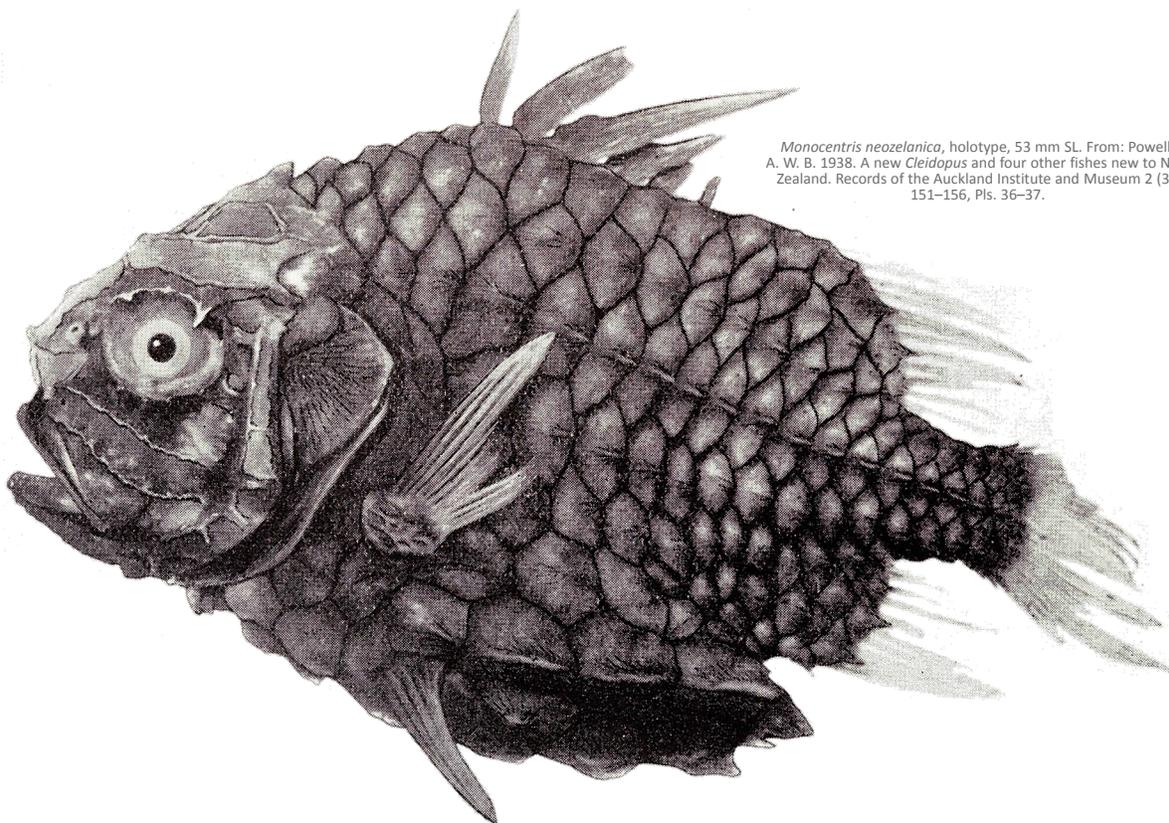


Order TRACHICTHYIFORMES

Pinecone Fishes

Family MONOCENTRIDAE

Gill 1859



Monocentris neozelanica, holotype, 53 mm SL. From: Powell, A. W. B. 1938. A new *Cleidopus* and four other fishes new to New Zealand. Records of the Auckland Institute and Museum 2 (3): 151–156, Pls. 36–37.

Cleidopus

De Vis 1882

cleido-, combining form of *kleís* (κλείς), key or latch; *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to how its ventral-fin spine can lock into place

Cleidopus gloriamaris De Vis 1882 *gloria* (L.), glory; *maris*, genitive of *mare* (L.), sea, i.e., Glory of the Sea, allusion not explained, perhaps echoing Houttuyn (1782), who described the similar *Monocentris japonica* and called it the “most remarkable fish that exists” (translation)

Monocentris

Bloch & Schneider 1801

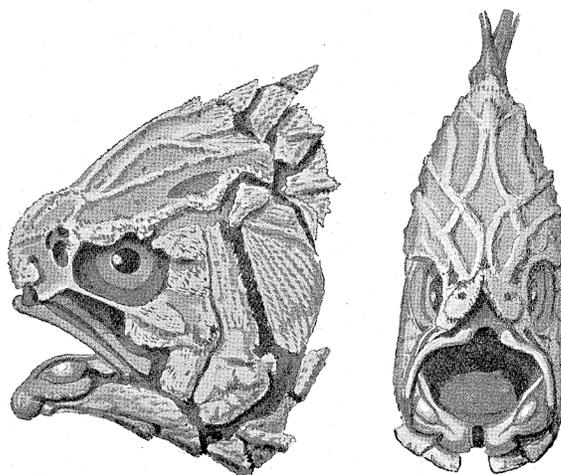
mono-, from *mónos* (μόνος), one or single; *centris*, from *kéntron* (κέντρον), any sharp point, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to ventral fin, which consists of a single very strong rough spine

Monocentris chrysadamas Su, Lin & Ho 2022 *chrysós* (χρυσός), gold or golden; *adamas* (L.), adamant, an archaic form of diamond, referring to yellowish body color in life and diamond-shaped scales; also, the meaning of these two words in Chinese refers to a famous agricultural variety of pineapple in Taiwan (type locality), which this fish resembles

Monocentris japonica (Houttuyn 1782) *-ica* (L.), belonging to: described from off the coast of Nagasaki, Japan

Monocentris neozelanica (Powell 1938) *-ica* (L.), belonging to: described from off the coast of New Zealand

Monocentris reedi Schultz 1956 in honor of Anglo-Chilean physician Edwyn P. Reed (1880–1966), Chief of the biological department, Dirección General de Pesca y Gaza (Valparaíso, Chile), who secured holotype and sent it to Schultz for identification



Probably first-published image of *Cleidopus gloriamaris*. From: Waite, E. R. 1899. Scientific results of the trawling expedition of H. M. C. S. “Thetis,” off the coast of New South Wales, in February and March, 1898. Memoirs of the Australian Museum, Sydney 4 (1): 2–132, Pls. 1–31.