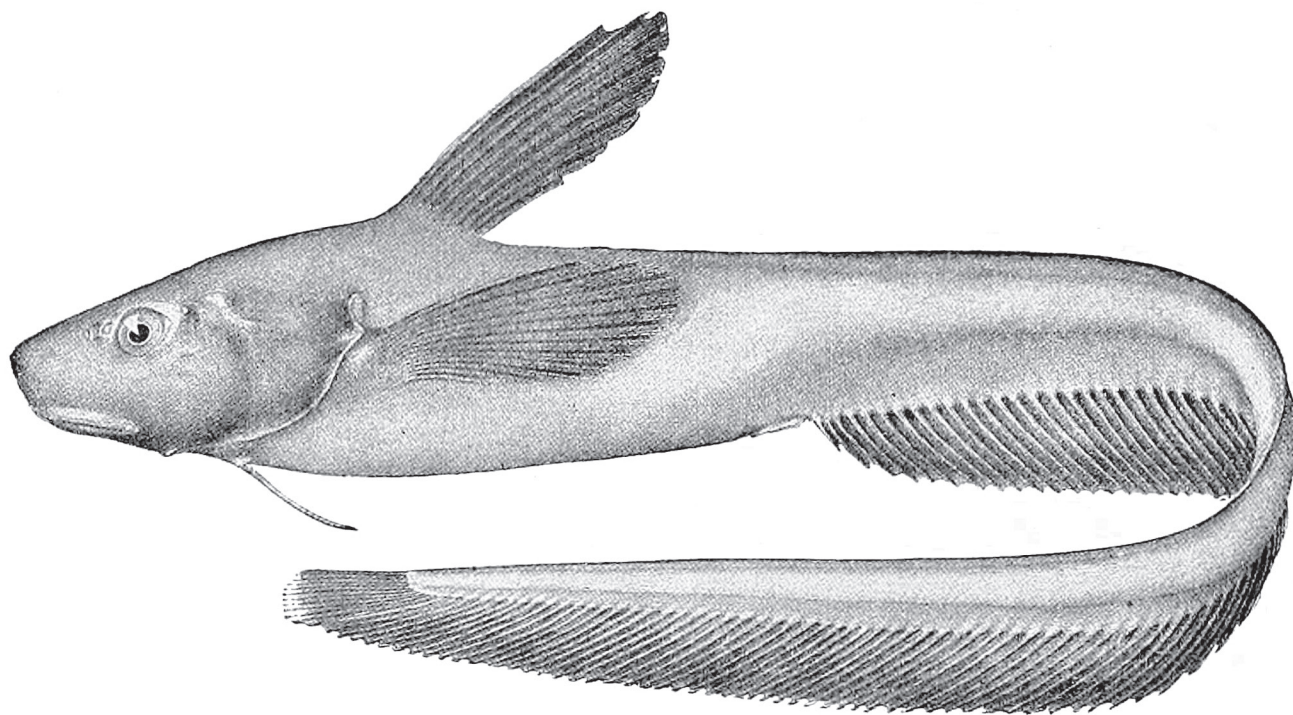


Order ATELEPODIFORMES

Jellynose Fishes

Family ATELEPODIDAE

Bonaparte 1850



Ijimaia plicatellus, holotype. Illustration by Robert L. Hudson. From: Gilbert, C. H. 1905. The aquatic resources of the Hawaiian Island. II. The deep-sea fishes. Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission 23 (2) [for 1903]: 577–713, Pls. 66–101.

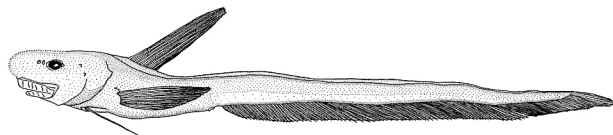
Ateleopus

Temminck & Schlegel 1846

atelés (Gr. ἀτελής), incomplete or imperfect; *πούς* (Gr. πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to reduced ventral fin on adults, composed of a single elongate filament composed internally of two rays (young specimens have up to 10 rays)

***Ateleopus edentatus* Kaga 2016** *e-* (L. prefix), without; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, i.e., toothless, referring to absence of teeth in upper jaws

***Ateleopus japonicus* Bleeker 1853** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, referring to type locality off Nagasaki Prefecture



Ateleopus edentatus, holotype, 450 mm SL. From: Kaga, T. 2016. A new jellynose, *Ateleopus edentatus*, from the western Pacific Ocean (Teleostei: Ateleopodiformes: Ateleopodidae). Zootaxa 4083 (4): 562–568.

Guentherus

Osório 1917

-us (L.) adjectival suffix: name not identified but almost certainly in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), whose works are cited many times by Osório

***Guentherus altivela* Osório 1917** etymology not explained, possibly from *altus* (L.), high and *velum* (L.), sail, referring to its high dorsal fin (a character not mentioned in description)

***Guentherus kato* Senou, Kuwayama & Hirate 2008** in honor of Tatsuya Kato, a Japanese fisherman, who collected holotype

Ijimaia

Sauter 1905

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: zoologist Isao Ijima (also spelled Iijima, 1861–1921), Science College, Imperial University of Tokyo an “assiduous explorer” of the Sagami Sea, where type species, *I. dofleini*, occurs

***Ijimaia antillarum* Howell Rivero 1935** *-arum*, commemorative suffix (L.), plural: of the Antilles, referring to type locality several miles east of Havana, Cuba

***Ijimaia dofleini* Sauter 1905** in honor of German zoologist Franz Doflein (1873–1924), University of Munich, who led Sauter to the study of marine life, as a token of his thankfulness



Guentherus kato, freshly dead specimen. From: Senou, H., S. Kuwayama and K. Hirate. 2008. A new species of the genus *Guentherus* (Ateleopodiformes: Ateleopodidae) from Japan. Bulletin of the National Museum of Nature and Science (Ser. A) Supplement No. 2: 13–19.

***Ijimaia fowleri* Howell Rivero 1935** in honor of American ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878–1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his “critical advice and help in the development” of Howell Rivero’s work

***Ijimaia loppei* Roule 1922** in honor of French physician Etienne Loppé (1883–1954), Chief Curator, Lafaille Museum of Natural History (La Rochelle, France), who donated two specimens for Roule to study

***Ijimaia plicatellus* (Gilbert 1905)** diminutive of *plica* (L.), a fold or ridge of tissue, referring to “finely plicate” upper and lower lips as in the sucker family Catostomidae (Cypriniformes)

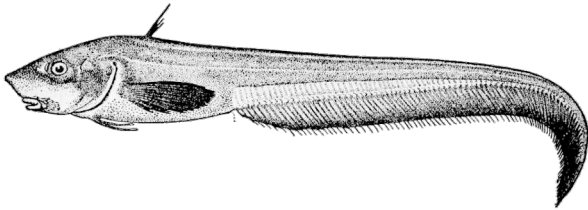
Parateleopus

Smith & Radcliffe 1912

pará (Gr. παρά), near, similar to *Ateleopus* but differing in the greatly reduced size of dorsal fin (which consists of only three short rays) and in the much smaller size of the mouth

***Parateleopus indicus* (Alcock 1891) -icus** (L.), belonging to: Indian Ocean, where it is endemic

***Parateleopus microstomus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912** small-mouthed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to much smaller mouth compared with *Ateleopus*



Parateleopus microstomus. From: Radcliffe, L. 1912. Descriptions of a new family, two new genera, and twenty-nine new species of anacanthine fishes from the Philippine Islands and contiguous waters. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 43 (1924): 105–140, Pls. 22–31.