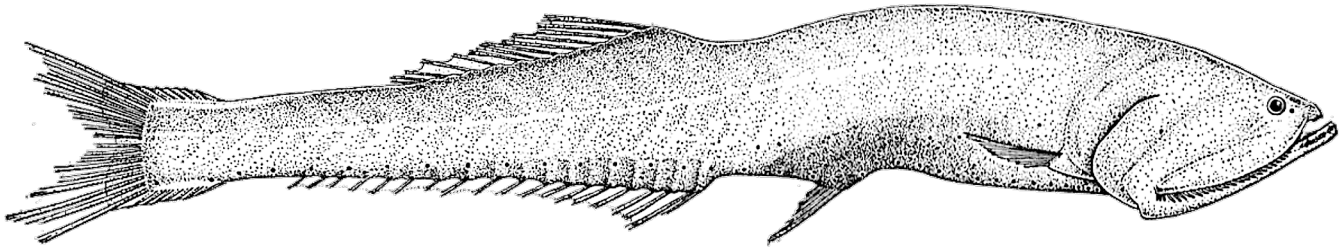


Order STOMIIFORMES

Bristlemouths

Family GONOSTOMATIDAE

Cocco 1838



Cyclothone pseudoacclinidens, holotype, 41.5 mm SL. Illustration by Jean-Jacques Vayne. From: Quéro, J.-C. 1974. *Cyclothone pseudoacclinidens* sp. nov. poissons, Clupeiformes, gonostomatidés espèce nouvelle de l'Atlantique. Revue des Travaux de l'Institut des Pêches Maritimes 38 (4): 449–457.

Cyclothone

Goode & Bean 1883

cyclo-, from *kýklos* (Gr. κύκλος), ring or circle (i.e., round); *othónē* (Gr. ὀθόνη), linen or veil, referring to rounded opercular flaps of *C. lusca* (= *microdon*)¹

***Cyclothone acclinidens* Garman 1899** *acclinis* (L.), inclined; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to maxillary teeth “more or less closely inclined forward toward the jaw, slightly bent outward near the points”

***Cyclothone alba* Brauer 1906** Latin for white, proposed as a lighter-colored (off-white) variety of *C. signata*

***Cyclothone atraria* Gilbert 1905** apparently incorrect comparative of *ater* (L.), black (correct would be *atrior* or *atria*), referring to uniform black coloration on head and body, and apparently also on vertical fins

***Cyclothone braueri* Jespersen & Tåning 1926** in honor of German zoologist August Brauer (1863–1917), Berlin Zoological Museum, who, in 1906, was “the first to reduce to order the chaos in which the *Gonostoma-Cyclothone* group was then entangled”

***Cyclothone kobayashii* Miya 1994** in honor of Bert Nobuo Kobayashi, who first recognized this species as distinct from *C. pseudopallida* in his 1973 Ph.D. dissertation

***Cyclothone livida* Brauer 1902** Latin for bluish or black and blue, referring to its coloration

***Cyclothone microdon* (Günther 1878)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to “very fine” teeth in upper jaw

***Cyclothone obscura* Brauer 1902** Latin for dark, referring to its dark-black coloration

***Cyclothone pallida* Brauer 1902** Latin for pale or pallid, presumably referring to its coloration, although it is described as light to dark brown

***Cyclothone parapallida* Badcock 1982** *pará* (Gr. παρά), near, “closely related” to *C. pallida*

***Cyclothone pseudoacclinidens* Quéro 1974** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to its similarity to and previous misidentification as *C. acclinidens*

***Cyclothone pseudopallida* Mukhacheva 1964** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs*

(Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to its similarity to and previous misidentification as *C. pallida*

***Cyclothone pygmaea* Jespersen & Tåning 1926** from *pygmaíos* (Gr. πυγμαίος), small or dwarf, a “mere dwarf” compared with *C. microdon*, “the species whose name it has hitherto borne,” attaining maturity at a length of 20 mm or less

***Cyclothone signata* Garman 1899** Latin for marked, presumably referring to any or all of the following: a pair of elongate spots on forehead; a series of spots or short transverse stripes on flank; spots between bases of dorsal- and anal-fin rays; one or two transverse streaks across bases of caudal-fin rays; a number of irregular flecks and dots on back and gill covers

Diplophos

Günther 1873

diplo-, from *diploós* (Gr. διπλός) or *diploús* (διπλοῦς), twofold or double; *phós* (Gr. φῶς), light, referring to double series of phosphorescent organs that run along lower side of body and tail

***Diplophos australis* Ozawa, Oda & Ida 1990** Latin for southern, referring to its distribution in the Southern Ocean and/or to its being the most southernly species of the genus

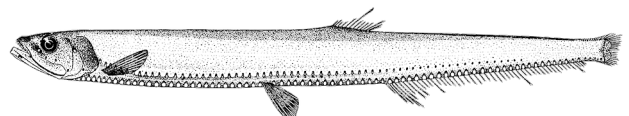
***Diplophos orientalis* Matsubara 1940** Latin for eastern, described as an eastern (i.e., Japanese) subspecies of *D. taenia*

***Diplophos pacificus* Günther 1889** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: mid-Pacific Ocean, type locality, compared with *D. taenia*, known only from the Atlantic

***Diplophos proximus* Parr 1931** Latin for nearest or next, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its similarity to *D. taenia*

***Diplophos rebainsi* Krefft & Parin 1972** in honor of Eduard Rebains, captain of the Russian research vessel *Akademic Kurchatov*, which collected holotype

***Diplophos taenia* Günther 1873** Latin for band or ribbon, from *tainia* (Gr. ταϊνία), allusion not explained, but there are two possibilities: 1) illustration shows a thin band running along the side, although this character is not mentioned in the text; 2) refers to band-shaped body



Diplophos rebainsi, holotype, 234 mm SL. Illustration by Glaphyra Nikiforovna Pokhil'skaya. From: Krefft, G. and N. V. Parin. 1972. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS 'Walther Herwig' nach Südamerika. XXV. *Diplophos rebainsi* n. sp. (Osteichthyes, Stomiatioidel, Gonostomatidae), a new gonostomatid fish from southern seas. Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft 23 (2): 94–100.

¹ Explanation of name 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.

Diplophos vicina Koeda & Ho 2019 Latin for neighbor, referring to last two AC (between anal-fin origin and end of caudal peduncle) photophores closer to each other than distance in between preceding photophores

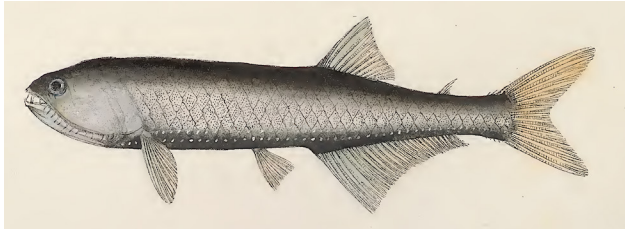
Gonostoma

Rafinesque 1810

gōnía- (Gr. γωνία), corner or angle; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to angular jaws of *G. denudatum*

Gonostoma atlanticum Norman 1930 *-icum* (L.), belonging to: proposed as an Eastern Atlantic subspecies of *G. denudatum* (although it is circumglobal in warm seas, including the Hawaiian Islands)

Gonostoma denudatum Rafinesque 1810 Latin for nude or uncovered, referring to scaleless body of specimen Rafinesque examined, apparently having lost its thin deciduous scales



Probably first-published image of *Gonostoma denudatum*. From: Bonaparte, C. L. 1840. Iconografia della fauna italiana per le quattro classi degli animali vertebrati. Tomo III. Pesci. Roma. Fasc. 27–29, puntata 136–154, 10 pls.

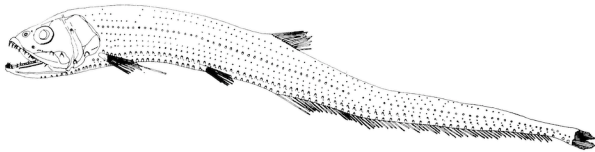
Manducus

Goode & Bean 1896

Latin for glutton, but also referring to Manducus, a “grotesque, marked figure representing a person chewing, used in the Roman theater in classical days,” allusion not explained, possibly referring to “very wide” mouth of *M. maderensis*

Manducus greyae (Johnson 1970) in honor of the late Marion Grey (1911–1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to our knowledge of deep-sea fishes, especially gonostomatids

Manducus maderensis (Johnson 1890) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Madeira, where holotype was obtained from a fish market in Funchal



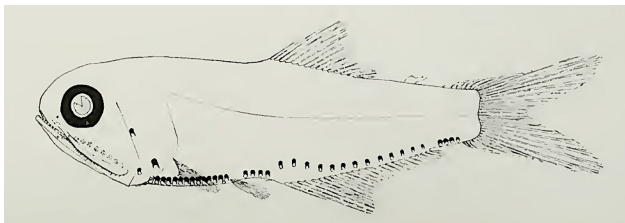
Manducus greyae, holotype, 101.3 mm SL. Illustration by Elizabeth Parker. From: Johnson, R. K. 1970. A new species of *Diplophos* (Salmoniformes: Gonostomatidae) from the western Pacific. Copeia 1970 (3): 437–443.

Margrethia

Jespersen & Tåning 1919

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Danish “investigation ship” *Margrethe*, from which holotype of *M. obtusirostra* was collected

Margrethia obtusirostra Jespersen & Tåning 1919 *obtusus* (L.), blunt or dull; *rostra*, incorrect spelling of *rostrum* (L.), snout, allusion not explained but accompanying illustration appears to show a blunt or rounded snout



Margrethia obtusirostra, adolescent stage. From: Jespersen, P. and A. V. Tåning. 1919. Some Mediterranean and Atlantic Sternoptychidae. Preliminary note. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, København 70: 215–226, Pl. 17.

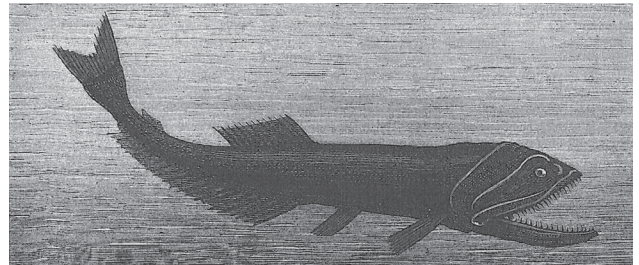
Margrethia valentinae Parin 1982 in honor of Valentina Aleksandrovna Mukhacheva, specialist in gonostomatid systematics, who was the first to notice this species as distinct from *M. obtusirostra*

Sigmops

Gill 1883

presumably named for the Greek letter sigma (Σς), or “s” in Latin; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), allusion not explained nor evident

Sigmops bathyphilus (Vaillant 1884) deep-loving, from *bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, and *philos* (Gr. φίλος), friend or fond of, referring to capture of holotype at 2,220 m



Sigmops bathyphilus. From: Filhol, H. 1884. Explorations sous-marines. Voyage du “Talisman.” La Nature (Paris) No. 559, 16 Feb. 1884: 182–186.

Sigmops ebelingi (Grey 1960) in honor of American ichthyologist Alfred W. Ebeling (1931–2022), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his “interest and assistance” during the course of Grey’s preliminary review of the family

Sigmops elongatus (Günther 1878) Latin for prolonged, presumably referring to its body shape, its height ½ its length (minus tail)

Sigmops gracilis (Günther 1878) Latin for thin or slender, referring to its “very slender and narrow” tail

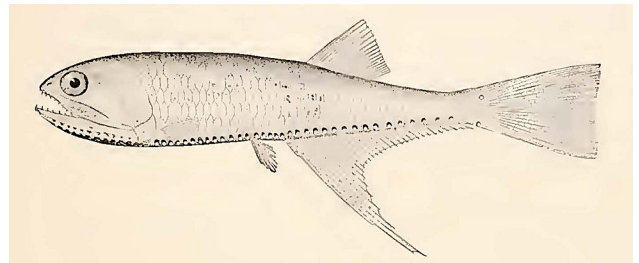
Sigmops longipinnis (Mukhacheva 1972) *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its longer paired fins compared to *S. elongatus*

Zaphotias

Goode & Bean 1898

zá- (Gr. ζά), intensive particle, i.e., very; *phōtō-* (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phōs* (φῶς), light; *-ias* (-ίας), suffix used in some Greek names of fishes (e.g., *Xiphias*), referring to row of single row of photophores on body [replacement name for *Bonapartia* Goode & Bean 1896, preoccupied in birds]

Zaphotias pedaliotus (Goode & Bean 1896) *pidaliotós* (Gr. πηδάλιωτός), furnished with a rudder, referring to anterior third of anal fin, which is “greatly prolonged, falcate in form, giving to the lower outline of the fin a paraboloid curve,” which can be said to resemble the rudder of a ship



Zaphotias pedaliotus. See footnote 1 for source.