

A study on the etymology of the scientific names given to planarians (Platyhelminthes, Tricladida) by Ernest Marcus' school

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Abstract. Leading zoologist and taxonomist Ernest Marcus (1893-1968) and his school described numerous new invertebrate taxa, including planarians, or triclads (Platyhelminthes). These authors rarely provided the etymology of names for the new taxa. In this paper, the etymology of 149 names of genera and specific epithets of planarians lacking etymology (or honoring people) is investigated. The etymology of most names was retrieved from original descriptive papers and from Eudóxia Maria Froehlich's recollections, a fellow of Marcus' school. It was discovered that the names were usually freely derived from words of the language spoken in the country where the species was found. Some names were motivated by an aspect of the biology of the species. Other names honored people or are arbitrary. The etymology of 19 names could not be retrieved and are only suggested. The origin of another 19 names could not be discovered, nor even their meaning. Knowing the etymology makes it easier to memorize a name and it is a way to preserve the historical and emotional aspects of the authors. Through the retrieved etymologies, the personality of Marcus can also be glimpsed.

Key-Words. Classification; Nomenclature; Geoplana; Historiography; Taxonomy.

INTRODUCTION

Roots may be formed in several ways
Foucault, 1994, *The order of things*

From the dawn of history, humans were already taxonomists. By distinguishing linguistically food from non-food, potential predators from non-predators, they increased survival chances (Dunn & Davison, 1968; Raven *et al.*, 1971). It was Linnaeus's binomial nomenclature in the 18th century that made species names universal. Over 1.87 million species have received a scientific name, of which 1.28 are animals (<http://www.catalogueof-life.org/col>, access: 25/07/2020). Estimates point to about 7.77 million animal species on Earth (Mora *et al.*, 2011), 76% of them not yet described. New species need a new name. For animals, the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature, or the Code (ICZN, 1999) regulates nomenclatural acts and etymological rules of new names at ranks between subspecies and family level. The origin of a name given to a taxon is called derivation or etymology. Coining a name is probably the only place for taxonomists to express themselves

freely and creatively. The Code provides support for that: "A name may be a word in or derived from Latin, Greek or any other language (even one with no alphabet) or be formed from such a word. It may be an arbitrary combination of letters providing this is formed to be used as a word" (Art. 11.3, ICZN, 1999). Authors are not obliged to provide the etymology of new names, since it is only a recommendation (Recommendation 25C of ICZN, 1999). The same is true for Botanists and the International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants (Recommendation 60H.1, Turland *et al.*, 2018), but not for bacteriologists, who must give the derivation of a new name (Rule 27b, Parker *et al.*, 2019). Nevertheless, some taxonomic journals expressly require from authors to give the etymology of new names (*e.g.*, European Journal of taxonomy, <https://europeanjournaloftaxonomy.eu/index.php/ejt>; Zookeys, <https://zookeys.pensoft.net>; Zoologia <https://www.scielo.br/revistas/zool/iinstruc.htm>; access: 03/08/2020) or to follow the rules and recommendations of the Code (*e.g.*, this journal).

Authors of new names usually evoke a biological aspect of the species named, such as mor-

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phological, behavioral or the geographical origin of the species. Authors may also honor someone deserving respect, or they simply give humorous or peculiar names which have nothing to do with the species being named (Ohl, 2018).

For taxonomists, names based on a biological aspect may make the name easy to memorize. For historiographers, etymology of names may help discover aspects of the author giving the name. However, in the past, taxonomists did not always provide the etymology of the new names of animals. This is the case of the school of Prof. Ernest Marcus (1893-1968) for the free-living flatworms (Platyhelminthes) they studied.

German-born, Marcus was Zoologist and professor at the Institute of Zoology at the University of Berlin. Further biographical accounts are found in Mendes (1994), Carbayo *et al.* (2009) and Winston (2002). In 1936 Marcus and his wife, Eveline du Bois Raymond-Marcus (1901-1990) moved to São Paulo, Brazil, where they wrote a “monumental monographic work of South American micro- and macroturbellarians” (Rieger, 1998). Between 1936 and 1968 they published 162 papers in Brazil on several animal Phyla (Mendes, 1994). Marcus mentored prominent zoologists (Winston, 2002; Carbayo *et al.*, 2009). He also founded a Brazil-based productive school of morphology and systematics of free-living flatworms, composed of Eveline du Bois-Reymond Marcus, Claudio Gilberto Froehlich, Eudóxia Maria Froehlich (1928-2015), Diva Diniz Corrêa (1918-1993) and Maria Elisa Quissak Martins. Between 1946 and 1978, Marcus’s school published several papers with the description of numerous species and genera of planarians, or triclads (Tricladida, Platyhelminthes), besides further works on additional flatworms and other phyla. The etymology of the new names was rarely revealed by them. The purpose of the present work is to investigate the etymology of triclad names given by Marcus’ school.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

We circumscribed the reporting period to 1946-1978, 1946 being the first year that a paper on triclads was published, and 1978 the last paper before etymology of

new names was regularly provided. We produced a list of generic and specific epithets of planarians given by Marcus’ school, from the species and genera compiled in Carbayo *et al.* (2009), Carbayo & Froehlich (2008) and Tyler *et al.* (2006-2013) lacking etymology. In this list we maintained names of species honoring personalities as a contribution to the historiography.

We read the papers with original descriptions in search of clues of the etymology. We explored Eudóxia’s recollections as she lived with Marcus and Eveline since the late 1940 until Marcuses’ decease. We recorded her memories about the etymology in two situations: intermittently when the issue arose during the meetings with FC over the last ten years of her life, and on two formal scheduled interviews with PDS. Subsequently, we checked the meaning of the epithets in Quechua, English, Kukama-Kukamiria, Latin, Portuguese, Spanish, and Tupi dictionaries and lexicons (Ajacopa, 2007; Lewis & Short, 1879; Brown, 1956; Bueno, 1998; Collins, 2014; Gregório, 1980; Houaiss, 2001; RAE, 2020; Tibiriçá, 1984; Vallejos & Amías, 2015). Claudio Gilberto Froehlich checked the etymologies of a preliminary glossary and provided the derivation of some epithets.

We assembled the names and their etymologies in a glossary, with each name fitting one of four categories according to the motivation: names derived from characteristics of the species (including size, shape, color, morphology, habitat, locality); commemorative names; arbitrary names, and names with putative etymology, the latter cases indicated with ‘prob’ in the glossary. For each entry of the glossary, we provided the original species name or the genus name, authority, year of publication, etymology, and the country where the taxon (species or genus) was originally found. We omitted from the glossary epithets from which both their meaning and motivation remain elusive.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We found 149 triclad epithets (133 specific epithets, 16 of genus level) given by Marcus (47), Froehlich, C.G. (39), du Bois-Reymond Marcus (30), Froehlich, E.M. (27), Marcus & du Bois-Reymond Marcus (3), Corrêa (2), and



Figure 1. Pictures of the extinct Quagga, *Equus quagga quagga* (https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Quagga_photo.jpg) (left) and the 3-cm long land planarian *Geoplana quagga* Marcus, 1951 (right). Note the similar color pattern of the head.

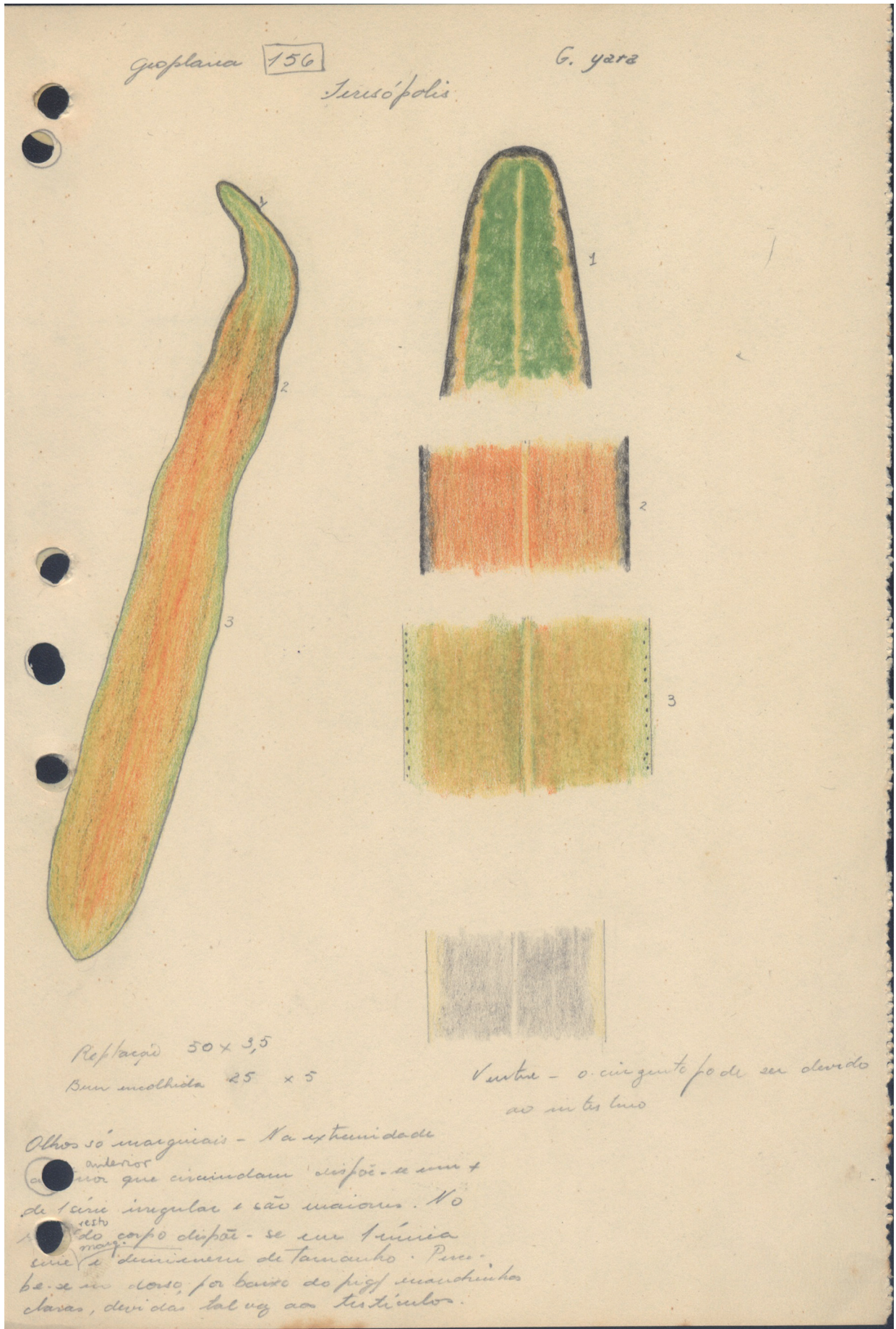


Figure 2. Hand drawings by Froehlich, E.M. of the live *Geoplana yara*. The green cephalic region motivated the author to use the specific epithet after *lara*, the green-haired Amazonian mermaid in the Brazilian folklore.

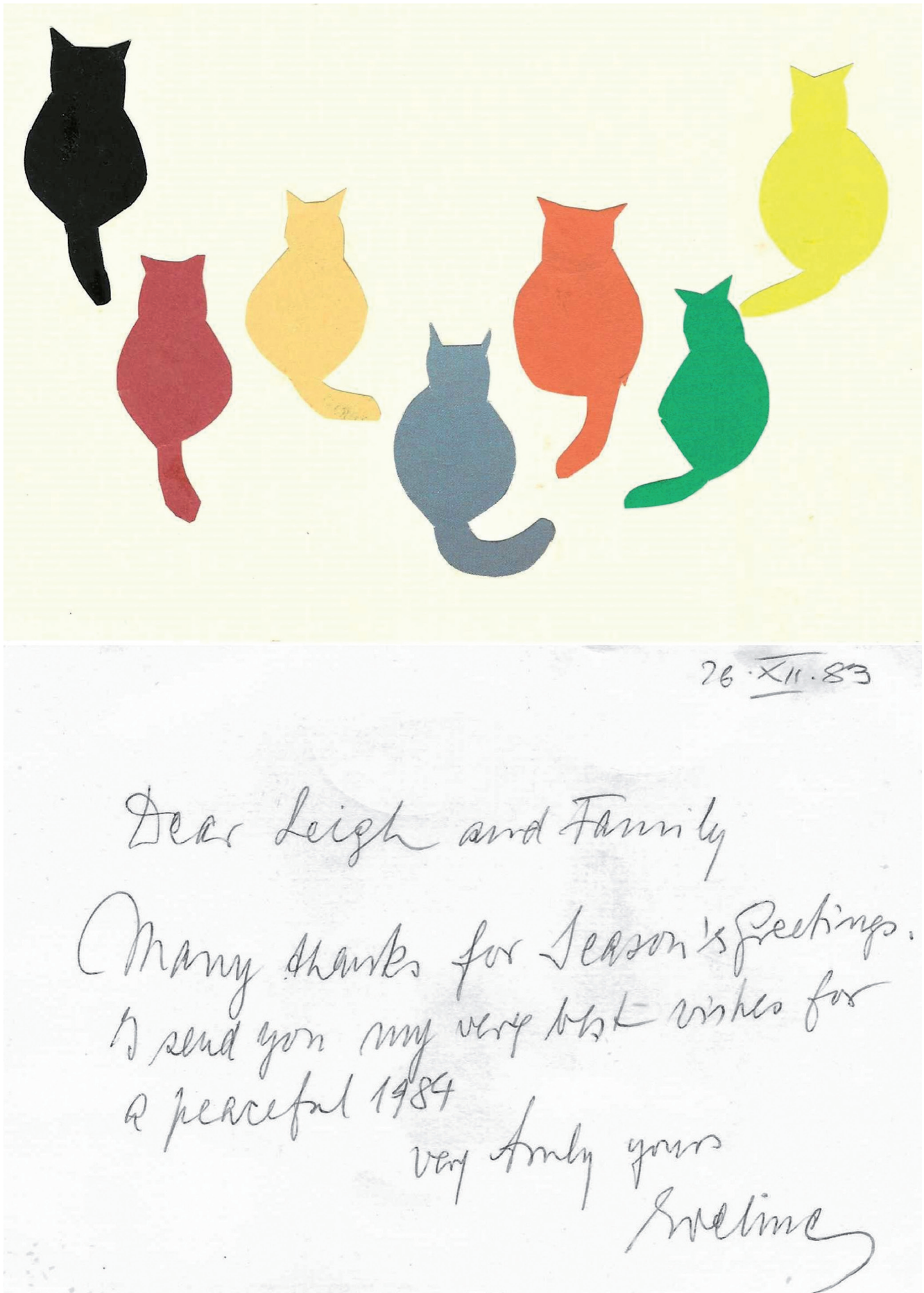


Figure 3. A 1983 cat-themed Christmas card hand-made by Eveline du Bois-Reymond Marcus and addressed to Dr. Leigh Winsor (University James Cook, Australia).

Martins (1). This assignment is not a fully accurate picture of authorship, for Marcus signed alone in papers but his wife's coauthorship is expressed clearly in relevant taxonomic papers (e.g., Marcus, 1947, 1951; see also Edmunds, 1991).

Biology: Fifty epithets were prompted by an aspect of the biology of the species, such as the body shape and size (*apeva*, *assu*, *cassula*, *chimbeva*, *chiuna*, *fita*, *Gusana*, *hystrix*, *Issoca*, *Liana*, *mirim*, *nana*, *Timyma*, *Xerapoa*) the color of the body (*astraea*, *astrocheta*, *bilix*, *cafusa*, *chita*, *crioula*, *hypoglauca*, *joia*, *Leucolesma*, *leucophryna*, *livia*, *nigra*, *picta*, *pinima*, *piranga*, *plumbea*, *quagga* (see Fig. 1), *rosea*, *ruiva*, *tapetilla*, *tinga*, *trigueira*, *trina*, *una*, *yara*, see Fig. 2), the internal morphology (*monomyoda*, *ectophysa*, *Incapora*), and the habitat or geographical origin (*caapora*, *caissara*, *gaucha*, *Kontikia*, *matuta*, *orana*, *piptus*, *tapi-ra*). The Marcuses avoided giving names describing morphological characters (du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1987). Indeed, this practice was little used by them (*astraea*, *astrocheta*, *bilix*, *ectophysa*, *hypoglauca*, *Incapora*, *leucophryna*, *monomyoda*, *quagga*, *tinga*, *trina*).

Commemorative: Other epithets honored people (34) who somehow helped the authors (*beckeri*, *Dinizia*, *divae*, *fragai*, *glieschi*, *graetzi*, *hauseri*, *jimi*, *marthae*, *moei*, *mourei*, *nataliae*, *pavani*, *phocaica*, *righii*, *rudebecki*, *sae-geri*, *schubarti*, *weyrauchi*) or who are authorities in their respective research fields (*arndti*, *carvalhoi*, *corderoi*, *dahli*, *hymanae*, *libbieae*, *nonatoi*, *oliverioi*, *riesteri*). Sometimes, the people honored are family members (e.g., *juliae*, *regia*). Marcus honored his wife several times with variations of her name (*evelinae*, *velina*) or her affectionate nicknames (*Nerpa*, *phocaica*; see also Winston, 2002). Moreover, he paid homage to his wife 74 times by giving the name *evelinae* to the respective turbellarian non triclad species (see Tyler et al., 2006-2013).

Arbitrary: Twenty-five epithets are arbitrary. Some of these names are related with things loved by the authors, as is the case of the Marcuses' passion for small mammals (*harea*, *voleum*), especially cats (*Miava*, *misus*, *Tiddles*). Eveline's love for cats is well known (Edmunds, 1991; Fig. 3). Other arbitrary names were coined from euphonic words derived from the vernacular idiom spoken in the local origin of the species. Thus, Brazilian species were given names from the Brazilian Portuguese (*duca*, *suva*, *Vatapa*), classic languages (*pasipha*, *taxiarcha*), and Tupi (*catua*, *jandaia*, *jandira*, *potyra*, *toriba*, *tuxaua*; but see *perereca*, *Timyma* and *tinga* for exceptions). In turn, Peruvian species received names derived from the Spanish spoken in Peru (*aymara*, *lama*, *quichua*) whereas those from Chile received words common in that country (*caleta*, *guasa*, *placilla*).

Unknown: We could not retrieve the origin of 24 names, yet the motivation is suggested. Some of them are similar to words spoken in the country of origin of the species (*chanca*, *chilla*, *ercilla*, *quenua*, *rincona* (Chile), *cantuta*, *caya*, *chalona*, *chulpa*, *garua*, *irua*, *lambaya*, *pichuna*,

shapra, *takia*, *vicuna*, *yaravi* (Peru), *poca*, *Rhodax* (Brazil). A few names were seemingly derived from an aspect of their biology (*conyum*, *parca*, *polecatum*, *pugum*). Presumably the name *sciuis* is arbitrary. The putative etymology of these names is indicated with 'Prob.' (see Glossary).

Finally, we could not discover the origin of 15 names, nor even their meanings. Taxa with names in this category are from Brazil (*Bopsula*, *camica*), Peru (*chiliua*, *id-aia*, *lareta*, *saima*, *talpa*, *vircata*), Portugal (*sameha*), and South Africa (*chinum*, *gnaum*, *huntum*, *paeta*, *wauzen*, *wimbimba*) (du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951, 1955, 1958; Froehlich, E.M., 1955; Marcus, 1946, 1953, 1955a, 1970; Marcus & du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1959). Probably, some of these names were imaginatively created, as might be the case for *Puiteca*, a word resembling the name of the sea slug genus *Piseinotecus*, which in Portuguese means "I stepped onto Teco [name of Marcuses' dog]" (du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1987).

In his school, Marcus was most prolific in describing and naming new taxa and explored both the freedom and the artistic perspectives supported by the Code (Art. 11.3, ICZN, 1999). A glimpse of his personality can be caught through the etymologies of the names he gave: cultured (e.g., *pasipha*, *taxiarcha*), humorous (*Miava*, *Nerpa*, *piptus*), lovely (largely used *evelinae*), lover of animals (*harea*, *polecatum*, *voleum*), ingenious (*astrocheta*, *ectophysa*, *monomyoda*), and admirer of researchers (*pavani*, *arndti*, *corderoi*, *Dinizia*, *divae*).

The etymology of other names given by the Marcuses and Froehlich, C.G. to other taxonomic groups, including other platyhelminths and another phyla still remains to be investigated (e.g., Marcus, 1938; du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1956; Froehlich, C.G., 1968, 1969; see also Mendes, 1994; Corrêa, 1991).

A scientific name depicts the creative pinnacle of a taxonomic work, and the etymological meaning may be of historical or emotional interest (Ohl, 2018). Independently from requirements of the nomenclatural codes, we advocate the disclosure of the etymology of new names at the time of proposing a new taxon. Otherwise, the meaning of a name may well be lost in forgotten memories.

Through this study, we hope to contribute to preserving these historical and creative aspects of Ernest Marcus – one amongst the most prominent zoologists of the 20th century (Sawaya, 1970; Mendes, 1994; Zarur, 1994) – and those of his school.

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AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

PDJ: Methodology, Data analysis, Writing, Review and Editing. EMF: Data analysis, Writing. FC: Conceptualization, Methodology, Data analysis, Supervision, Writing, Review and Editing. All the authors actively participated in the discussion of the results, PDJ and FC reviewed and approved the final version of the paper.

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

Authors declare there are no conflicts of interest.

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APPENDIX

Glossary

For each entry of the glossary, there are provided the original species or genus name, authority, year of publication, etymology, and the country where the taxon (species or genus) was originally found. Epithets from which both their meaning and motivation remain elusive are omitted (see text).

- apeva.** *Geoplana apeva* Froehlich, 1959. Biology. From the Tupi *apeva*, or *apeba*, meaning flattened and widened. It is a reference to the shape of the body: "large, broad and flat" (Froehlich, C.G., 1959). Species from Brazil.
- arndti.** *Dugesia arndti* Marcus, 1946. Posthumous homage to the Zoologist Walter Arndt, from the Zoological Museum Berlin (Marcus, 1946). Species from Brazil.
- assu.** *Geoplana assu* Froehlich, 1959. Biology. Tupi word meaning *big and thick*. It is a reference to the body size of the species: "A large, flat and broad species" (Froehlich, C.G., 1959). Species from Brazil.
- astraea.** *Geoplana astraea* Marcus, 1951. Biology. From the Latin *astr-*, *astro-* (star, star system, constellation). A reference to the resemblance of the dorsum the species to a starry night: "dorsum [...] black [...] with clear halos" (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- astrocheta.** *Dugesia astrocheta* Marcus, 1953. Biology. A combination of the Latin *astro-* (*star*) and the Greek *chaite* (*long hair*). A reference to the aspect of the preserved species resembling a star with radiating setae: "In all the clarified worms the gut contains masses of spongillid tissues and needles" (Marcus, 1953). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- aymara.** *Geoplana aymara* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Arbitrary. From Spanish word *aimará*, meaning a South American Indian person from highland Peru. Species from Peru.
- beckeri.** *Geoplana beckeri* Froehlich, 1959. Homage to Mr. Johann Becker, Entomologist at the Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, who collected and donated the type material. Species from Brazil.
- bilix.** *Choeradoplana bilix* Marcus, 1951. Biology. From Latin *bilis*, *is*, meaning *bile*. A reference to the yellowish color of the dorsum: "The dorsum is yellowish, with two wide grey-brownish stripes" (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- caapora.** *Geoplana caapora* Froehlich, 1957. Biology. Tupi word meaning *inhabitant of the woods*. A reference to the habitat of the species. Species from Brazil.
- cafusa.** *Geoplana cafusa* Froehlich, 1956. Biology. From the Portuguese *cafuso*, or *cafuzo*, meaning a *person of mixed African and Amerindian ancestry*. A reference to the brownish color of the dorsum: "The dorsum is black, which fades to brown-grayish towards the sides of the body" (Froehlich, C.G., 1956a). Species from Brazil.
- caissara.** *Geoplana caissara* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Tupi word meaning *coastal inhabitant*. A reference to Ubatuba, a Brazilian coastal locality where some of the type specimens were found. Species from Brazil.
- caleta.** *Geoplana caleta* Froehlich, 1978. Arbitrary. A Spanish word meaning *cove*. Species from Chile.
- cantuta.** *Geoplana cantuta* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the popular name of *Cantua buxifolia* Juss. ex Lam. (Polemoniaceae), a Peruvian flowering plant. Species from Peru.
- carvalhoi.** *Dolichoplana carvalhoi* Corrêa, 1947. A homage to João de Paiva Carvalho, who worked at the Instituto de Pesca Marítima and donated the type specimens (Corrêa, 1947). An Asian species introduced into Brazil.
- cassula.** *Geoplana cassula* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Portuguese *caçula*, meaning *younger brother*. A reference to the small body size: "Small worms with strongly convex dorsum" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- catua.** *Choeradoplana catua* Froehlich, 1955. Arbitrary. From the Tupi *catu*, meaning *lovely, pleasant*. Species from Brazil.
- caya.** *Geoplana caya* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. a Quichua word meaning *morning*. Species from Peru.
- chalona.** *Geoplana chalona* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the Spanish word meaning *dried lamb meat*. Species from Peru.
- chanca.** *Geoplana chanca* Froehlich, 1978. Prob. a Spanish word meaning *small company of fish-salting*. Species from Chile.
- chilla.** *Dugesia chilla* Marcus, 1954. Prob. from a native Chilean fox *chilla*. Species from Chile.
- chimbeva.** *Geoplana chimbeva* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A free composition from the Tupi words *tim*, meaning *snout*, and *mbé*, meaning *flattened*. A reference to the pointed shape of the anterior extremity of the body: "the body narrows progressively until the anterior extremity of the body" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- chita.** *Geoplana chita* Froehlich, 1956. Biology. From the Portuguese *chita*, meaning *colored printed cotton fabric of little value*. A reference to the dorsal color of the body: "Parenchyma whitish [...], dorsally seen as abundant circular or elliptical areas with various sizes [...]" (Froehlich, C.G., 1956b). Species from Brazil.
- chiuna.** *Geoplana chiuna* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Tupi *chiuna*, meaning *black nose*. A reference to the black anterior extremity of the body: "The anterior extremity is black" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- chulpa.** *Geoplana chulpa* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the Aymara word *chullpa*, meaning a type of Peruvian funerary tower or ancient sarcophagus. Species from Peru.
- conyrum.** *Othelosoma conyrum* Marcus, 1953. Prob. from the English word *cony*, a name for the ungulate Syrian rock hyrax, in reference to the color pattern of the back. "The back is rusty brown and becomes gradually lighter towards the ventral side" (Marcus, 1953). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- corderoi.** *Leucolesma corderoi* Marcus, 1948. Homage to the Prof. Dr. Ergasto H. Cordero, from Montevideo (Uruguay) (Marcus, 1948). Species from Brazil.
- crioula.** *Geoplana crioula* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Portuguese *crioulo*, meaning *a Brazilian person with African ancestry*. A reference to the dark color of the dorsum of the species: "The dorsum is black" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- dahli.** *Procerodes dahli* Marcus & du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1959. Homage to Professor Dr. Erik Dahl, from Lund University (Marcus & du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1959). Species from Portugal.
- Dinizia.** *Dinizia* Marcus, 1947. A homage to Diva Diniz Corrêa, Professor and marine biologist at University of São Paulo, who collected the type specimen (Corrêa, 1947). Genus from Brazil.

- divae.** *Geoplana divae* Marcus, 1951. Homage to Diva Diniz Corrêa, Professor and marine biologist at University of São Paulo, who collected the type specimen (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- duca.** *Geoplana duca* Marcus, 1951. Arbitrary. From the motto *Non ducor, duco of São Paulo municipality*, meaning *I am not led, I lead*. Species from Brazil.
- ectophysa.** *Dugesia ectophysa* Marcus, 1953. Biology. Composition from the Greek prefix *ecto-*, meaning *out of*, and the Greek name *physa*, meaning *bubble*. A reference to the position of the vesicle out of the penis bulb. "Seminal vesicle lies outside penial bulb" (Marcus, 1953). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- ercilla.** *Geoplana ercilla* Froehlich, 1978. Prob. from the Chilean town Erquilla, ca. 60 km SE from the collecting locality. Species from Chile.
- evelinae.** Epithet of many species described by Ernest Marcus. Homage to his wife, Prof. and zoologist Eveline du Bois-Reymond Marcus.
- fitá.** *Geoplana fita* Froehlich, 1959. Biology. From the Portuguese *fitá*, meaning *slender*. A reference to the body shape: "A very long and slender species" (Froehlich, C.G., 1959).
- fragai.** *Geoplana fragai* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to Dr. Manoel Verçosa Fraga, administrator of the Parque Nacional da Serra dos Órgãos, who facilitated the field work of the author (Froehlich, C.G., 1955b). Species from Brazil.
- garua.** *Geoplana garua* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from *garúa*, Spanish word meaning *drizzle*. Species from Peru.
- gaucha.** *Geoplana gaucha* Froehlich, 1959. Biology. From the Portuguese *gaúcho*, an inhabitant of the State of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil. A reference to the State where the species was found (Froehlich, C.G., 1959). Species from Brazil.
- glieschi.** *Geoplana glieschi* Froehlich, 1959. Homage to Prof. Dr. Rudolph Gliesch, Professor of Zoology at Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, in Porto Alegre, Brazil, who collected the type material (Froehlich, C.G., 1959). Species from Brazil.
- graetzi.** *Rhynchodemus graetzi* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1953. A homage to Prof. Eric A. Graetz, a Marcus's friend from the University of Berlin, who collected the specimens (du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1953). Species from Panama.
- guasa.** *Liana guasa* Froehlich, 1978. Arbitrary. A Quechua word meaning *Chilean cowboy*. Species from Chile.
- Gusana.** *Gusana* Froehlich, 1978. Biology. From the Spanish word *gusano*, meaning *worm*. Species from Chile.
- harea.** *Microplana harea* Marcus, 1953. Arbitrary. From the English word *hare* (Froehlich, C.G., pers. comm.). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- hauseri.** *Geoplana hauseri* Froehlich, 1959. A homage to the Hungarian helminthologist Prof. Dr. Josef Hauser, at the University UNISINOS, São Leopoldo, Brazil, who collected the specimens. Species from Brazil.
- hymanae.** *Diporodemus hymanae* Froehlich & Froehlich, 1972. Posthumous homage to the North American zoologist Libbie Henrietta Hyman, from the American Museum of Natural History, New York, EUA (Froehlich, E.M. & Froehlich, C.G., 1972). Species from Brazil.
- hypoglauca.** *Dugesia hypoglauca* Marcus, 1948. Biology. Derived from the Greek prefix *hypo-*, meaning *insufficient*, and the Latin name *glaucum*, meaning *bluish-green*. A reference to the color of the ventral side of the body: "Dorsum almost uniformly grey-bluish, more or less slaty" (Marcus, 1948). Species from Brazil.
- hystrix.** *Xerapoa hystrix* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Latin *hystrix*, meaning *porcupine*. A reference to the sensory papillae: "sensory ciliated pits located at the tip of extensible papillae" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Species from Brazil.
- Incapora.** du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1953. Biology. Composition of the Quechua word *inca*, and the Latin *porus*, meaning *pore*. A reference to the Peruvian region where the species was found and the two ventral pores present in the species: "with two ventral orificies in the skin" (du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1953). Genus from Peru.
- irua.** *Geoplana irua* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1958. Prob. the word *irua*, meaning *friend* in Cocama idiom spoken western South America (Vallejos & Amías, 2015). Species from Peru.
- Issoca.** *Issoca* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Tupi *yssoca*, meaning *insect, worm*. Genus from Brazil.
- jandaia.** *Issoca jandaia* Froehlich, 1955. Arbitrary. From the Tupi *jandaia*, Psittacidae birds. Species from Brazil.
- jandira.** *Geoplana jandira* Froehlich, 1955. Arbitrary. A Tupi word meaning *honeybee*. Species from Brazil.
- jimi.** *Dugesia jimi* Martins, 1970. A homage to Jorge Jim, who collected the species. Species from Brazil.
- joia.** *Geoplana joia* Froehlich, 1956b. Biology. From the Portuguese *joia*, meaning *jewel*. A reference to the beauty of the species. Species from Brazil.
- juliae.** *Timyma juliae* Froehlich, 1978. A homage to author's daughter, Julia Froehlich. Species from Chile.
- Kontikia.** *Kontikia* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the name of the raft Kon-Tiki, led by Thor Heyerdahl from South America to the Polynesian islands (Froehlich, C.G., pers. comm.). A reference to the exotic condition in Brazil of the type species, *Kontikia orana*: "Probably, it is an introduced element from the western Indo-Pacific" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Exotic genus introduced into Brazil.
- lama.** *Geoplana lama* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1957. Arbitrary. From the Spanish *llama*, the South American ruminant mammal *Lama glama*. Species from Peru.
- lambaya.** *Geoplana lambaya* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1958. Prob. from Lambayeque region, in Peru. Species from Peru.
- Leucolesma.** *Leucolesma* Marcus, 1948. Biology. Composition from the Greek *leukos*, meaning *white*, and the Portuguese *lesma*, meaning *slug*. A reference to the body color of the type species of the genus *L. corderoi*: "The [body] color is white" (Marcus, 1948). Genus from Brazil.
- leucophryna.** *Geoplana leucophryna* Marcus, 1951. Biology. Composition of the Greek elements *leukos*, meaning *white*, and *phryne*, meaning *toad*. It refers to the color of the body: "The body color of the young individuals is light, dorsally almost white" (Marcus, 1951).
- Liana.** *Liana* Froehlich, 1978. Biology. From the Spanish *liana*, meaning *climbing vine*. It refers to the body shape: "elongated body" (Froehlich, E.M., 1978). Species from Chile.
- libbieae.** *Geoplana libbieae* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1958. Homage to the North American zoologist Libbie Henrietta Hyman. Species from Peru.
- livia.** *Geoplana livia* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Latin *lividus*, meaning *bluish, black and blue*. It refers to the body color: "Anterior extremity evenly grayish" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- marthae.** *Choeradoplana marthae* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to Martha Breuer, from the Department of Zoology of the University of São Paulo, who collected the type specimens (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Species from Brazil.
- matuta.** *Geoplana matuta* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Portuguese word meaning *inhabitant of the woods*. It refers to the habitat where land planarians typically dwell. Species from Brazil.
- Miava.** *Miava* Marcus, 1954. Arbitrary. From the past tense of the Portuguese verb *miar*, meaning *meow*, in reference to the behavior of Eveline's cat(s). Genus from Chile. See Fig. 3.

- mirim.** *Geoplana mirim* Froehlich & Froehlich, 1972. Biology. From the Tupi *miri*, meaning *small*. It refers to the body size: "length, 15 mm" (Froehlich, E.M. & Froehlich, C.G., 1972). Species from Brazil.
- misus.** *Rhynchodemus misus* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1965. Arbitrary. From the Portuguese call used to catch the attention of cats, *mis-mis*. Species from Equador. See Fig. 3.
- moei.** *Probursa moei* Corrêa, 1960. Homage to Mr. Henry Allen Moe, vice-president and secretary general of the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, N.Y., which awarded her a fellowship for studies in the United States (Corrêa, 1960). Species from the USA.
- monomyoda.** *Dugesia monomyoda* Marcus, 1953. Biology. Composition of the Greek elements *mono-*, meaning *one, single*, and *myo-*, meaning *muscle*. It refers to the number of muscle layers: "absence of the inner layer of longitudinal muscles in the outer wall of the pharynx" (Marcus, 1953, p. 25). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- mourei.** *Geoplana mourei* Froehlich, 1956. A homage to Prof. Jesus Santiago Moure, professor at the Federal University of Paraná, for the logistic support he provided to the authors in the field (Froehlich, C.G., 1956b).
- nana.** *Geoplana nana* Froehlich, 1956. Biology. A Spanish word meaning *tiny*. A reference to the size of the worms: "small *Geoplana*" (Froehlich, C.G., 1956b). Species from Brazil.
- nataliae.** *Geoplana nataliae* Froehlich, 1959. Homage to Natália Gabrusewycz, who collected the types (Froehlich, C.G., 1959). Species from Brazil.
- Nerpa.** *Nerpa* Marcus, 1948. A Russian-derived word for *Pusa sibirica*, the Baikal seal. Warm homage to Marcus' wife, whose chubby body resembled a seal. Species from Brazil.
- nigra.** *Geoplana nigra* Froehlich, 1959. Biology. From Latin *niger*, meaning *black*. A reference to the body color: "evenly black brownish, ventral side grey" (Graff, 1899). Species from Brazil.
- nonatoi.** *Dugesia nonatoi* Marcus, 1946. Homage to Edmundo Ferraz Nonato, Professor and researcher at the University of São Paulo (Marcus, 1946). Species from Brazil.
- oliverioi.** *Geoplana oliveiroi* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to Olivério Oliveira Pinto, Ornithologist and Eudóxia's father (Froehlich, C.G., 1955b). Species from Brazil.
- orana.** *Kontikia orana* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the polynesian *la Orana Maria*, a Paul Gauguin's painting. A reference to the Asian origin of the species: "Zoogeographic distribution of the genus *Kontikia* embraces mainly the Oriental and Notogeic regions" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). An Asian species introduced into Brazil.
- parca.** *Geoplana parca* Froehlich, 1955. Prob. from the Latin *parcus*, meaning *scanty*, in reference to the only one specimen composing the type-series. Species from Brazil.
- pasipha.** *Geoplana pasipha* Marcus, 1951. Arbitrary. From *Pasiphaë*, a queen of Crete in Greek mythology. Species from Brazil.
- pavani.** *Geoplana pavani* Marcus, 1951. Homage to Crodowaldo Pavan, Professor and Geneticist at the University of São Paulo, who collected the type specimens (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- perereca.** *Microplana perereca* Marcus & du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1959. Arbitrary. A Tupi word meaning *frog*. Species from Portugal.
- phocaica.** *Geoplana phocaica* Marcus, 1951. Warm homage to Marcus' wife, whose chubby body resembled a seal. Species from Brazil.
- pichuna.** *Geoplana pichuna* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the Peruvian toponimic Pichuña Hill. Species from Peru.
- picta.** *Geoplana picta* Froehlich, 1956. Biology. From the Latin *pictus*, meaning *painted, colored*. A reference to the body color: "scattered over the dorsum there are black spots and dots" (Froehlich, C.G., 1956a). Species from Brazil.
- pinima.** *Geoplana pinima* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Tupi word meaning *spotted*. A reference to the body color: "[Dorsum with] large dark grey halos, so densely packed that they merge with each other" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- piptus.** *Rhynchodemus pictus* Marcus, 1952. Biology. From Greek, *pipto*, meaning *to fall*. The species was found fallen into the water. Species from Brazil (Froehlich, C.G., pers. comm.).
- piranga.** *Issoca piranga* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Tupi word meaning red, brownish red. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum with orangish-to-rusty background" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Species from Brazil.
- placilla.** *Geoplana placilla* Froehlich, 1978. Arbitrary. Name of a Chilean province. Species from Chile.
- plumbea.** *Geoplana plumbea* Froehlich, 1956. Biology. A Portuguese word meaning *lead color*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum lead color or brownish" (Froehlich, C.G., 1956b). Species from Brazil.
- poca.** *Geoplana poca* Froehlich, 1957. Prob. from the Tupi word *poca*, meaning *to pop, to explode*. Species from Brazil.
- polecatum.** *Othelosoma polecatum* Marcus, 1953. Prob. from the English word *polecat* (Mustelidae) (Froehlich, C.G., pers. comm.), a reference to the color pattern of the African polecat. "On the dorsal side there are 4 black stripes, the median ones connected by a finely stippled area, the outer ones with distinct borders" (Marcus, 1953). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- potyra.** *Issoca potyra* Froehlich, 1957. Arbitrary. A Tupi word meaning *flower*. Species from Brazil.
- pugum.** *Othelosoma pugum* Marcus, 1953. Prob. from the English *pug*, a small, fat, short-haired dog with a flat face. "The anterior end of the body is quite blunt" (Marcus, 1953). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- Puiteca.** *Puiteca* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1955. Prob. a funny abridged composite word meaning "don't step onto Teca", prob. proposed as a reply to the name of the mollusk *Piseinotecus* Marcus, 1955. Genus from Brazil and Australia.
- quagga.** *Geoplana quagga* Marcus, 1951. Biology. Name of the extinct equid *quagga*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum black [...] anterior 1/5th of the body with transverse clear stripes" (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil. See Fig. 1.
- quenua.** *Geoplana quenua* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1958. Prob. derived from the Spanish word *quena*, a traditional flute of the Andes. Species from Chile.
- quichua.** *Geoplana quichua* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Arbitrary. A Spanish word for referring to the Quechua idiom. Species from Peru.
- regia.** *Geoplana regia* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to author's sister, as an alternative to her true name Regina, which was pre-occupied. Species from Brazil.
- Rhodax.** *Rhodax* Marcus, 1946. Prob. from the Greek *rhodo-*, meaning *rose, red*. "The dorsal color is yellowish-rose [...]. Besides, there are reddish chromatophores (in juveniles)" (Marcus, 1946). Species from Brazil.

- riesteri.** *Geoplana riesteri* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to Albert Riester, German zoologist who described several species collected by Ernest Bresslau. Species from Brazil.
- righii.** *Geoplana righii* Froehlich & Froehlich, 1972. Homage to Gilberto Righi, Professor and researcher at the University of São Paulo, who collected the type material (Froehlich, E.M. & Froehlich, C.G., 1972). Species from Brazil.
- rincona.** *Dugesia rincona* Marcus, 1954. Prob. from the Spanish word *rincón*, meaning *corner*. Species from Chile.
- rosea.** *Geoplana rosea* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. From the Portuguese *rosa*, meaning *pink*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum [...] with background pink covered with dark brownish spots" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- ruca.** *Microplana ruca* Marcus, 1954. Arbitrary. A Mapuche word meaning *a housing of the Pampa and Patagonian aborigines*. Species from Chile.
- rudebecki.** *Othelosoma rudebecki* Marcus, 1955. Homage to Gustaf Rudebeck, Professor at the Lund University, who collected the specimens in South Africa (Marcus, 1955a). Species from South Africa.
- ruiva.** *Geoplana ruiva* Froehlich & Froehlich, 1972. Biology. A Portuguese word meaning *red, red-haired*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsal side reddish-brown due to brown pigment over a brick-red ground" (Froehlich, E.M. & Froehlich, C.G., 1972). Species from Brazil.
- saegeri.** *Othelosoma saegeri* Marcus, 1955. Homage to H.S. Saeger, chief of the Expedition to the South African Garamba National Park (Marcus, 1955b). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- schubarti.** *Dugesia schubarti* Marcus, 1946. Homage to the German-born, specialist in Diplopoda Otto Schubart, who collected numerous planarians (Marcus, 1946). Species from Brazil.
- scius.** *Rhynchodemus scius* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1955. Prob. from the Latin *scius*, meaning *knowing, having knowledge*. Species from Brazil.
- shapra.** *Geoplana shapra* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1957. Prob. from the word for referring to the Peruvian Shapra people. Species from Peru.
- suva.** *Geoplana suva* Froehlich, 1959. Arbitrary. From *Siva*, or *Shiva*, one of the principal Hindu deities. Typographical error. Species from Brazil.
- takia.** *Geoplana takia* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the Quechua word *taki*, meaning *song*. Species from Peru.
- tamoia.** *Geoplana tamoia* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to the extinct tribe Tamoios, from the Southeast Brazil, where the species was found. Species from Brazil.
- tapetilla.** *Geoplana tapetilla* Marcus, 1951. Biology. From the Tupi word *tapeti*, meaning *Brazilian cottontail*. A reference to the body color: "Dorso-median light orangish stripe which is bordered with a black stripe on each side" (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- tapira.** *Geoplana tapira* Froehlich, 1957. Biology. From the name of the municipality Tapiraí, where the species was found: "Locality: Tapiraí, a small village ca. 100 km WSW of the city of São Paulo" (Froehlich, C.G., 1957). Species from Brazil.
- taxiarcha.** *Geoplana taxiarcha* Marcus, 1951. Arbitrary. From the Greek *taxiarchos*, meaning *brigadier*. Species from Brazil.
- Tiddles.** *Tiddles* Marcus, 1963. Arbitrary. A common name for cats in the United Kingdom. Genus from Brazil.
- Timyma.** *Timyma* Froehlich, 1978. Biology. Composition of the Tupi words *tĩ*, meaning *nose*, and *ymé*, meaning *without*. A reference to the body shape: "body ending abruptly in a wide anterior extremity" (Froehlich, E.M., 1978). Genus from Chile.
- tinga.** *Cura tinga* Marcus, 1955. Biology. Tupi word meaning *white*. A reference to the body color: "short auricles which are marked by white spots" (Marcus, 1955a). Species from South Africa.
- tirua.** *Geoplana tirua* Froehlich, 1978. Arbitrary. From Tirúa, a Chilean commune of Biobío region. Species from Chile.
- toriba.** *Geoplana toriba* Froehlich, 1957. Arbitrary. A Tupi word meaning *party, delight* Species from Brazil.
- trigueira.** *Geoplana trigueira* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. Portuguese word meaning *wheat-like colored, brownish*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum with a yellowish background. A dark brownish mid-stripe [...]. Two paramedian light olive-brownish stripes" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil.
- trina.** *Geoplana trina* Marcus, 1951. Biology. From Latin *trinus*, meaning in three's. A reference to the body color: "A black mid-stripe and two black lateral stripes" (Marcus, 1951). Species from Brazil.
- tuxaua.** *Geoplana tuxaua* Froehlich, 1955. Arbitrary. *Tuxaua*, *tuixaua*, or *tubixaba*, a Tupi word meaning *tribal chief*. Species from Brazil.
- una.** *Xerapoa una* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Tupi word meaning *black*. A reference to the body color: "Dorsum and body margins [...] bright black" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Species from Brazil.
- Vatapa.** *Vatapa* Marcus, 1948. Arbitrary. A Portuguese word for a traditional African-Brazilian dish. Genus from Brazil and New Zealand.
- velina.** *Geoplana velina* Froehlich, 1955. Homage to Eveline du Bois-Reymond Marcus (as an alternative to the name *evelinae*, which was pre-occupied). Species from Brazil.
- vicuna.** *Geoplana vicuna* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1951. Prob. from the Spanish word *vicuña*, meaning the South American camelid *Vicugna vicugna*. Species from Peru.
- voleum.** *Othelosoma voleum* Marcus, 1953. Arbitrary. From *vole*, name of rodents of the genus *Arvicola* (Froehlich, C.G., pers. comm.). Species from the Republic of the Congo.
- weyrauchi.** *Geoplana weyrauchi* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1953. Homage to the German Zoologist Dr. Wolfgang K. Weyrauch, who conducted zoological samplings in Peru. Species from Peru.
- Xerapoa.** *Xerapoa* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A free composition from the Tupi words *xe* and *rapó*, meaning *rooting*. A reference to the cephalic papillae resembling roots: "worms rised up the cephalic extremity curled up with the distended papillae" (Froehlich, C.G., 1955a). Genus from Brazil.
- yara.** *Geoplana yara* Froehlich, 1955. Biology. A Tupi word meaning a green-haired Amazonian mermaid in the Brazilian folklore. A reference to the body color: "Background color of the dorsum orangish [...]. Green pigment on a yellowish mid-stripe, which is very dense in the anterior region" (Froehlich, E.M., 1955). Species from Brazil. See Fig. 2.
- yaravi.** *Microplana yaravi* du Bois-Reymond Marcus, 1957. Prob. from the Quechua-derived word *harawi*, a musical genre. Species from Peru.