	124	3–4	Mar–Apr 1915	161–316	52: 311	
3 Feb 1916	124	5	May 1915	317–406	53: 15	
11 May 1916	124	6–7	Jun–Jul 1915	407–504	53: 91	
12 Oct 1916	124	8–10	Oct–Dec 1915	505–592	53: 217	published during vacation
12 Oct 1916	125	1–2	Jan–Feb 1916	1–128	53: 217	published during vacation
12 Oct 1916	125	3–4	Mar–Apr 1916	129–250	53: 217	published during vacation
18 Jan 1917	125	5–6	May–Jun 1916	251–370	54: 13	
11 Oct 1917	125	7–8	Jul–Oct 1916	371–576	54: 235	published during vacation
11 Oct 1917	125	9–10	Nov–Dec 1916	577–740	54: 235	published during vacation

Table 5. Continued.

presentation at meeting	volume	fascicle	for month	pages	mentioned in *Anzeiger* (vol.: page)	remarks
8 Nov 1917	126	1	Jan 1917	1–74	54: 293	
6 Dec 1917	126	2–3	Feb–Mar 1917	75–228	54: 319	
21 Mar 1918	126	4–5	Apr–May 1917	229–400	55: 97	
6 Jun 1918	126	6–7	Jun–Jul 1917	401–538	55: 189	
11 Jul 1918	126	8	Oct 1917	539–676	55: 273	
17 Oct 1918	126	9	Nov 1917	677–836	55: 319	published during vacation
9 Jan 1919	126	10	Dec 1917	837–998	56: 1	
16 Jan 1919	127	1	Jan 1918	1–92	56: 25	
23 Jan 1919	127	2–3	Feb–Mar 1918	93–290	56: 29	
6 Feb 1919	127	4–5	Apr–May 1918	291–412	56: 47	
23 Oct 1919	127	6–7	Jun–Jul 1918	413–518	56: 305	possibly published during vacation and presented at 2nd meeting after vacation
23 Oct 1919	127	8–9	Oct–Nov 1918	519–668	56: 305	
23 Oct 1919	127	10	Dec 1918	669–795	56: 305	

– Page 92 of volume 2 (minutes of 18 May 1865) (http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/28508#page/111/mode/1up) has a postmark of arrival or transit in Strasbourg (France) on 1 June 1865.
– Page 24 of vol. 49 (minutes of 25 January 1912) (http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/89124#page/ 72/mode/1up) has a post mark of arrival in Washington D.C. on 14 February.

The *Sitzungsberichte* and *Denkschriften* were announced at meetings immediately upon publication and, starting with volume 7 (1870), this was mentioned immediately in the corresponding *Anzeiger* (Tables 4–5). The *Sizungsberiche* also included the minutes of meetings, but with less detail; they sometimes also listed the works presented at the meetings.

The *Anzeiger* also mentioned that each paper of *Sitzungsberichte* and *Denkschriften* could be bought as a separate. A table of contents of each new livraison of *Sitzungsberichte* and *Denkschriften* was distributed with the *Anzeiger*; it also indicated the price of the separates. The dates of the meetings on which each livraison was presented is the publication date of the respective livraisons. There are, however, exceptions since there were "Academy vacations" in August–September and work published in these months were first reported at the first meeting of October (in 1919 at the second meeting). Each livraison has a date of publication (year) printed on the cover; this is not the year of publication, but the year the meetings were held.

Separates of the papers in the *Denkschriften* were available for sale apparently as soon as they were printed, before the complete volumes. The memoirs were then assembled in a volume under a single cover. The volumes were more or less annual and often presented near the end of the year. The separates have their own pagination while the volumes have a continuous pagination. The dates for *Denkschriften* in Table 4 are the dates of presentation of complete volumes at a meeting. These are also probably the dates of publication of the last fascicle of each volume, but for nomenclatural purposes these dates are of limited use since separates of earlier works in the volume had already been distributed. Dates of the individual papers should be reconstructed by other sources, for example *Naturae Novitates*. The production of some volumes spanned over several years.

There is no evidence that separates of papers in the *Sitzungsberichte* were available before the livraisons. This was probably not needed given that several livraisons were published every year; if separates were available before the livraisons this could have been only for a short time and the dates below could apply to separates too.

The *Sitzungsberichte* and *Anzeiger* also include announcements of books published by the Academy or received from authors, societies or other academies. These allow other works (for example, Kner (1865–1867) on the fishes of the Novara Expedition) to be dated.

The *Sitzungsberiche* had three Abteilungen, corresponding to different specialties. Abteilung one included works on mineralogy, botany, zoology, geology and palaeontology.

Temminck & Schlegel, 1842–1850. This work was issued in decades (groups of 10 plates and usually 20 pages of text). For publication dates: see Sherborn & Jentink (1895: 149), Mees (1962: 78), Akihito (1966) and Bauchot, Whitehead & Monod (1982: 67) (Table 6). However, Richardson (1846a: 272, 316) had received Decades 9 and 10 in March 1846 (vs. 1 May 1846, as mentioned by above authors) and Troschel (1847: 346) recorded Decade 14 among publications for 1846. See under *Acheilognathus* and *Zacco*.

Plates lettered 2A to 66A are not mentioned in the text, only in the list, p. 315–323, prepared after the text was printed. The plates were not issued in the sequence of the numbering (see Akihito, 1966: fig. 24), which means that with present knowledge only plates in Decades 7 (71–73, 80, 83,

Table 6. Publication dates of the text of Temminck & Schlegel's fish volume in *Fauna japonica*, compiled from Mees (1962), Akihito (1966), Bauchot et al. (1982) and data herein, based on the assumption that most decades were effectively 20 pages long:

decas	pages	date text
1	1–20	11 February 1843
2–4	21–72	19 March 1844
5–6	73–112	18 December 1844
7–8	113–152	11 October 1845
9	153–172	March 1846
10	173–188	March 1846
11–12	189–(? 228)	26 August 1846
13	(? 229)–(? 248)	22 November 1846
14	(? 249)–272	12 January 1847
15	273–(? 292)	26 June 1847
16	(? 293)–324	19 July 1850

83A, 84, 85, 87–89) and 9 (pls. 62, 63, 65, 69, 70, 77, 82, 86, 86bis, 93) are accurately dated. For some species, plates and text were issued together, for others we know that they were not issued together and case by case we know or do not know which appeared first, and for others we do not know. For example, for *Erythrichthys* the text is on p. 117 in Decade 7 and plate 63 was in Decade 9. See also under *Foetorepus altivelis*. For the unsorted cases I retain the date of publication of the text.

Vaillant & Bocourt, 1874–1915. Vaillant died before completing this work and its publication was interrupted. The title page was never printed so that the volume does not have a formal title.

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Titles of publications in languages using the Latin alphabet appear as on original. For publications using other alphabets, if a translation of the title in a language using the Latin alphabet is given in the paper, this translation is used, in the language of the translation; if no translation is given, the title is translated into English. For journal names in languages not using the Latin alphabet, I use the translation in the language on the cover; otherwise the title is translated into English. When relevant, bibliographic notes are included in square brackets at the end of the reference. This includes information on dates of publication, references to reviews and translations, reprint editions, authorship, works placed on Official Indexes by the ICZN, etc. When several works were published by an author in the same year, they are listed in the sequence they were entered in the database; no attempt was made to list them in the chronological sequence of publication (except for the publications of P. Bleeker before 1860 which are in the chronological sequence).

When relevant, bibliographic notes are included in brackets at the end of the references. This includes information on dates of publication, references to reviews and translations, reprint editions, authorship, works placed on Official Indexes by the ICZN, etc. For cases where the Notes are too extensive or include new information not yet presented elsewhere, this information is presented under Bibliographic Notes. These references are marked by asterisks (*) in front of the title.

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