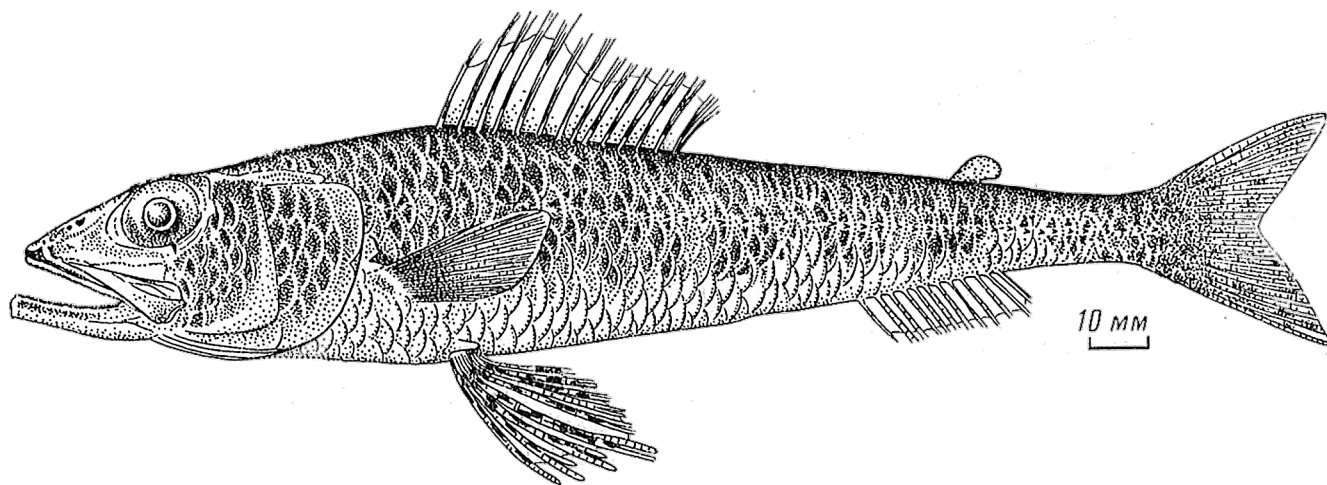


Order AULOPIFORMES

Flagfins

Family AULOPIDAE

Bonaparte 1831



Aulopus bajacali, holotype. From: Parin, N. V. and A. N. Kotlyar. 1984. A new species of the family Aulopidae (Myctophiformes, Osteichthyes) from the east Pacific. Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 63 (9): 1435–1437.

Aulopus

Cloquet 1816

manuscript name coined by Cuvier and made available by Cloquet, from *Aulōpias* (Αὐλωπίας), another of the ancient Greek fish names that Cuvier repurposed for several new genera he proposed (e.g., *Synodontis*, *Premnas*), often without any obvious connections between the ancient and modern taxa; later claims that name is derived from *aulós* (Gr. αὐλός), flute or pipe, and *poús* (Gr. ποús), foot, are without merit

***Aulopus bajacali* Parin & Kotlyar 1984** of Baja Cali, short for Baja California Sur, Mexico, referring to type locality off Alijos Rocks

***Aulopus cadenati* Poll 1953** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of French ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908–1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal)

***Aulopus chirichignoae* Béarez, Zavalaga & Miranda 2024** in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Norma Chirichigno Fonseca (b. 1929), for her research on Peruvian marine fishes and the first to mention an *Aulopus* species in Peru

***Aulopus filamentosus* (Bloch 1792)** Latin for filamentous, referring to extended first two rays of dorsal fin in males

Hime

Starks 1924

Japanese name for *H. japonica*, which, according to Starks, means “Ladyfish”

***Hime capitonis* Gomon & Struthers 2015** genitive singular of *capito* (L.), one with a large head, referring to its large head relative to congeners

***Hime caudizoma* Gomon & Struthers 2015** *cauda* (L.), tail; *zōma* (Gr. ζῶμα), a variant spelling of *zōnē* (ζώνη), belt or girdle (but said by the authors to be an adjective meaning “that which is girded”), referring to numerous red bands on both lobes of the tail in both sexes

***Hime curtirostris* (Thomson 1967)** *curtus* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its short snout, shorter than the eye

***Hime diactithrix* (Prokofiev 2008)** *di-*, (Gr. prefix), from *dýo* (δύο), two; *aktís* (Gr. ἀκτίς), ray; *thrix* (Gr. θρίξ), hair or ray (i.e., filament), referring to highly elongated second ray of dorsal fin in males

***Hime formosana* (Lee & Chao 1994)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Formosa, or Taiwan, where type locality (Kaohsiung) is situated

***Hime japonica* (Günther 1877)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: n Yokohama, Japan, where type locality (a market) is situated

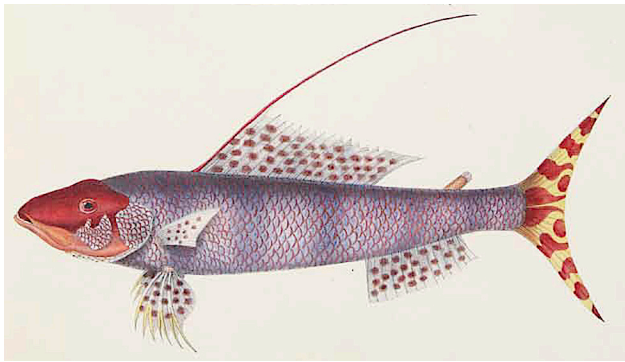
***Hime microps* Parin & Kotlyar 1989** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to its “comparatively small” eyes, smaller than those of *H. japonicus* and *H. curtirostris*

***Hime pyrhiston* Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013** *pýr* (Gr. πῦρ), fire; *hístion* (Gr. ἱστίον), sail (i.e., dorsal fin), referring to red-and-yellow patterned dorsal fin

***Hime surrubea* Gomon & Struthers 2015** Latin for reddish, referring to its reddish hue



Hime caudizoma, holotype, male, 152 mm SL. Photo by William T. White. From: Gomon, M. F. and C. D. Struthers. 2015. Three new species of the Indo-Pacific fish genus *Hime* (Aulopidae, Aulopiformes), all resembling the type species *H. japonica* (Günther 1877). Zootaxa 4044 (3): 371–390.



Latropiscis purpurissatus. Illustration by James B. Emery. From: Richardson, J. 1843. *Icones piscium, or plates of rare fishes. Part I.* Richard and John E. Taylor, London. 1–8, Pls. 1–5.

Latropiscis

Whitley 1931

etymology not explained, perhaps *latro* (L.), robber, brigand, mercenary, or hunter, if so, allusion not explained, although Whitley (1966) said the fish, a benthic ambush predator, “lurks amongst rocks and weeds”;¹ *piscis* (L.), a fish

***Latropiscis purpurissatus* (Richardson 1843)** Latin for clothed or painted in purple, referring to its “general” body color

Leptaulopus

Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013

leptós (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, *Aulopus*, type genus of family, referring to the slender form of its species

***Leptaulopus damasi* (Tanaka 1915)** presumably from *Eso-damashi*, its Japanese name

***Leptaulopus erythrozonatus* Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013** *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red; *zonatus* (L.), belted or girdled (i.e., banded), referring to distinctive red bands on dorsal and caudal fins



Leptaulopus erythrozonatus, holotype, female, 271 mm SL. From: Gomon, M. F., C. D. Struthers and A. L. Stewart. 2013. A new genus and two new species of the family Aulopidae (Aulopiformes), commonly referred to as *Aulopus*, flagfins, sergeant bakers or threadsails, in Australasian waters. *Species Diversity* 18: 141–161.

¹ Whitley, G. P. 1966. *Marine Fishes of Australia Volume I*, Jacaranda Press, Brisbane, 142 pp. Since Whitley was fond of coining names with obscure historical (e.g., *Kyphosus cornellii*) and literary (e.g., *Malvolio*) references, *latro* may allude to *L. purpurissatus*, the “Sergeant Baker” of Australian anglers. The fish is said to have been named for William Baker (c. 1761–1836), a New South Wales Marine and member of the First Fleet that founded the European penal colony of New South Wales. Described as an enthusiastic fisherman, Baker may have been the first European to catch this fish. While not a mercenary, Baker, after his Marine service, was something of a “robber.” In 1797, he was convicted of stealing a boat, and, in 1810, was dismissed from a government post for misappropriating supplies from the government store. Whitley mentioned Baker in the above-cited work but had only this to say: “Sergeant William Baker, an early colonist of Norfolk Island, must have been a florid and perhaps choleric gentleman for this rubicund fish to have been named after him.”