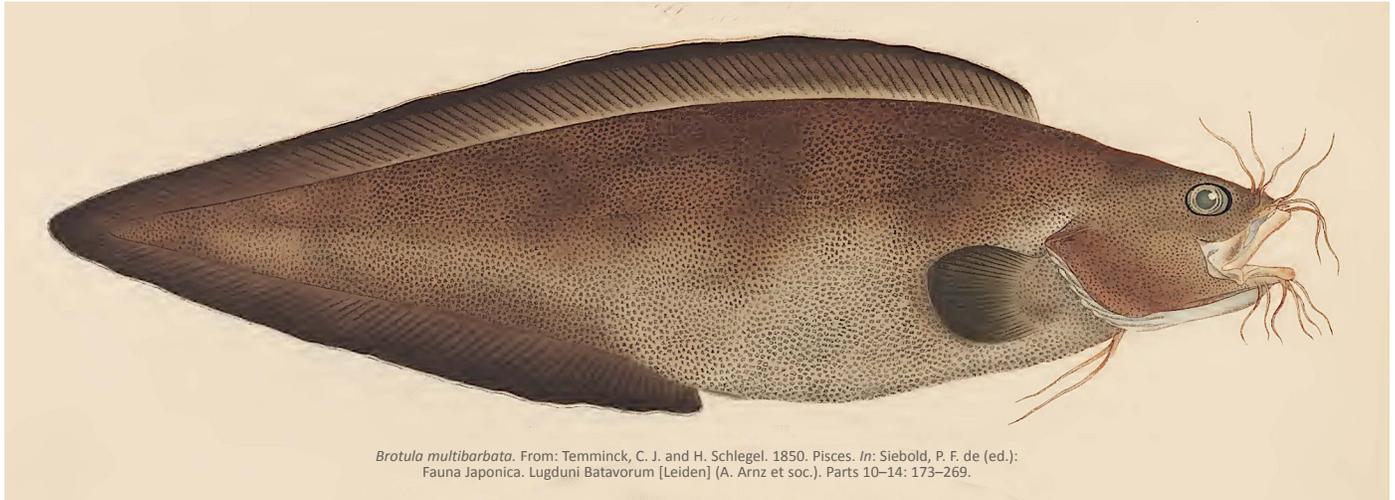


Order OPHIDIIFORMES

Cusk-eels

Family **OPHIDIIDAE**

Rafinesque 1810



Brotula multibarbata. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1850. Pisces. In: Siebold, P. F. de (ed.): Fauna Japonica. Lugduni Batavorum [Leiden] (A. Arnz et soc.). Parts 10–14: 173–269.

Deepsea Cusk-eels

Subfamily ACANTHONINAE¹

Wong & Chen 2024

Acanthonus

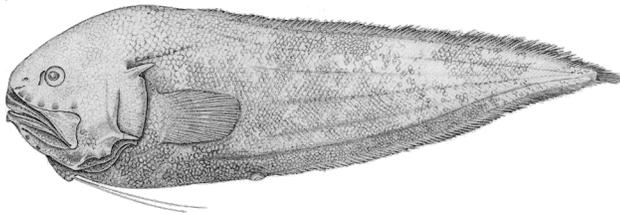
Günther 1878

acanthus (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn or spine, referring to strong spines on head and opercles; *onus*, presumably a Latinization of *onos*, (ὄνος), donkey or ass (*asellus* in Latin, hence the common name “Bony-eared Assfish” for *A. armatus*), a name dating to Aristotle for an unidentified gadiform fish, possibly *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and used several times by Günther as a suffix for superficially similar (e.g., hake-like) fishes

***Acanthonus armatus* Günther 1878** Latin for armed with a weapon, referring to strong spines on head and opercles

***Acanthonus hextii* (Alcock 1890)** per Alcock (1902)², in honor of Rear-Admiral John Hext (1842–1924), Director of the Royal Indian Marine, for his generous support of the HMS *Investigator* expedition to the Arabian Sea, during which holotype was collected

***Acanthonus myersi* (Cohen 1961)** in honor of George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, Cohen’s teacher in ichthyology



Acanthonus myersi, holotype, 464 mm SL. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington. From: Cohen, D. M. 1961. A new genus and species of deepwater ophidioid fish from the Gulf of Mexico. Copeia 1961 (3): 288–292.

¹ Treated as a full family by some workers.

² Alcock, A. W. 1902. A naturalist in Indian seas. London: John Murray. ix–xxiv, 1–328 + plates and fold-out maps.

Bearded Cusk-eels

Subfamily BROTULINAE¹

Swainson 1838

Brotula

Cuvier 1829

brótula, Spanish name for *B. barbata*

***Brotula barbata* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)** Latin for bearded, referring to six barbels on snout and six on chin

***Brotula clarkae* Hubbs 1944** in honor of Frances N. Clark (1894–1987), “accomplished” fisheries researcher of the California State Fisheries Laboratory, who provided type specimens

***Brotula flaviviridis* Greenfield 2005** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *viridis* (L.), green, referring to its yellow-green color

***Brotula multibarbata* Temminck & Schlegel 1846** *multi-* (L.), many; *barbata* (L.), bearded, presumably referring to having more barbels (six on snout, six on chin) compared with presumed Japanese congeners known at the time

***Brotula ordwayi* Hildebrand & Barton 1949** in honor of Samuel H. Ordway, Jr., (1900–1971), lawyer, conservationist and the “judicious trustee” of the New York Zoological Society

***Brotula phenax* Prokofiev 2007** *phénax* (φέναξ), cheat or imposter, referring to close similarity to *B. multibarbata*

***Brotula townsendi* Fowler 1900** in honor of the “celebrated” American naturalist and “traveler” John Kirk Townsend (1809–1851), who collected holotype in 1834



Brotulotaenia nigra, holotype, 286 mm SL. Illustration by Yngve H. Olsen. From: Parr, A. E. 1933. Deepsea Berycomorphi and Percomorphi from the waters around the Bahama and Bermuda islands. Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection Yale University 3 (6): 1–51.

Prickle Cusk-eels
Subfamily BROTULOTAENIINAE
 Cohen & Nielsen 1978

Brotulotaenia

Parr 1933

Brotula, presumed to be a closely related genus at the time; *taenia* (L.), from *tainía* (ταΐνια), band or ribbon, referring to “strong compressed, ribbon-like” body of *B. nigra*

***Brotulotaenia brevicauda* Cohen 1974** *brevis* (L.), short; *cauda* (L.), tail, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to how body tapers more quickly to the tail than in *B. crassa* and *B. nigra*

***Brotulotaenia crassa* Parr 1934** Latin for thick, fat or stout, referring to deeper body compared to *B. nigra*

***Brotulotaenia nielseni* Cohen 1974** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his contributions to the knowledge of ophidioid fishes

***Brotulotaenia nigra* Parr 1933** Latin for black or dark, referring to “deep black” exterior, interior lining of mouth and gill cavity, peritoneum, and outer mesenteries

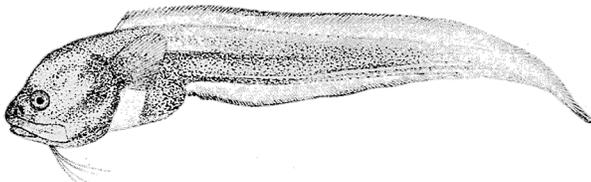
True Cusk-eels
Subfamily OPHIDIINAE
 Rafinesque 1810

Cherublemma

Trotter 1926

cherub, etymology not explained, perhaps referring to cherub-like profile of head (Trotter compared it to a “pug-dog’s”); *lemma* (λήμμα), per Trotter, “a subject for discussion or doubt,” allusion not explained nor evident

***Cherublemma emmelas* (Gilbert 1890)** *em-* (ἐμ-), within; *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to jet-black roof of mouth, gill cavity lining and peritoneum



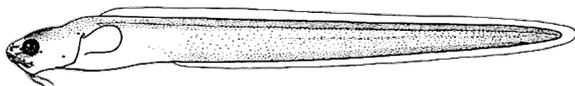
Possibly first-published full-body image of *Cherublemma emmelas* (as *C. telepris*, a junior synonym). From a color drawing by Isabel Cooper. From: Trotter, E. S. 1926. Brotulid fishes from the Arcturus oceanographic expedition. Zoologica, Scientific Contributions of the New York Zoological Society 8 (3): 107–125, Pl. C.

Chilara

Jordan & Evermann 1896

modern Greek name of the species of *Ophidion* and *Rissola* (now a synonym of *Ophidion*)

***Chilara taylori* (Girard 1858)** in honor of Alexander Smith Taylor (1817–1876), a collector, author and historian of California and other western U.S. topics, who collected holotype



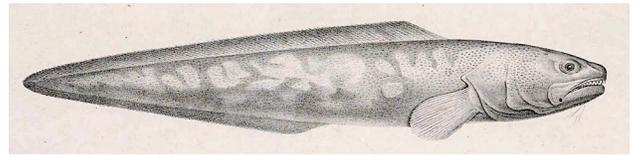
Possibly first-published image of *Chilara taylori*, 93 years after its description (as *Ophidion novaculum*, a junior synonym). From: Harry, R. R. 1951. A new cusk-eel of the genus *Ophidion* from California with notes on the genus. Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin 4 (1): 30–35.

Genypterus

Philippi 1857

génys (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology); *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to anterior position of ventral fins, inserted at chin or throat

***Genypterus blacodes* (Forster 1801)** *-odes*, alternative spelling of *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (εἶδος), form or shape: *blaco-*, from *blakikos* (βλακικός), lazy or sluggish, “very voracious, but torpid and lazy, resting on the rocky bottom of the sea” (translation)



Genypterus maculatus. Illustration by Johann Karl Werner. From: Tschudi, J. J. von. 1846. Ichthyologie. Pp. ii–xxx + 1–35, Pls. 1–6. In: Untersuchungen über die Fauna Peruana. St. Gallen, Switzerland: Scheitlin & Zollikofer. [In 12 parts; fishes appeared in parts 6–12.]

***Genypterus brasiliensis* Regan 1903** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

***Genypterus capensis* (Smith 1847)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the Cape Colony, referring to type locality at what is now South Africa

***Genypterus chilensis* (Guichenot 1848)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Chile at Copiapó, type locality

***Genypterus maculatus* (Tschudi 1846)** Latin for spotted, referring to more or less contiguous light spots on sides [objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Ophidium maculatum* Rafinesque 1810; treated as valid while a petition is pending]

***Genypterus tigrinus* Klunzinger 1872** alternate spelling of *tigrinus* (L.), tiger-like, presumably referring to its color pattern, brown, mottled with black flecks

Lepophidium

Gill 1895

lep-, from *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, related to *Ophidion* (often and incorrectly spelled *Ophidium*) but with scales on head

***Lepophidium aporrhox* Robins 1961** *aporrhōx* (ἀπορρώξ), broken off, referring to its “stocky proportions”

***Lepophidium brevibarbe* (Cuvier 1829)** *brevis* (L.), short; *barbe*, French for beard, referring to its shorter barbels compared with *Brotula barbata* and *Parophidion vassali*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Lepophidium collettei* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** in honor of friend and longtime colleague Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, who made special efforts to collect cusk-eels for the senior author and who collected most of the material of this species

***Lepophidium crossotum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** from *krossōtós* (κροσσωτός), tasseled or fringed, referring to its fringed snout

***Lepophidium cultratum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** Latin for knife-shaped, referring to its overall body shape (which isn’t much different from most other *Lepophidium*, Robert H. Robins, pers. comm.)

***Lepophidium entomelan* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** *entós* (ἐντός), inside or within; *melan*, neuter of *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to very dark orobranchial region and gut

***Lepophidium gilmorei* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** in honor of fish ecologist R. Grant Gilmore, for helping the first author in many ways (two specimens, including holotype, were collected from the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution’s submersibles, dives participated in by both Gilmore and the first author)

***Lepophidium hubbsi* Robins & Lea 1978** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), “whose second scientific paper concerned a new cuskeel from the eastern Pacific, in recognition of his many contributions to ichthyology and zoogeography”

***Lepophidium inca* Robins & Lea 1978** proposed as a Peruvian subspecies of *L. microlepis*, named for the Inca tribe of Peru



Lepophidium cultratum, holotype, 308 mm SL. Photo by Zachary Randall. From: Robins, C. R., R. H. Robins and M. E. Brown. 2012. A revision of *Lepophidium* (Teleostei, Ophidiidae), with descriptions of eight new species. Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural History 52 (1): 1–94.

***Lepophidium jeannae* Fowler 1941** in honor of American malacologist Jeanne Sanderson Schwengel (1889–1961), who collected holotype while dredging for molluscs

***Lepophidium kallion* Robins 1959** *kallíōn* (καλλιῶν), better or more beautiful, referring to its distinctive color pattern compared with more drab-colored congeners known at the time

***Lepophidium marmoratum* (Goode & Bean 1885)** Latin for marbled, referring to olive-brown marbling on upper half of body

***Lepophidium microlepis* (Gilbert 1890)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to much smaller scales than the closely related *L. prorates*

***Lepophidium negropinna* Hildebrand & Barton 1949** *negro*, from *niger* (L.), black; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to black outer edge of dorsal fin black and/or blackish caudal and anal fins

***Lepophidium pardale* (Gilbert 1890)** Latin for leopard-like, referring to small black spots on dorsal outline and a series of round spots nearly as large as eye along middle of sides

***Lepophidium pheromystax* Robins 1960** *phero-*, from *fero-* (L), to have or bear; *mýstax* (μύσταξ), moustache, referring to dark streak on each maxilla

***Lepophidium profundorum* (Gill 1863)** Latin for “of the depths,” allusion not explained, perhaps referring to capture of holotype at 54.86 m (not particularly deep as far as deepwater fishes go)

***Lepophidium prorates* (Jordan & Bollman 1890)** *prōrātēs* (πρωράτης), prow-bearing, referring to strong spine on tip of snout

***Lepophidium robustum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its stout body

***Lepophidium staurophor* Robins 1959** cross-bearing, from *staurós* (σταυρός), cross, and *phoreús* (φορέύς), bearer or carrier, referring to cross-like marking on dorsum

***Lepophidium stigmatistium* (Gilbert 1890)** *stigmatus* (L.), marked or spotted; *histíon* (ιστίον), sail, referring to large black blotch on anterior rays of dorsal fin

***Lepophidium wileyi* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** in honor of American ichthyologist Edward O. Wiley (b. 1944), who welcomed the first author into the Kansas University Natural History Museum’s Ichthyology Division following his retirement from academe

***Lepophidium zophochir* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012** *zōphos* (ζόφος), darkness; *chir* from *cheir* (χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to blackish pectoral fin

Ophidion

Linnaeus 1758

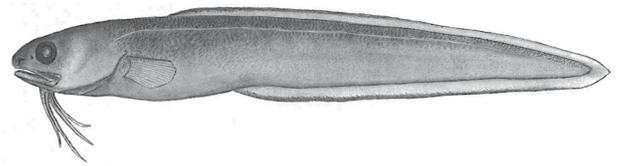
óphidion (ὀφίδιον) a small snake, presumably referring to snake- or eel-like shape of *O. barbatum*

***Ophidion antipholus* Lea & Robins 2003** from William Shakespeare’s *The Comedy of Errors*, alluding to the brothers Antiphilus, whose identities were confused throughout the play, referring to how this species had been widely and incorrectly reported as *O. beani*, a junior synonym of *O. holbrooki* (see also *O. dromio* and *O. puck*)

***Ophidion asi* (Jordan & Fowler 1902)** vernacular name for this species in Japan

***Ophidion barbatum* Linnaeus 1758** Latin for bearded, referring to its four chin barbels (which are, in fact, anterior ventral fins, forked into barbel-like organs)

***Ophidion dromio* Lea & Robins 2003** from William Shakespeare’s *The Comedy of Errors*, alluding to the brothers Dromio, whose identities were confused throughout the play, referring to how this species had been widely and incorrectly reported as *O. beani*, a junior synonym of



Ophidion exul, holotype, male 92.2 mm SL. Illustration by Catherine H. Robins. From: Robins, C. R. 1991. Two new species of *Ophidion* (Pisces: Ophidiidae) from remote islands of the eastern Pacific. *Contributions in Science* (Los Angeles) No. 427: 1–11.

O. holbrooki (see also *O. antipholus* and *O. puck*)

***Ophidion exul* Robins 1991** Latin for wanderer or exile, referring to its isolated geographic position (Easter Island and Marquesas Islands)

***Ophidion fulvum* (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)** Latin for tawny or reddish-brown, referring to its “uniform brown” color

***Ophidion galapagensis* Lea & Robins 2024** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: endemic to the Galápagos Archipelago and the outlying Isla del Coco

***Ophidion galeoides* (Gilbert 1890)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídōs* (εἶδος), form or shape: *galeus*, from *galeós* (Γαλέός), weasel, used by Aristotle for the name of a small shark or dogfish, perhaps alluding to the pointed snouts, swift movements and/or rapacious feeding behavior of smaller predatory shark, allusion not explained nor evident

***Ophidion genyopus* (Ogilby 1897)** *génys* (γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology); *pus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to ventral-fin insertion below anterior third of orbit

***Ophidion grayi* (Fowler 1948)** in honor of Capt. William B. Gray, a fisherman who was hired by Marineland (Florida, USA) to restock their aquarium after World War II; he collected holotype and sent it to Fowler

***Ophidion guianense* Lea & Robins 2003** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Guiana, the presumed center of its distribution

***Ophidion holbrookii* Putnam 1874** in memory of the late John E. Holbrook (1796–1871), physician and naturalist, “to whom science is deeply indebted for the results of his labors on the reptiles of North America and on the fishes of our southern waters, and one whose memory is deeply cherished by those who were honored with his friendship” [often misspelled as *holbrooki*]

***Ophidion imitator* Lea 1997** Latin for mimic, or resemble, referring to its “striking resemblance” to *Lepophidium pardale* and, to a lesser degree, *Otophidium indefatigabile*

***Ophidion iris* Breder 1936** named for its “unusual” iris, in which upper but not lower part is black

***Ophidion josephi* Girard 1858** of St. Joseph Island, Texas, USA, type locality

***Ophidion lagochila* (Böhlke & Robins 1959)** hare-lipped, from *lagós* (λαγώς), hare, and *cheilos* (χείλος), lip, lip, referring to “dissected character” of snout tip and preorbital margin

***Ophidion lozanoi* Matallanas 1990** in honor of Luis Lozano Rey (1878–1958), University of Madrid, a “pioneer” in modern Spanish ichthyology

***Ophidion marginatum* DeKay 1842** Latin for edged or bordered, referring to dorsal and anal fins edged with black

***Ophidion metoecus* Robins 1991** *métoikos* (μέτοικος), sojourner or settler, presumably referring to its being known only from Isla Robinson Crusoe (=Mas a Tierra) in the Juan Fernandez Islands and Isla San Felix in the eastern Pacific off Chile

***Ophidion muraenolepis* Günther 1880** *muraena* (L.), from *mýraina* (ύραϊνα), Greek name of *Muraena helena* and precursor to “moray” but used here as term for eels in general; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to extremely small scales, “not imbricate, elongate, and obliquely arranged as in an eel”

***Ophidion nocomis* Robins & Böhlke 1959** Native American word meaning “daughter of the moon,” referring to pallid coloration [Nookomis is the name of a grandmother in traditional stories among the indigenous Ojibwe people of North America and was made famous in Longfellow’s 1855 epic poem “The Song of Hiawatha,” in which a major female character named Nokomis falls from the moon]

***Ophidion puck* Lea & Robins 2003** Puck, a “tricky fairy” in the service of King Oberon in William Shakespeare’s *A Midsummers Night’s Dream*, one of three Shakespearean names coined in the same paper (see *O. antipholus* and *O. dromio*), indicating that these species are “part of a larger story”

***Ophidion robinsi* Fahay 1992** in honor of American chthologist C. Richard Robins (1928–2020), University of Miami, for his many contributions to ophidiid taxonomy and his assistance “unraveling the mystery” of this species and its larvae

***Ophidion rochei* Müller 1845** in honor of Swiss physician-naturalist François-Etienne Delaroché (1780–1813), who wrote about the swim-bladder anatomy of *O. barbatum* in 1809

***Ophidion saldanhai* Matallanas & Brito 1999** in honor of Portuguese ichthyologist Luiz Saldanha (1937–1997), for his “notable” scientific contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Eastern Atlantic

***Ophidion scrippsae* (Hubbs 1916)** in honor of American journalist and philanthropist Ellen B. Scripps (1836–1932), “whose generous gifts to the Scripps Institution have been a great help in the study of the zoology of Southern California”

***Ophidion selenops* Robins & Böhlke 1959** *selēnē* (σελήνη), moon; *ōps* (ὄψ), eye, referring to its large, silver-colored eyes

***Ophidion smithi* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of Andrew Smith (1797–1872), Scottish military physician, explorer, ethnologist and zoologist, author of “Zoology of South Africa” (1838–1850) and the first to describe an ophidiid from the Cape (*Genypterus capensis* in 1847)

***Ophidion zavalai* Rotundo, Caires, Oliveira, Kuranaka, Figueiredo-Filho & Marconiuk 2023** in honor of Peruvian-born Brazilian ichthyologist Luis Alberto Zavala-Camin (1938–2023), Instituto de Pesca, São Paulo, Brazil, and Universidade Santa Cecília in Santos, Brazil, for his “great” contribution to the knowledge of marine fishes in Brazil

Otophidium

Gill 1885

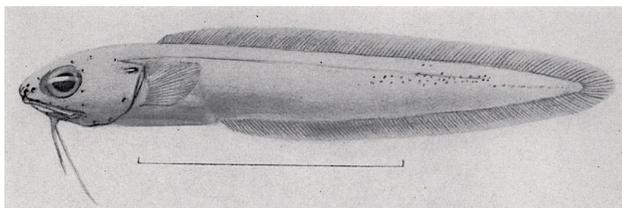
ōtós (ὄτός), genitive of *oūs* (οὐς), ear, i.e., differing from *Ophidium* (alternate but incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*) in the presence of a sharp, concealed spine on opercle

***Otophidium chickcharney* Böhlke & Robins 1959** from *chickcharnies*, legendary ghosts of the Bahamas (where it is endemic), referring to pallid coloration and appearance of its large eyes when viewed from above

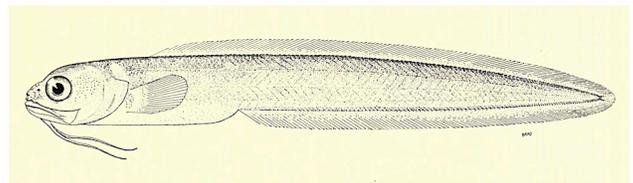
***Otophidium dormitator* Böhlke & Robins 1959** Latin for sleeper; this name “is employed since this species was not at first distinguished from *O. chickcharney*”

***Otophidium indefatigabile* Jordan & Bollman 1890** named for Indefatigable (now Santa Cruz) Island, Galápagos Islands, type locality

***Otophidium omostigma* (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)** *hōmos* (ῥῶμος), shoulder; *stigma* (στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to intensely black, round blotch on scapular region, larger than pupil



Otophidium chickcharney, paratype, 53.6 mm SL. Base line = 1 inch. Illustration by Steven P. Gigliotti. From: Böhlke, J. E. and C. R. Robins. 1959. Studies on fishes of the family Ophidiidae. II. Three new species from the Bahamas. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 111: 37–52, Pl. 5.



Parophidion schmidti, holotype, 61 mm SL. Illustration by Margaret Bradbury. From: Woods, L. P. and R. H. Kanazawa. 1951. New species and new records of fishes from Bermuda. Fieldiana Zoology 31 (53): 629–644.

Parophidion

Tortonese 1954

pará (παρά), near, referring to similarity to and previous placement of *P. vassali* in *Ophidion*

***Parophidion schmidti* (Woods & Kanazawa 1951)** in honor of herpetologist Karl P. Schmidt (1890–1957), Chief Curator, Department of Zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, “who took especial interest” in the plans for the [Bermuda] expedition that collected this species

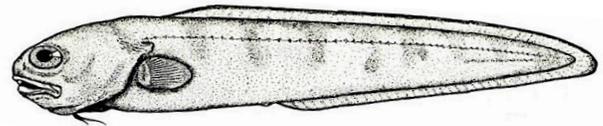
***Parophidion vassali* (Risso 1810)** in honor of physicist Antonio (Anton) Vassalli Eandi (1761–1825), University of Turin, as a token of Risso’s esteem [Risso spelled the fish’s name with one “l” but in his dedication spelled Vassalli’s name with two]

Raneya

Robins 1961

in honor of American ichthyologist Edward C. Raney (1909–1984), Cornell University, who introduced Robins to ichthyology

***Raneya brasiliensis* (Kaup 1856) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Brazil (southwestern Atlantic), type locality



Possibly first-published image of *Raneya brasiliensis*, 118 years after its description, as *R. fluminensis*, a junior synonym. From: Menni, R. C. and H. L. López. 1974. Presencia en la Argentina de *Raneya fluminensis* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1903) Robins, 1961. Neotropica, 20: 1-6.

[no common name]

Subfamily NEOBYTHITINAE

Radcliffe 1913

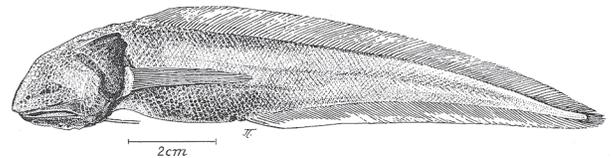
Abyssobrotula

Nielsen 1977

ábyssos (ἄβυσσος), the deep sea, at 8370 m, the deepest-living fish known at the time; *brotula*, then placed in Brotulidae (treated here as Brotulinae)

***Abyssobrotula galathea* Nielsen 1977** in honor of the Danish research vessel *Galathea*, which captured holotype in 1952

***Abyssobrotula hadropercularis* Ohashi & Nielsen 2016** *hadrós* (ἄδρός), well-developed or large; *opercularis* (L.), opercular, referring to its “robust” opercle, with a strong and pointed opercular spine (compared with flat and weak opercular spine in *A. galathea*)

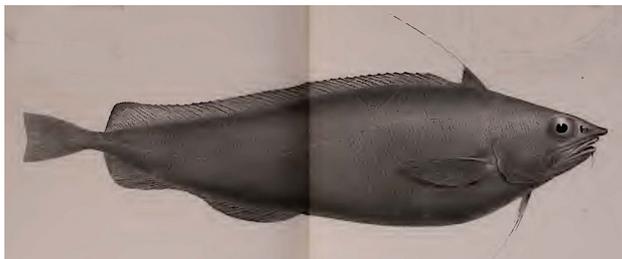


Abyssobrotula galathea, holotype, 130 mm SL. From: Nielsen, J. G. 1977. The deepest living fish *Abyssobrotula galathea*. A new genus and species of oviparous ophidioids (Pisces, Brotulidae). *Galathea Report* 14: 41–48.

Alcockia

Goode & Bean 1896

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Alfred William Alcock (1859–1933), British surgeon-naturalist aboard the Indian marine-survey steamer *Investigator*, for “so many important additions to our knowledge of the bathybial fauna of the Indian Ocean”



Alcockia rostrata. From: Günther, A. 1887. Report on the deep-sea fishes collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873-76. Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger 22 (57): i-lxv + 1-268, Pls. 1-66. [Vertical line is the page gutter of the printed volume.]

***Alcockia rostrata* (Günther 1887)** Latin for beaked, referring to depressed snout, with its central portion slightly produced, overlapping lower jaw

Apagesoma

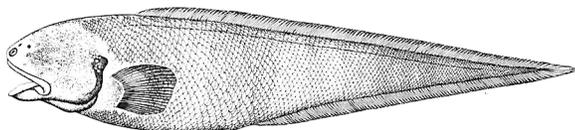
Carter 1983

apagés (ἀπαγής), not firm or flaccid; *sōma* (σῶμα), body, referring to its flabby body (reduced body tissue and increased water content make it a slow swimmer, presumably an adaptation to conserve energy in its food-poor deep-sea habitat)

***Apagesoma australe* Nielsen, King & Møller 2008** Latin for southern, referring to southerly position of type locality (Crozet Islands, southern Indian Ocean)

***Apagesoma delosommatum* (Hureau, Staiger & Nielsen 1979)** *délos* (δῆλος), conspicuous or distinctive; *ommatum*, Neo-Latin adjective from *ómata* (ὄμματα), eye, i.e., eyed, referring to its very small eyes, placed forward on the head, but still “readily seen”

***Apagesoma edentatum* Carter 1983** *e-* (L. prefix), without; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, i.e., toothless, referring to absence of vomerine and basi-branchial tooth patches



Apagesoma edentatum, holotype, 752 mm SL. Illustration by J. Gilley. From: Carter, H. J. 1983. *Apagesoma edentatum*, a new genus and species of ophidiid fish from the western North Atlantic. Bulletin of Marine Science 33 (1): 94-101.

Barathrites

Zugmayer 1911

báratheron (βάραθρον), a bottomless pit or abyss (in Greek mythology, the Barathron was a deep pit at Athens into which living and executed criminals were cast); *-itēs* (-ίτης), suffix denoting “one from a particular place,” referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. iris*

***Barathrites iris* Zugmayer 1911** *íris* (ἴρις), rainbow, referring to its coloration: a transparent milky color with shades of violet, yellow and blue, described by Zugmayer in a follow-up description³, as seeming to “blend like the colors of the spectrum” (translation)⁴

***Barathrites parri* Nybelin 1957** in honor of Norwegian-born marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), who reported this species as *B. iris* in 1933



First-published image of *Barathrites iris*. After a watercolor by M. L. Tinayre. See footnote 3 for source.

³ 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. Fasc. 35: 1-174, Pls. 1-6.

⁴ The full name of this species is a delightful combination of contrasts. *Barathrites* is grisly and dark; *iris* is cheerful and multicolored. In other words, this fish is a “rainbow from the abyss,” where there is no light and rainbows are impossible.

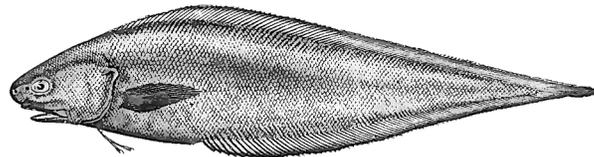
Barathrodemus

Goode & Bean 1883

báratheron (βάραθρον), a bottomless pit or abyss (in Greek mythology, the Barathron was a deep pit at Athens into which living and executed criminals were cast); *demus*, people, i.e., a dweller of the depths, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. manatinus*

***Barathrodemus manatinus* Goode & Bean 1883** scientific Neo-Latin for manatee-like, referring to snout, “much dilated and swollen, ... in general form resembling that of a manatee”

***Barathrodemus nasutus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for long-nosed, referring to its snout, “much produced and dilated, overhanging mouth”



Barathrodemus nasutus, holotype. From: Radcliffe, L. 1913. Descriptions of seven new genera and thirty-one new species of fishes of the families Brotulidae and Carapidae from the Philippine Islands and the Dutch East Indies. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 44 (1948): 135-176, Pls. 7-17.

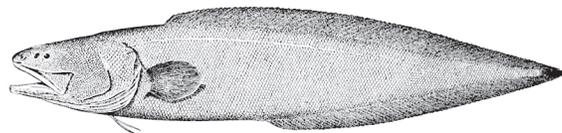
Bassogigas

Goode & Bean 1896

basso-, from *bássōn* (βάσσων), deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. gillii* (collected at 2022 m); *gígas* (γίγας), giant, presumably referring to its size, up to 85 cm

***Bassogigas gillii* Goode & Bean 1896** in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), who recognized and named this genus in an unpublished manuscript

***Bassogigas walkeri* Nielsen & Møller 2011** in honor of Harold J. Walker, Jr. (b. 1950), Collection Manager, Scripps Institution of Oceanography (San Diego, California, USA), for his “invaluable help over several years” and for loaning holotype specimen



Bassogigas gillii. 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 + 11-26 + 11-553, Atlas: i-xxiii, 11-26, 123 pls.

Bassozetus

Gill 1883

basso-, from *bássōn* (βάσσων), deep; *zetus*, from *zéteó* (ζητέω), seeker, presumably referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. normalis*, collected at 2844 m

***Bassozetus compressus* (Günther 1878)** Latin for squeezed or pressed together, referring to its “strongly compressed” head, body and tail

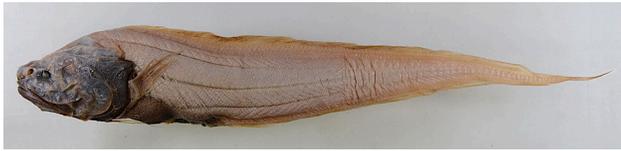
***Bassozetus elongatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for prolonged, referring to its “slenderer, more elongate body” compared with *B. robustus*

***Bassozetus galathea* Nielsen & Merrett 2000** in honor of the Danish research vessel *Galathea*, which captured paratypes in 1951

***Bassozetus glutinosus* (Alcock 1890)** Latin for viscous or sticky, referring to thick layer of mucous under skin

***Bassozetus levistomatus* Machida 1989** smooth-mouthed, from *laevis* (L.), smooth, and *stómatos* (στόματος), genitive of *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, referring to toothless prevomerine head and absence of median basibranchial tooth patch

***Bassozetus mozambiquensis* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2016** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mozambique Channel, western Indian Ocean, type locality



Bassozetus squamosus, holotype, 360 mm SL. From: Tomiyama, S., M. Takami and A. Fukui. 2021. Description of two new species of *Bassozetus* (Ophidiiformes: Ophidiidae) and a redescription of *Bassozetus robustus* Smith and Radcliffe 1913. *Ichthyological Research* 69 (1): 17–30. [First published online in 2021. Volume, issue and pages added 9 Jan. 2022.]

***Bassozetus multispinis* Shcherbachev 1980** *multi-* (L.) many; *spinis*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn, referring to its high gill raker count, characteristic for this species

***Bassozetus nasus* Garman 1899** Latin for nose, referring to “swollen” snout, “rather high and thick, with a median ridge and a prominence behind each nostril”

***Bassozetus nielseni* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2018** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his “excellent” work on the taxonomy of ophidiid fishes, including the genus *Bassozetus*

***Bassozetus normalis* Gill 1883** Latin for normal or according to rule, allusion not explained nor evident

***Bassozetus oncercephalus* (Vaillant 1888)** swollen-headed, from *oncero-*, from *onkēros* (ὄγκηρός), swollen, and *kephalē* (κεφαλή), head, referring to rounded, swollen head of fresh specimens, “to the point of not showing any projections of the skull” (translation)

***Bassozetus robustus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its robust body anteriorly, more robust than the holotype of *B. compressus*

***Bassozetus squamosus* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2021** Latin for scaly (i.e., with many scales), referring to large number (44–47) of oblique scale rows

***Bassozetus taenia* (Günther 1887)** *taenia* (L.), from *tainia* (ταινία), ribbon or band, allusion not explained, presumably referring to shape of body: “the whole fish, and especially the tail, is much attenuated”

***Bassozetus trachibranchus* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2021** *trachys* (τραχύς), jagged or rough; *branchus*, from *bránchia* (βράγχια), gills, referring to large number of small tooth patches on outer ridges of 2nd to 4th lower gill-arch limbs

***Bassozetus werneri* Nielsen & Merrett 2000** in honor of Werner Schwarzahns, retired oil geologist turned ichthyologist-paleontologist (University of Copenhagen, Natural History Museum), for his contributions to the understanding of ophidiiform otoliths

***Bassozetus zenkevitchi* Rass 1955** in honor of Russian oceanographer Lev Aleksandrovich Zenkevich (1889–1970), who led the R/V *Vitiaz* cruise during which holotype was collected

Bathyonus

Goode & Bean 1885

bathys (βαθύς), deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *onus*, presumably a Latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish [replacement name for *Bathynectes* Günther 1878, preoccupied in Crustacea]



Bathyonus caudalis. Illustration by Andreas Magnus Westergren. From: Garman, S. 1899. *The Fishes*. In: Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer “Albatross,” during 1891, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., commanding. *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 24: Text: 1–431, Atlas: Pls. 1–85 + A–M.

***Bathyonus caudalis* (Garman 1899)** Latin for of the tail, referring to how caudal fin extends forward, uniting with dorsal- and anal-fin bases, $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as head

***Bathyonus laticeps* (Günther 1878)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, presumably referring to “very wide” mouth

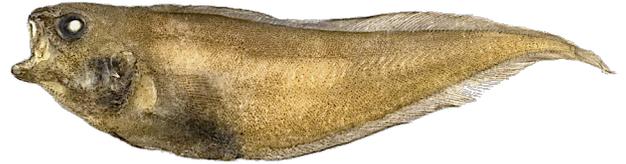
***Bathyonus pectoralis* Goode & Bean 1885** Latin for referring, referring to its pectoral fins, in which the penultimate rays extend to 13th ray of anal fin, nearly twice as long as head

Benthocometes

Goode & Bean 1896

bēnthos (βένθος), depth (of the sea); *cometes*, from *kōmētēs* (κωμήτης), villager or countrymen, i.e., inhabitant, a “dweller of the depths,” referring to its habitat, collected as deep as 732 m

***Benthocometes australiensis* Nielsen 2010** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Western Australia, type locality



Benthocometes australiensis, holotype, 93 mm SL. Photo by N. Ioannou. From: Nielsen, J. G. 2010. Revision of the bathyal fish genus *Benthocometes* (Teleostei: Ophidiidae) with a new species from off NW Australia. *Zootaxa* 2561: 59–68.

***Benthocometes robustus* (Goode & Bean 1886)** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its “short and deep” body

Dannevigia

Whitley 1941

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Harold Christian Dannevig (1860–1914), Director of Fisheries for Australia, who collected holotype (he was lost at sea when his fisheries research vessel disappeared without a trace)

***Dannevigia tusca* Whitley 1941** Latinization of its common name, Australian Tusk; Dannevig, who collected holotype, said it was similar to the European Tusk *Brosme brosme* (Lotidae) and gave it the *tusk* name (*tusk* being a variation of *cusk*, i.e., *cuskeel*)



Dannevigia tusca, holotype, 437 mm TL. From: Whitley, G. P. 1941. *Ichthyological notes and illustrations*. *Australian Zoologist* 10 (1): 1–50, Pls. 1–2.

Dicrolene

Goode & Bean 1883

dicro-, from *dikros* (δίκρος), forked; *ōlénē* (ὠλένης), forearm, presumably referring to pectoral fins of *D. introniger*, in which several lower rays are separate and very much produced

***Dicrolene filamentosa* Garman 1899** Latin for filamentous, referring to ventral-fin rays, which have the “appearance of a simple filamentary ray but [are] composed of two segmented unequal rays bound together”

***Dicrolene gregoryi* Trotter 1926** in honor of American zoologist William K. Gregory (1876–1970), Associate in Vertebrates on the Arcturus Oceanographic Expedition, during which holotype was collected (Trotter was Gregory’s assistant)

***Dicrolene hubrechtii* Weber 1913** in honor of Dutch zoologist Ambrosius Hubrecht (1853–1915), who played a significant role in the formation of the *Siboga* Indonesian expedition (1898–1899), during which type was collected

***Dicrolene introniger* Goode & Bean 1883** *intro* (L.), inside or within; *niger* (L.), dark or black, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to



Dicrolene hubrechtii. Illustration by Joan François Obbes. From: Weber, M. 1913. Die Fische der Siboga-Expedition. E. J. Brill, Leiden. i-xii + 1–710, Pls. 1–12.

dark pigmentation above and around the gut (although the authors do not mention this feature)

***Dicrolene kanazawai* Grey 1958** in honor of American ichthyologist Robert H. Kanazawa (1916–1985), U.S. National Museum, for his help, “over a long period of time, in supplying measurements and counts of various fishes”

***Dicrolene longimana* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *longus* (L.), long; *mana*, unnecessary feminization of *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to lower, separate rays of pectoral fin, which are long and filamentous

***Dicrolene mesogramma* Shcherbachev 1980** *mésos* (μέσος), middle; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammē* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to position of lateral line along middle (mid-side) of body vs. close to dorsal surface in other species

***Dicrolene multifilis* (Alcock 1889)** *multi-* (L.) many; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, presumably referring to 8–10 detached and long pectoral-fin rays and/or ventral-fin rays, described as “bifid filaments”

***Dicrolene nigra* Garman 1899** Latin for black or dark, color of large specimens

***Dicrolene nigricaudis* (Alcock 1891)** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *caudis*, genitive singular of *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to chocolate color of posterior third of tail

***Dicrolene pallidus* Hureau & Nielsen 1981** Latin for pale, referring to its “clear” (translation) body coloration

***Dicrolene pullatus* Garman 1899** Latin for clothed in black or soiled garments, referring to its uniform black coloration [originally spelled *pullata*; emended to agree with masculine genus]

***Dicrolene quinquarius* (Günther 1887)** Latin for consisting of five, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to five detached rays of pectoral fin, somewhat longer than the other rays

***Dicrolene tristis* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for sad, mournful, or dark or dull in color or tone, presumably referring to its color in alcohol: “Tawny olive; opercular region, branchiostegals, and fins dark clove brown; peritoneum dark chestnut brown”

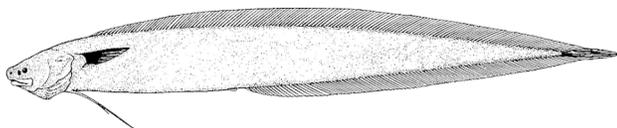
***Dicrolene vaillanti* (Alcock 1890)** in honor of French zoologist Léon Vaillant (1834–1914), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who reported this species as *D. introniger* in 1888

Enchelybrotula

Smith & Radcliffe 1913

énchelys (ἔγχελυς), eel, referring to anguilliform body of *E. paucidens*, i.e., an eel-like brotula

***Enchelybrotula gomoni* Cohen 1982** in honor of Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), Senior Curator, Ichthyology, Museum of Victoria (Melbourne, Australia), who first identified the types as specimens of *Enchelybrotula* and brought them to Cohen’s attention



Enchelybrotula gomoni, holotype, 312 mm SL. Illustration by Keiko Hiratsuka. From: Cohen, D. M. 1982. The deepsea fish genus *Enchelybrotula* (Ophidiidae): description of new species, notes on distribution, and osteology. Bulletin of Marine Science 32 (1): 99–111.

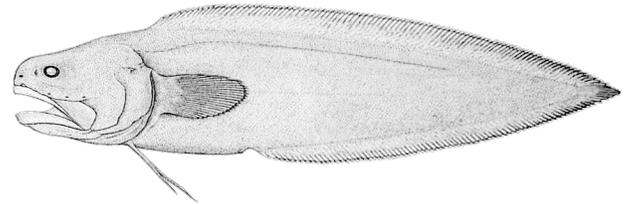
***Enchelybrotula paucidens* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *paucus* (L.), few; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to teeth in single rows on jaws, vomer and palatines (compared with multiple rows of teeth on the similar *Bassogigas*)

Epetriodus

Cohen & Nielsen 1978

ēpétrion (ἑπήτριον), needle; *odoús* (ὀδοός), tooth, referring to its sharp, needle-like teeth

***Epetriodus freddyi* Cohen & Nielsen 1978** in honor of ichthyologist Norman Bertram “Freddy” Marshall (1915–1996), British Museum (Natural History), for his contributions to the knowledge of deep-sea fishes



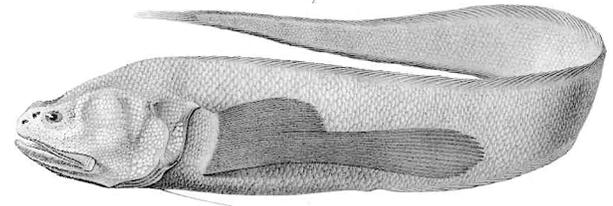
Epetriodus freddyi, holotype, 215 mm SL. Illustration by Keiko Hiratsuka Moore. From: Cohen, D. M. and J. G. Nielsen. 1978. Guide to the identification of genera of the fish order Ophidiiformes with a tentative classification of the order. NOAA (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) Technical Report NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service) Circular No. 417: 1–72.

Eretmichthys

Garman 1899

eretmón (ἑρετιμόν), oar or paddle, referring to its pectoral fins, “very long and rigid, forming a long oarlike sweep, the function of which may be of sexual rather than of motor importance”; *ichthýs* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Eretmichthys pinnatus* Garman 1899** Latin for winged or finned, presumably referring to its long, oar-like pectoral fins



Eretmichthys pinnatus. From: Garman, S. 1899. The Fishes. In: Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer “Albatross,” during 1891, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., commanding. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 24: Text: 1–431, Atlas: Pls. 1–85 + A–M.

Glyptophidium

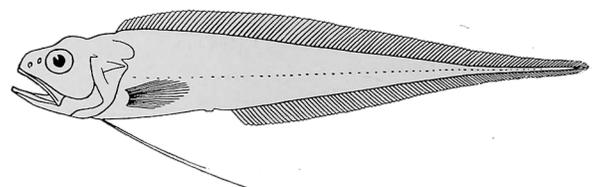
Alcock 1889

glyptós (γλυπτός), engraved, presumably referring to head bones of *G. argenteus*, “soft and cavernous, with prominent outstanding crests”; *Ophidium* (alternate and incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*), type genus of family

***Glyptophidium argenteum* Alcock 1889** Latin for silvery, color of head and body, with “silvery grey” fins

***Glyptophidium japonicum* Kamohara 1936** *-icum* (L.), belonging to: Japan, described from a specimen acquired at Mimase Market, Kochi, Tosa Province (now Kochi Prefecture), Japan

***Glyptophidium longipes* Norman 1939** *longus* (L.), long; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to its long ventral-fin rays, at least 1½ times length of head



Glyptophidium longipes, holotype. Illustration by William P. C. Tenison. From: Norman, J. R. 1939. Fishes. The John Murray Expedition 1933–34. Scientific Reports, John Murray Expedition 7 (1): 1–116.

***Glyptophidium lucidum* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for bright or shining, presumably referring to “silvery glints” on body

***Glyptophidium macropus* Alcock 1894** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *pus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), presumably referring to ventral fins, each consisting of two long rays

***Glyptophidium oceanium* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *-ium* (L.), adjectival suffix; *oceanus* (L.), the ocean, i.e., oceanic, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its capture from deeper water (563 m) compared with *G. lucidum* (421 m)

Holcomycteronus

Garman 1899

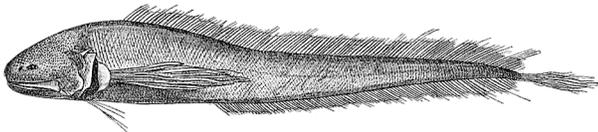
holkós (ὄλκός), furrow, groove or track, and *myktér* (μυκτήρ), nostril, referring to sensory papillae in groove in nostrils of *H. digittatus*; *onus*, presumably Latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish

***Holcomycteronus aequatoris* (Smith & Radcliffe 1913)** Latin for equatorial, referring to type locality, Gulf of Tomini, Sulawesi, Indonesia, just eight minutes south of Equator

***Holcomycteronus brucei* (Dollo 1906)** in honor of Scottish oceanographer William Speirs Bruce (1867–1921), leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902–1904), during which holotype was collected

***Holcomycteronus digittatus* Garman 1899** Latin (usually spelled *digitatus*), for having fingers, presumably referring to pectoral-fin rays, “very flexible, with five or six of the lower rays free for about half of their length”

***Holcomycteronus profundissimus* (Roule 1913)** Latin for deepest, captured at 6035 m, believed to be the deepest-known ophidiiform fish at the time



Holcomycteronus profundissimus. From: Roule, L. 1913. Notice préliminaire sur *Grimaldichthys profundissimus* nov. gen., nov. sp. Poisson abyssal recueilli à 6.035 mètres de profondeur dans l’Océan Atlantique par S. A. S. le Prince de Monaco. Bulletin de l’Institut Océanographique (Monaco) No. 261: 1–8.

***Holcomycteronus pterotus* (Alcock 1890)** *pterón* (πτερόν), wing or fin; *-otos* (ωτος), suffix indicating possession referring to long, feathery pectoral fins, which reach anal-fin origin

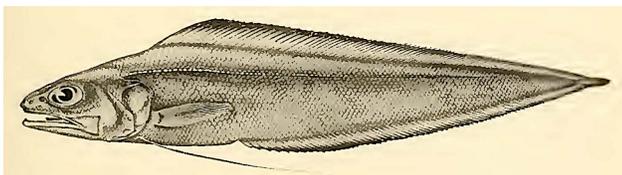
***Holcomycteronus squamosus* (Roule 1916)** Latin for scaly, referring to its more-pronounced scales compared with *H. profundissimus*

Homostolus

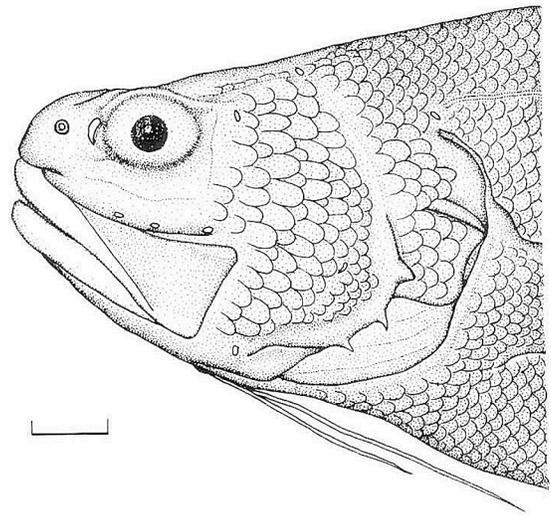
Smith & Radcliffe 1913

etymology not explained, perhaps *homós* (ὁμός), same, and *stólos* (στόλος), voyage or expedition, referring to *H. acer* being “found in the same general regions” as specimens of *Glyptophidium* sampled during the same cruise of the fisheries steamer *Albatross*

***Homostolus acer* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for sharp or pungent, presumably referring to elongate, sharply pointed and compressed head



Homostolus acer. See *Barathrodemus nasutus* caption for source.



Hoplobeotula badia, holotype, scale bar = 2 cm. From: Machida, Y. 1990. A new ophiidid species, *Hoplobrotula badia*, from Sagami Bay, central Japan. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 37 (3): 209–214.

Hoplobrotula

Gill 1863

hóplon (ὄπλον), shield or armor, presumably referring to three preopercular spines of *H. armata*, i.e., an armed (or armored) brotula

***Hoplobrotula armata* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Latin for armed with a weapon, referring to its opercular and preopercular spines

***Hoplobrotula badia* Machida 1990** Latin for brown or chestnut-colored, referring to head and body coloration

***Hoplobrotula gnathopus* (Regan 1921)** *gnáthos* (γνάθος), jaw; *pus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to ventral fins “inserted at middle of length of lower jaw”

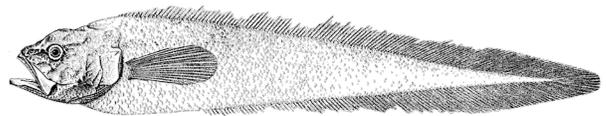
Lamprogrammus

Alcock 1891

lamprós (λαμπρός), bright; *grammus*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammé* (γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to conspicuous lateral line of *L. niger*, with enlarged scales, each of which bears a glandular (luminous) organ

***Lamprogrammus brunswigi* (Brauer 1906)** patronym not identified, probably in honor of H. Brunswig, first officer aboard the research vessel *Valdivia*, the first German expedition to explore the deep sea, during which holotype was collected

***Lamprogrammus exutus* Nybelin & Poll 1958** Latin for bared or stripped, referring to how yellowish-white color of type specimen may actually be an artifact of its missing dark-brown scales

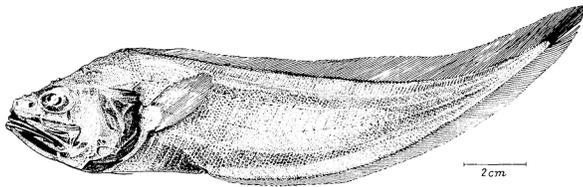


Lamprogrammus exutus, holotype, 40 cm SL. From: Nybelin, O. and M. Poll. 1958. Brotulidae des côtes africaines de l’Atlantique sud avec description d’une espèce nouvelle de *Lamprogrammus*. Bulletin de l’Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique 34 (19): 1–7.

***Lamprogrammus fragilis* Alcock 1892** Latin for fragile or brittle; provisionally proposed by Alcock, who noted that it may be conspecific with *L. niger*, which he described as having “fragile” tissue with deciduous scales

***Lamprogrammus niger* Alcock 1891** Latin for dark or black, referring to “uniform jet-black” coloration in fresh specimens

***Lamprogrammus shcherbachevi* Cohen & Rohr 1993** in honor of Yuri Nikolayevich Shcherbachev, Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, colleague, shipmate and “master of deepsea ichthyology”



Leptobrotula breviventralis, holotype, 173 mm SL. From: Nielsen, J. G. 1986. *Leptobrotula breviventralis*, a new bathyal fish genus and species from the Indo-West Pacific (Ophidiiformes, Ophidiidae). *Copeia* 1986 (1): 166–170.

Leptobrotula

Nielsen 1986

leptós (λεπτός), thin or slender, i.e., a thin brotula, referring to its high, compressed body

Leptobrotula breviventralis Nielsen 1986 *brevis* (L.), short; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to its short ventral fins, shorter than diameter of orbit

Leucicorus

Garman 1899

leukós (λευκός), white; *corus*, from *kórys* (κόρυς), helmet, referring to white areas (mucous channels and cavities) on head of *L. lusciosus*

Leucicorus atlanticus Nielsen 1975 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: an Atlantic species of a genus heretofore known only from the Pacific

Leucicorus gerringerae Schwarzhans, Nielsen & Mundy 2022 in honor of Mackenzie Gerringer, State University of New York at Geneseo (USA), for her contribution to the knowledge of the biology of hadal fishes



Leucicorus gerringerae, holotype, 235 mm SL. Photo by Marcus Krag. From: Schwarzhans, W., J. G. Nielsen and B. C. Mundy. 2022. Revision of the circumglobal deep-sea genus *Leucicorus* (Teleostei, Ophidiidae) with two new species. *Zootaxa* 5100 (4): 541–558.

Leucicorus lentibus Schwarzhans, Nielsen & Mundy 2022 Latin for lens-bearing, referring to large eye lens, at least of 50% of black eye diameter

Leucicorus lusciosus Garman 1899 Latin for dim-sighted, referring to its rudimentary eyes

Luciobrotula

Smith & Radcliffe 1913

lucius, pike (Esocidae), referring to “pike-like” head of *L. bartschi*, i.e., a “pike brotula”

Luciobrotula bartschi Smith & Radcliffe 1913 in honor of Polish-born American malacologist Paul Bartsch (1871–1960), assistant curator, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Division of Mollusks, member of the *Albatross* Philippine expedition, during which holotype was collected

Luciobrotula brasiliensis Nielsen 2009 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Bahia, Brazil, type locality

Luciobrotula coheni Nielsen 2009 in honor of American ichthyologist Daniel M. Cohen (1930–2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, “through many years a good friend and an inspiring colleague who has written a number of excellent papers, especially dealing with the ophidiiform fishes”



Luciobrotula brasiliensis, holotype, 275 mm SL. Illustration by Birgitte Rubæk. From: Nielsen, J. G. 2009. A revision of the bathyal genus *Luciobrotula* (Teleostei, Ophidiidae) with two new species. *Galathea Report* No. 22: 141–156.

Luciobrotula corethromycter Cohen 1964 *corethro-*, from *kórethron* (κόρηθρον), broom; *myktér* (μυκτήρ), nose or nostril, referring to tuft at end of nose

Luciobrotula lineata (Gosline 1954) Latin for lined, referring to linear fleshy ridges on front of snout and lower jaw

Luciobrotula nolfi Cohen 1981 in honor of Belgian ichthyopaleontologist Dirk Nolf, who called Cohen’s attention to the fact that *Luciobrotula* from the eastern and western Atlantic are different and who graciously provided the information on otoliths included in Cohen’s paper

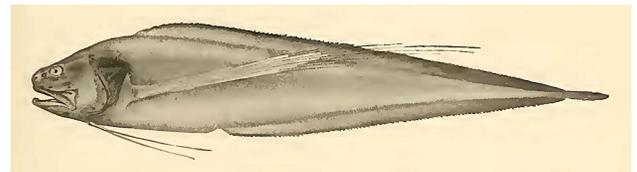
Luciobrotula polylepis Wong, Lee & Chen 2021 *polý* (πολύ), many; *lepís* (λεπίς), scale, referring to much longer lateral line and therefore more lateral line scales compared with *L. bartschi*, the only congener distributed in the West Pacific

Mastigopterus

Smith & Radcliffe 1913

mastigo (L.), to whip; *pterus*, from *pterón* (πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to pectoral fins “produced into a long, whip-like organ, without detached rays”

Mastigopterus imperator Smith & Radcliffe 1913 Latin for emperor, allusion not explained nor evident



Mastigopterus imperator. See *Barathrodemus nasutus* caption for source.

Monomitopus

Alcock 1890

mono-, from *mónos* (μόνος), one or single; *mitos* (μίτος), thread; *pus*, from *poús* (πούς), foot (homologous to the ventral fin), referring to two ventral fin-rays of *M. nigripinnis*, fused to form a single filament

Monomitopus agassizii (Goode & Bean 1896) in honor of Swiss-born American mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and director of several deep-sea expeditions, “the leading spirit in American thalassographic research”

Monomitopus ainonaka Girard, Carter & Johnson 2023 in honor of Ai Nonaka, United States National Museum, for her interest in ophidiid larvae and dedication to the discovery, identification and curation of larval fishes [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “ae”]

Monomitopus conjugator (Alcock 1896) Latin for one who joins or unites, presumably referring to two ventral-fin rays, “intimately fused throughout” their length

Monomitopus garmani (Smith & Radcliffe 1913) in honor of American ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843–1927), Harvard University, for his noteworthy contributions to our knowledge of deep-sea fishes; he also proposed the genus *Monomeropus* (= *Monomitopus*) in which this species was originally placed

Monomitopus kumae Jordan & Hubbs 1925 in honor of fisherman Kumaichi Aoki (affectionately known as “Kuma”), who collected holotype [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

Monomitopus longiceps Smith & Radcliffe 1913 *longus* (L.), long; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its “long, robust” head, 4.21 in TL

Monomitopus magnus Carter & Cohen 1985 Latin for great or large, reaching 535 mm SL, the largest species in the genus

Monomitopus malispinosus (Garman 1899) *mala* (L.), cheekbone; *spinosus* (L.), thorny, presumably referring to slender spine on opercular and two short, blunt preopercular spines

***Monomitopus metriostoma* (Vaillant 1888)** *métrios* (μέτριος), within measure, moderate or temperate; *stóma* (στόμα), mouth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to length of upper jaw, shorter than that of *Sirembo guentheri* (= *Bathyonus laticeps*) but longer than that of *S. muraenolepis* (= *Benthocometes robustus*, also proposed by Vaillant in the same publication)

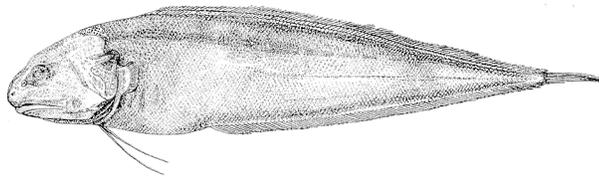
***Monomitopus microlepis* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, referring to its smaller scales compared to *M. nigripinnis*

***Monomitopus nigripinnis* (Alcock 1889)** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its black fins

***Monomitopus pallidus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for ashen, pale or wan, presumably referring to its lighter color compared to *M. nigripinnis*

***Monomitopus torvus* Garman 1899** Latin for wild, severe or grim (especially in look or expression), allusion not explained nor evident

***Monomitopus vitiazi* (Nielsen 1971)** in honor of the Soviet research vessel *Vitiaz* (also spelled *Vityaz*), which collected holotype



Monomitopus vitiazi, holotype, 123 mm SL. From: Nielsen, J. G. 1971. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS 'Walther Herwig' nach Südamerika. XVI. Redescription of the genus *Selachophidium* (Pisces, Brotulidae) with two new species. Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft 22 (1): 17–33.

Neobythites

Goode & Bean 1885

néos (νέος), new, a newly described genus then presumed to be allied to *Bythites* (Bythitidae)

***Neobythites alcocki* Nielsen 2002** in honor of British physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859–1933), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Bay of Bengal

***Neobythites analis* Barnard 1927** Latin for anal, referring to “very characteristic” black margin on anal fin

***Neobythites andamanensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea, type locality

***Neobythites australiensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: northwestern Australia, where it occurs

***Neobythites bimaculatus* Nielsen 1997** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to two ocelli on dorsal fin

***Neobythites bimarginatus* Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to distal and proximal parts of dorsal and anal fins light but with the middle part black, creating the appearance of a double edge or border

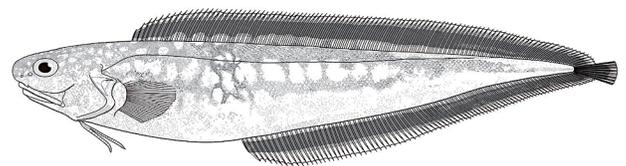
***Neobythites braziliensis* Nielsen 1999** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Brazil, type locality

***Neobythites crosnieri* Nielsen 1995** in honor of French carcinologist Alain Crosnier (1930–2021), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who made an “excellent” collection of fishes from off Madagascar, including holotype of this species

***Neobythites elongatus* Nielsen & Retzer 1994** Latin for prolonged, referring to the elongate form of its body

***Neobythites fasciatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for banded, referring to narrow, dark russet bands on body

***Neobythites fijiensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Fiji, type locality



Neobythites machidai, holotype, female, 93.5 mm SL. From: Ohashi, S., J. G. Nielsen and M. Yabe. 2012. A new species of the ophidiid genus *Neobythites* (Teleostei: Ophidiiformes) from Tosa Bay, Kochi Prefecture, Japan. Bulletin of the National Museum of Natural Science, Ser. A, Supplement No. 6: 27–32.

***Neobythites franzi* Nielsen 2002** in honor of Norwegian/South African ichthyologist Franz Uiblein, with whom Nielsen had “many fruitful discussions on *Neobythites* problems”

***Neobythites gilli* Goode & Bean 1885** in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), the “Nestor [wise king] of American Ichthyology” (Goode & Bean 1896)⁵

***Neobythites gloriae* Uiblein & Nielsen 2018** in honor of the first author’s wife, Gloria Jansen Echevarria

***Neobythites japonicus* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, west of Okinawa in the western Pacific, type locality

***Neobythites javaensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Java, type locality

***Neobythites jonathan* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023** in honor of Jonathan Pfliger, fish collection manager, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his “invaluable” assistance in the authors’ fish taxonomy research [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “’”]

***Neobythites kenyaensis* Nielsen 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Kenya, type locality

***Neobythites lombokensis* Uiblein & Nielsen 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off Lombok Island, Indonesia, Eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Neobythites longipes* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *longus* (L.), long; *pes* (L.), foot (homologous to the ventral fins), referring to its elongate ventral fins, their inner rays more than twice as long as head

***Neobythites longispinis* Nielsen 2002** *longus* (L.), long; *spinis*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn, referring to its long opercular and preopercular spines

***Neobythites longiventralis* Nielsen 1997** *longus* (L.), long; *ventralis* (L.), of the belly, referring to its long ventral-fin rays, reaching beyond origin of anal fin

***Neobythites machidai* Ohashi, Nielsen & Yabe 2012** in honor of Japanese ichthyologist Yoshihiko Machida (Kochi University), for his contributions to the taxonomy of ophidiid fishes in Japan

***Neobythites macrocelli* Nielsen 2002** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ocelli*, diminutive plural of *oculus* (L.), eye, i.e., eyespots, referring to two large ocelli on dorsal fin

***Neobythites macrops* Günther 1887** *macro-*, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (ὄψ), eye; referring to its “rather large” eye

***Neobythites malayanus* Weber 1913** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to its type locality in the Lesser Sunda Islands in the Malay Archipelago

***Neobythites malhaensis* Nielsen 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Saya de Malha Bank, north of Mauritius, type locality

***Neobythites marginatus* Goode & Bean 1886** Latin for edged or bordered, presumably referring to narrow white margin on dorsal fin

***Neobythites marianaensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Mariana Islands, type locality

⁵ 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.

***Neobythites marquesaensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, type locality

***Neobythites meteori* Nielsen 1995** in honor of the German research vessel *Meteor*, which collected holotype

***Neobythites monocellatus* Nielsen 1999** *mono-*, from *mónos* (μόνος), one or single; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes, referring to single ocellus on dorsal fin

***Neobythites multidigitatus* Nielsen 1999** *multi-* (L.) many; *digitatus* (L.), having fingers or toes, referring to large number of pectoral-fin rays (32 vs. 23–30 in Atlantic congeners)

***Neobythites multiocellatus* Nielsen, Uiblein & Mincarone 2009** *multi-* (L.), many; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to high number of ocelli (>2) on dorsal fin

***Neobythites multistriatus* Nielsen & Quéro 1991** *multi-* (L.) many; *striatus* (L.), grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to numerous transverse stripes on body

***Neobythites musorstomi* Nielsen 2002** in honor of the MUSORSTOM exploratory cruises to the Indo-West Pacific region jointly sponsored by the Institut français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération (ORSTOM) and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, which procured a "very rich" collection of fishes from the West Pacific, including holotype of this one

***Neobythites natalensis* Nielsen 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Neobythites neocaledoniensis* Nielsen 1997** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place, New Caledonia, type locality

***Neobythites nigriventris* Nielsen 2002** *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to black-speckled abdomen

***Neobythites ocellatus* Günther 1887** Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), referring to "large black white-edged ocellus anteriorly on the dorsal fin, a second larger one at some distance behind, a third is but slightly indicated"

***Neobythites pako* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023** in honor of Francisco "Pako" Uiblein, son of the first author [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "i"]

***Neobythites pallidus* Nielsen 1997** Latin for pale, referring to its uniformly pale, light-brown body coloration

***Neobythites purus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** Latin for clean or pure, presumably referring to unspotted dorsal fin (compared to *N. macrops* and *N. unimaculatus*)

***Neobythites sereti* Nielsen 2002** in honor of French ichthyologist Bernard Séret (b. 1949), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for making "valuable collections" available to Nielsen

***Neobythites sinensis* Nielsen 2002** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), referring to type locality in the South China Sea

***Neobythites sivicola* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)** *sivi-*, presumed Latinization of *Shiwo*, from Kuro Shiwo, Black Current; *colo-*, (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to occurrence in major Pacific Ocean current that washes the southeastern shores of Asia

***Neobythites soelae* Nielsen 2002** in honor of the CSIRO (Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) fisheries research vessel *Soela*, which collected a major part of the Australian *Neobythites* material

***Neobythites solomonensis* Uiblein & Nielsen 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: eastern Solomon Sea, southwest Pacific, only known area of occurrence

***Neobythites somaliaensis* Nielsen 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the coast of Somalia, type locality

***Neobythites steatiticus* Alcock 1894** *-icus* (L.) belonging to: steatite (soapstone), "streaked like a fish cut in soapstone" (per Alcock, 1902)²

***Neobythites stefanovi* Nielsen & Uiblein 1993** in honor of the Soviet research vessel *Dmitry Stefanov*, which collected a major part of the type material

***Neobythites stelliferoides* Gilbert 1890** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its physiognomy "strikingly like that" of the drum or croaker genus *Stelliferus* (= *Stellifer*, Sciaenidae)

***Neobythites stigmatosus* Machida 1984** Latin for marked or branded, referring to many irregularly shaped dark spots and worm-like short bands on body, and/or dark spots on dorsal fin and distal half of anal fin

***Neobythites superocellatus* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023** *super* (L.), over and above; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes (ocelli), referring to large dorsal-fin ocellus

***Neobythites trifilis* Kotthaus 1979** *tri-* (L.), three; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform, referring to left ventral fin of holotype with three thread-like rays (right ventral fin of holotype and ventral fins of 69 additional specimens all have only two rays in each ventral fin)

***Neobythites unicolor* Nielsen & Retzer 1994** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one, referring to uniformly yellowish coloration and lack of color markings in alcohol (living and fresh specimens show a large number of distinctive, dark, rounded or irregularly shaped spots distributed on head, dorsal portion of body, and dorsal fin; this color pattern fades when fish are frozen, and it is completely lost during preservation over several years)

***Neobythites unimaculatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to single ocellus on dorsal fin (compared with 2–3 on *N. macrops*)

***Neobythites vityazi* Nielsen 1995** in honor of the Soviet research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), for significant contributions to marine biology with her many valuable collections, including holotype of this species

***Neobythites zonatus* Nielsen 1997** Latin for banded, referring to dark vertical bars on body

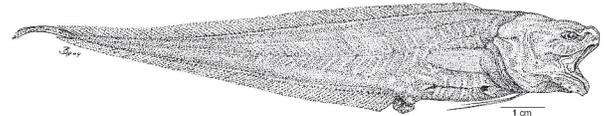
***Neobythites zora* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023** in honor of Zouhaira "Zora" Harakati Gabsi, fish collection manager, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for her "invaluable" assistance in the authors' fish taxonomy research [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "ae"]

Neobythitoides

Nielsen & Machida 2006

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (εἶδος), form or shape: referring to resemblance to *Neobythites*

***Neobythitoides serratus* Nielsen & Machida 2006** Latin for toothed like a saw, referring to serrated hind margin of preopercle



Neobythitoides serratus, holotype, 120 mm SL (abdomen has been opened). From: Nielsen, J. G. and Y. Machida. 2006. *Neobythitoides serratus*, a new bathyal genus and species from the East China Sea (Teleostei, Ophidiidae). *Zootaxa* 1227: 63–68.

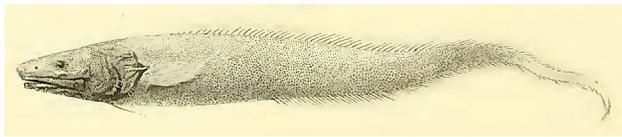
Penopus

Goode & Bean 1896

pénē (πήνη), a thread; *poús* (πούς), foot, referring to thread-like ventral fins of *P. microphthalmus*

***Penopus japonicus* Nielsen & Ohashi 2011** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, referring to its type locality (Ryukyu Trench) in Japanese waters

***Penopus microphthalmus* (Vaillant 1888)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its small eyes, almost hidden under the skin



Penopus microphthalmus. 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.

Porogadus

Goode & Bean 1885

póros (πόρος), pore, referring to numerous pores on head of *P. miles*, i.e., a "Gadus-like fish, with openings in its skin" (Goode & Bean 1896⁵)

***Porogadus abyssalis* Nybelin 1957** Latin for of the deep sea, collected at 5250–5300 m, the deepest occurrence of any congener then known

***Porogadus atripectus* Garman 1899** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *pectus* (L.), breast or breastbone, referring to black chest (as are snout, lower portion of head, cheeks, belly, and linings of mouth and body cavity)

***Porogadus caboverdensis* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: deep water Cape Verde Basin (Cabo Verde in local Portuguese language), submarine depression in Atlantic Ocean, from where this species so far is exclusively recorded

***Porogadus catena* (Goode & Bean 1885)** Latin for chain, referring to chain-like arrangement of mucous cavities on head

***Porogadus dracocephalus* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** *draco* (L.), from *drákōn* (δράκων), dragon; *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (κεφαλή), head, referring to dragon-like shape of head [presumably a noun, not an adjective]

***Porogadus gracilis* (Günther 1878)** Latin for thin or slender, presumably referring to its compressed head, body and tail, the latter produced into a long filament

***Porogadus guentheri* Jordan & Fowler 1902** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History),

***Porogadus lacrimatus* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** Latin for wept or cried, referring to tear-drop shape of otolith

***Porogadus longiceps* Garman 1899** *longus* (L.), long; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, 1/3 of total length, resembling the head of the pike (Esocidae: *Esox*)

***Porogadus melanocephalus* (Alcock 1891)** black-headed, from *melanos*, genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *kephalé* (κεφαλή), head, referring to its black head (also has a black belly)

***Porogadus mendax* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** Latin for given to lying, false or mendacious, but authors treat it as a noun meaning "liar, narrator," referring to close similarity to the common *P. miles*, which, unlike *P. mendax*, does not seem to occur below 4000 m

***Porogadus miles* Goode & Bean 1885** Latin for a soldier but here meaning "warlike" (Goode & Bean 1896⁵), presumably referring to numerous spines on interorbital space of head

***Porogadus promelas* Gilbert 1892** *pro-* (L.), in front of; *mélas* (μέλας), black, referring to "jet-black" head (except occiput), mouth and gill cavity on an otherwise light-brown body

***Porogadus solomonensis* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Solomon Sea, only known area of occurrence

***Porogadus trichiurus* (Alcock 1890)** *trichós* (τριχός), genitive singular of *thrix* (θρίξ), hair; *urus*, from *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to "long lash-like" tail



Porogadus abyssalis, holotype, 218 mm TL. From: Nybelin, O. 1957. Deep-sea bottom fishes. Reports of the Swedish Deep-Sea Expedition 1947–1948 v. 2 (Zool.): 247–345, Pls. 1–7.

***Porogadus turgidus* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021** Latin for inflated, referring to large otolith size compared with its small sulcus size

Pycnocraspedum

Alcock 1889

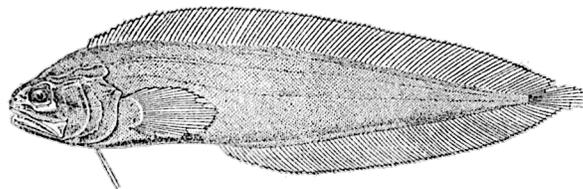
ργκνός (ρυγκνός), close, compact or dense (i.e., thick); *kráspedon* (κράσπεδον), a fringed border or hem, allusion not explained, perhaps referring in some way to vertical fins of *P. squamipinne* "invested with a thick scaly skin" and/or its ventral fins "in the form of bifid filaments"

***Pycnocraspedum africanum* Schwarzhans, Psomadakis & Nielsen 2025** *-anum* (L.), belonging to: Africa, continent where studies specimens had been obtained

***Pycnocraspedum armatum* Gosline 1954** Latin for armed with a weapon, referring to spines on preopercular border

***Pycnocraspedum fulvum* Machida 1984** Latin for tawny or reddish-brown, referring to brownish-yellow body color in alcohol

***Pycnocraspedum microlepis* (Matsubara 1943)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (μικρός), small; *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, described as having ~122 in a longitudinal series



Pycnocraspedum microlepis, holotype, 100 mm SL. From: Matsubara, K. 1943. Ichthyological annotations from the depth of the Sea of Japan, I–VII. The Journal of the Sigenkagaku Kenkyusyo 1 (1): 37–82, Pl. 1.

***Pycnocraspedum phyllosoma* (Parr 1933)** *phýllon* (φύλλον), leaf; *sóma* (σώμα), body, referring to its "leaf-like appearance accentuated by the rather wide, entirely confluent vertical fins"

***Pycnocraspedum rowleyense* Schwarzhans, Psomadakis & Nielsen 2025** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rowley Shoals, Western Australia, type locality [originally spelled *rowleyensis*; emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Pycnocraspedum squamipinne* Alcock 1889** *squama* (L.), scale; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to ventral fins covered with thick scaly skin

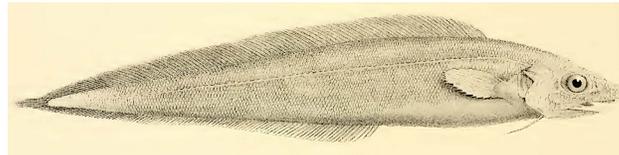
Selachophidium

Gilchrist 1903

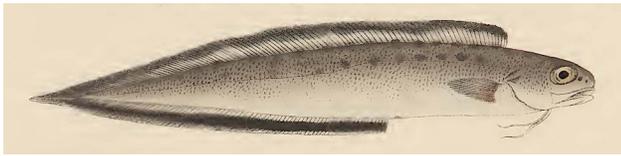
sélachos (σέλαχος), a cartilaginous fish (i.e., shark or ray), allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to vaguely shark-like snout of *S. guentheri*, produced beyond jaws; *Ophidium*, presumably an alternate or incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*, type genus of family

***Selachophidium americanum* Nielsen 1971** *-anum* (L.), belonging to: America, referring to its distribution on the Continental Slope of eastern South America compared with that of *Selachophidium guentheri* (Africa) and *Monomitopus vitiazi* (Australia), the latter its presumed congener at the time

***Selachophidium guentheri* Gilchrist 1903** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History)



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



Sirembo imberbis. 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.

Sirembo

Bleeker 1857

indigenous name of *S. imberbis* in Japan

***Sirembo amaculata* (Cohen & Nielsen 1982)** á- (ἄ), privative, i.e., not; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to its lack of spots compared with *Spottobrotula mahodadi*, its presumed congener at the time

***Sirembo imberbis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)** Latin for beardless, referring to absence of barbels on snout (compared with *Brotula multibarbata*, its presumed congener at the time, also from Japan)

***Sirembo jerdoni* (Day 1888)** in honor of British physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811–1872), whose illustration of this fish (instead of an actual specimen) served as the basis for its description

***Sirembo metachroma* Cohen & Robins 1986** *metá* (μετά), in the midst of or between (“implying change,” per the authors); *chróma* (χρῶμα), color, referring to the apparent ontogenetic change in its color pattern

***Sirembo wami* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014** in honor of WAM, Western Australian Museum, where holotype is curated

Spectrunculus

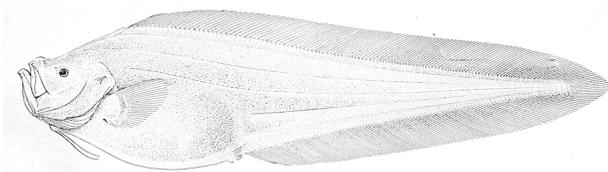
Jordan & Thompson 1914

etymology not explained, probably diminutive of *spectrum* (L.), ghost or apparition, referring to translucent, flesh-colored body of *S. radcliffei*

***Spectrunculus crassus* (Vaillant 1888)** Latin for fat or stout, referring to its thick head and/or inflated snout

***Spectrunculus grandis* (Günther 1877)** Latin for large, presumably referring to its size, described at 74.93 cm TL

***Spectrunculus radcliffei* Jordan & Thompson 1914** in honor of American ichthyologist-malacologist Lewis Radcliffe (1880–1950), scientific assistant of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, for his work on the Brotulidae (now Brotulinae), which at the time included this genus



Spectrunculus radcliffei, holotype, postlarva, 64 mm TL. From: Jordan, D. S. and W. F. Thompson. 1914. Record of the fishes obtained in Japan in 1911. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 6 (4): 205–313, Pls. 24–42.

***Spectrunculus stenostio* Uiblein, Møller & Nielsen 2023** *sténos* (στένος), narrow; *ostio*, ablative of ostium, an otolith structure, referring to its narrower ostium when related to its length or to sulcus length compared with *S. grandis*

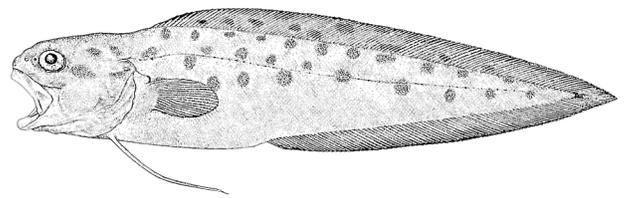
Spottobrotula

Cohen & Nielsen 1978

spotto, from *spotte*, Middle English antecedent to *spot*, referring to dark spots on dorsal part of body and dorsal fin of *S. mahodadi*, i.e., a spotted brotula

***Spottobrotula mahodadi* Cohen & Nielsen 1978** ancient Indian name for the Bay of Bengal, referring to type locality in the Andaman Islands

***Spottobrotula mossambica* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Mozambique Channel, type locality



Spottobrotula mahodadi, holotype, 216 mm SL. Illustration by Keiko Hiratsuka Moore. See *Epetriodus freddyi* caption for source.

***Spottobrotula persica* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Persia (ancient name of Iran), specifically, the Gulf of Iran, type locality

Tenuicephalichthys

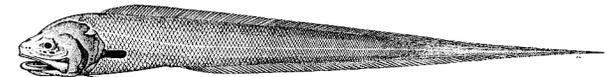
Schwarzhans & Møller 2024

tenuis, thin or slender (i.e., weak), and *cephalus*, from *kephalé* (κεφαλή), head, referring to “delicate and weak nature of the head ossification which results in often damaged specimens recovered from deep-water trawls”; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish [replacement name for *Tenuicephalus* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021, preoccupied in fossil spiders]

***Tenuicephalichthys melampeplus* (Alcock 1896)** *mélanos* (μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *peplus*, from *péplos* (πέπλος), robe or tunic, presumably referring to its uniform purple-black color

***Tenuicephalichthys multitrabs* (Schwarzhans & Møller 2021)** *multi-* (L.) many; *trabs*, beam, timber or rafter (authors say club or spar), having more long gill rakers (17–21) than *T. melampeplus* (14–16)

***Tenuicephalichthys silus* (Carter & Sulak 1984)** Latin for pug-nosed, referring to depressed snout projecting slightly over mouth



Tenuicephalichthys silus, holotype. Illustration by J. Gilley. From: Carter, H. J. and K. J. Sulak. 1984. A new species and a review of the deep-sea fish genus *Porogadus* (Ophidiidae) from the western North Atlantic. Bulletin of Marine Science 34 (3): 358–379.

***Tenuicephalichthys squamilabrus* (Schwarzhans & Møller 2021)** *squama* (L.), scale; *labrum* (L.), lip, referring to many small scales on maxilla and supramaxilla

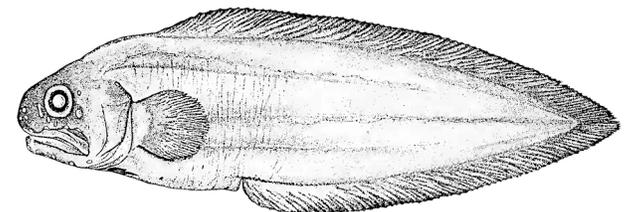
Thalassobathia

Cohen 1963

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: *thálassa* (θάλασσα), of the sea; *bathýs* (βαθύς), deep, referring to its bathypelagic habitat

***Thalassobathia nelsoni* Lee 1974** in honor of Lee’s father, Nelson B. Lee

***Thalassobathia pelagica* Cohen 1963** from *pelágios* (πελάγιος), “of the sea,” referring to its bathypelagic habitat

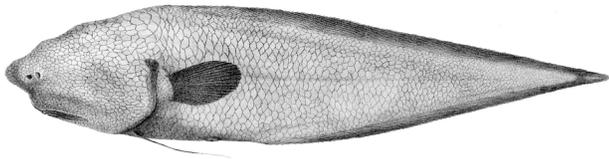


Thalassobathia pelagica, holotype, 221 mm SL. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington. From: Cohen, D. M. 1963. A new genus and species of bathypelagic ophidioid fish from the western North Atlantic. Breviora No. 196: 1–8.

Typhlonus

Günther 1878

typhlós (τυφλός), blind, referring to its eyes, “reduced to a minute rudiment hidden below the skin”; *onus*, presumably a Latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence used several times by Günther as a suffix for a hake-like fish



First-published image of *Typhlonus nasus*. See *Alcockia rostrata* caption for source.

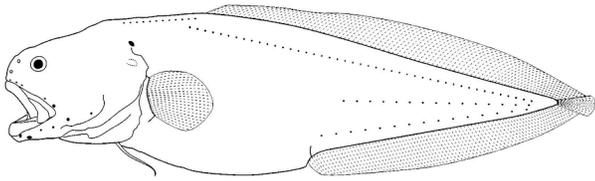
***Typhlonus nasus* Günther 1878** Latin for nose, referring to thick protuberance on snout, projecting beyond mouth

Ventichthys

Nielsen, Møller & Segonzac 2006

vent, referring to its capture at the hydrothermal vent site Oasis, South East Pacific Rise, at 2586 m; *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish

***Ventichthys biospeedoi* Nielsen, Møller & Segonzac 2006** in honor of the French *Biospeedo* expedition to the South East Pacific Rise, which launched submersible that collected holotype



Ventichthys biospeedoi, holotype, 266 mm SL. Illustration by Birgitte Rubæk. From: Nielsen, J. G., P. R. Møller and M. Segonzac. 2006. *Ventichthys biospeedoi* n. gen. et. sp. (Teleostei, Ophidiidae) from a hydrothermal vent in the south east Pacific. *Zootaxa* 1247: 13–24.