

The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Series ZEIOGADARIA

-*arius*, pertaining to: combination of the subseries Zeiariae (from Zeiformes) and Gadariae (from Gadiformes)

Subseries ZEIARIAE

Order ZEIFORMES Dories

6 families · 16 genera · 34 species

Suborder CYTTOIDEI

Family CYTTIDAE Lookdown Dories

Cyttus Günther 1860

from *kittos*, Greek name for the ivy plant, inexplicably inserted into a list of fishes by Greco-Egyptian author Athenaeus (late 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD), which Günther, believing it to be the name of an unknown fish, applied to this genus

Cyttus australis (Richardson 1843)

southern, referring to distribution in the southern hemisphere around Australia

Cyttus novaezealandiae (Arthur 1885)

of New Zealand, referring to type locality off Otago Heads, New Zealand (also occurs in the southwest Pacific off Australia)

Cyttus traversi Hutton 1872

in honor of New Zealand politician, lawyer, explorer and naturalist William Thomas Locke Travers (1819-1903), who “presented” type

Suborder ZEIODEI

Family OREOSOMATIDAE Oreos

4 genera · 10 species

Subfamily Pseudocyttinae

Pseudocyttus Gilchrist 1906

pseudo-, false, presumed to be “closely related” to *Cyttosoma* (= *Oreosoma*)

Pseudocyttus maculatus Gilchrist 1906

spotted, referring to large dark spots on gray body

Subfamily Oreosomatinae

Allocyttus McCulloch 1914

allo-, other, i.e., presumed to be another genus closely related to *Cyttosoma* (= *Oreosoma*)

Allocyttus folletti Myers 1960

in honor of Wilbur (“Bill”) I. Follett (1901-1992), Curator of Fishes, California Academy of Sciences, “as a token of personal esteem” and for his “deep interest and broad knowledge” of California fishes

Allocyttus guineensis Trunov & Kukuev 1982

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Guinea, Southeastern Atlantic, type locality

Allocyttus niger James, Inada & Nakamura 1988

black, referring to blackish color of freshly caught specimens; also reflects common name “black oreo” widely used in the deepwater fishery of New Zealand

Allocyttus verrucosus (Gilchrist 1906)

covered with verrucae (warts), presumably referring to “blunt conical elevation” in the middle of the scales, making its body “rough to the touch”

Neocyttus Gilchrist 1906

neo-, new, then believed to be a new genus of the family Cyttidae

Neocyttus acanthorhynchus Regan 1908

acanthus, spine; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to strong spines on snout



Oreosoma atlanticum. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1829. *Histoire naturelle des poissons*. Tome quatrième. Livre quatrième. Des acanthoptérygiens à joue cuirassée. v. 4: i-xxvi + 2 pp. + 1-518, Pls. 72-99, 97 bis.

***Neocyttus helgae* (Holt & Byrne 1908)**

of His Majesty's Yacht *Helga* (British Royal Navy), from which type was collected

***Neocyttus psilorhynchus* Yearsley & Last 1998**

psilos, bare; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to scaleless snout between lachrymal and supraorbital crest

***Neocyttus rhomboidalis* Gilchrist 1906**

-alis, adjectival suffix: presumably referring to rhomboid-like shape of body

***Oreosoma* Cuvier 1829**

oreo-, mountain; *soma*, body, referring to cone-shaped bony structures on underside of juveniles, which resemble mountain peaks

***Oreosoma atlanticum* Cuvier 1829**

-icum, belonging to: described from a specimen captured in the Atlantic (species as a whole occurs circumglobally in southern oceans except near South America)

Family PARAZENIDAE Smooth Dories

3 genera · 4 species

Subfamily Parazeninae Slender Dory

***Parazen* Kamohara 1935**

para-, near, referring to its presumed close relationship to *Zen* (= *Cyttopsis*)

***Parazen pacificus* Kamohara 1935**

-icus, belonging to: the Pacific Ocean, referring to its occurrence in the Indo-West Pacific (also known from the Western Atlantic off Cuba)

Subfamily Cyttopsinae Smooth Dories

***Cyttopsis* Gill 1862**

opsis, presumably referring to its similarity to *Cyttus* (Cyttidae)

***Cyttopsis cypho* (Fowler 1934)**

hunchback, referring to convex dorsal profile of adults

***Cyttopsis rosea* (Lowe 1843)**

pink or rosy, referring to its color

***Stethopristes* Gilbert 1905**

stethos, breast or chest; *pristes*, saw, referring to a “continuous series of carinated spinous bucklers from throat to anus”

***Stethopristes eos* Gilbert 1905**

after Eos, goddess of morning-glow, referring to its light rose color

Family ZENIONTIDAE Armoreye Dories

3 genera · 7 species

Capromimus Gill 1893

mimus, imitator, referring to how *C. abbreviatus* “has the aspect of” the genus *Capros* (Caproidae, Perciformes, its family at time of description); Gill correctly anticipated that it “may prove not to be a caproid when anatomically examined”

Capromimus abbreviatus (Hector 1875)

shortened, presumably referring to its “shorter form” compared to *Bathystethus cultratus* (Perciformes: Kyphosidae), its presumed congener at the time

Cyttomimus Gilbert 1905

mimus, imitator, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its similarity to *Cyttus* (Cyttidae)

Cyttomimus affinis Weber 1913

related, referring to similarity to *C. stelgis*

Cyttomimus stelgis Gilbert 1905

scraper, presumably referring to exposed surface of scales “rendered very rough by numberless minute prickles”

Zenion Jordan & Evermann 1896

diminutive of *Zeus* (the John Dory), referring to its similarity to that genus

Zenion hololepis (Goode & Bean 1896)

holo-, entire; *lepis*, scale, referring to scales covering entire body compared to presumed congeners in the genus *Cyttus*

Zenion japonicum Kamohara 1934

Japanese, described from a specimen collected at Mimase Market, Kochi, Tosa Province (now Kochi Prefecture), Japan

Zenion leptolepis (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)

leptos, thin; *lepis*, scale, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller scales (90 along lateral line) compared to *Z. hololepis* (~67 along lateral line)

Zenion longipinnis Kotthaus 1970

longus, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to the “unusual length” (translation) of the ventral fin (spine is $\frac{1}{4}$ SL)

Family GRAMMICOLEPIDIDAE Tinsselfishes

3 genera · 3 species

Subfamily Macrurocyttinae**Macrurocyttus** Fowler 1934

a combination of *Macrurus* and *Cyttus*, combining the dark head and abdomen coloration of macrurids (Gadiformes) with the long ventral spine and lack of vomerine teeth of *Cyrtosoma* (= *Oreosoma*)

Macrurocyttus acanthopodus Fowler 1934

acanthus, spine; *podus*, foot, referring to “very large and conspicuous” ventral-fin spine

Subfamily Grammicolepidinae**Grammicolepis** Poey 1873

grammikos, linear; *lepis*, scale, referring to vertical, linear scales (longer than they are wide) covering body

Grammicolepis brachiusculus Poey 1873

diminutive of *brachium*, arm, referring to its very short, rounded pectoral fins

Xenolepidichthys Gilchrist 1922

xeno-, different and *lepid*, scale, “characterized by the great vertical elongation” of its scales; *ichthys*, fish

Xenolepidichthys dalgleyshi Gilchrist 1922

in honor of Lieut. James Dalgley (1891-1964), commander of the survey ship *Pickle*, from which type was collected, and to whom the success of the South African Marine Survey was “largely due”

Family ZEIDAE Dories

2 genera · 7 species

Zenopsis Gill 1862

zen, a form of *Zeus*; *opsis*, appearance, presumably referring to its similarity to *Zeus* but with osseous plates at base of dorsal- and three anal-fin spines

***Zenopsis conchifer* (Lowe 1852)**

concha, shell; *fero*, to bear, referring to how osseous plates at base of dorsal and anal fins “resemble the depressed shells of a *Fissurella* [a limpet] seen in profile”

***Zenopsis filamentosa* Kai & Tashiro 2019**

referring to filamentous membranes extending from spinous portion of dorsal fin, their length more than twice SL

***Zenopsis nebulosa* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)**

dark, dusky or cloudy, presumably referring to numerous, irregularly placed, dark or dusky blotches on sides of juveniles (one grayish blotch on adults)

***Zenopsis oblonga* Parin 1989**

oblong, i.e., elongate, described as the most “low-bodied” species in the genus

***Zenopsis stabilispinosa* Nakabo, Bray & Yamada 2006**

stabilis, firm; *spinosa*, spine, referring to third anal-fin spine fused to its pterygiophore

***Zeus* Linnaeus 1758**

derived from *zaeus*, ancient Greek name for this fish dating to at least Pliny’s *Natural History*; more recent scholars have confused *zaeus* with the Greek god Zeus, culminating in Jordan’s unfounded and oft-repeated 1902 claim that the fish had also been called “*Piscis Jovii*” in classical texts, with Zeus being the equivalent to the Roman god Jove or Jupiter (our search for “*Piscis Jovii*” in the classical lexicon revealed nothing)

***Zeus capensis* Valenciennes 1835**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: the cape, referring to type locality, Cape of Good Hope

***Zeus faber* Linnaeus 1758**

Latin for craftsman, allusion unclear; according to Renaissance scholars Gyllius (1553) and Salviani (1558), *faber* was its local name in Dalmatia (now part of present-day Croatia), referring to how its dorsal-, ventral- and anal-fin spines, and possibly also its head bones, are said to resemble the tools of a craftsman



Zenopsis stabilispinosa. From: Nakabo, T., D. J. Bray and U. Yamada. 2006. A new species of *Zenopsis* (Zeiformes: Zeidae) from the South China Sea, East China Sea and off Western Australia. *Memoirs of the Museum of Victoria* v. 63 (no. 1): 91-96.