

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order BERYCIFORMES

8 families · 29 genera · 124 species/subspecies

Suborder STEPHANOBERYCOIDEI

Family GIBBERICHTHYIDAE Gibberfishes

***Gibberichthys* Parr 1933**

gibber, humped, crooked or protuberant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “spiniferous crests” on head of *G. pumilus*; *ichthys*, fish

***Gibberichthys latifrons* (Thorp 1969)**

latus, wide; *frons*, forehead, referring to wider “fleshy interorbital distance” compared to *Kasidoron edom*, now known to be a prejuvenile stage (and junior synonym) of *G. pumilus*

***Gibberichthys pumilus* Parr 1933**

dwarfish, described at 31.5 mm SL

Family STEPHANOBERYCIDAE Pricklefishes

4 genera · 4 species

***Abyssoberyx* Merrett & Moore 2005**

abyssos, deep water, referring to the “great depth” from which it had been trawled (4480-4565 m); *beryx*, a beryciform fish

***Abyssoberyx levisquamosus* Merrett & Moore 2005**

laevis, smooth; *squamosus*, scaled, referring to its smooth cycloid scales, unlike the spinoid scales of *Acanthochaenus*, *Stephanoberyx* and *Hispidoberyx* (the third genus now placed in its own family, below)

***Acanthochaenus* Gill 1884**

acanthus, spine or thorn; *chaenus*, gape, presumably referring to “scales with spinous surfaces” and a “cavernous head”

***Acanthochaenus luetkenii* Gill 1884**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901)

***Malacosarcus* Günther 1887**

malacos, soft, probably referring to “very thin” head bones; *arcus*, bowed, probably referring to arched dorsal profile, high near the head and “rapidly” lowering towards the tail

***Malacosarcus macrostoma* (Günther 1878)**

macro-, large; *stoma*, mouth, referring to “very wide” cleft of mouth

***Stephanoberyx* Gill 1883**

stephanus, crowned, presumably referring to an “inner U-shaped” osseous ridge on crown of head; *beryx*, a beryciform fish

***Stephanoberyx monae* Gill 1883**

matronym not identified; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), in honor of Gill’s niece, Mona

Family HISPIDOBERYCIDAE

***Hispidoberyx* Kotlyar 1981**

hispidus, bristly or rough, referring to vertically protruding spines covering entire body, crest of cephalic bones, and fin rays; *beryx*, a beryciform fish

***Hispidoberyx ambagiosus* Kotlyar 1981**

enigmatic or ambiguous, referring to its uncertain position within the order

Family RONDELETIIDAE Redmouth Whalefishes

***Rondeletia* Goode & Bean 1895**

-ia, belonging to: Guillaume Rondelet (1507-1566), “the French ichthyologist of the seventeenth [*sic*] century”

***Rondeletia bicolor* Goode & Bean 1895**

two-colored, “purplish-black, with cherry-colored margins to the fins; whitish in spirits” (apparently the orange to reddish-brown color inside mouth and gill cavities, hence the “redmouth” vernacular, was not known at the time)

***Rondeletia loricata* Abe & Hotta 1963**

armored, referring to “remarkably expanded and swollen” bones of pectoral girdle

Family BARBOURISIIDAE Red or Velvet Whalefish

***Barbourisia* Parr 1945**

-*ia*, belonging to: herpetologist and “distinguished naturalist” Thomas Barbour (1884-1946), Director of Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology

***Barbourisia rufa* Parr 1945**

red or reddish, referring to its “bright geranium red” color in life

Family CETOMIMIDAE Flabby Whalefishes

14 genera · 27 species

***Ataxolepis* Myers & Freihofner 1966**

a-, without; *taxis*, order; *lepis*, scale, referring to “irregularly arranged, irregularly shaped scales of different sizes covering the body and base of caudal fin in a mosaic-like pattern”

***Ataxolepis apus* Myers & Freihofner 1966**

a-, without; *pous*, foot, referring to absence of pelvic fins

***Ataxolepis henactis* Goodyear 1970**

henos, one; *actis*, ray, referring to single pelvic-fin ray (compared to *A. apus*, which lacks pelvic fins)

***Cetichthys* Paxton 1989**

cetis, whale; *ichthys*, fish, referring to whale-like body shape and mouth size, and a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

***Cetichthys indagator* (Rofen 1959)**

Latin for explorer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the *Galathea* Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950-1952), during which type was collected [author previously known as Harry]

***Cetichthys parini* Paxton 1989**

in honor of Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided Paxton a collection of cetomimids for study, and for his contributions to pelagic and deep-sea ichthyology

***Cetomimus* Goode & Bean 1895**

cetos, whale; *mimus*, to mimic, “similar in its vertical outline and proportions to that of the right whales (Balænidæ), a resemblance which is greatly enhanced by the shape of the enormous mouth, and in the lower jaw strongly curved, projecting slightly beyond the snout”

***Cetomimus compunctus* Abe, Marumo & Kawaguchi 1965**

pricked or pierced, presumably referring to how lateral line is “pierced by fairly large pores”

***Cetomimus craneae* Harry 1952**

in honor of carcinologist Jocelyn Crane (1909-1998), New York Zoological Society, for her work on deep-sea fishes [author later known as Rofen]

***Cetomimus gillii* Goode & Bean 1895**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914)

***Cetomimus hempeli* Maul 1969**

in honor of marine biologist and oceanographer Gotthilf Hempel (b. 1929), leader of leg 6 of voyage 9c of the *Meteor* Seamount-Cruises, during which type was collected

***Cetomimus kerdops* Parr 1934**

kerdos, the wily one, or fox; *ops*, eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its minute eyes

***Cetomimus paxtoni* Kobylansky, Gordeeva & Mishin 2023**

in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), a “remarkable” ichthyologist, for his “outstanding” contribution to the study of fishes of the family Cetomimidae

***Cetomimus picklei* (Gilchrist 1922)**

in honor of the South African marine survey ship *Pickle*, from which type was collected

***Cetomimus teevani* Harry 1952**

in honor of John Tee Van (1897-1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New

York City, for his “important part” in the Bermuda Oceanographic Expeditions, during which type was collected; he also made the expeditions’ collections available to Harry and provided “enthusiastic cooperation” in the preparation of his report [author later known as Rofen]

Cetostoma Zugmayer 1914

cetos, whale; *stoma*, mouth, presumably referring to large, whale-like mouth

Cetostoma regani Zugmayer 1914

in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London)

Danaceticichthys Paxton 1989

Dana, in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, referring to the “fine early collection” of 33 whalefishes from the *Dana* Expeditions now at the University of Copenhagen; *cetus*, whale and *ichthys*, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

Danaceticichthys galathenus Paxton 1989

Greek for young, referring to the apparently immature state of all type specimens

Ditropichthys Parr 1934

di-, two and *tropis*, keel, referring to pair of thin folds along entire ventral edge of abdomen and/or folds over anal fin; *ichthys*, fish

Ditropichthys storeri (Goode & Bean 1895)

in honor of physician-naturalist David Humphreys Storer (1804-1891), in appreciation of the “distinguished services of this pioneer in American ichthyology, who began systematic work upon the fauna of the western Atlantic more than half a century ago”

Eutaeniophorus Bertelsen & Marshall 1958

eu-, very; *taenia*, ribbon; *phorus*, bearer, referring to several median caudal-fin rays prolonged into a ribbon-like streamer in at least larval and adolescent stages [replacement name for *Taeniophorus* Bertelsen & Marshall 1956, preoccupied by *Taeniophorus* Linnavuori 1952 in insects]

Eutaeniophorus festivus (Bertelsen & Marshall 1956)

pleasing or handsome, or joyous or merry, allusion not explained nor evident

Gyrinomimus Parr 1934

gyrinos, tadpole; *mimus*, imitator or mimic, referring to its broad, depressed, tadpole-like head

Gyrinomimus andriashevi Fedorov, Balushkin & Trunov 1987

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), a “distinguished authority” (translation) on fishes of the Antarctic (where this species occurs)

Gyrinomimus bruuni Rofen 1959

in honor of Danish oceanographer and ichthyologist Anton Frederick Bruun (1901-1961), leader of the *Galathea* Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950-1952), during which type was collected, and “foremost investigator” of deep-sea marine life [author previously known as Harry]

Gyrinomimus grahami Richardson & Garrick 1964

in honor of David H. Graham, “veteran” New Zealand ichthyologist and marine biologist

Gyrinomimus myersi Parr 1934

in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), then at the U.S. National Museum, who furnished Parr with measurements of the type of *Cetomimus gillii*

Gyrinomimus parri Bigelow 1961

in honor of marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), who proposed the genus in 1934

Megalomycter Myers & Freihofner 1966

me-gas, large or great; *mykter*, nose, referring to “great olfactory rosettes,” which cause the snout to appear “unusually swollen”

Megalomycter teevani Myers & Freihofner 1966

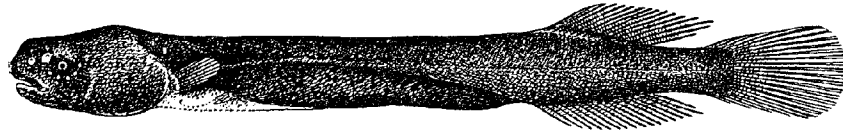
in honor of John Tee Van (1897-1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New York City, for his work as the assistant to deep-sea explorer William Beebe (who collected type) and for “his many years of friendly help to ichthyology and ichthyologists”

Mirapinna Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

mirus, wonderful or strange; *pinna*, fin, presumably referring to large and fan-shaped pelvic fins, each one with a “well developed muscular base forming a well-knit ventral unit with its partner, the pelvic bones fusing or being coupled by connective tissue but having no linkage with pectoral girdle”

Mirapinna esau Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

etymology not explained, presumably named for Esau, mentioned in the Book of Genesis and noted for his hairiness (his name is derived from the Arabic *isaw*, meaning rough or hairy), referring to “dense pile of hair-like



Vitiaziella cubiceps. 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.

outgrowths” covering nearly entire body [postlarva of *Procetichthys krefftii* 1989, which was thought to represent a separate species until 2009]

Notocetichthys Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989

noto, southern, referring to Antarctic occurrence of type specimens; *cet*, whale and *ichthys*, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”, i.e., a southern whalefish

Notocetichthys trunovi Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989

in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who collected the two type specimens

Parataeniophorus Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

para-, near, referring to its similarity to and/or close relationship with *Taeniophorus* (= *Eutaeniophorus*)

Parataeniophorus brevis Bertelsen & Marshall 1956

brevis, presumably referring to its shorter body length compared to *P. gulosus*, now recognized as a larval form of *Cetostoma regani*

Rhamphocetichthys Paxton 1989

rhamphos, curved beak, referring to its beak-like snout; *cet*, whale and *ichthys*, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

Rhamphocetichthys savagei Paxton 1989

in honor of herpetologist Jay M. Savage (b. 1928), University of Southern California, who gave Paxton “opportunity and encouragement as a student” and developed the midwater trawling program which collected two paratypes, for his contributions in biology

Vitiaziella Rass 1955

-iella, diminutive connoting endearment: Russian research vessel *Vitiaz* (also spelled *Vityaz*), from which type was collected

Vitiaziella cubiceps Rass 1955

cubus, cube; *ceps*, head, referring to its blunt, cube-shaped head

Suborder BERYCOIDEI

Family MELAMPHAIDAE Bigscales

5 genera · 77 species/subspecies

Melamphaes Günther 1864

mela-, black; *amphaes*, from *amphi*-, around, presumably referring to “entirely black” color of *M. typhlops*

Melamphaes acanthomus Ebeling 1962

acanthus, spine; *omos*, shoulder, referring to its antrorse post-temporal spines

Melamphaes brachysomus Kimura, Kawai & Aungtonya 2019

brachy, short; *soma*, body, referring to its relatively short and stout body

Melamphaes contradictorius Kotlyar 2015

contradictory, presumably referring to how its characters “contradict” those of closely related species of the *M. longivelis* complex

Melamphaes danae Ebeling 1962

in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which type was collected, “in honor of her scientific party and crew, who, by compiling and interpreting vast quantities of facts concerning the biology, physics, and chemistry of the oceans, have contributed much more than their share to the establishment of the science of biological oceanography”

Melamphaes ebelingi Keene 1973

in honor of Alfred W. Ebeling (1931-2022), University of California (Santa Barbara), for “outstanding” contributions to the knowledge of the family Melamphaidae and to the ecology of deep-sea fishes

***Melamphaes eulepis* Ebeling 1962**

eu-, well or very; *lepis*, scale, referring to its “intact squamation” (scales usually missing on congeners) and its “palate-like, sculptured” opercular scales

***Melamphaes eurous* Kotlyar 2016**

eastern, referring to its distribution in the eastern Pacific Ocean

***Melamphaes falsidicus* Kotlyar 2011**

falsifying, referring to previous mistakes made in its identification, which led to its being classified as *M. microps*

***Melamphaes hubbsi* Ebeling 1962**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), for his broad interests in oceanography and the systematics of pelagic fishes (Hubbs also served as chair of Ebeling’s doctoral committee, suggested this line of research, advised on and corrected the manuscript, and gathered data on type specimens from Europe)

***Melamphaes inconspicuus* Kotlyar 2015**

imperceptible or inconspicuous, referring to how previous specimens of this species were probably attributed to *M. longivelis* by mistake

***Melamphaes indicus* Ebeling 1962**

Indian, referring to its distribution mainly in the Indo-Pacific (Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Central America)

***Melamphaes janae* Ebeling 1962**

in honor of Ebeling’s wife, Jan, who sorted the first specimens of this species from collections made during the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Eastropic Expedition

***Melamphaes kobylyanskyi* Kotlyar 2015**

in honor of friend and colleague Stanislav Genrikhovich Kobylyansky, Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, a “famous” (translation) researcher of mesopelagic animals who provided Kotlyar with melamphaid fishes collected on cruise 29 of the *Akademik Ioffe* research vessel

***Melamphaes laeviceps* Ebeling 1962**

laevis, smooth; *ceps*, head, referring to the “trim contours” of its “smoothly sculptured” head

***Melamphaes lentiginosus* Kotlyar 2015**

freckled, referring to black dotted spots of pigment on head, body and fins of young and semi-adult specimens

***Melamphaes leprus* Ebeling 1962**

rough, referring to its relatively coarse-ridged spines

***Melamphaes longivelis* Parr 1933**

longus, long; *velum*, sail, proposed as a subspecies of *M. microps* with a “slightly higher dorsal fin count”



Melamphaes lentiginosus. From: Kotlyar, A. N. 2015. Revision of the genus *Melamphaes* (Melamphaidae): 4. Oligo-raker species: *M. parvus* Ebeling, *M. janae* Ebeling, *M. lentiginosus* sp. n., *M. shcherbachevi* sp. n. *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* v. 55 (no. 6): 636-649. [In Russian. English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* v. 55 (no. 6):765-777.]

Melamphaes lugubris Gilbert 1890

mournful or dark, presumably referring to uniform brownish-black body with dusky fins

Melamphaes macrocephalus Parr 1931

macro-, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its “very large” head, 2-2²/₃ times in SL

Melamphaes manifestus Kotlyar 2011

Latin for remarkable, obvious or easily defined, allusion not explained (nor obvious), possibly referring to its bigger head and larger eyes compared with *M. microps*

Melamphaes microps (Günther 1878)

micro-, small; *ops*, eye, 1/7 length of head and more than 1/2 length of snout

Melamphaes nikolayi Kotlyar 2012

in honor of Kotlyar’s father, Nikolay Efimovich Kotlyar (1908-1994)

Melamphaes oclusus Kotlyar 2012

hidden or concealed, referring to how it was possibly included into the composition of another species, *M. microps*

Melamphaes pachystomus Kotlyar 2011

pachys, thick; *stomus*, body, referring to its stout body shape

Melamphaes papavereus Kotlyar 2016

-eus, adjectival suffix: *papaver*, poppy, referring to small dotted pigments on body and fins, which resemble poppy seeds

Melamphaes parini Kotlyar 1999

in honor of the “well-known” (translation) ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

Melamphaes parvus Ebeling 1962

small, referring to its relatively small size compared to sympatric congeners

Melamphaes polylepis Ebeling 1962

poly, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to relatively large number of horizontal and oblique scale rows

Melamphaes proximus Kotlyar 2015

nearest or closest, referring to its close relation to the Atlantic *M. longivelis*

Melamphaes pumilus Ebeling 1962

dwarfish, referring to small size of adults (18.0-22.5 mm)

Melamphaes shcherbachevi Kotlyar 2015

in honor of friend and colleague Yuri Nikolayevich Shcherbachev, Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, “famous” (translation) researcher of deep-sea fauna

Melamphaes simus Ebeling 1962

pug-nosed, referring to the “fancied flat or pug-nosed appearance rendered by the raised antorbital ridge”

Melamphaes spinifer Ebeling 1962

spinus, spine; *-ifer*, to bear, referring to enlarged spines on preopercle

Melamphaes suborbitalis (Gill 1883)

sub-, below; *orbitus*, orbit, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to end of maxillary reaching to below hind margin of orbit

Melamphaes succedaneus Kotlyar 2015

translated from Latin into Russian as “replacing,” referring to how it replaces in the eastern Pacific Ocean closely related species of the *M. longivelis* complex from the Indian Ocean and western Pacific

Melamphaes typhlops (Lowe 1843)

typhlos, blind; *ops*, eye, presumably referring to its minute eyes (“oculu minuti”)

Melamphaes xestoachidus Kotlyar 2011

xestos, smoothed; *achidus*, spined, referring to absence of spur on haemal arch of first caudal vertebrae

Poromitra Goode & Bean 1883

poros, hole; *mitra*, mitre or peaked cap; according to Goode & Bean (1896), name means with “openings in its shields,” referring to “central depression in each round, concentrically-grooved scale” of *P. capito* (apparently the cycloid scales, or “shields,” reminded the authors of conical peaked caps; Jordan & Evermann [1896] translate *mitra* as stomacher, a V-shaped piece of decorative cloth worn over chest and stomach, but we fail to see how that interpretation could apply)

Poromitra agafonovae Kotlyar 2009

in honor of Tat’yana Borisovna Agafonova (1950-2004), friend and research colleague, for her contribution to the

study of open-ocean fishes, particularly the family Nomeidae; in addition, she and Kotlyar collaborated on the monograph *Commercial Fishes of Russia* (2006)

***Poromitra atlantica* (Norman 1929)**

-*ica*, belonging to: the Atlantic, described from the South Atlantic (also occurs in southeastern Indian Ocean and southwestern Pacific)

***Poromitra capito* Goode & Bean 1883**

large-headed, referring to its “very large” head, nearly as long as trunk in young specimens

***Poromitra coronata* (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)**

crowned, referring to “crenulated crown-like crest” on head and above eye

***Poromitra crassa* Parin & Ebeling 1980**

thick, fat or stout, referring to its body shape

***Poromitra crassiceps* (Günther 1878)**

crassus, fat or stout; *ceps*, head, described as “very thick, with short snout”

***Poromitra cristiceps* (Gilbert 1890)**

crista, crown; *ceps*, head, referring to well-developed system of mucous canals on head, “their margins raised into high this crests”

***Poromitra curilensis* Kotlyar 2008**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to its distribution not far from the Kuril Islands of the Russian Far East

***Poromitra decipiens* Kotlyar 2008**

deceptive, referring to how it is easily confused with the closely related *P. crassiceps*

***Poromitra frontosa* (Garman 1899)**

with a broad head, referring to its “massive” head

***Poromitra gibbsi* Parin & Borodulina 1989**

in honor of the late Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929-1988), U.S. National Museum, “one of the foremost authorities on mesopelagic ichthyofauna” (translation)

***Poromitra glochidiata* Kotlyar 2008**

barbed, referring to hook-like spinules on preoperculum

***Poromitra indoceanica* Kotlyar 2008**

-*ica*, belonging to: Indian Ocean, where it occurs in the subtropical zone

***Poromitra jucunda* Kotlyar 2010**

attractive or pleasant, allusion not explained nor evident

***Poromitra kukuevi* Kotlyar 2008**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist Yefim Izrailevich Kukuev (b. 1947), for his contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

***Poromitra macropthalma* (Gilchrist 1903)**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, its diameter ½ height of body and nearly two times in length of head

***Poromitra megalops* (Lütken 1878)**

mega-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its larger eyes compared to *Melamphe typhlops*, its presumed congener at the time

***Poromitra nigriceps* (Zugmayer 1911)**

nigro-, black; *ceps*, head, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its large black head

***Poromitra nigrofulva* (Garman 1899)**

nigro-, black; *fulvus*, brownish yellow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its brown-yellow color in life and black color in alcohol

***Poromitra oscitans* Ebeling 1975**

yawning or listless, referring to the “presumed sluggish nature of this large-mouthed fish”

***Poromitra rugosa* (Chapman 1939)**

rough or wrinkled (rugose), referring to “rough and spinous nature” of head

***Poromitra unicornis* (Gilbert 1905)**

uni-, one; *cornis*, horn, referring to a slender horn-like spine arising from middle of snout above nostrils, directed vertically upwards

***Scopeloberyx* Zugmayer 1911**

Scopelus, an old name of some large-eyed fish, from *scopus*, to look, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes, here referring to “slightly compressed and scopeliform” (translation) body

shape of *S. opercularis*; *beryx*, a beryciform fish

***Scopeloberyx bannikovi* Kotlyar 2004**

in honor of Russian ichthyopaleontologist Aleksandr Fedorovich Bannikov (b. 1954), Russian Academy of Sciences, who “repeatedly rendered [Kotlyar] invaluable aid in his investigations” (translation)

***Scopeloberyx malayanus malayanus* (Weber 1913)**

-*anus*, belonging to: Malay Archipelago, where Manipa Strait, type locality, is situated

***Scopeloberyx malayanus balushkini* Kotlyar 2004**

in honor of “prominent” Russian ichthyologist Arkadii Vladimirovich Balushkin (1948-2021), Russian Academy of Sciences, whose numerous publication on sytematics of oceanic fishes of the Southern Hemisphere are “well known in Russia and abroad” (translation)

***Scopeloberyx maxillaris* (Garman 1899)**

presumably referring to maxillary “more than half as long as the head, reaching one diameter of the orbit farther backward than the latter”

***Scopeloberyx microlepis* (Norman 1937)**

micro-, small; *lepis*, referring to its smaller scales compared to *S. opisthopterus*

***Scopeloberyx opercularis* Zugmayer 1911**

presumably referring to operculum bearing a pointed membranous extension supported by an outgrowth of the opercular bone

***Scopeloberyx opisthopterus* (Parr 1933)**

opistho-, behind; *pterus*, fin, referring to “very posterior” insertion of ventral fins

***Scopeloberyx pequenoi* Kotlyar 2004**

in honor of ichthyologist German Pequeño R. (b. 1941), Universidad Austral de Chile, a “great expert” in the ichthyofauna of the southeastern Pacific Ocean (translation)

***Scopeloberyx robustus* (Günther 1887)**

stout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “thick” head

***Scopeloberyx rossicus* Kotlyar 2004**

Russian, referring to its distribution in the Far East marine waters of Russia

***Scopeloberyx rubriventer* (Koefoed 1953)**

rubri-, red; *venter*, belly, referring to a “red tinge” from base of pectoral fin towards anus

***Scopelogadus* Vaillant 1888**

combining the form of a *Scopelus* (= *Myctophum*, Myctophidae) with thoracic ventral fins like a *Gadus*, or cod

***Scopelogadus beanii* (Günther 1887)**

in honor of ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U.S. National Museum, who described this species as *Plectromus crassiceps* in 1885, secondarily preoccupied by *Scopelus* (now *Promittra*) *crassiceps* Günther 1878 when Günther placed both in *Melamphaes*

***Scopelogadus bispinosus* (Gilbert 1915)**

bi-, two; *spinus*, spiny, referring to two spinous rays in dorsal fin

***Scopelogadus mizolepis* (Günther 1878)**

mizon, greater; *lepis*, scale; although scales were missing on the specimen Günther examined, he surmised they were of an “unusually large size”

***Scopelogadus multilamellatus* Kotlyar 2021**

multi-, many; *lamellatus*, lamellated or laminated, referring to larger number of pseudobranchial filaments (9-11) compared with *S. mizolepis*, *S. bispinosus* and *S. beanii* (2-8)

***Scopelogadus perplexus* Kotlyar 2021**

confusing or ambiguous, referring to how it had been misidentified as *S. mizolepis* and *S. bispinosus*

***Scopelogadus unispinis* Ebeling & Weed 1963**

uni-, one; *spinus*, spiny, referring to single spinous ray of dorsal fin

***Sio* Moss 1962**

“an arbitrary combination of letters, neuter in gender” (note: of the 34 specimens that Woods examined, five were from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, whose official abbreviation is SIO)

***Sio nordenskjöldii* (Lönnerberg 1905)**

in honor of Lönnerberg’s friend Otto Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Finnish-Swedish geologist, geographer and polar explorer, who led expedition that collected type

Family BERYCIDAE Alfonsinos

2 genera · 10 species

Beryx* Cuvier 1829beryx* or *berys*, a Greek name for an indeterminate species of fish, which Cuvier chose to apply to a “peculiar family of perch” (translation)***Beryx decadactylus* Cuvier 1829***deci-*, ten; *daktylos*, finger, referring to 10 soft rays of the ventral fins***Beryx mollis* Abe 1959**

soft, referring to its “softer flesh” compared to both congeners

***Beryx splendens* Lowe 1834**

glowing, presumably referring to its bright-red coloration

Centroberyx* Gill 1862kentron*, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, presumably referring to spines on any or all of the following: lower mandibular, inferior exposed surface of branchiostegals, operculum, and suboperculum; *Beryx*, type genus of family***Centroberyx affinis* (Günther 1859)**related, described as “closely allied” to *C. lineatus****Centroberyx australis* Shimizu & Hutchins 1987**

southern, referring to its distribution in southern Australian waters

***Centroberyx druzhinini* (Busakhin 1981)**

in honor of “well-known” (translation) ichthyologist Anatoly Dmitrievich Druzhinin (1926-1979), All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO)

***Centroberyx gerrardi* (Günther 1887)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Edward Gerrard (1810-1910), taxidermist, British Museum, where Günther worked

***Centroberyx lineatus* (Cuvier 1829)**

lined, referring to reddish scale edges that form narrow horizontal lines along the sides

Centroberyx rubricaudus* Liu & Shen 1985rubrus*, red; *caudus*, tail, referring to red caudal fin***Centroberyx spinosus* (Gilchrist 1903)**

spiny, presumably referring to spines on any or all of the following: lower mandibular, inferior exposed surface of branchiostegals, operculum, and suboperculum



Centroberyx lineatus. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1829. *Histoire naturelle des poissons*. Tome troisième. Suite du Livre troisième. Des percoïdes à dorsale unique à sept rayons branchiaux et à dents en velours ou en cardes. F. G. Levrault, Paris. v. 3: i-xxviii + 2 pp. + 1-500, Pls. 41-71.