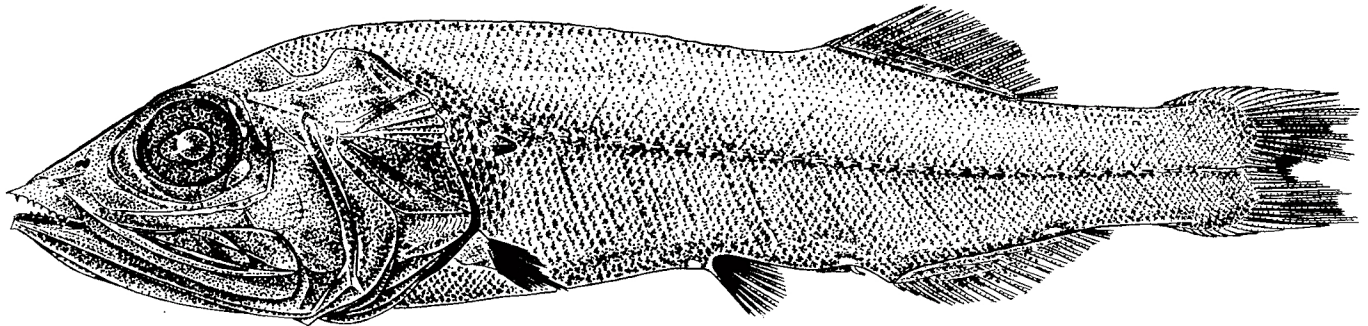


Order ALEPOCEPHALIFORMES

Tubeshoulders

Family **PLATYTROCTIDAE**

Koefoed 1927



*Holtbyrnia anomala*, holotype, 144.8 mm SL. Illustration by Jean-Jacques Vayne. From: Krefft, G. 1980. A new species of *Holtbyrnia* Parr (SearsIIDae, Salmoniformes) from the northern Atlantic Ocean. *Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft* 31 (2): 53–62.

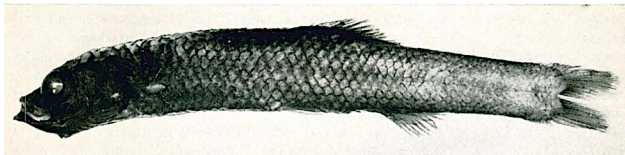
**Barbantus**

Parr 1951

etymology not explained, perhaps a variant spelling of *barbatus* (L.), bearded, referring to “bony horizontal spine [that] projects laterally on each side from the tip of the lower jaw” of *B. curvifrons*

***Barbantus curvifrons* (Roule & Angel 1931)** *curvus* (L.), curved; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to curved upper side of head, which differs from other species of *Bathytroctes* (genus at time of description)

***Barbantus elongatus* Krefft 1970** Latin for prolonged, referring to its “extremely elongated” shape compared with *B. curvifrons*



*Barbantus elongatus*, holotype, 178 mm SL. From: Krefft, G. 1970. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS ‘Walther Herwig’ nach Südamerika. XII. *Barbantus elongatus* spec. nov. (Pisces, Alepocephaloidei), ein weiterer neuer Searside aus dem tropischen Atlantik. *Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft* 21 (1): 22–27.

**Holtbyrnia**

Parr 1937

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: English ichthyologist Ernest William Lyons Holt (1864–1922) and his frequent collaborator L. W. Byrne, who authored several papers on the fishes of the Irish Atlantic Slope

***Holtbyrnia anomala* Krefft 1980** *anómalos* (Gr. ἀνώματος), irregular, referring to the “unusual” rudimentary development of its photophores

***Holtbyrnia conocephala* Sazonov 1976** cone-headed, from *kónos* (Gr. κώνος), cone, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to the shape of its head

***Holtbyrnia cyanocephala* (Krefft 1967)** blue-headed, from *kýanos* (Gr. κύανος), dark blue, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to the intense, metallic-blue coloration of its head

***Holtbyrnia innesi* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of American aquarist William T. Innes (1874–1969), editor of the “very successful” magazine *The Aquarist*

***Holtbyrnia intermedia* (Sazonov 1976)** Latin for intermediate, similar in form to both *Holtbyrnia* and *Sagamichthys*

***Holtbyrnia laticauda* Sazonov 1976** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its deep caudal peduncle

***Holtbyrnia latifrons* Sazonov 1976** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *frons* (L.), brow or forehead, referring to its wide interorbital space

***Holtbyrnia macrops* Maul 1957** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eyes, longer than high, three times in length of head

***Holtbyrnia melanocephala* (Vaillant 1888)** black-headed, from *melanos*, genitive of *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its “deep blue black” head (translation)

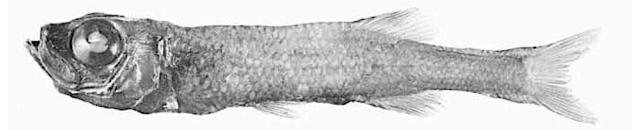
***Holtbyrnia ophioccephala* Sazonov & Golovan 1976** snake-headed, from *óphis* (Gr. ὄφις), snake, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to the characteristic snake-like appearance of its head

**Matsuiichthys**

Sazonov 1992

in honor of Japanese-American ichthyologist Tetsuo Matsui (b. 1931), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, senior author of *M. aequipinnis*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Matsuiichthys aequipinnis* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)** *aequalis* (L.), equal or uniform; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna*, fin, i.e., finned, referring to opposed dorsal and anal fins



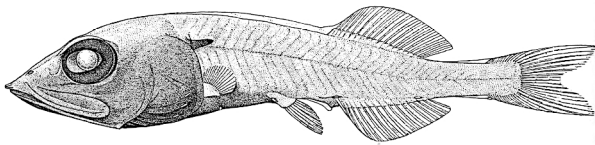
*Matsuiichthys aequipinnis*, holotype, 119 mm SL. From: Matsui, T. and R. H. Rosenblatt. 1987. Review of the deep-sea fish family Platytroctidae (Pisces: Salmoniformes). *Bulletin of the Scripps Institution of Oceanography of the University of California* 26: i–vii + 1–159.

**Maulisia**

Parr 1960

-*isia* (L. adjectival suffix): in honor of German-born Portuguese ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909–1997), who described several deep-sea fishes, and who reported type species, *M. mauli*, as *Holtbyrnia polycoeca* (= *innesi*) in 1954

***Maulisia acuticeps* Sazonov 1976** *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; -*ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to characteristic shape of head



*Maulisia maui*, 45.5 mm SL. From: Parr, A. E. 1960. The fishes of the family Searsiidae. Dana Report No. 51: 1–109.

***Maulisia argipalla* Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979** *argós* (Gr. ἀργός), bright or shining; *pálla* (Gr. πάλλα), ball, referring to its round THO photophore

***Maulisia isaacs* Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987** in honor of the late John D. Isaacs (1913–1980), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, “oceanographer extraordinary, and good friend”

***Maulisia maui* Parr 1960** in honor of German-born Portuguese Günther Edmund Maul (1909–1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal), who described several deep-sea fishes, and who reported this species as *Holtbyrnia polycoeca* (= *innesi*) in 1954

***Maulisia microlepis* Sazonov & Golovan 1976** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its smaller scales compared with *M. maui*

## Mentodus

Parr 1951

*mentum* (L.), chin; *odus*, from *odoús* (Gr. ὀδοῦς), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short, comb-like series of strong, horizontal teeth on outer side of lower jaw of *M. rostratus*

***Mentodus bythios* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)** *býthios* (Gr. βύθιος), “of the deep,” referring to habitat of all platytroutids

***Mentodus crassus* Parr 1960** Latin for thick, fat or stout, probably referring to its “enormous” head

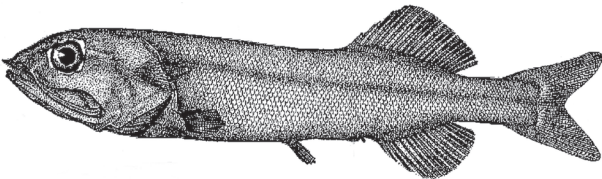
***Mentodus eubranchus* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)** *eú-* (Gr. εὖ), well or very; *branchus*, from *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to its relatively long gill filaments

***Mentodus facilis* (Parr 1951)** Latin for easy or facile, allusion not explained nor evident

***Mentodus longirostris* (Sazonov & Golovan 1976)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, i.e., snouted, referring to relatively long snout, equal to or slightly shorter than eye

***Mentodus mesalirus* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)** *mesa-*, from *mésos* (Gr. μέσος), middle; *lira* (L.), ridge, referring to ridging of lateral line by modified scales

***Mentodus perforatus* Sazonov & Trunov 1978** Latin for perforated, referring to numerous pores of cephalic sensory system compared with congeners (*crassus*, *rostratus*) known at the time



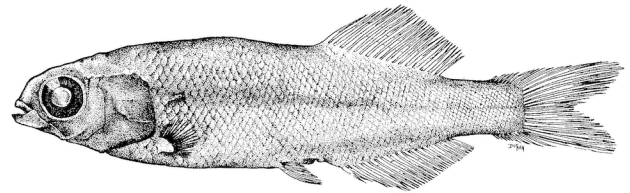
*Mentodus perforatus*, holotype, 228 mm SL. From: Sazonov, Yu. I. and I. A. Trunov. 1978. New data on the fishes of the family Searsiidae (Salmoniformes, Alepocephaloidei) from the south-eastern Atlantic. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 111: 87–99.

***Mentodus rostratus* (Günther 1878)** Latin for beaked, referring to “intermaxillary terminating in front in a short projection”

## Mirorictus

Parr 1947

*mirus* (L.), wonderful or amazing; *rictis*, from *rictus* (L.), open mouth, referring to peculiar jaw morphology, which Parr was initially inclined to view with disbelief or with a strong suspicion that he was merely observing the traumatic or teratological condition of an aberrant specimen (upper jaws form part of interior roof of the mouth, with the



*Mirorictus taningi*, holotype, 116 mm SL. From: Parr, A. E. 1947. A new genus of deepsea fish from the Gulf of Panama. Copeia 1947 (1): 59–61, Pl. 1.

single supramaxillary and the posterior and larger portion of the maxillary located inside ascending rami of bones of lower jaw)

***Mirorictus taningi* Parr 1947** in honor of Danish ichthyologist Åge Vedel Tåning (1890–1958), who took part in the *Dana* fishery research cruises during which holotype was collected, and who invited Parr to study the collections

## Normichthys

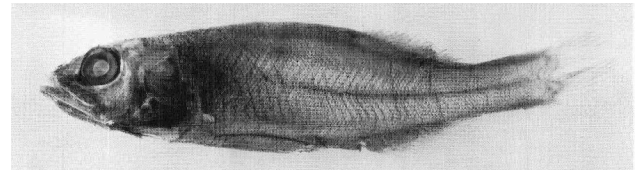
Parr 1951

in honor of English ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898–1944), British Museum (Natural History), who reported type species, *N. operosus*, as *Talismania homoptera* (Alepocephalidae) in 1930; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Normichthys herringi* Sazonov & Merrett 2001** in honor of marine biologist Peter J. Herring, for his “impressive” contribution to the study of oceanic bioluminescence, and for making available to the authors the collection of fishes that contained type

***Normichthys operosus* Parr 1951** Latin for active, busy, painstaking, industrious or laborious, allusion not explained nor evident (perhaps describing J. R. Norman, for whom the genus is named?)

***Normichthys yahganorum* Lavenberg 1965** *-orum*, commemorative suffix (L.), plural: in honor of the Yahgan Indians, archipelagic shellfish gatherers of Tierra del Fuego, who practiced shellfish conservation and avoided exhausting their food supply; this species occurs in deep waters along the Chilean coastline where the Yahgan once flourished



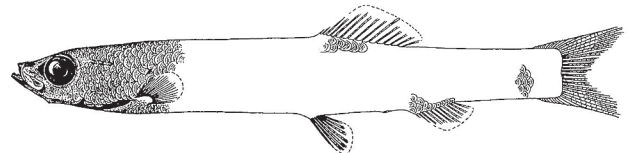
*Normichthys yahganorum*, holotype, immature male, 95 mm SL. From: Lavenberg, R. J. 1965. *Normichthys yahganorum*, a new searsiid fish from Antarctic waters. Contributions in Science (Los Angeles) No. 90: 1–7.

## Pectinantus

Sazonov 1986

variant spelling of *pectinatus* (L.), comb-toothed (perhaps mirroring the spelling of *Barbantus*, a closely related genus), referring to short row of pectinate teeth along outer row of anterior portion of lower jaw in adults (compared to teeth present only in *Barbantus* juveniles)

***Pectinantus parini* (Sazonov 1976)** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932–2012), P. P. Shirov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, a leader of 57th R/V *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*) cruise that collected holotype and who first noted some distinguishing characters of this species



*Pectinantus parini*, holotype, 163 mm SL, showing placement of reverse imbricated scales. From: Sazonov, Yu. I. 1976. Materials on the systematics and distribution of fishes of the family Searsiidae (Salmoniformes [sic], Alepocephalidae). Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 104: 26–72.

**Persarsia**

Parr 1951

etymology not explained and meaning unknown, perhaps named for a person (like other platyroctid genera named by Parr, e.g., *Maulisia*, *Searsia*), or derived from the Latin *per* (very, continuously, throughout) and *sparsus* (few, rare, scattered), referring to rarity or scattered occurrence throughout its range

***Persarsia kopua* (Phillipps 1942)** Māori word for “deep water,” referring to its bathypelagic habitat (holotype was secured from the stomach of a grouper by a land line at 1829 m, Cook Strait, New Zealand)



*Persarsia kopua*, holotype, 130 mm SL, collected 14 Oct 1941, middle bank, Cook Strait, New Zealand, NMNZ P.000826. Source: Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa.

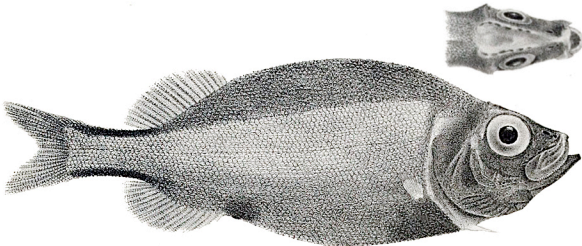
**Platyroctes**

Günther 1878

*platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “much compressed” body of *P. apus*; *tróktēs* (Gr. τρώκτης), gnawer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to mouth and jaws “armed with a single series of small teeth”

***Platyroctes apus* Günther 1878** *á-* (Gr. ἄ-), without; *pus*, from *πούς* (Gr. πούς), foot, referring to its lack of pelvic fins, homologous to the feet

***Platyroctes mirus* (Lloyd 1909)** *mirus* (L.), wonderful or amazing, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “most remarkable” resemblance to *P. apus*, but possessing the pelvic fins that the former lacks



First-published image of *Platyroctes apus*. 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. 1–66.10–14: 173–269.

**Sagamichthys**

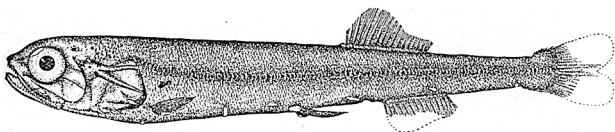
Parr 1953

Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality of *S. abei*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Sagamichthys abei* Parr 1953** in honor of ichthyologist Tokiharu Abe (1911–1996), Zoological Institute of Tokyo University, who loaned holotype to Parr

***Sagamichthys gracilis* Sazonov 1978** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its shallower body compared with congeners

***Sagamichthys schnakenbecki* (Krefft 1953)** in honor of Werner Schnakenbeck (1887–1971), longtime director of the Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg, Germany), on the occasion of his dispensation of government service



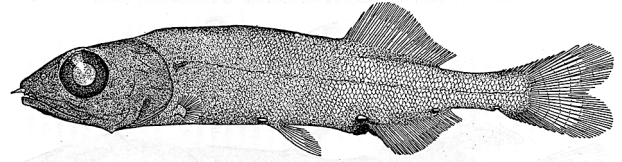
*Sagamichthys schnakenbecki*, holotype, 102 mm SL, showing inferred outlines of damaged ventral and caudal fins. From: Krefft, G. 1953. Eine neue *Searsia*-Art (Isospondyli, Searsidae) aus isländischen Gewässern. Zoologischer Anzeiger 151 (9/10): 259–266.

**Searsia**

Parr 1937

*-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: eponym not identified but certainly in honor of American naval commander and commodore Henry Sears (1913–1982), who funded the Sears Foundation for Marine Research in 1937, which Parr established

***Searsia koefoedi* Parr 1937** in honor of Norwegian marine biologist Einar Koefoed (1875–1963), who collected part of the type series in 1926 and authored several papers on deep-sea fishes



*Searsia koefoedi*. Illustration by Donald P. Pitcher. From: Parr, A. E. 1937. Concluding report on fishes. With species index for articles 1-7 (fishes of the third oceanographic expedition of the “Pawnee”). Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection Yale University 3 (art. 7): 1–79.

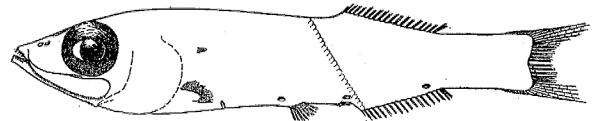
**Searsioides**

Sazonov 1977

*-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to “some similarities” (translation) with *Searsia*, original genus of type species, *S. calvala*

***Searsioides calvala* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979)** *calvus* (L.), bald; *ala* (L.), upper part of arm, referring to its unscaled pectoral base

***Searsioides multispinus* Sazonov 1977** *multi-* (L.), many; *spinus*, from *spina* (L.), thorn or spine, referring to its many gill-rakers, the most in the family



*Searsioides multispinus*, holotype, 90 mm SL. From: Sazonov, Yu. I. 1977. *Searsioides multispinus*, gen. et sp. n., a new genus and species of Searsiidae (Salmoniformes, Alepocephaloidei) from the Indo-Pacific. Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova 107: 55–58.