

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Infracohort EURYPTERYGIA

*eury*s, wide; *pteron*, fin or wing; proposed by Rosen (1973) but allusion not explained, possibly referring to better-developed fins (with spiny rays) compared to soft-rayed fins of Stomiiformes, which he placed in Stenopterygia (*stenos*, narrow), then presumed to be the more primitive sister group of neoteleosteans

Section CYCLOSQUAMATA

cyclo-, cycloid; *squamata*, scaled, referring to predominance of cycloid scales among its taxa, compared to the Ctenosquamata, in which ctenoid scales predominate

Order AULOPIFORMES

16 families · 49 genera/subgenera · 298 species/subspecies

Suborder AULOPOIDEI

Family SYNODONTIDAE Lizardfishes

4 genera · 84 species

Subfamily Synodontinae Lizardfishes

Synodus Scopoli 1777

tautonymous with *Esox synodus* (see *S. synodus* for an explanation of this ancient and enigmatic name)

***Synodus binotatus* Schultz 1953**

bi-, two; *notatus*, marked, referring to two black spots at tip of snout

***Synodus bondi* Fowler 1939**

in honor of ornithologist James Bond (1900-1989), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected holotype (historical footnote: Bond's name was appropriated by writer Ian Fleming for his fictional spy, 007 James Bond)

***Synodus capricornis* Cressey & Randall 1978**

-is, genitive singular of: Capricorn, referring to type locality near the Tropic of Capricorn

***Synodus dermatogenys* Fowler 1912**

dermatos, skin; *genys*, cheek, referring to scaleless lower cheek

***Synodus doaki* Russell & Cressey 1979**

in honor of Wade Doak, "pioneer" New Zealand diver and underwater naturalist, who discovered this species at Poor Knights Islands, off eastern Northland, New Zealand

***Synodus evermanni* Jordan & Bollman 1890**

in honor of ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853-1932), United States Fish Commission, which sponsored expedition that collected holotype

***Synodus falcatus* Waples & Randall 1989**

curved or sickle-shaped, referring to curved shape of flap over anterior nares

***Synodus fasciapelvicus* Randall 2009**

fascia, band; *pelvicus*, of the pelvis, referring to broad cross bands on pelvic fins in fresh specimens, with pigment on membranes as well as rays

***Synodus foetens* (Linnaeus 1766)**

odorous, allusion not explained (Linnaeus examined specimens sent from South Carolina, USA, preserved in rum; perhaps they were in a bad state when he received them)

***Synodus fuscus* Tanaka 1917**

dark or dusky, referring to dark pectoral fin, dark margin of tail, and/or nine indistinct blotches on sides

***Synodus gibbsi* Cressey 1981**

in honor of ichthyologist Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929-1988), U.S. National Museum, "good friend and colleague and one of the early workers to show the value of peritoneal spots in identifying postlarval lizardfishes"

***Synodus hoshinonis* Tanaka 1917**

-is, genitive singular of: Isaburo Hoshino (no other information available), who "procured" (translation) type

***Synodus houlti* McCulloch 1921**

in honor of Captain (forename not given) Hoult of the Queensland Government trawler *Bar-*ea*-mul*, who secured

holotype

***Synodus indicus* (Day 1873)**

Indian, referring to type locality off Madras (new Chennai), India, in the Indian Ocean

***Synodus intermedius* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)**

intermediate, allusion not explained, presumably intermediate in characters between *Saurus longirostris* (*species inquirenda*) and *Saurus truncatus* (= *Trachinocephalus myops*)

***Synodus isolatus* Randall 2009**

isolated, referring to Easter Island, type locality, “the most isolated island of the Indo-Pacific region”

***Synodus jaculum* Russell & Cressey 1979**

Latin for javelin, referring to peculiar behavior of launching itself off the bottom and swimming in midwater for prolonged periods

***Synodus kaianus* (Günther 1880)**

-anus, belonging to: Kai Islands, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality

***Synodus lacertinus* Gilbert 1890**

lizard-like, presumably referring to its lizard-like head and mouth (which give lizardfishes their vernacular name)

***Synodus lobeli* Waples & Randall 1989**

in honor of ichthyologist Phillip S. Lobel, Boston University, who discovered this species and suspected it was new

***Synodus lucioceps* (Ayres 1855)**

lucius, pike; ceps, head, referring to “the very close resemblance which the head bears in form to that of a small Pike” (*Esox*)

***Synodus macrocephalus* Cressey 1981**

macro-, long or large; cephalus, allusion not explained, but this species has one of the larger heads (measured in percentage of SL) among Indo-West Pacific lizardfishes covered in Cressey’s monograph

***Synodus macrops* Tanaka 1917**

macro-, long; ops, eye, referring to eye as long as snout

***Synodus macrostigmus* Frable, Luther & Baldwin 2013**

macro-, large; stigmus, mark, referring to its large, black scapular blotch

***Synodus marchenae* Hildebrand 1946**

of Marchena Island, Galápagos, type locality

***Synodus mascarensis* Prokofiev 2008**

-ensis, Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Synodus mundyi* Randall 2009**

in honor of fishery biologist Bruce C. Mundy (National Marine Fisheries Service, Honolulu Laboratory), for his extensive systematic research on the Hawaiian fish fauna

***Synodus nigrotaeniatus* Allen, Erdmann & Peristiwady 2017**

niger, black; taeniatus, banded, referring to black midlateral stripe

***Synodus oculus* Cressey 1981**

full of eyes, referring to its relatively large eyes

***Synodus orientalis* Randall & Pyle 2008**

eastern, referring to its occurrence in Taiwan and Japan

***Synodus pacificus* Ho, Chen & Shao 2016**

-icus, belonging to: the western Pacific Ocean, collected off northern and southwestern Taiwan, the Philippines and New Caledonia

***Synodus poeyi* Jordan 1887**

in honor of Cuban zoologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who discovered this lizardfish but reported it as *S. intermedius* in 1875

***Synodus pylei* Randall 2009**

in honor of ichthyologist Richard L. Pyle (b. 1967), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type specimens and provided a color photograph of the holotype

***Synodus randalli* Cressey 1981**

in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type and enthusiastically supported Cressey’s revision of the genus

***Synodus rubromarmoratus* Russell & Cressey 1979**

ruber, red; marmoratus, marbled, referring to its red-marbled coloration in life

***Synodus sageneus* Waite 1905**

net-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to scales “broadly margined with reddish brown,” which can be said to form a net-like pattern

***Synodus sanguineus* Randall 2009**

blood red, referring to its predominantly deep-red color

***Synodus saurus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

lizard, presumably referring to its lizard-like head and mouth (which give lizardfishes their vernacular name)

***Synodus scituliceps* Jordan & Gilbert 1882**

scitulus, slender; *ceps*, head, referring to its “very short and slender” head

***Synodus sechurae* Hildebrand 1946**

of Sechura Bay, Peru, type locality

***Synodus similis* McCulloch 1921**

like or resembling, described as “apparently very similar” to *S. indicus*

***Synodus synodus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

a name for an unknown fish dating to Pliny the Elder’s *Naturalis historia* (77-79 AD), presumably a combination *syn*, together, and *odous*, tooth, possibly referring to how the teeth meet evenly, those of one jaw interlocking with those of the other; the name was first applied to lizardfishes by Gronow in 1756, who later (1763) described the teeth of *S. synodus* as “crowded together in the jaws, palate, tongue and throat” (translation, emphasis added)

***Synodus taiwanensis* Chen, Ho & Shao 2007**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Taiwan, type locality

***Synodus tectus* Cressey 1981**

disguised, referring to external similarity to *S. hoshinonis*

***Synodus ulae* Schultz 1953**

Hawaiian common name for this species, meaning red, presumably referring to red-color phase in life

***Synodus usitatus* Cressey 1981**

ordinary, referring to its lack of any outstanding markings

***Synodus variegatus* (Lacepède 1803)**

variable, referring to its “very varied” (translation) coloration: “Shades of light brown on the back are highlighted by red spots, and match well the red, yellow, and black of two longitudinal stripes symmetrically found on each side of the [fish], and also match the black and red colors of the fins” (translation)

***Synodus vityazi* Ho, Prokofiev & Shao 2010**

in honor of the Russian research vessel *Vityaz II*, for its “great contribution to deep-sea fish research” and for collecting holotype

***Trachinocephalus* Gill 1861**

etymology not explained, probably referring to its *Trachinus*-like *cephalus*, head, *Trachinus* being the genus of weeverfishes (Perciformes: Trachinidae), an explanation corroborated by Gill’s 1862 comment that *Synodus brevirostris* (= *T. myops*) has an “abbreviated *trachinoid* muzzle” (emphasis added)

***Trachinocephalus atrisignis* Prokofiev 2019**

ater, black; *signum*, mark, referring to black spot at tip of dorsal fin

***Trachinocephalus gauguini* Polanco Fernandez, Acero P. & Betancur-R. 2016**

in honor of the French painter Paul Gauguin (1848-1903), who died in the Marquesas Islands (type locality) on 8 May 1903

***Trachinocephalus myops* (Forster 1801)**

short-sighted or blinking, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its anterior eyes, placed near tip of snout

***Trachinocephalus trachinus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)**

named for its resemblance to the weeverfishes, *Trachinus* (Perciformes: Trachinidae)

Subfamily Harpadontinae Bombay Ducks***Harpadon* Lesueur 1825**

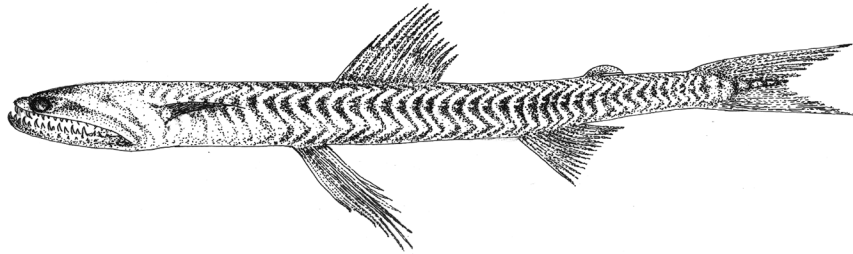
harpe, sickle or hook; *odon*, tooth, presumably referring to “long, hooked” teeth of *Salmo microps* (= *H. nehereus*), “armed with one or two barbs at their extremities”

***Harpadon erythraeus* Klausewitz 1983**

-eus, having the quality of: *erythros*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

***Harpadon microchir* Günther 1878**

micro-, small; *cheiros*, hand, referring to “very short” pectoral fin compared to *H. nehereus*



Harpadon nudus. From: Ganga, U., J. P. Thomas and S. Sukumaran. 2016. A new species of the genus *Harpadon* (Aulopiformes, Synodontidae) from the north-eastern Arabian Sea, India. *Indian Journal of Fisheries* v. 62 (no. 4) (for 2015): 1-9.

***Harpadon mortenseni* Hardenberg 1933**

in honor of echinoderm biologist Ole Theodor J. Mortensen (1868-1952), University of Copenhagen, who collected holotype

***Harpadon nehereus* (Hamilton 1822)**

latinization of Nehare, its local name at the mouth of the Ganges River in India

***Harpadon nudus* Ganga, Thomas & Sukumaran 2016**

bare or naked, referring to absence of scales on body

***Harpadon squamosus* Alcock 1891**

scaly, referring to deciduous cycloid scales covering body, posterior part of head, and cheeks, becoming less deciduous on posterior half of tail

***Harpadon translucens* Saville-Kent 1889**

translucent, described as “remarkably transparent” in life

***Saurida Valenciennes* 1850**

diminutive of *Saurus* (now a junior synonym of *Synodus*), referring to its similarity to that genus

***Saurida argentea* Macleay 1881**

silvery, referring to silvery center on most of the scales

***Saurida brasiliensis* Norman 1935**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape Frio, Brazil, type locality

***Saurida caribbaea* Breder 1927**

named for the Caribbean Sea, presumably referring to its type locality, north of Glovers Reef, Belize

***Saurida elongata* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)**

elongate, referring to its much more slender body compared to *Aulopus filamentosus* (Aulopidae), its presumed congener at the time

***Saurida filamentosa* Ogilby 1910**

filamentous, referring to “more or less filamentous” third and fourth dorsal-fin rays, and produced second dorsal-fin ray, which reaches (when depressed) to or beyond base of adipose fin in male, and midway between adipose fin and tip of third dorsal-fin ray in females

***Saurida flamma* Waples 1982**

fire, referring to the “striking” reddish-orange coloration on mouth and body

***Saurida fortis* Furuhashi, Russell & Motomura 2022**

Latin for strong, referring to its “robust” size

***Saurida golanii* Russell 2011**

in honor of Daniel Golani, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his “very significant” contribution to Red Sea ichthyology

***Saurida gracilis* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

slender, referring to its slender body (“corpore gracili”) compared to the conical body (“corpore conico”) of *Synodus variegatus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Saurida grandisquamis* Günther 1864**

grandis, large; squamis, scale, possibly referring to larger lateral-line scales compared to *S. undosquamis*

***Saurida isarankurai* Shindo & Yamada 1972**

in honor of fisheries biologist Andhi Isarankura (1935-2006), Marine Fisheries Laboratory (Bangkok); he worked to establish sustainable fisheries in the Asia and Pacific Islands

***Saurida lessepsianus* Russell, Golani & Tikochinski 2015**

Lessepsian, referring to its distribution in both the Red Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea, having migrated from the former to the latter via the Suez Canal, a phenomenon known as “Lessepsian migration” (after the French diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps, who supervised the construction of the canal)

***Saurida longimanus* Norman 1939**

longus, long; *manus*, hand, referring to longer pectoral fin compared to *S. undosquamis*

***Saurida macrolepis* Tanaka 1917**

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales compared to the similar *S. argyrophanes* (= *tumbil*)

***Saurida microlepis* Wu & Wang 1931**

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous lateral-line scales compared to Chinese, Japanese and Indo-Australian congeners known at the time

***Saurida micropectoralis* Shindo & Yamada 1972**

micro-, small; *pectoralis*, pectoral, referring to its “very short” pectoral fin, the shortest of all Indo-Pacific congeners known at the time

***Saurida nebulosa* Valenciennes 1850**

cloudy or dark, presumably referring to blackish spots or blotches on back and sides

***Saurida normani* Longley 1935**

in honor of J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), for his contributions to ichthyology in general and to the knowledge of Synodontidae in particular

***Saurida pseudotumbil* Dutt & Sagar 1981**

pseudo-, false, referring to its previous misidentification as and close relationship to *S. tumbil*

***Saurida suspicio* Breder 1927**

suspicious, referring to its “curious upward glancing eyes”

***Saurida tumbil* (Bloch 1795)**

based on *Tombili*, its Tamil name in India, which Bloch decided to use since it is “easy to express in several European languages” (translation)

***Saurida tweddlei* Russell 2015**

in honor of Denis Tweddle (b. 1949), Honorary Research Associate at South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, who collected this species during an exploratory fishing survey of the Mascarene Plateau by the research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* and brought it to Russell’s attention

***Saurida umeyoshii* Inoue & Nakabo 2006**

in honor of Umeyoshi Yamada, formerly of the Fisheries Agency of Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, who first recognized this species as new

***Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson 1848)**

undo-, presumably a variant or misspelling of *unduo-*, undulate; *squamis*, scale, possibly referring to its lateral-line scales, “irregularly semicircular or semioval, the chord or base being divided by three furrows into four lobes, and the free margins, with the adjoining parts of the disk, being undulated”

***Saurida wanieso* Shindo & Yamada 1972**

Japanese name for this species

Family AULOPIDAE Flagfins

4 genera · 15 species

***Aulopus* Cloquet 1816**

according to Cloquet (who published Cuvier’s manuscript name), a Greek word for an unknown fish; perhaps derived from *aulos*, pipe or flute, referring to slender, cylindrical body of *A. filamentosus*

***Aulopus bajacali* Parin & Kotlyar 1984**

of Baja Cali, short for Baja California Sur, México, referring to type locality off Alijos Rocks

***Aulopus cadenati* Poll 1953**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal)

***Aulopus filamentosus* (Bloch 1792)**

with filaments, referring to extended first two rays of dorsal fin in males

***Hime* Starks 1924**

Japanese name for *H. japonica*, which, according to Starks, means “Ladyfish”

***Hime capitonis* Gomon & Struthers 2015**

one with a large head, referring to large head relative to congeners

***Hime caudizoma* Gomon & Struthers 2015**

cauda, tail; *zoma*, that which is girded, referring to numerous red bands on each lobe of tail in both sexes

***Hime curtirostris* (Thomson 1967)**

curtus, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to short snout, shorter than eye

***Hime diactithrix* (Prokofiev 2008)**

di-, two; *actis*, ray; *thrix*, filament, referring to highly elongated second ray of dorsal fin in males

***Hime formosanus* (Lee & Chao 1994)**

-anus, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), type locality (but occurs throughout western Pacific)

***Hime japonica* (Günther 1877)**

Japanese, referring to type locality, a market in Yokohama, Japan

***Hime microps* Parin & Kotlyar 1989**

micro-, small; *ops*, eye, referring to its “comparatively small” eyes, smaller than those of the related *H. japonicus* and *H. curtirostris*

***Hime pyrhistion* Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013**

pyro-, fire; *bistion*, sail, referring to red-and-yellow patterned dorsal fin

***Hime surrubea* Gomon & Struthers 2015**

reddish, referring to its reddish hue

***Latropiscis* Whitley 1931**

etymology not explained, perhaps *latro*, hireling, robber or brigand, and *piscis*, fish, or perhaps *la-*, very, *tropis*, keel and *piscis*, fish; in either case, allusion not evident

***Latropiscis purpurissatus* (Richardson 1843)**

clothed in purple, referring to several series of purple spots on dorsal and anal fins

***Leptaulopus* Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013**

leptos, slender, *Aulopus*, type genus of family, referring to the slender form of its species

***Leptaulopus damasi* (Tanaka 1915)**

presumably derived from its Japanese name, *Eso-damashi*

***Leptaulopus erythrozonatus* Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013**

erythros, red; *zonatus*, banded, referring to distinctive red bands on dorsal and caudal fins

Family PSEUDOTRICHONOTIDAE Sand-diving Lizardfishes

***Pseudotriconotus* Yoshino & Araga 1975**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Triconotus* (Gobiiformes: Triconotidae), such an appearance is false

***Pseudotriconotus altivelis* Yoshino & Araga 1975**

altus, high; *velum*, sail, referring to shape of dorsal fin, the first four rays much higher than the following rays

***Pseudotriconotus belos* Gill & Pogonoski 2016**

Greek for arrow or dart, referring to its dart-like appearance

***Pseudotriconotus caeruleoflavus* Allen, Erdmann, Suharti & Sianipar 2017**

caeruleus, blue; *flavus*, yellow, referring to blue-margined, yellow mid-lateral stripe

***Pseudotriconotus xanthotaenia* Parin 1992**

xanthos, yellow; *taenia*, band, referring to yellow band running along entire body from snout, through eyes and along lateral line

Suborder PARAULOPOIDEI

Family PARAULOPIDAE Cucumberfishes

1 genus · 14 species

***Paraulopus* Sato & Nakabo 2001**

para-, near, referring to its relationship with *Aulopus*

***Paraulopus atripes* Sato & Nakabo 2003**

atri-, black; *pes*, foot, referring to uniformly black pelvic fin in males

***Paraulopus balteatus* Gomon 2010**

belted or banded, referring to distinctive broad brown bands on sides

***Paraulopus brevirostris* (Fourmanoir 1981)**

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its blunt snout

***Paraulopus filamentosus* (Okamura 1982)**

with filaments, referring to its greatly prolonged dorsal-fin rays

***Paraulopus japonicus* (Kamohara 1956)**

Japanese, referring to type locality off Okitsu, Kochi Prefecture, Japan

***Paraulopus legandi* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)**

in honor of Michel Legand, director, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), who studied for many years the meso-bathypelagic and deep-benthic fishes of New Caledonia

***Paraulopus longianalis* Sato, Gomon & Nakabo 2010**

longus, long; *analis*, anal, referring to enlarged anal fin in males

***Paraulopus maculatus* (Kotthaus 1967)**

spotted, referring to black spot behind isthmus

***Paraulopus melanogrammus* Gomon & Sato 2004**

melanos, black; *gramme*, line, referring to distinctive black leading edge of dorsal fin

***Paraulopus melanostomus* Sato, Gomon & Nakabo 2010**

melanos, black; *stomus*, mouth, referring to its black buccal cavity

***Paraulopus nigripinnis* (Günther 1878)**

niger, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to top of dorsal fin and extremity of each caudal lobe a deep black

***Paraulopus novaeseelandiae* Sato & Nakabo 2002**

of New Zealand, where almost all of the type material was collected

***Paraulopus oblongus* (Kamohara 1953)**

oblong, presumably referring to its “elongate, subcylindrical” body

***Paraulopus okamurai* Sato & Nakabo 2002**

in honor of Osamu Okamura (Kochi University), who described *P. filamentosus* in 1982 and was the first to recognize this species as unique

Suborder ALEPISAUROIDEI**Family IPNOPIDAE Deepsea Tripod Fishes**

8 genera/subgenera · 34 species/subspecies

Subfamily Ipnopinae***Bathymicrops* Hjort & Koefoed 1912**

bathys, deep, presumably referring to habitat of *B. regis*, collected at 5000 m; *micro-*, small and *ops*, eye, probably referring to its “vestigial” [*sic*] and “inconsiderable” eyes (per Koefoed 1927)

***Bathymicrops belyaninae* Nielsen & Merrett 1992**

in honor of Dr. Tania Belyanina, colleague and former shipmate, for kindly providing her illustrations of larval *Bathymicrops*

***Bathymicrops brevianalis* Nielsen 1966**

brevis, short; *analis*, anal, referring to 9-10 anal-fin rays, compared to 12-15 on *B. regis*

***Bathymicrops multispinis* Nielsen & Merrett 1992**

multi-, many; *spinus*, spine, referring to more numerous gill rakers compared to congeners

***Bathymicrops regis* Hjort & Koefoed 1912**

genitive of *rex*, king, allusion not explained nor evident

***Bathypterois* Günther 1878**

bathys, deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; *pteron*, fin, perhaps specifically referring to *Pterois* (Scorpaenidae), the lionfishes, another genus with long pectoral filaments, i.e., a deep-sea *Pterois*

Subgenus *Bathypterois****Bathypterois atricolor* Alcock 1896**

ater, black, referring to uniform black coloration (except for pectoral-fin filaments)

***Bathypterois dubius* Vaillant 1888**

doubtful, reflecting Vaillant's provisional belief that this species is distinct from *B. longipes*

***Bathypterois longifilis* Günther 1878**

longus, long; *filum*, thread, referring to uppermost pectoral-fin ray, longer than the fish itself

***Bathypterois mediterraneus mediterraneus* Bauchot 1962**

referring to the Mediterranean Sea, where it is endemic

***Bathypterois mediterraneus algeriensis* Bauchot 1962**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chenoua Point, Algeria, type locality

***Bathypterois parini* Shcherbachev & Sulak 1988**

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

***Bathypterois pectinatus* Mead 1959**

raked or combed, referring to “strongly pectinate” scales beneath proximal part of pectoral fin

***Bathypterois perceptor* Sulak 1977**

one who perceives, referring to sensory function of “elaborate” pectoral fins of the genus, which are “undoubtedly employed as sensory devices to detect the presence of its planktonic prey”

***Bathypterois phenax* Parr 1928**

imposter or cheat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its proposal as a “possible” subspecies of *B. atricolor*, in which differences between the forms could be regarded as “individual variations only”

***Bathypterois quadrifilis* Günther 1878**

quadri-, four; *filum*, thread, presumably referring to prolonged or filiform rays, one each on pelvic and caudal fins and two on pectoral fin

***Bathypterois ventralis* Garman 1899**

presumably referring to how individuals “vary much in the length of the ventrals; on some they reach but little if any behind the anal, on others considerably behind the base of the caudal”

Subgenus ***Bathycygnus* Sulak 1977**

bathys, deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; *cygnus*, swan, referring to manner in which some tripodfishes hold their sensory pectoral fins (erect, spread, curved and aimed forward toward the head), similar to wing posture of a displaying male swan (Ken Sulak, pers. comm.)

***Bathypterois andriashevi* Sulak & Shcherbachev 1988**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his “significant” contributions to the knowledge of marine fishes, including deep-sea species

***Bathypterois bigelowi* Mead 1958**

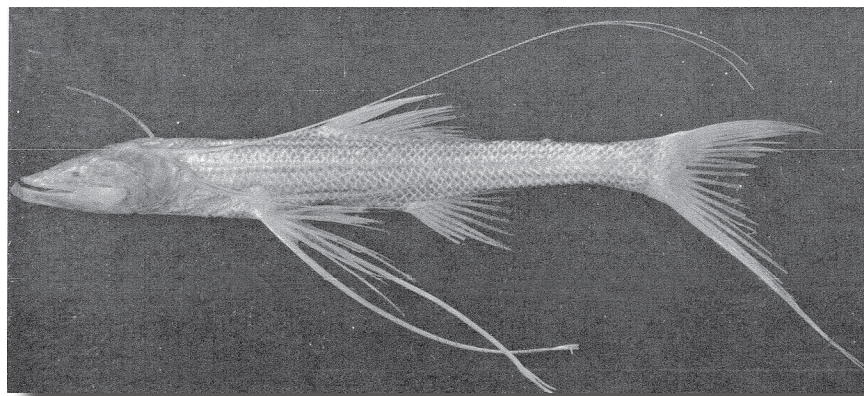
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Henry B. Bigelow (1879-1967), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

***Bathypterois filiferus* Gilchrist 1906**

filum, thread; *fero*, to bear, referring to long upper ray of pectoral fin, nearly twice length of the body

***Bathypterois insularum* Alcock 1892**

of an island, referring to Laccadive Sea near the Laccadive Islands, Indian Ocean, type locality



Bathypterois oddi. From: Sulak, K. J. 1977. The systematics and biology of *Bathypterois* (Pisces, Chlorophthalmidae) with a revised classification of benthic myctophiform fishes. *Galathea Report* v. 14: 49-108, Pls. 1-7.

***Bathypterois longicauda* Günther 1878**

longus, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to “prolonged” lobes of “deeply forked” caudal fin

***Bathypterois longipes* Günther 1878**

longus, long; *pes*, foot, referring to “much prolonged” outer ventral-fin ray

***Bathypterois oddi* Sulak 1977**

in honor of the legendary Icelandic hero of Bandamanna Saga, Odd, symbol of good fortune and of the Scandinavian seafaring spirit; Sulak selected this name for two reasons: 1) since many taxa are named after Greek and Roman gods and classical heroes, he thought it was time for an Icelandic tradition to receive some recognition, and 2) he liked the play on words because tripodfishes are indeed rather “odd” fishes (Ken Sulak, pers. comm.)

Subgenus ***Benthosaurus* Goode & Bean 1886**

benthos, of the deep; *saurus*, lizard, i.e., a deep-sea lizardfish, then a member of the family Synodontidae

***Bathypterois grallator* (Goode & Bean 1886)**

one who walks on stilts, referring to how it appears to stand on the sea floor using its pelvic fins and elongated rays in the tail (the “tripod” of the family’s vernacular name)

***Bathypterois guentheri* Alcock 1889**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), “to whose monumental works all students of ichthyology must ever remain grateful debtors”

***Bathypterois viridensis* (Roule 1916)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: referring to type locality, southwest of Isla de Sal, Cape Verde Islands

***Bathytyphlops* Nybelin 1957**

bathy, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. sewelli* (collected at 3840-3872 m); *typhlos*, blind and *ops*, eye, referring to its lack of eyes

***Bathytyphlops marionae* Mead 1958**

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

***Bathytyphlops sewelli* (Norman 1939)**

in honor of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell (1880-1964), British military physician and amateur naturalist (and later Director, Zoological Survey of India), leader of the John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean, which collected type

***Discoverichthys* Merrett & Nielsen 1987**

Discovery, Royal Research Ship from which type was caught; *ichthys*, fish

***Discoverichthys praecox* Merrett & Nielsen 1987**

premature, referring to progenetic features evident in the sexually mature holotype

***Ipnops* Günther 1878**

ipnos, lantern; *ops*, eye, referring to their extremely modified eyes, described as flat, cornea-like organs that cover most of upper surface of head

***Ipnops agassizii* Garman 1899**

in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and supervisor of the dredging and trawling expedition that collected type

***Ipnops meadi* Nielsen 1966**

in honor of Giles W. Mead (1928-2003), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, who described several ipnopids in the 1950s

***Ipnops murrayi* Günther 1878**

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

***Ipnops pristibrachium* (Fowler 1943)**

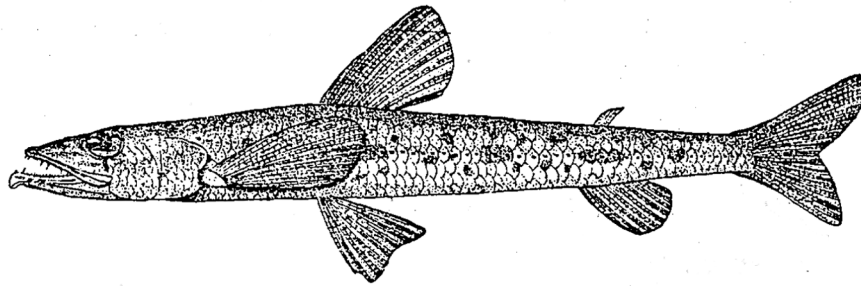
pristis, saw; *brachium*, arm, referring to its “dentated or irregularly serrated” upper edge of pectoral-fin ray

Subfamily **Bathysauropsinae*****Bathysauropsis* Regan 1911**

-opsis, appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance of *B. gracilis* with *Bathysaurus* (Bathysauridae)

***Bathysauropsis gracilis* (Günther 1878)**

slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to thinner body compared to *Paraulopus nigripinnis* (Paraulopidae), its presumed congener at the time



Bathysauroides gigas. From: Kamohara, T. 1952. Revised descriptions of the offshore bottom-fishes of Prov. Tosa, Shikoku, Japan. Research Reports of the Kôchi University, (Ser.) Natural Science. No. 3: 1-122.

***Bathysauropsis malayanus* (Fowler 1938)**

-anus, belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to type locality (Gulf of Boni, Sulawesi, Indonesia) and general area where it occurs

Family GIGANTURIDAE Telescopefishes

***Gigantura* Brauer 1901**

giganteus, giant; *ouros*, tail, referring to greatly elongated, ribbon-like lower half of caudal fin, comprising half or more of body length

***Gigantura chuni* Brauer 1901**

in honor of German marine biologist Carl Chun (1852-1914), who led the deep-sea *Valdivia* expedition that collected type

***Gigantura indica* Brauer 1901**

Indian, referring to the Indian Ocean, type locality (but circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas)

Family BATHYSAUROIDIDAE Largescale Deepsea Lizardfish

***Bathysauroides* Baldwin & Johnson 1996**

bathys, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *-oides*, having the form of: *saurus*, lizard, referring to superficial resemblance to lizardfishes

***Bathysauroides gigas* (Kamohara 1952)**

large, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “very large” eye, “large teeth on tongue,” “large” ventral fin, and/or its larger size (285 mm) compared to *Bathysauropsis malayanus* (Ipnopidae, 244 mm), its presumed congener at the time

Family BATHYSAURIDAE Deepsea Lizardfishes

***Bathysaurus* Günther 1878**

bathys, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of both species (up to 2385 fathoms in *B. mollis*); *saurus*, lizard, but here likely referring to its similar body shape to *Saurus* (=Saurida)

***Bathysaurus ferox* Günther 1878**

fierce, probably referring to its enormous mouth, filled with multiple series of long, needle-like teeth

***Bathysaurus mollis* Günther 1878**

soft, probably referring to adipose fin, which *B. ferox* lacks

Family CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE Greeneyes

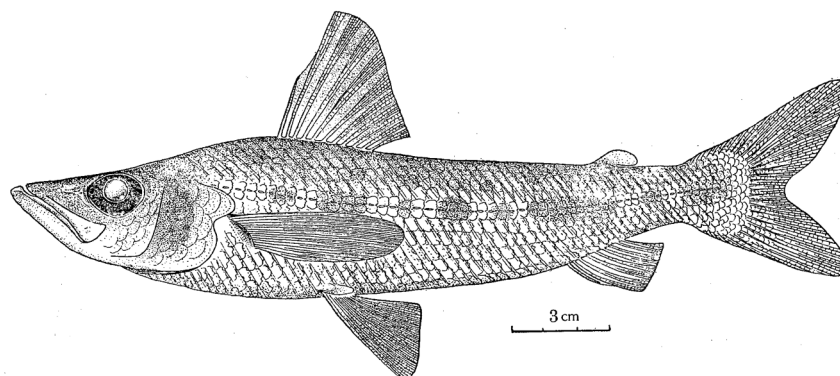
2 genera · 22 species

***Chlorophthalmus* Bonaparte 1840**

chloros, green; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to green eyes of *C. agassizi*

***Chlorophthalmus acutifrons* Hiyama 1940**

acutus, sharp or pointed; *frons*, face, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more pointed head compared to the similar *C. albatrossis*



Chlorophthalmus acutifrons. From: Hiyama, Y. 1940. Descriptions of two new species of fish, *Raja tobitukai* and *Chlorophthalmus acutifrons*. *Japanese Journal of Zoology* v. 9 (no. 1): 169-173.

***Chlorophthalmus agassizi* Bonaparte 1840**

in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), “whose antediluvian research will yield his a more lasting name for centuries” (translation)

***Chlorophthalmus albatrossis* Jordan & Starks 1904**

-*is*, genitive singular of: U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which dredged type off coast of Japan

***Chlorophthalmus atlanticus* Poll 1953**

-*icus*, belonging to: referring to distribution in the tropical Atlantic (now known to be cosmopolitan)

***Chlorophthalmus borealis* Kuronuma & Yamaguchi 1941**

northern, referring to its northerly distribution compared to two congeners in Japanese waters, *C. albatrossis* and *C. acutifrons*

***Chlorophthalmus brasiliensis* Mead 1958**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off northern Brazil at 200 fathoms, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus chalybeius* (Goode 1881)**

steel-colored, described as “grayish mottled with brown, scales metallic silvery”

***Chlorophthalmus corniger* Alcock 1894**

cornis, horn; -*iger*, to bear, referring to “pair of strong flat spines on either side of the salient mandibular symphysis”

***Chlorophthalmus ichthyandri* Kotlyar & Parin 1986**

in honor of the fishery research vessel *Ichthyandr* (also spelled *Ikhtiandr*), which collected the first specimens

***Chlorophthalmus imperator* Fujiwara, Wada & Motomura 2019**

emperor, referring to Emperor Seamount Chain, central North Pacific, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus mascarensis* Kobylansky 2013**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: submarine rises of the Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Chlorophthalmus mento* Garman 1899**

mentum, chin, referring to how produced chin forms an angle at its extremity

***Chlorophthalmus nigromarginatus* Kamohara 1953**

nigro-, black; *marginatus*, margined, referring to dorsal and caudal fins edged with black

***Chlorophthalmus pectoralis* Okamura & Doi 1984**

named for its long pectoral fins, nearly equal to length of head

***Chlorophthalmus productus* Günther 1887**

produced, referring to longer snout compared to *C. agassizi*

***Chlorophthalmus proridens* Gilbert & Cramer 1897**

prora, prow; *dens*, tooth, presumably referring to anterior series of symphyseal teeth, “directed horizontally forward”

***Chlorophthalmus punctatus* Gilchrist 1904**

spotted, referring to minute black spots that cover head, body and fins, and cause the scale rows “to stand out very markedly”

***Chlorophthalmus vityazi* Kobylansky 2013**

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

***Chlorophthalmus vulcanus* Fricke & Durville 2020**

-anus, belonging to: Vulcan, Roman God of Fire (including the fire of volcanos), referring to type locality on slope of La Réunion volcano

***Chlorophthalmus zvezdae* Kotlyar & Parin 1986**

in honor of the fishing trawler *Zvezda* (meaning “star”), from which type was collected

***Parasudis* Regan 1911**

para-, near, presumably referring to close relationship to and/or similarity with *Sudis* (Sudidae), which were placed in the same family at the time

***Parasudis fraserbrunneri* (Poll 1953)**

in honor of ichthyologist Alec Fraser-Brunner (1906-1986), British Museum (Natural History), who compared this species to *P. truculenta* and determined they are distinct

***Parasudis truculenta* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

truculent, allusion not explained nor evident

Family NOTOSUDIDAE Paperbones or Waryfishes

3 genera · 17 species

named for the genus *Notosudis* Waite 1916, a junior synonym of *Scopelosaurus*, but its use as a family name is retained due to prevailing usage: *notos*, south, referring to subantarctic type locality (Macquarie Island) of *S. hamiltoni*; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for several aulopiform fishes (referring to their barracuda-like shape), but in this case probably referring to original placement of *Notosudis* in Sudidae

***Ahliesaurus* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

Ahl, in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service; *saurus*, lizard, a common suffix for aulopiform fishes

***Ahliesaurus berryi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Frederick H. Berry (1927-2001), U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, whose 1964 work on upper-jaw development in teleosts is cited by the authors

***Ahliesaurus brevis* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

short, referring to its shorter length compared to *A. berryi*

***Luciosudis* Fraser-Brunner 1931**

lucius, pike, presumably referring to long pike-like snout; *sudis*, presumed to be closely related to *Sudis* (Sudidae) at the time

***Luciosudis normani* Fraser-Brunner 1931**

in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), for his “many kindnesses” towards Fraser-Brunner

***Scopelosaurus* Bleeker 1860**

a combination of *Scopelus* (= *Myctophum*, Myctophiformes) and *Saurus* (= *Synodus*, Synodontidae), having the dentition of the former and the shape of the latter

***Scopelosaurus adleri* (Fedorov 1967)**

in honor of the *Adler*, fishery research trawler that collected type

***Scopelosaurus ahlstromi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, whose 1972 work on fish larvae of the eastern tropical Pacific is cited by the authors

***Scopelosaurus argenteus* (Maul 1954)**

silvery, referring to “very bright silvery” body of paratype; however, according to Bertelsen et al. (1976), Maul’s paratype actually represents *S. smithii*, while holotype of *S. argenteus* did not show any trace of silvery coloration (and is now completely bleached)

***Scopelosaurus craddocki* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

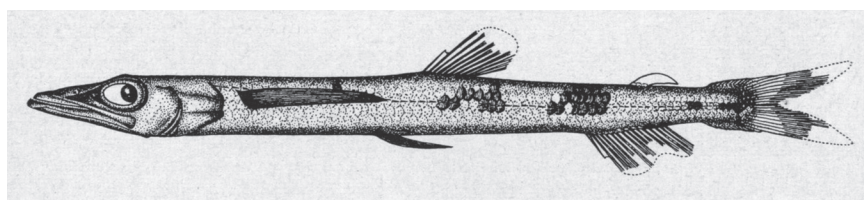
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of oceanographer James E. Craddock (1937-2009), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, whose 1970 work on midwater fishes of the South Pacific is cited by the authors

***Scopelosaurus gibbsi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929-1988), U.S. National Museum

***Scopelosaurus hamiltoni* (Waite 1916)**

in honor of Harold Hamilton (1885-1937), zoologist for the Macquarie Island expedition during which type (a mutilated specimen, presumably partially digested and ejected by a seal, found on the beach) was collected; he



Scopelosaurus lepidus. From: Krefft, G. and G. E. Maul. 1955. *Notosudis lepida* n. sp. (Iniomi, Notosudidae), eine neue Fischart aus dem östlichen Nord-Atlantik. *Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft* v. 6 (nos 5-6): 305-316.

was the son of Waite's "old friend," the late Augustus Hamilton, Director of the Dominion Museum (Wellington, New Zealand), and by a lengthened stay on the island carried into effect his father's wish to study there after a "disastrous" and abbreviated trip in 1894

***Scopelosaurus harryi* (Mead 1953)**

in honor of Robert R. Harry (1928-2015, later known as Robert R. Rofen), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his work on the fishes of the order Iniomi (an obsolete name that historically encompassed Aulopiformes and Myctophiformes)

***Scopelosaurus herwigi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of the *Walther Herwig*, German research vessel that collected holotype (ship is named for a Prussian lawyer and pioneer of German fisheries science who lived 1838-1912)

***Scopelosaurus hoedti* Bleeker 1860**

in honor of Dirk Samuel Hoedt (1815-1893), Secretary of the Government of the Moluccans, who provided holotype and to whom "ichthyology owes the knowledge of many of the rarest fishes of the Moluccan archipelago" (translation)

***Scopelosaurus hubbsi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979)

***Scopelosaurus lepidus* (Krefft & Maul 1955)**

pleasant, elegant or fine, referring to its extremely slender shape

***Scopelosaurus maui* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal)

***Scopelosaurus meadi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928-2003), whose 1953 work on oceanic fishes from off northeastern Japan is cited by the authors, and who described *S. argenteus* in 1954

***Scopelosaurus smithii* Bean 1925**

in honor of ichthyologist Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), who procured type while returning to the USA from Argentina via steamer; he was handed a "Rare Fish" that had been brought on board by a large suction hose

Family SCOPELARCHIDAE Pearleyes

5 genera · 18 species

***Benthalbella* Zugmayer 1911**

etymology not explained, presumably *benthos*, of the deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of larvae (usually 300-600 m), and *albella*, a diminutive of *albus*, white, perhaps referring to yellowish-white color in alcohol of *B. infans*

***Benthalbella dentata* (Chapman 1939)**

toothed, the bones of the mouth bearing a "surprising array of teeth"

***Benthalbella elongata* (Norman 1937)**

elongate, referring to its longer body compared to *Scopelarchus guentheri*, its presumed congener at the time

***Benthalbella infans* Zugmayer 1911**

immature, described from a very young or larval specimen

***Benthalbella linguidens* (Mead & Böhlke 1953)**

lingua, tongue; *dens*, tooth, referring to 6-8 "distinctive" teeth on tongue, with sharp tips "hooked strongly" backwards

***Lagiacrusichthys* Davis 2015**

Lagiacrus, name of a wyvern, a dragon-like creature from mythology known for its fierceness and inhabiting the deep; *ichthys*, fish

***Lagiacrusichthys macropinna* (Bussing & Bussing 1966)**

macro-, long or large; *pinna*, fin, presumably referring to higher anal-fin ray count compared to its presumed congeners in *Benthalbella*

***Rosenblattichthys* Johnson 1974**

named for Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930–2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his numerous contributions to both ichthyology and ichthyologists; *ichthys*, fish

***Rosenblattichthys alatus* (Fourmanoir 1970)**

winged, referring to its very long pectoral and ventral fins

***Rosenblattichthys hubbsi* Johnson 1974**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), for his numerous contributions to the science

***Rosenblattichthys nemotoi* Okiyama & Johnson 1986**

in honor of Takahisa Nemoto (1930–1990), Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, for great contributions to Antarctic biology, including direction of the cruise during which type was collected

***Rosenblattichthys volucris* (Rofen 1966)**

swift (the bird), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long (and therefore wing-like) pectoral fins, extending almost to or beyond anus [author previously known as Harry]

***Scopelarchoides* Parr 1929**

-oides, having the form of: “obviously very recently derived or at least only little differentiated” from *Scopelarchus*

***Scopelarchoides climax* Johnson 1974**

named for the Climax Expeditions to the central Pacific Ocean (during which type was collected), and for John McGowan, their leader, and for the participating scientists and crews

***Scopelarchoides danae* Johnson 1974**

in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana* (which collected some of the paratypes), “used during the major expeditions of the Carlsberg Foundation, her scientific parties and crews, and the continuing work of the Carlsberg Foundation that has so greatly enhanced our knowledge of the deepsea fauna”

***Scopelarchoides krefftii* Johnson 1972**

in honor of Gerhard Krefft (1912–1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), whose efforts upon the research vessel *Walther Herwig* have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the midwater fauna of the Atlantic Ocean

***Scopelarchoides nicholsi* Parr 1929**

in honor of John Treadwell Nichols (1883–1958), curator of fishes at the American Museum of Natural History

***Scopelarchoides signifer* Johnson 1974**

signum, mark; *fero*, to bear, referring to distinctive flag-like pattern of pigment on dorsal lobe of caudal fin

***Scopelarchus* Alcock 1896**

Scopelus (= *Myctophum*), a genus of lanternfishes (Myctophiformes), referring to casual resemblance between them and *S. guentheri*; *archos*, anal, referring to long anal fin, “occupying the greater part of the tail”

***Scopelarchus analis* (Brauer 1902)**

referring to long anal fin, $\frac{1}{3}$ length of body, nearly reaching tail

***Scopelarchus guentheri* Alcock 1896**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914)

***Scopelarchus michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1955**

in honor of the *Michael Sars*, Norwegian research vessel from which type was collected (named after Norwegian theologian and biologist Michael Sars [1805–1869])

***Scopelarchus stephensi* Johnson 1974**

in honor of environmental biologist John S. Stephens, Jr. (b. 1932), for his numerous contributions to the biology of fishes and to the education of scientists

Family EVERMANNELLIDAE Sabertooth Fishes

3 genera · 8 species

***Coccorella* Roule 1929**

-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: named for Italian naturalist-pharmacist Anastasio Cocco (1799–1854), who proposed the genus *Odontostomus* (preoccupied in Mollusca, replaced by *Evermannella*) in 1838

***Coccorella atlantica* (Parr 1928)**

-ica, belonging to: the Atlantic, described as an Atlantic subspecies of the Pacific *C. atrata* (but now known to occur in subtropical and temperate seas worldwide)

Coccorella atrata (Alcock 1894)

dressed in black, referring to its “jet black” color in spirits

Evermannella Fowler 1901

-*ella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of “distinguished” ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853-1932), United States Fish Commission, and joint author of the “monumental” four-volume *Fishes of North and Middle America* (1896-1990) [replacement name for *Odontostomus* Cocco 1838, preoccupied in Mollusca]

Evermannella ahlstromi Johnson & Glodek 1975

in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, for many contributions to the study of pelagic fishes and pelagic fish larvae, particularly from the eastern Pacific area

Evermannella balbo (Risso 1820)

etymology not explained but, based on numerous mentions of the man in the same volume, almost certainly named in honor of Prospero Balbo (1762-1837), Italian intellectual, politician and president of the Turin Academy of Sciences

Evermannella indica Brauer 1906

Indian, referring to its occurrence in the Indian Ocean, North of Cocos Islands, Seychelles, type locality (but likely occurs throughout Indo-West Pacific)

Evermannella megalops Johnson & Glodek 1975

mega-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its extremely large tubular eyes, unique among known evermannellids

Evermannella melanoderma Parr 1928

melanos, black; *derma*, skin, proposed as a dark-skinned subspecies of the light-skinned *E. indica*

Odontostomops Fowler 1934

Odontostomus (*odonto*, tooth; *stomus*, mouth, referring to enlarged teeth at front of mouth), original name of *Evermannella* (see above); *ops*, eye, referring to “normal” eye of *O. normalops* compared to elliptical and semi-telescopic eyes of presumed congeners in *Evermannella*

Odontostomops normalops (Parr 1928)

normalis, according to rule; *ops*, eye, referring to having “perfectly normal, lateral eyes” compared to elliptical and semi-telescopic eyes of other species in *Evermannella*, its presumed genus at the time

Family SUDIDAE Taxonomic note: placed in Paralepididae by some workers.**Sudis Rafinesque 1810**

pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyrænidae), presumably referring to barracuda-like body of *S. hyalina*

Sudis atrox Rofen 1963

cruel, harsh or horrible, referring to its “formidable appearance” [author previously known as Harry]

Sudis hyalina Rafinesque 1810

glassy or transparent, described as “Hyaline with various hues” (translation)

Family PARALEPIDIDAE Barracudinas

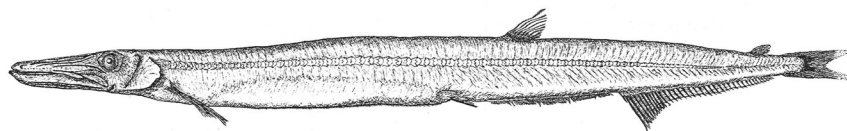
6 genera · 28 species/subspecies

Arctozenus Gill 1864

arcto-, north; *xenos*, strange or foreign, proposed as a subgenus of *Paralepis*, referring to “remarkable distribution” of the genus, with *P. coregonoides borealis* from Greenland and the rest of the genus then known only from the Mediterranean

Arctozenus australis Ho & Duhamel 2019

southern, referring to its distribution, which appears to be restricted to the Southern Ocean



Dolichosudis fuliginosa. From: Post, A. 1969. Ergebnisse der Forschungsreisen des FFS “Walther Herwig” nach Südamerika. VIII. *Dolichosudis fuliginosa* gen. nov. spec. nov. (Osteichthyes, Iniomi, Paralepididae). *Archiv für Fischereiwissenschaft* v. 20 (no. 1): 15-21.

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte 1840)

in honor of French naturalist Antoine Risso (1777-1845), who described *Paralepis coregonoides* (its presumed congener at the time) in 1820 [note: Risso named a spiny eel, *Notacanthus bonaparte*, in honor of Bonaparte the same year]

Dolichosudis Post 1969

dolichos, long, referring to elongate, slender and strongly compressed body; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families

Dolichosudis fuliginosa Post 1969

sooty, referring to its “shiny black” (translation) coloration

Notolepis Dollo 1908

etymology not explained, perhaps *notos*, south, referring to distribution of *N. coatsi* in Southern Ocean and *lepis*, a suffix representing *Paralepis*, i.e., a southern *Paralepis*; name could translate as *notos*, back and *lepis*, scale, but dorsal scales are not mentioned in description and do not appear to be a differentiating character in this genus

Notolepis annulata Post 1978

ringed, referring to long dorsal and ventral extensions of lateral-line scales, which create the appearance that its body is divided into light and dark rings

Notolepis coatsi Dollo 1908

in honor James Coats, Jr., Paisley cotton thread manufacturer, and his brother Major Andrew Coats, who together donated £30,000 towards the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, during which holotype was collected [preferably spelled *coatsorum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

Paralepis Cuvier 1816

para-, side; *lepis*, scale, referring to body covered with deciduous scales, those of the lateral line being the largest

Paralepis brevirostris (Parr 1928)

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter snout compared to *P. speciosa*

Paralepis coregonoides coregonoides Risso 1820

-oides, having the form of: *Coregonus* (whitefishes, Salmonidae); according to Cuvier (1829), he had sent a specimen to Risso under the name *Coregonus paralepis*, mistaking his specimen's frail (“frêle”) second dorsal fin for an adipose fin and thereby believing it was a whitefish

Paralepis coregonoides borealis Reinhardt 1837

northern, referring to its occurrence off the coast of Julianehåb, Greenland, type locality

Paralepis elongata (Brauer 1906)

elongate, presumably referring to its more elongate body compared to *Omosudis lowii* (Alepisauridae), its presumed congener at the time

Paralepis speciosa Bellotti 1878

beautiful or showy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its milky white body in life with seven large black spots on sides

Stemonosudis Harry 1951

etymology not explained, perhaps *stemonos*, thread, referring to “eel-like, very elongate and thin” body of *S. intermedius*; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families [author later known as Rofen]

Stemonosudis bullisi Rofen 1963

in honor of marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924-1992), to whom many American ichthyologists, Rofen included, are “greatly indebted” for supplying valuable marine collections from the cruises of the *Oregon* and other vessels of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, including type of this species [author previously known as Harry]

Stemonosudis distans (Ege 1957)

distant or standing apart, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it differs from *S. similis* and/or other closely related congeners [note: Ege also used the *distans/similis* naming pair in *Lestidiops*, Lestidiidae, also without explanation]

Stemonosudis elegans (Ege 1933)

fine, choice or select, allusion not explained nor evident (perhaps Ege, who measured body proportions in great detail, considered it to be well-proportioned)

Stemonosudis elongata (Ege 1933)

allusion not explained, but it is an elongate fish, its maximum body height (of an adolescent specimen) ~3% of SL

Stemonosudis gracilis (Ege 1933)

slender, allusion not explained, but it is a slender fish, its maximum height (of an adolescent specimen) ~4% of SL

Stemonosudis intermedia (Ege 1933)

allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps intermediate in one or more characters among its congeners

Stemonosudis macrura (Ege 1933)

macro-, long; *oura*, tailed; according to Ege (1957): “the preanal length takes in only a little more than half of standard length, a relationship which has led to the choice of the species name” (in other words, longer postanal length compared to congeners then placed in *Macroparalepis*) [may belong in *Lestidiops* (Lestidiidae)]

Stemonosudis miscella (Ege 1933)

mixed, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps reflecting a “mix” or combination of characters found among its congeners

Stemonosudis molesta (Marshall 1955)

troublesome or irksome, allusion not explained, probably referring to its “awkwardly intermediate” position between *Stemonosudis* and *Macroparalepis* (its original genus)

Stemonosudis multifasciatus Ho, Russell, Graham & Psomadakis 2019

multi-, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 16 dorsal saddles and 9 ventral saddles

Stemonosudis retrodorsalis Ho, Russell, Graham & Psomadakis 2019

retro-, behind; *dorsalis*, of the back, referring to posterior position of dorsal fin

Stemonosudis rothschildi Richards 1967

in honor of Brian J. Rothschild (b. 1934), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (Honolulu, Hawaii), who supplied type (which was taken from the stomach of a lancetfish, presumably *Alepisaurus ferox*)

Stemonosudis siliquiventer Post 1970

siliqua, pod or husk; *venter*, belly, referring to striking pattern of peritoneal septum (or abdominal membrane), which resembles the infructescence (fruiting head) of numerous legumes or cruciferous vegetables

Stemonosudis similis (Ege 1957)

like or resembling, allusion not explained, a curious choice for its name since Ege did not compare this species to its congeners because only young postlarval specimens were available

Uncisudis Maul 1956

uncus, hook, referring to “sturdy, hook-shaped teeth of the lower jaw and palatines” of *U. longirostra*; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to the superficial resemblance between the two families

Uncisudis advena (Rofen 1963)

a stranger, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its color pattern (solid black spot on back before adipose fin) and prolonged dorsal and ventral fins, described as “unique and approaching nothing else in the family” [author previously known as Harry]

Uncisudis longirostra Maul 1956

longus, long; *rostra*, snout, referring to its “very long” snout its length 1.7 in head

Uncisudis posteropelvis Fukui & Ozawa 2004

postero-, posterior; *pelvis*, pelvic, referring to its posteriorly located pelvic fins

Uncisudis quadrimaculata (Post 1969)

quadri-, four; *maculata*, spotted, referring to four blackish spots on dorsal surface

Family ALEPISAUROIDAE Lancetfishes

4 genera · 9 species

Alepisaurus Lowe 1833

a-, without and *lepis*, scale, referring to their scaleless bodies; *saurus*, lizard, perhaps referring to lizard-like shape of *A. ferox*

Alepisaurus brevirostris Gibbs 1960

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter snout compared to *A. ferox*

Alepisaurus ferox Lowe 1833

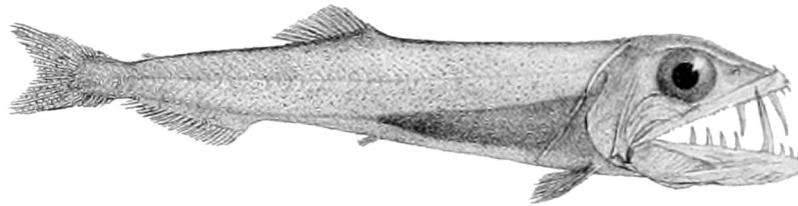
fierce or ferocious, referring to its “wide gape, and long formidable teeth”

Anotopterus Zugmayer 1911

a-, without; *notos*, back; *pterus*, fin, referring to absence of dorsal fin [often placed in its own family, Anotopteridae]

Anotopterus nikparini Kukuev 1998

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, “who invested much into the study of the World Ocean ichthyofauna” (translation)



Omosudis lowii. From: Günther, A. 1887. Report on the deep-sea fishes collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873-76. *Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger* v. 22 (pt 57): i-lxv + 1-268, Pls. 1-66.

***Anotopterus pharao* Zugmayer 1911**

pharaoh, referring to how lower jaw exceeds upper jaw and ends in a tip, recalling the beard of Egyptian pharaohs

***Anotopterus vorax* (Regan 1913)**

voracious or gluttonous, referring to “much produced” snout and lower jaw and/or pointed teeth

***Magnisudis* Harry 1953**

magnus, large, referring to size of *M. barysoma* (= *atlantica*), at 30-50 cm, the largest barracudinas known at the time; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families [author later known as Rofen]

***Magnisudis atlantica* (Krøyer 1868)**

-ica, belonging to: presumably referring to its occurrence in the northeastern Atlantic, near type locality at Skagen, Denmark (but occurs circumglobally in warm to cold temperate seas, including the Hawaiian Islands)

***Magnisudis indica* (Ege 1953)**

Indian, referring to its distribution in the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago

***Magnisudis prionosa* (Rofen 1963)**

saw-like, referring to its teeth [author previously known as Harry]

***Omosudis* Günther 1887**

omo-, shoulder, presumably referring to supraclavicle and postclavicle, which “form a long rod extending from the occiput on each side downwards to the abdomen, and partly free, not covered by skin”; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for several aulopiform fishes (referring to their barracuda-like shape), but in this case probably referring to its presumed relationship with sudid fishes

***Omosudis lowii* Günther 1887**

in honor of British clergyman Richard Thomas Lowe (1802-1874), an expert on the flora and fauna of the Madeira Islands, who sent a specimen of this species to Günther in 1868 (but it was “so much distorted and injured” that it could not be used as the type)

Family LESTIDIIDAE Naked Barracudinas

4 genera · 38 species · Taxonomic note: placed in Paralepididae by some workers.

***Lestidiops* Hubbs 1916**

ops, appearance, referring to close relationship with (and presumed similarity to) *Lestidium*

***Lestidiops affinis* (Ege 1930)**

related, referring to close relationship with *L. sphyrenoides* and *L. pseudosphyraenoides*, so close “that only a more thorough comparative investigation can establish the actual differences” between them

***Lestidiops bathypteryx* (Fowler 1944)**

bathy, deep; *pteryx*, fin, referring to deep anal fin, “greatly higher than body depth”

***Lestidiops blanci* (Kantha 1971)**

in honor of ichthyologist Maurice Blanc (1923-2015), Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle (Paris), “whose help in identifying the specimen and the preparation of this paper was invaluable”

***Lestidiops cadenati* (Maul 1962)**

in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal)

***Lestidiops distans* (Ege 1953)**

distant or standing apart, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it differs from the sympatric *L. similis* and/or other closely related congeners [note: Ege also used the *distans/similis* naming pair in *Stemonosudis*,

Paralepididae, also without explanation]

Lestidiops extrema (Ege 1953)

outermost, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how the oldest postlarval specimen examined “shows some proportional values that differ so much from the corresponding values” of *L. mirabilis*

Lestidiops gracilis (Ege 1953)

slender, described as “much more slender” (among younger post-larvae) than *L. sphyrenoides*

Lestidiops indopacifica (Ege 1953)

referring to its distribution limited to the Indo-Pacific area

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger 1889)

in honor of Atmaram Sadashiva Grandin Jayakar (1844-1911), surgeon, Indian Medical Service, and collector of natural history, who presented type to the British Museum

Lestidiops mirabilis (Ege 1933)

wonderful, strange, striking or remarkable, allusion not explained nor evident

Lestidiops neles (Harry 1953)

ruthless, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its well-armed mouth and/or predatory behavior [author later known as Rofen]

Lestidiops pacificus (Parr 1931)

-icus, belonging to: the Pacific Ocean, where it occurs

Lestidiops pseudosphyraenoides (Ege 1918)

pseudo-, false, named “in order to suggest that it is closely related” to *L. sphyrenoides*

Lestidiops ringens (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

gaping, referring to its large, horizontal mouth, “the gape extending more than half the length of the head”

Lestidiops similis (Ege 1933)

like or resembling, “rather closely related” to *L. pseudosphyraenoides*

Lestidiops sphyraenopsis Hubbs 1916

etymology not explained, probably *-opsis*, appearance, perhaps referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *L. sphyrenoides*

Lestidiops sphyrenoides (Risso 1820)

-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained but probably referring to its superficial resemblance to barracudas (Carangiformes: Sphyraenidae, genus *Sphyraena*)

Lestidium Gilbert 1905

lestes, plunderer or pirate, allusion not explained, possibly referring to fang-like teeth and/or predatory behavior; *-idium*, diminutive connoting resemblance

Lestidium atlanticum Borodin 1928

-icum, belonging to: only known species of genus that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean

Lestidium bigelowi Graae 1967

in honor of Henry B. Bigelow (1879-1967), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, for his “kindness and generosity”

Lestidium longilucifer Ho, Graham & Russell 2020

longus, long; *lucifer*, light bearer, referring to long luminescent duct that extends well in front of eye

Lestidium nigrirostrum Ho, Graham & Russell 2020

niger, black; *rostrum*, snout, referring to blackish anterior portions of snout and lower jaw [erroneously called “*australis*” in the description’s abstract]

Lestidium nudum Gilbert 1905

naked or bare, “skin wholly naked, except for a series of small scales along course of lateral line, which are wholly embedded and concealed beneath the skin”

Lestidium orientale Ho, Tsai & Li 2019

eastern, referring to its occurrence in the northwestern Pacific (e.g., Taiwan) in contrast to its similar congener in the Atlantic, *L. atlanticum*

Lestidium prolixum Harry 1953

stretched out or attenuate, referring to its elongate form [author later known as Rofen]

Lestidium rofeni Ho, Graham & Russell 2020

in honor of Robert R. Rofen (formerly Harry, 1925-2015), former research director of George Vanderbilt Foundation, Stanford University, for his contributions to the knowledge of paralepidid (including Lestidiidae) fishes

Lestrolepis Harry 1953

lestro, pirate (according to Harry), but probably referring to its relationship and/or similarity to *Lestidium*; *lepis*, scale (which it lacks), allusion not explained nor evident [author later known as Rofen]

***Lestrolepis intermedia* (Poey 1868)**

intermediate, allusion not explained, perhaps intermediate in form among its presumed congeners in *Paralepis* at time of description

***Lestrolepis japonica* (Tanaka 1908)**

Japanese, referring to type locality at Sagami Sea, Japan (but occurs elsewhere in Indo-West Pacific)

***Lestrolepis luetkeni* (Ege 1933)**

in honor of the late Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901)

***Lestrolepis luxiocula* Ho & Golani 2019**

lux, light; *oculus*, eye, referring to single light organ at front margin of orbit

***Lestrolepis nigroventralis* Ho, Tsai & Li 2019**

nigro-, black; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to broad black margin on abdominal ridge

***Lestrolepis pofi* (Harry 1953)**

named after POFI, Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (Honolulu, Hawai'i), part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which conducted oceanographic surveys of the tropical and subtropical central Pacific and collected type [author later known as Rofen]

***Macroparalepis* Harry 1953**

macro-, long, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to longer, more elongate body compared to *Paralepis* (name proposed by Ege in 1933 but unavailable since he included multiple species without designating which one was the type; many sources credit authorship to Burton 1934 (an entry in the *Zoological Record* for 1933, published 1934), but Burton merely repeated Ege's list of species without designating type; Harry was the first to designate a type and hence becomes the author of the genus) [author later known as Rofen]

***Macroparalepis affinis* Ege 1933**

related, presumably referring to similarity to *M. brevis*

***Macroparalepis brevis* Ege 1933**

short, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter anal fin compared to the similar *M. affinis*

***Macroparalepis danae* Ege 1933**

in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, which procured "a very comprehensive material of fishes" belonging to the family, including type of this species and several others

***Macroparalepis johnfitchi* (Rofen 1960)**

in honor of John E. Fitch (1918-1982), marine and fisheries biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, "indefatigable researcher" of the California marine fauna, who provided type and helped Rofen in his investigations of innumerable fishes [author previously known as Harry]

***Macroparalepis longilateralis* Post 1973**

longus, long; *lateralis*, of the side, referring to lateral line extending to base of caudal-fin rays

***Macroparalepis macrogeneion* Post 1973**

macro-, long; *geneion*, cheek or goatee, referring to long, unossified process at tip of lower jaw

***Macroparalepis nigra* (Maul 1965)**

black, referring to "uniform deep black" coloration of body, head and more basal parts of all fins