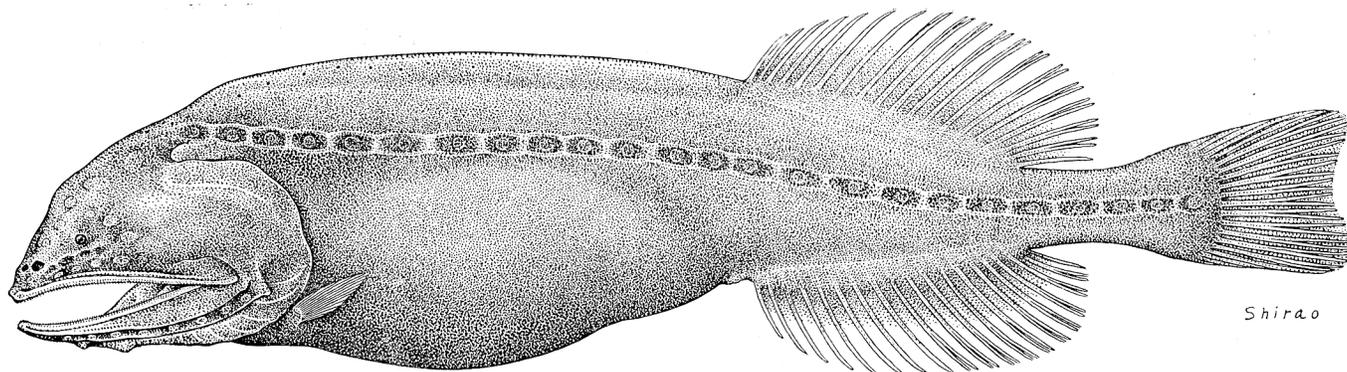


Order BERYCIFORMES

Whalefishes

Family CETOMIMIDAE

Goode & Bean 1895



Cetomimus punctatus, holotype, 142 mm SL. Abe, T., R. Marumo and K. Kawaguchi. 1965. Description of a new cetomimid fish from Suruga Bay. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 12 (3–6): 57–63. [Second author name corrected from Muruno to Marumo in errata slip.]

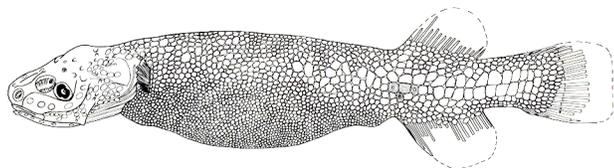
Ataxolepis

Myers & Freihofer 1966

á- (ἄ), privative, i.e., without; *táxis* (τάξις), row or order; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to “irregularly arranged, irregularly shaped scales of different sizes covering the body and base of caudal fin in a mosaic-like pattern” of *A. apus*

***Ataxolepis apus* Myers & Freihofer 1966** á- (ἄ), privative, i.e., without; *pus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to absence of ventral fins

***Ataxolepis henactis* Goodyear 1970** *henós* (ἑνός), genitive singular of *heís* (εἷς), one; *aktís* (ἄκτις), ray, referring to its single ventral-fin ray (compared with *A. apus*, which lacks ventral fins)



Ataxolepis apus, holotype, 43 mm SL, with damaged fins reconstructed. From: Myers, G. S. and W. C. Freihofer. 1966. Megalomycetidae, a previously unrecognized family of deep-sea cetomimidiform fishes based on two new genera from the North Atlantic. Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin 8 (3): 193–207.

Cetichthys

Paxton 1989

cetus (L.), from *kétos* (κῆτος), whale; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish, referring to whale-like body shape and mouth size, and a Greek translation of the common name “whalefish”

***Cetichthys indagator* (Rofen 1959)** Latin for explorer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the *Galathea* Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950–1952), during which holotype was collected [author previously known as Harry]

***Cetichthys parini* Paxton 1989** in honor of Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided Paxton a collection of cetomimids for study, and for his contributions to pelagic and deep-sea ichthyology

Cetomimus

Goode & Bean 1895

ceto, from *kétos* (κῆτος), whale; *mimus* (L.), actor or mime, “similar in its vertical outline and proportions to that of the right

whales (Balænidæ), a resemblance which is greatly enhanced by the shape of the enormous mouth, and in the lower jaw strongly curved, projecting slightly beyond the snout”

***Cetomimus punctatus* Abe, Marumo & Kawaguchi 1965** Latin for pricked or pierced, presumably referring to how lateral line is “pierced by fairly large pores”

***Cetomimus craneae* Harry 1952** in honor of American carcinologist Jocelyn Crane (1909–1998), New York Zoological Society, for her work on deep-sea fishes [author later known as Rofen]

***Cetomimus gillii* Goode & Bean 1895** eponym not identified but almost certainly in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.)

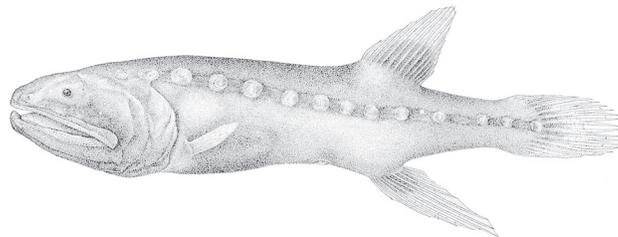
***Cetomimus hempeli* Maul 1969** in honor of German marine biologist and oceanographer Gotthilf Hempel (b. 1929), leader of leg 6 of voyage 9c of the *Meteor* Seamount-Cruises, during which type was collected

***Cetomimus kerdops* Parr 1934** etymology not explained, possibly *kerdō* (κερδῶ), weasel, and *ōps* (ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance); if so, allusion not evident

***Cetomimus paxtoni* Kobylansky, Gordeeva & Mishin 2023** in honor of American-born Australian ichthyologist John R. Paxton (1938–2023), Australian Museum (Sydney), a “remarkable” ichthyologist, for his “outstanding” contribution to the study of fishes of the family Cetomimidae

***Cetomimus picklei* (Gilchrist 1922)** in honor of the South African marine survey ship *Pickle*, which collected holotype

***Cetomimus teevani* Harry 1952** in honor of John Tee Van (1897–1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New



Cetichthys indagator, holotype, 120.2 mm SL. Illustration by Janet (Roemhild) Canning. From: Rofen, R. R. 1959. The whale-fishes: families Cetomimidae, Barbouriisidae and Rondelettiidae. (Order Cetunculi). Galathea Report 1: 255–260, Pls. 1–2.

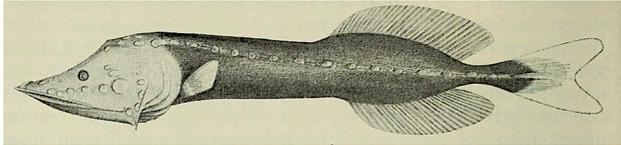
York City, for his “important part” in the Bermuda Oceanographic Expeditions, during which type was collected; he also made the expeditions’ collections available to Harry and provided “enthusiastic cooperation” in the preparation of his report [author later known as Rofen]

Cetostoma

Zugmayer 1914

ceto, from *kétos* (κῆτος), whale; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, presumably referring to its large, whale-like mouth

***Cetostoma regani* Zugmayer 1914** in honor of English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London)



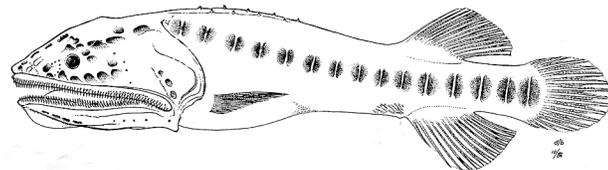
First-published image of *Cetostoma regani*, then undescribed. Illustration by Thorolv Rasmussen. From: Murray, J. and J. Hjort. 1912. The depths of the ocean. MacMillan and Co., London. v–xx + 1–821.

Danacetichthys

Paxton 1989

Dana, Danish fishery research vessel, referring to the “fine early collection” of 33 whalefishes from the *Dana* Expeditions now at the University of Copenhagen; *cetus* (L.), from *kétos* (κῆτος), whale and *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish, a Greek translation of the common name “whalefish”

***Danacetichthys galathenus* Paxton 1989** *galathenós* (γαλαθηνός), suckling, young, or unweaned, referring to the apparently immature state of all type specimens



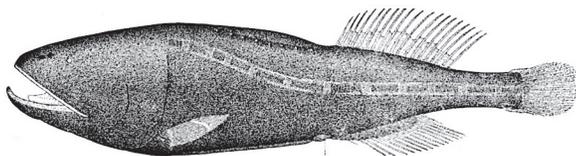
Danacetichthys galathenus, holotype, 39.3 mm SL. Illustration by Dianne J. Bray. From: Paxton, J. R. 1989. Synopsis of the whalefishes (family Cetomimidae) with descriptions of four new genera. Records of the Australian Museum 41 (2): 135–206.

Ditropichthys

Parr 1934

di-, from *dis* (L.), in two, and *trópis* (τρόπις), keel, presumably referring to pair of thin folds along entire ventral edge of abdomen and/or folds over anal fin; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Ditropichthys storeri* (Goode & Bean 1895)** in honor of physician-naturalist David Humphreys Storer (1804–1891), in appreciation of the “distinguished services of this pioneer in American ichthyology, who began systematic work upon the fauna of the western Atlantic more than half a century ago”

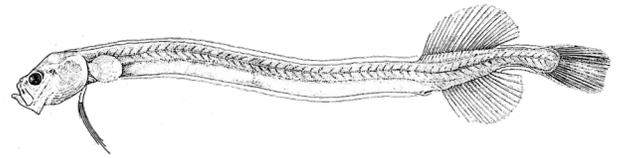


Ditropichthys storeri. From: Goode, G. B. and T. H. Bean. 1895. On Cetomimidae and Rondeletidae, two new families of bathyhal fishes from the northwestern Atlantic. In: Scientific results of explorations by the U. S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 17 (1012): 451–454, Pl. 17.

Eutaeniophorus

Bertelsen & Marshall 1958

eū- (εὖ), well or very; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταΐνια), band or ribbon; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to several median caudal-fin rays prolonged into a ribbon-like streamer in at least larval and adolescent stages [replacement name for *Taeniophorus* Bertelsen & Marshall 1956, preoccupied by *Taeniophorus* Linnavuori 1952 in insects]



Eutaeniophorus festivus, holotype, 53 mm SL. Illustration by Poul H. Winthur. From: Bertelsen, E. and N. B. Marshall. 1956. The Miripinnati, a new order of teleost fishes. Dana Report 42: 1–34, Pl. 1.

***Eutaeniophorus festivus* (Bertelsen & Marshall 1956)** Latin for agreeable, pleasing or pretty, or lively, joyous or merry, allusion not explained nor evident

Gyrinomimus

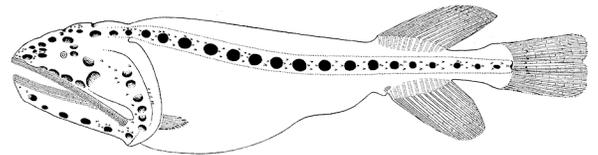
Parr 1934

gyrínos (γυρῖνος), tadpole; *mimus* (L.), actor or mime, referring to broad, depressed, tadpole-like head of *G. myersi*

***Gyrinomimus andriashevi* Fedorov, Balushkin & Trunov 1987** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), a “distinguished authority” (translation) on fishes of the Antarctic (where this species occurs)

***Gyrinomimus bruuni* Rofen 1959** in honor of Danish oceanographer and ichthyologist Anton Frederick Bruun (1901–1961), leader of the *Galathea* Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950–1952), during which holotype was collected, and “foremost investigator” of deep-sea marine life [author previously known as Harry]

***Gyrinomimus grahami* Richardson & Garrick 1964** in honor of David H. Graham (1887–1965), “veteran” New Zealand ichthyologist and marine biologist (type locality south of Cape Palliser, New Zealand)



Gyrinomimus grahami. From: Richardson, L. R. and J. A. F. Garrick. 1964. A new species of *Gyrinomimus* (Pisces, Cetomimidae) from New Zealand. Copeia 1964 (3): 523–525.

***Gyrinomimus myersi* Parr 1934** in honor of American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), then at the U.S. National Museum, who furnished Parr with measurements of the holotype of *Cetomimus gillii*

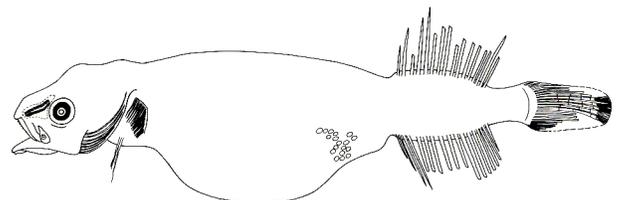
***Gyrinomimus parri* Bigelow 1961** in honor of Norwegian-born marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900–1991), who proposed the genus in 1934

Megalomycter

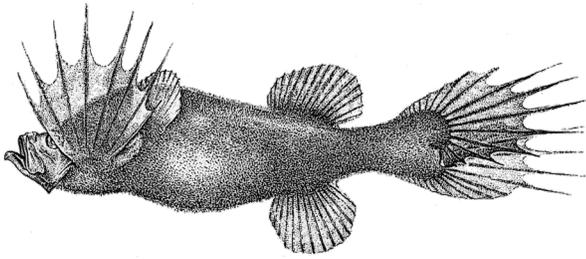
Myers & Freihofner 1966

mégas (μέγας), large or great; *myktēr* (μυκτήρ), nostril, referring to “great olfactory rosettes,” which cause the snout to appear “unusually swollen”

***Megalomycter teevani* Myers & Freihofner 1966** in honor of John Tee Van (1897–1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New York City, for his work as the assistant to deep-sea explorer William Beebe (who collected holotype) and for “his many years of friendly help to ichthyology and ichthyologists”



Megalomycter teevani, holotype, 834.5 mm SL. See *Ataxolepis apus* caption for source.



Mirapinna easu, holotype, 39.55 mm SL. Illustration by Poul H. Winthur. See *Ataxolepis apus* caption for source.

Mirapinna

Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

mirus (L.), wonderful or amazing; *pinna* (L.), fin, presumably referring to large and fan-shaped pelvic fins, each one with a “well developed muscular base forming a well-knit ventral unit with its partner, the pelvic bones fusing or being coupled by connective tissue but having no linkage with pectoral girdle”

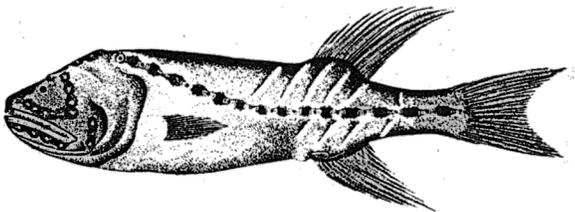
Mirapinna esau Bertelsen & Marshall 1956 etymology not explained, presumably named for Esau, mentioned in the Book of Genesis and noted for his hairiness (his name is derived from the Arabic *isaw*, meaning rough or hairy), referring to “dense pile of hair-like outgrowths” covering nearly entire body [postlarva of *Procetichthys krefftii* Paxton 1989, thought to represent a separate species until 2009]

Notocetichthys

Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989

nótos (νότος), south (from *Nótos*, Greek god of the south wind), referring to Antarctic occurrence of type specimens; *cetus* (L.), from *kētós* (κῆτος), whale, and *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish, Greek translation of the common name “whalefish,” i.e., a southern whalefish

Notocetichthys trunovi Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989 in honor of Russian ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936–2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who collected the two type specimens



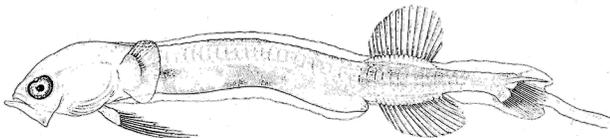
Notocetichthys trunovi, holotype. From: Balushkin, A. V., V. V. Fedorov and J. R. Paxton. 1989. A new genus and species of cetomimid fish, *Notocetichthys trunovi* gen. et sp. nov. (Cetomimidae) from the Lazarev Sea, Antarctica. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 29 (4): 155–157. English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* 25 (4):152–155.

Parataeniophorus

Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

pará (παρά), near, referring to its similarity to and/or close relationship with *Taeniophorus* (= *Eutaeniophorus*)

Parataeniophorus brevis Bertelsen & Marshall 1956 Latin for short, presumably referring to its shorter body length compared with *P. gulosus*, now recognized as a larval form of *Cetostoma regani*



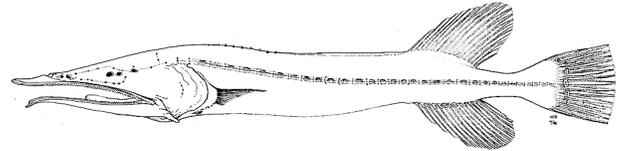
Parataeniophorus brevis, holotype, 13.5 mm SL. See *Eutaeniophorus festivus* caption for source.

Rhamphocetichthys

Paxton 1989

rámphos (ράμφος), beak or bill, referring to its beak-like snout; *cetus* (L.), from *kētós* (κῆτος), whale, and *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish, Greek translation of the common name “whalefish”

Rhamphocetichthys savagei Paxton 1989 in honor of American herpetologist Jay M. Savage (b. 1928), University of Southern California, who gave Paxton “opportunity and encouragement as a student” and developed the midwater trawling program which collected two paratypes, for his contributions in biology



Rhamphocetichthys savagei, holotype, 125.7 mm SL. Illustration by Dianne J. Bray. See *Danaceticichthys galathenus* caption for source.

Vitiazella

Rass 1955

-iella (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: named for the Russian research vessel *Vitiaz* (also spelled *Vityaz*), which collected holotype

Vitiazella cubiceps Rass 1955 *cubus* (L.), cube; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its blunt, cube-shaped head



Vitiazella cubiceps, holotype. From: Rass, T. S. 1955 Deepsea fishes of the Kurile-Kamchatka trench. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii, Akademija Nauk S.S.S.R.* 12: 328–339.