

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order ARGENTINIFORMES Marine Smelts

4 families · 24 genera/subgenera · 99 species

### Family ARGENTINIDAE Argentines or Herring Smelts

3 genera/subgenera · 29 species

#### ***Argentina* Linnaeus 1758**

Spanish for silvery, referring to bright silver peritoneum and scales of *A. sphyraena*, which were used to make artificial pearls

#### ***Argentina alicae* Cohen & Atsaiades 1969**

in honor of Alice Holland, former Secretary, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, for her “devoted” services to ichthyology

#### ***Argentina australiae* Cohen 1958**

of Australia, proposed as an Australian subspecies of *A. elongata*

#### ***Argentina brasiliensis* Kobylansky 2004**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: coastal waters of Brazil, where it occurs

#### ***Argentina brucei* Cohen & Atsaiades 1969**

in honor of ichthyologist Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), who helped collect many of the type specimens

#### ***Argentina elongata* Hutton 1879**

referring to its elongate body

#### ***Argentina euchus* Cohen 1961**

Greek for “the thing prayed for,” referring to fact that this species is the “answer to a longstanding puzzle,” i.e., the true identity of specimens of *A. sphyraena* recorded from the western Indian Ocean but subsequently lost

#### ***Argentina georgei* Cohen & Atsaiades 1969**

in honor of George Clipper, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, where the authors are “indebted for [his] efficient assistance”

#### ***Argentina kagoshimae* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

of Kagoshima, a city on the island of Kyushu, Japan, type locality (also occurs off coasts of Korea and Taiwan)

#### ***Argentina sialis* Gilbert 1890**

Greek for plump, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “much deeper body” compared to the similar *A. elongata*

#### ***Argentina silus* (Ascanius 1775)**

presumably a latinization of *Vas-Sil*, its vernacular name in Bergen, Norway, where Ascanius ate several and enjoyed its excellent flesh

#### ***Argentina sphyraena* Linnaeus 1758**

ancient word recalling the idea of a javelin, a pointed stake, or prow of a ship, historically used for slender, sharp-headed fishes (which this one certainly is)

#### ***Argentina stewarti* Cohen & Atsaiades 1969**

in honor of shark expert Stewart Springer (1906-1991), for numerous contributions to the ichthyology of the tropical western Atlantic

#### ***Argentina striata* Goode & Bean 1896**

striated, referring to “obliquely striate” scales in lateral line

#### ***Glossanodon* Guichenot 1867**

*glossum*, tongue; *an-*, without; *odonto-*, tooth, referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition on *G. leioglossus* (small teeth are present on many specimens)

#### Subgenus ***Glossanodon***

#### ***Glossanodon australis* Kobylansky 1998**

southern, referring to occurrence in near-shore waters off eastern Australia in the Tasman Sea

#### ***Glossanodon danieli* Parin & Shcherbachev 1982**

in honor of ichthyologist Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for contributions to the knowledge of the family Argentinidae

***Glossanodon elongatus* Kobylansky 1998**

elongate, referring to body shape

***Glossanodon kotakamaru* Endo & Nashida 2010**

named for the R/V *Kotaka-maru*, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (Kochi, Japan), from which paratypes and many other scientific specimens from Tosa Bay, Japan, were collected

***Glossanodon leioglossus* (Valenciennes 1848)**

*leios*, smooth; *glossum*, tongue, referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition (small teeth are present on many specimens)

***Glossanodon lineatus* (Matsubara 1943)**

lined, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “definite dark brown longitudinal band” immediately above lateral line and/or silvery band below it (figure accompanying description illustrates both of these features but also shows a prominent lateral line)

***Glossanodon macrocephalus* Bineesh & Endo 2019**

*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to larger head compared to congeners

***Glossanodon melanomanus* Kobylansky 1998**

*melano-*, black; *-oma*, suffix denoting tumors and other abnormal growths, referring to black spot on pectoral fin

***Glossanodon microcephalus* Endo & Nishida 2012**

*micro-*, small; *cephalus*, head, referring to smaller head compared to most congeners

***Glossanodon mildredae* Cohen & Atsuides 1969**

in honor of Mildred H. Carrington (1908-1988), “whose tasteful and accurate drawings have contributed greatly to the progress of ichthyology”

***Glossanodon nazca* Parin & Shcherbachev 1982**

named for the Nazca Ridge, eastern South Pacific, type locality

***Glossanodon polli* Cohen 1958**

in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), who first reported and illustrated this species (as *Argentina sphyraena*) in 1953

***Glossanodon pseudolineatus* Kobylansky 1998**

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although this species may superficially resemble *G. lineatus*, such an appearance is false

***Glossanodon semifasciatus* (Kishinouye 1904)**

*semi-*, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 7-10 dusky blotches or saddle marks of adults, which are confined to dorsal half of body

***Glossanodon struhsakeri* Cohen 1970**

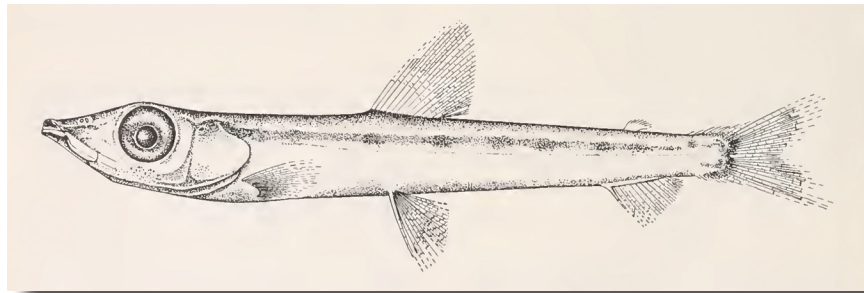
in honor of Paul Struhsaker (1935-2018), University of Hawaii, who collected type during his investigations on the biology of Hawaiian demersal fish and shrimp populations

Subgenus ***Prosoarchus* Cohen 1958**

*proso*, forward; *archus*, anus, referring to forwardly positioned anus of *G. pygmaeus*

***Glossanodon pygmaeus* Cohen 1958**

dwarf, referring to its small size (up to 86.6 mm SL)



*Glossanodon mildredae*. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington. From: Cohen, D. M. and S. P. Atsuides. 1969. Additions to a revision of Argentine fishes. *Fishery Bulletin* (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service) v. 68 (no. 1): 13-36.

**Family OPISTHOPROCTIDAE** Barreleyes or Spookfishes

10 genera · 23 species

***Bathylychnops* Cohen 1958***bathys*, deep, referring to bathypelagic habitat; *lychnos*, lamp and *ops*, eye, referring to photophore and two other patches of “luminous tissue” projecting from a black sac on eyes***Bathylychnops brachyrhynchus* (Parr 1937)***brachys*, short; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “broad and short” snout***Bathylychnops chilensis* Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009***-ensis*, suffix denoting place: near the coast of Chile in the southeastern Pacific, type locality***Bathylychnops exilis* Cohen 1958**

slender, referring to its elongate, laterally compressed body

***Dolichopteroides* Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009***-oides*, having the form of: referring to previous placement of *D. binocularis* in *Dolichopteryx****Dolichopteroides binocularis* (Beebe 1932)**

binocular, referring to its “telescope” eyes, which “rest in a great depression on the head, the upper part being covered with perfectly transparent tissue”

***Dolichopteryx* Brauer 1901***dolicho-*, long; *pteryx*, fins, referring to very long pectoral and ventral fins***Dolichopteryx anascopa* Brauer 1901***ana-*, up; *scopa*, watcher, referring to its tubular eyes, which protrude upwards and forwards***Dolichopteryx andriashevi* Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009**

in memory of the recently deceased “outstanding” Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), who made a “large” contribution to the study of fishes of the world’s oceans

***Dolichopteryx longipes* (Vaillant 1888)***longus*, long; *pes*, foot, referring to long ventral fins***Dolichopteryx nigripes* Prokofiev 2020***niger*, black; *pes*, foot, referring to black pigmentation of ventral fins***Dolichopteryx parini* Kobylansky & Fedorov 2001**

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

***Dolichopteryx pseudolongipes* Fukui, Kitagawa & Parin 2008***pseudo-*, false, i.e., although this species may superficially resemble *D. longipes*, such an appearance is false***Dolichopteryx rostrata* Fukui & Kitagawa 2006**

beaked, referring to its elongate snout

***Dolichopteryx trunovi* Parin 2005**in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who reported this species, based on insufficient material, as *D. anascopa* in 1997***Dolichopteryx vityazi* Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009**in honor of the “famous motor ship” R/V *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), from which the first author caught type on the ship’s 26th cruise 50 years ago***Duolentops* Prokofiev 2020***duo*, two; lens, *lentic*; *ops*, eye, referring to lenticular subscleral thickening under lens of eye***Duolentops minuscula* (Fukui & Kitagawa 2006)**rather small, referring to body size compared to congeners in *Dolichopteryx* (original genus)***Ioichthys* Parin 2004***io-*, named for the Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences (abbreviated IO), where Parin worked; *ichthys*, fish***Ioichthys kashkini* Parin 2004**

in honor of Nikita Ivanovich Kashkin, who took part in many expeditions on vessels of the Acoustics Institute of Oceanography in the 1960s through 1980s, significantly contributing to the ecological study of mesopelagic species, and who collected type of this species

***Macropinna* Chapman 1939***macro-*, long or large; *pinna*, fin, referring to large pectoral fins, with fine and long rays that reach middle of anal fin***Macropinna microstoma* Chapman 1939***micro-*, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to its “extremely small gape, not reaching more than a third of the way to the eye”

**Monacoa Whitley 1943**

etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to the Principality of Monaco, where the research expedition that collected *M. grimaldii* had originated

**Monacoa grimaldii (Zugmayer 1911)**

in honor of Albert Honoré Charles Grimaldi (1848-1922), Albert I, Prince of Monaco, who founded his principality's Institut Océanographique, which published this fish's description

**Monacoa griseus Poulsen, Sado, Hahn, Byrkjedal, Moku & Miya 2016**

gray, referring to uniform grayish anterior part of sole (reflecting organ), lacking distinct patterns of pigmentation

**Monacoa niger Poulsen, Sado, Hahn, Byrkjedal, Moku & Miya 2016**

black, referring to black streak of pigmentation on sole (reflecting organ)

**Opisthoproctus Vaillant 1888**

*opistho-*, behind; *proctus*, anus, referring to posterior placement of anal fin, directly under caudal fin

**Opisthoproctus soleatus Vaillant 1888**

*-atus*, provided with: *solea*, sole (i.e., sole reflecting organ), referring to elongate, forward-projecting flattening on underside of abdomen that may act as a reflector for light organ inside body near anus

**Rhynchohyalus Barnard 1925**

*rhynchos*, snout; *hyalinus*, transparent, referring to long, rounded and transparent snout (replacement for *Hyalorhynchus* Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924, preoccupied by *Hyalorhynchus* Ogilby 1910 in fishes)

**Rhynchohyalus natalensis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: type locality erroneously given as Natal, South Africa (correct type locality is off Table Bay, South Africa)

**Rhynchohyalus parbevs Prokofiev & Kukuev 2020**

a combination of the first letters (par+b+evs) of the last names of three Russian ichthyologists who collaborated on a 2009 revision of “long-body” barreleyes: Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Tat'yana Nikolaevna Belyanina and Sergei Afanas'evich Evseenko (1949-2020)

**Winteria Brauer 1901**

*-ia*, belonging to: Fritz Winter (1878-1917), scientific illustrator on the Valdivia Expedition (1888-1899) to subantarctic seas, who illustrated this species and many others

**Winteria telescopa Brauer 1901**

far seeing, referring to its massive, egg-shaped, forwardly directed eyes

**Family MICROSTOMATIDAE** Pencilsmelts

3 genera · 22 species

**Microstoma Cuvier 1816**

tautonymous with *Gasteropelecus microstoma*; *micro-*, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small, oval mouth

**Microstoma australis Gon & Stewart 2014**

southern, referring to distribution in southwestern Pacific Ocean off New Zealand and Australia

**Microstoma microstoma (Risso 1810)**

*micro-*, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small, oval mouth

**Nansenia Jordan & Evermann 1896**

*-ia*, belonging to: “our friend” Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930), author of a study of the development of hagfishes, and “since noted as an intrepid arctic explorer” (and later Nobel Peace Prize laureate)



*Winteria telescopa*. Illustration by Fritz Winter. The 1901 original species description did not contain this illustration; it later appeared in Brauer, A. 1908. Die Tiefsee-Fische. I. Systematischer Teil. In: C. Chun. *Wissenschaftl Ergebnisse der Deutschen Tiefsee-Expedition "Valdivia," 1898-99*. Jena, Germany: Verlag Von Gustav Fischer.

***Nansenia ahlstromi* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

in honor of the late Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, for contributions to the knowledge of pelagic fishes

***Nansenia antarctica* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

-*ica*, belonging to: southern part of subantarctic region between antarctic and subtropical convergences of the Pacific, where it occurs

***Nansenia ardesiaca* Jordan & Thompson 1914**

slate-colored, presumably referring to its “brilliant silvery” coloration with scales of a “bright, silvery appearance”

***Nansenia atlantica* Blache & Rossignol 1962**

referring to its distribution in the Eastern Atlantic

***Nansenia boreacrassicauda* Poulsen 2015**

*boreas*, subarctic or northern, referring to distribution of type materials; *crassus*, fat or stout, and *cauda*, tail, referring to stubby caudal peduncle

***Nansenia candida* Cohen 1958**

shining white, referring to its bright, silvery appearance

***Nansenia crassa* Lavenberg 1965**

thick, fat or stout, referring to its “bulky, stout appearance”

***Nansenia groenlandica* (Reinhardt 1840)**

-*ica*, belong to: Greenland, type locality (but occurs in cold seas worldwide)

***Nansenia iberica* Matallanas 1985**

-*ica*, belonging to: the Iberian Peninsula of Spain, type locality

***Nansenia indica* Kobylansky 1992**

Indian, referring to Indian Ocean near coast of Mozambique, type locality

***Nansenia longicauda* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

*longus*, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to long and slender caudal peduncle

***Nansenia macrolepis* (Gilchrist 1922)**

*macro-*, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to “large, thin and deciduous” scales

***Nansenia megalopa* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

*mega-*, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its “extraordinarily large” eye

***Nansenia oblita* (Facciola 1887)**

forgotten, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how previous ichthyologists had overlooked this species, presuming its differences were due to “simple individual variation” among *Microstoma argenteum* (= *M. microstoma*) in the Mediterranean

***Nansenia obscura* Kobylansky & Usachev 1992**

dark, referring to dark body color of deep-black scale pockets

***Nansenia pelagica* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

referring to its “pelagic life”

***Nansenia schmitti* (Fowler 1934)**

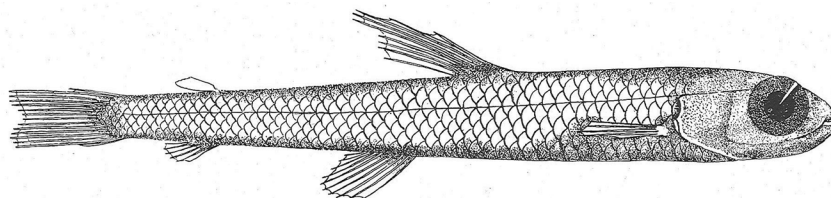
in honor of carcinologist Waldo L. Schmitt (1887-1977), Curator of the Division of Marine Invertebrates, U.S. National Museum

***Nansenia tenera* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

Latin for soft, referring to the “consistency” of its body

***Nansenia tenuicauda* Kawaguchi & Butler 1984**

*tenuis*, slender; *cauda*, tail, referring to its slender caudal peduncle



*Nansenia macrolepis*. From: Gilchrist, J. D. F. 1922. Deep-sea fishes procured by the S.S. “Pickle” (Part I). *Fisheries and Marine Biological Survey, Union of South Africa*. Report 2 (art. 3): 41-79, Pls. 7-12.

***Xenophthalmichthys* Regan 1925**

*xeno-*, different and *ophthalmus*, eye, related to *Microstoma* but distinguished by its telescopic eyes; *ichthys*, fish

***Xenophthalmichthys danae* Regan 1925**

in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which type was collected

**Family BATHYLAGIDAE Deepsea Smelts**

8 genera · 25 species

***Bathylagichthys* Kobylansky 1986**

*Bathylagus*, referring to external similarity to that genus (also genus in which *B. greyae* and *B. longipinnis* had previously been placed); *ichthys*, fish

***Bathylagichthys australis* Kobylansky 1990**

southern, referring to its occurrence in the Southern Hemisphere

***Bathylagichthys greyae* (Cohen 1958)**

in honor of Marion Grey (1911-1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

***Bathylagichthys kobylanskyi* Gon & Stewart 2014**

in honor of Stanislav Kobylansky, P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (Moscow), for his contribution to the systematics of the family Bathylagidae

***Bathylagichthys longipinnis* (Kobylansky 1985)**

*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to longer pectoral fins (extending beyond dorsal-fin origin) compared to *B. greyae* (not extending beyond dorsal-fin origin)

***Bathylagichthys parini* Kobylansky 1990**

in honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to ichthyology

***Bathylagichthys problematicus* (Lloris & Rucabado 1985)**

named for the “difficulties that were encountered when studying the specimens” (these difficulties included unstable nomenclature, uncertain higher-level classification, scarce literature, unavailable type specimens of related taxa, and a year-long editor-driven delay in getting description to press; Domingo Lloris, pers. comm.)

***Bathylagoidea* Whitley 1951**

*-oides*, having the form of: proposed subgenus of *Bathylagus*, distinguished by a deeper body and fewer anal-fin rays

***Bathylagoidea argyrogaster* (Norman 1930)**

*argyros*, silver; *gaster*, belly, described as “Brownish above, silvery below”

***Bathylagoidea nigrigenys* (Parr 1931)**

*nigra-*, black; *genys*, cheek, referring to jet-black peritoneum and inner lining of mouth and gill cavity, conspicuously visible through gill cover, “which therefore appears to be of a highly lustrous black hue”

***Bathylagoidea wesethi* (Bolin 1938)**

in honor of Lars Weseth (1895-1982), captain of the *Albacore*, from which type was collected, for “helpfulness and cooperation which he unflinchingly extends to scientists working on board his vessel”

***Bathylagus* Günther 1878**

*bathys*, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *lagos*, hare, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large rabbit-like eyes

***Bathylagus andriashevi* Kobylansky 1986**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his “great” (translation) contribution to the study of fishes from the Southern Ocean

***Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther 1878**

*-icus*, belonging to: Antarctic Ocean, type locality

***Bathylagus atlanticus* Günther 1878**

*-icus*, belonging to: South Atlantic, type locality

***Bathylagus euryops* Goode & Bean 1896**

*eury-*, broad or wide; *ops*, eye, referring to diameter of eye ½ length of head

***Bathylagus longiceps* Parr 1931**

*longus*, long; *ceps*, head, referring to “great length” of head compared to congeners known at the time

***Bathylagus niger* Kobylansky 2006**

black, referring to general dark coloration of body

***Bathylagus pacificus* Gilbert 1890**

referring to its distribution in the Pacific Ocean

***Bathylagus tenuis* Kobyliansky 1986**

thin or narrow, referring to its “strongly elongated” body (translation)

***Dolicholagus* Kobyliansky 1986**

*dolichos*, long, referring to elongated body form of *D. longirostris*; *lagus*, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

***Dolicholagus longirostris* (Maul 1948)**

*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to “much longer” snout compared to its presumed closest congener at the time, *Bathylagus microcephalus* (= *Melanolagus bericoides*)

***Leuroglossus* Gilbert 1890**

*leuros*, smooth; *glossus*, tongue, referring to toothless tongue compared to toothed tongue of *Argentina* (Argentinidae), its presumed relative at the time

***Leuroglossus callorhini* (Lucas 1899)**

of *Callorhinus ursinus*, Northern Fur Seal, which “extensively” feeds on this species, from whose stomach type material was collected; “Owing to the tenderness and small size of this fish, it is so quickly acted on by the gastric juice that nothing but bones remained of the many hundred specimens that were seen and while evidently common, it can be described only from the skeleton”

***Leuroglossus schmidti* Rass 1955**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), “famous researcher of the far Eastern seas” (translation), who first noted how this species differed from *L. stilbius* in a posthumous publication (1950)

***Leuroglossus stilbius* Gilbert 1890**

shining, presumably referring to “right silvery” body, abdomen and sides of head

***Leuroglossus urotronus* Bussing 1965**

*oura*, tail; *tronus*, clear, referring to unpigmented caudal-fin rays

***Lipolagus* Kobyliansky 1986**

*lipos*, fat, referring to increased lipid content in body of *L. ochotensis*; *lagus*, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

***Lipolagus ochotensis* (Schmidt 1938)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, Russia, type locality (also occurs in Western North Pacific and Bering Sea)

***Melanolagus* Kobyliansky 1986**

*melanos*, black, referring to black pigmentation of *M. bericoides*; *lagus*, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylagus*

***Melanolagus bericoides* (Borodin 1929)**

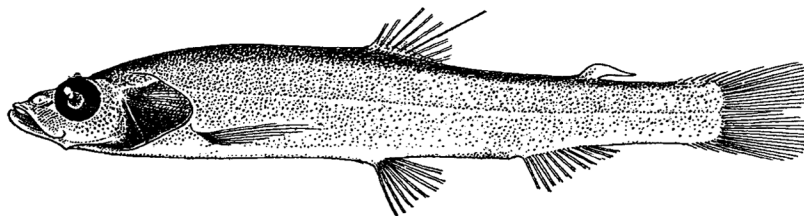
*-oides*, having the form of: combining characters of both “bericoid” (presumably Berycidae) and scopelid (Myctophidae) fishes, with large head, small mouth and short cleft of the former, and general form, scale shape and fins of the latter

***Pseudobathylagus* Kobyliansky 1986**

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although this genus may externally resemble *Bathylagus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudobathylagus milleri* (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)**

in honor of Walter Miller (1864-1949), linguist, classics scholar and archaeologist, Stanford University, for his “intelligent interest” in zoological nomenclature (Miller reviewed and verified name etymologies in Jordan and Evermann’s *Fishes of North and Middle America* [1896-1900])



*Leuroglossus schmidti*. From: Rass, T. S. 1955. Deepsea fishes of the Kurile-Kamchatka trench. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii, Akademija Nauk S.S.S.R.* v. 12: 328-339.