

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order PERCIFORMES (part 14)

### Suborder COTTOIDEI

#### Infraorder ZOARCALES (part 1 of 2)

### Family ZOARCIDAE Eelpouts

61 genera/subgenera · 315 species

#### Subfamily Lycodinae

##### ***Aiakas* Gosztonyi 1977**

from the ancient Yamana (Tierra del Fuego Indian) word *aiakasi*, meaning “deep-sea fish,” alluding to its occurrence off Golfo San Jorge, Argentina, in Central Patagonia

##### ***Aiakas krefftii* Gosztonyi 1977**

in honor of ichthyologist Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), who “who kindly directed part of this research and made the critical review of the manuscript”

##### ***Aiakas zinorum* Anderson & Gosztonyi 1991**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: ZIN (short for ZIAN, Russian abbreviation for Zoological Institute, Academy of Sciences, USSR, in Russian; abbreviated ZIL elsewhere), honoring the ichthyologists there who study fishes of the Southern Ocean, who helped the senior author with many problems during his two visits, and who “graciously permitted” them to describe this species

##### ***Argentinolycus* Matallanas & Corbella 2012**

Argentina, the lone species known mainly from the Argentine Patagonia; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

##### ***Argentinolycus elongatus* (Smitt 1898)**

elongate, proposed as an elongate form or subspecies of *Phucocoetes variegatus* (= *Iluocoetes fimbriatus*)

##### ***Austrolycus* Regan 1913**

*austro-*, south, a Southern Hemisphere genus related to *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes*, a Northern Hemisphere genus

##### ***Austrolycus depressiceps* Regan 1913**

*depressus*, pressed down; *ceps*, head, referring to depressed head

##### ***Austrolycus laticinctus* (Berg 1895)**

*latus*, wide; *cinctus*, band or girdle, referring to series of pale bands on brownish body along upper parts of sides, continued on to the dorsal fin

##### ***Bellingshausenia* Matallanas 2009**

-*ia*, belonging to: Bellingshausen Sea, Southern Ocean, type locality

##### ***Bellingshausenia olaso* Matallanas 2009**

in honor of Ignacio Olaso, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, an “expert” in the feeding ecology of fishes and a “good friend”

##### ***Bentartia* Matallanas 2010**

-*ia*, belonging to: named after BENTART, the Antarctic Spanish expeditions during which holotype of *B. cinerea* was collected

##### ***Bentartia cinerea* Matallanas 2010**

ash-colored, referring to its uniform ash color in alcohol

##### ***Bentartia elongata* (Garman 1899)**

elongate, referring to “more elongate form” compared with presumed congeners in *Bothrocaropsis* (= *Bothrocar*), its original genus

##### ***Bentartia nyx* (Stevenson & Anderson 2005)**

Nyx, Greek goddess of night and darkness, referring to the “dark conditions prevalent in the deep waters and northern latitudes inhabited by this species, as well as the heavily pigmented lining of the mouth and visceral cavity”

***Bentartia pusillum* (Bean 1890)**

very small, allusion not explained, described at 15.75 cm; Jordan & Evermann 1898 say name means “weak,” perhaps referring to small teeth in jaws and on vomer and palatines

***Bothrocara* Bean 1890**

*bothros*, pit or trench; *kara*, head, referring to large pores along jaws and extending back to opercle of *B. mollis*

***Bothrocara brunneum* (Bean 1890)**

brown, referring to body color

***Bothrocara hollandi* (Jordan & Hubbs 1925)**

in honor of zoologist-paleontologist William J. Holland (1848-1932), Director of the Carnegie Museum and editor of journal in which description appeared

***Bothrocara molle* Bean 1890**

*mollis*, soft, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to what Bean believed was a toothless vomer and palate (described from a young specimen, in which teeth are obscure) and/or “Weak” teeth in the jaws

***Bothrocara soldatovi* (Schmidt 1950)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Konstantinovich Soldatov (1875-1941), Moscow Technical Institute of Fishing Industry and Fish Farming

***Bothrocara zestum* Jordan & Fowler 1902**

soft-boiled, referring to “cavernous” head formed by “largely developed” mucous pores

***Bothrocarina* Suvorov 1935**

*-ina*, belonging to: a group of zoarcids devoid of a ventral fin, including *Bothrocara*, *Bothrocarichthys* and *Bothrocaropsis* (the latter two genera now treated as junior synonyms of *Bothrocara*)

***Bothrocarina microcephala* (Schmidt 1938)**

*micro-*, small; *cephalus*, head, referring to small head with a blunt, rounded snout

***Bothrocarina nigrocaudata* Suvorov 1935**

*nigro-*, black; *caudata*, tailed, referring to black caudal fin

***Crossostomus* Lahille 1908**

*crosso-*, fringed; *stomus*, mouth, referring to fringes on mouth and lower jaw

***Crossostomus chilensis* (Regan 1913)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cape Espíritu Santo, Tierra del Fuego, Chile, type locality

***Crossostomus fasciatus* (Lönnberg 1905)**

banded, referring to 5-6 whitish transverse bars on a dark-brown body

***Dadyanos* Whitley 1951**

etymology not explained nor evident

***Dadyanos insignis* (Steindachner 1898)**

conspicuous, allusion not explained, possibly referring to color pattern, described as pale red-violet above, transitioning to white below, with a broad wide band across the nape and dark-brown spots on sides; Gosztonyi (1977) calls it “one of the most brightly coloured species in South American waters”

***Derepodichthys* Gilbert 1896**

*dere*, neck or throat, and *pous*, foot, referring to ventral fin reduced to a slender, unbranched filament, springing from a common projecting base located far forward, below eye; *ichthys*, fish

***Derepodichthys alepidotus* Gilbert 1896**

*a-*, not; *lepidotus*, scaly, referring to scaleless body (also lacking a lateral line)

***Dieidolycus* Anderson 1988**

*dieides*, transparent, referring to gelatinous and transparent skin of *D. leptodermatus*; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

***Dieidolycus adocetus* Anderson 1994**

Greek for unexpected or surprising, referring to its capture in the central Indo-West Pacific region, a rare tropical occurrence for a family primarily found in cold waters of high latitudes (however, temperatures at great depths in tropical waters are within the realm of temperatures found in other areas that zoarcids inhabit)

***Dieidolycus gosztonyii* Anderson & Pequeño 1998**

in honor of friend and colleague Atila Esteban Gosztonyi, Centro Nacional Patagonico (Puerto Madryn, Argentina), for his contributions to temperate South American ichthyology, especially his “pioneering work” on the Zoarcidae

***Dieidolycus leptodermatus* Anderson 1988**

*leptos*, fine or thin; *dermatous*, skinned, presumably referring to its transparent skin, with the underlying musculature,

bone and fin rays easily seen

***Eucryphycus* Anderson 1988**

*eu-*, well, and *cryptos*, hidden, i.e., well hidden; *phycos*, seaweed, referring to its habit of hiding in drifting seaweed

***Eucryphycus californicus* (Starks & Mann 1911)**

*-icus*, belonging to: endemic to the Pacific coast of California (USA)

***Exechodontes* DeWitt 1977**

*exeches*, projecting; *odontos*, teeth, referring to outer teeth of lower jaw projecting outward

***Exechodontes daidaleus* DeWitt 1977**

Greek for dappled or spotted, referring to large, scattered brown melanophores, especially over ventral  $\frac{2}{3}$  of body, and/or small- to medium-sized, irregularly shaped and placed brown spots on upper half of body

***Gosztonyia* Matallanas 2009**

*-ia*, belonging to: Atila Esteban Gosztonyi, Centro Nacional Patagonico (Puerto Madryn, Argentina), for his “great” contributions to the systematics of South American Zoarcidae, including the descriptions of several new genera and species

***Gosztonyia antarctica* Matallanas 2009**

named for the type locality (Bellingshausen Sea) in Antarctic waters

***Hadropogonichthys* Fedorov 1982**

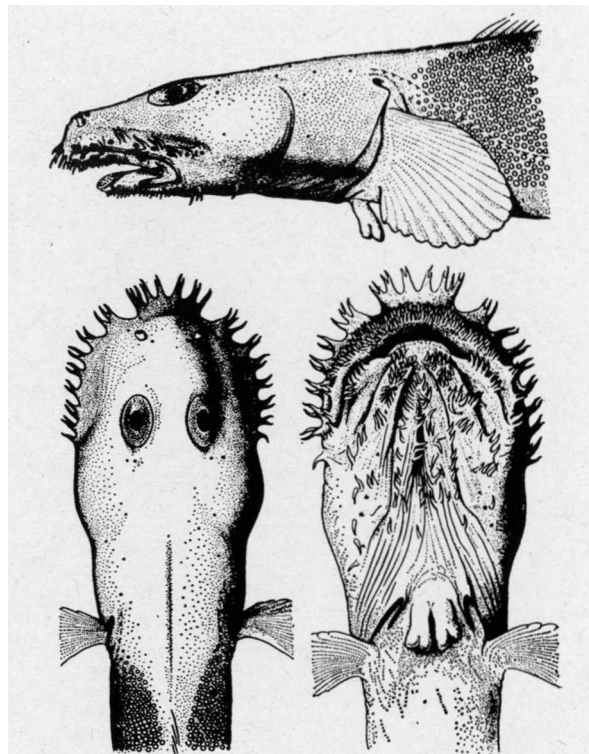
*hadros*, large or well-developed, and *pogonias*, bearded, referring to considerable development of coriaceous barbellate appendages on head of *H. lindbergi*

***Hadropogonichthys leptopus* Machida, Shinohara & Ohta 2004**

*leptos*, thin; *pous*, foot, referring to short and slender pelvic fins

***Hadropogonichthys lindbergi* Fedorov 1982**

in honor of Georgii Ustinovich Lindberg (1894-1976), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, “out-standing expert” (translation) on fishes of the Russian Far East



*Hadropogonichthys lindbergi*. From: Fedorov, V. V. 1982. A new eelpout, *Hadropogonichthys lindbergi* Fedorov, gen. et sp. nov. (Zoarcidae), from the bathyal depths of the Fourth Kuril Strait. *Voprosy Ikhtologii* v. 22 (no. 5): 722-729. [English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* v. 22 (no. 5):16-23.]

***Iluocoetes* Jenyns 1842**

*ilyos*, mud or ooze; *koitos*, place of rest or bed, referring to holotype of *I. fimbriatus*, collected by Charles Darwin “lurking under stones and weeds”

***Iluocoetes facali* Lloris & Rucabado 1987**

in honor of Javier L. Facal, who helped promote a cooperation agreement between the two scientific research councils, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (Argentina) and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas (Spain), under which the authors’ research had been conducted

***Iluocoetes fimbriatus* Jenyns 1842**

fringed, referring to “rows of tubipores on the cheeks”

***Japonolycodes* Shinohara, Sakurai & Machida 2002**

Japon, derived from Japan, where *J. abei* is endemic; *Lycodes*, type genus of subfamily Lycodinae

***Japonolycodes abei* (Matsubara 1936)**

in honor of Genkiti Abe of Nisiura, Aiti Prefecture, Japan, who collected type

***Japonolycodes magellanicus* (Anderson 1988)**

-icus, belonging to: zoogeographic Magellan Province, where it appears to be endemic

***Letholycus* Anderson 1988**

*lethos*, to forget, referring to its “distinctive, yet previously unobserved, anatomy” (e.g., reduction of its chain of suborbital bones); *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

***Letholycus microphthalmus* (Norman 1937)**

*micro-*, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to smaller eye compared with *Melanostigma gelatinosum*, its presumed congener at the time

***Leucogrammolycus* Mincarone & Anderson 2008**

*leukos*, white, and *gramme*, line, referring to white head and body striping; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

***Leucogrammolycus brychios* Mincarone & Anderson 2008**

Greek for “from the depths of the sea,” referring to its occurrence in the upper bathyal zone (490-632 m)

***Lycenchelys* Gill 1884**

*lyc-*, referring to *Lycodes*; *enchelys*, Greek for eel, i.e., related to *Lycodes* but with a slender, eel-like form

***Lycenchelys albeola* Andriashev 1958**

whitish, referring to lack of pigmentation, described as the “only white Pacific *Lycenchelys*” (translation)

***Lycenchelys albomaculata* Toyoshima 1983**

*albo-*, white; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to white blotches on dorsal fin and dorsal half of body

***Lycenchelys alba* (Vaillant 1888)**

white, presumably referring to bluish-white body color in life and/or lines of “light indigo white” (translation) along bases of dorsal and ventral fins

***Lycenchelys alta* Toyoshima 1985**

high, referring to its deep body, one of its diagnostic characters

***Lycenchelys antarctica* Regan 1913**

referring to capture off South Orkney Islands at the northern tip of the Antarctic Peninsula, the genus then known only from north of the Equator

***Lycenchelys aratrirostris* Andriashev & Permitin 1968**

*aratrum*, plow; *rostris*, snout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shape of face, with upper jaw protruding beyond lower

***Lycenchelys argentina* Marschoff, Torno & Tomo 1977**

etymology not explained, possibly referring to Instituto Antártico Argentino, Direccion Nacional del Antartico, which sponsored expedition during which type was collected

***Lycenchelys atacamensis* Andriashev 1980**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Atacama Trench, also known as the Peru-Chile Trench, Eastern Pacific Ocean, only known area of occurrence

***Lycenchelys aurantiaca* Shinohara & Matsuura 1998**

orange or reddish-yellow, referring to its body color

***Lycenchelys bachmanni* Gosztanyi 1977**

in honor of entomologist Axel O. Bachmann (1927-2017), Buenos Aires University, who “very kindly” helped

Gosztonyi in his “early days in the biological sciences”

***Lycenchelys bellingshauseni* Andriashev & Permitin 1968**

presumably in honor of Fabian Gottlieb Thaddeus von Bellingshausen (1778-1852), Russian circumnavigator for whom Bellingshausen Sea is named (although this species does not occur there)

***Lycenchelys birsteini* Andriashev 1958**

in honor of carcinologist Yakov (Jacob) A. Birstein (1911-1970), member of research vessel *Vityaz* cruise to Kuril-Kamchatka Trench (western North Pacific), during which type was collected

***Lycenchelys bullisi* Cohen 1964**

in honor of marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924-1992), National Marine Fisheries Service, for contributions to the knowledge of the marine fauna of the tropical western Atlantic

***Lycenchelys callista* Anderson 1995**

most beautiful, referring to the “author’s perception” of its physical appearance (e.g., dark cobalt-blue body color) compared with its congeners

***Lycenchelys camchatica* (Gilbert & Burke 1912)**

-*ica*, belonging to: east coast of Kamchatka, Russia, where type locality (off Avatcha Bay) is situated

***Lycenchelys chauliodus* Anderson 1995**

Greek for “with prominent teeth,” referring to “large teeth in so small a specimen”

***Lycenchelys cicatrifer* (Garman 1899)**

*cicatrix*, scar; *fero*, to bear, referring to pores on face forming “large whitish excavations resembling scars”

***Lycenchelys crotalina* (Gilbert 1890)**

*Crotalus*, rattlesnake genus, i.e., *Crotalus*-like, referring to its “tumid” cheeks, like those of a rattlesnake [often spelled *crotalinus*; emended to agree with feminine gender of *Lycenchelys*]

***Lycenchelys delanglei* Thiel, Knebelsberger, Chernova & Eidus 2025**

in honor of French naval commander and explorer Paul Antoine Fleuriot de Langle (1744–1787), who led 1787 expedition to the waters of the Kuril-Kamchatka Trench, type locality

***Lycenchelys fedorovi* Anderson & Balanov 2000**

in honor of friend and colleague Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (1939-2011), Zoological Institute (St. Petersburg, Russia), for his numerous contributions to the ichthyology of the North Pacific

***Lycenchelys folletti* Anderson 1995**

in honor of Wilbur “Bill” I. Follett (1901-1992), late Curator of Fishes, California Academy of Sciences, “friend, inspiration and benefactor,” for his many contributions (1927-1990) to ichthyology, zoological nomenclature and archaeology

***Lycenchelys hadrogeneia* Anderson 1995**

*hadros*, strong; *geneia*, chinned, referring to prominent, fleshy chin lobe

***Lycenchelys hippopotamus* Schmidt 1950**

etymology not explained but probably referring to thick, fleshy lobe on snout that overhangs mouth which, when viewed head-on, resembles the face of a hippopotamus

***Lycenchelys hureaui* (Andriashev 1979)**

in honor of ichthyologist Jean-Claude Hureau (b. 1936), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his contributions to the research of Antarctic fishes and those of Kerguelen Island (southeast of type locality), a French territory

***Lycenchelys imamurai* Anderson 2006**

in honor of Hisashi Imamura, Hokkaido University Museum (Hakodate, Japan), for his many contributions to ichthyology and help during Anderson’s visit to Hakodate during 2005-2006

***Lycenchelys incisa* (Garman 1899)**

notched or cut into, presumably referring to bones with large mucous pores and cavities

***Lycenchelys jordani* (Evermann & Goldsborough 1907)**

in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), who studied the salmon fisheries of Alaska with Evermann in 1903, during which large collections of non-salmonids were collected, including this species

***Lycenchelys kolthoffi* Jensen 1904**

in honor of Gustav Isak Kolthoff (1845-1913), Swedish zoologist and taxidermist, who led expedition during which type was collected

***Lycenchelys lenzeni* Thiel, Knebelsberger & Eidus 2018**

in honor of Dieter Lenzen (b. 1947), President of Universität Hamburg and former President of Freie Universität Berlin, “one of the most cited and most influential educational theorists in Germany, in recognition of his out-

standing support to the development of the research, educational and administrative facilities of the Center of Natural History”

***Lycenchelys lonchoura* Anderson 1995**

*lonchos*, spear; *oura*, tail, referring to shape and “great length” of caudal fin

***Lycenchelys maculata* Toyoshima 1985**

spotted, referring to dark spots or blotches on body

***Lycenchelys makushok* Fedorov & Andriashev 1993**

in honor of ichthyologist Viktor Markelovich Makushok (1924–1993, sometimes spelled Makushek and Makushuk), Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who collected type and was a “talented investigator of [Russian] Far East and deepwater fishes” (translation) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Lycenchelys maoriensis* Andriashev & Fedorov 1986**

*-ensis*, a suffix that usually connotes place but used here to honor the Maori people of New Zealand, emphasizing the “assumed endemism” of this species in the “bathyal zone of the New Zealand microcontinent” (translation)

***Lycenchelys melanostomias* Toyoshima 1983**

etymology not explained, presumably *melano-*, black, and *stomias*, Greek for a large-mouthed animal but possibly and incorrectly used here to mean “stomach,” referring to completely black stomach

***Lycenchelys micropora* Andriashev 1955**

*micro-*, small; *pora*, pores, referring to small pores around jaws and mouth

***Lycenchelys monstrosa* Anderson 1982**

strange, referring to apparently “usual” lack of pelvic fins (except in one specimen) and “usual” lack of palatine teeth (except in one specimen); both characters are typically present in other *Lycenchelys* and are consistent within a species

***Lycenchelys muraena* (Collett 1878)**

ancient name for moray eels, referring to its slender, eel-like form

***Lycenchelys nanospinata* Anderson 1988**

*nanus*, dwarf or very small; *spinata*, thorned or spined, referring to microscopic epidermal prickles covering head

***Lycenchelys nigripalatum* DeWitt & Hureau 1980**

*nigri-*, black; *palatum*, roof of mouth, referring to black mucosa of the mouth

***Lycenchelys novaezealandiae* Anderson & Møller 2007**

of New Zealand, where it occurs off both its east and west coast

***Lycenchelys paxillus* (Goode & Bean 1879)**

peg or small stake, presumably referring to its elongate body, “rounded throughout its entire length”

***Lycenchelys pearcyi* Anderson 1995**

in honor of oceanographer William G. Pearcy, Oregon State University (Corvallis, Oregon, USA), for his many contributions to the biology of North Pacific fishes

***Lycenchelys pentactina* Anderson 1995**

*penta-*, five; *actina*, rayed, referring to five branchiostegal rays

***Lycenchelys pequeno* Anderson 1995**

in honor of German Pequeno Reyes (b. 1941), Instituto de Zoología, Universidad Austral de Chile (Valdivia), for his many contributions to the ichthyology of the Southern Hemisphere

***Lycenchelys peruana* Anderson 1995**

Peruvian, described from off Trujillo, Peru, only known area of occurrence

***Lycenchelys platyrhina* (Jensen 1902)**

*platy*, broad; *rhinos*, snout, allusion not explained, possibly referring to blunt, broadly rounded snout

***Lycenchelys plicifera* Andriashev 1955**

*plico*, fold; *fera*, to bear, referring to white abdominal fold on abdomen

***Lycenchelys polyodon* Anderson & Møller 2007**

*poly*, many; *odon*, tooth, referring to greater number of palatal teeth compared with all congeners of the same size

***Lycenchelys porifer* (Gilbert 1890)**

*porus*, pore; *fero*, to bear, referring to two series of large and “very conspicuous” elongate pores on head

***Lycenchelys rassi* Andriashev 1955**

in honor of ichthyologist Teodor Saulovich Rass (1904–2001), who collected and donated to the Russian Academy of Sciences’ collections of Russian Far Eastern fishes

- Lycenchelys ratmanovi* Andriashev 1955**  
in honor of oceanographer Georgy Efimovich Ratmanov (1900-1940), mentor and leader of many eastern expeditions to the Russian Far East, studying the currents of Arctic waters (he died, along with all crewmembers, when their ship sank during a storm on the Bering Sea)
- Lycenchelys remissaria* Fedorov 1995**  
Latin for shifted, referring to ventral-fin base, which is shifted far anteriorly compared with bathyal and abyssal congeners
- Lycenchelys renatae* Thiel, Knebelsberger, Chernova & Eidus 2025**  
in honor of Renate Thiel, wife of the first author, for her “23 years of outstanding data processing work in the context of ichthyology research projects”
- Lycenchelys rosea* Toyoshima 1985**  
rosy, referring to dull-red or reddish body coloration
- Lycenchelys ryukyuensis* Shinohara & Anderson 2007**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Ryukyu Islands, Japan, East China Sea, where type locality (Okinawa Trough) is situated
- Lycenchelys sarsii* (Collett 1871)**  
in honor of Norwegian biologist (and Collett’s friend) Georg Ossian Sars (1837-1927), who collected type
- Lycenchelys scaura* (Garman 1899)**  
club-footed, referring to club-shaped ventral fins [often spelled *scaurus*; emended to agree with feminine gender of *Lycenchelys*]
- Lycenchelys squamosa* Toyoshima 1983**  
scaly, referring to scaled pectoral fins
- Lycenchelys tohokuensis* Anderson & Imamura 2002**  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: referring to both the Tohoku National Fisheries Research Institute and the Tohoku coast of northern Honshu Island, Japan, where it was first collected in 1997
- Lycenchelys tristichodon* DeWitt & Hureau 1980**  
*tristichus*, of three rows; *odon*, tooth, referring to palatines with three rows of teeth
- Lycenchelys uschakovi* Andriashev 1958**  
in honor of oceanographer, hydrobiologist and polychaete taxonomist Pavel Vladimirovich Ushakov (1903-1992), member of the research vessel *Vityaz* cruise to Kuril-Kamchatka Trench (western North Pacific), during which type was collected
- Lycenchelys verrillii* (Goode & Bean 1877)**  
in honor of marine biologist Addison E. Verrill (1839-1926), Yale University (New Haven, Connecticut, USA), “who has been in charge of the invertebrate work of the U.S. Fish Commission since its organization”
- Lycenchelys vitiazi* Andriashev 1955**  
in honor of the research vessel *Vitiaz* (also spelled *Vityaz*), from which the “richest collections of [Russian] Far Eastern fishes were sampled” (translation) from 1948-1955, including several new species of *Lycenchelys* (including but not limited to *micropora*, *plicifera*, *rassi*, *volki*, and this one)
- Lycenchelys volki* Andriashev 1955**  
in honor of Alexander Maksimovich Volk (d. 1943), Pacific Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries, a “talented student” (translation) of Russian Far Eastern seas; he was killed in action during the Battle of Kursk in WW2
- Lycenchelys wilkesi* Anderson 1988**  
in honor of Capt. Charles Wilkes (1798-1877), “intrepid” Antarctic explorer and leader of the first United States Exploring Expedition (1838-1842)
- Lycenchelys xanthoptera* Anderson 1991**  
*xanthos*, yellow; *pteron*, fin, referring to its “conspicuous” yellow pectoral fins
- Lycodapus* Gilbert 1890**  
*lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily); *a-*, without, and *pous*, foot, referring to absence of pelvic fins
- Lycodapus antarcticus* Tomo 1982**  
-icus, belonging to: Antarctica, referring to its occurrence in the Southern Ocean
- Lycodapus australis* Norman 1937**  
southern, the first member of the genus known from the Southern Hemisphere
- Lycodapus derjugini* Andriashev 1935**  
in honor of Konstantin Michailovich Derjugin (1878-1938), oceanographer and marine zoologist, Leningrad

State University, a “worthy investigator of the Soviet Union Seas”

***Lycodapus dermatinus* Gilbert 1896**

skinny (i.e., with lots of skin), referring to head, body and fins covered with a “thick, loose” skin

***Lycodapus endemoscotus* Peden & Anderson 1978**

*endemos*, living in; *skotos*, darkness, an “inhabitant of the gloomy depths” (933-2225 m)

***Lycodapus fierasfer* Gilbert 1890**

*Fierasfer* (= *Carapus*, Ophidiiformes: Carapidae), a fish of similar color, derived from a Greek word meaning “sleek and shining,” presumably referring to their similar color and shape

***Lycodapus imperatorius* Prokofiev, Balanov, Emelianova, Orlov & Orlova 2022**

Latin for of or belonging to a general (or in this case, emperor), named for the Emperor Seamount Chain, North Pacific Ocean, type locality

***Lycodapus leptus* Peden & Anderson 1981**

Greek for narrow, referring to “emaciated look of most specimens”

***Lycodapus mandibularis* Gilbert 1915**

of the jaw, referring to lower jaw, described as “massive, deep, the symphysis slightly protruding” (Peden & Anderson 2008 state name refers to “large teeth of some specimens” but Gilbert was almost certainly referring to the mandible)

***Lycodapus microchir* Schmidt 1950**

*micro-*, small; *cheiros*, hand, referring to much shorter pectoral fin compared with the similar *L. fierasfer*

***Lycodapus pachysoma* Peden & Anderson 1978**

*pachys*, thick; *soma*, body, referring to its robust body

***Lycodapus parviceps* Gilbert 1896**

*parvus*, small; *ceps*, head, referring to “much smaller” head compared with the similar *L. extensus* (described in the same publication, now a *nomen dubium*)

***Lycodapus poecilus* Peden & Anderson 1981**

various (authors say “many sided”), referring to “changeable appearance of young or mature fish and specimens captured from different localities”

***Lycodapus psarostomatus* Peden & Anderson 1981**

*psaros*, speckled; *stomatus*, mouthed, referring to large melanophores scattered on roof of mouth

***Lycodes* Reinhardt 1831**

*-oides*, having the form of: *lykos*, Greek for wolf, referring (per Reinhardt 1837) to some similarity (especially the teeth), and presumed close relationship, with the “Sea Wolf,” *Anarhichas lupus* (Anarhichadidae)

Subgenus ***Lycodes***

***Lycodes adolfi* Nielsen & Fosså 1993**

in honor of Adolf S. Jensen (1866-1953), a specialist in Arctic fishes, who worked at the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen (where the senior author works); his numerous publications appeared from 1894 almost to his death

***Lycodes agulhensis* Andriashev 1959**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Agulhas Bank, South Africa, only known area of occurrence

***Lycodes akuugun* Stevenson & Orr 2006**

Aleut name for the native inhabitants of the Islands of Four Mountains, a grouping in the central Aleutian Islands (Alaska, USA), only known area of occurrence

***Lycodes albolineatus* Andriashev 1955**

*albus*, white; *lineatus*, lined, referring to 7-9 very narrow white bars on dorsal fin and extending onto body

***Lycodes attenuatus* Knipowitsch 1906**

thin or tapered, the “most noticeable peculiarity of this species is the rapid decrease in height backwards” (translation)

***Lycodes bathybius* Schmidt 1950**

*bathys*, deep; *bios*, life, captured at 591 m and described as having morphological traits that appear to be adaptations for life in deep water

***Lycodes brashnikovi* Soldatov 1918**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist and fisheries chief Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Brashnikov, 1870-1921), “whose large collections contain also the young form of this species”

***Lycodes brevicaudus* Taranetz & Andriashev 1935**

*brevis*, short; *caudus*, tail, allusion not explained, probably referring to shorter tail (i.e., posterior half body encompassed by congruent dorsal and anal fins) compared with congeners described in the same publication (*jenseni*,



*macrolepis, soldatovi*)

***Lycodes brevipes* Bean 1890**

*brevis*, short; *pes*, foot, referring to “minute” ventral fins, “scarcely more than one-third length of eye”

***Lycodes brunneofasciatus* Suvorov 1935**

*brunneus*, brown; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 10 dark brown, saddle-like bands on body and dorsal fin

***Lycodes caudimaculatus* Matsubara 1936**

*caudi-*, tail; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to 2-3 irregular small black spots on white area of caudal fin

***Lycodes concolor* Gill & Townsend 1897**

colored uniformly, referring to “nearly uniform” body color, “only relieved by the apparently lighter hue of the scales and the somewhat darker margins of the fins”

***Lycodes cortezianus* (Gilbert 1890)**

*-anus*, belonging to: Cortes (often spelled Cortez) Bank off San Diego, California (USA), type locality

***Lycodes esmarkii* Collett 1875**

in honor of Norwegian zoologist Lauritz Martin Esmark (1806-1884), who first recognized this species as new but allowed Collett to describe it

***Lycodes eudipleurostictus* Jensen 1902**

*eudios*, clear or fine; *pleuro-*, side; *stictus*, mark or spot, allusion not explained, possibly referring to 5-13 narrow, whitish or pale-yellow transverse bands on body passing onto dorsal fin and posteriorly onto anal fin

***Lycodes fasciatus* (Schmidt 1904)**

banded, referring to numerous light bands on body and dorsal fin, usually with some shaped as cogs pointed upward

***Lycodes frigidus* Collett 1879**

cold, referring to its occurrence in water temperatures below 0°C

***Lycodes gracilis* Sars 1867**

slender, referring to more slender and elongate body compared with known congeners at the time

***Lycodes heinemanni* Soldatov 1916**

in honor of B. A. Heinemann, Inspector of Fisheries, who collected type from the steamer *Commander Bering* from the Okhotsk Sea

***Lycodes japonicus* Matsubara & Iwai 1951**

Japanese, described from coast of Uozu, southeast of Toyama Bay, Japan (occurs in northwestern Pacific from Sea of Japan to Kuril Islands, Russia)

***Lycodes jenseni* Taranetz & Andriashev 1935**

in honor of Adolf S. Jensen (1866-1953), who wrote a “fundamental” (translation) monograph on Lyconinae in 1904

***Lycodes jugoricus* Knipowitsch 1906**

*-icus*, belonging to: Yugorsky (also spelled Jugorsky) Strait, a narrow sound between Kara Sea and Barents Sea, Novaya Zemlya, Russia, type locality

***Lycodes knipowitschi* Popov 1931**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipowitsch (1862-1939, often spelled Knipovich in English), Russian oceanographer and zoologist, who led many scientific expeditions to the Russian Arctic

***Lycodes lavalaei* Vladykov & Tremblay 1936**

in honor of Université Laval, a French-language university in Quebec, Canada, for making possible the study of the flora and fauna of the Gulf of Saint Lawrence

***Lycodes luetkenii* Collett 1880**

in honor of Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901), who allowed Collett to examine specimens of *Lycodes* at the Copenhagen Museum

***Lycodes macrochir* Schmidt 1937**

*macro-*, large or long; *cheiros*, hand, referring to large, deeply emarginate pectoral fin

***Lycodes macrolepis* Taranetz & Andriashev 1935**

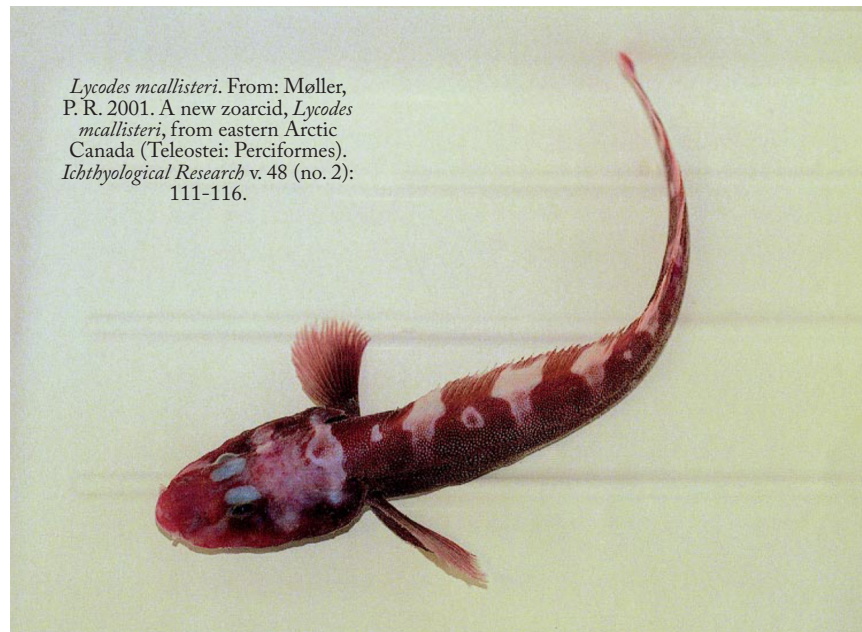
*macro-*, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales compared with congeners in what the authors referred to as the *L. palearis* group

***Lycodes marisalbi* Knipowitsch 1906**

*maris*, sea; *albus*, white, referring to White Sea, northwest coast of Russia, type locality

***Lycodes matsubarai* Toyoshima 1985**

in honor of Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907-1968), Kyoto University, for his contributions to zoarcid taxonomy



***Lycodes mcallisteri* Møller 2001**

in honor of Donald E. McAllister (1934-2001), Curator of Fishes, National Museum of Canada, for his many contributions to Arctic ichthyology

***Lycodes microporus* Toyoshima 1983**

*micro-*, small; *porus*, pores, referring to head with “very small” pores in nasal, infraorbital, interorbital, postorbital, preopercular, and mandibular canals

***Lycodes mucosus* Richardson 1855**

slimy, referring to how it resembles *Zoarcis viviparus*, “especially when both are enveloped in the thick mucus which they throw out copiously when dying”

***Lycodes ocellatus* Toyoshima 1985**

with eye-like spots, referring to 4-5 black ocelli or blotches on sides

***Lycodes paamiuti* Møller 2001**

named after R/V *Paamiut*, research vessel of the Greenland Institute of Natural Resources (Paamiut is also a town on the west coast of Greenland, from *Paava* or *Paaq* in Greenlandic language meaning “mouth” or “entrance,” thus Paamiut means “the people at the mouth,” e.g., of a river or fjord)

***Lycodes paucilepidotus* Toyoshima 1985**

*pauci-*, few; *lepidotus*, scaled, referring to “weak development” of its scales (belly and area above pectoral fin completely scaleless)

***Lycodes pacificus* Collett 1879**

referring to its occurrence in the Pacific Ocean (described from a museum specimen said to be from Japan but probably from Alaska)

***Lycodes palearis* Gilbert 1896**

dewlap or wattle, presumably referring to “greater development of mandibular and labial folds” compared with *L. brevipes*

***Lycodes pallidus* Collett 1879**

pale, referring to pale, yellow-gray body color, without markings (perhaps color in alcohol; living specimens are light to dark-brown with 6-11 white bars on body and dorsal fin)

***Lycodes polaris* (Sabine 1824)**

polar, described from North Georgia, Boothia Peninsula, Northwest Territories, Canada, collected during William Edward Parry’s 1819-1820 expedition to the “Polar Seas”

***Lycodes raridens* Taranetz & Andriashev 1937**

*rarus*, thinly scattered; *dens*, teeth, referring to widely and unevenly spaced teeth

***Lycodes reticulatus* Reinhardt 1835**

net-like or netted, referring to reticulate color pattern compared with banded pattern of *L. vahlii*, described in the same publication (note: color pattern is dependent on locality and size)

***Lycodes rossi* Malmgren 1865**

in honor of Rear-Admiral James Clark Ross (1800-1862), who explored the Arctic and reported this species as *Blennius* (now *Lycodes*) *polaris* in his 1826 “Zoology of the Arctic regions”

***Lycodes sagittarius* McAllister 1976**

Latin for archer, referring to “bow it carries in anterior portion of lateral line,” i.e., lateral line curves downward before or above anus and anal-fin origin creating a bow-like shape

***Lycodes semenovi* Popov 1931**

patronym not identified but here is a likely candidate: in honor of Pyotr Pyotrovitch Semenov (1827–1914, also known as Pyotr Semyonov-Tyan-Shansky), Russian statistician, geographer, entomologist, and Vice-President of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society

***Lycodes seminudus* Reinhardt 1837**

*semi-*, half; *nudus*, bare or naked, referring to scales absent from nape, abdomen and fins

***Lycodes sigmatoides* Lindberg & Krasnyukova 1975**

*-oides*, having the form of: sigma ( $\Sigma$ ), 18th letter of Greek alphabet (“S” in Latin alphabet), referring to S-shaped spots on back, continuing on to dorsal fin

***Lycodes soldatovi* Taranetz & Andriashev 1935**

in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Konstantinovich Soldatov (1875-1941), Moscow Technical Institute of Fishing Industry and Fish Farming, who has “rendered great service to our science” (translation)

***Lycodes squamiventer* Jensen 1904**

*squamus*, scale; *venter*, belly, proposed as a variety or subspecies of *L. pallidus* in which scales extend to belly

***Lycodes tanakae* Jordan & Thompson 1914**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Shigeo Tanaka (1878-1974), Imperial University (Tokyo, Japan) [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

***Lycodes terraenovae* Collett 1896**

of *terra*, land, and *nova*, new, referring to Newfoundland Banks (now known as the Grand Banks of Newfoundland), northwest Atlantic, type locality

***Lycodes turneri* Bean 1879**

in honor of Lucien M. Turner (1848-1909), American naturalist and ethnologist, who collected type, and to whom the U. S. Museum of Natural History is “indebted for large and valuable additions to its collection from Alaska”

***Lycodes uschakovi* Popov 1931**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Pavel Vladimirovich Ushakov (1903-1992), oceanographer, hydrobiologist and polychaete taxonomist (see also *Lycenchelys uschakovi*)

***Lycodes vahlii* Reinhardt 1831**

in honor of Dutch botanist-pharmacist Jens Laurentius Moestue Vahl (1796-1854), who donated his collection of Greenland plants (and some fishes) to Copenhagen University, where Reinhardt was Professor of Zoology

***Lycodes ygreknotatus* Schmidt 1950**

*y-*, referring to letter; *grek*, presumably meaning *Greek* (as opposed to Cyrillic); *notatus*, marked, referring to Y-shaped markings on dorsal fin

Subgenus ***Furcimanus* Jordan & Evermann 1898**

*furcus*, forked; *manus*, hand, referring to forked pectoral fins of *L. diapterus*

***Lycodes beringi* Andriashev 1935**

of Bering, referring to Bering Island, one of the Commander Islands, Bering Sea, type locality, and/or to Vitus Bering (1681-1741), Danish cartographer and explorer (in Russian service), for whom the islands and the sea are named (in fact, Bering and much of his crew died on Bering Island after their ship wrecked there)

***Lycodes diapterus* Gilbert 1892**

*dia-*, divided; *pterus*, fin, referring to forked pectoral fins in both young and adults

***Lycodes hubbsi* Matsubara 1955**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who lent his *Furcimanus* specimens to Matsubara for examining the difference between *Lycodes* and *Furcimanus*; in addition, Hubbs was Matsubara’s mentor and friend from 1929 until his death in 1968 (in Matsubara’s obituary, Hubbs wrote, “I have always regarded him as one of my outstanding students, and he has publicly acknowledged me as his teacher”)

***Lycodes nakamurae* (Tanaka 1914)**

in honor of “Mr. Nakamura,” who collected type, possibly Japanese naturalist Masao Nakamura, for whom *Chloea nakamurae* (= *Gymnogobius castaneus*, Gobiiformes: Oxudercidae) was named in 1907 [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

***Lycodes nishimurai* Shinohara & Shirai 2005**

in honor of the late Saburo Nishimura (1930–2001), Kyoto University (Kyoto, Japan), for his contributions to zoogeographic studies of the Sea of Japan

***Lycodes pectoralis* Toyoshima 1985**

of the pectoral, referring to emarginate pectoral fins

***Lycodichthys Pappenheim* 1911**

*Lycodes*, a Northern Hemisphere genus with similar shape and fins; *ichthys*, fish

***Lycodichthys antarcticus* Pappenheim 1911**

an Antarctic species, occurring in the Southern Ocean

***Lycodichthys dearborni* (DeWitt 1962)**

in honor of John H. Dearborn (1933–2010), “fellow student and most pleasant companion in the field, who has continually collected antarctic fishes for the Division of Systematic Biology, Stanford [University], in addition to his regular studies” (he later became a professor of marine sciences at the University of Maine [USA], where DeWitt also taught)

***Lycodonus* Goode & Bean 1883**

*Lycodes*, referring to resemblance in “nearly every particular” to that genus (except for structure of dorsal and anal fins; see *L. mirabilis*); *-onus*, a “meaningless change of termination” (per Jordan & Evermann 1898)

***Lycodonus flagellicauda* (Jensen 1902)**

*flagellum*, whip; *cauda*, tail, referring to “whip-shaped” (translation) caudal fin

***Lycodonus malvinensis* Gosztonyi 1981**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Malvinas Islands Archipelago, Western South Atlantic, near type locality

***Lycodonus mirabilis* Goode & Bean 1883**

wonderful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “peculiar” structure of dorsal and anal fins, “*supported laterally, each by a pair of sculptured ectodermal scutes or plates*” (italics in original); Jordan & Evermann (1898) called it a “most remarkable little fish”

***Lycodonus vermiformis* Barnard 1927**

*vermis*, worm; *formis*, shape, referring to “very slender” shape

***Lycogrammoides* Soldatov & Lindberg 1928**

*-oides*, having the form of: closely allied to *Lycogramma* (= *Bothrocara*) but with upper jaw not produced, shorter lateral line, and body and head completely scaled

***Lycogrammoides schmidtii* Soldatov & Lindberg 1928**

in honor of ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872–1949), “who has written largely on the fishes of the eastern seas of the [Soviet] Union”

***Lycinema* Gilbert 1896**

*lyco-*, referring to *Lycodes*, similar to that genus, but the lower jaw covered with *nema*, thread, “a dense mass of slender filaments or barbels”

***Lycinema barbatum* Gilbert 1896**

bearded, referring to “dense fringe of filaments” covering entire surface of lower jaw, extending to beyond angle of mouth

***Maynea* Cunningham 1871**

*-ea*, belonging to: Cunningham’s friend Capt. Richard C. Mayne (1835–1892), commander of the survey expedition to the Straits of Magellan during which type of *M. patagonica* (= *puncta*) was collected, “as a slight acknowledgment of the ready kindness which he ever displayed in affording me opportunities for prosecuting my investigations during the three years in which I was associated with him” (Cunningham was the ship’s naturalist)

***Maynea puncta* (Jenyns 1842)**

pierced or pricked, referring to “whole body, but not the head, thickly studded all over with small pores, much crowded, and appearing like pin-holes”

***Notolycodes* Gosztonyi 1977**

*notos*, south, i.e., a Southern Hemisphere genus similar to *Lycodes*, a Northern Hemisphere genus

**Notolycodes schmidti Gosztonyi 1977**

in honor of Ulrich Schmidt, former Director of the Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), who made Gosztonyi's trips to Europe possible

**Oidiphorus McAllister & Rees 1964**

*oidos*, swelling; *ophryos*, eyebrow, referring to derma process above eye of *O. brevis* ("It was intended to name the genus after [J. R.] Norman [who described *O. brevis* in the genus *Maynea* but suggested it might need a new one], but there are now so many names honouring Norman that it is difficult to coin a new one.")

**Oidiphorus brevis (Norman 1937)**

short, referring to shorter body compared with *Maynea patagonica* (= *puncta*), its presumed congener at the time

**Oidiphorus mcallisteri Anderson 1988**

in honor of Donald E. McAllister (1934-2001), Curator of Fishes, National Museum of Canada, "friend and mentor," for his contributions to zoarcid systematics (he co-proposed the genus in 1964)

**Ophthalmolycus Regan 1913**

*ophthalmos*, eye, referring to large eye of *O. macrops*; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

**Ophthalmolycus amberensis (Tomo, Marschoff & Torno 1977)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: near Isla Amberes, Antarctic Peninsula, type locality (name does not refer to its color, described as amber, in Miller, 1993, *History and Atlas of the Fishes of the Antarctic Ocean*)

**Ophthalmolycus andersoni Matallanas 2009**

in honor of M. Eric Anderson, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his many contributions to the knowledge of zoarcids

**Ophthalmolycus bothriocephalus (Pappenheim 1912)**

*bothrios*, pit; *cephalus*, headed, referring to "noticeably large" (translation) head pores

**Ophthalmolycus campbellensis Andriashev & Fedorov 1986**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: 72 km northeast of Campbell Island, subantarctic island of New Zealand, type locality

**Ophthalmolycus chilensis Anderson 1992**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Tocopilla, Chile, type locality

**Ophthalmolycus conorhynchus (Garman 1899)**

*conus*, cone; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to "subconical" snout

**Ophthalmolycus eastmani Matallanas 2011**

in honor of Joseph T. Eastman (b. 1944), Ohio University (Athens, Ohio, USA), for his contributions to the knowledge of Antarctic fishes

**Ophthalmolycus macrops (Günther 1880)**

*macro-*, long or large; *ops*, eye, referring to large eye,  $\frac{2}{7}$  of HL and longer than snout

**Ophthalmolycus polylepis Matallanas 2011**

*poly*, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to scales extending anteriorly to predorsal area, abdomen, pelvic-fin base, and pectoral-fin base and axil

**Pachycara Zugmayer 1911**

*pachys*, thick; *kara*, head, presumably referring to "large and round" (translation) head of *P. obesum* (= *bulbiceps*)

**Pachycara alepidotum Anderson & Mincarone 2006**

*a-*, not; *lepidotum*, covered with scales, referring to its lack of scales

**Pachycara andersoni Møller 2003**

in honor of M. Eric Anderson, J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), for his many "great" contributions to the systematics of Zoarcidae, including a major revision of *Pachycara*

**Pachycara angeloi Thiel, Knebelsberger, Kihara & Gerdes 2021**

in honor of Ângelo Miguel de Oliveira Mendonca, husband of the third author

**Pachycara arabica Møller 2003**

-*ica*, belonging to: Arabian Sea, type locality

**Pachycara brachycephalum (Pappenheim 1912)**

*brachys*, short; *cephalus*, headed, referring to its "noticeably short and blunt-snouted" (translation) head

**Pachycara bulbiceps (Garman 1899)**

*bulbus*, a swelling; *ceps*, head, referring to head "swollen on the cheeks, rounded at the mouth"

***Pachycara caribbaeum* Anderson, Somerville & Copley 2016**

“The specific name recognises the first records of the genus at deep-sea chemosynthetic environments in the Caribbean Sea.”

***Pachycara cousinsi* Møller & King 2007**

in honor of Michael Cousins, the junior author’s “partner,” for his “unwavering support and enthusiasm” during her Ph.D. studies

***Pachycara crassiceps* (Roule 1916)**

*crassus*, thick; *ceps*, head, referring to “large and relatively short” head (translation), larger than that of *Lycenchelys paxillus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pachycara crossacanthum* Anderson 1989**

*krosso*, fringe; *acanthus*, spined, referring to furcate gill rakers

***Pachycara dolichaulus* Anderson 2006**

*dolichos*, long; *aulos*, tube, referring to its “unusually” long nostril tube

***Pachycara garricki* Anderson 1990**

in honor of J. A. F. (Jack) Garrick (1928–2018), formerly of the Victoria University of Wellington, for his “diverse” contributions to ichthyology, particularly of the New Zealand region

***Pachycara goni* Anderson 1991**

in honor of Ofer Gon (b. 1949), J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), friend and colleague, for his contributions to the knowledge of cold-water marine fishes of the Southern Hemisphere

***Pachycara gymninium* Anderson & Peden 1988**

*gymnos*, bare or naked; *inion*, nape, referring to scaleless head, compared with scaly head of *P. lepinium*, described in the same publication

***Pachycara karenae* Anderson 2012**

in honor of “my inspiration and fellow marine biologist, my wife Karen Lona Anderson”

***Pachycara lepinium* Anderson & Peden 1988**

*lepis*, scale; *inion*, nape, referring to scaly head, compared with scaleless head of *P. gymninium*, described in the same publication

***Pachycara matallanasi* Corbella & Møller 2014**

in honor of Jesús Matallanas Garcia, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, for his many contributions to the taxonomy of the family Zoarcidae

***Pachycara mesoporum* Anderson 1989**

*mesos*, middle; *porus*, pored, referring to single, mesial pore in occipital canal

***Pachycara microcephalum* (Jensen 1902)**

*micro-*, small; *cephalus*, headed, just 17.3% of TL

***Pachycara moelleri* Shinohara 2012**

in honor of Peter Rask Møller, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, for his valuable contributions to the systematics of deep-sea eelpouts, including *Pachycara*

***Pachycara nazca* Anderson & Bluhm 1997**

named for the Nazca tectonic plate, which comprises a large section of the earth’s crust in the abyssal southeastern Pacific Ocean, where type locality (Peru Basin) is situated

***Pachycara pammelas* Anderson 1989**

*pam-*, all; *melas*, black, referring to uniformly black coloration in life (eyes blue)

***Pachycara priedei* Møller & King 2007**

in honor of Imants George “Monty” Priede (b. 1948), Oceanlab, University of Aberdeen (Scotland), for “substantial” contributions to deep-sea scavenging fish biology and ecology via the use of baited photographic landers

***Pachycara rimae* Anderson 1989**

of *rima*, Latin for fissure, referring to Galápagos Rift Zone, eastern Pacific, type locality

***Pachycara saldanhai* Biscoito & Almeida 2004**

in honor of the late Luiz Saldanha (1937–1997), ichthyologist and oceanographer, a “very much missed friend and companion on land and sea expeditions,” for his “pioneering work in teaching marine biology in Portugal and his fine scientific career”

***Pachycara shcherbachevi* Anderson 1989**

in honor of Yuri Nikolaevich Shcherbachev, P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, “friend and colleague,” for his “pioneering” contributions to knowledge of the deep-sea fishes of the Indian Ocean”

- Pachycara sulaki* Anderson 1989**  
in honor of Kenneth J. Sulak, United States Geological Survey, “intrepid explorer of the great murky depths of the Atlantic Ocean,” for his many contributions to knowledge of the deep-sea fishes of this and adjacent region
- Pachycara suspectum* (Garman 1899)**  
to suspect or be doubtful of, allusion not explained nor evident
- Pachycara thermophilum* Geistdoerfer 1994**  
*thermos*, heat; *philo*, to love, referring to its occurrence at the Snake Pit hydrothermal vent area of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge, where water temperature reaches 20°C
- Patagolycus Matallanas & Corbella 2012**  
*Patago-*, from Patagonia, referring to its occurrence mainly in Patagonian waters; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera
- Patagolycus melastomus* Matallanas & Corbella 2012**  
*melas*, black or dark; *stomus*, mouthed, referring to color of orobranchial cavity
- Petroschmidtia* Taranetz & Andriashev 1934**  
*-ia*, belonging to: Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), “our well-known ichthyologist,” for his research work on the fishes of the Russian Far East
- Petroschmidtia albonotata* Taranetz & Andriashev 1934**  
*albus*, white; *notatus*, marked, referring to dorsal fin with four or more white blotches extending onto body both in young and adults
- Petroschmidtia schmidti* (Gratzianov 1907)**  
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), who mentioned but did not describe this species in 1904
- Petroschmidtia teraoi* (Katayama 1943)**  
in honor of Dr. A. Terao, probably Arata Terao (1887-?), Director of the Zoological Laboratory, Imperial Fisheries Institute (Tokyo), whose “kindness extended to [Katayama] in various ways”
- Petroschmidtia toyamensis* Katayama 1941**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Toyama Bay, Japan, type locality (occurs in Sea of Japan and Sea of Okhotsk)
- Phucocoetes* Jenyns 1842**  
*Fucus*, genus of brown algae or seaweed; *koitos*, bed or resting place, referring to holotype of *P. latitans* caught by Charles Darwin “amongst kelp”
- Phucocoetes latitans* Jenyns 1842**  
to lie hidden, referring to its habitat hidden “amongst kelp”
- Piedrabuenia* Gosztanyi 1977**  
*-ia*, belonging to: Capt. Luis Piedrabuena (1833-1883), Argentine explorer of the southern regions of Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego, where *P. ringueleti* occurs
- Piedrabuenia ringueleti* Gosztanyi 1977**  
in honor of Raúl A. Ringuelet (1914-1982), La Plata University (La Plata, Argentina), who “very kindly directed part of this research and in many ways helped and encouraged the author and also suggested the new generic name *Piedrabuenia*”
- Plesienchelys* Anderson 1988**  
*plesio-*, primitive, referring to its primitive characters (e.g., few vertebrae); *enchelys*, Greek for eel, referring to its eel-like shape
- Plesienchelys stehmanni* (Gosztanyi 1977)**  
in honor of Matthias Stehmann (b. 1943), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), who not only collected half of the type material belonging to new taxa described by Gosztanyi in his 1977 paper, but also “offered his kindest hospitality during the author’s stay in Hamburg”
- Pogonolycus* Norman 1937**  
*pogon*, beard, referring to numerous small dermal tentacles on snout and lower jaw of *P. elegans*; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera
- Pogonolycus elegans* Norman 1937**  
fine or select, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration: “Pale yellowish, with a broad brown lateral stripe, edged with darker brown, and a similar but interrupted band along the middle of the back, extending on to the dorsal fin, the three bands uniting on the upper surface of the head; a narrow brown vertical streak below the eye; anal and pectoral fins yellowish.”

***Pogonolycus marinae* (Lloris 1988)**

in honor of Lloris' daughter Marina, on the occasion of her third birthday

***Pyrolycys* Machida & Hashimoto 2002**

*pyros*, fire, referring to its habitat, a hydrothermal vent field; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

***Pyrolycys jaco* Frable, Seid, Bronson & Møller 2023**

named for the Jacó Scar site on the Pacific Costa Rica margin, type locality and only known area of occurrence; the site itself is named for the nearby coastal district of Jacó, Puntarenas, Costa Rica

***Pyrolycys manusanus* Machida & Hashimoto 2002**

-*anus*, belonging to: Manus basin, Bismarck Sea off New Ireland, Papua New Guinea, type locality

***Pyrolycys moelleri* Anderson 2006**

in honor of Peter Rask Møller, Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, for his contributions to eelpout systematics

***Santelmoa* Matallanas 2010**

named after the Spanish ship *San Telmo*, lost at Cape Shirreff, Livingston Island, Antarctica, on 2-4 September 1819, in honor of the 644 men who went down with the ship; "If somebody survived, they would be the first men in history to walk on Antarctic land"

***Santelmoa antarctica* Matallanas, Corbella & Møller 2012**

Antarctic, referring to occurrence in the Bellingshausen Sea along the west side of the Antarctic Peninsula

***Santelmoa carmenae* Matallanas 2010**

in honor of Carmen Benito, manager, Servei de Radiosòtops (Facultat de Biologia, Universitat de Barcelona, Spain), for helping Matallanas with X-rays of Antarctic zoarcids

***Santelmoa elvira* Matallanas 2011**

in honor of Matallanas' wife, Elvira

***Santelmoa fusca* Matallanas, Corbella & Møller 2012**

dark, referring to medium- to dark-brown body color with dark vertical fins

***Taranetzella* Andriashev 1952**

-*ella*, commemorative connoting endearment: in honor of the "outstanding" Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Jakovlevich Taranetz (1910-1941), "who died during the defense of Moscow in the Great Patriotic War," i.e., Eastern Front of WW2 (translation)

***Taranetzella lyoderma* Andriashev 1952**

*lyos*, loose; *derma*, skin, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its thin, transparent and movable skin

***Thermarces* Rosenblatt & Cohen 1986**

*thermos*, heat, referring to occurrence of *T. andersoni* and *T. cerberus* at hydrothermal vents; -*arces*, from *Zoarces*, type genus of family

***Thermarces andersoni* Rosenblatt & Cohen 1986**

in honor of M. Eric Anderson, then of the California Academy of Sciences (now at the South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), "student of zoarcids, who freely shared his knowledge with us"

***Thermarces cerberus* Rosenblatt & Cohen 1986**

Cerberus, dog-like monster in Greek mythology that guards the gates of Hades, alluding to type locality at a deep-sea (2600 m) hydrothermal vent

***Thermarces pelophilum* Geistdoerfer 1999**

*pelos*, mud; *phileo*, loving, referring to its capture over a mound of mud

***Zestichthys* Jordan & Hubbs 1925**

*zest*, referring to how genus nearly "agrees fully" with *Lycogramma zesta* (now *Bothrocara zestum*); *ichthys*, fish

***Zestichthys tanakae* Jordan & Hubbs 1925**

in honor of ichthyologist Shigeo Tanaka (1878-1974), Imperial University (Tokyo), who collected type [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter "a" by adding an "e" to the spelling]

**Subfamily Lycozoarcinae**

***Lycozoarces* Popov 1935**

presumably a combination *Lycodes* and *Zoarces*, possibly referring to its having features common to and/or intermediate between both genera (and subfamilies) [name first appeared as a *nomen nudum* in Popov 1933 with new species *L. regani* without qualifying as a combined description, so genus is unavailable from 1933; the species, however, is available since



the genus does not have to be an available name per ICZN Article 11.9.3.1]

***Lycozoarces regani* Popov 1933**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), who described several Antarctic zoarcids in 1913 [see note for genus, which explains why authorship is not placed within parentheses even though genus dates from two years later]

**Subfamily Zoarcinae** Eelpouts

***Zoarces* Cuvier 1829**

viviparous (actually oviviparous), giving birth to live young

***Zoarces americanus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

American, i.e., an American (western Atlantic) relative of the European *Z. viviparus*

***Zoarces andriashevi* Parin, Grigoryev & Karmovskaya 2005**

in honor of the “outstanding” Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), the “leading specialist in systematics and the fauna of coldwater fish of the northern and southern hemisphere” (translation), on the occasion of his 95th birthday

***Zoarces elongatus* Kner 1868**

elongate, referring to more elongate body than *Z. viviparus*

***Zoarces fedorovi* Chereshnev, Nazarkin & Chegodaeva 2007**

in honor of Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (1939-2011), Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, for his contributions to the study of fishes of the Russian Far East and, in particular, to the “elaboration” (translation) of the systematics of zoarcids

***Zoarces gillii* Jordan & Starks 1905**

in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), who proposed the subfamilies Lycodinae (1861) and Gymnelinae (1863)

***Zoarces viviparus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

giving birth to live young (actually oviviparous)

**Subfamily Gymnelinae** Pouts

***Andriashevia* Fedorov & Neelov 1978**

-*ia*, belonging to: Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his many contributions to the knowledge of fishes from the Russian Far East, particularly zoarcids

***Andriashevia aptera* Fedorov & Neelov 1978**

*a-*, without; *ptera*, fin, referring to its lack of pectoral and pelvic fins

***Andriashevia natsushimae* Nishiguchi, Miwa, Kubota, Taru & Okada 2009**

named for the research vessel *Natsushima*, Japan Agency for Marine-Earth Science and Technology, which collected holotype [possibly an unavailable name, provisionally included here]

***Barbapellis* Iglésias, Dettai & Ozouf-Costaz 2012**

*barba*, beard; *pellis*, skin, referring to skin flaps situated all around the mouth

***Barbapellis pterygalces* Iglésias, Dettai & Ozouf-Costaz 2012**

*pterygion*, diminutive of *pteryx*, fin; *alces*, moose, referring to its palmate pectoral fins, similar to the palmate antlers of a moose

***Bilabria* Schmidt 1936**

*bi-*, two; *labria*, lipped, referring to double upper lip of *B. ornata*, composed of two separate folds attached in front to the skin of the snout

***Bilabria gigantea* Anderson & Imamura 2008**

large, attaining the largest body size (408 mm TL) known for a gymneline eelpout

***Bilabria ornata* (Soldatov 1922)**

ornate or decorated, referring to many dark spots and markings (some of them H-shaped) on sides, and dark spots and markings on top of head, dorsal and anal fins, and base of pectoral fin

***Davidjordania* Popov 1931**

-*ia*, belonging to: the “greatest” ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), for his many studies of the fishes of the Pacific Ocean

***Davidjordania brachyrhynchus* (Schmidt 1904)**

*brachys*, short; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to length of snout,  $\sim\frac{2}{3}$  diameter of eye

***Davidjordania jordania* Schmidt 1936**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of American ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), perhaps to match the generic name

***Davidjordania lacertina* (Pavlenko 1910)**

lizard-like, referring to its “lizard-shaped” (translation) head

***Davidjordania poecilimon* (Jordan & Fowler 1902)**

Greek for “in varied garb,” referring to its color pattern, with 11 H-shaped, deep-brown markings on sides extending to vertical fins, which lose their middle and upper connecting bars posteriorly, forming about eight deep-brown vertical bars

***Davidjordania yabei* Anderson & Imamura 2008**

in honor of Mamoru Yabe (b. 1952), Hokkaido University, for his numerous contributions to the systematics of fishes of the North Pacific Ocean

***Ericandersonia* Shinohara & Sakurai 2006**

-*ia*, belonging to: M. Eric Anderson, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his many zoarcid studies

***Ericandersonia sagamia* Shinohara & Sakurai 2006**

-*ia*, belonging to: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality and only known area of occurrence

***Gymnelopsis* Soldatov 1922**

*opsis*, appearance, referring to similarity with *Gymnelus*

***Gymnelopsis brashnikovi* Soldatov 1922**

in honor of “Mr. Brashnikov,” probably Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Braschnikow, 1870-1921), first Manager of Fisheries, Amur State Properties Board (Khabarovsk, Russia), who “obtained” type

***Gymnelopsis brevifenestrata* Anderson 1982**

*brevis*, short; *fenestra*, small opening or hole, referring to very small gill slit

***Gymnelopsis humilis* Nazarkin & Chernova 2003**

low, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shallow, elongate body

***Gymnelopsis japonica* (Katayama 1943)**

Japanese, described from Moroyose, Hyogo-ken, Japan (but holotype now lost)

***Gymnelopsis ocellata* Soldatov 1922**

with eye-like spots, referring to 3-7 ocelli on dorsal fin

***Gymnelopsis ochotensis* (Popov 1931)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, western North Pacific, where it is endemic

***Gymnelus* Reinhardt 1834**

*gymnos*, bare or naked; [*ench*]*elys*, eel, referring to scaleless, eel-like body of *G. viridis*

***Gymnelus andersoni* Chernova 1998**

in honor of M. Eric Anderson, J. L. B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), for his “great input in what is known for the family Zoarcidae” (translation)

***Gymnelus barsukovi* Chernova 1999**

in honor of the “well known” (translation) Russian ichthyologist and zoogeographer Vladimir Viktorovich Barsukov (1922-1989), author of over 100 publications, many of which deal with Arctic and Russian Far Eastern fishes

***Gymnelus esipovi* Chernova 1999**

in honor of Vladimir Konstantinovich Esipov (1896-1942), “well-known” (translation) ichthyologist, geographer and Arctic explorer, for his many studies of Arctic fishes

***Gymnelus hemifasciatus* Andriashev 1937**

*hemi-*, partial; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 11-17 brown or dark-orange bands on body reaching anal fin anteriorly and transitioning to a checkered or indistinct pattern posteriorly; some males, however, have dark bands that extend ventrally to anal fin, and some females have half bands that do not extend below midbody)

***Gymnelus knipowitschi* Chernova 1999**

in honor of Nikolai Mikhailovich Knipowitsch (1862-1939, often spelled Knipovich in English), Russian oceanographer and zoologist, whose works on the systematics of Arctic fishes, including those of the family Zoarcidae, “are still of great value” (translation)

***Gymnelus pauciporus* Anderson 1982**

*paucus*, few; *porus*, pore, referring to fewer preoperculomandibular and postorbital pores than congeners, and absence of suborbital, interorbital and occipital pores

***Gymnelus popovi* (Taranetz & Andriashev 1935)**

in honor of Alexander Mikhailovich Popov (d. 1942), “our well known ichthyologist,” Hydrobiological Laboratory of Leningrad State University and the Zoological Institute of the Academy of Sciences

***Gymnelus pseudosquamatus* Chernova & Møller 2021**

*pseudo-*, false; *squamatus*, scaled, referring to small, light specks on body, which can easily be mistaken for scales

***Gymnelus retrodorsalis* Le Danois 1913**

*retro-*, back; *dorsalis*, of the back, referring to posterior dorsal-fin origin (behind or touching vertical through posterior margin of pectoral fin)

***Gymnelus taeniatus* Chernova 1999**

banded, referring to 16 wide bands on body extending onto dorsal fin; bands are Y-shaped on anterior body

***Gymnelus viridis* (Fabricius 1780)**

green, referring to body color (which is highly variable, ranging from brown to greenish-brown to a pale yellow-orange)

**Subgenus *Hadropareia* Schmidt 1904**

*hadros*, strong or big; *pareia*, cheek, referring to enlarged musculature of cheek, forming a prominent bulge along margin of preopercle

***Hadropareia middendorffii* Schmidt 1904**

in honor of Aleksander Fedorovich von Middendorff (1815-1894), “famous investigator” (translation) of east of Siberia, and the first scientist to visit the Shantarsky Islands (Okhotsk Sea) of Russia, type locality

***Hadropareia semisquamata* Andriashev & Matyushin 1989**

*semi-*, half; *squamata*, scaled, referring to caudal region of body covered in barely perceptible scales

**Subgenus *Krusensterniella* Schmidt 1904**

*-ella*, commemorative connoting endearment: in honor of Russian navigator and explorer Adam Johan von Krusenstern (1770-1846), who led the first Russian circumnavigation of the globe, and the first European to visit the type locality of *K. notabilis* (Bellingshausen Cape and Popov Cape, eastern Sakhalin Island, Russia, Okhotsk Sea)

**Subgenus *Krusensterniella******Krusensterniella infans* Chernova 2022**

Latin for baby or moppet, referring to holotype, a juvenile specimen

***Krusensterniella kurilensis* Chernova 2022**

*-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: off the southern Kuril Islands, Northwest Pacific, type locality

***Krusensterniella maculata* Andriashev 1938**

spotted, referring to row of small black spots along the midline of body from apex of branchial opening to the tail

***Krusensterniella notabilis* Schmidt 1904**

remarkable or notable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lack of pelvic fins and/or presence of teeth on vomer and palatines, from which it sharply differs from *Zoarces*, or to presence of spinulose rays in terminal portion of the dorsal fin (Artem Prokofiev, pers. comm.); Schmidt called it an “interesting” (translation) fish but did not specifically mention what he found interesting about it

***Krusensterniella pseudomaculata* Chernova 2022**

*pseudo-*, false, referring to its previous identification as *K. maculata*

***Krusensterniella squamosa* Chernova 2022**

scaly, referring to well-developed scales on precaudal part of body (compared with pre-anal scales practically absent on *K. notabilis*)

**Subgenus *Schantarella* Andriashev 1938**

*-ella*, a diminutive, named after Shantar Islands (off northwestern shore of the Sea of Okhotsk), near type locality of *K. multispinosa* (Natalia Chernova, pers. comm.)

***Krusensterniella multispinosa* Soldatov 1922**

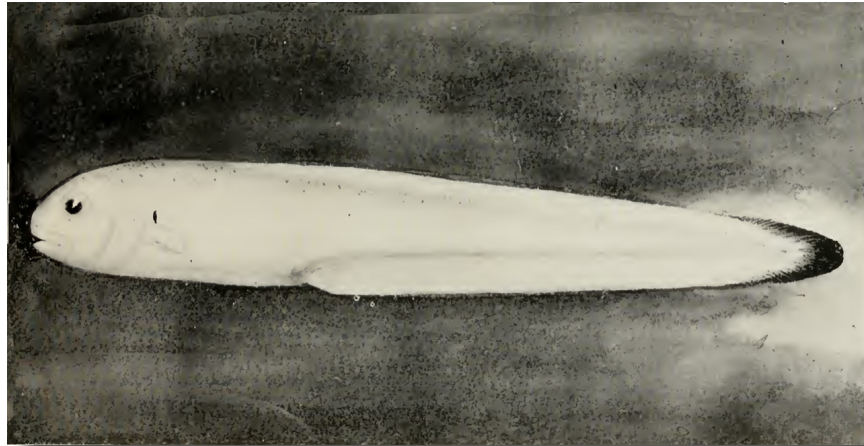
*multi-*, many; *spinosa*, spined, referring to more dorsal-fin spines than *K. notabilis*

***Krusensterniella pavlovskii* Andriashev 1955**

in honor of Soviet parasitologist Evgeny Nikanorovich Pavlovsky (1884-1965), chief of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences (St. Petersburg)

***Magadanichthys* Shinohara, Nazarkin & Chereshnev 2006**

Magadan, Russia, near where Nagayeva Bay, northern coast of Sea of Okhotsk (type locality of *M. skopetsi*), is situated; *ichthys*, fish [replacement for *Magadania*, original genus, preoccupied in *Lepidoptera*]



*Melanostigma flaccidum*. From: Waite, E. R. 1914. Notes on New Zealand fishes: No. 4. *Transactions of the New Zealand Institute* v. 46 (art. 22): 127-131, Pls. 3-6.

***Magadanichthys skopetsi* (Shinohara, Nazarkin & Chereshev 2004)**

in honor of Mikhail B. Skopets (b. 1954), Russian fisheries biologist, fly-fishing guide and freelance journalist, who collected type series

***Melanostigma* Günther 1881**

*melanos*, black; *stigma*, mark or spot, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to black lining of mouth, gill openings and anus of *M. gelatinosum*

***Melanostigma atlanticum* Koefoed 1952**

-*icus*, belonging to: described as an Atlantic counterpart to the Pacific *M. pammelas*

***Melanostigma bathium* Bussing 1965**

from *bathys*, deep, referring to its collection in hauls between 1830-2650 m over bottoms of 2780-4445 m

***Melanostigma bellingshauseni* Orlovskaya & Balushkin 2020**

in honor of Fabian Gottlieb Thaddeus von Bellingshausen (1778-1852), Russian circumnavigator who, along with Lazarev (see *M. lazarevi*) discovered the mainland of Antarctica in 1820

***Melanostigma flaccidum* Waite 1914**

drooping, referring to its “extremely loose skin”

***Melanostigma gelatinosum* Günther 1881**

jelly-like, its entire body “enveloped in a loose delicate skin”

***Melanostigma inexpectatum* Parin 1977**

unexpected, referring to the unexpected occurrence of a heretofore antitropical genus in the Western Pacific

***Melanostigma japonicum* Balushkin 2019**

Japanese, referring to coast of Japan (Tosa Bay), type locality, and to Japanese ichthyologists who have contributed to the study of the genus, and who helped Balushkin with the description of this species

***Melanostigma kharini* Balushkin & Moganova 2018**

in honor of the authors' colleague Vladimir Yemelyanovich Kharin (1957-2013), a “Russian zoologist-taxonomist who made a significant contribution to the study of the species richness and taxonomy of fish and sea snakes of the World Ocean” (translation)

***Melanostigma lazarevi* Orlovskaya & Balushkin 2020**

in honor of the “famous” (translation) Russian naval navigator Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev (1788-1851); he and Bellingshausen (see *M. bellingshauseni*) discovered the Antarctica mainland in 1820

***Melanostigma meteori* Balushkin & Orlovskaya 2019**

in honor of the German research vessel *Meteor*, from which Meteor Bank, southeastern Atlantic Ocean (type locality) was discovered in 1925; oceanographers aboard the vessel were “pioneers in measuring the depths in the South Atlantic” (translation)

***Melanostigma olgae* Balushkin & Moganova 2017**

in honor of the authors' colleague, Olga S. Voskoboinikova, Russian Academy of Sciences, for her “large contribution” (translation) to studies of Antarctic fishes

**Melanostigma orientale** Tominaga 1971

eastern, the first record of the genus from the Orient (described from Japan)

**Melanostigma pammelas** Gilbert 1896

*pam-*, all; *melas*, black, referring to “intense black of head and abdomen, brownish-black elsewhere”

**Melanostigma thalassium** Orlovskaya & Balushkin 2019

of the sea, “in order to draw attention to the species’ relation to the thalassium (nonshelf) biotope in the open ocean” (translation)

**Melanostigma vitiazi** Parin 1980

in honor of the research vessel *Vitiaz* (also spelled *Vityaz*), from which type was collected, and a “veteran of the expeditionary fleet of the Institute of Oceanology, USSR Academy of Sciences” (translation)

**Nalbantichthys** Schultz 1967

in honor of ichthyologist Theodor Nalbant (1933-2011), Institutul de Cercitari Piscicole (Bucharest, Romania), who sent two specimens to Schultz and allowed him to describe them; *ichthys*, fish

**Nalbantichthys elongatus** Schultz 1967

elongate, referring to “slender elongate scaleless body with loose skin”

**Opaeophacus** Bond & Stein 1984

*opaeos*, with a hole; *phakos*, lens, referring to vertical, slit-like pit extending halfway to center of lens of eye (filled with a soft, hyaline and gelatinous material)

**Opaeophacus acrogeneius** Bond & Stein 1984

from the Greek *akrogeios*, with a prominent chin, referring to “Massively fleshed” lower jaw, slightly longer than upper jaw

**Puzanovia** Fedorov 1975

*-ia*, belonging to: Soviet zoologist Ivan I. Puzanov (1885-1971), “of whom the author considers himself a student” (translation)

**Puzanovia rubra** Fedorov 1975

red, referring to its pinkish-orange coloration

**Puzanovia virgata** Fedorov 1982

made of twigs but can also mean striped, referring to its “characters of coloration” (translation)

**Seleniolycus** Anderson 1988

*selenaios*, moonlight, referring to uniformly yellowish white body color of *S. laevifasciatus*; *lykos*, Greek for wolf, root of *Lycodes* (type genus of subfamily), a commonly used suffix for Southern Hemisphere zoarcid genera

**Seleniolycus laevifasciatus** (Torno, Tomo & Marschoff 1977)

*laevis*, smooth; *fasciatus*, banded, but in this case probably meaning swathed, allusion not explained, possibly referring to body swathed or wrapped by a scaleless, gelatinous skin

**Seleniolycus pectoralis** Møller & Stewart 2006

pectoral, referring to pectoral-fin morphology, with ventral rays thickened and exserted, a unique character in the genus

**Seleniolycus robertsi** Møller & Stewart 2006

in honor of Clive Roberts, Curator of Fishes, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, for his “valuable” contribution to the Biosystematics of Ross Sea fishes project at Te Papa



*Puzanovia virgata*. From: Fedorov, V. V. Description of a new species of the zoarcid fishes, *Puzanovia virgata* sp. n. (Osteichthyes: Zoarcidae) from a region of the northern Kuril Islands. *Trudy Zoologicheskogo Instituta, Akademii Nauk SSSR* v. 114: 77-84.