

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order GADIFORMES (part 2 of 2)

Suborder MACROUROIDEI (concl.)

Family MACROURIDAE Grenadiers or Rattails

39 genera/subgenera · 377 species/subspecies

***Asthenomacurus* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

asthenos, weak, referring to “brittle and easily deformed skeleton” (translation) and small size of *A. victoris*; *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Asthenomacurus fragilis* (Garman 1899)**

fragile or brittle, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to brittle and easily deformed skeleton (see genus), its weak head bones, and/or its scales, described as “small, thin, deciduous”

***Asthenomacurus victoris* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

-*is*, genitive singular of: ichthyologist Viktor Markelovich Makushok (1924-1993, sometimes spelled Makushek and Makushuk), Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR, who described *Coryphaenoides subserrulatus* in 1976

***Cetonurichthys* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

Cetonurus, similar to that genus in a number of characters, particularly enlarged scales along base of second dorsal fin; *ichthys*, fish

***Cetonurichthys subinflatus* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

sub, less than; *inflatus*, inflated, referring to how seismosensory canals of head are less inflated than in related genera

***Cetonurus* Günther 1887**

cetio-, large, referring to “exceedingly large and thick” head of *C. crassiceps*; -*urus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Macrourus*

***Cetonurus crassiceps* (Günther 1878)**

crassus, thick, fat or stout; *ceps*, head, referring to “very large head, especially the anterior portion”

***Cetonurus globiceps* (Vaillant 1884)**

globus, globe or sphere; *cephalus*, head, referring to globular shape of head

***Coelorinchus* Giorna 1809**

coelo-, hollow; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to cavernous nature of snout of *C. caelorhynchus* (all macrourids have expanded mucous chambers in the head associated with the sensory lateralis system; these chambers may give the visual impression of a hollow or empty head)

Subgenus ***Coelorinchus***

***Coelorinchus acantholepis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

acanthus, thorn or spine; *lepis*, scale, referring to spinules on scales

***Coelorinchus aconcagua* Iwamoto 1978**

Aconcagua (in the Andes of Argentina), the highest peak of the Western Hemisphere, “beneath the shadows of which the holotype was captured” off the Pacific Coast of Chile

***Coelorinchus acutirostris* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

acutus, sharp or pointed; *rostris*, snout, referring to its “very narrow, needle-like” snout

***Coelorinchus amydrozosterus* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

amydros, indistinct or obscure; *zosteros*, belt or girdle, referring to faint bands on body

***Coelorinchus anatirostris* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**

anatis, duck-like; *rostris*, beak, referring to snout, “shaped like a duck’s bill”

***Coelorinchus argus* Weber 1913**

Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, whose eyes after death were transformed into the feathers of a peacock, referring to light-edged ocellus between dorsal and pectoral fins

***Coelorinchus aspercephalus* Waite 1911**

asper, rough; *cephalus*, head, i.e., “head is everywhere roughened without distinct scales”

***Coelorinchus australis* (Richardson 1839)**

southern, referring to its distribution off southern Australia, “an example of a genus [then *Lepidoleprus*] which had not previously been detected in the southern hemisphere”

***Coelorinchus biclinozonalis* Arai & McMillan 1982**

bi-, two; *clino-*, slant; *zonalis*, belt, referring to two dark slanted bands (or belts) on body

***Coelorinchus bollonsi* McCann & McKnight 1980**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of John Peter Bollons (1862-1929), New Zealand marine captain, naturalist and ethnographer

***Coelorinchus caelorhincus caelorhincus* (Risso 1810)**

caelo-, variant spelling of *coelo-*, hollow (reflecting its French vernacular name at the time, *Le Caelorinque*), referring to cavernous nature of its snout (all macrourids have expanded mucous chambers in the head associated with the sensory lateralis system; these chambers may give the visual impression of a hollow or empty head)

***Coelorinchus caelorhincus carminatus* (Goode 1880)**

-atus, having the nature of: carmen, a wool card, referring to long, vitreous spines arranged in 9-10 rows on scales, in which the scales resembled “old-fashioned wool cards”

***Coelorinchus campbellicus* McCann & McKnight 1980**

-icus, belonging to: Campbell Plateau, near New Zealand, type locality

***Coelorinchus canus* (Garman 1899)**

grayish white, presumably referring to “more or less of silver especially on the sides of the body chamber” and/or silvery, translucent head

***Coelorinchus caribbaeus* (Goode & Bean 1885)**

according to Goode & Bean 1896: referring to occurrence in Caribbean Sea (although most of type series was collected from the Gulf of Mexico)

***Coelorinchus carinifer* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

carina, keel; *-ifer*, to bear, referring to 7-10 carinae on each scale of the body

***Coelorinchus caudani* (Köhler 1896)**

in honor of the French steamer *Caudan*, from which type was collected

***Coelorinchus celaenostoma* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

kelainos, black; *stoma*, mouth, referring to its black lips

***Coelorinchus charius* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

charieis, Greek for graceful, allusion not explained; “We had no particular reason for calling the fish ‘graceful’ except that we thought it was a nice name. The term could very well apply to most grenadiers, as their long tapering tail lends to a graceful swimming motion” (Tomio Iwamoto, pers. comm.)

***Coelorinchus chilensis* Gilbert & Thompson 1916**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Lota, Chile, type locality

***Coelorinchus commutabilis* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

variable, referring to infraspecific variability in the form, length and scaling of the snout, falling “quite readily into one of several groups, each of which, had it been found alone in a separate locality, would have been regarded without doubt as representing a distinct species” (the five forms are now recognized as four species)

***Coelorinchus cookianus* McCann & McKnight 1980**

-anus, belonging to: patronym not identified, probably in honor of James Cook (1728-1779), British explorer, navigator, cartographer and naval captain, whose 1769 arrival in New Zealand (where this species occurs) marked the beginning of ichthyology and scientific fish collecting in that country

***Coelorinchus dorsalis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

referring to its high dorsal fin

***Coelorinchus fasciatus* (Günther 1878)**

banded, referring to broad irregular blackish bands across the back

***Coelorinchus flabellispinis* (Alcock 1894)**

flabellum, fan; *spinis*, spine, probably referring to 3-8 “strong widely radiating spiniferous ribs” on scales of head and “usually eight similar great spiniferous ribs, the radiate arrangement of which, though very distinct, is not quite so marked” on body and tail [initially spelled *flabellispinnis*, which would mean “fanned fin,” presumably a printer’s error]

***Coelorinchus geronimo* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

named for the U.S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (now the National Marine Fisheries Service) research vessel *Geronimo*, which conducted fishery and oceanographic investigations in the tropical Atlantic Ocean (1663-1970) and which made the largest collection of grenadiers from the Gulf of Guinea that Iwamoto examined (Tomio

Iwamoto, pers. comm.), although it should be noted that holotype of this species was collected by its sister ship, *Undaunted*

***Coelorinchus goobala* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

Bardi (Indigenous Australian) word for star, referring to spinules on scales of median nasal ridge, which are, as in *C. asteroides* (=hige), arranged in rows radiating from a central point

***Coelorinchus gormani* Iwamoto & Graham 2008**

in honor of fishery scientist Terry Gorman, who pioneered deepwater fishery research in the 1970s and 1980s with the New South Wales FRV [Fisheries Research Vessel] *Kapala*; it was from collections made during this research that the extent of the southeast Australian grenadier fauna came to the attention of the authors

***Coelorinchus hexafasciatus* Okamura 1982**

hexa-, six; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 6-7 wide crossbands on body

***Coelorinchus hige* Matsubara 1943**

Japanese word for beard or mustache and for members of the genus, probably referring to their chin barbel

***Coelorinchus hoangi* Iwamoto & Graham 2008**

in honor of friend and patron Tuan Hoang, M.D., for his “long and enthusiastic support” of ichthyology at the California Academy of Sciences (where Iwamoto is Curator of Ichthyology, Emeritus)

***Coelorinchus horribilis* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

dreadful, referring to its “unaesthetic” coloration

***Coelorinchus immaculatus* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**

im-, not; *maculosus*, spotted, referring to lack of distinctive color pattern, in contrast to two other grenadiers from the Nazca and Sala y Gomez ridges, *C. spilnotus* and *C. multifasciatus*, which have prominent blotches on their bodies

***Coelorinchus infuscus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

dusky, referring to its coloration

***Coelorinchus innotabilis* McCulloch 1907**

im-, not; *notabilis*, remarkable or notable; McCulloch noted “it is impossible to be quite certain of its determination” without more specimens for study

***Coelorinchus inventionis* Prokofiev, Iwamoto & Mishin 2022**

Latin for invention or discovery, referring to Discovery Tablemount, southeastern Atlantic Ocean (type locality), in turn named in honor of the British oceanographic vessel *Discovery*

***Coelorinchus japonicus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)**

Japanese, originally known from bays in Omura and Shimabara, Japan (but occurring throughout Indo-West Pacific)

***Coelorinchus jordani* Smith & Pope 1906**

in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), for his “prolific studies of the Japanese fish fauna”

***Coelorinchus kaiyomaru* Arai & Iwamoto 1979**

named for the research vessel *Kaiyo Maru* of the Japanese Fisheries Agency, from which type was collected

***Coelorinchus karrerae* Trunov 1984**

in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, who first drew attention to this species among fishes collected by August Brauer during the Valdivia Expedition (1888-1899) to subantarctic seas

***Coelorinchus kishinouyei* Jordan & Snyder 1900**

in honor of Kamakichi Kishinouye (1867-1929), head of the Imperial Fisheries Bureau of Japan, who gave Jordan a number of gobies and other small Japanese fishes for study

***Coelorinchus lanceolatus* Nakayama 2020**

armed with a lance, referring to long snout tipped with a “spearhead-shaped” scute

***Coelorinchus lasti* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

in honor of Peter R. Last, CSIRO Marine & Atmospheric Research, for his contributions to Australian ichthyology

***Coelorinchus leptorhinus* Chiou, Shao & Iwamoto 2004**

leptos, slender; *rhinos*, nose, referring to its sharply pointed snout

***Coelorinchus macrochir* (Günther 1877)**

macro-, long or large; *cheiros*, hand, referring to “remarkably long” pectoral fin, extending to origin of second dorsal fin

***Coelorinchus macrolepis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

macro-, long or large; *lepis*, scale, referring to its large scales, larger than other species in the *C. notatus* group

***Coelorinchus macrorhynchus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

macro-, long or large; *rhynchus*, snout, more than twice as long as orbit

***Coelorinchus maculatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

spotted, referring to large blackish spot located just above and behind pectoral fin

***Coelorinchus marinii* Hubbs 1934**

in honor of Argentine ichthyologist Tomás L. Marini (1902-1984), who gave type specimen to Hubbs and allowed him to describe it

***Coelorinchus matamua* (McCann & McKnight 1980)**

a Maori word for this New Zealand fish, meaning first, high, exalted or firstborn, allusion not explained nor evident

***Coelorinchus maurofasciatus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

mauro-, dark; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to grayish-brown to black saddle marks

***Coelorinchus mirus* McCulloch 1926**

weird or wonderful, allusion not explained nor evident

***Coelorinchus mystax* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

mustache, referring to well-developed papillae on lips

***Coelorinchus nazcaensis* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nazca Ridge, southeastern Pacific, type locality

***Coelorinchus notatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

marked, referring to a large circular dark brown area extending from pectoral base upward to lateral line and/or a broad saddle of similar color extending across back behind origin of second dorsal

***Coelorinchus nox* Nakayama 2020**

darkness, referring to its characteristic dark (uniformly dark-brown) coloration

***Coelorinchus okamurai* Nakayama & Endo 2017**

in honor of the late Osamu Okamura (Kochi University), who collected type in 1972

***Coelorinchus oliverianus* Phillipps 1927**

-anus, belonging to: Walter Reginald Brook Oliver (1883-1957), naturalist and museum coordinator, who received type specimens from fishermen and gave them to the New Zealand Dominion Museum

***Coelorinchus osipullus* McMillan & Iwamoto 2009**

os, mouth; *pullus*, dusky or dark-colored, referring to its dark gums

***Coelorinchus parvifasciatus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

parvus, small; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to “short faint banded color pattern”

***Coelorinchus platorrhynchus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

platy, broad; *rhynchus*, snout, described as “short, broad”

***Coelorinchus polli* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), who noted this species in 1953 but did not describe it

***Coelorinchus pseudoparallelus* Trunov 1983**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar to *C. parallelus* in form, and position of ctenii on scales of trunk, such an appearance is false

***Coelorinchus quadricristatus* (Alcock 1891)**

quadri-, four; *cristatus*, crested, referring to two “strongly related ridges” traversing both sides of posterior half of head, comprising “either bony crests or the modified spines of scales that are indetachably adherent to the bones beneath”

***Coelorinchus radcliffei* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

in honor of ichthyologist-malacologist Lewis Radcliffe (1880-1950), scientific assistant for the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, who, with Hugh M. Smith, described many new macrouroid species obtained during the Philippine cruise of the fisheries steamer *Albatross*

***Coelorinchus scaphopsis* (Gilbert 1890)**

scapho-, shovel; *opsis*, face, presumably referring to its flattened snout

***Coelorinchus sereti* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

in honor of Bernard Séret (b. 1949), ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), for his studies of deep-sea fishes, for collecting deep-sea fishes off New Caledonia, and for making grenadiers from these collections available to the authors

***Coelorinchus sexradiatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

sex, six; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to six ventral-fin rays

***Coelorinchus shcherbachevi* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

in honor of ichthyologist Yuri Nikolayevich Shcherbachev (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR), “friend, colleague, and fellow student of grenadiers”

***Coelorinchus simorhynchus* Iwamoto & Anderson 1994**

simus, snub-nosed; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to its “notably short and blunt” snout

***Coelorinchus smithi* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

in honor of ichthyologist Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), then U. S. Commissioner of Fisheries, who made the entire collection fishes obtained by Philippine cruise of the fisheries steamer *Albatross* available to the authors

***Coelorinchus spathulatus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

broad blade (i.e., spatula), referring to its broad, flattened snout

***Coelorinchus supernasutus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

super, super; *nasutus*, nosed, referring to its “extremely large” snout

***Coelorinchus thurla* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

Yindjibandi (Indigenous Australian) word meaning eye, referring to characteristic shoulder spot and to the name of its sister species, *C. argus* (see above)

***Coelorinchus tokiensis* (Steindachner & Döderlein 1887)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tokyo, Japan, type locality (but occurs in Western North Pacific and East China Sea)

***Coelorinchus triocellatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

tri-, three; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to three ocellated markings on body

***Coelorinchus trunovi* Iwamoto & Anderson 1994**

in honor of Russian colleague Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, for his important contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes of the South Atlantic

***Coelorinchus velifer* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

velum, sail; *fero*, to bear, referring to high dorsal fin

***Coelorinchus ventrilux* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

ventris, ventral; *lux*, light, referring to “large and lenticular” luminous organ, which “lies in a shallow fossa [groove] in the rear half of the chest”

***Coelorinchus vityazae* Iwamoto, Shcherbachev & Marquardt 2004**

in honor of the research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), from which many of the type specimens were collected

***Coelorinchus weberi* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

in honor of ichthyologist Max Weber (1852-1937), for this work on the fishes of the East Indian region

***Coelorinchus zinjanus* Prokofiev & Iwamoto 2023**

-anus, belonging to: Zinj, an ancient Arabian name for East Africa and nearby islands, referring to its occurrence in the western Indian Ocean off Madagascar

Subgenus *Oxygadus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920

oxy, sharp, allusion not explained, possibly referring to spinules on scales of *C. parallelus* and several other species known at the time with a “very strong median keel”; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

***Coelorinchus acanthiger* Barnard 1925**

acanthus, thorn or spine; *-iger*, to bear, referring to spinules on scales

***Coelorinchus amirantensis* Iwamoto, Golani, Baranes & Goren 2006**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Amirantes Basin, western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Coelorinchus anisacanthus* Sazonov 1994**

a-, not; *isos*, equal; *acanthos*, spine, referring to how scales on head and body vary markedly in how they are armed with ctenii (spinules or teeth)

***Coelorinchus aratrum* Gilbert 1905**

plow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “long, depressed” snout

***Coelorinchus braueri* Barnard 1925**

in honor of zoologist August Brauer (1863-1917), Berlin Zoological Museum, who reported this species as *C. parallelus* in 1906

***Coelorinchus divergens* Okamura & Yatou 1984**

referring to “diverging spinous carinae of scales on the top of the head”

***Coelorinchus doryssus* Gilbert 1905**

spear-bearer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more slender snout compared to the similar *C. aratrum*

***Coelorinchus gilberti* Jordan & Hubbs 1925**

in honor of ichthyologist, fisheries biologist and Jordan's Stanford University colleague Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), who described many gadiform species, often with Carl L. Hubbs

***Coelorinchus kermadecus* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**

-*acus*, belonging to: Kermadec Islands, southwestern Pacific, type locality

***Coelorinchus labiatus* (Köhler 1896)**

lipped, referring to "two very accentuated bulges" (translation) on upper lip, which Köhler did not see in drawings of the closely related *C. japonicus* and *C. parallelus*

***Coelorinchus mascarenus* Prokofiev & Iwamoto 2020**

-*anus*, belonging to: Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, only known area of occurrence

***Coelorinchus mediterraneus* Iwamoto & Ungaro 2002**

named after the Mediterranean Sea, where it is endemic

***Coelorinchus mycterismus* McMillan & Paulin 1993**

turned-up nose, referring to its distinctive snout

***Coelorinchus obscuratus* McMillan & Iwamoto 2009**

darkened or obscured, referring to its dark and dusky coloration

***Coelorinchus occa* (Goode & Bean 1885)**

according to Goode & Bean (1896): a harrow, referring to its rough scales, each one bearing ~5 large spines and many smaller ones

***Coelorinchus paraboliceps* Prokofiev & Iwamoto 2020**

parabola, a curve where any point is at an equal distance from a fixed point or fixed straight line; *ceps*, head, referring to sides of snout strongly and regularly convex in dorsal view

***Coelorinchus parallelus* (Günther 1877)**

referring to "nearly parallel" arrangement of 5-7 "spiny ridges" on scales

***Coelorinchus sheni* Chiou, Shao & Iwamoto 2004**

in honor of Shih (or Shieh)-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, for his many contributions to ichthyology (genus misspelled *Caelorinchus* by the authors)

***Coelorinchus spinifer* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

spina, thorn; *fero*, to bear, referring to the "relatively immense spine borne on each scale"

***Coelorinchus trachycarus* Iwamoto, McMillan & Shcherbachev 1999**

trachys, rough; *kara*, head, referring to "bristly spinulation" on ridges of the head, "more prickly" than other congeners

***Coelorinchus yurii* Iwamoto, Golani, Baranes & Goren 2006**

in honor of ichthyologist Yuri Nikolayevich Shcherbachev (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR), who initially recognized this species as new and planned to describe it with Iwamoto

Subgenus ***Quincuncia* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

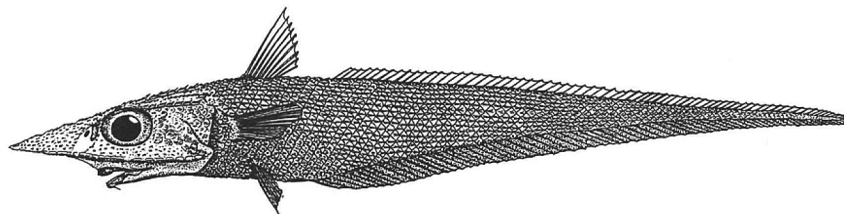
quincunx, a geometric pattern consisting of five coplanar points, referring to arrangement of spinules on scales of *C. argentatus*, *C. quincunciatus* and *C. thompsoni*

***Coelorinchus argentatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

silvery, referring to coloration on sides, cheek, opercles, and region immediately below suborbital ridge, with silvery reflections around vent

***Coelorinchus brevirostris* Okamura 1984**

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its "comparatively short" snout for a member of *Quincuncia* (recognized as



Coelorinchus trachycarus. From: Iwamoto, T., P. J. McMillan and Yu. N. Shcherbachev. 1999. A new grenadier, genus *Caelorinchus* [sic], from Australia and New Zealand (Pisces, Gadiformes, Macrouridae). *New Zealand Journal of Marine and Freshwater Research* v. 33: 49-54.

a valid subgenus at the time)

***Coelorinchus cingulatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

banded, referring to barred markings on posterior part of body

***Coelorinchus cylindricus* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

referring to its long, cylindrical body

***Coelorinchus denticulatus* Regan 1921**

small-toothed, presumably referring to “spinules” on scales

***Coelorinchus formosanus* Okamura 1963**

-anus, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), referring to type locality (also occurs in waters off Japan and Korea)

***Coelorinchus fuscigulus* Iwamoto, Ho & Shao 2009**

fuscus, dark or swarthy; *gula*, throat, referring to blackish branchiostegal membranes

***Coelorinchus gaesorhynchus* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

gaison, spear or javelin; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “notably long, sharp snout”

***Coelorinchus ganymedes* Prokofiev 2021**

named for Ganymedes (or Ganymede), a young man in Greek mythology taken to Olympus for his beauty as the cupbearer of the gods, referring to this fish’s “graceful appearance and elegant color” (translation)

***Coelorinchus gladius* Gilbert & Cramer 1897**

sword, presumably referring to very long snout in adults, “narrowed anteriorly, its tip produced as a long, strong, horny spine”

***Coelorinchus hubbsi* Matsubara 1936**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who co-authored major contributions to macrouroid taxonomy in 1916 and 1920

***Coelorinchus kamoharai* Matsubara 1943**

patronym not identified, presumably in honor of ichthyologist Toshiji Kamohara (1901-1972), Kochi University, who described *Spicomacrurus kuronumai* in 1938

***Coelorinchus longissimus* Matsubara 1943**

longest, allusion not explained nor evident (it certainly is not the longest among *C. kamoharai* and *C. vermicularis*, described in the same paper, although luminous organ in front of anus may be longer)

***Coelorinchus matsubarai* Okamura 1982**

in honor of the late Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907-1968), ichthyologist, Imperial Fisheries Institute (Tokyo)

***Coelorinchus mayiae* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

from the Australian Yindjibarndi language, *mayi*, meaning younger sister, referring to putative sister-species relationship with *C. argentatus*

***Coelorinchus melanobranchus* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

melanos, black; *branchus*, gill, referring to black blotch on branchiostegal membrane

***Coelorinchus melanosagmatus* Iwamoto & Anderson 1999**

melanos, black; *sagmatus*, saddle, referring to dark saddle markings on body

***Coelorinchus multifasciatus* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**

multi-, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to its “distinctive” color pattern

***Coelorinchus multispinulosus* Katayama 1942**

multi-, many; *spinulosus*, diminutive of *spinosus*, thorn, referring to scales armed with numerous small spinules in a quincunx order as in *C. quincunciatus*

***Coelorinchus pardus* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

leopard, referring to its leopard-like spots

***Coelorinchus posteromaculatus* Nakayama, Prokofiev & Kawai 2020**

posterior, further back; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to characteristic dark blotch on anterior part of tail

***Coelorinchus quincunciatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

quincunx, a geometric pattern consisting of five coplanar points, referring to arrangement of spinules on scales

***Coelorinchus semaphoreus* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

sema-, sign; *phoreus*, bearer, referring to “boldly marked” first dorsal fin

***Coelorinchus spilonotus* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**

spilos, spot; *notos*, back, referring to two prominent saddle marking

***Coelorinchus thompsoni* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

in honor of fishery biologist William Francis Thompson (1888-1965), University of Washington (Seattle, USA), for his “ichthyological investigations”

***Coelorinchus tricristiger* Prokofiev & Iwamoto 2022**

tri-, three; *crista*, crest; *-iger*, to bear or carry, referring to its three complete occipital ridges

***Coryphaenoides* Gunnerus 1765**

-oides, having the form of: referring to *C. rupestris*, described as having a “blunt snout, a beautiful silver color, and several [other] characters” that “can be compared with the Dorado-like fishes (*Coryphaenae*)” (translation), i.e., dolphinfishes, genus *Coryphaena*

Subgenus ***Coryphaenoides***

***Coryphaenoides acrolepis* (Bean 1884)**

etymology not explained, perhaps *acro-*, top, and *lepis*, scale, referring to 7-8 rows of scales above lateral line, or *acer*, sharp, referring to its rough scales (although this feature is not mentioned)

***Coryphaenoides aequatoris* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

equatorial, referring to type locality, Gulf of Tomini, Sulawesi, Indonesia, just eight minutes south of Equator

***Coryphaenoides alateralis* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

a-, without; *lateralis*, of the side, referring to absence of grooved lateral-line scales except for one or two scales at anteriormost end of the line

***Coryphaenoides altipinnis* Günther 1877**

altus, high; *pinnis*, fin, presumably referring to “considerably produced” second dorsal-fin spine [sometimes misspelled *altipennis*]

***Coryphaenoides anguliceps* (Garman 1899)**

angulus, angular; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to “wide, shovel-shaped” snout, “pointed and bearing three prominent angles at the end”

***Coryphaenoides ariommus* Gilbert & Thompson 1916**

ari-, large; *omma*, eye; although eye size is not mentioned in description, they do appear to be large in accompanying illustration

***Coryphaenoides asper* Günther 1877**

rough, presumably referring to “five radiating series of strong and low spines” on scales

***Coryphaenoides asprellus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

diminutive of *asper*, rough, perhaps referring to “exposed portion of each scale armed with about 13 subparallel rows of rather strong spinules”; however, Gilbert & Hubbs (1920) indicate that name is a diminutive of *C. asper*

***Coryphaenoides boops* (Garman 1899)**

bo, ox; *ops*, eye, referring to its large eye, longer than the snout

***Coryphaenoides bucephalus* (Garman 1899)**

bous, ox; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to its “rather short and broad” head

***Coryphaenoides bulbiceps* (Garman 1899)**

bulbus, a swelling; *ceps*, head, referring to its “massive, rounded” head

***Coryphaenoides camurus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

crooked, allusion not explained; Gilbert & Hubbs (1920) say it refers to its “peculiar physiognomy”

***Coryphaenoides capito* (Garman 1899)**

large head, described as “large, two ninths of the total length, three fourths as wide as high, high and arched from the nape to the dorsal, descending from the nape to the end of the snout”

***Coryphaenoides carminifer* (Garman 1899)**

carmino, a comb (with wire bristles) for carding wool; *fero*, to bear, referring to longitudinal series of spines on each scale, which create a “pilose grayish brown appearance”

***Coryphaenoides castaneus* Shcherbachev & Iwamoto 1995**

chestnut, referring to its overall “dark chocolate brown” ground color

***Coryphaenoides cinereus* (Gilbert 1896)**

ash-colored, referring to “uniform light-grayish” coloration on body and fins (with exception of blackish pectorals and ventrals)

***Coryphaenoides delsolari* Chirichigno F. & Iwamoto 1977**

in honor of Enrique del Solar (1911-1990), for his numerous contributions to Peruvian ichthyology

***Coryphaenoides dossenus* McMillan 1999**

Latin for humpback, referring to prominent bulge in predorsal area in large females

***Coryphaenoides dubius* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

doubtful or uncertain, allusion not explained; Gilbert & Hubbs (1920) speculate that the name reflects its “supposed doubtful status or relationships”

***Coryphaenoides filiferus* (Gilbert 1896)**

filum, thread; *fero*, to bear, referring to second spine of dorsal fin, “extremely long and slender,” terminating in a “long membranous filament”

***Coryphaenoides grahami* Iwamoto & Shcherbachev 1991**

in honor of Ken Graham (b. 1947), New South Wales State Fishery Agency, who collected numerous valuable fish specimens, including four paratypes of this species

***Coryphaenoides guentheri* (Vaillant 1888)**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History), who described *Macrourus holotrachys* in 1878, with which this species had initially been confused

***Coryphaenoides hextii* (Alcock 1890)**

according to Alcock (1902), in honor of Rear-Admiral John Hext (1842-1924), Director of the Royal Indian Marine, for his generous support of the HMS *Investigator* expedition to the Arabian Sea, during which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides hoskynii* (Alcock 1890)**

in honor of Richard Frazer Hoskyn (1848-1892), Commander of the HMS *Investigator*, from which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides longicirrus* (Gilbert 1905)**

longus, long; *cirrus*, curl or tendril, allusion not explained, possibly referring to well-developed chin barbel

***Coryphaenoides macrolophus* (Alcock 1889)**

macro-, long or large; *lophus*, crest, presumably referring to second dorsal-fin spine, “produced into a long filament ... about half the total length of the fish”

***Coryphaenoides marginatus* Steindachner & Döderlein 1887**

marginated, presumably referring to blackish edge on fins

***Coryphaenoides marshalli* Iwamoto 1970**

in honor of ichthyologist Norman Bertram Marshall (1915-1996), British Museum (Natural History), for his “numerous and valuable contributions to the knowledge of deep-sea fishes”

***Coryphaenoides mexicanus* (Parr 1946)**

Mexican, presumably referring to its occurrence in the Gulf of Mexico

***Coryphaenoides microps* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

micro-, small; *ops*, eye, referring to “much smaller” eye compared to the similar *C. macrolophus*

***Coryphaenoides microstomus* McMillan 1999**

micro-, small; *stomus*, mouth, referring to small mouth, the upper jaw extending back to about anterior third of orbit, 27-30% of head length

***Coryphaenoides myersi* Iwamoto & Sazonov 1988**

in honor of the late George S. Myers (1905-1985), “distinguished” ichthyologist and former Stanford University professor, who collected type in 1938

***Coryphaenoides nasutus* Günther 1877**

long-nosed, referring to conical snout, “with a projecting barb in the middle,” overhanging the mouth

***Coryphaenoides oreinos* Iwamoto & Sazonov 1988**

from the mountains or mountain-dwelling, referring to its habitat on seamounts and guyots of the eastern Pacific

***Coryphaenoides orthogrammus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

ortho-, straight; *gramme*, line, allusion not explained; Gilbert & Hubbs (1920) speculate that name refers to “strongly marked line formed by the suborbital ridge,” but we doubt this interpretation since Smith & Radcliffe described the suborbital ridge as “wavy”

***Coryphaenoides paramarshalli* Merrett 1983**

para-, near, referring to its very close relationship to *C. marshalli*; indeed, two of the paratypes of the former species are incorporated among the paratypes of the latter

***Coryphaenoides rudis* Günther 1878**

rough, referring to scales “equally rough over the whole of their surface, the spinelets being subequal in size, densely packed, and not arranged in series”

***Coryphaenoides rupestris* Gunnerus 1765**

living among rocks, derived from Norwegian vernacular for this and similar species, *berg-laks*, i.e., rock salmon, presumably referring to its rocky habitat [see *Macrourus berglax*, below]

***Coryphaenoides semiscaber* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

semi-, partial; *scaber*, rough, referring to strong spinules on basal half of second dorsal-fin spine

***Coryphaenoides sibogae* Weber & de Beaufort 1929**

of the ship *Siboga* and Indonesian expedition (1898-1899) of same name, during which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides soyoae* Nakayama & Endo 2016**

of *Soyo-maru*, research vessel of the National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (Japan), from which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides thelestomus* Maul 1951**

thele, nipple; *stomus*, mouth, referring to its thick, fleshy and “conspicuously papillous” lips

***Coryphaenoides tydemani* (Weber 1913)**

in honor of Lieut. Gustaaf Frederik Tydeman (1858-1939), commander (and hydrographer) of the ship *Siboga* and Indonesian expedition (1898-1899) of same name, during which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides woodmasoni* (Alcock 1890)**

in honor of British zoologist James Wood-Mason (1846-1893), Indian Museum (Calcutta), who collaborated with Alcock in studying the collections of the HMS *Investigator*, from which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides zaniophorus* (Vaillant 1888)**

xanion, a comb for carding wool; *phoros*, to have or bear, referring to short, stout spinules on scales of larger specimens, arranged in V-shaped rows, resembling the wire bristles on wool cards (or combs), i.e., cardiform (a term usually applied to teeth)

Subgenus ***Albatrossia* Jordan & Gilbert 1898**

-ia, belonging to: “the good ship *Albatross*, in remembrance of her splendid contributions to our knowledge of the life of the deep sea”

***Coryphaenoides pectoralis* (Gilbert 1892)**

referring to “long and narrow” pectoral fins

Subgenus ***Bogoslovius* Jordan & Evermann 1898**

-ius, adjectival suffix: named for St. John Bogoslof, a volcanic island in the Bering Sea, near where type species, *B. clarki* (= *C. longifilis*) was dredged

***Coryphaenoides longifilis* Günther 1877**

longus, long; *filum*, thread, referring to outer ventral-fin ray “produced into an exceedingly long stiff filament”

Subgenus ***Fuyangia* Whitley 1931**

etymology not explained nor evident [replacement name for *Chalinura* Goode & Bean 1883, preoccupied in arachnids]

***Coryphaenoides brevibarbis* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

brevis, short; *barbis*, barbel, referring to short chin barbel (8 mm)

***Coryphaenoides fernandezianus* (Günther 1887)**

-ianus, belonging to: south of Juan Fernández Islands, type locality

***Coryphaenoides leptolepis* Günther 1877**

leptos, thin; *lepis*, scale, referring to its “thin and deciduous” scales

***Coryphaenoides mcmillani* Iwamoto & Shcherbachev 1991**

in honor of Peter McMillan (b. 1955), Fishery Research Agency (Wellington, New Zealand), who independently recognized this species as new and was planning to describe it, but kindly deferred to the current authors

***Coryphaenoides mediterraneus* (Giglioli 1893)**

referring to its occurrence in the Mediterranean Sea (also occurs in the North Atlantic)

***Coryphaenoides murrayi* Günther 1878**

in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), of the HMS *Challenger*, which secured type

***Coryphaenoides profundicola* (Nybelin 1957)**

profundus, deep; *-cola*, dweller or inhabitant; all known specimens at the time captured between 4000-5000 m, “which indicates its being a pronounced deep-sea bottom fish” [often declined as an adjective, *profundicolus*, but name is a noun]

***Coryphaenoides serrulatus serrulatus* Günther 1878**

diminutive of *serra*, saw, i.e., small saw-toothed, referring to second dorsal spine, “finely and closely serrate in front”

***Coryphaenoides serrulatus oceanus* Iwamoto & Shcherbachev 1991**

referring to its oceanic distribution, compared with the more continental distribution of the nominate subspecies

***Coryphaenoides striaturus* Barnard 1925**

“the fluting on a column” (according to Barnard), referring to “more numerous flutings [i.e., grooves] on scales” compared to *C. leptolepis*

***Coryphaenoides subserrulatus* Makushok 1976**

sub-, somewhat, referring to its “supposed relationship” (translation) with *C. serrulatus*

Subgenus ***Lionurus* Günther 1887**

leios, smooth, referring to its smooth scales; *-urus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Macrourus*

***Coryphaenoides carapinus* Goode & Bean 1883**

-inus, adjectival suffix: allusion not explained, presumably referring to its resemblance to the pearlfish genus *Carapus* (Carapidae)

***Coryphaenoides filicauda* Günther 1878**

filum, thread; *cauda*, tail, referring to how tail is “prolonged into a long filament”

Subgenus ***Nematonurus* Günther 1887**

nemato-, thread, presumably referring to filamentous outer ventral-fin ray; *-urus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Macrourus*

***Coryphaenoides affinis* Günther 1878**

related, presumably referring to its similarity and/or close relationship to *C. variabilis* (= *armatus*), both described by Günther as having five spiny ridges on the scales

***Coryphaenoides armatus* (Hector 1875)**

armed with a weapon, presumably referring to spinous second ray (or spine) of first dorsal fin, “enveloped in a sheath that is prolonged as a filament”

***Coryphaenoides ferrieri* (Regan 1913)**

in honor of James G. Ferrier, Secretary of the Scotia Committee; *Scotia* is ship from which type was collected during the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904)

***Coryphaenoides lecointei* (Dollo 1900)**

in honor of Lieut. Georges Leconte (1869-1929), second-in-command of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, during which type was collected

***Coryphaenoides yaquinae* Iwamoto & Stein 1974**

of the research vessel *Yaquina*, Oregon State University, from which type was collected (and specimens of other species studied by the authors)

Incertae sedis***Coryphaenoides gypsochilus* Iwamoto & McCosker 2001**

gypso, chalky (like gypsum); *cheilus*, lip, referring to prominent chalk-colored lips in life

***Cynomacrus* Dollo 1909**

cyno-, dog, referring to its “large mandibular fangs” (translation); *macrus*, a macrourid fish, from *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Cynomacrus piriei* Dollo 1909**

in honor of James Hunter Harvey Pirie (1878-1965), physician and geologist of the *Scotia* expedition to the Antarctic, during which type was collected

***Echinomacrus* Roule 1916**

echinos, spiny, referring to slender, erect spinules on scales; *macrus*, a macrourid fish, from *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Echinomacrus mollis* Roule 1916**

soft, referring to its large, flaccid head (swollen by expansive cephalic lateral-line canals)

***Haplomacrus* Trunov 1980**

haplos, simple or primitive, referring to primitive (cycloid) scales on head and abdomen; *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Haplomacrus nudirostris* Trunov 1980**

nudus, bare or naked; *rostris*, snout, referring to scaleless snout

***Hymenocephalus* Giglioli 1884**

hymen, membrane; *cephalus*, head, referring to membrane-like head covering of *H. italicus*

Subgenus ***Hymenocephalus***

***Hymenocephalus aeger* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

feeble, i.e., lacking strength of character, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it intergrades with *H. torvus*, which, along with *H. aeger*, was considered a subspecies of *H. striatissimus*

***Hymenocephalus antraeus* Gilbert & Cramer 1897**

full of caves or hollows, presumably referring to “greatly developed” cavities on head

***Hymenocephalus billsam* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

named for ichthyologists William (Bill) H. Longley (1881-1937) and Samuel (Sam) F. Hildebrand (1883-1949), who noted the existence of this species in 1941 but did not describe it [Iwamoto later emended the spelling to “*billsamor*” believing it to be the correct grammatical ending for a patronym that honors two men, but since the original spelling did not have the usual patronymic “*i*”, we treat it as a noun in apposition that does not require emendment]

***Hymenocephalus grimaldii* Weber 1913**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Albert Honoré Charles Grimaldi (1848-1922), Albert I, Prince of Monaco, who devoted much of his life to the study of oceanography, and who published a series of papers on the instruments of deep-sea exploration, which Weber cited in his 1902 introductory *Siboga* expedition report [see *Sphagemacrurus richardi*, below]

***Hymenocephalus hachijoensis* Okamura 1970**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Hachijo Island, Japan, type locality

***Hymenocephalus heterolepis* (Alcock 1889)**

heteros, different; *lepis*, scales, referring to large, smooth scales immediately behind head, and small, spiny scales on rest of body

***Hymenocephalus italicus* Giglioli 1884**

Italian, referring to type locality, Genoa, Italy, Mediterranean Sea

***Hymenocephalus iwamotoi* Schwarzhans 2014**

in honor of Tomio Iwamoto (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of the family Macrouridae; he was also the first ichthyologist to study this species, then identified as *Hymenocephalus* sp.

***Hymenocephalus lethonemus* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**

lethos, forgetting; *nema*, thread, referring to lack of mandibular barbel

***Hymenocephalus longibarbis* (Günther 1887)**

longus, long; *barbis*, barbel, referring to long barbel, $\frac{2}{3}$ as long as head

***Hymenocephalus longiceps* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

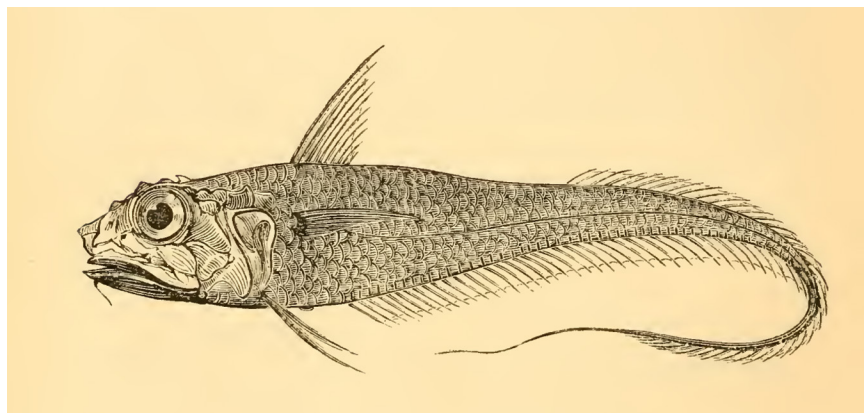
longus, long; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to its comparatively long, slender head

***Hymenocephalus maculicaudus* McMillan & Iwamoto 2014**

maculis, spot; *cauda*, tail, referring to distinctive line of melanophores along mid-lateral line anteriorly on the tail

***Hymenocephalus megalops* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

mega-, great; *ops*, eye, referring to its notably large eyes



Hymenocephalus italicus. From: Giglioli, E. H. and A. Issel. 1884. Esplorazione talassografica del Mediterraneo. Pp. 198-270. In: F. Gigliogli, E. H. & Issel. A. (eds.). *Plagos, Saggio sulla vita e sui prodotti del mare*. Istituto de' Sordo-muti, Genova: 1-417.

- Hymenocephalus nascens* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
nascent or being born, “applied to this form to designate it as an incipient species” very close to but not intergrading with *H. lethoemus*
- Hymenocephalus neglectissimus* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**
most neglected or unnoticed, referring to its late discovery, first collected with *H. semipellucidus* in 1983, but not recognized as distinct from that species until 1990
- Hymenocephalus punt* Schwarzhans 2014**
named after the mythic kingdom of Punt, thought to have been historically located in northern Somalia, off the shores of which this species occurs (also occurs off Yemen and southern Oman)
- Hymenocephalus semipellucidus* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**
semi-, half; *pellucidus*, clear or transparent, referring to partially transparent head covering and translucent caudal region (where vertebra can be seen in fresh specimens)
- Hymenocephalus striatissimus* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**
very striated, referring to “extension of striated area across the isthmus and anterior part of the breast, and by an extension downward in front of each of the ventral fins, forming a pair of conspicuous silvery spots, on which the fine lines are more irregularly disposed”; the base of each ventral fin is “wholly surrounded by the striated area”
- Hymenocephalus striatulus* Gilbert 1905**
narrowly striped, presumably referring to gular membrane with a “black median streak, from which diverge forward and outward a number of fine parallel black lines” and/or silvery streak along each side of isthmus, “crossed with very fine parallel hair lines of black, which can be made out only by the aid of a lens”
- Hymenocephalus torvus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**
staring, presumably referring to its large, circular eyes, the “orbital rims greatly expanded”
- Hymenocephalus yamasakiorum* Nakayama, Endo & Schwarzhans 2015**
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Yasuko Yamasaki and her family, who operate a fishing trawler in Tosa Bay (Japan) and adjacent waters, providing a large number of fish specimens to Kochi University
- Subgenus ***Papyrocephalus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
papyrus, paper; *cephalus*, head, referring to bony septae of skulls of *H. aterrimus*, *H. barbatulus* and *H. papyraceus* “exceedingly thin and papery”
- Hymenocephalus aterrimus* Gilbert 1905**
very black, referring to uniform black coloration
- Hymenocephalus barbatulus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
diminutive of *barbatus*, bearded, referring to its short barbel, shorter than pupil
- Hymenocephalus fuscus* McMillan & Iwamoto 2014**
swarthy, referring to overall dark coloration
- Hymenocephalus nesaeae* Merrett & Iwamoto 2000**
from the Greek Nesaie, one of the Nereids, a sea nymph; no particular allusion or meaning, simply “a nice name that might have some bearing on the creature” (Tomio Iwamoto, pers. comm.)
- Hymenocephalus papyraceus* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**
papery, “crests on head very high, thin, and papery, bridged over by excessively delicate membrane”
- Hymenocephalus sazonovi* Schwarzhans 2014**
in memory of Yuri I. Sazonov (1950–2002), curator of ichthyology, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, for his many contributions to the knowledge of the family Macrouridae; he was also the first to examine the type specimens (with Tomio Iwamoto) in 1992
- Hymenogadus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
hymeno-, proposed as a subgenus of *Hymenocephalus*; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish
- Hymenogadus gracilis* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)**
thin or slender, referring to its slender body form
- Hymenogadus tenuis* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1917)**
slender, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to its slender body
- Kumba Marshall 1973**
anagram of the initials of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, whose research vessel *Sarsia* dredged the type species *K. dentoni*
- Kumba calvifrons* Iwamoto & Sazonov 1994**
calvus, bald; *frons*, forehead, referring to naked (scaleless) snout and forehead

- Kumba dentoni* Marshall 1973**
in honor of marine biologist Eric James Denton (1923–2007), for his “fine explorations in bathybiophysics”
- Kumba gymnorhynchus* Iwamoto & Sazonov 1994**
gymnos, naked; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to scaleless snout
- Kumba hebetata* (Gilbert 1905)**
blunted or dulled, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “short, cuboid” head with “very short” snout
- Kumba japonica* (Matsubara 1943)**
Japanese, referring to type locality at Kumano-Nada, Japan
- Kumba maculisquama* (Trunov 1981)**
macula, spot; *squama*, scale, referring to “isolated ‘islets’ of scales” (translation) in front of lower margin of anterior nostrils and above upper margin of posterior nostrils
- Kumba musorstom* Merrett & Iwamoto 2000**
named for the acronym MUSORSTOM, for a series of exploratory cruises to the Indo-West Pacific region jointly sponsored by the Institut français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération (ORSTOM) and the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle
- Kumba punctulata* Iwamoto & Sazonov 1994**
diminutive of *punctum*, spot, i.e., dotted, referring to dense covering of melanophores on head
- Kuronezumia* Iwamoto 1974**
kuroi, Japanese for black or dark, referring to “swarthy to dark brown” coloration of *K. bubonis*, proposed as a subgenus of *Nezumia*
- Kuronezumia bubonis* (Iwamoto 1974)**
tumor, referring to light organ “peculiarly enlarged into a bulbous, scaly, wartlike structure”
- Kuronezumia dara* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1916)**
latinization of *dara*, the “Japanese name of certain Macrouroid fishes” [often spelled *dara* but latinization, like the original Japanese spelling, is an indeclinable noun]
- Kuronezumia endoi* Nakayama 2020**
in honor of Hiromitsu Endo (b. 1964), Kochi University (Japan), for his contributions to our knowledge of gadiform systematics [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]
- Kuronezumia leonis* (Barnard 1925)**
etymology not explained; usually *leonis* means “lion,” perhaps an allusion to its original placement in the genus *Lionurus* Günther 1887 (= *Coryphaenoides*), presumably derived from *leios*, smooth, referring to smooth cycloid scales (although the scales of this species, each with six spinules, can hardly be called smooth)
- Kuronezumia macronema* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**
macro-, long; *nema*, thread, referring to produced (extended) outer ventral-fin ray
- Kuronezumia paepkei* Shcherbachev, Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**
in honor of Hans-Joachim Paepke (b. 1934), curator of ichthyology, Berlin Museum of Natural History, for loaning the specimens that initiated the authors’ study
- Kuronezumia pallida* Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992**
light or pale, referring to its pale coloration, contrasted with the dark-colored *K. bubonis*
- Lepidorhynchus* Richardson 1846**
lepid-, scaled; *rhynchus*, snout, allusion not explained, possibly referring to thin bony crests on snout and interorbital area
- Lepidorhynchus denticulatus* Richardson 1846**
denticulated, i.e., finely toothed or notched, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “scales being armed on the exposed part of their disk by slender subulate or setaceous spines”
- Lucigadus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
lux, light, referring to possibility that *L. lucifer* has bioluminescent organs (it does); *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish
- Lucigadus acrolophus* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**
crest or mountain ridge, referring to submarine elevations in and around New Caledonia, where it occurs
- Lucigadus borealis* Iwamoto & Okamoto 2015**
northern, the most-northerly member of the genus
- Lucigadus lucifer* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**
lux, light; *fero*, to bear, referring to possibility that two lens-like organs, one between ventral fins and the other immediately before anus, may be bioluminescent (they are)

- Lucigadus microlepis* (Günther 1878)**
micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its small, cycloid scales, 13 in a transverse series between first dorsal fin and lateral line
- Lucigadus nigromaculatus* (McCulloch 1907)**
nigro-, black; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to large round black spot on first dorsal fin
- Lucigadus nigromarginatus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**
nigro-, black; *marginatus*, margined, referring to black margin along anterior ventral- and anterior anal-fin rays
- Lucigadus ori* (Smith 1968)**
 named for ORI, the Oceanographic Research Institute (Durban, South Africa), whose research vessel *David Davies* collected type
- Lucigadus potronus* (Pequeño 1971)**
 latinization of *potra*, from the language of the Araucanian people of Chile, meaning hump or bulge, presumably referring to dorsal profile that steeply ascends to first dorsal spine then drops abruptly so that dorsal fin appears to be attached to posterior slope of a prominent hump
- Lucigadus vittatus* (Weber 1913)**
 banded, referring to broad dark bands on body
- Macrosmia* Merrett, Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1983**
macro-, long or distant; *osme*, smell, referring to supposed sensory capability of highly developed olfactory organ of males
- Macrosmia phalacra* Merrett, Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1983**
 bald, referring to reduced squamation of the head
- Macrourus* Bloch 1786**
macro-, long; *urus*, tail, referring to long, rat-like tail
- Macrourus berglax* Lacepède 1801**
 latinization of Norwegian vernacular for this and similar species, *berg-laks*, i.e., rock salmon; according to Lacepède, “From the connections [i.e., relationship] it seems to share with salmon ... in the middle of the rocks [rocky habitat?] where they frequently rest” (translation) [see *Coryphaenoides rupestris*, above]
- Macrourus caml* McMillan, Iwamoto, Stewart & Smith 2012**
 named for the Census of Antarctic Marine Life (CAML, pronounced “camel”), carried out during the International Polar Year in 2008, when type was collected from the Ross Sea slope, Antarctica
- Macrourus carinatus* (Günther 1878)**
 keeled, referring to scales with a “very strong median keel”
- Macrourus holotrachys* Günther 1878**
holo-, entire; *trachys*, rough, referring to each scale with a “median series of spinelets, and with two or more isolated spinelets besides,” and/or “irregular rough scales” covering top and sides of head
- Macrourus whitsoni* (Regan 1913)**
 in honor of Thomas Barnby Whitson (1869-1948), Accountant of the Scotia Committee; *Scotia* is ship from which type was collected during the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904)
- Malacocephalus* Günther 1862**
malacos, soft; *cephalus*, head, presumably referring to head bones of *M. laevis*, described as “very thin and fragile”
- Subgenus ***Malacocephalus***
- Malacocephalus laevis* (Lowe 1843)**
 smooth, referring to its “glossly, sleek or apparently naked appearance, caused by the fineness and minuteness of its areolæ or scales”
- Malacocephalus luzonensis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**
 -*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off western Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality
- Malacocephalus nipponensis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1916**
 -*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Nippon, or Japan, holotype collected off eastern coast of central Hondo, Japan (also occurs off Taiwan)
- Subgenus ***Pawnurus* Parr 1946**
 etymology not explained, perhaps referring to the yachts *Pawnee I* and *Pawnee II*, from which owner Harry Payne Bingham (1887-1955) explored the Caribbean and Gulf of California, amassing a collection of marine organisms for which Parr was hired as curator, and the results of which (including description of this taxon) were published in the *Bulletin of the Bingham Oceanographic Collection*; *urus*, tail, presumably a general suffix for macrourids, referring to their long, rat-like tails

***Malacocephalus boretzii* Sazonov 1985**

in honor of ichthyologist Leonid Aleksandrovich Boretz (also spelled Borets), TINRO (Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre), who collected type specimens and provided them for study

***Malacocephalus occidentalis* Goode & Bean 1885**

western, presumably referring to occurrence in western Atlantic (type locality: off Cape Hatteras, North Carolina, USA), but also occurs in eastern Atlantic

***Malacocephalus okamurai* Iwamoto & Arai 1987**

in honor of Osamu Okamura (Kochi University), for his “important” contributions to the knowledge of the family Macrouridae

***Mataeocephalus* Berg 1898**

mataios, empty; *cephalus*, head, replacement name for *Coelocephalus* Gilbert & Cramer 1897, *coelo-*, hollow (preoccupied in Coleoptera), presumably referring to expanded mucous chambers in the head associated with the sensory lateralis system; these chambers may give the visual impression of a hollow or empty head

Subgenus ***Mataeocephalus******Mataeocephalus acipenserinus* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)**

sturgeon-like, presumably referring to sturgeon-like snout, “much depressed, flat, thin, projecting horizontally much beyond the mouth”

***Mataeocephalus adustus* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

brown or swarthy, presumably referring to light brown color in alcohol

***Mataeocephalus cristatus* Sazonov, Shcherbachev & Iwamoto 2003**

crested, referring to slightly enlarged middle row of spinules on most body scales

***Mataeocephalus tenuicauda* (Garman 1899)**

tenuis, thin; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to “very slender” tail

Subgenus ***Hyomacrurus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

hyo-, hog, presumably referring to fleshy lips of type species, *M. hyostomus*; *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Mataeocephalus hyostomus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

hyo-, hog; *stoma*, mouth, presumably referring to its “fleshy” lips

***Mataeocephalus kotlyari* Sazonov, Shcherbachev & Iwamoto 2003**

in honor of colleague Alexander Kotlyar (b. 1950), P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to the knowledge of deep-sea fishes and his “untiring efforts” in collecting them, including specimens studied by the authors

***Mesovagus* Nakayama & Endo 2016**

mesos, middle; *vagus*, a wanderer, referring to bathypelagic habitat of genus [replacement name for *Mesobius* Hubbs & Iwamoto 1977, preoccupied in centipedes; original name also referred to its bathypelagic habitat]

***Mesovagus antipodum* (Hubbs & Iwamoto 1977)**

genitive of *antipodes*, “referring to persons dwelling at opposite points of the globe,” probably referring to New Zealand occurrence of type specimen and presumed distribution across the Southern Hemisphere

***Mesovagus berryi* (Hubbs & Iwamoto 1977)**

in honor of marine biologist Frederick H. Berry (1927-2001), National Marine Fisheries Service, who first collected this species and brought it to Hubbs’ attention

***Nezumia* Jordan 1904**

nezumi, Japanese for rat, referring to long, rat-like tail

***Nezumia aequalis* (Günther 1878)**

equal, referring to how scales are “equally rough over the whole of their surface”

***Nezumia africana* (Iwamoto 1970)**

African, known only from the Gulf of Guinea off Liberia

***Nezumia aspidentata* Iwamoto & Merrett 1997**

asper, rough; *dentatus*, toothed, referring to prominent cardiform bands of teeth in the jaws

***Nezumia atlantica* (Parr 1946)**

Atlantic, possibly referring to the *Atlantis* oceanographic station in the Gulf of Mexico, type locality

***Nezumia bairdii* (Goode & Bean 1877)**

in honor of Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887), Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Director of the U.S. National Museum, and U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the latter of which sponsored expedition that collected holotype

Nezumia brevibarbata (Barnard 1925)

brevis, short; *barbatus*, bearded, referring to shorter barbels compared to the similar *N. brevirostris*

Nezumia brevirostris (Alcock 1889)

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its “conspicuously short” snout

Nezumia burragei (Gilbert 1905)

in honor of Lieut. G. H. Burrage, United States Navy, navigating and executive officer of the *Albatross* (which collected holotype), who greatly contributed to the success of the expedition

Nezumia cliveri Iwamoto & Merrett 1997

in honor of Clive D. Roberts (i.e., Clive R[oberts]), Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, who collected holotype (and many other grenadiers) and made them available for study

Nezumia coheni Iwamoto & Merrett 1997

in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930–2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, “esteemed colleague and fellow student of deep-sea fishes”

Nezumia condylura Jordan & Gilbert 1904

Condylura, genus of the Star-nosed Mole, presumably referring to this grenadier’s mole-like snout, which terminates in a “median and a pair of lateral tubercles bearing rosettes of short spines”

Nezumia convergens (Garman 1899)

convergent, referring to keel-like series of small sharp spines on scales, the outer series “somewhat convergent [coming closer together] backward to the stronger median series”

Nezumia cyrano Marshall & Iwamoto 1973

etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to Cyrano de Bergerac, main character in an 1897 comedy by Edmond Rostand, characterized by his large nose, alluding to its “relatively long” snout

Nezumia duodecim Iwamoto 1970

twelve, referring to usual number of pelvic-fin rays

Nezumia ectenes (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)

stretched, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to compressed body with “very slender” tail

Nezumia evides (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)

pretty, described as a “pretty little species”

Nezumia holocentra (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)

holo-, entire; *centrum*, spine or point, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “25 to 50 very long slender backwardly directed spinelets” on scales

Nezumia infranudis (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)

infra-, below; *nudis*, bare, referring to scaleless undersurface of head

Nezumia investigatoris (Alcock 1889)

-is, genitive singular of: HM Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator*, which collected type

Nezumia kamoharai Okamura 1970

patronym not identified, probably in honor of ichthyologist Toshiji Kamohara (1901–1972), Kochi University, who offered “pertinent criticism and helpful advice”

Nezumia kapala Iwamoto & Williams 1999

named for the former New South Wales Fisheries research vessel *Kapala*, from which type and many other grenadiers from the region were collected

Nezumia kensmithi Wilson 2001

in honor of Kenneth L. Smith, Jr., Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who has “contributed significantly to our knowledge of the ecology and behavior of deep-sea fishes, particularly macrourids, and to our general knowledge of the biology of Pacific Ocean seamounts, including Fieberling Guyot,” where this species occurs

Nezumia latirostrata (Garman 1899)

latus, wide; *rostratus*, beaked, referring to its wide snout, wider than the similar *N. convergens*

Nezumia leucoura Iwamoto & Williams 1999

leukos, white; *oura*, tail, referring to pale tail tip

Nezumia liolepis (Gilbert 1890)

leios, smooth; *lepis*, scale, referring to undeveloped spines on scales, only traces of which can be observed

Nezumia longebarbata (Roule & Angel 1933)

longus, long; *barbatus*, barbled, proposed as a subspecies of *Lionorus* (now *Sphagemacurus*) *pumiliceps*, referring to its longer chin barbel

***Nezumia loricata loricata* (Garman 1899)**

armored, referring to spiny scales, which “form an armature” on head and snout “quite as rough and heavy as on the body”

***Nezumia loricata atomos* Iwamoto 1979**

Greek for indivisible or uncut, referring to terminal snout not divided into distinctly separated halves, unlike nominate form

***Nezumia merretti* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

in honor of friend and colleague Nigel R. Merrett (b. 1940), British Museum, for his contributions to deep-sea biology

***Nezumia micronychodon* Iwamoto 1970**

micro-, small; *onyx*, talon or claw; *odon*, tooth, referring to small, claw-like teeth

***Nezumia milleri* Iwamoto 1973**

in honor of George C. Miller, National Marine Fisheries Service, whose collecting efforts off Angola provided specimens for Iwamoto, including type of this species

***Nezumia namatahi* McCann & McKnight 1980**

nama tabi, a Maori phrase for this New Zealand fish, meaning “number one,” allusion not explained nor evident

***Nezumia obliquata* (Gilbert 1905)**

oblique, referring to “snout terminating in a very spinous tubercle directed very obliquely upward”

***Nezumia orbitalis* (Garman 1899)**

orbital, presumably referring to how posterior half of orbit appears “subcircular or deeper”

***Nezumia parini* Hubbs & Iwamoto 1977**

in honor of “esteemed” Soviet colleague Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who also recognized this species as undescribed and “very generously” provided his specimens to the authors

***Nezumia polylepis* (Alcock 1889)**

poly, many; *lepis*, scales, referring to small and therefore more numerous scales above lateral line in contrast to most of the species Alcock included in the genus *Macrourus*

***Nezumia propinqua* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)**

near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with *N. holocentra*, described in the same paper

***Nezumia proxima* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

near, allusion not explained; according to Gilbert & Hubbs (1920), refers to “supposed close relationship” with *Coryphaenoides nasutus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Nezumia pudens* Gilbert & Thompson 1916**

modest or bashful, allusion not explained nor evident

***Nezumia pulchella* (Pequeño 1971)**

diminutive of *pulcher*, beautiful, “one of the most beautiful macrourids, both for its blue-purple color as it comes out of the sea, as well as for its lines, devoid of rough ridges, which are so common in these animals” (translation)

***Nezumia rara* Nakayama 2020**

sparsely occurring, referring to its “very rare” occurrence

***Nezumia sclerorhynchus* (Valenciennes 1838)**

sclero-, hard; *rhynchus*, snout, presumably referring to rough protuberance at end of conically projecting snout

***Nezumia semiquinciata* (Alcock 1889)**

semi-, partial; *quincunx*, a geometric pattern consisting of five coplanar points, allusion not explained, presumably referring in some way to arrangement of, or pattern formed by, “spinigerous imbricating scales” on body

***Nezumia shinoharai* Nakayama & Endo 2012**

in honor of Gento Shinohara, National Museum of Nature and Science (Tokyo), for his “great” contributions to our knowledge of deep-sea fishes around Japan

***Nezumia soela* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

named for former CSIRO (Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) fisheries research vessel *Soela*, from which were collected many of the specimens the authors used in their study of western Australian grenadiers

***Nezumia spinosa* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1916)**

spiny, referring to longer dorsal-fin spine and/or longer scale spinules compared to *N. proxima*

***Nezumia stelgidolepis* (Gilbert 1890)**

stelgid, scraper; *lepis*, scale, referring to scales “thickly beset with spines”

***Nezumia suilla* Marshall & Iwamoto 1973**

Latin for pork, allusion not explained; according to Tomio Iwamoto (pers. comm.), Marshall liked to call grenadiers “snoot nose,” presumably referring to their protruding snout and supposed feeding habit of rooting around along the deep-sea bottom the way a pig roots in mud

***Nezumia tinro* Sazonov 1985**

named after TINRO, Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre, which organized expedition that collected type

***Nezumia tomiyamai* (Okamura 1963)**

in honor of ichthyologist Ichiro (sometimes spelled Itiro) Tomiyama (1906-1981), Tokyo University, for his “kindness” in letting Okamura examine his “precious” collection

***Nezumia umbracincta* Iwamoto & Anderson 1994**

umbra, shadow or dark; *cinctum*, belt or girdle, referring to broad dark band encircling body

***Nezumia ventralis* Hubbs & Iwamoto 1979**

of or belonging to the belly, referring to well-developed ventral light organ

***Nezumia wularnia* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

from Yindjibarndi (Indigenous Australian) word meaning “from the west,” known only from off Western Australia, from Exmouth Plateau to west of Mandurah

***Odontomacrus* Norman 1939**

odontos, tooth, presumably referring to strong, curved and “canine-like” uniserial teeth in both jaws; *macrus*, a macrourid fish, from *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Odontomacrus murrayi* Norman 1939**

in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), president and treasurer of the John Murray Expedition that collected type

***Pseudocetonurus* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

pseudo-, false, referring to similarity to *Cetonurus* (without, however, indicating a close kinship)

***Pseudocetonurus septifer* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982**

fero, to bear: *septum*, referring to “strongly developed and clearly noticeable septa in the postorbital seismosensory canal” (translation)

***Pseudonezumia* Okamura 1970**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although it “approaches” *Nezumia* in “general physiognomy” and other characters, such an appearance is false

***Pseudonezumia cetonuropsis* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1916)**

-opsis, appearance, “apparently related to *Cetonurus*, as their common characters indicate”

***Pseudonezumia flagellicauda* (Koefoed 1927)**

flagellum, whip; *cauda*, tail, referring to how body gradually tapers to a long, slender tail, which is almost string-like posteriorly

***Pseudonezumia japonicus* Okamura 1970**

Japanese, probably referring to type locality, off Choshi, Chiba Prefecture, Japan

***Pseudonezumia occidentalis* (Iwamoto 1979)**

western, referring to its occurrence in the southeastern Pacific compared to *Echinomacrus mollis*, its presumed congener at time of description, which is known only from the eastern North Atlantic and western Indian oceans

***Pseudonezumia parvipes* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

parvus, small; *pes*, foot, referring to its small ventral fins, their “rays reduced in number”

***Pseudonezumia pusilla* (Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1982)**

tiny, referring to very small size of sexually mature specimens compared to congeners

***Sphagemacrus* Fowler 1925**

sphagos, throat, presumably referring to forward position of pelvic fins of *S. hirundo* to near or on throat; *macrus*, a macrourid fish, from *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Sphagemacrus decimalis* (Gilbert & Hubbs 1920)**

ten, referring to number of ventral-fin rays

***Sphagemacrus gibber* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)**

humpbacked, referring to dorsal profile, which “ascends somewhat to origin of first dorsal, drops abruptly under this fin, which is therefore attached to the posterior slope of a prominent hump”

***Sphagemacrus grenadae* (Parr 1946)**

of Grenada, referring to type locality off coast of Grenada in the Caribbean Sea

***Sphagemacurus hirundo* (Collett 1896)**

swallow (bird), Latin transliteration of *L'Hirondelle*, Prince Albert of Monaco's yacht, from which holotype was collected

***Sphagemacurus pumiliceps* (Alcock 1894)**

pumila, dwarf; *ceps*, head, referring to its “singularly small” head, its length ~1/8 length of body

***Sphagemacurus richardi* (Weber 1913)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Jules Richard (1863-1945), scientific director, Oceanographic Institute of Monaco; he published a series of papers on the instruments of deep-sea exploration, which Weber cited in his 1902 introductory Siboga expedition report [see *Hymenocephalus grimaldii*, above]

***Spicomacurus* Okamura 1970**

etymology not explained, presumably from *spica* or *spiculum*, dart or spike, possibly referring to dart-like shape of *S. kuronumai*; *macurus*, a macrourid fish, from *Macrourus*, type genus of family

***Spicomacurus adelscottii* (Iwamoto & Merrett 1997)**

of Adelscott, a “notably fine French ale,” with which the authors celebrated the discovery of this species

***Spicomacurus dictyogadus* Iwamoto, Shao & Ho 2011**

Greek for net or mesh, referring to net- or mesh-like epithelium of gular membrane; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

***Spicomacurus kuronumai* (Kamohara 1938)**

in honor of ichthyologist Katsuzō Kuronuma (1908-1992), then a Master's student at the University of Michigan, who helped Kamohara in “various ways”

***Spicomacurus mccoskeri* Iwamoto, Shao & Ho 2011**

in honor of John E. McCosker (b. 1945), California Academy of Sciences, “intrepid adventurer, diver, raconteur, expert fly fisherman, conservationist, ichthyological colleague and friend”

***Trachonurus* Günther 1887**

trachos, rough, referring to how skin of *T. villosus* is “densely studded with erect spines”; *-urus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Macrourus*

***Trachonurus gagates* Iwamoto & McMillan 1997**

Greek for velvety black, referring to dark scales covering body

***Trachonurus robinsi* Iwamoto 1997**

in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928-2020), “esteemed ichthyologist, mentor, and compassionate human”

***Trachonurus sentipellis* Gilbert & Cramer 1897**

sentis, thorn; *pellis*, skin, referring to “strong spinelets” on scales

***Trachonurus sulcatus* (Goode & Bean 1885)**

furrowed, referring to 8-10 spinelets on scales, “which feel bristly to the touch, separated by wide deep furrows (hence the specific name)”

***Trachonurus villosus* (Günther 1877)**

villosus, referring to erect spines on skin, “which give to the body and head the appearance of being covered with short villosities”

***Trachonurus yiwardaus* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

from the Yindjibandi (Indigenous Australian) word meaning ashes, referring to its grayish color

***Ventrifossa* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

referring to scaleless fossa between ventral fins of type species, *V. garmani*

Subgenus ***Ventrifossa***

***Ventrifossa ctenomelas* (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)**

cteno, comb; *melas*, dark or black, referring to brownish-black branchiostegal membranes

***Ventrifossa divergens* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

diverging, referring to how it differs from *V. garmani*, its “representative in Japan”

***Ventrifossa garmani* (Jordan & Gilbert 1904)**

in honor of Harvard ichthyologist Samuel Garman (1843-1927)

***Ventrifossa gomoni* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

in honor of “ichthyological friend and colleague” Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), senior curator of fishes, Museum of Victoria (Melbourne)

***Ventrifossa longibarbata* Okamura 1982**

longus, long; *barbatus*, barbeled, referring to its long and slender barbel

Ventrifossa macropogon Marshall 1973

macro-, long; *pogon*, beard, referring to longer barbel compared to *V. mucocephalus*

Ventrifossa mucocephalus Marshall 1973

mucus, slime; *cephalus*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to a somewhat more inflated head compared to congeners, with spaces in the head filled with mucous (Tomio Iwamoto, pers. comm.)

Ventrifossa mystax Iwamoto & Anderson 1994

mustache, referring to characteristic black blotch on ascending process of premaxillae

Ventrifossa nasuta (Smith 1935)

long-nosed, referring to its more elongated snout compared to other South African species of *Lionurus* (original genus) known at the time

Ventrifossa nigrodorsalis Gilbert & Hubbs 1920

nigro-, black; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to black spot on first dorsal fin

Ventrifossa obtusirostris Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992

obtusus, blunt; *rostris*, snout, referring to its short, blunt snout compared to congeners

Ventrifossa paxtoni Iwamoto & Williams 1999

in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), former curator, Australian Museum (Sydney), for his many contributions to ichthyology

Ventrifossa petersonii (Alcock 1891)

in honor of E. Peterson, the gunner of the *Investigator* (ship from which type was collected), “whose unabating zeal on behalf of our zoological collections led on one occasion to his getting his fingers almost amputated by the dredging-wire, and on another occasion to his falling overboard almost into the mouth of a shark”

Ventrifossa rhipidodorsalis Okamura 1984

rhipido-, fan or fan-like; *dorsalis*, of the back, allusion unclear; according to Okamura, name refers to “first dorsal fin colored by black and white” (perhaps resembling a Japanese folding fan?)

Ventrifossa saikaiensis Okamura 1984

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Saikai or Seikai, Japanese name for northern part of East China Sea, type locality

Ventrifossa teres Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992

terete, referring to its slender, cylindrical body

Ventrifossa vinolenta Iwamoto & Merrett 1997

Latin for drunk on wine, but also meaning wine-colored, referring to overall tint of trunk and tail of this species, and the nose of the second author

Subgenus **Atherodus Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

ather, spine; *odus*, tooth, referring to “outer series of widely set canines with distinctly arrow-shaped tips” on premaxillary of *V. atherodon*

Ventrifossa atherodon (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)

ather, spine; *odon*, tooth, referring to “outer series of widely set canines with distinctly arrow-shaped tips” on premaxillary

Ventrifossa macrodon Sazonov & Iwamoto 1992

macro-, long; *odon*, tooth, referring to enlarged teeth in outer row of premaxillary (“a not uncommon character in this genus”)

Ventrifossa macroptera Okamura 1982

macro-, long; *ptera*, fin, referring to its long pectoral fin, $>2/3$ of head length

Ventrifossa sazónovi Iwamoto & Williams 1999

in honor of “Russian colleague and fellow student of grenadiers” Yuri I. Sazanov (1950-2002), curator of ichthyology, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University

Subgenus **Sokodara Iwamoto 1979**

Japanese name for grenadiers

Ventrifossa johnborum Iwamoto 1982

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologists John R. Paxton (b. 1938) Australian Museum (Sydney), and Robert “Bob” J. Lavenberg (Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, USA), who first recognized this species as new

Ventrifossa misakia (Jordan & Gilbert 1904)

-ia, adjectival suffix: near Misaki, Japan, type locality (authors define Misaki as “red point, a headland at the mouth of the bay of Sagami, famous for zoological work”)