

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order SCOMBRIFORMES (part 2 of 2)

Suborder STROMATEOIDEI

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 · 30 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 macrophthalma* (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 dolphin-fish 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 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 medusophagus* (Cocco 1839)**

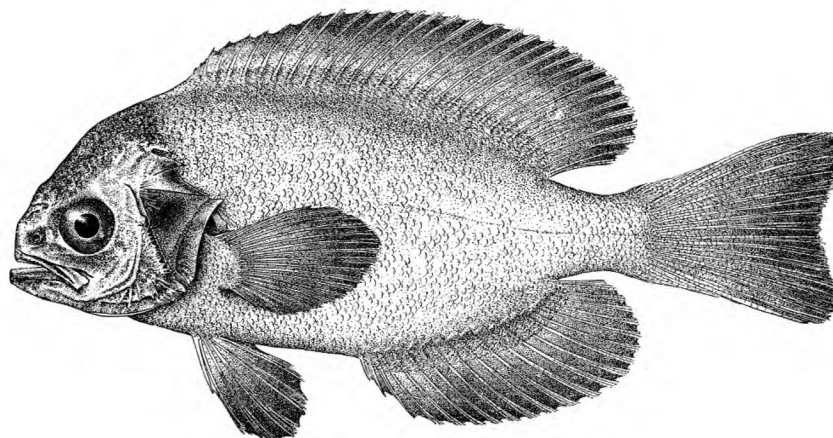
medusa, mobile sexually reproducing life phase of some groups of sea jellies; *phagus*, to eat, referring to how juveniles feed on tentacles and gonads of medusae floating near the surface

***Schedophilus ovalis* (Cuvier 1833)**

oval, presumably referring to body shape

***Schedophilus pamarco* (Poll 1959)**

named for PEMARCO, Pêcheries maritimes du Congo à Matadi, directed by Poll's friend Charles Van Goethem,



Schedophilus pamarco. From: Poll, M. 1959. Poissons V.-Téléostéens acanthoptérygiens (deuxième partie). Résultats Scientifiques. Expédition Océanographique Belge dans les Eaux Côtères Africaines de l'Atlantique Sud (1948-1949). Bruxelles. v. 4 (no. 3B): 1-417, Pls. 1-7, 1 tab.

who collected holotype

***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 of 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**

-*ia*, 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**

-*ica*, belonging to: Tasmania, Australia, type locality (also occurs off New Zealand)

Family NOMEIDAE Driftfishes

3 genera · 18 species

***Cubiceps* Lowe 1843**

cubus, cube; *ceps*, 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)**

-*ensis*, 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



Cubiceps capensis. From: Smith, A. 1845. Pisces. In: *Illustrations of the zoology of South Africa; consisting chiefly of figures and descriptions of the objects of natural history collected during an expedition into the interior of South Africa in 1834-36*. v. 4: 77 unnumb. pp, accompanying Pls. 1-31.

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 herdsman, translation of the Dutch vernacular *Harder* (herder or shepherd), possibly referring to its superficial similarity to the Pilot Fish (*Naukrates 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 arafurensis* Günther 1889**

-ensis, suffix denoting place; Arafura Sea, western Pacific, type locality (occurs circumglobally in tropical and subtropical seas)

***Psenes cyanophrys* Valenciennes 1833**

ciano-, 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 brevimanus* (Klunzinger 1884)**

brevis, short; *manus*, hand, referring to “much shorter” (translation) pectoral fin compared to *Cubiceps capensis* (Nomeidae), its presumed congener at the time [often incorrectly spelled *brevimanum*]

***Ariomma dollfusi* (Chabanaud 1930)**

in honor of Robert-Philippe Dollfus (1887-1976), ichthyologist and parasitologist, who collected type

***Ariomma indica* (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) [often incorrectly spelled *indicum*]

***Ariomma lurida* Jordan & Snyder 1904**

pale yellow, the “general shade being a lurid brown” [often incorrectly spelled *luridum*]

***Ariomma melana* (Ginsburg 1954)**

black, referring to its coloration, described as “Brownish dusky or nearly black, all over, or nearly so” [often incorrectly spelled *melanum*]

***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 *regis*, 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 · 21 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 griseus* (Cuvier 1833)**

Latin for gray, referring to its gray (actually silvery) body color

***Pampus liuorum* Liu & Li 2013**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the family of Rui-Yu Liu, former director of the Institute of Oceanology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, for his “outstanding” contributions to the studies of marine biodiversity in China

***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 simillimus* (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)**

xanthus, 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**

-*ensis*, 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

Suborder *Incertae sedis*

Families listed in alphabetical order.

Family ARRIPIDAE Australasian Salmons***Arripis* Jenyns 1840**

a-, without; *rhipis*, fan, referring to scales of *A. georgianus*, which have, “instead of the usual fan of diverging striae on their basal portions, a triangular space filled up by a number of extremely fine, closely-approximating striae, parallel to each other, and also parallel to the basal margin, which is cut quite square and entire”

***Arripis georgiana* (Valenciennes 1831)**

-ianus, belonging to: King George Sound, Western Australia, co-type locality [often misspelled *georgianus*]

***Arripis trutta* (Forster 1801)**

trout, presumably referring to “Salmon-peel” (young salmon), its name among British sailors (today the species is known as “Australian Salmon” and “Bay Trout”)

***Arripis truttacea* (Cuvier 1829)**

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

***Arripis 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 raii* 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**

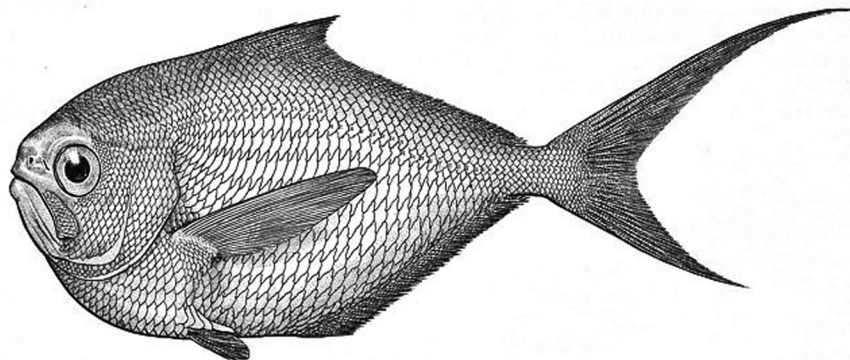
etymology not explained, probably of *Orcynus*, a junior synonym of *Thunnus*, referring to how Dussumier collected type from the stomach of an albacore tuna, *Thunnus alalunga* (see also *B. dussumieri*, above)

***Brama 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



Brama caribbea. From: Mead, G. W. 1972. Bramidae. Dana Report No. 81: 1-166, Pls. 1-9.

***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**

pteron, fin; *kleistos*, shut or closed, “name indicating the double rows of scales that embrace the bases of the two vertical fins” (translation) of *P. pinnata* (=veliferum)

***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*]

***Pterycombis* 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

***Pterycombis 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)

***Pterycombis 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**

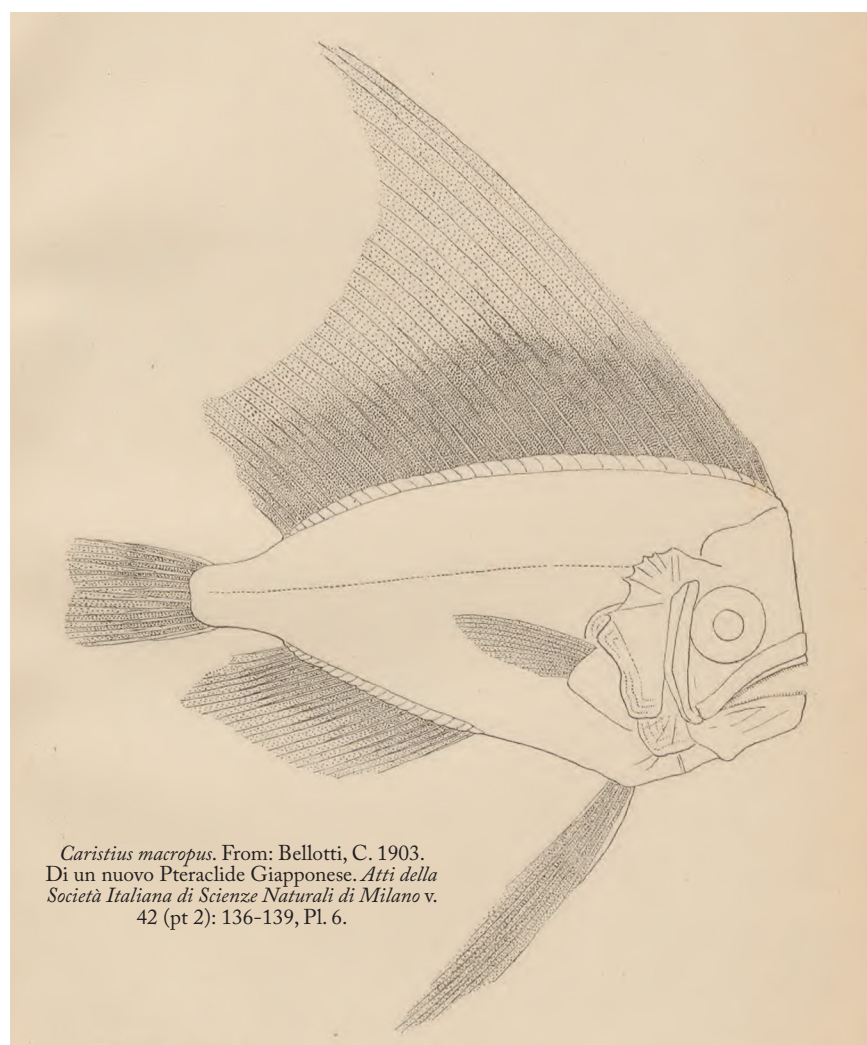
micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous scales compared to other bramid species

Family CARISTIIDAE Manefishes

4 genera · 18 species

***Caristius* Gill & Smith 1905**

etymology not explained, probably *kara*, head and *istius*, sail, referring to “high and elongated dorsal fin with the anterior rays crowded forward over the head and eyes”; Stevenson & Kenaley (2013) report that it is presumably named after Carystus, a demi-god of Greek mythology, a fanciful interpretation



Caristius macropus. From: Bellotti, C. 1903.
Di un nuovo Pteraclide Giapponese. *Atti della
Società Italiana di Scienze Naturali di Milano* v.
42 (pt 2): 136-139, Pl. 6.

***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 congeners 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 heemstrai** (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 mutifid 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 maui 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 mane-fishes 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 Swallowers

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 1913in 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 [unpublished 1974 Ph.D. dissertation]] on swallowfishes” (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**

oligos, 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 [*K. caribbaea* Prokofiev 2008, named for its type locality in the Caribbean Sea, is treated here as a junior synonym]

***Kali falx* Melo 2008**

sickle, referring to well-developed sickle-shaped anteriormost tooth, a diagnostic characteristic for the species

***Kali indica* Lloyd 1909**

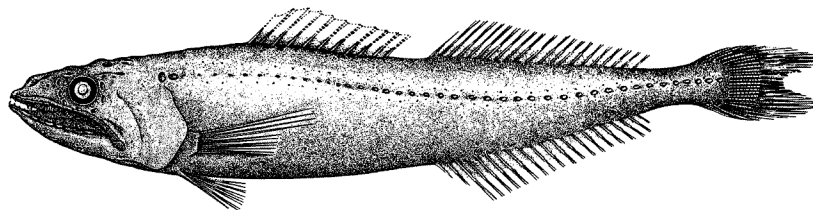
Indian, presumably referring to type locality in Bay of Bengal, eastern Indian Ocean (occurs circumglobally in temperate and subarctic seas)

***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 parri. From: Johnson, R. K. and D. M. Cohen. 1974. Results of the research cruises of FRV “Walther Herwig” to South America. XXX. Revision of the chiasmodontid fish genera *Dysalotus* and *Kali*, with descriptions of two new species. *Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft* v. 25 (no. 1/2): 13-46.

***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)**

macro-, 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 astronesthicens* 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 sagamianus oceanicus* Prokofiev 2011**

oceanic, referring to its more widespread distribution in oceans (Atlantic and Indian) compared to the nominate form (Pacific) (Artem Prokofiev, pers. comm.)

***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