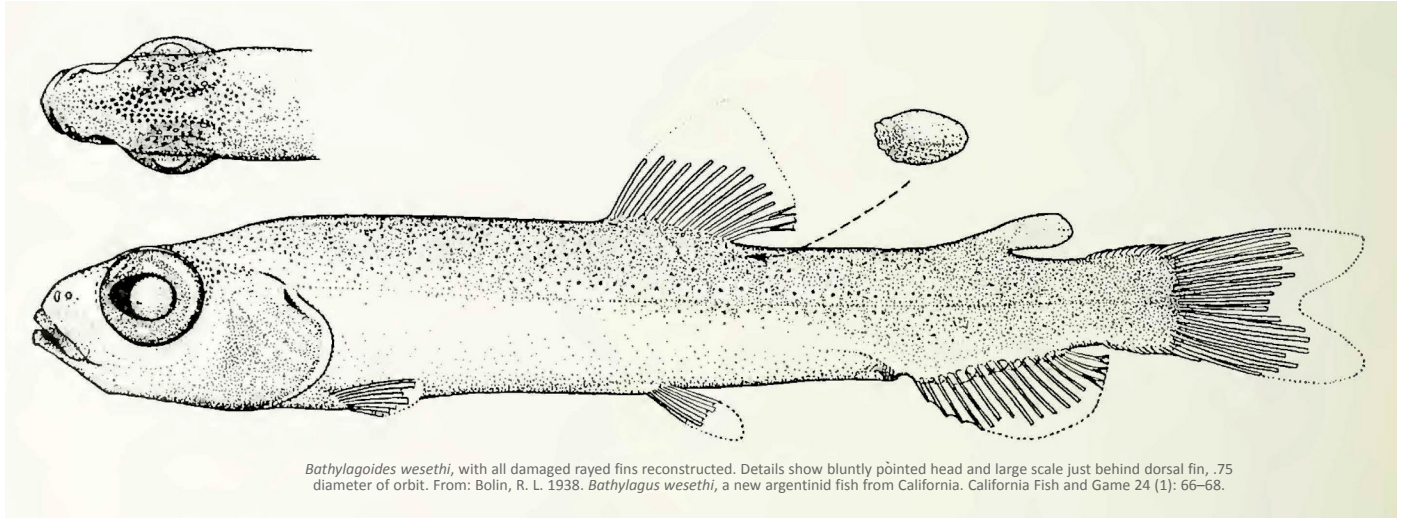


Order ARGENTINIFORMES

Deepsea Smelts

Family **BATHYLAGIDAE**

Gill 1884



Bathylagoides wesethi, with all damaged rayed fins reconstructed. Details show bluntly pointed head and large scale just behind dorsal fin, .75 diameter of orbit. From: Bolin, R. L. 1938. *Bathylagus wesethi*, a new argentinid fish from California. California Fish and Game 24 (1): 66–68.

Bathylagichthys

Kobyliansky 1986

Bathylagus, referring to external similarity to that genus (also genus in which *B. greyae* and *B. longipinnis* had previously been placed); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Bathylagichthys australis* Kobyliansky 1990** Latin for southern, referring to its occurrence in the Southern Hemisphere

***Bathylagichthys greyae* (Cohen 1958)** in honor of Marion Grey (1911–1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

***Bathylagichthys kobylianskyi* Gon & Stewart 2014** in honor of Stanislav Kobyliansky, P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (Moscow), for his contribution to the systematics of the family Bathylagidae

***Bathylagichthys longipinnis* (Kobyliansky 1985)** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to longer pectoral fins (extending beyond dorsal-fin origin) compared with *B. greyae* (not extending beyond dorsal-fin origin)

***Bathylagichthys parini* Kobyliansky 1990** in honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to ichthyology

***Bathylagichthys problematicus* (Lloris & Rucabado 1985)** from *problēmatikós* (Gr. προβληματικός), problematical, referring to the “difficulties that were encountered when studying the specimens” (these difficulties included unstable nomenclature, uncertain higher-level classification, scarce literature, unavailable type specimens of related taxa, and a year-long editor-driven delay in getting the description to press; Domingo Lloris, pers. comm.)



Bathylagichthys problematicus, holotype, 223 mm SL. From: Lloris, D. and J. A. Rucabado. 1985. A new species of *Nansenia* (*N. problematica*) (Salmoniformes: Bathylagidae) from the southeast Atlantic. Copeia 1985 (1): 141–145.

Bathylagoides

Whitley 1951

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: proposed as a subgenus of *Bathylagus*, distinguished by a deeper body and fewer anal-fin rays

***Bathylagoides argyrogaster* (Norman 1930)** *argyros* (Gr. ἄργυρος), white metal (i.e., silver); *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, described as brownish above and silvery below

***Bathylagoides nigrigenys* (Parr 1931)** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *gēnyς* (Gr. γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to jet-black peritoneum and inner lining of mouth and gill cavity, conspicuously visible through gill cover, “which therefore appears to be of a highly lustrous black hue”

***Bathylagoides wesethi* (Bolin 1938)** in honor of Lars Weseth (1895–1982), California Department of Fish and Game, captain of the *Albacore*, onto which holotype was collected, for “helpfulness and cooperation which he unfailingly extends to scientists working on board his vessel”

Bathylagus

Günther 1878

bathys (Gr. βαθύς), deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. antarcticus* and *B. atlanticus*; *lagus*, from *lagōs* (Gr. λαγώς), hare, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large rabbit-like eyes

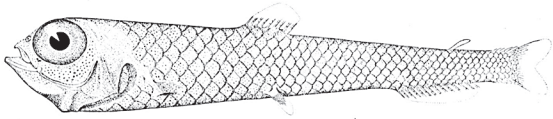
***Bathylagus andriashevi* Kobyliansky 1986** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), for his “great” (translation) contribution to the study of fishes from the Southern Ocean

***Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther 1878** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Antarctic Ocean, type locality

***Bathylagus atlanticus* Günther 1878** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: South Atlantic, type locality

***Bathylagus euryops* Goode & Bean 1896** *euryς* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to diameter of eye ½ length of head

***Bathylagus longiceps* Parr 1931** *longus* (L.), long; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to “great length” of head compared with congeners



Bathylagus euryops, syntype, 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.

known at the time [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Bathylagus niger* Kobylansky 2006** Latin for dark or black, referring to general dark coloration of body

***Bathylagus pacificus* Gilbert 1890** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Pacific Ocean, off the coast of Washington (USA), type locality

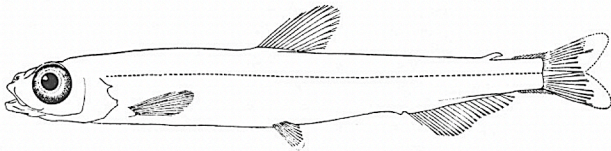
***Bathylagus tenuis* Kobylansky 1986** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its “strongly elongated” body (translation)

Dolicholagus

Kobylansky 1986

dolichós (Gr. δολιχός), long, referring to elongated body form of *D. longirostris*; *lagus*, from *lagōs* (Gr. λαγώς), hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

***Dolicholagus longirostris* (Maul 1948)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to “much longer” snout compared with its presumed closest congener at the time, *Bathylagus microcephalus* (= *Melanolagus bericoides*)



Dolicholagus longirostris, holotype, 141 mm SL, with damaged ventral and caudal fins reconstructed. From: Maul, G. E. 1948. Monografia dos peixes do Museu Municipal do Funchal. Ordem Isopondyli. Boletim do Museu Municipal do Funchal 3: 5–41.

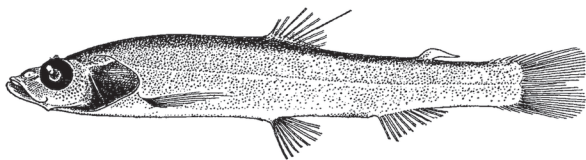
Leuroglossus

Gilbert 1890

leurós (Gr. λευρός), smooth; *glossus*, from *glōssa* (Gr. γλῶσσα), tongue, referring to toothless tongue compared with toothed tongue of *Argentina* (Argentinidae), its presumed relative at the time

***Leuroglossus callorhini* (Lucas 1899)** of *Callorhinus ursinus*, Northern Fur Seal, which “extensively” feeds on this species, from whose stomach type material was collected; “Owing to the tenderness and small size of this fish, it is so quickly acted on by the gastric juice that nothing but bones remained of the many hundred specimens that were seen and while evidently common, it can be described only from the skeleton”

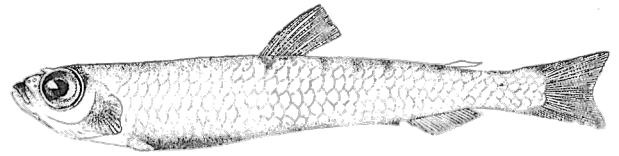
***Leuroglossus schmidti* Rass 1955** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872–1949), “famous researcher of the far Eastern seas” (translation), who first noted how this species differed from *L. stilbius* in a posthumous publication (1950)



Leuroglossus schmidti, 135.5 mm SL. From: Rass, T. S. 1955. Deepsea fishes of the Kurile-Kamchatka trench. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii, Akademija Nauk S.S.S.R. 12: 328–339.

***Leuroglossus stilbius* Gilbert 1890** from *stilbo* (Gr. στίλβω), shining, presumably referring to its “right silvery” body, abdomen and sides of head

***Leuroglossus urotranus* Bussing 1965** *uro*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail; *tranus*, from *trānós* (Gr. τρᾶνός), clear or distinct, referring to its unpigmented caudal-fin rays (vs. darkly pigmented caudal-fin rays of *L. stilbius*)



Possibly first-published image of *Lipolagus ochotensis*. From: Schmidt, P. Yu. 1950. Fishes of the Sea of Okhotsk [= Ryby Okhotskogo morya]. Trudy Tichookeanskogo Komiteta, Akademija Nauk S.S.S.R. 6: 1–370, frontispiece, Pls. 1–20.

Lipolagus

Kobylansky 1986

lípos (Gr. λίπος), fat (noun), referring to increased lipid content in body of *L. ochotensis*; *lagus*, from *lagōs* (Gr. λαγώς), hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

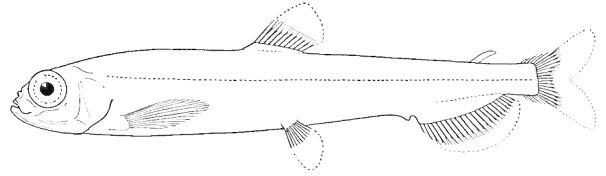
***Lipolagus ochotensis* (Schmidt 1938)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, Russia, type locality

Melanolagus

Kobylansky 1986

mélanos (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to black pigmentation of *M. bericoides*; *lagus*, from *lagōs* (Gr. λαγώς), hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

***Melanolagus bericoides* (Borodin 1929)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídōs* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: combining characters of both “bericoid” (presumably Berycidae) and scopelid (Myctophidae) fishes, with large head, small mouth and short cleft of the former, and general form, scale shape and fins of the latter



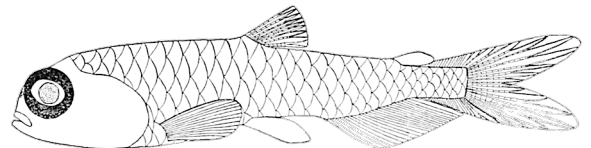
First-published image of *Melanolagus bericoides*, as *Bathylagus microcephalus*, a junior synonym, with damaged fins reconstructed. From: Norman, J. R. 1930. Oceanic fishes and flatfishes collected in 1925–1927. Discovery Reports 2: 261–369, Pl. 2.

Pseudobathylagus

Kobylansky 1986

pseudo-, from *pseúdes* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may externally resemble *Bathylagus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudobathylagus milleri* (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)** in honor of Walter Miller (1864–1949), linguist, classicist scholar and archaeologist, Stanford University (California, USA), for his “intelligent interest” in zoological nomenclature (Miller reviewed and verified name etymologies in Jordan and Evermann’s *Fishes of North and Middle America* [1896–1900])



Possibly first-published image of *Pseudobathylagus milleri*, as *Bathylagus alascanus*, a junior synonym. From: Chapman, W. M. 1939. Eleven new species and three new genera of oceanic fishes collected by the International Fisheries Commission from the northeastern Pacific. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 86 (3062): 501–542.