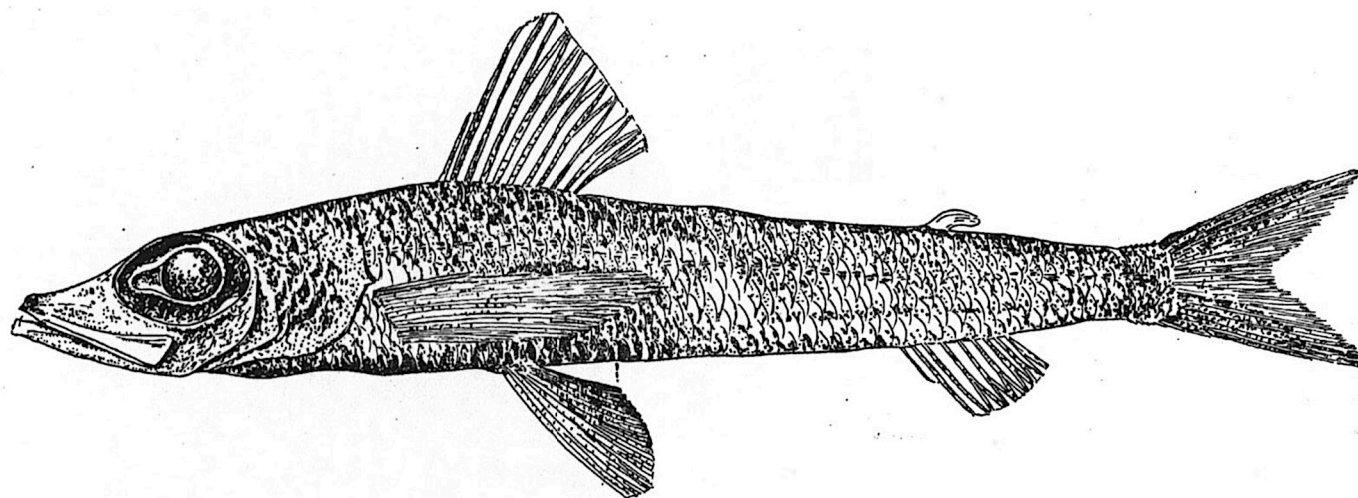


Order AULOPIFORMES

Greeneyes

Family **CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE**

Garman 1899



Chlorophthalmus ichthyandri. From: Kotlyar, A. N. and N. V. Parin. 1986. Two new species of *Chlorophthalmus* (Osteichthyes, Myctophiformes, Chlorophthalmidae) from submarine mountain ridges in the south-eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 65 (3): 369–377.

Chlorophthalmus

Bonaparte 1840

chlōrós (Gr. χλωρός), green; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to green eyes of *C. agassizi*

***Chlorophthalmus acutifrons* Hiyama 1940** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *frons* (L.), face, brow or forehead, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more pointed head compared with the similar *C. albatrossis*

***Chlorophthalmus agassizi* Bonaparte 1840** in honor of Swiss-born American zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807–1873), “whose antediluvian research will yield his a more lasting name for centuries” (translation)

***Chlorophthalmus albatrossis* Jordan & Starks 1904** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which dredged holotype off the coast of Japan

***Chlorophthalmus atlanticus* Poll 1953** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: tropical Atlantic Ocean, where it occurs

***Chlorophthalmus borealis* Kuronuma & Yamaguchi 1941** Latin for northern, referring to its northerly distribution compared with two congeners in Japanese waters, *C. albatrossis* and *C. acutifrons*

***Chlorophthalmus brasiliensis* Mead 1958** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off northern Brazil, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus chalybeius* (Goode 1881)** Latin for iron-colored, from *chalubēios* (Gr. χαλυβήιος), made of iron, described as “grayish mottled with brown, scales metallic silvery”

***Chlorophthalmus corniger* Alcock 1894** *cornis* (L.), horn; *-iger* (L.), to have or bear, referring to “pair of strong flat spines on either side of the salient mandibular symphysis”

***Chlorophthalmus ichthyandri* Kotlyar & Parin 1986** in honor of the fishery research vessel *Ichthyandr* (also spelled *Ikhtiandr*), which collected the first specimens

***Chlorophthalmus imperator* Fujiwara, Wada & Motomura 2019** Latin for emperor, referring to Emperor Seamount Chain, central North

Pacific, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus mascarensis* Kobylansky 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: submarine rises of the Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus mento* Garman 1899** from *mentum* (L.), chin, referring to how produced chin forms an angle at its extremity

***Chlorophthalmus nigromarginatus* Kamohara 1953** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to dorsal and caudal fins edged with black

***Chlorophthalmus pectoralis* Okamura & Doi 1984** Latin for pectoral, referring its long pectoral fins, nearly equal to length of head

***Chlorophthalmus productus* Günther 1887** Latin for lengthened or prolonged, referring to longer snout compared with *C. agassizi*

***Chlorophthalmus proridens* Gilbert & Cramer 1897** *próra* (Gr. πρώρα), prow; *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably referring to anterior series of symphyseal teeth, “directed horizontally forward”

***Chlorophthalmus punctatus* Gilchrist 1904** Latin for spotted, referring to minute black spots that cover head, body and fins, and cause the scale rows “to stand out very markedly”

***Chlorophthalmus vityazi* Kobylansky 2013** in honor of the research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), which collected holotype

***Chlorophthalmus vulcanus* Fricke & Durville 2020** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Vulcan, Roman God of Fire (including the fire of volcanoes), referring to type locality on slope of La Réunion volcano

***Chlorophthalmus zvezdae* Kotlyar & Parin 1986** named for the fishing trawler *Zvezda* (meaning “star”), which collected holotype

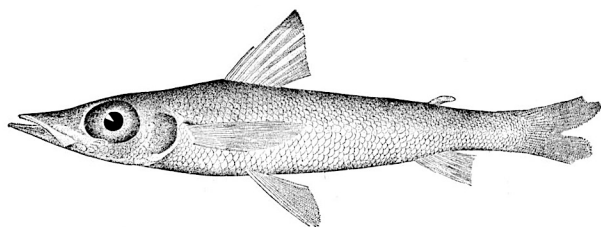
Parasudis

Regan 1911

pará (Gr. παρά), beside or near, presumably referring to close relationship to and/or similarity with *Sudis* (Sudidae), which were placed in the same family at the time

***Parasudis fraserbrunneri* (Poll 1953)** in honor of British ichthyologist Alec Fraser-Brunner (1906–1986), British Museum (Natural History), who compared this species with *P. truculenta* and determined they are distinct

***Parasudis truculenta* (Goode & Bean 1896)** Latin for harsh, cruel or brutish, defined as “Savage-looking” by the authors, presumably referring to their opinion of the fish’s appearance



Parasudis truculenta. 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 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.