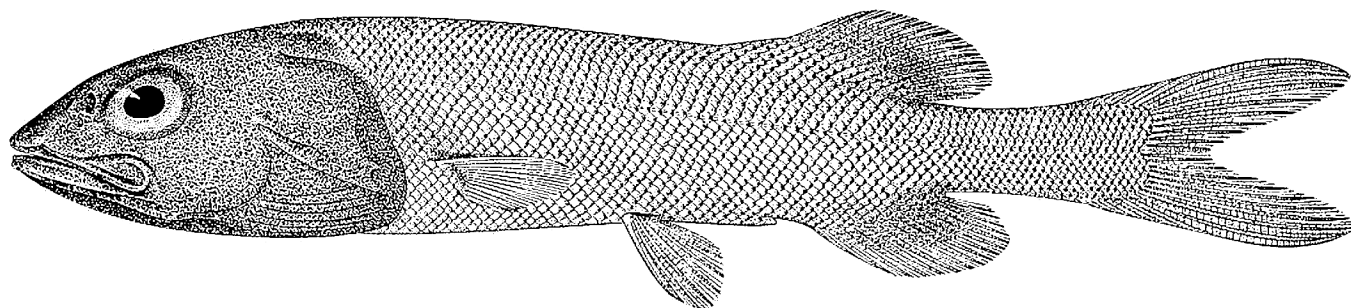


Order ALEPOCEPHALIFORMES

Slickheads

Family ALEPOCEPHALIDAE

Bonaparte 1846



Alepocephalus umbriceps, holotype, 207 mm TL. From: Jordan, D. S. and W. F. Thompson. 1914. Record of the fishes obtained in Japan in 1911. *Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum* 6 (4): 205–313, Pls. 24–42.

Alepocephalus

Risso 1820

á- (Gr. ἄ), without; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale; *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to absence of scales on head (hence “slickhead” vernacular)

***Alepocephalus agassizii* Goode & Bean 1883** in honor of Swiss-born American mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and supervisor of the dredging and trawling expedition during which holotype was collected (authors say name complements that of *A. bairdii*, the only other American species of *Alepocephalus* known at the time, named in honor of the Director of the U.S. National Museum)

***Alepocephalus andersoni* Fowler 1934** in honor of mineralogist-paleontologist Charles Anderson (1876–1944), Director of the Australian Museum, who “contributed much to [Fowler’s] delightful stay in Sydney”

***Alepocephalus antipodians* (Parrott 1948) -anus** (L.), belonging to: the Antipodes (from ἀντίποδες, antipodeans, “with feet opposite ours,” i.e., the other side of the globe), referring to its New Zealand distribution, figuratively the other side of the world from the British Isles

***Alepocephalus asperifrons* Garman 1899** *asper* (L.), rough; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to ridges on frontal bone between eyes, which have a “very rough or serrated profile”

***Alepocephalus australis* Barnard 1923** Latin for southern, described from South African waters (a circumglobal species that occurs mostly in the Southern Hemisphere)

***Alepocephalus australis barnardi* Norman 1930** in honor of marine biologist Keppel Harcourt Barnard (1887–1964), South African Museum, who described the nominate subspecies in 1923

***Alepocephalus bairdii* Goode & Bean 1879** in honor of Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823–1887), Director, U.S. National Museum

***Alepocephalus bicolor* Alcock 1891** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice, i.e., two-colored, head black and body a “uniform dull slate-blue”

***Alepocephalus blanfordii* Alcock 1892** patronym not identified, probably in honor of William Thomas Blanford (1832–1905), who studied the zoology and geology of India, near where type locality (Gulf of Mannar) is situated

***Alepocephalus dentifer* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979** *dentis*, genitive of *dens* (L.), tooth; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to presence of teeth on the maxillaries, rare in the genus

***Alepocephalus fundulus* Garman 1899** etymology not explained, per-

haps from *fundus* (L.), base or bottom, referring to its occurrence on or near the bottom of the sea

***Alepocephalus longiceps* Lloyd 1909** *longus* (L.), long; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to head length “considerably more than a third” of standard length

***Alepocephalus longirostris* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum*, snout, referring to snout longer than orbit diameter

***Alepocephalus melas* de Buen 1961** *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, referring to its uniform black coloration in formalin

***Alepocephalus owstoni* Tanaka 1908** in honor of Alan Owston (1853–1915), English businessman, yachtsman, and collector of Asian wildlife, whose collection provided holotype

***Alepocephalus planifrons* Sazonov 1993** *planus* (L.), smooth; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to wide and smooth upper surface of head

***Alepocephalus productus* Gill 1883** Latin for lengthened or prolonged, referring to its longer snout compared with *A. agassizii*

***Alepocephalus rostratus* Risso 1820** Latin for beaked, referring to its somewhat prolonged and rounded snout

***Alepocephalus tenebrosus* Gilbert 1892** Latin for dark or gloomy, probably referring to “uniform blue-black” coloration

***Alepocephalus triangularis* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984** Latin for triangular, referring to the anterior portion of its snout, triangular in dorsal view

***Alepocephalus umbriceps* Jordan & Thompson 1914** *umbra* (L.), shade; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its “dense black” head

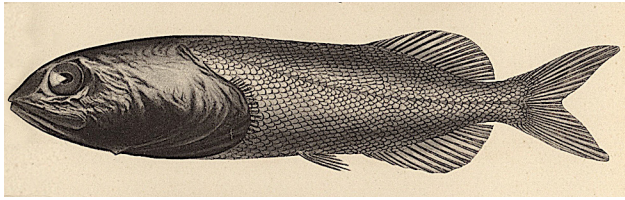
Asquamiceps

Zugmayer 1911

á- (Gr. ἄ), without; *squama* (L.), scale; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin) headed (but treated here as a noun, head, as all genus-level names are nouns), referring to scaleless head of *A. velaris* (common to all alepocephalids, hence the “slickhead” vernacular)

***Asquamiceps caeruleus* Markle 1980** Latin for dark blue, referring to its “striking cobalt blue” head

***Asquamiceps hjorti* (Koefoed 1927)** in honor of Norwegian oceanographer Johan Hjort (1869–1948), who, with oceanographer John Murray, led the *Michael Sars Expedition* (1910), during which holotype was



Asquamiceps hjorti. From: Koefoed, E. 1927. Fishes from the sea-bottom. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910 v. 4 (pt 1): 1–148, Pls. 1–6.

collected type [see *Conocara murrayi*, below]

***Asquamiceps longmani* Fowler 1934** in honor of Heber A. Longman (1880–1954), Director of the Queensland Museum, “with remembrance of a pleasant stay in Brisbane”

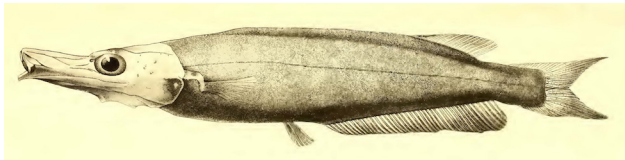
***Asquamiceps velaris* Zugmayer 1911** Latin for like a veil or curtain, referring to its large, fan-like pectoral fins

Aulastomatomorpha

Alcock 1890

aulós (Gr. αὐλός), flute or pipe; *stómatos* (Gr. στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth; *morpha*, from *morphḗ* (Gr. μορφή), form, referring to “anterior bones of the head produced into a snout” like that of the trumpetfish genus *Aulostomus* (misspelled *Aulastoma* by Alcock)

***Aulastomatomorpha phospherops* Alcock 1890** *phósphoros* (Gr. φώσφορος), bringing or giving light; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), face or appearance, referring to head “completely invested by a thick spongy or fungus-like poriferous skin, of a brilliant snow-white reflexion, and probably luminous in function”



Aulastomatomorpha phospherops. Illustration by A. Chowdhary. From: Alcock, A. W. 1892. Illustrations of the zoology of the Royal Indian marine surveying steamer *Investigator*. Fishes. Calcutta. Illustrations of the zoology of the Royal Indian marine surveying steamer *Investigator* Part 1: Pls. 1–7. [Description published in 1890, illustration in 1892.]

Bajacalifornia

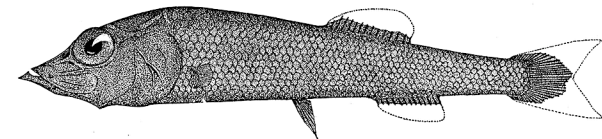
Townsend & Nichols 1925

named for the peninsula of Lower California, where type locality of type species, *E. burragei*, is situated

***Bajacalifornia aequatoris* Miya & Markle 1993** Latin for equatorial, referring to the central equatorial Pacific, only known area of occurrence

***Bajacalifornia arcylepis* Markle & Krefft 1985** *arcy-*, from *árkys* (Gr. ἄρκυς), net; *lepís* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to net-like appearance of dark scale pockets against a light-brown background

***Bajacalifornia burragei* Townsend & Nichols 1925** in honor of Guy Hamilton H. Burrage (1867–1954), United States Navy, Commander of the *Albatross*, from which holotype was collected



Bajacalifornia burragei, holotype, 12 cm SL, with damaged fins reconstructed. From: Townsend, C. H. and J. T. Nichols. Deep sea fishes of the ‘Albatross’ Lower California expedition. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History 52 (art. 1): 1–20, Pls. 1–4, map.

***Bajacalifornia calcarata* (Weber 1913)** Latin for armed with a spur, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its somewhat pointed scales

***Bajacalifornia megalops* (Lütken 1898)** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, captured with a “great number” of *Cyclothone microdon* (Gonostomatidae), “habitually looking much like the said species, but differing by the eyes not being particularly small”

***Bajacalifornia microstoma* Sazonov 1988** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr.

μικρός), small; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its most characteristic feature

Bathylaco¹

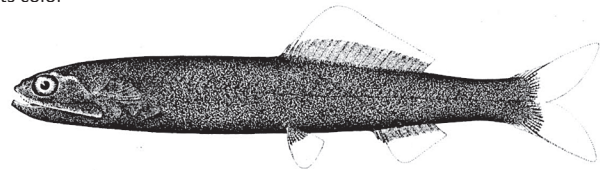
Goode & Bean 1896

“a warrior of the ocean depths” (per the authors), from *bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, and *Lakonia*, a province in ancient Greece famous for its Laconians who, in addition to their laconic speech, were also notorious warriors; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to predatory habits as inferred by its very large mouth

***Bathylaco macrophthalmus* Nielsen & Larsen 1968** big-eyed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its larger eyes compared with *B. nigricans*

***Bathylaco nielsenii* Sazonov & Ivanov 1980** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, who recognized this form as separable from *B. nigricans* in 1970

***Bathylaco nigricans* Goode & Bean 1896** Latin for blackish, referring to its color



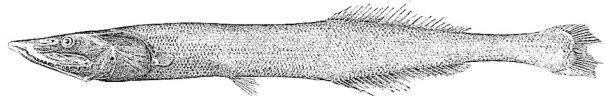
Bathylaco nigricans, holotype, with damaged fins reconstructed. Illustration by A. H. Baldwin. From: Goode, G. B. and T. H. Bean. 1896. Oceanic ichthyology, a treatise on the deep-sea and pelagic fishes of the world, based chiefly upon the collections made by the steamers *Blake*, *Albatross*, and *Fish Hawk* in the northwestern Atlantic, with an atlas containing 417 figures. Special Bulletin U. S. National Museum No. 2: Text: i–xxxv + 1–26 + 1–553, Atlas: i–xxiii, 1–26, 123 pls.

Bathyprión

Marshall 1966

bathýs (Gr. βαθύς), deep, referring to its deep-sea habitat; *príōn* (Gr. πρίων), saw, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its relatively long, pointed teeth on upper jaw, “more suited for gripping than stabbing”

***Bathyprión danae* Marshall 1966** in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which holotype was collected in 1929



Bathyprión danae, holotype, 382 mm SL. From: Marshall, N. B. 1966. *Bathyprión danae* a new genus and species of alepocephaliform fishes. Dana Report No. 68: 1–10.

Bathytroctes

Günther 1878

bathýs (Gr. βαθύς), deep, referring to habitat of *B. microlepis*, captured at 3932 m; *tróktēs* (Gr. τρώκτης), gnawer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to mouth and jaws “armed with a series of minute teeth”

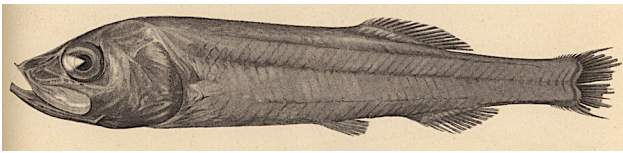
***Bathytroctes breviceps* Sazonov 1999** *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to lowest relative length of head among species previously included in *Nomoctes* (a junior synonym originally proposed as a subgenus)

***Bathytroctes elegans* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979** Latin for fine or well proportioned, referring to “small size bodies of adult fish and smaller values of some head and body proportions” compared with congeners

***Bathytroctes inspector* Garman 1899** Latin for observer, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “very large” eyes

***Bathytroctes macrognathus* Sazonov 1999** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to longer jaw compared with species previously included in *Nomoctes* (a junior synonym originally proposed as a subgenus)

¹ Placed in its own family, Bathylaconidae Parr 1948, by some workers.



Bathytroctes michaelsarsi. From: Koefoed, E. 1927. Fishes from the sea-bottom. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910 v. 4 (pt 1): 1–148, Pls. 1–6.

***Bathytroctes macrolepis* Günther 1887** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to larger scales (42 along lateral line) compared with *B. microlepis* (~70 along lateral line)

***Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927** in honor of the *Michael Sars*, Norwegian research vessel from which holotype was collected, in turn named after Norwegian theologian and biologist Michael Sars (1805–1869)

***Bathytroctes microlepis* Günther 1878** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, presumably referring to ~70 scales along lateral line

***Bathytroctes oligolepis* (Krefft 1970)** *oligos* (Gr. ὀλιγός), few; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to lower number of scale rows compared with congeners known at the time and/or smaller number of lateral-line scales compared with *B. zugmayeri*, its presumed closest congener

***Bathytroctes pappenheimi* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of German ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim (1878–1945), curator of fishes, Königliche Zoologische Museum (Berlin), and “investigator of the deep-sea fishes obtained by the German South Polar Expedition, 1914”

***Bathytroctes squamosus* Alcock 1890** *squama* (L.), scale; *-osus*, L. suffix connoting fullness, referring to large deciduous scales, “except on the lateral line, where they are adherent and also perforated or bifid”

***Bathytroctes zugmayeri* Fowler 1934** in honor of Austrian explorer, herpetologist and ichthyologist Erich Zugmayer (1879–1938), Bavarian State Zoological Collection (Munich), for his “excellent work on the fishes obtained by the ‘Princesse-Alice’ 1901-1910”

Conocara

Goode & Bean 1896

conus, from *kónos* (Gr. κώνος), cone; *cara*, from *kára* (Gr. κάρα), head, referring to “obtuse point” of head of *C. mcdonaldi* (= *macropterum*)

***Conocara bertelseni* Sazonov 2002** in honor of Erik Bertelsen (1912–1993), an “outstanding” Danish ichthyologist who participated in expedition during which holotype was collected

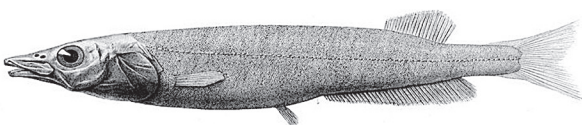
***Conocara fiolenti* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979** in honor of the research vessel *Fiolent*, from which holotype was collected

***Conocara krefftii* Sazonov 1997** in memory of Gerhard Krefft (1912–1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), “distinguished” German ichthyologist, who contributed “significantly” to the study of alepocephalids of the Atlantic Ocean

***Conocara macropterum* (Vaillant 1888)** large-finned, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to long anal fin, which begins near anus and ends behind dorsal fin

***Conocara microlepis* (Lloyd 1909)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to “very small and nearly circular” scales

***Conocara murrayi* (Koefoed 1927)** in honor of Canadian-born British



Conocara macropterum. From: Vaillant, L. L. 1888. Expéditions scientifiques du “Travailleur” et du “Talisman” pendant les années 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883. Poissons. Paris. 1–406, Pls. 1–28.

oceanographer John Murray (1841–1914, later called the founder of modern oceanography), who financed expedition during which holotype was collected [see *Asquamiceps hjorti*, above]

***Conocara nigrum* (Günther 1878)** neuter of *niger* (L.), black, referring to its color

***Conocara paxtoni* Sazonov, Williams & Kobylansky 2009** in honor of American-born Australian ichthyologist John R. Paxton (1938–2023), Australian Museum (Sydney), for his “large” contribution to the study of the deepwater fauna of the World Ocean

***Conocara salmoneum* (Gill & Townsend 1897)** Latin for salmon-like, presumably a color term, i.e., strong orange-pink, as the flesh of a trout or salmon, allusion not explained (body and fins are dark brown with a nearly black head)

***Conocara wernerii* Nybelin 1946** in honor of Directeur G. Werner, “donor of a projected Swedish Expedition to explore the ocean depth” (translation; no other information available)

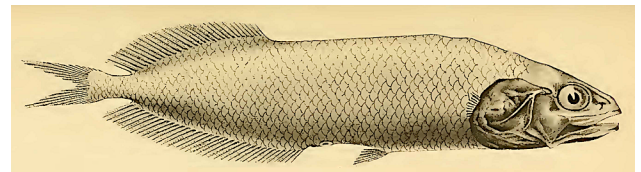
Einara

Parr 1951

[*i*]-a- (L. suffix), belonging to: etymology not explained, probably in honor of Norwegian marine biologist Einar Koefoed (1875–1963), who described *E. macrolepis* in 1927

***Einara edentula* (Alcock 1892)** Latin for toothless, although it is described as having minute teeth in the premaxillas and mandibles, and “a few inconspicuous and deciduous teeth on the prominent edges of the palatines only”

***Einara macrolepis* (Koefoed 1927)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to large hexagonal scales on sides, 5-7 mm long and 4-5 mm high



Einara edentula, holotype, mature male. Illustration by S. C. Mondul. From: Alcock, A. W. 1892. Natural history notes from H. M. Indian marine survey steamer ‘Investigator’, Lieut. G. S. Gunn, R. N., commanding.—Series II, No. 5. On the bathyial fishes collected during the season of 1891-92. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 6) 10 (59): 345–365, Pl. 18.

Herwigia

Nielsen 1972

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: *Walther Herwig*, German research vessel from which holotype of *H. krefftii* was collected (ship is named for a Prussian lawyer and pioneer of German fisheries science who lived 1838–1912)

***Herwigia krefftii* (Nielsen & Larsen 1970)** in honor of German ichthyologist-herpetologist Gerhard Krefft (1912–1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), who allowed the authors to borrow the type material



Herwigia krefftii, holotype, 212 mm SL. From: Nielsen, J. G. and V. Larsen. 1970. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS ‘Walther Herwig’ nach Südamerika. XIII. Notes on the Bathylaconidae (Pisces, Iso-spondyli) with a new species from the Atlantic Ocean. Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft 21 (1): 28–39.

Leptoichthys

Garman 1899

leptós (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, and *cheîlos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, presumably referring to thin maxillary (“compressed and bladelike nearly its entire length”) and intermaxillary (“bladelike and sharp edged at the mouth”) of *L. agassizii*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Leptoichthys agassizii* Garman 1899** in honor of Swiss-born Ameri-



Leptochilichthys microlepis, holotype, 303 mm SL. From: Machida, Y. and M. Shioyaki. 1988. *Leptochilichthys microlepis*, a new species of the family Leptochilichthyidae, Salmoniformes, from Aomori, northern Japan. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 35 (1): 1–6.

can mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), for his “particular interest in these fishes” (i.e., alepocephalids)

***Leptochilichthys microlepis* Machida & Shioyaki 1988** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to smaller, more numerous lateral-line scales compared with congeners

***Leptochilichthys pinguis* (Vaillant 1886)** Latin for fat, referring to adipose fold or cushion running along dorsal surface in front of posteriorly placed dorsal fin

Leptoderma Vaillant 1886

leptós (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender (i.e., delicate); *dérma* (Gr. δέρμα), skin, referring to oily, scaleless skin covering head and body

***Leptoderma affine* Alcock 1899** Latin for related, referring to close similarity to *L. macrops*, which Alcock suggested may be conspecific

***Leptoderma lubricum* Abe, Marumo & Kawaguchi 1965** Latin for slippery, presumably referring to oily, scaleless skin covering head and body

***Leptoderma macrophthalmum* Byrkjedal, Poulsen & Galbraith 2011** big-eyed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to larger eyes compared with *L. lubricum*

***Leptoderma macrops* Vaillant 1886** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to large eyes on small head

***Leptoderma ospesca* Angulo, Baldwin & Robertson 2016** named for OSPESCA (Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola de Centroamérica), for sponsoring the research cruises that led to the discovery of deepwater marine fishes in Central America, including this one

***Leptoderma retropinna* Fowler 1943** *retro-* (L.), back or backward; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to posterior placement of dorsal fin

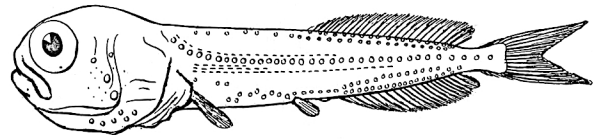


Leptoderma ospesca, close-up of head region of newly caught holotype, 197 mm SL. From: Angulo, A., C. C. Baldwin and D. R. Robertson. 2016. A new species of *Leptoderma* Vaillant, 1886 (Osmeriformes: Alepocephalidae) from the Pacific coast of Central America. *Zootaxa* 4066 (4): 493–500.

Microphotolepis Sazonov & Parin 1977

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *phōtō-* (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phōs* (φῶς), light; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to numerous small photophores on every scale pocket on trunk of *M. schmidti*

***Microphotolepis schmidti* (Angel & Verrier 1931)** in honor of Danish biologist Johannes Schmidt (1877–1933), who led expedition during which holotype was collected, and which he shared with the authors

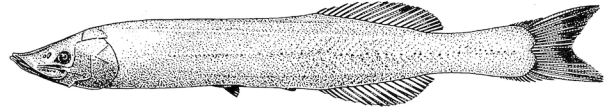


Microphotolepis schmidti, holotype, 37 mm TL. From: Angel, F. and M. L. Verrier. 1931. Etude de quelques poissons des grandes profondeurs. Etude systématique. *Annales de l'Institut Océanographique, Monaco (Nouvelle Série)* 10 (5): 119–128.

Mirognathus Parr 1951

mirus (L.), wonderful or amazing; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, presumably referring to prominent lower jaw, which has a symphyseal knob that continues profile of snout downward and forward

***Mirognathus normani* Parr 1951** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), who worked at the British Museum (Natural History), where holotype is housed



Possibly first-published image of *Mirognathus normani*, 33 years after its description. From: Markle, D. F. and J.-C. Quéro. 1984. Alepocephalidae. In: Whitehead, P. J. P., M.-L. Bauchot, J.-C. Hureau, J. G. Nielsen and E. Tortonese. *Fishes of the North-eastern Atlantic and the Mediterranean*. Vol. 1. UNESCO. 1–510.

Narcetes Alcock 1890

Latinized from *nárkē* (Gr. νάρκη), numbness, i.e., one who numbs, referring to how type specimens, when brought on board from 1353 m, were in a “cataleptoid state, the whole muscular system being quite rigid, and cutaneous excitation eliciting no responsive movement”

***Narcetes erimelas* Alcock 1890** *eri-* (Gr. ἐρί), much or very; *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, referring to its “deep black” coloration

***Narcetes garmani* Fowler 1934** in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Harvard University, for his work on the bathypelagic fishes of the Gulf of Panama

***Narcetes kamoharai* Okamura 1984** in honor of the late Toshiji Kamohara (1901–1972), ichthyologist, Kochi University (Kochi, Japan)

***Narcetes lloydi* Fowler 1934** in honor of surgeon-naturalist Richard E. Lloyd (1875–1935), Marine Survey of India, a Major in the Indian Medical Service, a professor of biology at Calcutta University, and a “student of deep-sea fishes caught by the ‘Investigator,’ 1909”

***Narcetes shonanmaruae* Poulsen, Ida, Kawato & Fujiwara 2021** of the ship *Shonan maru*, from which type materials were caught, honoring its “considerable” contribution to deep-sea fish research in the area of Suruga Bay, Japan

***Narcetes stomias* (Gilbert 1890)** *stomías* (Gr. στομίας), a hard-mouthed horse but often used for any large-mouthed animal, referring to its “very large” mouth, the front of eye being over middle of upper jaw



Narcetes shonanmaruae, in situ video grab of active swimming individual recorded using a baited camera. From: Fujiwara, Y., M. Kawato, J. Y. Poulsen, H. Ida, Y. Chikaraishi, N. Ohkouchi, K. Oguri, S. Gotoh, G. Ozawa, S. Tanaka, M. Miya T. Sado, K. Kimoto, T. Toyofuku and S. Tsuchida. 2021. Discovery of a colossal slickhead (Alepocephaliformes: Alepocephalidae): an active-swimming top predator in the deep waters of Suruga Bay, Japan. *Scientific Reports* 11 (2490): 1–17.

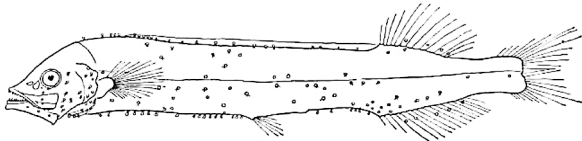
Narcetes wonderi Herre 1935 in honor of taxidermist Frank C. Wonder (1904–1963), Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), an “efficient collector of mammals and fishes”

Photostylus

Beebe 1933

phōtō- (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phōs* (φῶς), light; *stylus*, from *stūlos* (Gr. στῦλος), column or pillar, referring to irregular scattering of photophores on head and body, “elevated on stalks”

Photostylus pycnopterus Beebe 1933 thick-finned, from *pyknós* (Gr. πυκνός), close, compact or dense, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to “thick, fleshy, median fold or adipose fin” along the back



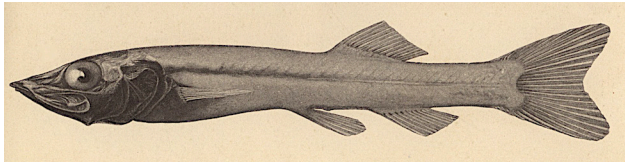
Photostylus pycnopterus, holotype, 64 mm SL. From: Beebe, W. 1933. Deep-sea isospondylous fishes. Two new genera and four new species. *Zoologica* 13 (8): 159–167.

Rinoctes

Parr 1952

derived from *rhís* (Gr. ῥίς), nose, referring to hard, beak-like, pointed snout

Rinoctes nasutus (Koefoed 1927) Latin for large-nosed, referring to its hard, beak-like and pointed snout



Rinoctes nasutus. From: Koefoed, E. 1927. Fishes from the sea-bottom. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910 v. 4 (pt 1): 1–148, Pls. 1–6.

Rouleina

Jordan 1923

-ina (L.), belonging to: French zoologist Louis Roule (1861–1942), who redefined this genus as *Aleposomus* Gill 1884 in 1915 but excluded Gill’s type species, thereby creating a junior homonym

Rouleina attrita (Vaillant 1888) Latin for bruised or worn away, presumably referring to mutilated and decomposed state of type specimens

Rouleina danae Parr 1951 in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which holotype was collected in 1929

Rouleina eucla Whitley 1940 named for type locality, off Eucla, Western Australia

Rouleina euryops Sazonov 1999 *euryós* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eyes, the orbit diameter exceeding 30% of the head length

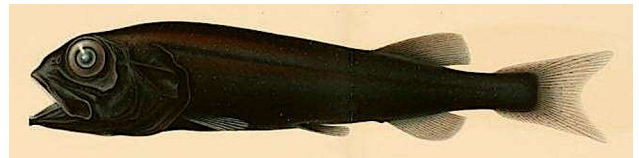
Rouleina guentheri (Alcock 1892) in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), who proposed *Xenodermichthys*, genus at time of description, in 1878

Rouleina livida (Brauer 1906) Latin for bluish or black and blue, referring to blue-black and violet-hued coloration

Rouleina maderensis Maul 1948 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Madeira in the eastern Atlantic, type locality

Rouleina nuda (Brauer 1906) Latin for bare or naked, referring to scale-less body and inconspicuous lateral line without scales (compared to underlying scales in *R. livida*)

Rouleina squamilatera (Alcock 1898) *squama* (L.), scale; *latera*, plural



Rouleina nuda. Illustration by Fritz Winter. From: Brauer, A. 1906. Die Tiefsee-Fische. I. Systematischer Teil. In: C. Chun. Wissenschaftl. Ergebnisse der deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition “Valdivia,” 1898–99. Jena. v. 15: 1–432, Pls. 1–18.

of *latus* (L.), side, referring to the lateral line, a “salient tube which runs straight down the middle of the body and is stiffened by thin subcutaneous equidistant scales”

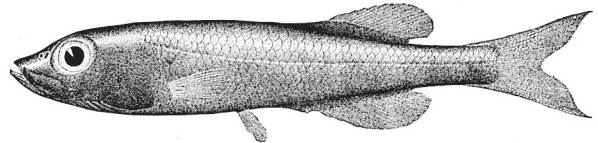
Rouleina watasei (Tanaka 1909) in honor of biologist Shozaburo Watase (1862–1929), Imperial University of Tokyo

Talismania

Goode & Bean 1896

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: *Talisman*, one of two French vessels employed in deep-sea exploration (the other was *Travailleur*), from which multiple specimens of *Talismania* and *Bathytroctes* were collected

Talismania antillarum (Goode & Bean 1896) *-arum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: of the Antilles, referring to type locality in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida



Talismania antillarum, holotype. Illustration by M. M. Smith. From: Goode, G. B. and T. H. Bean. 1896. Oceanic ichthyology, a treatise on the deep-sea and pelagic fishes of the world, based chiefly upon the collections made by the steamers Blake, Albatross, and Fish Hawk in the north-western Atlantic, with an atlas containing 417 figures. Special Bulletin U. S. National Museum No. 2: Text: i–xxxv + 1–26 + 1–553, Atlas: i–xxiii, 1–26, 123 pls.

Talismania aphos (Bussing 1965) *á-* (Gr. ᾶ), without; *phōs* (φῶς), light, referring to absence of luminous organs

Talismania bifurcata (Parr 1951) *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *furcata* (L.), pronged or forked, allusion not explained, probably referring to its deeply forked caudal fin

Talismania brachycephala Sazonov 1981 short-headed, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to shorter head compared with other closely related forms

Talismania bussingi Sazonov 1989 in honor of American ichthyologist William Bussing (1933–2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, who first collected this species in the southeastern Pacific and reported it as *Binghamichthys microphos* (= *T. antillarum*)

Talismania filamentosa Okamura & Kawanishi 1984 Latin for filamentous, referring to long, filamentous pectoral-fin ray

Talismania homoptera (Vaillant 1888) *homós* (Gr. ὁμός), same; *ptera*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), finned, referring to nearly equal length and equal relative positions of dorsal and anal fins

Talismania kotlyari Sazonov & Ivanov 1980 in honor of ichthyologist Alexander Kotlyar (b. 1950), P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, who collected five specimens of the type series

Talismania longifilis (Brauer 1902) *longus* (L.), long; *filum* (L.), thread, referring to greatly elongated upper ray of pectoral fin

Talismania mekistonema Sulak 1975 *mékistos* (Gr. μήκιστος), tallest or longest; *néma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread, referring to greatly elongated upper ray of pectoral fin

Talismania okinawensis Okamura & Kawanishi 1984 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Okinawa Trough, East China Sea, type locality

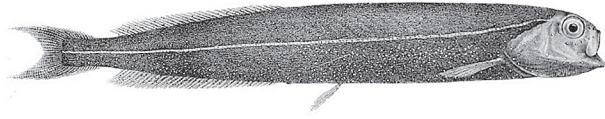
Xenodermichthys

Günther 1878

xénos (Gr. ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), and *dérma* (Gr. δέρμα), skin, referring to “rather tough” skin, of *X. nodulosus*, “finely longitudinally wrinkled, with numerous nodules, regularly arranged”; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Xenodermichthys copei* (Gill 1884)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of American zoologist-paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840–1897)

***Xenodermichthys nodulosus* Günther 1878** Latin for having small nodes or knots, referring to its “rather tough” skin, “finely longitudinally wrinkled, with numerous nodules, regularly arranged”



Probably first-published image of *Xenodermichthys nodulosus*. From: Günther, A. 1887. Report on the deep-sea fishes collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873–76. Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger 22 (57): i–lxx + 1-268, Pls. 1–66.