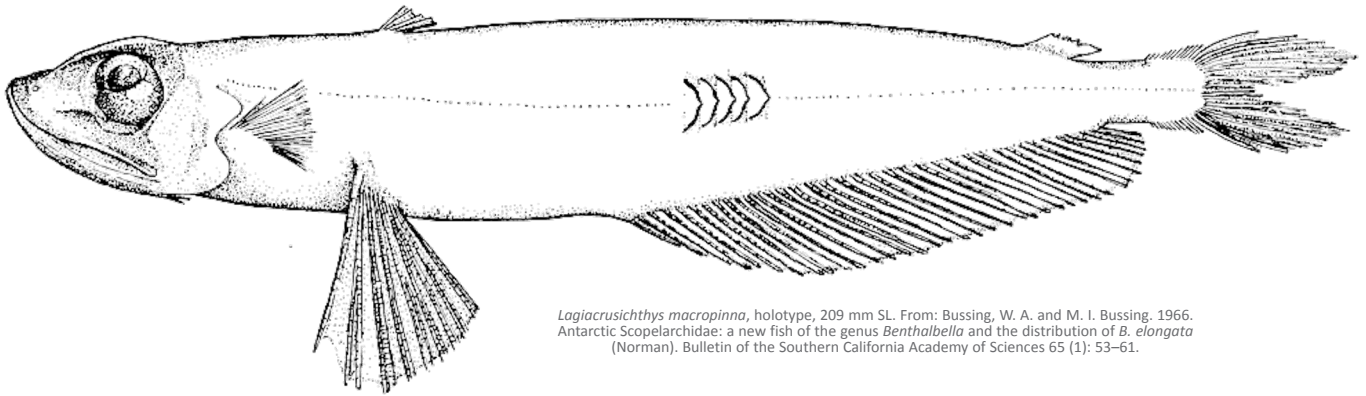


Order AULOPIFORMES

Pearleyes

Family SCOPELARCHIDAE

Alcock 1896



Lagiacrusichthys macropinna, holotype, 209 mm SL. From: Bussing, W. A. and M. I. Bussing. 1966. Antarctic Scopelarchidae: a new fish of the genus *Benthalbella* and the distribution of *B. elongata* (Norman). Bulletin of the Southern California Academy of Sciences 65 (1): 53–61.

Benthalbella

Zugmayer 1911

etymology not explained, presumably *bénthos* (Gr. βένθος), depth (of the sea), and *albella*, a diminutive of *albus* (L.), white, perhaps referring to referring to deep-sea habitat (300–600 m) and yellowish-white color in alcohol of larval *B. infans*

***Benthalbella dentata* (Chapman 1939)** Latin for toothed, the bones of the mouth bearing a “surprising array of teeth”

***Benthalbella elongata* (Norman 1937)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its longer body compared with *Scopelarchus guentheri*, its presumed congener at the time

***Benthalbella infans* Zugmayer 1911** Latin for infant or immature, described from a very young or larval specimen



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

***Benthalbella linguidens* (Mead & Böhlke 1953)** *lingua* (L.), tongue; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to 6–8 “distinctive” teeth on tongue, with sharp tips “hooked strongly” backwards

Lagiacrusichthys

Davis 2015

Lagiacrus, name of a wyvern, a dragon-like creature from mythology known for its fierceness and inhabiting the deep; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Lagiacrusichthys macropinna* (Bussing & Bussing 1966)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *pinna* (L.), fin, presumably referring to higher anal-fin ray count compared with its presumed congeners in *Benthalbella*

Rosenblattichthys

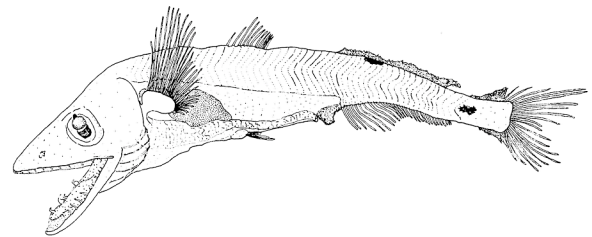
Johnson 1974

named for Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930–2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his numerous contributions to both ichthyology and ichthyologists; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Rosenblattichthys alatus* (Fourmanoir 1970)** Latin for winged, referring to its very long pectoral and ventral fins

***Rosenblattichthys hubbsi* Johnson 1974** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), for his numerous contributions to the science

***Rosenblattichthys nemotoi* Okiyama & Johnson 1986** in honor of Takahisa Nemoto (1930–1990), Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, for his “great” contributions to Antarctic biology, including direction of the cruise during which holotype was collected



Rosenblattichthys nemotoi, holotype, 37 mm SL. Illustration by T. Kofyan. From: Okiyama, M. and R. K. Johnson. 1986. *Rosenblattichthys nemotoi*, a new species of Scopelarchidae, from the south Indian Ocean subtropical convergence zone. Japanese Journal of Ichthyology 32 (4): 409–412.

***Rosenblattichthys volucris* (Rofen 1966)** Latin for flying or winged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long (and therefore wing-like) pectoral fins, extending almost to or beyond anus [author previously known as Harry]

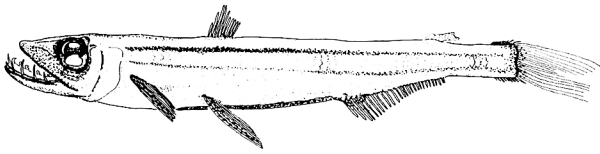
Scopelarchoides

Parr 1929

-oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: “obviously very recently derived or at least only little differentiated” from *Scopelarchus*

***Scopelarchoides climax* Johnson 1974** named for the Climax Expeditions to the central Pacific Ocean (during which holotype was collected), and for John McGowan, their leader, and for the participating scientists and crews

***Scopelarchoides danae* Johnson 1974** in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana* (which collected some of the paratypes), “used during the major expeditions of the Carlsberg Foundation, her scientific parties and crews, and the continuing work of the Carlsberg Foundation that has so greatly enhanced our knowledge of the deepsea fauna”



Scopelarchoides kreffti, holotype, 159 mm SL. From: Johnson, R. K. 1972. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS 'Walther Herwig' nach Südamerika. XXI. A new species of *Scopelarchoides* (Myctophiformes, Scopelarchidae) from the South Atlantic Ocean. Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft 23 (1): 37–42.

***Scopelarchoides kreffti* Johnson 1972** in honor of German ichthyologist Gerhard Kreffft (1912–1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), whose efforts upon the research vessel *Walther Herwig* have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the midwater fauna of the Atlantic Ocean

***Scopelarchoides nicholsi* Parr 1929** in honor of American zoologist John Treadwell Nichols (1883–1958), curator of fishes at the American Museum of Natural History

***Scopelarchoides signifer* Johnson 1974** *signum* (L.), mark; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to distinctive flag-like pattern of pigment on dorsal lobe of caudal fin

Scopelarchus

Alcock 1896

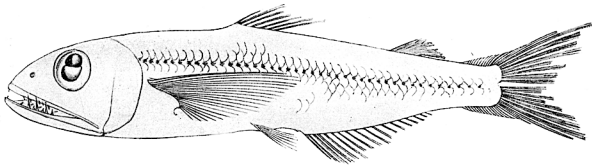
Scopelus (=Myctophum), a genus of lanternfishes (Myctophiformes), referring to casual resemblance between them and *S. guentheri*; *archós* (Gr. ἀρχός), anus, referring to long anal fin, "occupying the greater part of the tail"

***Scopelarchus analis* (Brauer 1902)** Latin for anal, referring to long anal fin, ½ length of body, nearly reaching tail

***Scopelarchus guentheri* Alcock 1896** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History)

***Scopelarchus michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1955** in honor of the *Michael Sars*, Norwegian research vessel from which holotype was collected, in turn named after Norwegian theologian and biologist Michael Sars (1805–1869)

***Scopelarchus stephensi* Johnson 1974** in honor of environmental biologist John S. Stephens, Jr. (1932–2022), for his numerous contributions to the biology of fishes and to the education of scientists



Scopelarchus michaelsarsi. From: Koefoed, E. 1955. Iniomi (Myctophidae exclusive), Lyomeri, Apodes from the "Michael Sars" North Atlantic deep-sea expedition 1910. Scientific Results of the Michael Sars North Atlantic Deep-Sea Expedition 1910. 4 (4): 1–16, Pls. 1–2.