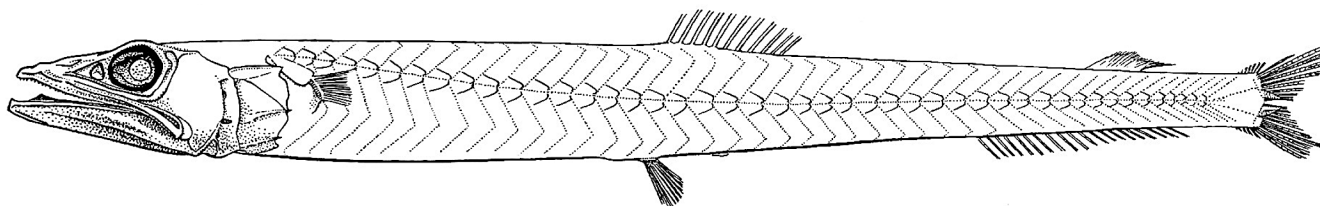


Order AULOPIFORMES

Paperbones or Waryfishes

Family NOTOSUDIDAE¹

Parr 1928



Ahliesaurus brevis, paratype, 206 mm SL. Bertelsen, E., G. Krefft and N. B. Marshall. 1976. The fishes of the family Notosudidae. Dana Report No. 86: 1–114, Pl. 1.

Ahliesaurus

Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976

Ahl, in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910–1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, whose 1972 work on fish larvae of the eastern tropical Pacific is cited by the authors; *-ie*, probably inserted for euphony; *saurus*, from *saúra* (Gr. σαύρα), lizard, a common suffix for aulopiforms (i.e., lizardfishes)

Ahliesaurus berryi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of American marine biologist Frederick H. Berry (1927–2001), U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, whose 1964 work on upper-jaw development in teleosts is cited by the authors

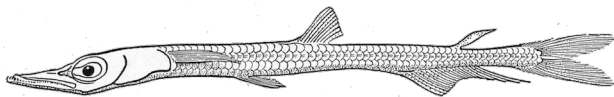
Ahliesaurus brevis Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 Latin for short, referring to its shorter length compared with *A. berryi*

Luciosudis

Fraser-Brunner 1931

lucius (L.), pike (Esocidae), presumably referring to the pike-like shape of its snout; *sudis*, presumed to be closely related to *Sudis* (Sudidae) at the time

Luciosudis normani Fraser-Brunner 1931 in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), British Museum (Natural History), for his “many kindnesses”



Luciosudis normani, holotype. Illustration by Alec Fraser-Brunner. From: Fraser-Brunner, A. 1931. Some interesting West African fishes, with descriptions of a new genus and two new species. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Series 10) 8 (45): 217–225.

Scopelosaurus

Bleeker 1860

a combination of *Scopelus* (=Myctophum, Myctophiformes) and *Saurus* (=Synodus, Synodontidae), having the dentition of the former and the shape of the latter

Scopelosaurus adleri (Fedorov 1967) in honor of *Adler*, fishery research trawler that collected holotype

Scopelosaurus ahlstromi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910–1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, whose 1972 work on fish larvae of the eastern tropical Pacific is cited by the authors

Scopelosaurus argenteus (Maul 1954) Latin for silvery, referring to “very bright silvery” body of paratype; however, according to Bertelsen et al. (1976²), Maul’s paratype actually represents *S. smithii*, while holotype of *S. argenteus* did not show any trace of silvery coloration (and is now completely bleached)

Scopelosaurus craddocki Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of James E. Craddock (1937–2009), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, whose 1970 work on midwater fishes of the South Pacific is cited by the authors

Scopelosaurus gibbsi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929–1988), U.S. National Museum

Scopelosaurus hamiltoni (Waite 1916) in honor of Harold Hamilton (1885–1937), zoologist for the Macquarie Island expedition during which holotype (a mutilated specimen, presumably partially digested and ejected by a seal, found on the beach) was collected; he was the son of Waite’s “old friend,” the late Augustus Hamilton, Director of the Dominion Museum (Wellington, New Zealand), and by a lengthened stay on the island carried into effect his father’s wish to study there after a “disastrous” and abbreviated trip in 1894

Scopelosaurus harryi (Mead 1953) in honor of Robert R. Harry (1928–2015, later known as Robert R. Rofen), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his work on the fishes of the order Inioimi (an obsolete name that historically encompassed Aulopiformes and Myctophiformes)

Scopelosaurus herwigii Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976 patronym not identified but probably in honor of the *Walther Herwig*, German research vessel that collected holotype (ship is named for a Prussian lawyer and pioneer of German fisheries science who lived 1838–1912)

Scopelosaurus hoedti Bleeker 1860 in honor of Dirk Samuel Hoedti (1815–1893), Secretary of the Government of the Moluccans, who provided holotype and to whom “ichthyology owes the knowledge of many of the rarest fishes of the Moluccan archipelago” (translation)



First-published image *Scopelosaurus hoedti*, holotype. Illustration by Ludwig Speigler. From: Bleeker, P. 1870-75. *Atlas ichthyologique des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises*, publiés sous les auspices du Gouvernement colonial néerlandais. Tome VI. Pleuronectes, Scombrésoces, Clupées, Clupésoces, Chauliodontes, Saurides. 1–170, Pls. 232–278. [Text published 1870–1875, plates published 1865–1871; this image published 1871.]

¹ Family is named for the genus *Notosudis* Waite 1916, a junior synonym of *Scopelosaurus*; its use as a family name is retained due to prevailing usage. Etymology: *nótos* (Gr. νότος), south (from *Nótos*, Greek god of the south wind), referring to subantarctic type locality (Macquarie Island) of *S. hamiltoni*; *sudis* (L.), stake or pile and an ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyrænidae), used as a suffix for several aulopiform genera (referring to their barracuda-like shape), but in this case probably referring to the original placement of *Notosudis* in Sudidae.

² See *Ahliesaurus brevis* caption for source.

***Scopelosaurus hubbsi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979)

***Scopelosaurus lepidus* (Krefft & Maul 1955)** Latin for pleasant, elegant or fine, referring to its extremely slender shape

***Scopelosaurus maui* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909–1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal)

***Scopelosaurus meadi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of American ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928–2003), whose 1953 work on oceanic fishes from off northeastern Japan is cited by the authors, and who described *S. argenteus* in 1954

***Scopelosaurus smithii* Bean 1925** in honor of American ichthyologist Hugh M. Smith (1865–1941), who procured holotype while returning to the USA from Argentina via steamer; he was handed a “Rare Fish” that had been brought on board by a large suction hose