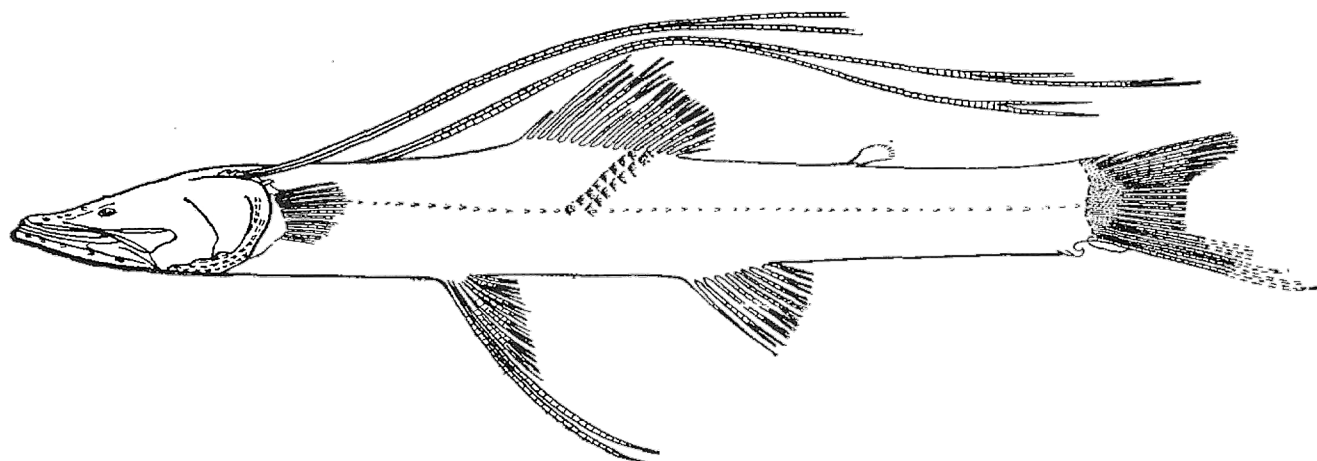


Order AULOPIFORMES

Deepsea Tripodfishes

# Family IPNOPIDAE

Gill 1884



*Bathypterois parini*, holotype, nearly 145 mm SL. From: Shcherbachev, Yu. N. and K. J. Sulak. 1988. A new species of the genus *Bathypterois* (Chlorophthalmidae) from the eastern Indian Ocean. *Voprosy Ikhtologii* 28 (3): 491–493. [English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* 28 (2) 1989: 120–123.]

## Subfamily IPNOPINAE

Gill 1884

### *Bathymicrops*

Hjort & Koefoed 1912

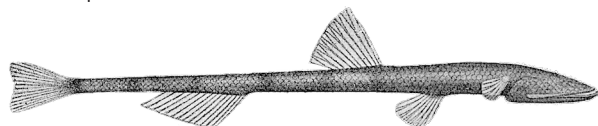
*bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, presumably referring to habitat of *B. regis*, collected at 5000 m; *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *ôps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, probably referring to its “vestigial” [*sic*] and “inconsiderable” eyes (per Koefoed 1927<sup>1</sup>)

*Bathymicrops belyaninae* Nielsen & Merrett 1992 in honor of Tania Belyanina, colleague and former shipmate, for “kindly” providing her illustrations of larval *Bathymicrops*

*Bathymicrops brevianalis* Nielsen 1966 *brevis* (L.), short; *analis*, anal (L.), referring to 9–10 anal-fin rays, compared with 12–15 on *B. regis*

*Bathymicrops multispinis* Nielsen & Merrett 1992 *multi-* (L.), many; *spinus* (L.), spine, referring to its more numerous gill rakers compared with congeners

*Bathymicrops regis* Hjort & Koefoed 1912 genitive of *rex* (L.), king, allusion not explained nor evident



*Bathymicrops regis*. Illustration by Thorolv Rasmussen. From: Murray, J. and J. Hjort. 1912. The depths of the ocean. MacMillan and Co., London. v–xx + 1–821.

### *Bathypterois*

Günther 1878

*bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; *Pterois* (Scorpaenidae), the lionfishes, another genus with long pectoral-fin filaments, i.e., a deep-sea *Pterois*

## Subgenus *Bathypterois*

*Bathypterois atricolor* Alcock 1896 *ater* (L.), black, referring to uniform black coloration (except for pectoral-fin filaments)

*Bathypterois dubius* Vaillant 1888 Latin for doubtful or uncertain, reflecting Vaillant’s provisional belief that this species is distinct from *B. longipes*

*Bathypterois longifilis* Günther 1878 *longus* (L.), long; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to uppermost pectoral-fin ray, longer than the fish itself

*Bathypterois mediterraneus* Bauchot 1962 named for the Mediterranean Sea, where it is endemic

*Bathypterois parini* Shcherbachev & Sulak 1988 in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

*Bathypterois pectinatus* Mead 1959 Latin for raked or combed, referring to “strongly pectinate” scales beneath proximal part of pectoral fin

*Bathypterois perceptor* Sulak 1977 Latin for one who perceives, referring to the sensory function of the “elaborate” pectoral fins of the genus, which are “undoubtedly employed as sensory devices to detect the presence of its planktonic prey”

*Bathypterois phenax* Parr 1928 *phénax* (Gr. φέναξ), cheat or imposter, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its proposal as a “possible” subspecies of *B. atricolor*, in which differences between the forms could be regarded as “individual variations only”

*Bathypterois quadrifilis* Günther 1878 *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, presumably referring to prolonged or filiform rays, one each on pelvic and caudal fins and two on pectoral fin

*Bathypterois ventralis* Garman 1899 Latin for of the belly, presumably referring to how individuals “vary much in the length of the ventrals; on some they reach but little if any behind the anal, on others considerably behind the base of the caudal”

<sup>1</sup> Koefoed, E. 1927. Fishes from the sea-bottom. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910. 4 (1): 1–148, Pls. 1–6.

Subgenus ***Bathycygnus***

Sulak 1977

*bathýs* (Gr. βάθύς), deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; *cygnus* (L.), swan, referring to the manner in which some tripodfishes hold their sensory pectoral fins (erect, spread, curved and aimed forward toward the head), similar to the wing posture of a displaying male swan (Ken Sulak, pers. comm.)

***Bathypterois andriashevi* Sulak & Shcherbachev 1988** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), for his “significant” contributions to the knowledge of marine fishes, including deep-sea species

***Bathypterois bigelowi* Mead 1958** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Henry B. Bigelow (1879–1967), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

***Bathypterois filiferus* Gilchrist 1906** *filum* (L.), thread; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to long upper ray of pectoral fin, nearly twice length of the body

***Bathypterois insularum* Alcock 1892** Latin for of islands, referring to Laccadive Sea near the Laccadive Islands, Indian Ocean, type locality

***Bathypterois longicauda* Günther 1878** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to the “prolonged” lobes of its “deeply forked” caudal fin

***Bathypterois longipes* Günther 1878** *longus* (L.), long; *pes* (L.), foot, referring to “much prolonged” outer ventral-fin ray

***Bathypterois oddi* Sulak 1977** in honor of the legendary Icelandic hero of Bandamanna Saga, Odd, symbol of good fortune and of the Scandinavian seafaring spirit; Sulak (pers. comm.) selected this name for two reasons: 1) since many taxa are named after Greek and Roman gods and classical heroes, he thought it was time for an Icelandic tradition to receive some recognition, and 2) he liked the play on words because tripodfishes are indeed rather “odd” fishes

Subgenus ***Benthosaurus***

Goode &amp; Bean 1886

*bénthos* (Gr. βένθος), depth (of the sea); *saurus*, from *saúra* (Gr. σαύρα), lizard, i.e., a deep-sea lizardfish, referring to the family (Synodontidae) in which tripodfishes belonged at the time

***Bathypterois grallator* (Goode & Bean 1886)** Latin for one who walks on stilts, referring to how it appears to stand on the sea floor using its pelvic fins and elongated rays in the tail (the “tripod” of the family’s vernacular name)

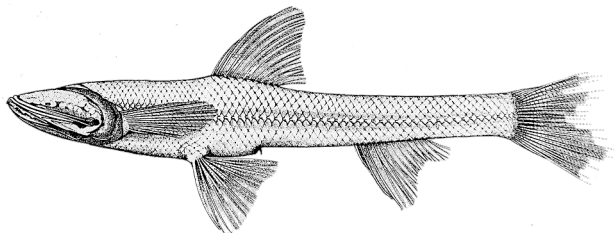
***Bathypterois guentheri* Alcock 1889** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), “to whose monumental works all students of ichthyology must ever remain grateful debtors”

***Bathypterois viridensis* (Roule 1916)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: southwest of Isla de Sal, Cape Verde Islands, type locality

***Bathytyphlops***

Nybelin 1957

*bathýs* (Gr. βάθύς), deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. sewelli* (collected at 3840–3872 m); *typhlós* (Gr. τυφλός), blind, and *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its lack of eyes



*Bathytyphlops marionae*, holotype, 279 mm SL. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington. From: Mead, G. W. 1958. Three new species of archibenthic infaunal fishes from the western North Atlantic. *Journal of the Washington Academy of Sciences* 48 (11): 362–372.

***Bathytyphlops marionae* Mead 1958** in honor of Marion Grey (1911–1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to the ichthyology of the deep sea

***Bathytyphlops sewelli* (Norman 1939)** in honor of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell (1880–1964), British military physician and amateur naturalist (and later Director, Zoological Survey of India), leader of the John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean, which collected type

***Discoverichthys***

Merrett &amp; Nielsen 1987

*Discovery*, Royal Research Ship that collected holotype; *ichthýs* (Gr. ιχθύς), fish

***Discoverichthys praecox* Merrett & Nielsen 1987** Latin for premature, referring to progenetic features evident in the sexually mature holotype



*Discoverichthys praecox*, holotype, 125 mm SL. Illustration by Christine E. Darter. From: Merrett, N. R. and J. G. Nielsen. 1987. A new genus and species of the family Ipnopidae (Pisces, Teleostei) from the eastern North Atlantic, with notes on its ecology. *Journal of Fish Biology* 31 (4): 451–464.

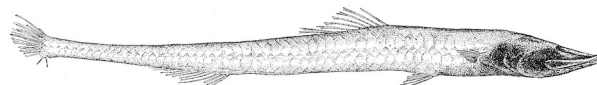
***Ipnops***

Günther 1878

*ipnós* (Gr. ἰπνός), lantern; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to extremely modified eyes of *I. murrayi*, described as flat, cornea-like organs that cover most of upper surface of head

***Ipnops agassizii* Garman 1899** in honor of Swiss-born American mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and supervisor of the dredging and trawling expedition that collected holotype

***Ipnops meadi* Nielsen 1966** in honor of American ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928–2003), Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), who described several ipnopids in the 1950s



*Ipnops meadi*, holotype, 105 mm SL. Illustration by E. Leenders. Nielsen, J. G. 1966. Synopsis of the Ipnopidae (Pisces, Inioini) with description of two new abyssal species. *Galathea Report* 8: 49–75, Pls. 14–16.

***Ipnops murrayi* Günther 1878** in honor of John Murray (1841–1914), Canadian-born Scottish marine biologist (and later founder of modern oceanography), of the HMS *Challenger*, which collected holotype

***Ipnops pristibrachium* (Fowler 1943)** *pristér* (Gr. πριστήρ), saw; *brachium*, from *bracchium* (L.), forearm, referring to “dentated or irregularly serrated” upper edge of pectoral-fin ray

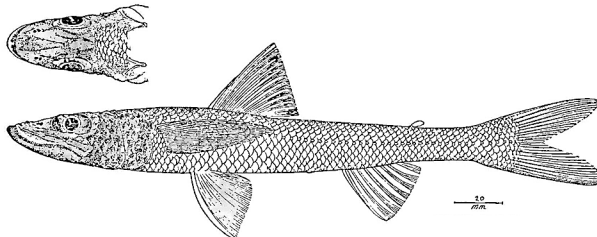
Subfamily **BATHYSAUROPSINAE**

Sato &amp; Nakabo 2002

***Bathysauropsis***

Regan 1911

*ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance of *B. gracilis* to *Bathysaurus* (Bathysauridae)



*Bathysauropsis malayanus*, holotype. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1938. Descriptions of new fishes obtained by the United States Bureau of Fisheries steamer “Albatross”, chiefly in Philippine seas and adjacent waters. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* 85 (3032): 31–135.

***Bathysauropsis gracilis* (Günther 1878)** Latin for thin or slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to thinner body compared with *Paraulopus nigripinnis* (Paraulopidae), its presumed congener at the time

***Bathysauropsis malayanus* (Fowler 1938)** -anus (L.), belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to type locality (Gulf of Boni, Sulawesi, Indonesia) and general area where it occurs