

Order GADIFORMES

Codlings

Family MORIDAE

Moreau 1881



Gadella edelmanni. From: Brauer, A. 1906. Die Tiefsee-Fische. I. Systematischer Teil. In: C. Chun. Wissenschaftl. Ergebnisse der deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition "Valdivia," 1898-99. Jena. v. 15: 1-432, Pls. 1-18.

Antimora

Günther 1878

anti- (ἀντι-), equal to or like, referring to how "imperfect division" of anal fin of *A. rostrata* "approaches" the genus *Mora*

Antimora microlepis Bean 1890 *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its "very small" scales, ~130 along lateral line

Antimora rostrata (Günther 1878) Latin for beaked, referring to its "peculiarly produced snout, which forms a short, triangular, pointed lamina, sharply keeled on the sides, and overreaching the cleft of the mouth"



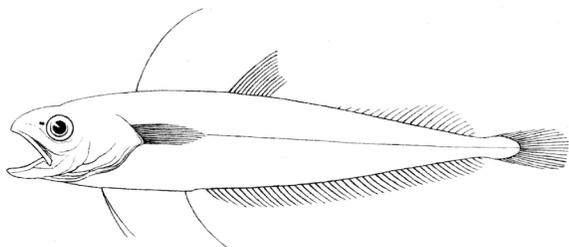
First-published image of *Antimora rostrata*. Günther, A. 1887. Report on the deep-sea fishes collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873-76. 22 (57): i-xv + 1-268, Pls. 1-66. [Vertical line and color shift in middle of body is from the page gutter in the printed volume.]

Auchenoceros

Günther 1889

auchén (αύχην), nape or neck; *ceros*, from *kerás* (κεράς), horn, presumably referring to anterior dorsal fin "reduced to a single long ray on the neck"

Auchenoceros punctatus (Hutton 1873) Latin for spotted, referring to "minute black dots" on back, tail and base of pectoral fins



Auchenoceros punctatus. From: Hutton, F. W. 1873. Contributions to the ichthyology of New Zealand. Transactions and Proceedings of the New Zealand Institute 5: 259-272, Pls. 7-12, 15.

Eeyorius

Paulin 1986

named for Eeyore, "a literary character who lived in damp places," presumably Eeyore, the gloomy stuffed donkey in the "Winnie-the-Pooh" books, allusion not explained nor evident but here's a guess: a playful allusion to the fact that several gadiform genera (*Gaidropsarus*, *Lyconus*, *Macruronus*, *Melanonus*) have names that evoke *onos* (ὄνος), donkey or ass (*asellus* in Latin),¹ a name dating to Aristotle for an unidentified gadiform fish, possibly *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae)

Eeyorius hutchinsi Paulin 1986 in honor of J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Curator of Fishes, Western Australian Museum, who collected holotype



Eeyorius hutchinsi, paratype, 180 mm SL. From: Paulin, C. D. 1986. A new genus and species of morid fish from shallow coastal waters of southern Australia. Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria 47 (2): 201-206.

Eretmophorus²

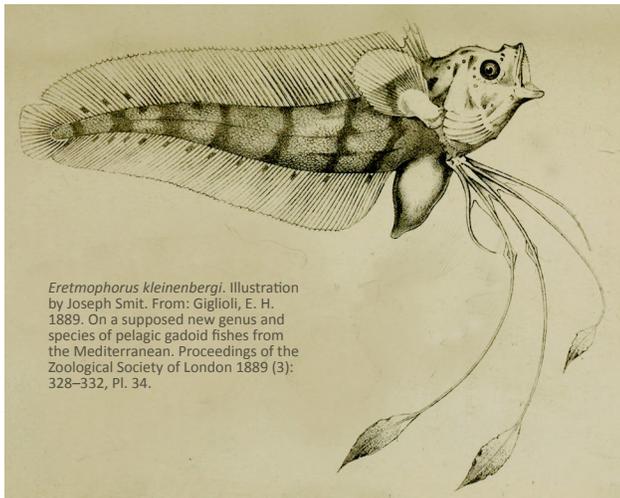
Giglioli 1889

eretmón (ἐρετμόν), oar or paddle; *phorus*, from *phoreús* (φορεύς), bearer or carrier, referring to median three ventral-fin rays, which are "greatly elongated and furnished at the end with a beautiful lanceolate paddlelike blade" [italics in original]

Eretmophorus kleinenbergi Giglioli 1889 in honor of Baltic German zoologist Nicolaus Kleinenberg (1842-1897), director of the Zoological Institute of Messina University (Italy), who provided three specimens and "many other ichthyological rarities" [illustration next page]

¹ Why a donkey or ass? At least four explanations have been mentioned but no one knows for sure. (1) The color of Hake *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae)—grayish-white color above, white below—is like that of an ass (Varro, 1471, *De lingua Latina*). (2) The Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* (Gadidae) is as sluggish as a donkey (Varro, citing Oppian). (3) The dark mark on the shoulder of the Haddock is said to resemble the dark stripe over the withers of an ass (Yarrell, 1836, *History of British Fishes*, vol. 2). (4) In ancient times, gadiform fishes were carried to market on the backs of asses (Day, 1882, *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*).

² "A problematic name [i.e., taxon], either based on early life history stages and not yet linked with known adults, or a neotenic form." From: Cohen, D. M., T. Inada, T. Iwamoto and N. Scialabba. 1990. FAO species catalogue. Vol. 10. Gadiform fishes of the world (order Gadiformes). FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) Fisheries Synopsis No. 125: i-x + 1-442.



Eretmophorus kleinenbergi. Illustration by Joseph Smit. From: Giglioli, E. H. 1889. On a supposed new genus and species of pelagic gadoid fishes from the Mediterranean. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1889 (3): 328–332, Pl. 34.

Gadella Lowe 1843

presumably a diminutive of *gadus*, from *gádos* (γάδος), a hake, cod or similar gadiform fish, possibly referring to small size (~10 cm) of the single specimen of *G. gracilis* (= *maraldi*) that Lowe examined

***Gadella brocca* Paulin & Roberts 1997** Latin for having projecting teeth, referring to its prominent dentition

***Gadella dancoheni* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 2000** in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930–2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, friend and colleague, for his important and well-known papers on the family; in addition, Cohen took part on the cruise during which holotype was collected

***Gadella edelmanni* (Brauer 1906)** patronym not identified, possibly in honor of J. Edelmann, a machinist on the *Valdivia* Expedition (1888–1899), during which holotype was collected

***Gadella filifer* (Garman 1899)** *filum* (L.), thread; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to third ray of first dorsal fin, “prolonged in a filament, longer than the head”

***Gadella imberbis* (Vaillant 1888)** Latin for beardless, referring to absence of mental barbel (a diagnostic feature of the genus)

***Gadella jordani* (Böhlke & Mead 1951)** in honor of American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), former President and Chancellor of Stanford University, where holotype is housed, and a student of gadiform fishes from Japan (where this one is from)

***Gadella macrura* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 2000** big-tailed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to elongated tail common to other Indian Ocean congeners (*dancoheni*, *edelmanni*, *jordani*)

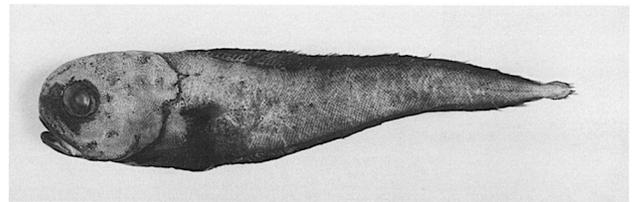
***Gadella maraldi* (Risso 1810)** in honor of Giacomo F. Maraldi (1665–1729, also known as Jacques Maraldi), French-Italian astronomer and mathematician [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “’”]

***Gadella molokaiensis* Paulin 1989** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, where several paratype specimens were collected

***Gadella obscurus* (Parin 1984)** Latin for dark, referring to its “overall shade coloration” (translation)

***Gadella svetovidovi* Trunov 1992** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), for “great contributions” (translation) to the study of gadiform fishes

***Gadella thysthlon* Long & McCosker 1998** from *θυσθλον*, a sacred torch used to ignite ceremonial fires during festivities that celebrated Bacchus (Roman) or Dionysus (Greek), the god of wine and revelry, referring to bright orange-red fins emanating from a dark body, resembling a torch



Guttigadus globosus, holotype, 178 mm SL. Photo by Warwick Wilson. From: Paulin, C. D. 1986. A new genus and species of deepwater codfish (Pisces: Moridae) from New Zealand. New Zealand Journal of Zoology 12 (3) [for 1985]: 357–361.

Guttigadus Taki 1953

etymology not explained, perhaps *gutta* (L.), drop, i.e., guttiform, shaped like a drop, referring to anterior body shape of *G. nana*; *gadus*, from *gádos* (γάδος), a hake, cod or similar gadiform fish

***Guttigadus globiceps* (Gilchrist 1906)** *globus* (L.), globe or sphere; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its globular head

***Guttigadus globosus* (Paulin 1986)** Latin for spherical or globular, referring to its very large globular head

***Guttigadus kongi* (Markle & Meléndez C. 1988)** in honor of ichthyologist Ismael Kong Urbina (1942–2008), University of Antofagasta (Chile), collector of the type material and “ardent friend” of Chilean ichthyology

***Guttigadus latifrons* (Holt & Byrne 1908)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *frons* (L.), forehead, referring to its “broad and somewhat depressed” head

***Guttigadus nana* (Taki 1953)** *nana* (L.), a female dwarf, referring to its small size, described at 74 mm TL

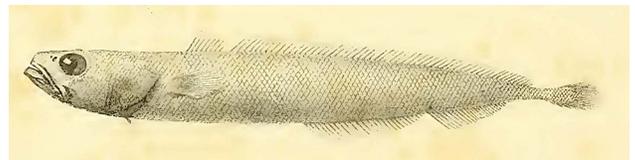
***Guttigadus nudicephalus* (Trunov 1990)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its head “practically devoid” (translation) of scales

***Guttigadus nudirostris* (Trunov 1990)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to snout “practically devoid” (translation) of scales

***Guttigadus squamirostris* (Trunov 1990)** *squama* (L.), scale; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to presence of scales on snout (compared with *G. nudirostris*)

Halargyreus Günther 1862

etymology not explained, perhaps *halós* (ἅλός), genitive of *hals* (ἅλς), sea, referring to deep-sea habitat; *argyreus*, from *argýreios* (ἀργύρεος), white metal (i.e., silver), referring to its color (“delicate red on silvery ground”)



Possibly first-published image of *Halargyreus johnsonii* (as *H. brevipes*, a junior synonym). From: Vaillant, L. L. 1888. Expéditions scientifiques du “Travailleur” et du “Talisman” pendant les années 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883. Poissons. Paris. 1–406, Pls. 1–28.

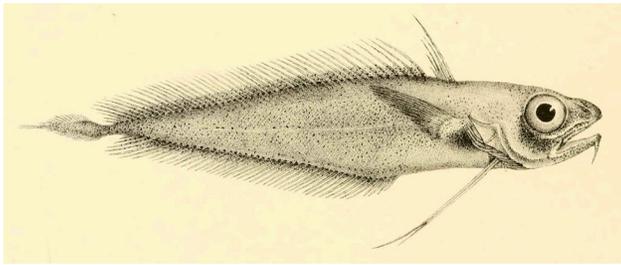
***Halargyreus johnsonii* Günther 1862** in honor of English naturalist James Yate Johnson (1820–1900), who supplied holotype

Laemonema Günther 1862

laemo, from *laimós* (λαϊμός), throat; *néma* (νήμα), thread or yarn, presumably referring to “very slender” chin barbel of *L. yarrellii* and/or *L. robustum*

***Laemonema barbatulum* Goode & Bean 1883** diminutive of *barbata* (L.), bearded, referring to small chin barbel, “half as long as the diameter of the eye”

***Laemonema compressicauda* (Gilchrist 1903)** *compressus* (L.), squeezed



Laemonema compressicauda. Illustration by F. A. Newdigate. From: Gilchrist, J. D. F. 1903. Descriptions of new South African fishes. Marine Investigations in South Africa 2: 203–211, Pls. 13–18.

together; *cauda* (L.), tail, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its slender caudal fin, a character not mentioned but clearly evident in the illustration that accompanied the description [see next page]

***Laemonema filodorsale* Okamura 1982** *filo*, from *filum* (L.), thread; *dorsale*, neuter of *dorsalis* (L.), of the back. referring to first dorsal-fin ray prolonged as a filament

***Laemonema goodebeanorum* Meléndez C. & Markle 1997** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of American ichthyologists George Brown Goode (1851–1896) and Tarleton H. Bean (1846–1916), for their 1896 monograph *Oceanic Ichthyology*

***Laemonema gracillipes* Garman 1899** *gracilis* (L.), thin or slender; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to its “slender” ventral fins

***Laemonema laureysi* Poll 1953** in honor of J. Laureys, commander of the expedition trawler that collected holotype

***Laemonema longipes* Schmidt 1938** *longus* (L.), long; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to its “very long” ventral-fin rays, “cirrus-like, reaching by their tips nearly to middle of body length”

***Laemonema macronema* Meléndez C. & Markle 1997** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *nema*, from *cnemis* (Neo-Latin), from *knémē* (κνήμη), shin (“leggings or fin rays” per the authors), referring to its long pelvic-fin rays

***Laemonema melanurum* Goode & Bean 1896** black-tailed, from *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to “dark blotch occupying almost the whole of the caudal, leaving a margin of whitish around it”

***Laemonema modestum* (Franz 1910)** Latin for moderate, modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its brown color and/or short dorsal-fin filament compared with *Lepidion inosimae*, its presumed congener at the time

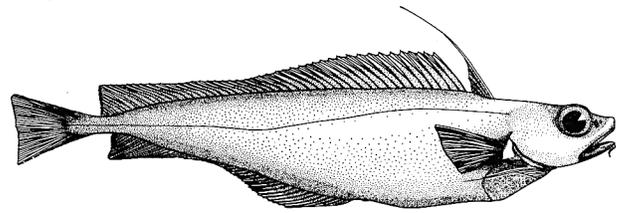
***Laemonema rhodochir* Gilbert 1905** *rhodon* (ρόδον), rose; *chir*, from *cheír* (χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to its orange-red pectoral fins

***Laemonema robustum* Johnson 1862** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to anterior part of body (“thick before, much depressed behind”)

***Laemonema verecundum* (Jordan & Cramer 1897)** Latin for modest, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its non-filamentous (and therefore modest) first dorsal fin compared with filamentous first dorsal fin of *Lepidion lepidion*, its presumed congener at the time

***Laemonema yarrellii* (Lowe 1838)** in honor of English zoologist William Yarrell (1784–1856), expressing both a “public tribute to one of our ablest ichthyologists” and “private acknowledgements to the friend who first drew my attention to this very distinct and pretty species”

***Laemonema yuvto* Parin & Sazonov 1990** abbreviation based on the vernacular term used by Russian fishermen for the southeastern Pacific Ocean (where this species occurs), *Yugo-Vostochnaya chast Tikhogo Okeana*



Lepidion macrocephalum. From: Cowper, T. R. 1956. A new gadiform fish from the continental slope off southeastern Australia. Pacific Science 10 (4): 407–409.

Lepidion

Swainson 1838

tautonymous with *Gadus lepidion* Risso 1810 (which Swainson unnecessarily renamed as *L. rissoii* and, a year later, *L. rubescens*)

***Lepidion capense* Gilchrist 1922** *-ense* (L.), suffix denoting place: presumably referring to its occurrence off the Eastern Cape of South Africa [originally spelled *capensis*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Lepidion ensiferus* (Günther 1887)** *ensis* (L.), sword; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, presumably referring to long dorsal-fin ray (at least in males), “strongly compressed, broad, shaped like a blade of grass” [treated as a noun per ICZN 31.2.2]

***Lepidion guentheri* (Giglioli 1880)** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), who reported this species as *Haloporphyrus* (= *Lepidion*) *lepidion* in 1862

***Lepidion inosimae* (Günther 1887)** of Inosima, Japan, type locality

***Lepidion lepidion* (Risso 1810)** diminutive of *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its “small smooth scales, strongly adherent to the skin” (translation)

***Lepidion microcephalus* Cowper 1956** *mikrós* (μικρός), small, and *kephalé* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its “comparatively small” head relative to congeners [treated as a noun per ICZN 31.2.2]

***Lepidion natalense* Gilchrist 1922** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the Natal coast (now called KwaZulu-Natal coast) of South Africa, type locality [originally spelled *natalense*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Lepidion schmidti* Svetovidov 1936** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872–1949), who reported this cod as *L. inosimae* in 1931

Lotella

Kaup 1858

diminutive of *Lota*, original genus of type species, *L. phycis* (which Kaup unnecessarily renamed as *L. schlegeli*)

***Lotella fernandeziana* Rendahl 1921** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Juan Fernández Islands, where it is endemic

***Lotella phycis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** etymology not explained, perhaps referring to general resemblance to *Phycis phycis* (Phycidae), or perhaps used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish [see *Phycis* entry for details]

***Lotella rhacinus* (Forster 1801)** a word that is neither Latin nor Greek but which Forster believed was the ancient name of dusky or black fish,



Lotella phycis. Illustration by Kawahara Keiga. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1846. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.). Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.

The “un-word” behind the name of *Lotella rhacinus*

Many fishes, particularly those from the Mediterranean, have names that date to ancient Greece and Rome. But the meanings of such names, and even the species they refer to, often change or get lost entirely over the centuries. Monks working in scriptoria often miscopied the ancient texts they were copying by hand. Translators can mistranslate or change the meaning of a text. And translators who translate the translations can compound these errors even more. By the time an ancient name reaches an 18th- or 19th-century naturalist who formally assigns the name to a species, the original meaning of the name may be long gone. Imagine a lexicological version of the children’s game (called “telephone” in the US and Canada) in which players whisper a message to each other in a circle or line, and the message often becomes distorted by the time it reaches the last player.

The specific name of the Rock Cod *Lotella rhacinus* is a case in point. No one knows what the specific epithet means, mainly because it’s neither a Greek nor a Latin word. The ETYFish Project initially reported that *rhacinus* is an ancient name for a small black fish, dating to “Halieutica” (“On Fishing”), a fragmentary didactic poem spuriously attributed to Ovid, circa AD 17. Thanks to our friend and contributor Holger Funk, we now know that the full story of the name. It’s complicated, so bear with us.

According to Dr. Funk, the first printed edition of “Halieutica” was published in Venice in 1534. It contains this passage: “caeruleaque rubens erythinus in unda” (“and the erythinus glowing red in the blue wave”). Erythinus (sometimes spelled Erythrinus) is an unidentified deep-sea fish, probably a grouper or sea bass (Serranidae) or a porgy (Sparidae).

The name is derived from ἐρυθρός, meaning red. No one questions this reading. In fact, it appears in the most recent critical edition of “Halieutica” published by the Loeb Classical Library in 1929 along with several reprints since then.

But that’s not the reading that apparently made its way to Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798), the naturalist aboard Capt. James Cook’s second voyage around the world. Forster encountered a new kind of fish captured off Queen Charlotte Sound in New Zealand. He named it “*Gadum Rhacinum*” in an unpublished manuscript. German naturalist Johann Schneider (1750–1822) quoted a portion of Forster’s manuscript in his 1801 edition of Bloch’s *Systema Ichthyologiae*, crediting Forster with the name on page 56 but emending it to *Gadus rhacinus* in the index (p. xxvii). In 1844, Forster’s manuscript was edited by German zoologist Hinrich Lichtenstein (1780–1857) and published for the first time.¹ Forster

explained why he selected the name: “Since Ovid called a certain fish of a dusky or black color *Rhacinum*, and our *Gadus* is of exactly the same color, I did not hesitate to call the same *Rhacinus*” (translated from Latin).

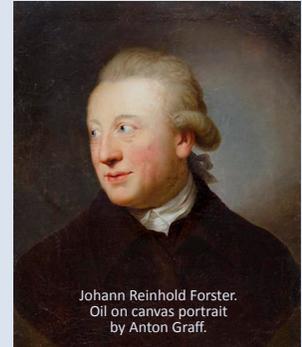
But wait! The fish in “Halieutica” is “glowing red,” not black. And where did the word “Rhacinus,” not mentioned in “Halieutica,” come from? Here’s where it gets complicated.

Forster apparently was not citing “Halieutica” directly but rather passages from “Halieutica” quoted by Roman author and naturalist Pliny the Elder in his encyclopedic *Naturalis Historia* (AD 77–79). In a 1476 printed edition of Pliny’s work, the uncontested passage “caeruleaque rubens erythinus in unda” is corrupted as “nubentemque acrium pulum.” This is nonsensical Latin, according to Dr. Funk, and untranslatable, even if one corrects the obvious mis-

spellings “nubentemque” and “pulum” to reasonable Latin wording (“rubentemque” and “pullum”). Italian anatomist and surgeon Alessandro Benedetti (ca. 1450–1512) apparently tried to fix this reading in his edition of Pliny’s work, published in 1513: “rhacinumque pullum” (“and the black rhacinus”). The same error (“the blacke Rhacinus”) is found in 1634 English translation of Pliny’s work by Philemon Holland (1552–1637).

To review: “caeruleaque rubens erythinus in unda” (“and the erythinus glowing red in the blue wave”) somehow became “rhacinumque pullum” (“and the black rhacinus”).

Our guess is that Forster had read Benedetti’s translation of Pliny, or Holland’s, or perhaps some other edition that



Johann Reinhold Forster.
Oil on canvas portrait
by Anton Graff.

caeruleaque rubens Erythinus in unda

Quum Ovidius piscem quendam pullum
seu nigrum colore, appellaverit *Rhacinum*, et noster *Gadus*
eiusdem prorsus sit coloris, non haesitavi eundem *Rhacinum*
appellare.

nubentemque acrium pulum

repeated the “black Rhacinus” mistake. Forster repurposed or resurrected the ancient name for a similarly black or blackish fish. The fact that *Lotella rhacinus* is actually yellow-grey to red-brown in life is not important; it’s possible that Forster’s specimen turned darker after death or in spirits.

Dr. Funk calls “*rhacinus*” an “un-word.” It’s not in any classical Greek or Latin dictionary. And despite the fact that classical scholars were aware that “*rhacinus*” is a mistake, it lives on, rather nonsensically, in the name of a fish.

A final note: Many references spell the name as *Lotella rhacina*, treating the specific epithet as an adjective with *-us* emended to *-a* to agree with the feminine gender of the genus. Since Forster says he borrowed the name from the vernacular name of a fish mentioned by Ovid, and vernacular names are nouns, the name is clearly a noun. What’s more, because “*rhacinus*” is not a Greek or Latin word, and therefore neither noun nor adjective, it should be treated as a noun per ICZN rules. But Forster’s manuscript spelling of the name — *Gadum Rhacinum* — apparently tricked Schneider into thinking the name is an adjective. When Schneider corrected the spelling of the generic name from *Gadum* to *Gadus*, he changed *Rhacinum* to *rhacinus* as well, as if it were an adjective. Richardson also treated the name as an adjective (*rhacina*) when he placed the species in the feminine *Lota* in 1843. Günther correctly retained the original spelling (*rhacinus*) when he proposed the feminine genus *Lotella* in 1862. Australian ichthyologists started to use the “*rhacina*” spelling in the 1990s and it’s been that way ever since. We informed the editors of Eschmeyer’s Catalog of Fishes about the name being a noun and they changed the spelling from *rhacina* and *rhacinus* in January 2025.

¹ Forster, J. R. 1844. Descriptiones animalium quae in itinere ad maris Australis terras per annos 1772 1773 et 1774 suscepto collegit observavit et delineavit Ioannes Reinoldus Forster. H. Lichtenstein, ed. Berlin. i–xiii + 1–424.

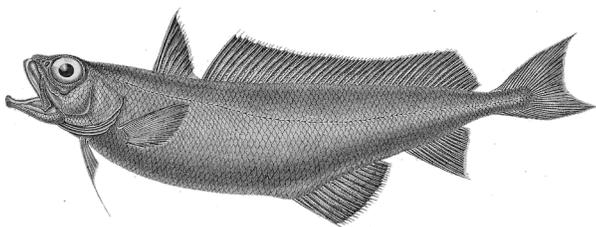
which he repurposed for this species, described as black in color (actually, it’s yellow-grey to red-brown in life) [often misspelled as an adjective, *rhacina*; see essay on page 4 for a detailed etymological history]

***Lotella tosaensis* (Kamohara 1936) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: off Tosa Province, Shikoku, Japan, type locality

Mora Risso 1827

moro, vernacular name for this species in France and Italy (see species); Risso changed spelling to “*mora*” apparently to agree with type species, *Mora mediterranea*, an unnecessary replacement name for *M. moro*

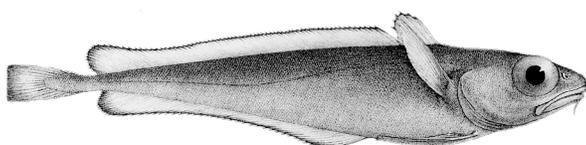
***Mora moro* (Risso 1810)** vernacular name for this species in France and Italy, presumably derived from *morrhua*, Neo-Latin for codfish



Possibly first-published image of *Mora moro*, as *Asellus canariensis*, a junior synonym. Illustration by Paul Louis Oudart. From: Valenciennes, A. 1837–44. Ichthyologie des îles Canaries, ou histoire naturelle des poissons rapportés par Webb & Berthelot. In: P. B. Webb & S. Berthelot. Histoire naturelle des îles Canaries. Paris, 1835-1850. v. 2 (2): 1–109, 26 pls. [This image published in 1838.]

Notophycis Sazonov 2001

nótos (νότος), south (from Nótos, Greek god of the south wind), referring to the distribution of *N. marginata* in the Southern Hemisphere; *Phycis*, a generic name from Phycidae (see that entry), here used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish



First-published image of *Notophycis marginata*. Illustration by Robert Mintern. See *Antimora rostrata* caption for source.

***Notophycis fitchi* Sazonov 2001** in honor of the late John E. Fitch (1918–1982), marine and fisheries biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, the senior author of a 1972 study on the structure of otoliths in *N. marginata*

***Notophycis marginata* (Günther 1878)** Latin for bordered or edged, referring to black margins on its unpaired fins

***Notophycis marginata tasmaniensis* Sazonov 2001 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Tasman Sea, off New South Wales and Tasmania, where it occurs

***Notophycis marginata trunovi* Sazonov 2001** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936–2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who first noted the existence of this form in 1992, and who studied morid and other bathyal fishes of the southeastern Atlantic

Physiculus Kaup 1858

etymology not explained, presumably a diminutive of *Phycis* (Phycidae, see that entry), possibly used here as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

***Physiculus andriashevi* Shcherbachev 1993** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009)

***Physiculus argyropastus* Alcock 1894** *árgyros* (ἄργυρος), white metal (i.e., silver); *pastós* (παστός), sprinkled with salt, presumably referring to color in spirits: “light pinkish brown, with a silvery sheen”

***Physiculus beckeri* Shcherbachev 1993** in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Eduardovich Becker (1925–1995), Institute of Oceanology (Moscow)

***Physiculus bertelseni* Shcherbachev 1993** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Erik Bertelsen (1912–1993), for contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

***Physiculus caboverdensis* González, Triay-Portella & Biscoito 2018 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Cape Verde Islands, type locality

***Physiculus capensis* Gilchrist 1922 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably referring to its occurrence off the Eastern Cape of South Africa

***Physiculus chigodarana* Paulin 1989** Japanese word meaning “small codfish” (described from Kagashima, Japan)

***Physiculus cirm* Carvalho-Filho & Pires 2019** named for CIRM, Comissão

Interministerial para os Recursos do Mar, which, since the middle 1990s, has been the “main institution responsible for financing research and keeping a local research station,” and which made the authors’ study possible

***Physiculus coheni* Paulin 1989** in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930–2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for contributions to the knowledge of morid fishes

***Physiculus cyanostrophus* Anderson & Tweddle 2002** blue-banded, from *kýanos* (κύανος), dark blue, and *stróphos* (στροφή), belt or swaddling band, referring to distinctive blue pigment encircling body

***Physiculus cynodon* Sazonov 1986** *cyno-*, from *kynós* (κυνός), genitive of *kýōn* (κύων), dog; *odon*, from *odoús* (όδοός), tooth, referring to uniserial fanged teeth in lower jaw

***Physiculus dalwigki* Kaup 1858** in honor of German statesman and “dear friend” Reinhard von Dalwigk (1802–1888), as a “small sign of my gratitude” (translations)

***Physiculus fedorovi* Shcherbachev 1993** in honor of Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (1939–2011), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, for contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes, particularly those of the Pacific

***Physiculus fulvus* Bean 1884** Latin for tawny or reddish-brown, referring to “light yellowish-brown” general coloration (with undersurface of head, abdomen, margins of dorsal and anal fins, lips, and pectoral-fin axis a “very dark brown”)

***Physiculus grinnelli* Jordan & Jordan 1922** in honor of lepidopterist Fordyce Grinnell, Jr. (1882–1943), former student of David Starr Jordan, who provided “efficient assistance” by visiting Honolulu fish markets daily

***Physiculus helenaensis* Paulin 1989** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: St. Helena, a volcanic tropical island in the South Atlantic, where it is endemic

***Physiculus hexacytus* Parin 1984** *héx* (ἕξ), six; *cytus*, from *kýtos* (κύτος), a hollow or cavity, referring to presence of six pyloric caeca, an important diagnostic character

***Physiculus huloti* Poll 1953** in honor of André Hulot, Institut National pour l’Etude Agronomique du Congo, “who successfully took on ichthyological observations during second half of expedition” from which type was collected (translation)

***Physiculus indicus* Idrees Babu, Ho, Mariyambi & Sureshkumar 2022** Indian, described from Lakshadweep (Laccadives), east coast of Kavaratti Island, India

***Physiculus japonicus* Hilgendorf 1879** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Yokohama, Japan, type locality

***Physiculus karrerae* Paulin 1989** in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, for her contributions to the knowledge of morid fishes

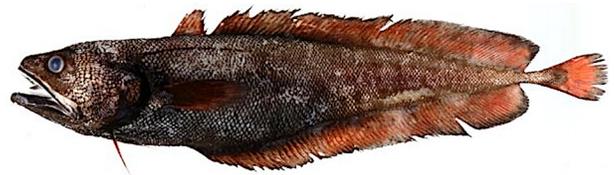
***Physiculus kaupi* Poey 1865** in honor of German naturalist Johann Jacob Kaup (1803–1873), who proposed the genus *Physiculus* in 1858

***Physiculus lakshadeepa* Idrees Babu, Ho, Mariyambi & Sureshkumar 2022** *lakshadeep*, Malayalam word meaning “one lakh [hundred thousand] islands,” source of the name Lakshadweep (Laccadives), east coast of Kavaratti Island, India, type locality; *-a*, Malayalam suffix for “of” or “from”

***Physiculus longicavis* Parin 1984** *longus* (L.), long; *cavus* (L.), pit or hollow, referring to great length of its abdominal cavity

***Physiculus longifilis* Weber 1913** *longus* (L.), long; *filis*, (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, presumably referring to extended ray of first dorsal fin

***Physiculus luminosus* Paulin 1983** Latin for full of light, referring to light organ on belly [originally spelled *luminosa*; emended to agree with masculine gender of genus]



Physiculus megastomus, holotype, 307.2 mm SL, photo inverted from right side of body. From: Tang, C.-N. 2021. Description of a new codling species of *Physiculus* from Taiwan (Gadiformes: Moridae). *Zootaxa* 5052 (1): 105–116.

***Physiculus marisrubri* Brüß 1986** *maris*, genitive of *mare* (L.), sea; *rubri*, genitive plural or nominative/vocative plural masculine form of *ruber* (L.), red, i.e., of the Red Sea, where it is endemic

***Physiculus maslowskii* Trunov 1991** in memory of Alexandr Davidovich Maslovskiy (1897–1969), Trunov’s first teacher, an Associate Professor in the Department of Hydrobiology, Khar’kov State University, Ukraine

***Physiculus megastomus* Tang 2021** large-mouthed, from *mégas* (μέγας), large or great, and *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to its large mouth, with posterior end of maxilla extending well behind level of the posterior margin of the orbit

***Physiculus microbarbatus* Paulin & Matallanas 1990** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to small chin barbel, <¼ diameter of orbit [originally spelled *microbarbata*; emended to agree with masculine gender of genus]

***Physiculus natalensis* Gilchrist 1922** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the Natal coast (now called KwaZulu-Natal coast) of South Africa, type locality

***Physiculus nematopus* Gilbert 1890** *nématos* (νήματος), threaded; *πούς* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to filamentous outer two rays of ventral fins

***Physiculus nielseni* Shcherbachev 1993** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his major contributions to the study of deepwater fishes of the World Ocean

***Physiculus nigrescens* Smith & Radcliffe 1912** Latin for blackish, referring to its “brownish black” ground color and/or “dusky” vertical fins

***Physiculus nigripinnis* Okamura 1982** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its black fins

***Physiculus normani* Brüß 1986** in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), British Museum (Natural History), who first described this cod but reported it as *P. peregrinus* in 1939

***Physiculus parini* Paulin 1991** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to the study of marine fishes of the southeastern Pacific Ocean

***Physiculus peregrinus* (Günther 1872)** Latin for foreign, exotic or strange, “the first instance of a true Gadoid being found in the East-Indian Archipelago”

***Physiculus rastrelliger* Gilbert 1890** *rastrellum*, diminutive of *rastrum* (L.), rake; *-iger* (L.), to bear, having small (i.e., slender and numerous) gill rakers

***Physiculus rhodopinnis* Okamura 1982** *rhódon* (ρόδον), rose; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its “deep red” fins (but basal half of pectoral and dorsal fins black)

***Physiculus roseus* Alcock 1891** Latin for rosy or pink, referring to its “uniform rose-red” coloration in life

***Physiculus sazonovi* Paulin 1991** in honor of Yuri (also spelled Yuriya) I. Sazonov (1950–2002), curator of ichthyology, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, who established that this species is distinct from *P. parini*

***Physiculus sterops* Paulin 1989** *stérops* (στέροψ), flashing, referring to light organ on belly

Physiculus talarae Hildebrand & Barton 1949 of Talara, Peru, type locality

Physiculus therosideros Paulin 1987 *therós* (θέρος), summer; *sídēros* (σίδηρος), iron, named for the vessel *Iron Summer*, which conducted a deepwater survey for Queensland Fisheries Research (1982–1983) and collected specimens of this species

Physiculus yoshidae Okamura 1982 in honor of Miss Kiyoko Yoshida, who helped Okamura prepare the book in which this species was described

Pseudophyscis

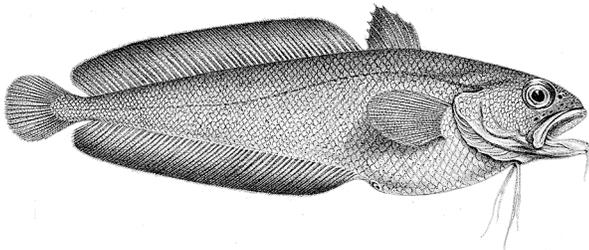
Günther 1862

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (ψεύδης), false, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with *Phycis* (both placed in the family Gadidae at the time)

Pseudophyscis bachus Forster 1801 Bloch & Schneider's misspelling of Forster's manuscript name, *bacchus*, named for Bacchus, the Roman god of wine, referring to wine-red color of body and fins shortly after capture (and lost soon after death)

Pseudophyscis barbata Günther 1863 Latin for bearded, probably referring to its chin barbel [originally spelled *barbatus*; emended to agree with feminine genus]

Pseudophyscis breviscula (Richardson 1846) Latin for rather short, described as a "small ling," reaching nearly 17.75 cm



Pseudophyscis breviscula. Illustration by W. Mitchell. From: Richardson, J. 1844-48. Ichthyology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror. In: J. Richardson & J. E. Gray (eds.). The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror, under the command of Captain Sir J. C. Ross, R.N., F.R.S., during the years 1839 to 1843. E. W. Janson, London. [Pages 53–74 published in 1846.]

Pseudophyscis palmata (Klunzinger 1872) Latin for bearing palms or embroidered with palm-twigs, or scientific Neo-Latin for palmate, i.e., shaped like an open hand with the fingers extended, or having four or more lobes or leaflets radiating from a single point; allusion not explained nor evident

Pterophyscis

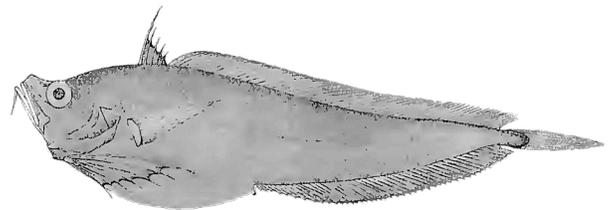
Ho 2019

ptero-, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to diagnostic large pelvic fin; *Phycis* (Phycidae, see that entry), used here as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

Pterophyscis spatium Ho 2019 Latin for a space or distance, referring to clear gape between anus and genital papilla, unique in the family



Pterophyscis spatium, holotype, 243 mm SL. Photo by R.-C. Chang. From: Ho, H.-C. 2019. A new genus and species of the cod fish family Moridae (Order Gadiformes [sic]) from southwestern Taiwan. In: Ho, H.-C., K. Koeda and E. J. Hilton (eds.). Study on the fish taxonomy and diversity of Taiwan. Zootaxa 4702 (1): 32–40.



Rhynchogadus hepaticus. Illustration by Luigi Facciola. From: Facciola, L. 1884. Note sui pesci dello stretto di Messina. V. Di un nuovo Gadido. Naturalista Siciliano [Il Naturalista Siciliano, Giornale di scienze naturali] 3 (4): 111–114, Pl. 2.

*Rhynchogadus*²

Tortonese 1948

rhýnchos (ρύγχος), snout, referring to upwardly arching snout; *gadás*, from *gádos* (γάδος), a hake, cod or similar gadiform fish [replacement name for *Hypsirhynchus* Facciola 1884, preoccupied by *Hypsirhynchus* Günther 1858 in Reptilia]

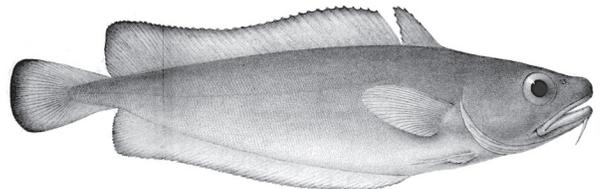
Rhynchogadus hepaticus (Facciola 1884) Latin for pertaining to the liver, referring to its "unusually large" (translation) liver

Sailota

Günther 1887

etymology not explained, perhaps *sal* (L.), salt water or the sea, and *Lota* (a monotypic freshwater genus, Lotidae), i.e., a marine *Lota*, referring to how *S. australis* "forms a passage to *Lota*, from which it differs by an entirely different form of the head"

Sailota australis (Günther 1878) Latin for southern, referring to its occurrence in the Strait of Magellan (southern Chile)



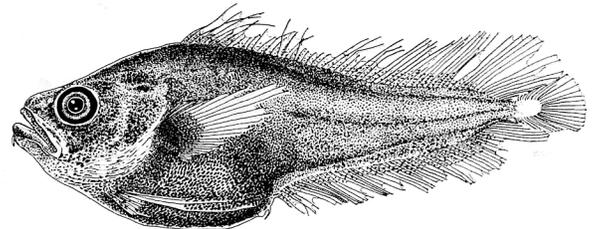
First-published image of *Sailota australis*. Illustration by Robert Mintern. See *Antimora rostrata* caption for source. [Vertical line on posterior fins and body is from the page gutter in the printed volume.]

*Svetovidovia*³

Cohen 1973

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: eponym not identified but clearly in honor of Russian ichthyologist of Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), who published several papers on gadiform fishes

Svetovidovia lucullus (Jensen 1953) named for Lucullus (118–57/56 BC), a Roman consul and general famous for his wealth, luxury and banquets, allusion not explained nor evident [it is interesting to note that Jensen's proposed (but unavailable) generic name for this species is also taken from the name of a Roman, Gargilius (d. 260 AD), a writer on horticulture, botany and medicine]



No images of *Svetovidovia lucullus* are known to exist and the location of Jensen's specimens, if extant, is unknown. This illustration, labeled as "*Svetovidovia*," 44.1 mm SL, is from: Fahay, M. P. and D. F. Markle. 1984. Gadiformes: development and relationships. In: H. G. Moser et al. (eds.). Ontogeny and systematics of fishes. American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists, Special Publication No. 1: 265–283.

³ Probably the juvenile of a morid not yet connected to an adult form. Provisionally treated as a synonym of *Laemonema* by: Meléndez C., R. and D. F. Markle. 1997. Phylogeny and zoogeography of *Laemonema* and *Guttigadus* (Pisces; Gadiformes; Moridae). Bulletin of Marine Science 61 (3): 593–670.

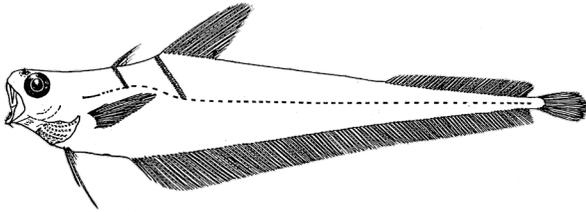
Tripterophycis

Boulenger 1902

tri- (L.), three, and *ptero-*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its three dorsal fins, “the first very small and on the nape, the second short and deep, behind the vertical of the vent, the third elongate and low, widely separated from the second and nearly reaching the caudal”; *Phycis* (Phycidae), referring to how Boulenger believed *Tripterophycis* occupied an “isolated position” among genera then placed in the subfamily Phycinae

***Tripterophycis gilchristi* Boulenger 1902** in honor of Scottish-born South African ichthyologist John Dow Fisher Gilchrist (1866–1926), who discovered this species but gave Boulenger the “pleasure” of describing it

***Tripterophycis svetovidovi* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1986** in honor of the late Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), who first confirmed the validity of the family Moridae and “made a great impact to its study” (translation)



Tripterophycis svetovidovi, holotype, 268 mm SL. From: Sazonov, Yu. I. and Yu. N. Shcherbachev. 1986. A new species of the genus *Tripterophycis* (Gadiformes, Moridae) from the Thalassobathyal Zone of the Southern Hemisphere. *Zoologicheskii Zhurnal* 65 (7): 1099–1103.