Order SCOMBRIFORMES (part 2 of 2)

Suborder STMATEOIDEI

Family AMARSIPIDAE Amarsipa

*Amarsipus* Haedrich 1969

*a*-, without; *marsupium*, sac or pouch, referring to “remarkable” absence of pharyngeal sacs

*Amarsipus carlsbergi* Haedrich 1969

in honor of the “Danish house of Carlsberg, patron of oceanic ichthyology for over half a century and brewer of a very fine beer” (Carlsberg Foundation sponsored expedition during which type was collected)

Family CENTROLOPHIDAE Medusafishes

8 genera · 31 species

*Centrolophus* Lacepède 1802

*kentron*, thorn or spine; *lophus*, crest, referring to prickly ridge-like crest hidden under skin above neck of *C. nigra* (actually serrulate head bones)

*Centrolophus niger* (Gmelin 1789)

black, presumably alluding to “blackfish,” its common name in Cornwall, England, as reported in Borlase (1758), probably named for its dark brown to black color in life

*Hyperoglyphe* Günther 1859

*hypero*-, above; *glyphe*, groove, referring to deep longitudinal groove in roof of mouth of *H. porosa* (=antarctica)

*Hyperoglyphe antarctica* (Carmichael 1819)

southern, referring to its type locality, Tristan da Cunha, in the South Atlantic

*Hyperoglyphe bythites* (Ginsburg 1954)

an animal of the depths, from *bythos*, deep, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence at 402 m

*Hyperoglyphe japonica* (Döderlein 1884)

Japanese, described from Tokyo, Japan (occurs in western and central North Pacific, including southern Japan, Taiwan, and Hawaiian Islands)

*Hyperoglyphe macrophthalmus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1915)

*macro*-, large; *ophthalma*, eyed, referring to its large eyes, 3½ times in HL

*Hyperoglyphe perciformis* (Mitchill 1818)

*perci*-, perch; *formis*, form or shape, allusion not explained; perhaps Mitchill considered it as a perch-like dolphinfish based on his placement of it in the dolphinfish genus *Coryphaena* and the proposed common name “Perch Coryphaena”

*Hyperoglyphe pringlei* (Smith 1949)

in honor of South African zoologist John Adams Pringle (1910-2002), Director, Port Elizabeth Museum, who, per Smith (1953), “has from the start spared no effort to assist, and has repeatedly secured rare and valuable fishes”

*Icichthys* Jordan & Gilbert 1880

*ictico*-, yielding or pliable, referring to its flexible skeleton; *ichthys*, fish, presumed to be related to *Icosteus* (Icosteidae), which also has a flexible skeleton

*Icichthys lockingtoni* Jordan & Gilbert 1880

in honor of William Neale Lockington (1840-1902), Curator, Crustacea, Radiates and Ichthyology, California Academy of Sciences, who described the similar *Icosteus aenigmaticus* (Icosteidae) in 1880, for his “important work in Californian ichthyology”

*Psenopsis* Gill 1862

*opsis*, appearance, presumably referring to similarity to *Psenes* (Nomeidae)

*Psenopsis anomala* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)

odd or irregular, allusion not explained; described from an illustration, perhaps referring to its characters intermediate between two genera now placed in Carangidae, *Trachinotus* (original genus) and *Apolectes* (=*Parastromateus*), or to its skin, “divided into a large number of irregular compartments” (translation), possibly referring to skeletal outlines visible through the skin on its slender body
**Psenopsis cyanea** (Alcock 1890)
dark blue, referring to “uniform bluish black” color in life, with an “uneven silvery sheen”

**Psenopsis humerosa** Munro 1958
of the shoulder, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large dark blotch above origin of lateral line

**Psenopsis intermedia** Piotrovsky 1987
intermediate in characters between *P. obscura* and *P. cyanea*

**Psenopsis obscura** Haedrich 1967
dark, referring to color in alcohol, “dark brownish-blue to brown on the back,” with a “prominent dark blotch” on the shoulder, “dark” head and eyes, “dark” lining of gill cavity, and “dark” peritoneum

**Psenopsis shojimai** Ochiai & Mori 1965
in honor of Yoichi Shojima, Seikai Regional Fisheries Research Laboratory, who was the first to collect and document this species in Japanese waters in 1953

**Pseudoicichthys** Parin & Permitin 1969
*pseudo-*-, false, referring to its affinity (and previous identification as) *Icichthys*

**Pseudoicichthys australis** (Haedrich 1966)
southern, proposed as a Southern Hemisphere counterpart of the northern Pacific *Icichthys lockingtoni*, its presumed congener at the time

**Schedophilus Cocco 1839**
*schedia*, raft; *philos*, fond of, presumably referring to how juveniles of this otherwise mesopelagic species are commonly seen drifting along floating objects and medusae near the surface, where they are easily scooped up by a net

**Schedophilus griseolineatus** (Norman 1937)
*griseus*, gray; *lineatus*, lined, referring to irregular grayish longitudinal stripes on sides

**Schedophilus haedrichi** Chirichigno F. 1973
in honor of oceanographer Richard Lee Haedrich (1938-2017), a specialist in centrolophid fishes, who sent two specimens to the author for identification

**Schedophilus huttoni** (Waite 1910)
in honor of Capt. Frederick Wollaston Hutton (1836-1905), Army officer and naturalist, whose 1904 paper on New Zealand centrolophids is cited by Waite

**Schedophilus maculatus** Günther 1860
spotted, referring to four spots at base of dorsal fin, three at base of anal, and two at base of caudal

**Schedophilus ovalis** (Cuvier 1833)  
oval, presumably referring to body shape

**Schedophilus pemarco** (Poll 1959)  
named for PEMARCO, Pêcheries maritimes du Congo à Matadi, directed by Poll’s friend Charles Van Goethem, who collected type

**Schedophilus velaini** (Sauvage 1879)  
in honor of geographer and geologist Charles Vélain (1845-1925), member of 1874 expedition to Saint Paul Island, southern Indian Ocean, during which type was collected

**Seriolella Guichenot 1848**  
diminutive of the superficially similar *Seriola* (Carangiformes: Carangidae), which Guichenot likely regarded as being a confamilial

**Seriolella brama** (Günther 1860)  
bream, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance to *Brama* (Bramidae), its presumed confamilial at the time, and/or to its occasional common name “Sea Bream”

**Seriolella caerulea** Guichenot 1848  
blue, referring to dark-blue color of upper body (silver on sides)

**Seriolella labyrinthica** (McAllister & Randall 1975)  
labyrinthine, referring to maze-like complex of its cephalic lateral-line sensory system

**Seriolella porosa** Guichenot 1848  
full of holes or pores, referring to its subdermal canal system, communicating to the surface through small pores (which Guichenot saw with a magnifying lens but was probably unaware of their function)

**Seriolella punctata** (Forster 1801)  
spotted, referring to irregular series if small dark spots on sides of juveniles

**Seriolella violacea** Guichenot 1848  
violet-colored, referring to a “beautiful violet” (translation) color on upper body (silver-brown below)

**Tubbia Whitley 1943**  
-*a*, belonging to: John Allan Tubb (1913-1985), CSIR (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research), Fisheries Division (Melbourne, Australia), who collected type

**Tubbia stewarti** Last, Daley & Duhamel 2013  
in honor of Andy Stewart (b. 1958), Department of Fishes, National Museum of New Zealand, “whose efforts in building a substantial collection of stromateoid fishes from the region has contributed so significantly to our understanding of the life histories and composition of this poorly known group of fishes in the Southern Hemisphere”

**Tubbia tasmanica** Whitley 1943  
-*a*, belonging to: Tasmania, Australia, type locality (also occurs off New Zealand)

### Family NOMEIDAE Driftfishes

3 genera · 18 species

**Cubiceps Lowe 1843**  
cubus, cube; cephr, head, referring to square head profile (“capite cubico”) of *C. gracilis*

**Cubiceps baxteri** McCulloch 1923  
in honor of R. E. Baxter, an amateur naturalist on Lord Howe Island, Australia; he sent “many rarities” from the island to the Australian Museum, including type of this species, which he found stranded on a beach after a gale

**Cubiceps caeruleus** Regan 1914  
blue; Regan described its color with one word: “Bluish”

**Cubiceps capensis** (Smith 1845)  
-*en*, suffix denoting place: north of Cape Town, South Africa, where type was found on the beach after a heavy gale of wind (occurs circumglobally in tropical through temperate seas, including the Hawaiian Ridge)

**Cubiceps gracilis** (Lowe 1843)  
slender, presumably referring to elongate body (maximum depth 25-30% of SL)

**Cubiceps kotlyari** Agafonova 1988  
in honor of Alexander Kotlyar (b. 1950), P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, who collected type

**Cubiceps macrolepis** Agafonova 1988  
macro-, large; lepis, scale, referring to its larger scales compared to *C. baxteri*
**Cubiceps nanus** Agafonova 1988
dwarf, referring to comparatively small size of adults (81-121 mm SL)

**Cubiceps paradoxus** Butler 1979
strange or contrary to expectation, referring to "absence of teeth on the tongue and vomer, a character which previously was used in part to distinguish *Cubiceps* from *Psenes*"

**Cubiceps pauciradiatus** Günther 1872
*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, allusion not explained, probably referring to fewer soft dorsal-fin rays (15-17) and/or fewer soft anal-fin rays (14-16) compared to *C. capensis* (20-23 and 20-21) and/or *C. gracilis* (21-22 and 20-21)

**Cubiceps squamicepoides** Deng, Xiong & Zhan 1983
*oides*, having the form of: most similar to *C. squamiceps* (= *whiteleggii*) but differing in having fewer teeth

**Cubiceps whiteleggii** (Waite 1894)
in honor of Waite's colleague, naturalist Thomas Whitelegge (1850-1927), who "obtained" several specimens that had washed on to the beach (and were still alive)

**Nomeus Cuvier 1816**
Greek for herdsmen, translation of the Dutch vernacular *Harder* (herder or shepherd), possibly referring to its superficial similarity to the Pilot Fish (*Naucrates ductor*, Carangiformes: Carangidae), and/or to its occurrence within the stinging tentacles of *Physalia*, the Portuguese man o' war

**Nomeus gronovii** (Gmelin 1789)
in honor of Dutch naturalist Laurens Theodorus Gronovius (also known as Gronow, 1730-1777), who described but did not propose a Linnaean (binominal) name for this species in 1763

**Psenes Valenciennes 1833**
Greek for osprey (*Pandion*), allusion not explained nor evident

**Psenes arafuresis** Günther 1889
*enius*, suffix denoting place; Arafura Sea, western Pacific, type locality (occurs circumglobally in tropical and subtropical seas)

**Psenes cyanophrys** Valenciennes 1833
cyano-, blue; *ophrys*, eyebrow, referring to bluish streak above each eye on some specimens

**Psenes hillii** Ogilby 1915
in honor of Charles William Hill, Lightkeeper at Cowan Cowan, Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia, who provided type

**Psenes maculatus** Lütken 1880
spotted, referring to diffuse spots forming seven broad cross bands on back and tail, extending to the fins

**Psenes pellucidus** Lütken 1880
clear or transparent, a nearly colorless and semitransparent fish

**Psenes sio** Haedrich 1970
named for the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), for "considerable contributions to marine ichthyology" (type specimens were collected during a 1960 Scripps-conducted cruise)
Family ARIOMMATIDAE  Ariommas

1 genus · 8 species

*Ariomma* Jordan & Snyder 1904
etymology not explained, probably *ari*-, a strengthening prefix; *omma*, eye, referring to eyes of *A. luridum*, “extremely large, with thin transparent, adipose lids”

*Ariomma bondi* Fowler 1930
in honor of ornithologist James Bond (1900-1989), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who “secured a collection of upwards of 130 specimens of fishes representing eighty species” from Grenada, including type of this one (historical footnote: Bond’s name was appropriated by writer Ian Fleming for his fictional spy, 007 James Bond)

*Ariomma brevimanum* (Klunzinger 1884)
*brevi*-, short; *manus*, hand, referring to “much shorter” (translation) pectoral fin compared to *Cubiceps capensis* (Nomeidae), its presumed congener at the time

*Ariomma dollfusi* (Chabanaud 1930)
in honor of Robert-Philippe Dollfus (1887-1976), ichthyologist and parasitologist, who collected type

*Ariomma indicum* (Day 1871)
Indian, described from Madras, India (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from South Africa, East Africa, Madagascar and Persian Gulf east to Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to northern Australia)

*Ariomma luridum* Jordan & Snyder 1904
pale yellow, the “general shade being a lurid brown” [originally spelled *lurida* but changed to *luridum* since genus is neuter]

*Ariomma melanum* (Ginsburg 1954)
black, referring to its coloration, described as “Brownish dusky or nearly black, all over, or nearly so”

*Ariomma parini* Piotrovsky 1987
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, in “sincere gratitude” (translation) for his assistance in the author’s work

*Ariomma regulus* (Poey 1868)
diminutive of *rex* or *regi*, king, allusion not explained, perhaps derived from a local Cuban name

Family TETRAGONURIDAE  Squaretails

*Tetragonurus* Risso 1810
tetra-, four; *gonia*, angle; *oura*, tail, referring to long and thick caudal peduncle, square in cross section (hence the common name Squaretails)

*Tetragonurus atlanticus* Lowe 1839
-*icus*, belonging to: described from the eastern Atlantic off Madeira, perhaps named to distinguish it from *T. cuvieri*, described from the Mediterranean (circumglobal in tropical through temperate seas, including Hawaiian Islands)

*Tetragonurus cuvieri* Risso 1810
in honor of French naturalist and zoologist Georges Cuvier (1769-1832)

*Tetragonurus pacificus* Abe 1953
-*icus*, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, described from a specimen collected from the stomach of a Yellowfin Tuna (*Thunnus albacares*) west of Solomon Islands in the western Pacific

Family STROMATEIDAE  Butterfishes

3 genera · 19 species

*Pampus* Bonaparte 1834
*pampus*, derived from *pompano*, vernacular name among 19th-century Spanish and Portuguese colonials generally used for any compressed, silvery fish

*Pampus argenteus* (Euphrasen 1788)
silvery, referring to silver-to-white body color

*Pampus candidus* (Cuvier 1829)
shining white, referring to silver-gray or white body color, with a bluish tint towards the back

*Pampus chinensis* (Euphrasen 1788)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: described from mouth of the Pearl River, Guangdong Province, China (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Persian Gulf east to eastern Indonesia, north to southern Japan)
**Pampus cinereus** (Bloch 1795)
ash-colored, referring to gray body compared to white or silvery body of *P. argenteus*

**Pampus minor** Liu & Li 1998
smaller or lesser, referring to small size (<150 mm SL) compared to Chinese congeners (>300 mm SL)

**Pampus nozawae** (Ishikawa 1904)
in honor of zoologist Shunjiro (sometimes spelled Sunziro) Nozawa, Director, Fisheries Bureau (Hokkaido, Japan)

**Pampus punctatissimus** (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)
very spotted, referring to small round or oblong spot, a little darker than background color, in center of each scale

**Peprilus** Cuvier 1829
etymology not explained, possibly derived from the Greek *peprilos*, an ancient name for an unknown kind of fish from Thrace that Cuvier applied to butterfishes

**Peprilus burti** Fowler 1944
in honor of herpetologist Charles E. Burt (1904-1963), from whom Fowler received many American fishes, including paratypes of this one

**Peprilus crenulatus** Cuvier 1829
cut or clipped, referring to grooves or crenulations in its dorsal- and anal-fin spines

**Peprilus medius** (Peters 1869)
middle, allusion not explained, perhaps intermediate in one or more characters compared to known congeners at the time

**Peprilus ovatus** Horn 1970
oval, referring to its short, deep body

**Peprilus paru** (Linnaeus 1758)
Jamaican name for this species as reported in Sloane’s 1725 *Voyage to Jamaica*

**Peprilus similimus** (Ayres 1860)
similar, referring to resemblance to its Atlantic counterpart, *P. triacanthus*

**Peprilus snyderi** Gilbert & Starks 1904
in honor of ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943), “our friend and associate, … who has helped us materially in the preparation of this report”

**Peprilus triacanthus** (Peck 1804)
*tri*-, three; *acanthus*, spine, referring to first dorsal-fin spine, first anal-fin spine, and spine on ventral surface of pelvic bone

**Peprilus xanthurus** (Quoy & Gaimard 1825)
*xanthurus*, yellow; *oura*, tail, referring to dirty yellowish caudal fin in life (hyaline in alcohol)

**Stromateus** Linnaeus 1758
name applied by ancient Greeks of Egypt to an unknown fish probably from the Red Sea, derived from a word for a patchwork rug or blanket, possibly referring to the fish’s flat body and patchwork colors; Rondelet (1554) later applied the name to *S. fiatola*

**Stromateus brasiliensis** Fowler 1906
*brasiliensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality (occurs in Atlantic from Brazil to Argentina)

**Stromateus fiatola** Linnaeus 1758
old name for this species among Italian fishermen of the Mediterranean Sea

**Stromateus stellatus** Cuvier 1829
starred or starry, presumably referring to black or blue spots on upper body
known as “Australian Salmon” and “Bay Trout”)

**Arripsis truttacea** (Cuvier 1829)
trout-like, so similar to *Arripsis trutta* that it could be the same species (they differ in gill-raker counts) [often misspelled *truttaceus*]

**Arripsis xylabion** Paulin 1993
Greek for “fire-tongs,” referring to large forked caudal fin that distinguishes it from congeners

**Family BRAMIDAE** Pomfrets
7 genera · 20 species

**Brama** Bloch & Schneider 1801
derived from *abramis*, presumably based on the “lesser sea-bream” of Pennant’s *British Zoology* (1769) or other British accounts in which bramids are referring to as “bream” (not tautonymous with Bonaterre’s *Sparus brama* since type species is *Sparus rai* Bloch 1791, now considered a junior synonym of *B. brama*)

**Brama australis** Valenciennes 1838
southern, referring to its occurrence in the Southern Hemisphere (described off the coast of Valparaiso, Chile)

**Brama brama** (Bonaterre 1788)
derived from *abramis*, bream, based on the “lesser sea-bream” of Pennant’s *British Zoology* (1769)

**Brama caribbea** Mead 1972
named for its distribution in or near the Caribbean Sea (western Atlantic)

**Brama dussumieri** Cuvier 1831
in honor of Jean-Jacques Dussumier (1792-1883), French voyager and merchant, who collected type from stomach of an albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* (see also *B. orcini*, below)

**Brama japonica** Hilgendorf 1878
Japanese, referring to Sea of Japan, type locality (occurs in North Pacific from Japan and Aleutian Islands, south to Hawaiian Ridge)

**Brama myersi** Mead 1972
in honor of George S. Myers (1905-1985), Mead’s ichthyology professor at Stanford University

**Brama orcini** Cuvier 1831
etymology not explained, probably of *Orcynus*, a junior synonym of *Thunnus*, referring to how Dussumier collected type from the stomach of an albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* (see also *B. dussumieri*, above)

**Eumegistus pauciradiata** Moteki, Fujita & Last 1995
pauci-*, few; radiatus, rayed, referring to having relatively few dorsal- and anal-fin rays compared to congeners

**Eumegistus Jordan & Jordan 1922**
eu-, well or very; megistos, big or powerful, allusion not explained, probably referring to type specimen of *E. illustris*, found at a market in Honolulu, Hawai‘i; “It was about two feet in length, weighing nearly nine pounds. … On account of its great bulk the senior author was unable to take the fish as a whole,” instead retaining just the head, tail and fins

**Eumegistus brevorti** (Poey 1860)
in honor of the “esteemed” (translation) ichthyologist James Carson Brevoort (1818-1887, consistently misspelled with one “o” by Poey) [Brevoort was a businessman and philanthropist who supported various literary and scientific societies and institutions and was himself a fine amateur naturalist; his zoological library was then reputed to be the finest in America]
Eumegistus illustris Jordan & Jordan 1922
bright, presumably referring to its “lustrous brownish black” color

Pteraclis Gronow 1772
pter, fin; kleis, shut or closed, “name indicating the double rows of scales that embrace the bases of the two vertical fins” (translation) of Pinnata (=velifera)

Pteraclis aesticola (Jordan & Snyder 1901)
aestas, summer; cola, dweller or inhabitant, referring to type locality in Kuro Shiwo or Japanese Warm Current off the coast of Kashima, Ibaraki Prefecture, Japan

Pteraclis carolinum Valenciennes 1833
Carolinian, described from off the coast of South Carolina (USA) [often misspelled carolinus]

Pteraclis veliferum (Pallas 1770)
velum, sail; fero, to bear, referring to large, sail-like dorsal and anal fins [often misspelled veliferum]

Pterycombus Fries 1837
pterus, fin; kombus, girded or tucked, referring to how dorsal and anal fins are wholly depressible into grooves formed by large scales along the bases of the fins

Pterycombus brama Fries 1837
derived from abramis, bream, but in this case probably alluding to its relationship with the confamilial Brama (in addition, Fries mentions that both genera have caudal fins densely covered by thin scales that form parallel rows)

Pterycombus petersii (Hilgendorf 1878)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Wilhelm Peters (1815-1883), German herpetologist and explorer

Taractes Lowe 1843
one who causes confusion, referring to the “difficulty experienced in settling its relations of affinity, which are indeed so obscure and complicated, that but for the subsequent discovery of Brama [now Taractichthys] longipinnis, with its similarly, though contrariwise, hooked scales, its true position, next to Brama, with analogies to many other families (e.g. Zenidae [=Zeidae], Caproidae, Scombridae), must have remained in abeyance”

Taractes asper Lowe 1843
rough, presumably referring to its large, firm and deeply emarginated scales, with a horizontal median ridge or spine

Taractes rubescens (Jordan & Evermann 1887)
reddening, referring to salmon-red color in life

Taractichthys Mead & Maul 1958
proposed as a subgenus of Taractes with a deeper body; ichthys, fish

Taractichthys longipinnis (Lowe 1843)
longus, long; pinnis, fin, referring to long and falcate dorsal and anal fins

Taractichthys steindachneri (Döderlein 1883)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who collaborated with Döderlein in studying the fishes of Japan (including this one)

Xenobrama Yatsu & Nakamura 1989
xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different), referring to its stout gill takers and numerous scales, different from congeners; Brama, type genus of family and genus in which it was provisionally placed before a detailed morphological study

Xenobrama microlepis Yatsu & Nakamura 1989
micro-, small; lepis, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous scales compared to other bramid species

Family CARISTIIDAE Manefishes
4 genera · 18 species

Caristius Gill & Smith 1905
etymology not explained nor evident; Stevenson & Kenaley (2013) report that it is presumably named after Carystus, a demi-god of Greek mythology (if so, allusion not evident)

Caristius barsukovi Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2013
in honor of the “well known” (translation) Russian ichthyologist and zoogeographer Vladimir Viktorovich Barsukov (1922-1989), member of 1957 Soviet expedition on the diesel electric ship Ob, from which type was collected

Caristius digitus Stevenson & Kenaley 2013
finger, referring to finger-like papillae on dorsal surface of hyoid

Caristius fasciatus (Borodin 1930)
banded, referring to three black vertical bands on sides
Caristius litvinovi Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2013
in honor of the “well known” (translation) Russian ichthyologist Fedor Fedorovich Litvinov (1954-2011), for his contributions to the study of oceanic fishes

Caristius macropus (Bellotti 1903)
macro-, long or large; pous, foot, referring to elongate ventral fins, compared to short or rudimentary ventral fins of presumed congers in Pteraclis (original genus)

Caristius meridionalis Stevenson & Kenaley 2013
southern, referring to austral distribution in Australia and New Zealand (South Pacific) and Argentina (South Atlantic)

Caristius walvisensis Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: south of the Walvis Seamount, southern Atlantic Ocean, type locality

Neocaristius Stevenson & Kenaley 2011
neo-, new, i.e., a new caristiid genus

Neocaristius heemstra (Trunov, Kukuev & Parin 2006)
in honor of Phillip C. Heemstra (1941-2019), J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (Grahamstown, South Africa), for contributions to the studies of marine fishes, and who was the first draw attention to this species (in 1986)

Paracaristius Trunov, Kukuev & Parin 2006
para-, near, i.e., closely related to Caristius

Paracaristius aquilus Stevenson & Kenaley 2011
dark-colored, referring to black peritoneum
Paracaristius maderensis (Maul 1949)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Madeira in the eastern Atlantic, type locality (also occurs in the Pacific)

Paracaristius nemorosus Stevenson & Kenaley 2011
forested or wooded, referring to “various series of multifid papillae in the mouth and branchial chamber"

Paracaristius nudarcus Stevenson & Kenaley 2011
nudus, bare or naked; arcus, arch, referring to absence of finger-like papillae on dorsal surface of hyoid arch

Platyberyx Zugmayer 1911
platy, flat, referring to laterally compressed body; Beryx, classified in Berycidae (Beryciformes) at time of description

Platyberyx andriashevi (Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012)
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoli Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his “tremendous” (translation) studies of high-latitude and deep-sea fishes

Platyberyx mauli Kukuev, Parin & Trunov 2012
in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal), who conducted a comprehensive analysis of deep-sea fishes of the Atlantic Ocean, including manefishes from Madeira

Platyberyx opalescens Zugmayer 1911
opalescent, referring to bright opal reflections on brownish body

Platyberyx paucus Stevenson & Kenaley 2013
few, referring to its “unusually low meristics,” i.e., fewer vertebrae, dorsal-fin rays, and anal-fin rays compared to congeners

Platyberyx pietschi Stevenson & Kenaley 2013
in honor of Theodore W. Pietsch (b. 1945), University of Washington (Seattle, USA), for his “extensive body of work on deepwater fishes and for the critical role he has played in furthering the careers of many young ichthyologists, present authors included"

Platyberyx rhyton Stevenson & Kenaley 2013
Greek word for a wide-mouthed container for fluids, referring to its relatively large mouth

Family CHIASMODONTIDAE Swallows
4 genera · 38 species/subspecies

Chiasmodon Johnson 1864
chiasmos, arranged diagonally or crosswise; odon, tooth, referring to “teeth that cross each other from opposite sides of the mouth in the upper jaw” of C. niger

Chiasmodon asper Melo 2009
rough, referring to rough skin due to presence of minute prickles in juveniles and adults

Chiasmodon braueri Weber 1913
in honor of zoologist August Brauer (1863-1917), Berlin Zoological Museum, who reported this species as C. niger in 1906 [treated as a synonym of C. niger by some workers]

Chiasmodon harteli Melo 2009
in honor of Karsten E. Hartel (b. 1944), curator of the fish collection at Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology, for his “lifetime contribution to ichthyology, in particular to the comprehension of deep-sea fish fauna"

Chiasmodon lavenbergi Prokofiev 2008
in honor of Robert J. Lavenberg, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, a “well-known investigator of deepwater ichthyofauna and the author of an interesting work [1974] on swallowerfishes” (translation)

Chiasmodon microcephalus Norman 1929
micro-, small; cephalus, head, referring to smaller (i.e., shorter) head compared to C. niger

Chiasmodon niger Johnson 1864
black, referring to body color

Chiasmodon pluriradiatus Parr 1933
pluris, more; radiatus, rayed, proposed as a subspecies of C. niger having 15 instead of only 12-13 pectoral-fin rays [treated as a synonym of C. niger by some workers]

Chiasmodon subniger Garman 1899
sub-, less than or somewhat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to light-brown body color compared to the black C. niger and/or to close “similarity in outlines” between the two species

Dysalotus MacGilchrist 1905
Greek for “hard to catch,” allusion not explained, perhaps referring to holotype of D. alcocki, trawled at 1289 m
**Dysalotus alcocki** MacGilchrist 1905
in honor of physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), Superintendent of the Indian Museum (West Bengal, India), for the “guidance and help he has invariably given” MacGilchrist

**Dysalotus oligoscolus** Johnson & Cohen 1974
oligo-, few; scolus, thorn, referring to single rows of emergent prickles above and below lateral line, compared to double rows on *D. alcocki*

**Dysalotus pouliulii** Melo 2017
in honor of Pōuliuli, who, according to Hawaiian legend, generated with his wife Pōwehiwehi several species of fishes, other marine animals (e.g., crabs, seals, sea slugs, octopus, porpoise, walrus, whales), and forests on land; the word *uliuli* is also applied to the dark color of the deep ocean (where this species occurs bathypelagically next to the Hawaiian Ridge) compared to the lighter shade of shallower waters closer to shore

**Kali** Lloyd 1909
etymology not explained, presumably named after Kali, a Hindu goddess, perhaps referring to Indian occurrence of *K. indica*

**Kali colubrina** Melo 2008
snake-like, referring to numerous recurved teeth in upper and lower jaws, resembling snakes of the family Colubridae

**Kali falx** Melo 2008
sickle, referring to well-developed sickle-shaped anteriormost tooth, a diagnostic characteristic for the species

**Kali indica** Lloyd 1909
Indian, presumably referring to type locality in Bay of Bengal, eastern Indian Ocean (occurs circumglobally in temperate and subarctic seas)

**Kali kerberti kerberti** (Weber 1913)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Weber’s good friend Coenraad Kerbert (1849-1927), Dutch biologist and Director of the Artis zoological garden in Amsterdam

**Kali kerberti normani** (Parr 1931)
in honor of J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), who described *K. macrodon* in 1929

**Kali macrodon** (Norman 1929)
macro-, long or large;odon, teeth, referring to teeth “stronger and more curved” than in *Dysalotus alcocki*, its presumed congener at the time

**Kali macrura** (Parr 1933)
macrura-, long;oura, tail, referring to longer caudal peduncle compared to *K. kerberti normani*

**Kali parri** Johnson & Cohen 1974
in honor of marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), who “independently distinguished Kali and Dysalotus as genera distinct from each other”

**Pseudoscopelus** Lütken 1892
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Scopelus* (=*Myctophum*, Myctophiformes, but in this case referring to species now assigned to the beryciform genera *Scopelogadus* and *Melamphaes*), such an appearance is false

**Pseudoscopelus albeolus** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2008
whitish, referring to characteristic body coloration
**Pseudoscopelus altipinnis** Parr 1933
*altus*, high; *pinnis*, fin, referring to longer dorsal- and anal-fin rays compared to *P. stellatus*

**Pseudoscopelus aphos** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2005
*a-* , without; *phos*, light, referring to absence of photophores

**Pseudoscopelus astronesthidens** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2006
*dens*, teeth, referring to shape of marginal premaxillary teeth, resembling dentition in the stomiiform genus *Astronesthes*

**Pseudoscopelus australis** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2006
southern, referring to distribution in Southern Hemisphere

**Pseudoscopelus bothrorrhinos** Melo, Walker & Klepadlo 2007
*bothros*, trench or pit; *rhinos*, nose or snout, referring to concave tip of snout

**Pseudoscopelus cephalus** Fowler 1934
head, referring to larger head compared to *P. microps* (=*altipinnis*)

**Pseudoscopelus cordilluminatus** Melo 2010
*cordis*, heart; *illuminatus*, full of light, referring to heart-shaped *saf* (anal-fin photophores)

**Pseudoscopelus lavenbergi** Melo, Walker & Klepadlo 2007
in honor of Robert J. Lavenberg, Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for his contributions to our knowledge of the genus *Pseudoscopelus*

**Pseudoscopelus obtusifrons** (Fowler 1934)
*obtusus*, obtuse; *frons*, front, referring "short, obtuse" muzzle

**Pseudoscopelus odontoglossum** Melo 2010
*odontos*, tooth; *glossum*, tongue, referring to well-developed teeth on basihyal and first ceratobranchial bones of the tongue

**Pseudoscopelus parini** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2006
in honor of the "famous" (translation) ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who was the first to discover the existence of this species (in 1977)

**Pseudoscopelus paxtoni** Melo 2010
in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), for his contributions to the knowledge of deep-sea fishes, and for the support given to the development of Melo’s revision of the genus *Pseudoscopelus sagamianus sagamianus* Tanaka 1908
- *anus*, belonging to: Sagami Bay, Pacific coast of Japan, type locality

**Pseudoscopelus scriptus** Lütken 1892
written, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to distinct lines of mucus pores on each jaw, in front of ventral fins and across connecting the ventrals, and from vent passing around anal fin on both sides of body

**Pseudoscopelus scutatus** Krefft 1971
shielded, referring to nine pairs of epidermal bone plates or bony scutes along base of first dorsal fin

**Pseudoscopelus stellatus** Beebe 1932
starry, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lines of small green chromatophores along ventral surface from isthmus to caudal fin, on mid-mandible, lower part of preopercle, and base of pectoral fin [treated as a synonym of *P. scriptus* by some workers]

**Pseudoscopelus vityazi** Prokofiev & Kukuev 2008
in memory of the “famous” Soviet research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), from which type and several other known specimens were collected [treated as a synonym of *P. parini* by some workers]

**Family POMATOMIDAE** Bluefish

**Pomatomus** Lacepède 1802
*poma*, cover; *tomus*, cut, referring to serrated preopercle

**Pomatomus saltatrix** (Linnaeus 1766)
one who leaps, presumably referring to how it skips out of the water in frenzied pursuit of prey or when fighting at the end of a line
Family SCOMBROPIDAE Gnomefishes

_Scombrops_ Temminck & Schlegel 1845
etymology not explained, perhaps _ops_, appearance, a “curious fish” (translation) presumed to be related to mackerels (_Scomber_, Scombridae), and/or _ops_, eye, referring to “fairly large” (translation) eyes of _S. cheilodipteroides_ (=_boops_)

_Scombrops boops_ (Houttuyn 1782)
_bo_, ox; _ops_, eye, referring to large eyes, which cover a large part of the head

_Scombrops gilberti_ (Jordan & Snyder 1901)
in honor of ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), Jordan’s student and later Stanford University colleague

_Scombrops oculatus_ (Poey 1860)
eyed, referring to its very large eyes, 3⅓-3½ times in head