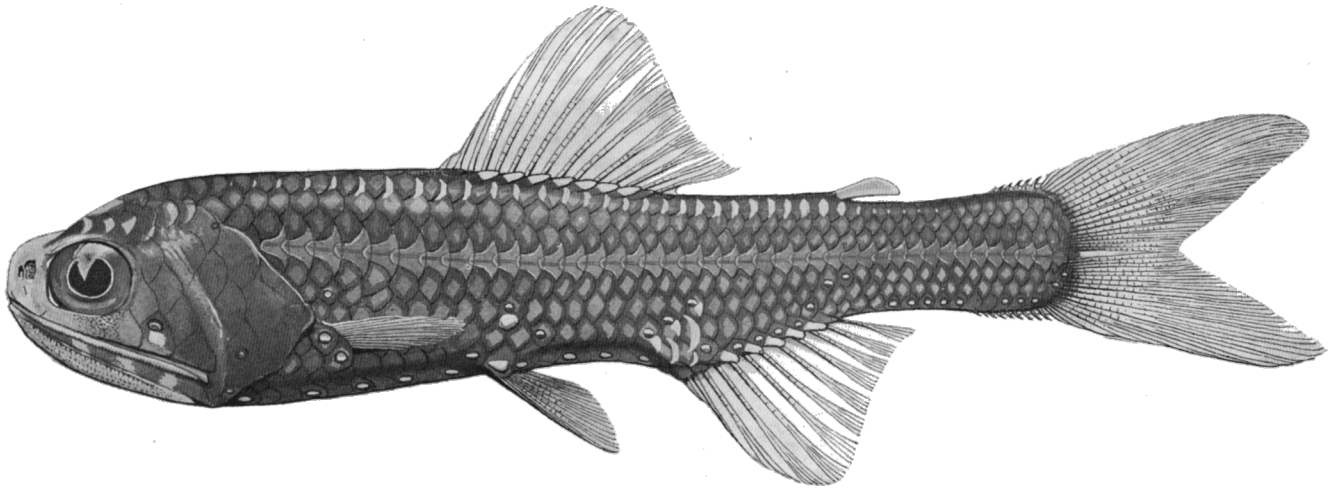
Order MYCTOPHIFORMES

Lanternfishes

Family **MYCTOPHIDAE**

Gill 1893



Hintonia candens, holotype, 83 mm SL. Illustration by Alec Fraser-Brunner. From: Fraser-Brunner, A. 1949. A classification of the fishes of the family Myctophidae. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 118 (4): 1019–1106, Pl. 1.

Luminous Lanternfishes

Subfamily GYMNOSCOPELINAE

Paxton 1972

Gymnoscopelus

Günther 1873

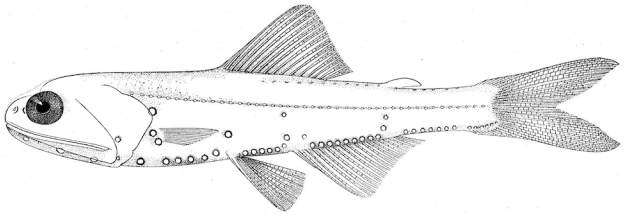
gymnós (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked, referring to "naked" (translation, i.e., scaleless) body of *G. aphya*; *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum*, an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

Subgenus ***Gymnoscopelus***

***Gymnoscopelus bolini* Andriashev 1962** in honor of American ichthyologist Rolf Bolin (1901–1973), Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, whose 1959 paper on myctophids of the North Atlantic "contains numerous highly valuable new conclusions" on the taxonomy of many genera "merits special attention" (translations)

***Gymnoscopelus braueri* (Lönnberg 1905)** in honor of Brauer's friend, German zoologist August Brauer (1863–1917), Berlin Zoological Museum, "whose works have made studying scopelids [lanternfishes] much easier" and who shared his views about this new species in an "amiable" way (translations)

***Gymnoscopelus nicholsi* (Gilbert 1911)** in honor of John Treadwell Nichols (1883–1958), curator of fishes, American Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype [*G. aphya* Günther 1873, a senior synonym, is considered a *nomen oblitum*]



Gymnocephalus nicholsi. From: Gilbert, C. H. 1911. Notes on lantern fishes from southern seas, collected by J. T. Nichols in 1906. Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History v. 30 (2): 13–19.

***Gymnoscopelus opisthopterus* Fraser-Brunner 1949** back-finned, from *ópisthen* (Gr. ὄπισθεν), behind, and *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (Gr. πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to its shorter tail, "which gives the dorsal and pelvic fins the appearance of being farther back than in other species of the genus"

Subgenus ***Nasolychnus***

Smith 1933

naso (L.), long-nosed; *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp or lantern, referring to enlarged luminous organs above and below nostrils of *Myctophum florentii* (=*G. piabilis*)

***Gymnoscopelus fraseri* (Fraser-Brunner 1931)** in honor of Capt. Hugh Fraser (no other information available), who collected holotype with a net he constructed

***Gymnoscopelus hintonoides* Hulley 1981** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: resembling *Hintonia candens* in general appearance and color

***Gymnoscopelus microlampas* Hulley 1981** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lampás* (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern, referring to its "noticeably small" body photophores

***Gymnoscopelus piabilis* (Whitley 1931)** Latin for to be averted or to be appeased, suggesting something that can be made right, allusion not explained but here's a guess: referring to the illustration that accompanied the description, based on two specimens in "imperfect condition," with details from the paratype added to the holotype, so in a sense the specimen was "made right"

Hintonia

Fraser-Brunner 1949

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Martin Alister Campbell Hinton (1883–1961), Keeper of Zoology, Natural History Museum (London), for "friendly help and encouragement of the most practical kind"[1]

[1] Biographical footnote: Was Hinton involved in the infamous Piltdown Man hoax? Maybe so. In 1912, a composite of an altered human skull and ape jawbone were "discovered" at a dig in Piltdown, England, and presented as a missing link between man and ape. The hoax was not definitively revealed until 1953. In 1970, a trunk belonging to Hinton was discovered at the British Museum (Natural History). In it were animal bones and teeth stained and carved in a manner similar to the Piltdown finds, raising the possibility that Hinton was involved in the deception.

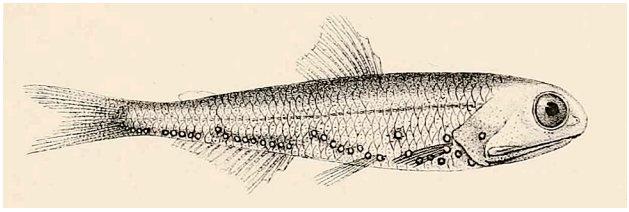
***Hintonia candens* Fraser-Brunner 1949** Latin for shining or gleaming, presumably a general reference to its luminous organs and photophores

Lampanyctodes

Fraser-Brunner 1949

-odes, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: this new genus is "clearly indicative of the form from which *Lampanyctus* [and other related genera] have derived"

***Lampanyctodes hectoris* (Günther 1876)** *-is*, Latin genitive singular of: Scottish-born Canadian geologist James Hector (1834–1907), Director, Geological Survey of New Zealand, who presented holotype



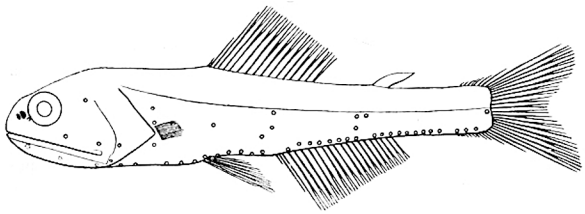
Possibly first-published image of *Lampanyctodes hectoris* (as *Scopelus argenteus*, a junior synonym). Illustration by P. McManus. From: Gilchrist, J. D. F. 1904. Descriptions of new South African fishes. Marine Investigations in South Africa 3: 1–16, Pls. 19–36.

Lampichthys

Fraser-Brunner 1949

lampás (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern;
ichthýs (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, i.e., a lanternfish

***Lampichthys procerus* (Brauer 1904)** Latin for high or tall, probably referring to its elongate body



Lampichthys procerus. From: Brauer, A. 1904. Die Gattung *Myctophum*. Zoologischer Anzeiger 28 (10): 377–404.

Notoscopelus

Günther 1864

nṓtos (Gr. νῶτος), back, proposed as a subgenus of *Scopelus* with more dorsal-fin rays than anal-fin rays; *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum* and an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

Subgenus ***Notoscopelus***

***Notoscopelus caudispinosus* (Johnson 1863)** *cauda* (L.), tail; *spinosus* (L.), thorny, referring to eight small sharp spines on upper edge of tail followed by two larger spines, and nine small spines on lower edge followed by two larger spines

***Notoscopelus elongatus* (Costa 1844)** Latin for prolonged, probably referring to the "very elongated shape" (translation) of its scales

***Notoscopelus japonicus* (Tanaka 1908)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: referring to type locality, "in all probability" off Misaki, Sagami Sea, Japan

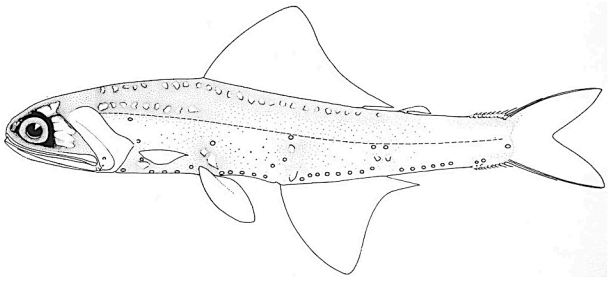
***Notoscopelus kroyeri* (Malm 1861)** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Danish marine biologist Henrik Nikolai Krøyer (1799–1870) [often incorrectly spelled *kroeyeri*]

***Notoscopelus resplendens* (Richardson 1845)** Latin for resplendent, "brilliant objects, their large scales being resplendent with prismatic colours"

Subgenus ***Pareiophus***

Nafpaktitis 1975

pareiá (Gr. παρειά), cheek; *ophus*, from *ophrys* (Gr. ὀφρύς), eyebrow, referring to patches of luminous tissue on cheeks and above eyes



Notoscopelus bolini, holotype, make, 84 mm SL. From: Nafpaktitis, B. G. 1975. Review of the lanternfish genus *Notoscopelus* (family Myctophidae) in the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean. Bulletin of Marine Science 25 (1): 75–87.

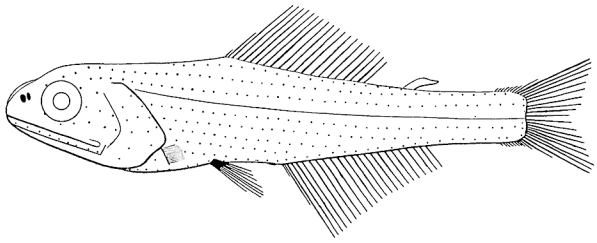
***Notoscopelus bolini* Nafpaktitis 1975** in honor of American ichthyologist Rolf Bolin (1901–1973), Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, who "all but named" this species in his 1959 review of the genus

Scopelopsis

Brauer 1906

ópsis (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, referring to how it "agrees in most characters" (translation) with *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum* and an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

***Scopelopsis multipunctatus* Brauer 1906** *multi-* (L.), many; *punctatus* (L.), spotted, presumably referring to head and body studded with minute photophores



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

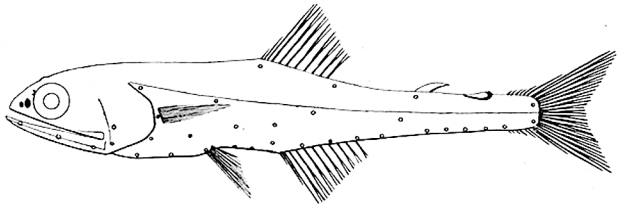
Topside Lanternfish
Subfamily NOTOLYCHNINAE
Paxton 1971

Notolychnus

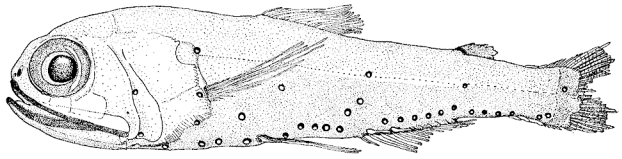
Fraser-Brunner 1949

nṓtos (Gr. νῶτος), back; *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp or lantern, referring to "single deep-set, translucent supracaudal luminous gland before procurrent caudal rays in both sexes," only on dorsal surface compared with both dorsal and ventral surfaces on the similar *Lampadena* and *Lampanyctus*

***Notolychnus valdiviae* (Brauer 1904)** of the Valdivia Expedition (1898–1899), named for the research vessel *Valdivia*, the first German expedition to explore the deep sea, during which holotype was collected



Notolychnus valdiviae. See *Lampichthys procerus* caption for source.



Bolinichthys distofax, holotype, 84.1 mm SL. From: Johnson, R. K. 1975. A new myctophid fish, *Bolinichthys distofax*, from the western and central North Pacific Ocean, with notes on other species of Bolinichthys. Copeia 1975 (1): 53–60.

Toothy Lampfishes
Subfamily LAMPANYCTINAE
Paxton 1972

Bolinichthys

Paxton 1972
in honor of American ichthyologist Rolf Bolin (1901–1973), Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, who gave Paxton "much advice and encouragement"; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Bolinichthys distofax* Johnson 1975** *disto*, (L.), stand apart (i.e., be different); *fax* (L.), torch or firebrand, referring to rearward displacement of the Vn photophore (in front of eye below olfactory capsule), unique among congeners

***Bolinichthys indicus* (Nafpaktitis & Nafpaktitis 1969)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Indian Ocean, type locality

***Bolinichthys longipes* (Brauer 1906)** *longus* (L.), long; *pes* (L.), foot, presumably referring to ventral fins, which usually reach behind anus

***Bolinichthys nikolayi* Becker 1978** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, leader of the 18th cruise of the research vessel *Dmitry Mendeleev*, whereupon holotype was collected

***Bolinichthys photothorax* (Parr 1928)** *phōtō-* (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phŏs* (φῶς), light; *thŏrax* (Gr. θώραξ), breast or chest, presumably referring to characteristic luminous scale, one on each side of throat

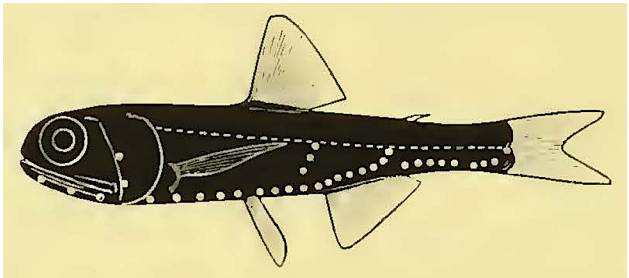
***Bolinichthys pyrsobolus* (Alcock 1890)** *pyrsós* (Gr. πῦρσός), firebrand or torch; *bolus*, from *bŏlos* (Gr. βῶλος), lump or morsel, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to photophores in general, or to "membranous expansion of the suboperculum which reaches considerably beyond the root of the pectoral fin"

***Bolinichthys supralateralis* (Parr 1928)** *supra-* (L.), above; *lateralis* (L.), of the side, referring to position of PLO (suprapectoral), superior SAO (supra-anal), Pol (posterolateral) and Prc (precaudal) photophores above lateral line

Ceratoscopelus

Günther 1864
cerato-, from *kératos* (Gr. κέρατος), genitive of *kéras* (κεράς), horn, proposed as a subgenus of *Scopelus* for *C. maderensis*, referring to bony projection or horn on each side above eye; *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum* and an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

***Ceratoscopelus maderensis* (Lowe 1839)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Madeira, eastern Atlantic, type locality



Ceratoscopelus warmingii. From: Lütken, C. F. 1892. Spolia Atlantica. Scopelini Musei zoologici Universitatis Hauniensis. Bidrag til Kundskab om det aabne Havs Laxesild eller Scopeliner. Med et tillaeg om en anden pelagisk fiskeslaegt. Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark, Copenhague (Sér. 6) 7 (6): 221–297, Pls. 1–3.

***Ceratoscopelus townsendi* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** in honor of Charles H. Townsend (1859–1944), naturalist on the U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which collected holotype

***Ceratoscopelus warmingii* (Lütken 1892)** in honor of Danish botanist (and founding figure of ecology) Eugen Warming (1841–1924), who collected holotype

Lampadena

Goode & Bean 1893
lampás (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern; *adénos* (Gr, ἀδένος), gland, referring to luminous glands above and below caudal peduncle of *L. speculigera*

Subgenus ***Lampadena***

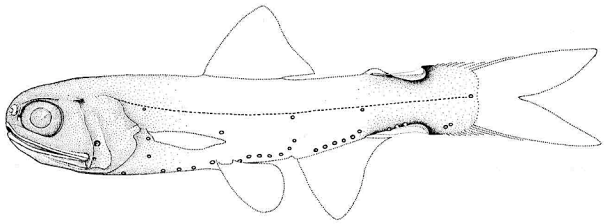
***Lampadena anomala* Parr 1928** Latin for odd or irregular, perhaps referring to "somewhat twisted position" in which holotype had been preserved and/or its small pectoral fins, which may "prove to be longer in better preserved specimens"

***Lampadena atlantica* Maul 1969** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: proposed as a subspecies of the Pacific *L. urophaos* from the Atlantic Ocean

***Lampadena chavesi* Collett 1905** in honor of Francisco Alfonso Chaves e Melo (1857–1926), naturalist, meteorologist, geophysicist, and Director, Museum at Ponta Delgada (Azores, Portugal), who supplied holotype

***Lampadena dea* Fraser-Brunner 1949** Latin for goddess, allusion not explained nor evident

***Lampadena notialis* Nafpaktitis & Paxton 1968** Latin for southern, referring to its occurrence at high-southern latitudes



Lampadena notialis, holotype, 66.3 mm TL. From: Nafpaktitis, B. G. and J. R. Paxton. 1968. Review of the lanternfish genus *Lampadena* with a description of a new species. Contributions in Science (Los Angeles) 138: 1–29.

***Lampadena pontifex* Krefft 1970** *pons* (L.), bridge; *fex*, from *facere* (L.), to make, i.e., a bridge builder, referring to how it appears to be an intermediate form (or bridge) between the northern *L. speculigera* and the southern *L. notialis*

***Lampadena speculigera* Goode & Bean 1896** *speculum* (L.), mirror; *-igera* (L.), to have or bear, referring to "glistening mirrors" (i.e., silvery luminous glands) above and below caudal peduncle

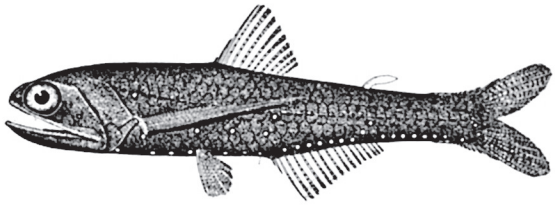
***Lampadena urophaos* Paxton 1963** *uro*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail; *pháos* (Gr. φάος), light, referring to "distinctive" luminous glands on caudal peduncle

Subgenus ***Dorsadena***
Coleman & Nafpaktitis 1972
dorsa-, from *dorsalis* (L.), of the back; *adénos* (Gr, ἀδένος), gland, referring to large, elongate luminous gland immediately in front of adipose fin

***Lampadena yaquinae* (Coleman & Nafpaktitis 1972)** of the research vessel *Yaquina*, Oregon State University (USA), which collected holotype

Subgenus ***Lychnophora***
Fraser-Brunner 1949
lýchnos (Gr. λύχνος), lamp; *phora*, from *phoreús* (Gr. φορεύς), bearer or carrier, presumably referring to "remarkable" luminous glands on caudal peduncle

***Lampadena luminosa* (Garman 1899)** Latin for full of light, presumably a general reference to its luminous organs and photophores



Lampanyctus alatus, lectotype. Illustration by A. H. Baldwin. 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.

Lampanyctus

Bonaparte 1840

lampás (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern, referring to its luminous organs; *nyktós* (Gr. νυκτός), genitive of *nýx* (νύξ), night, possibly referring to the nocturnal migration of lanternfishes to the sea surface, but possibly also a misspelling of *myctos*, from *Myctophum* [some species placed in *Nannobrachium*, treated here as a junior synonym]

***Lampanyctus acanthurus* Wisner 1974** spiny-tailed, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to unusually high number of spiny procurrent rays in caudal fin

***Lampanyctus achirus* (Andriashev 1962)** *á-* (ἄ), Greek privative, without; *chirus*, from *cheirós* (Gr. χειρός), genitive of *cheír* (χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to absence of "distinct" (translation) pectoral-fin rays (rudiments of two or three minute rays may be visible microscopically)

***Lampanyctus alatus* Goode & Bean 1896** Latin for winged, referring to long, wing-like pectoral fins, reaching to at least middle of anal-fin base

***Lampanyctus ater* Tåning 1928** Latin for black, briefly described in a key, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its dark or dusky coloration

***Lampanyctus australis* Tåning 1932** Latin for southern, proposed as a subspecies of *L. alatus* from southern waters off New Zealand, Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa

***Lampanyctus bensoni* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of Richard Dale Benson, Jr. (1876–1949), of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (USA), to whom Fowler was indebted for many collections of American fishes

***Lampanyctus bristori* (Zahuranec 2000)** in honor of Zahuranec's "good friend," the late William B. Bristor, Jr. (1939–1999) of Washington, D.C.

***Lampanyctus crocodilus* (Risso 1810)** Latin for crocodile, referring to its large mouth, "rather like that of a crocodile" (translation)

***Lampanyctus crypticus* (Zahuranec 2000)** Latin for obscure or hidden, referring to its "unrecognized existence" (initially confused with *L. ater* and *L. niger*) and relationships

***Lampanyctus cuprarius* Tåning 1928** Latin for someone who works with copper; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained nor evident

***Lampanyctus fernae* Wisner 1971** in honor of Wisner's "good wife" Ferne, "who deserves far more than this small token of my gratitude for her long sufferance of the preoccupation and associated neglectful acts so prevalent among workers in ichthyology"

***Lampanyctus festivus* Tåning 1928**Latin for pleasing, handsome or pretty; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained nor evident

***Lampanyctus gemmifer* Goode & Bean 1896** Latin for producing gems, presumably referring to "pearly mirror" on upper edge of caudal peduncle as long as eye, and a shorter one extending from end of anal fin to root of caudal fin

***Lampanyctus gibbsi* (Zahuranec 2000)** in honor of the late Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929–1988), U.S. National Museum, for his "his many contributions to our understanding of open-ocean midwater ichthyology" and the first to recognize the distinctness of this species

***Lampanyctus hawaiiensis* (Zahuranec 2000)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Hawaiian Islands, near the center of its range, where it is abundant in surrounding midwaters

***Lampanyctus hubbsi* Wisner 1963** a "unique species" dedicated to the "equally unique" American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979)

***Lampanyctus idostigma* Parr 1931** *ido-*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape; *stígma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, presumably referring to humeral photophore, described as a "dot"

***Lampanyctus indicus* (Zahuranec 2000)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: only species of genus evidently restricted to the Indian Ocean, where it is limited to the Equatorial Region

***Lampanyctus intricarius* Tåning 1928** etymology not explained, perhaps a variation of *intricatus* (L.), entangled or intricate; if so, allusion not evident

***Lampanyctus isaacsi* Wisner 1974** in honor of John D. Isaacs (1913–1980), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his development of the Isaacs-Kidd midwater trawl and many other contributions to marine science

***Lampanyctus iselinoides* Bussing 1965** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: similar to *L. iselini* (=*macdonaldi*) in having two cheek photophores and short pectoral fins

***Lampanyctus jordani* Gilbert 1913** in honor of American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), for his "epoch-making researches on the fish-fauna of Japan" (he also obtained type in 1900)

***Lampanyctus lepidolychnus* Becker 1967** *lepídos* (Gr. λεπίδος), genitive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale; *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp, referring to small photophores on each scale, a diagnostic character of this species

***Lampanyctus lineatus* Tåning 1928** Latin for lined, briefly described in a key, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to higher number of lateral-line scales and/or luminous organs along lateral line compared with *L. cuprarius*, described in the same paper

***Lampanyctus macdonaldi* (Goode & Bean 1896)** in honor of Marshall McDonald (1835–1895, note Latinization of "Mc" to "Mac"), U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries

***Lampanyctus macropterus* (Brauer 1904)** large-finned, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to its long pectoral fin, extending past beginning of anal fin

***Lampanyctus niger* (Günther 1887)** Latin for dark or black, referring to its uniform black coloration

***Lampanyctus nobilis* Tåning 1928** Latin for well-known, noted or celebrated; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained nor evident

***Lampanyctus omostigma* Gilbert 1908** *hṓmos* (Gr. ὦμος), shoulder; *stígma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, allusion not explained, probably referring to presence of humeral photophore

***Lampanyctus parvicauda* Parr 1931** *parvus* (L.), small; *cauda* (L.), tail; proposed as a subspecies of *L. omostigma*, presumably referring to smaller number (4–6) of infracaudal luminous scales compared with 9 on the nominate form

***Lampanyctus photonotus* Parr 1928** *phōtō-* (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phṓs* (φῶς), light; *nṓtos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to series of "simple" photophores (not "luminous scales") along each side of back from nape to behind dorsal fin

***Lampanyctus phyllisae* (Zahuranec 2000)** in honor of registered nurse and Zahuranec's former wife Phyllis E. Fabian (b. 1939), "as a token of recognition for her many years of support, which culminated" in his monograph on lanternfishes

***Lampanyctus pusillus* (Johnson 1890)** Latin for very small (Johnson's specimen was 34 mm SL)

***Lampanyctus regalis* (Gilbert 1892)** Latin for royal, allusion not ex-

plained, perhaps referring to size of holotype specimen, described as "large" (~12.5 cm long)

***Lampanyctus reinhardti* (Jordan 1921)** in honor of Hawaiian boatman Tom Reinhardt, who collected a number of "boiled" fish floating in the water, including type of this species, after a Mauna Loa eruption and lava flow in November 1919 [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Lampanyctus ritteri* Gilbert 1915** in honor of American marine biologist William Emerson Ritter (1856-1944), Marine Biological Association of San Diego (now Scripps Institution of Oceanography), who collected holotype

***Lampanyctus sibogae* (Weber 1913)** named for the ship *Siboga* and Indonesian expedition (1898–1899) of same name, during which holotype was collected

***Lampanyctus simulator* Wisner 1971** Latin for copier or imitator, referring to presence of an extra photophore just above pectoral origin and its "simulation of the same organ" heretofore found exclusively on *L. jordani*

***Lampanyctus steinbecki* Bolin 1939** in honor of Bolin's friend, American author John Steinbeck (1902–1968)

***Lampanyctus tenuiformis* (Brauer 1906)** *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender; *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to body height, the lowest recorded by Brauer among the *Lampanyctus* species he examined

***Lampanyctus turneri* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of Percy J. Turner, of Suva, Fiji, to whom Fowler was indebted for "interesting" fishes from that island country

***Lampanyctus vadulus* Hulley 1981** Latin for shallow, referring to its occurrence in shallower waters (50–300 m) compared to most lanternfishes

***Lampanyctus wisneri* (Zahuranec 2000)** in honor American ichthyologist Robert L. Wisner (1921–2005), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his contributions to the systematics of myctophids and other oceanic fishes

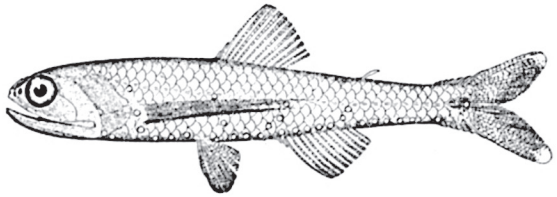
Lepidophanes

Fraser-Brunner 1949

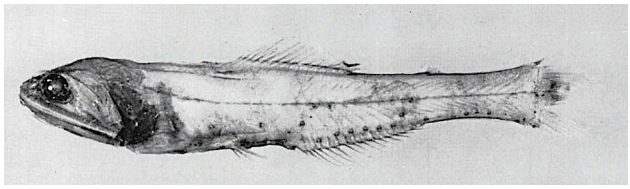
lepídos (Gr. λεπίδος), genitive of *lepís* (λεπίς), scale; *phanḗs* (Gr. φανής), visible, presumably referring to median "luminous scales" anterior to procurrent caudal-fin rays

***Lepidophanes gaussi* (Brauer 1906)** in honor of German mathematician and physicist Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855) and/or the ship named after him, which collected holotype in the first German expedition to the South Pole (1901–1903)

***Lepidophanes guentheri* (Goode & Bean 1896)** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), author of *Catalogue of the Fishes of the British Museum* and the fish sections of *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger*, "monumental works, which are the foundations of ichthyological work in the last half of the nineteenth century"



Lepidophanes guentheri, holotype. Illustration by A. H. Baldwin. See *Lampanyctus alatus* caption for source.



Parvilux boschmai, holotype, 113 mm SL. From: Hubbs, C. L. and R. L. Wisner. 1964. *Parvilux*, a new genus of myctophid fishes from the northeastern Pacific, with two new species. Zoologische Mededeelingen (Leiden) 39: 445–463, Pl. 25.

Parvilux

Hubbs & Wisner 1964

parvus (L.), little; *lux* (L.), light, referring to "unusually small" photophores

***Parvilux boschmai* Hubbs & Wisner 1964** in honor of Hilbrand Boschma (1893–1976), Dutch zoologist and director of the Rijksmuseum of Natural History in Leiden, "a man who, with spirit as notably erect as his body, has ably carried on in the fine tradition of the great naturalists of Leiden" [published in a volume of papers honoring Boschma]

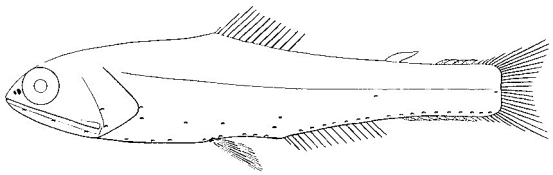
***Parvilux ingens* Hubbs & Wisner 1964** Latin for immoderately large, referring to its "relatively immense size" (160 mm SL)

Stenobrachius

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890

sténos (Gr. στένος), narrow; *brachius*, from *bracchium* (L.), forearm, referring to "very narrow" pectoral fins of *S. leucopsarus*

***Stenobrachius leucopsarus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)** etymology not explained, perhaps *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white, and *psarós* (Gr. ψαριάς), speckled, described as "Light, dotted with black," or *leukópsaros* (Gr. λευκόψαρος), whitish-gray, referring to its light coloration



Possibly first-published image of *Stenobrachius leucopsarus*. See *Scopelopsis multipunctatus* caption for source.

***Stenobrachius nannochir* (Gilbert 1890)** *nánnos* (Gr. νάννος), dwarf; *chir*, from *cheír* (Gr. χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to "very short and narrow" pectoral fins

Taaningichthys

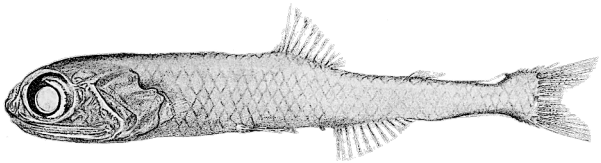
Bolin 1959

in honor of Danish lanternfish expert Åge Vedel Tåning (1890–1958), who discovered two of the species included in the genus, for his contributions to the knowledge of Myctophidae and for "many gracious favors" bestowed upon Bolin; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

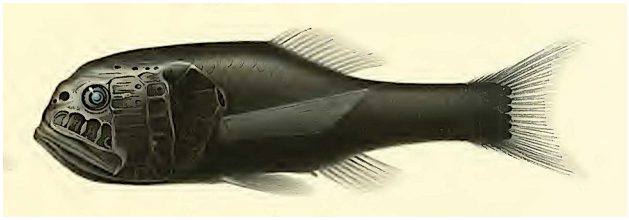
***Taaningichthys bathyphilus* (Tåning 1928)** deep-loving, from *bathýs* (Gr. βαθύς), deep, and *phílos* (Gr. φίλος), friend or fond of, probably referring to depth of capture of type specimen, ~2000 meters (4000 meters of wire out)

***Taaningichthys minimus* (Tåning 1928)** Latin for least, probably referring to its small size, up to ~65 mm

***Taaningichthys paurolychnus* Davy 1972** *paûros* (Gr. παῦρος), few or small; *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp, referring to absence of primary photophores and presence of limited, presumably secondary photophores



Taaningichthys paurolychnus, holotype, 67 mm SL. Illustration by Sharon Calloway. From: Davy, B. 1972. A review of the lanternfish genus *Taaningichthys* (family Myctophidae) with the description of a new species. United States National Marine Fisheries Service Fishery Bulletin 70 (1): 67–78.



First-published image of *Triphoturus nigrescens*. See *Scopelopsis multipunctatus* caption for source.

Triphoturus

Fraser-Brunner 1949

tri- (L.), three; *phōtō-* (Gr. φωτω-), combining form of *phŏs* (φῶς), light; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to three Prc (precaudal) photophores "equally spaced in [an] oblique line"

***Triphoturus mexicanus* (Gilbert 1890)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Mexico, referring to type locality off Baja California, México

***Triphoturus microchir* (Gilbert 1913)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *chir*, from *cheír* (Gr. χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to "very short and slender" pectoral fins, not reaching ventral fins

***Triphoturus nigrescens* (Brauer 1904)** Latin for blackish, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to body coloration in life

***Triphoturus oculeus* (Garman 1899)** Latin for full of eyes, referring to its large eyes, ¼ as long as head [often misspelled *oculeum* in *Triphoturus*]

Headlightfishes

Subfamily DIAPHINAE

Paxton 1971

Diaphus

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890

dia- (Gr. prefix, δια-), divided; *phŏs* (Gr. φῶς), light, referring to how most or all photophores of *D. theta* are divided by a horizontal cross septum of black pigment

***Diaphus adenomus* Gilbert 1905** *adénos* (Gr. ἀδένος), gland; *hŏmos* (Gr. ὦμος), shoulder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "semicircular white glandular body between pectoral base and upper pectoral spot" at tip of opercular flap

***Diaphus agassizii* Gilbert 1908** in honor of Swiss-born American mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), in charge of the *Albatross* expedition that collected type

***Diaphus aliciae* Fowler 1934** in honor of American herpetologist Alice Boring (1883–1955), Yenching University, Peiping (now Beijing), China

***Diaphus anderseni* Tåning 1932** in honor of Tåning's late friend, N. C. Andersen, physician on board the Danish research vessel *Dana* "during different cruises in northern and southern seas"

***Diaphus antonbruuni* Nafpaktitis 1978** in honor of the late Danish marine biologist Anton Frederick Bruun (1901–1961) and the research vessel (*Anton Bruun*) that bore his name (and which collected holotype)

***Diaphus arabicus* Nafpaktitis 1978** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Arabian Sea, only known area of occurrence at time of description (may occur more widely in the Indian Ocean)

***Diaphus balanovi* Prokofiev, Emelyanova, Orlov & Orlova 2022** in honor of ichthyologist Andrei A. Balanov, A. V. Zhirmunsky National Scientific Center of Marine Biology, Far Eastern Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Vladivostok, for his "significant contribution to studies of the North Pacific ichthyofauna, including mesopelagic fishes and fishes of the Emperor Seamount Chain in particular"

***Diaphus basileusi* Becker & Prut'ko 1984** of Basileus, Latinization of Basil, in honor of Greek-born American ichthyologist Basil G. Nafpaktitis (1929–2015), for his important investigations of myctophid systematics, especially of the genus *Diaphus*

***Diaphus bertelseni* Nafpaktitis 1966** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Erik Bertelsen (1912–1993), Director of the Danish Marine Biological Institute, who made available funds and facilities for study at his laboratory

***Diaphus brachycephalus* Tåning 1928** short-headed, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, briefly described in a key, allusion not explained; a curious epithet since this fish's head is actually quite large relative to its body (but the snout is very short)

***Diaphus burtoni* Fowler 1934** in honor of E. Milby Burton (1898–1977), insurance broker and Director of the Charleston Museum, South Carolina, USA, who collected local fishes for his museum and invited Fowler to study them

***Diaphus chrysorhynchus* Gilbert & Cramer 1897** *chrysós* (Gr. χρυσός), gold or golden; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout (i.e., jaw), referring to "orange-colored" photophore that covers snout

***Diaphus coeruleus* (Klunzinger 1871)** Latin for dark blue, referring to blue-black dorsal coloration and/or "beautiful blue and silvery shimmering" luminous glands (translation)

***Diaphus confusus* Becker 1992** Latin for confused or unclear, reflecting the "absence of any clear diagnostic trait" for this species, a word that "well described the author's state of mind when searching for a name for this taxon" (translations)

***Diaphus dahlgreni* Fowler 1934** in honor of zoologist Ulric Dahlgren (1870–1946), Princeton University (New Jersey, USA), for his work on "luminous animals"

***Diaphus danae* Tåning 1932** in honor of the Danish research vessel *Dana*, which collected holotype

***Diaphus dehaveni* Fowler 1934** in honor of the late Isaac Norris De Haven (1847–1924), birder and sportsman (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), for whom Fowler was "indebted for many local fishes"

***Diaphus diadematus* Tåning 1932** Latin for adorned with a diadem, i.e., crowned, allusion not explained, presumably referring to luminous organs on head, including an "extraordinarily large" suborbital luminous organ on males, "occupying the whole space between eye and maxilla"

***Diaphus diademophilus* Nafpaktitis 1978** a combination of the names *D. diadematus* and *D. termophilus*, alluding to the close relationship between the three species and to the fact that in several characters this species is intermediate between the other two

***Diaphus drachmanni* Tåning 1932** in honor of Danish classical philologist Anders Bjørn Drachmann (1860–1935), president of the Carlsberg Foundation, which financed the *Dana* expedition during which holotype was collected

***Diaphus dumerilii* (Bleeker 1856)** in honor of August Duméril (1812–1870), herpetologist and ichthyologist, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris)

***Diaphus effulgens* (Goode & Bean 1896)** Latin for glittering or flashing, probably referring to luminous gland in front of head before the eye

***Diaphus ehrhorni* Fowler 1934** in honor of entomologist and horticulturist Edward M. Ehrhorn (1862–1941), Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA, "with memories of many pleasant Australian days"

***Diaphus faustinoi* Fowler 1934** in honor of Leopoldo A. Faustino (1892-1935), geologist, mineralogist and conchologist (Bureau of Science, Manila, Philippines), "with pleasant memories of our trip to Krakatau" (or Krakatoa)

***Diaphus fragilis* Tåning 1928** Latin for fragile or brittle; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to deciduous scales common to most lanternfishes

***Diaphus fulgens* (Brauer 1904)** Latin for shining or bright, presumably referring to suborbital luminous organ

***Diaphus garmani* Gilbert 1906** in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Harvard University

***Diaphus gigas* Gilbert 1913** *gígas* (Gr. γίγας), giant, at 170 mm TL, the largest species in Gilbert's monograph on the lanternfishes of Japan

***Diaphus gracilis* Kulikova 1961** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its body form

***Diaphus handi* Fowler 1934** in honor of the late H. Walker Hand (Cape May, New Jersey, USA), to whom Fowler was indebted for many fishes from Cape May

***Diaphus holti* Tåning 1918** in honor of Irish ichthyologist Ernest William Lyons Holt (1864–1922), "the first who has ever identified a postlarva of the genus *Myctophus*"

***Diaphus hudsoni* Zurbrigg & Scott 1976** named for the Canadian Coast Guard Ship *Hudson*, in honor of the *Hudson 70* Cruise around the Americas, during which holotype was collected

***Diaphus impostor* Nafpaktitis, Robertson & Paxton 1995** Latin for a deceiver, referring to how it may be mistaken for *D. aliciae*

***Diaphus jenseni* Tåning 1932** in honor of Danish zoologist Adolf Severin Jensen (1866–1953), member of committee that edited the oceanographic reports of the *Dana* expeditions

***Diaphus kapalae* Nafpaktitis, Robertson & Paxton 1995** in honor of the fisheries research vessel *Kapala*, which has collected numerous specimens off the coast of New South Wales, including holotype of this species

***Diaphus knappi* Nafpaktitis 1978** in honor of American ichthyologist Leslie W. Knapp (1929–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for providing Nafpaktitis with lanternfishes from both the Indian and Pacific Oceans

***Diaphus kora* Nafpaktitis, Robertson & Paxton 1995** Maori word for spark, referring to its bioluminescence (occurs near New Zealand, hence a Maori word)

***Diaphus kuroshio* Kawaguchi & Nafpaktitis 1978** named for the Kuroshio Waters of Japan, where it occurs

***Diaphus lobatus* Nafpaktitis 1978** Latin for lobed, referring to the pronounced posterodorsal lobe of its operculum

***Diaphus lucidus* (Goode & Bean 1896)** Latin for bright or shining, perhaps referring to luminous glands in general, or specifically to large, apparently luminous, pearl-colored spot under tip of opercular flap

***Diaphus lucifrons* Fowler 1934** *lux* (L.), light; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to large antorbital luminous organ "all along front eye edge"

***Diaphus luetkeni* (Brauer 1904)** in honor of Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827–1901), whose 1892 classification of 24 lanternfish species was of "great systematic value" (translation)

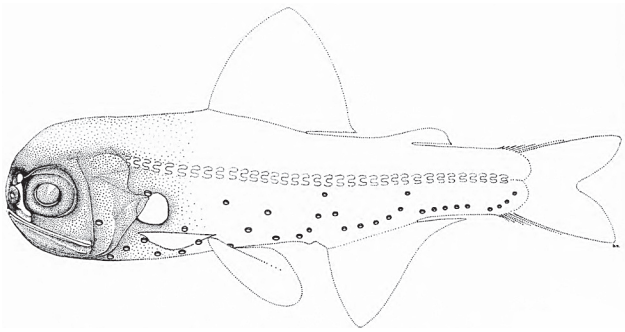
***Diaphus malayanus* Weber 1913** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to its occurrence in Halmahera and Banda Seas, both in the Malay Archipelago

***Diaphus mascarensis* Becker 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: on the banks of the Mascarene Ridge, Indian Ocean, type locality

***Diaphus meadi* Nafpaktitis 1978** in honor of American ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928–2003), who as cruise leader on the *Anton Bruun* Cruises 6 (Indian Ocean) and 13 (eastern South Pacific) was largely responsible for much of the material reported on by Nafpaktitis

***Diaphus megalops* Nafpaktitis 1978** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *ốps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its "remarkably large eye"

***Diaphus metopoclampus* (Cocco 1829)** etymology not explained, presumably *métōpon* (Gr. μέτωπον), after the eye, i.e., forehead, and *lampás* (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern, referring to prominent luminous gland on front of head before the eyes



Diaphus minax, holotype, female, 45.5 mm SL. Illustration by Basil G. Nafpaktitis. From: Nafpaktitis, B. G. 1968. Taxonomy and distribution of the lanternfishes, genera Lobianchia and Diaphus, in the North Atlantic. Dana Report 73: 1–131, Pls. 1–2.

***Diaphus microps* (Brauer 1904)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ốps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its "very small eye" (translation)

***Diaphus minax* Nafpaktitis 1968** Latin for threatening, referring to the "angry looks of this fish"

***Diaphus mollis* Tåning 1928** Latin for soft, flabby or gelatinous; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained nor evident

***Diaphus nielseni* Nafpaktitis 1978** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, to whom Nafpaktitis was most grateful for hospitality and help during the long period of his study of the *Dana* Collections, which are housed at Nielsen's museum

***Diaphus ostenfeldi* Tåning 1932** in honor of the late Carl Hansen Ostenfeld (1873–1931), Danish botanist and chairman of the committee that edited the oceanographic reports of the *Dana* expeditions

***Diaphus pacificus* Parr 1931** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Pacific Ocean, described from the Eastern Pacific (Gulf of California) but occurring in the Central Pacific (Johnston Atoll) as well

***Diaphus pallidus* Gjøsaeter 1989** Latin for pale, referring to its pale, light gray color when recently caught

***Diaphus parini* Becker 1992** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who had reservations about its identification as *D. suborbitalis* in the field

***Diaphus parri* Tåning 1932** in honor of Norwegian-born marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900–1991), for his "valuable" contribution to lanternfish taxonomy

***Diaphus perspicillatus* (Ogilby 1898)** Neo-Latin for spectacled, referring to pair of supernumerary photophores in front of eyes

***Diaphus phillipsi* Fowler 1934** in honor of the late Dr. Richard J. Phillips of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, who collected many local fishes for Fowler

***Diaphus problematicus* Parr 1928** *problēmatikós* (Gr. προβλματικός), problematical, reflecting Parr's concern that this species may prove to be conspecific with *D. tanakae* (=*malayanus*)

***Diaphus rafinesquii* (Cocco 1838)** in honor of French-born American naturalist Constantine Samuel Rafinesque (1783-–1840), who Cocco believes misidentified this species as *Myctophum punctatum* in 1810

***Diaphus regani* Tåning 1932** in honor of English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London)

***Diaphus richardsoni* Tåning 1932** in honor of Scottish surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787–1865), the first collector and writer on lanternfishes from the Indo-Pacific

***Diaphus rivatoni* Bourret 1985** in honor of friend and colleague for 20 years, French zoologist Jacques Rivaton (1921–2009), ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), New Caledonia, who has devoted much effort to the identification of *Diaphus* from the Western Pacific

***Diaphus roei* Nafpaktitis 1974** in honor of American marine biologist Richard N. Roe (1936–2016), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Southeast Fisheries Center, Pascagoula, Mississippi, USA, who provided specimens collected from the NMFS research vessel *Oregon*

***Diaphus sagamiensis* Gilbert 1913** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality

***Diaphus schmidti* Tåning 1932** in honor of Danish biologist Johannes Schmidt (1877–1933), who led the *Dana* expedition during which holotype was collected

***Diaphus signatus* Gilbert 1908** Latin for marked, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: a) distinct luminous dot surrounded by black pigment immediately above preocular luminous organ; b) dorsal-, anal- and caudal-fin rays finely dotted with black; c) two broad dark bars across mandibles

***Diaphus similis* Wisner 1974** Latin for like or resembling, referring to its similarity to *D. trachops* and, to a lesser degree, *D. suborbitalis*

***Diaphus splendidus* (Brauer 1904)** Latin for bright or shining, presumably a general reference to its luminous organs

***Diaphus suborbitalis* Weber 1913** Latin for suborbital (below the eye), named for roundish suborbital luminous organ below posterior half of eye

***Diaphus subtilis* Nafpaktitis 1968** Latin for very fine or delicate, referring to "relatively small morphological differences, some of them difficult to define," between this species and others of the *D. rafinesquii* species group

***Diaphus taaningi* Norman 1930** in honor of Danish lanternfish expert Åge Vedel Tåning (1890–1958), who loaned type specimens to Norman and provided information about them

***Diaphus termophilus* Tåning 1928** *termo-*, presumably a variant or misspelling of *thermós* (Gr. θερμός), hot; *phílos* (Gr. φίλος), fond of, probably referring to its occurrence within the warm waters of the Caribbean Sea and its immediate vicinity

***Diaphus theta* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890** named for how most or all photophores are divided by a horizontal cross septum of black pigment, giving them the form of the Greek letter θ, theta

***Diaphus thiollierei* Fowler 1934** in honor of Victor Joseph de l'Isle Thiollière (1801–1859), French civil engineer, geologist and paleoichthyologist, who reported on fishes collected by French priest and biologist Xavier Montrouzier (1820–1897) from the Woodlark Archipelago (Papua, New Guinea) in 1857

***Diaphus trachops* Wisner 1974** *trachýs* (Gr. τραχύς), jagged or rough; *ṓps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to uneven surface of lower orbital margin caused by "small domed intrusions of pigmented tissue" covering minute, probably luminous, dots anterior to Vn (ventronasal) luminous organ

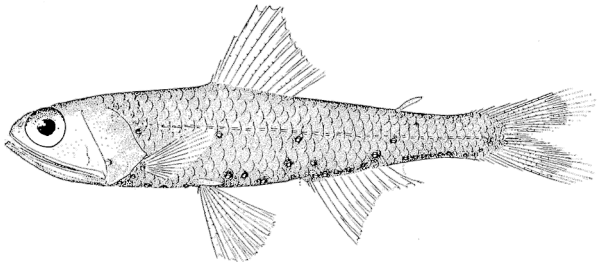
***Diaphus umbroculus* Fowler 1934** *umbra* (L.), shade or shadow; *oculus* (L.), eye, referring to dark antorbital luminous organ

***Diaphus vanhoeffeni* (Brauer 1906)** in honor of German zoologist Ernst Vanhöffen (1858–1918), who studied medusa jellies aboard the research vessel *Valdivia*, the first German expedition to explore the deep sea, during which holotype was collected

***Diaphus watasei* Jordan & Starks 1904** in honor of biologist Shozaburo Watasé (1862–1929), Imperial University of Tokyo, who presented holotype to Stanford University

***Diaphus whitleyi* Fowler 1934** in honor of Australian ichthyologist-malacologist Gilbert Percy Whitley (1903–1975), to whom Fowler was indebted for much assistance in his studies of Indo-Pacific fishes

***Diaphus wisneri* Nafpaktitis, Robertson & Paxton 1995** in honor of American ichthyologist Robert L. Wisner (1921–2005), Scripps Institution of Oceanography (San Diego, California, USA), for his work on the taxonomy and distribution of myctophids



Idiolychnus urolampus. From: Gilbert, C. H. and F. Cramer. 1897. Report on the fishes dredged in deep water near the Hawaiian Islands, with descriptions and figures of twenty-three new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 19 (1114): 403–435, Pls. 36–48.

Idiolychnus

Nafpaktitis & Paxton 1978

ídios (Gr. ἴδιος), distinctive or peculiar; *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp or lantern, referring to "peculiar combination and arrangement" of luminous organs (a small dorsonasal luminous organ and well-developed sexually dimorphic luminous glands on caudal peduncle)

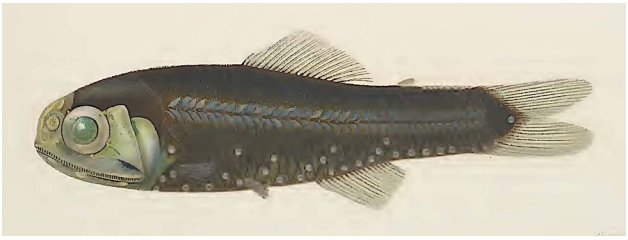
***Idiolychnus urolampus* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)** *uro*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail; *lampás* (Gr. λαμπάς), lamp or lantern, presumably referring to supra- and infra-caudal luminous glands in adult males and females, respectively

Lobianchia

Gatti 1904

-ia (L.), belonging to: fellow marine biologist Salvatore Lo Bianco (1860–1910), preparator, Stazione Zoologica Anton Dohrn (Naples, Italy)

***Lobianchia dofleini* (Zugmayer 1911)** in honor of German zoologist Franz Doflein (1873–1924), University of Munich, who recommended Zugmayer for the job of studying fishes obtained by the *Princesse-Alice* of Monaco (1901–1910)



First-published image of *Lobianchia dofleini*. Illustration by Emma Kissling. From: Zugmayer, E. 1911. Poissons provenant des campagnes du yacht Princesse-Alice (1901-1910). Résultats des campagnes scientifiques accomplies sur son yacht par Albert 1er Monaco 35: 1–174, Pls. 1–6.

***Lobianchia gemellarii* (Cocco 1838)** in honor of Cocco's friend, Italian geologist Carlo Gemellaro (1787–1866), "well known for his interesting geognostic [geological] works on many places in Sicily" (translation)

Lanternfishes

Subfamily MYCTOPHINAE

Gill 1893

Benthosema

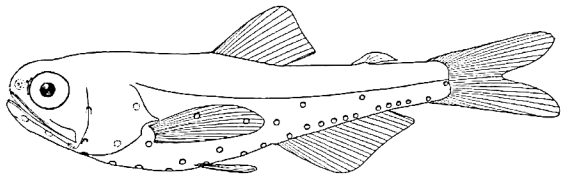
Goode & Bean 1896

bénthos (Gr. βένθος), depth (of the sea), referring to its habitat; *sēma* (Gr. σῆμα), sign, mark or token but said by Goode & Bean to mean a constellation of stars, i.e., a deep-sea constellation, referring to the "number and brilliancy of its luminous spots"

***Benthosema fibulatum* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)** Latin for fastened together with a fibula (a brooch or pin), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its photophores and "silvery, steel blue, iridescent" scales could resemble a jeweled and decorative brooch

***Benthosema glaciale* (Reinhardt 1837)** Latin for icy or frozen, presumably referring to its occurrence in the Arctic waters of Greenland, type locality

***Benthosema panamense* (Tåning 1932)** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Gulf of Panama, type locality



Benthosoma panamense. From: Tåning, A. V. 1932. Notes on scopelids from the Dana Expeditions. I. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra Dansk Naturhistorisk Forening, Kjøbenhavn 94: 125–146.

***Benthosema pterotum* (Alcock 1890)** scientific Neo-Latin for finned, presumably referring to its long pectoral fins, extending to first or second anal-fin ray

***Benthosema suborbitale* (Gilbert 1913)** Latin for suborbital (below the eye), referring to small round photophore on cheek below posterior portion of eye

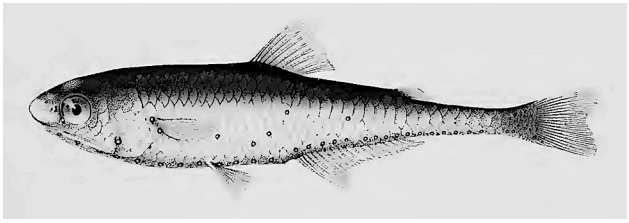
Centrobranchus

Fowler 1904

centro-, from *kéntron* (Gr. κέντρον), any sharp point; *branchus*, from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to poorly developed gill rakers, reduced to a few small protuberances topped by slender spinules or, per Fowler, "small inconspicuous prickles"

***Centrobranchus andreae* (Lütken 1892)** in honor of the "tireless collector" (translation) Capt. A. F. Andréas, who collected this and other sea fishes for the University of Copenhagen Zoological Museum [*andreae* is presumably a Latinization of Andréas]

***Centrobranchus choerocephalus* Fowler 1904** pig-headed, from *choírос* (Gr. χοῖρος), young pig or porker, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, presumably referring to snout protruding beyond mouth (despite the name he selected, Fowler said head resembles that of an anchovy)



First-published image of *Centrobranchus choerocephalus*. Illustration by Chloe Lesley Starks. From: Gilbert, C. H. 1905. The deep-sea fishes of the Hawaiian Islands. *In*: The aquatic resources of the Hawaiian Islands. Bulletin of the U. S. Fish Commission 23 (2) [for 1903]: 577–713, Pls. 66–101.

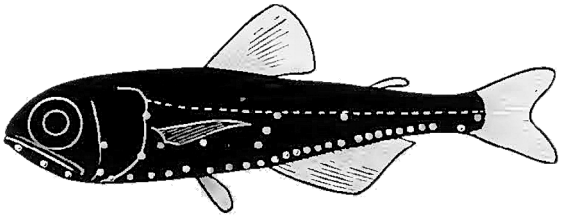
***Centrobranchus nigroocellatus* (Günther 1873)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), black or dark; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes (ocelli), referring to "thick black ring" (translation) surrounding light organs

Ctenoscopelus

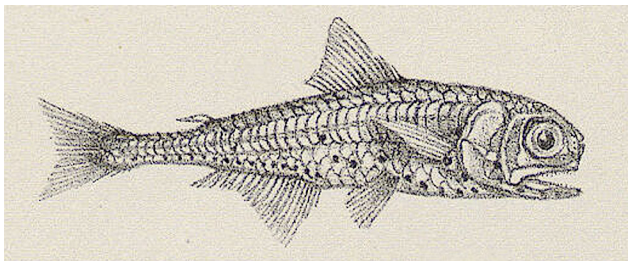
Fraser-Brunner 1949

cteno-, from *ktenós* (Gr. κτενός), comb, allusion not explained, possibly referring to "strongly dentate" opercular margin; *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum* and an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

***Ctenoscopelus phengodes* (Lütken 1892)** *odes-*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *phéngos* (Gr. φέγγος), moonlight, allusion not explained, presumably a general adjective for a lanternfish



Ctenoscopelus phengodes. From: Lütken, C. F. 1892. Spolia Atlantica. Scopelini Musei zoologici Universitatis Hauniensis. Bidrag til Kundskab om det aabne Havs Laxesild eller Scopeliner. Med et tillaeg om en anden pelagisk fiskeslaegt. Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark, Copenhague (Sér. 6) 7 (6): 221–297, Pls. 1–3.



Dasyscopelus asper. 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 17–52 published in 1845.]

Dasyscopelus

Günther 1864

dasýs (Gr. δασύς), hairy or shaggy, proposed as a subgenus of *Scopelus*, referring to denticulate scales of *D. asper*; *Scopelus*, junior synonym of *Myctophum* and an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *skopós* (Gr. σκοπός), looker, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes

***Dasyscopelus asper* (Richardson 1845)** Latin for rough, referring to its "deeply toothed" scales, "the teeth being readily visible to the naked eye, and rendering the fish rough to the touch"

***Dasyscopelus brachygnathos* (Bleeker 1856)** *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, presumably referring to jaws not extending beyond posterior margin of eye

***Dasyscopelus lychnobius* (Bolin 1946)** from *lýchnos* (Gr. λύχνος), lamp or lantern, per Bolin, "one who lives by lamplight, who turns night into day"

***Dasyscopelus obtusirostris* (Tåning 1928)** *obtusus* (L.), blunt; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its "very short" snout

***Dasyscopelus orientalis* Gilbert 1913** Latin for eastern, "evidently one of the most abundant species in Japanese waters"

***Dasyscopelus selenops* (Tåning 1928)** *selḗnē* (Gr. σελήνη), moon; *ṓps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its large eyes, their diameter 1.4–1.6 in length of upper jaw, 2.2–2.4 in length of head, and 7.0–7.5 in SL

***Dasyscopelus spinosus* (Steindachner 1867)** Latin for thorny, referring to long spine (sometimes two) on lower extremity of each scale at anal-fin base

Diogenichthys

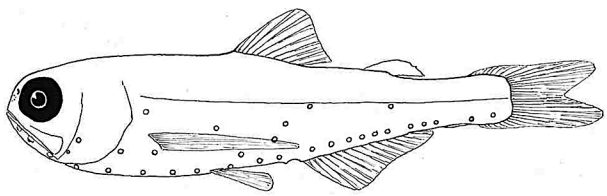
Bolin 1939

Diogenes (412 or 404 BC–323 BC), a Cynic philosopher who went about in daytime with a lighted lantern looking for an honest man, allusion not explained but clearly referring to luminous organs (lanterns) of *D. laternatus*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

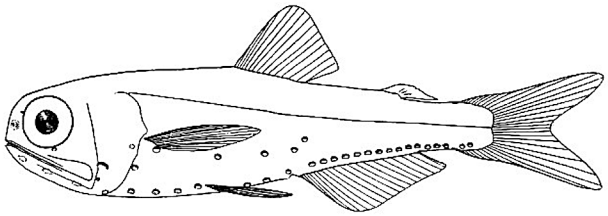
***Diogenichthys atlanticus* (Tåning 1928)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Atlantic Ocean, proposed as an Atlantic subspecies of the Pacific *D. lanternatus*

***Diogenichthys laternatus* (Garman 1899)** *-atus* (L.), provided with: *latrerna* (L.), lantern, lamp or torch, i.e., luminous organs

***Diogenichthys panurgus* Bolin 1946** *panoúrgos* (Gr. πανοῦργος), a rascal, allusion not explained nor evident



First-published image of *Diogenichthys atlanticus* (adult female). From: Tåning, A. V. 1931. Teleostei. Iniomi-Myctophidae. Fiches 109–128. *In*: Joubin, L. (ed.). Faune ichthyologique de l'Atlantique Nord: conseil permanent international pour l'exploration de la mer. Cahier 7: 109–110, 117–118, 121. Charlottelund, Denmark.



Electrona carsbergi. See *Benthosoma panamense* caption for source.

Electrona

Goode & Bean 1896

from *élektron* (Gr. ἤλεκτρον), amber, said by Goode & Bean to mean "full of light," presumably referring to luminous glands and/or photophores on body

***Electrona antarctica* (Günther 1878)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Antarctic Ocean, type locality (but cosmopolitan in distribution)

***Electrona carlsbergi* (Tåning 1932)** in honor of the Carlsberg Laboratory, Copenhagen, research arm of the Carlsberg Foundation, which financed the *Dana* expedition that collected holotype

***Electrona paucirastra* Bolin 1962** *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *rastra*, plural of *rastrum* (L.), rake, referring to fewer number of gill rakers (21–23) compared with some congeners

***Electrona risso* (Cocco 1829)** in honor of Italian-French naturalist Antoine Risso (1777–1845), whose 1827 work on the fishes of Southern Europe greatly influenced Cocco [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

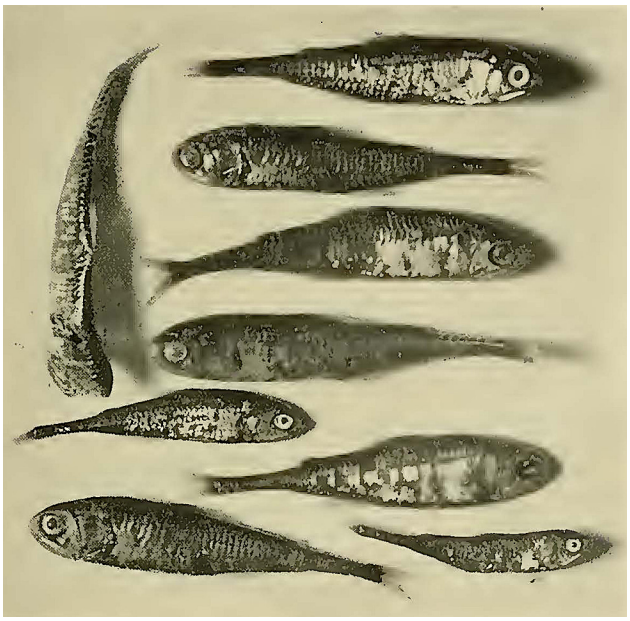
***Electrona subaspera* (Günther 1864)** *sub* (L.), less or under (i.e., somewhat); *aspera* (L.), rough, referring to "coarsely denticulated" scales, but presumably less so than the "strongly serrated" scales of *Myctophum asperum* (now *Dasyscopelus asper*), its presumed congener at the time

Gonichthys

Gistel 1850

etymology not explained, perhaps *gōnía* (Gr. γωνία), angle or corner, i.e., angular, referring to "large, wide, diamond-shaped lateral line scales" (translation) of *G. loricata* (=*cocco*); *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Gonichthys barnesi* Whitley 1943** in honor of taxidermist William R. Barnes (1886–1962), who collected fishes in New South Wales and at Lord Howe Island, and whose labors "contributed largely" to a recent reorganization of the Australian Museum's fish collection



Gonichthys barnesi, holotype and paratypes. Photo by George C. Clutton. From: Whitley, G. P. 1943. Ichthyological notes and illustrations. (Part 2). Australian Zoologist 10 (2): 167–187.

***Gonichthys cocco* (Cocco 1829)** per Cocco (1838)[2], "dedicated to the memory of my dear father, who died very prematurely, and whose loss will never stop bringing me to tears" (translation) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Gonichthys tenuiculus* (Garman 1899)** Latin for very thin or slight, referring to its compressed, elongate body, "very slender near the caudal fin"

***Gonichthys venetus* Becker 1964** Latin for sea-colored, referring to its bluish color, well-retained in preserved specimens

Hygophum

Bolin 1939

proposed as a subgenus of *Myctophus* by Tåning in 1932 but not available until Bolin 1939; etymology not explained but possibly a combination of *hygo-* (referring to *H. hygomii*, which Tåning included in the subgenus) and *-phum*, the second half of *Myctophum*

***Hygophum atratum* (Garman 1899)** Latin for dressed in black, referring to body coloration, "lighter and silvery on the lower portions of the head and the anterior parts of the abdomen"

***Hygophum benoiti* (Cocco 1838)** in honor of Cocco's friend, Italian naturalist Luigi Benoit (1804–1890), author of the (then) upcoming *Ornitologia Siciliana* (1840)

***Hygophum bruuni* Wisner 1971** in honor of Danish oceanographer Anton F. Bruun (1901–1961), and of the research vessel that bore his name, which "served to enhance greatly the knowledge of biology and hydrology of the Indian and southeastern Pacific oceans"

***Hygophum hanseni* (Tåning 1932)** in honor of Georg Hansen, who "for about 30 years has been attached to the Danish Marine investigations," as captain of the *Thor*, the first Danish research ship specially equipped for scientific work on the oceans, and later as captain of the *Dana*, which collected holotype

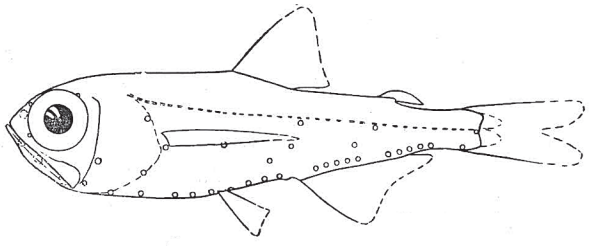
***Hygophum hygomii* (Lütken 1892)** in honor of Capt. Vilhelm Johannes Willaius Hygom (1818–?), Danish merchant seaman who collected marine organisms, including some of Lütken's "Spoils of the Atlantic" (translation)

***Hygophum macrochir* (Günther 1864)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *chir*, from *cheír* (Gr. χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to long pectoral fin, which extends to anal fin

***Hygophum proximum* Becker 1965** Latin for nearest or next, referring to the close relationship of this Indo-Pacific species with the Atlantic *H. macrochir*

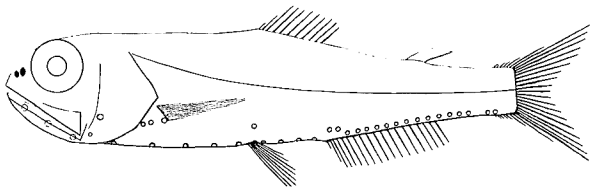
***Hygophum reinhardtii* (Lütken 1892)** in honor of the late Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816–1882), Danish zoologist and student of phosphorescent fishes

***Hygophum taaningi* Becker 1965** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Åge Vedel Tåning (1890–1958), who first noted that specimens previously identified as *H. macrochir* from the north Atlantic (this species) differ from those of the tropical Atlantic



Hygophum taaningi (damaged fins reconstructed). From: Becker, V. E. 1965. The lantern fishes of the genus *Hygophum* (Myctophidae, Pisces). Systematics and distribution. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova 80: 62–103.

[2] Cocco, A. 1838. Su di alcuni salmonidi del mare di Messina. Nuovi annali delle scienze naturali e rendiconto dei lavori dell'Accademia della Scienze dell'Instituto di Bologna con appendice agraria. Bologna Anno 1 Tomo 2 (fasc. 9): 161–194, Pls. 5–8.



First-published image of *Krefftichthys anderssoni*. See *Scopelopsis multipunctatus* caption for source.

Krefftichthys

Hulley 1981

in honor of Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), for his valuable contribution to the knowledge of lanternfishes, and whose "unfailing interest and critical supervision" made Hulley's monograph possible; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Krefftichthys anderssoni* (Lönnberg 1905)** in honor of Karl Andreas Andersson (1875–1968), zoologist of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, who collected holotype

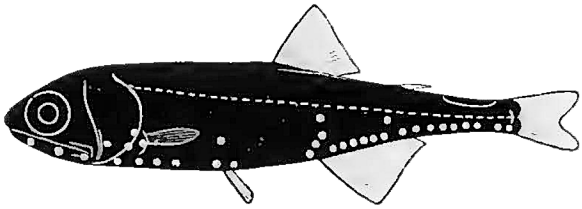
Loweina

Fowler 1925

-ina (L. prefix), belonging to: eponym not identified, perhaps in honor of British biologist-clergyman Richard Thomas Lowe (1802–1874), who described several fishes, including one lanternfish, *Ceratoscopelus maderensis*

***Loweina interrupta* (Tåning 1928)** Latin for interrupted, allusion not explained, possibly referring to incomplete (or weakly developed) lateral line (a character of the genus), its external pores (perforated scales) seldom extending much beyond pelvic-fin origin

***Loweina rara* (Lütken 1892)** Latin for rare or thinly scattered, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to paucity of type material (Lütken made a point of mentioning that he had only four specimens)



Loweina rara. See *tenoscopelus phengodes* caption for source.

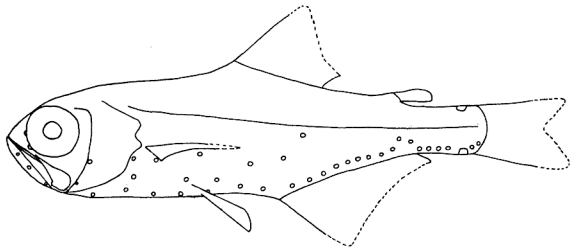
***Loweina terminata* Becker 1964** Latin for bounded or limited, referring to its distribution, representing the northern limit of tropical myctophids

Metelectrona

Wisner 1963

metá (Gr. μετά), preposition meaning change or transposition; *Electrona*, a myctophid genus, denoting the "evolutionary advancement expressed by the distinct elevation of two photophores of the normally unbroken anal series characteristic of the electronid fishes"

***Metelectrona ahlstromi* Wisner 1963** in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910–1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, for his work on the Pacific sardine and other pelagic fishes of the eastern North Pacific



Metelectrona ahlstromi, holotype, 55 mm SL. From: Wisner, R. L. 1963. A new genus and species of myctophid fish from the south-central Pacific Ocean, with notes on related genera and the designation of a new tribe, Electronini. Copeia 1963 (1): 24–28.

***Metelectrona herwigi* Hulley 1981** in honor of the German fisheries research vessel *Walther Herwig*, which collected holotype

***Metelectrona ventralis* (Becker 1963)** Latin for of the belly, named for second VO (ventral) photophore higher than the others, a diagnostic feature of the species

Myctophum

Rafinesque 1810

etymology not explained, possibly a combination of *myktḗr* (Gr. μυκτήρ), nostril, and *ophum*, from *lóphos* (Gr. λόφος), crest or ridge, referring to "big nose [of *M. punctatum*] with two oblong openings separated by a ridge, and margined by another" (translation); another possibility is *myctos*, a misspelling of *nyktós* (Gr. νυκτός), genitive of *nýx* (νύξ), night, and *phō̃s* (Gr. φῶς), light, referring to its "shiny silvery round dots" (translation), but, per Jordan & Evermann (1896), "Rafinesque did not know that the spots were luminous"[3]

***Myctophum affine* (Lütken 1892)** Latin for related, presumably referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *Scopelus caninianus* (=*M. punctatum*)

***Myctophum aurolaternatum* Garman 1899** *auro-*, from *aurum* (L.), gold; *laternatum* (L.), provided with lanterns, referring to its golden luminous organs

***Myctophum fissunovi* Becker & Borodulina 1971** in honor of Georgy Kasyanovich Fissunov (or Fisunov, see *Tryssogobius fisunovi* in Gobiidae and *Cheilopogon fisunovi* in Belonidae), a senior technician-oceanologist aboard the research vessel *Vityaz*, an "enthusiastic and unsurpassed master in the art of fishing with a cast net," and to whom the P. P. Shirnov Institute of Oceanology owes for creating "one of the world's largest collections of epipelagic fishes numbering many thousands of specimens" (translations)

***Myctophum imperceptum* Becker & Borodulina 1971** Latin for unperceived or undetected, having been identified as *M.* (now *Dasyscopelus*) *brachygnathos* and *M. pristilepis* (=*D. brachygnathos*) by earlier authors

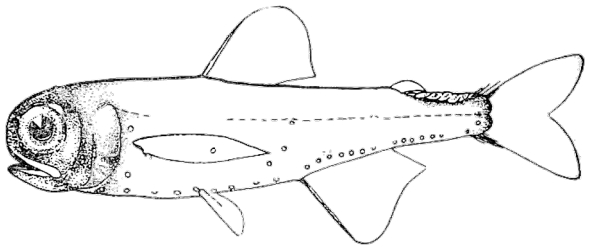
***Myctophum indicum* (Day 1877)** *-icum* (L.), belonging to: India, referring to Vizagapatam, India, where a single specimen "now in bad shape" (disintegrated) was collected [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Myctophum lunatum* Becker & Borodulina 1978** Latin for lunate (moon-shaped), referring to shape of luminous gland at posterodorsal edge of orbit

***Myctophum nitidulum* Garman 1899** diminutive of *nitidus* (L.), shining, neat or elegant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller and/or fewer luminous organs compared with other lanternfishes described by Garman in the same publication

***Myctophum novaeseelandiae* (Steindachner 1900)** of New Zealand, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Myctophum ovcharovi* Tsarin 1993** in honor of myctophid specialist Oleg Petrovich Ovcharov, Ukranian Academy of Sciences, who first noted that *M. asperum* (now *Dasyscopelus asper*) in the Indian Ocean



Myctophum lunatum, holotype, 52 mm SL. From: Becker, V. E. and O. D. Borodulina. 1978. "*Myctophum asperum*" species-group with description of a new species, and *Myctophum selenops* Tåning (Myctophidae, Osteichthyes). Taxonomy and distribution. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P.P. Shirshova 111: 108–128.

[3] Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1896. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part I. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–lx + 1–1240.

did not approach the surface in its diurnal vertical migrations

***Myctophum punctatum* Rafinesque 1810** Latin for spotted, referring to "shiny silvery round dots, scattered regularly on the lower body" (translation); per Jordan & Evermann (1896), "Rafinesque did not know that the spots were luminous"[3]

Protomyctophum

Fraser-Brunner 1949

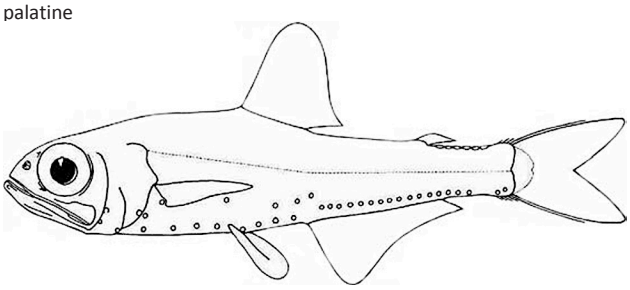
prṓtos (Gr. πρῶτος), first or earliest form of, proposed as a subgenus of *Electrona*, "clearly the most primitive genus" of myctophids; *Myctomum*, type genus of family

Subgenus *Protomyctophum*

***Protomyctophum andriashevi* Becker 1963** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), author of a 1962 review on systematics and distribution of lanternfishes of the Southern Hemisphere

***Protomyctophum bolini* (Fraser-Brunner 1949)** in honor of American ichthyologist Rolf Bolin (1901–1973), Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, who discovered this species but was "lost generous in insisting" that Fraser-Brunner describe it "rather than let it wait for his much more important forthcoming [1959] work"

***Protomyctophum choriodon* Hulley 1981** *chōrís* (Gr. χωρίς), asunder or apart; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to evenly spaced teeth on palatine



Protomyctophum choriodon, holotype, male, 80.6 mm SL. From: Hulley, P. A. 1981. Results of the research cruises of FRV "Walther Herwig" to South America. LVIII. Family Myctophidae (Osteichthyes, Myctophiformes). Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft 31 (Beiheft 1): 1–303.

***Protomyctophum gemmatum* Hulley 1981** Latin for adorned with jewels, referring to luminous caudal glands of males

***Protomyctophum kolaevi* Prokofiev 2004** in honor of V. F. Kolaev, who collected holotype in 1981; Kolaev was probably a fishery worker for TINRO (Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre), Artem Prokofiev, pers. comm.) [possibly a synonym of *P. choriodon*]

***Protomyctophum luciferum* Hulley 1981** *lux* (L.), light; *-ferum* (L.), having or bearing, presumably a general reference to its luminous glands and photophores

***Protomyctophum mcginnisi* Prokofiev 2004** in honor of Richard Frank McGinnis, for his contribution (a 1982 monograph on biogeography) to the study of lanternfishes of the Southern Hemisphere [possibly a synonym of *P. bolini*]

***Protomyctophum normani* (Tåning 1932)** in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), British Museum (Natural History), who described the related *M. tenisoni* in 1930

***Protomyctophum tenisoni* (Norman 1930)** in honor of Lt.-Col. William Percival Cosnahan Tenison (1884–1983), British Army officer who was also a painter and scientific illustrator, and who provided the illustrations in Norman's report

Subgenus *Hierops*

Fraser-Brunner 1949

hierós (Gr. ἱερός), sacred or holy (e.g., heavenly); *ṓps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to their "telescopic" eyes

***Protomyctophum arcticum* (Lütken 1892)** *arktikós* (Gr. ἀρκτικός), northern, probably referring to its type locality, Davis Strait, Greenland

***Protomyctophum beckeri* Wisner 1971** in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Eduardovich Becker (1925–1995), Institute of Oceanology (Moscow), who first recognized the distinctness of this species, for his "extensive and valuable" studies on myctophid fishes collected by various Russian expeditions

***Protomyctophum chilense* Wisner 1971** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: southeastern Pacific Ocean off Chile, type locality and where it appears to be confined

***Protomyctophum crockeri* (Bolin 1939)** in honor of San Francisco philanthropist and self-proclaimed explorer Charles Templeton Crocker (1884–1948), who used his yacht *Zaca* as a research vessel and thus "played an important role in the zoological exploration of the Pacific"

***Protomyctophum parallelum* (Lönnberg 1905)** Latin for parallel, a Southern Atlantic (or sub-Antarctic) species whose distribution parallels that of the closely related *P. arcticum* from the Northern Atlantic

***Protomyctophum subparallelum* (Tåning 1932)** *sub-* (L.), less or under (i.e., somewhat), presumably referring to its resemblance to *P. parallelum*, both of which Tåning considered to be subspecies of *P. arcticum*

***Protomyctophum thompsoni* (Chapman 1944)** in honor of fishery biologist William Francis Thompson (1888–1965), Chapman's mentor at the University of Washington (Seattle, USA), for his work in economic fisheries, ichthyology and teaching

Symbolophorus

Bolin & Wisner 1959

symbolum, symbol or sign; *fero*, to bear, referring to "very strongly angulated" SAO (supra-anal) photophore, which distinguishes it from *Myctophum*

***Symbolophorus barnardi* (Tåning 1932)** in honor of South African zoologist Keppel Harcourt Barnard (1887–1964), who raised the possibility that this species is distinct from *Myctophum humboldti* (=*punctatum*) in 1925

***Symbolophorus boops* (Richardson 1845)** *bo*, from *boṹs* (Gr. βοῦς), bull, metaphorically used to mean big; *ṓps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its "large round eye, which fills about half the space between the tip of the snout and edge of the gill-cover"

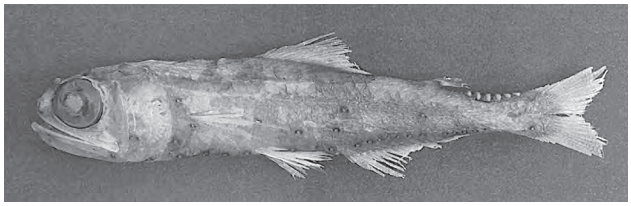
***Symbolophorus californiensis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: California (USA), where type locality (Cortez Banks, off San Diego) is situated

***Symbolophorus evermanni* (Gilbert 1905)** in honor of American ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853–1932), United States Fish Commission, which published Gilbert's monograph

***Symbolophorus kreffti* Hulley 1981** in honor of German ichthyologist Gerhard Krefft (1912–1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg) the first to realize that specimens of *Symbolophorus* from near the Cape Verde Islands might be specifically distinct from *S. veranyi*

***Symbolophorus reversus* Gago & Ricord 2005** Latin for turned back, referring to "reverse-concavity form" of luminous plates on supracaudal gland of males; these plates are turned backward in position when compared to the closely related *S. evermanni*

***Symbolophorus rufinus* (Tåning 1928)** Latin for reddish-brown; briefly described in a key, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to color of photophores in life



Symbolophorus reversus, holotype, adult male, 77.6 mm SL. From: Gago, F. J. and R. C. Ricord. 2005. *Symbolophorus reversus*: a new species of laternfish from the eastern Pacific (Mycotophiformes: Myctophidae). Copeia 2005 (1): 138–145.

***Symbolophorus veranyi* (Moreau 1888)** in honor of French pharmacist-naturalist Jean Baptiste Vérany (1800–1865), director and co-founder of the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle de Nice

Tarletonbeania

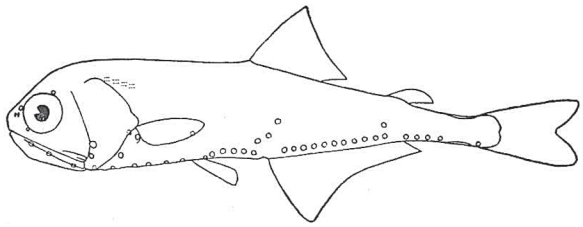
Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: American ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846–1916), U.S. National Museum

***Tarletonbeania crenularis* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)** Latin for slightly scalloped, referring to crenulate scales on sides

***Tarletonbeania taylori* Mead 1953** in honor of oceanographer Frederick Henry Carlyle Taylor (1919–1987), Pacific Biological Station (Namaimo, British Columbia, Canada), "whose initiative and enterprise, coupled with the material support of the three governments involved [USA, Canada, Japan], made the trawling experiments [during which holotype was collected] possible"

***Tarletonbeania tenua* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890** presumably an unnecessary feminization of *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender, referring to its greatly compressed body, highest at shoulders, tapering to a very slender caudal peduncle



Tarletonbeania taylori, holotype, adult male, 68 mm SL. From: Mead, G. W. 1953. *Tarletonbeania taylori*, a new lantern fish from the western North Pacific. Zoologica, Scientific Contributions of the New York Zoological Society 38 (pt 2, no. 7): 105–108.