

The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Subdivision PERCOMORPHACEAE

perco-, perch; *morpha*, form or shape, proposed by Cope (1871) for fish groups with abdominal (and presumably perch-like) ventral fins; *-aceae*, terminal ending for subdivisions in zoology

Series OPHIDIARIA

Order OPHIDIIFORMES (part 1 of 2)

Suborder OPHIDIOIDEI

Family CARAPIDAE Pearlfishes

8 genera · 37 species

Subfamily Pyramodontinae

Pyramodon Smith & Radcliffe 1913

etymology not explained, perhaps *pyramus*, pyramid, and *odon*, tooth, referring to large, robust canine on head of vomer

Pyramodon lindas Markle & Olney 1990

anglicized plural of two mature women both named Linda (presumably wives) who supported the authors' work, an allusion to the fact that holotype and paratype are both mature females

Pyramodon parini Markle & Olney 1990

in honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who independently recognized the distinctiveness of this species during his studies of the Nazca and Sala y Gomez Ridge fauna, for his many contributions to oceanic ichthyology

Pyramodon punctatus (Regan 1914)

spotted, its olivaceous body "powdered with little dark spots"

Pyramodon ventralis Smith & Radcliffe 1913

ventral, distinguished from *Snyderidia* by the presence of ventral-fin filaments

Snyderidia Gilbert 1905

-idia, belonging to: ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943), who "ably assisted" Gilbert on the Hawaiian cruise during which type was collected

Snyderidia canina Gilbert 1905

referring to a pair of long, curved canines on upper jaw that close outside the mouth

Subfamily Carapinae Fierasfers

Carapus Rafinesque 1810

latinization of *carapo*, local Brazilian name for knifefishes (Gymnotiformes), reflecting Rafinesque's belief that two groups of fishes, based on a superficial resemblance, are related

Carapus acus (Brünnich 1768)

needle, referring to its elongate, acute body

Carapus bermudensis (Jones 1874)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bermuda, type locality (but widely distributed in western Atlantic from North Carolina south to Brazil, Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico)

Carapus dubius (Putnam 1874)

doubtful, presumably referring to Putnam's concern that if morphological variability exhibited within this species is shared by other species in the genus, then some of them "may prove to be unworthy of specific rank"

Carapus mourlani (Petit 1934)

in honor of documentary filmmaker Roger Murlan (1912-1987), Petit's "young companion" (translation) on expedition that collected type

Carapus sluiteri (Weber 1905)

in honor of tunicate specialist Carel Philip Sluiter (1854-1933), who discovered the only known specimen of this fish inside the body of *Polycarpa aurata* (variously known as the Ox Heart Ascidian, the Gold-mouth Sea Squirt or the Ink-spot Sea Squirt)

***Echiodon* Thompson 1837**

echis, adder; *odon*, tooth; according to Thompson (1839), referring to two large teeth on upper jaw, “resembling serpents’ fangs”

***Echiodon anchipterus* Williams 1984**

anchi-, near; *pterus*, fin, referring to position of anus near pectoral-fin base

***Echiodon atopus* Anderson 2005**

out of place, referring to Anderson’s original expectation that the type specimen belonged to the circumglobal *E. cryomargarites*

***Echiodon coheni* Williams 1984**

in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for his contributions to ophidiiform systematics, and for encouragement and assistance given to Williams

***Echiodon cryomargarites* Markle, Williams & Olney 1983**

kryos, cold, referring to its Antarctic distribution; *margarites*, pearl, i.e., a pearlfish

***Echiodon dawsoni* Williams & Shipp 1982**

in honor of Charles E. Dawson (1922-1993), Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), for his many contributions to ichthyology (he also provided specimens and radiographs to the authors)

***Echiodon dentatus* (Cuvier 1829)**

toothed, referring to two large teeth on upper jaw

***Echiodon drummondii* Thompson 1837**

in honor of Irish physician-naturalist -botanist James Lawson Drummond (1783-1853), who discovered the type specimen dead on a beach

***Echiodon exsilium* Rosenblatt 1961**

an exile, referring to its geographic isolation (Gulf of California, México) from other members of the genus known at the time (North Atlantic, Mediterranean)

***Echiodon neotes* Markle & Olney 1990**

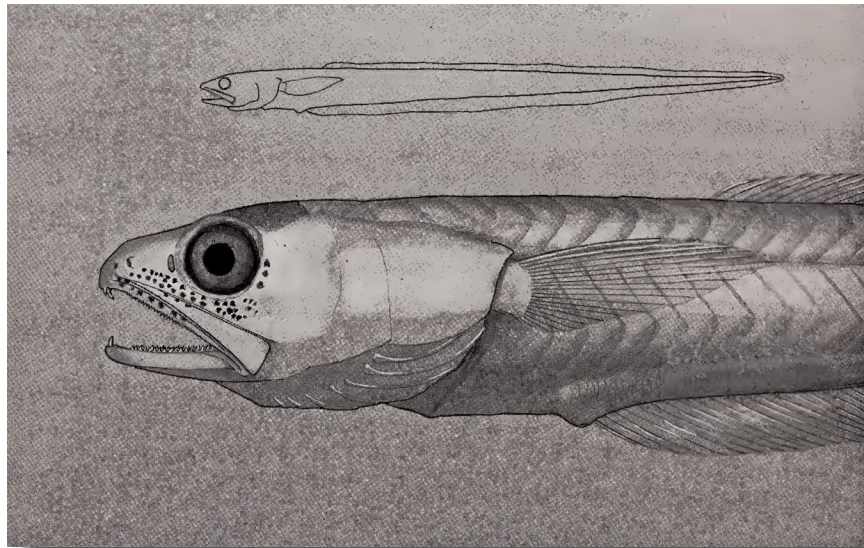
youth, described from what appears to be a larval specimen that is not referable to any known species of the genus

***Echiodon pegasus* Markle & Olney 1990**

named after Pegasus Bight, Auckland Islands, New Zealand, type locality

***Echiodon prionodon* Parmentier 2012**

prion, saw; *odon*, tooth, referring to serrated margin on posterior edge of fangs



Echiodon exsilium. From: Rosenblatt, R. H. 1961. A new pearlfish (family Carapidae) from the Gulf of California. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* v. 74: 207-212.

***Echiodon pukaki* Markle & Olney 1990**

named for Pukaki Rise, New Zealand, type locality

***Echiodon rendahli* (Whitley 1941)**

in honor of Hjalmar Rendahl (1891-1969), zoologist and artist, who collected larval *Echiodon* in the Tasman Sea, which Whitley used in his description

***Encheliophis* Müller 1842**

enchelys, ancient Greek for eel, presumably referring to eel-like shape of *E. vermiculatus*; *ophis*, snake, possibly referring to body shape and/or presumed relationship with *Ophidion* (Ophidiidae)

***Encheliophis boraborensis* (Kaup 1856)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bora Bora Island, Society Islands (French Polynesia, South Pacific), type locality

***Encheliophis chardewalli* Parmentier 2004**

a combination of the surnames of Michel Chardon and Pierre Vandewalle, both of the University of Liège (Belgium), for their “scientific accomplishments” in ichthyology

***Encheliophis gracilis* (Bleeker 1856)**

slender, referring to its very compressed and elongate body

***Encheliophis homei* (Richardson 1846)**

in honor of surgeon-naturalist Everard Home (1756-1832), for his “zeal” in collecting “objects of Natural History” along the coasts of China and Australia (possibly including type of this species)

***Encheliophis sagamianus* (Tanaka 1908)**

-*anus*, belonging to: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality

***Encheliophis vermicularis* Müller 1842**

worm-like, presumably referring to its body shape

***Encheliophis vermiops* Markle & Olney 1990**

vermis, worm; *ops*, face, referring to “general appearance” of the head

***Eurypleuron* Markle & Olney 1990**

*eury*s, wide; *pleuron*, rib, referring to expanded, plate-like parapophyses on thoracic vertebrae, a sexually dimorphic character of males of this genus

***Eurypleuron owasianum* (Matsubara 1953)**

-*anus*, belonging to: off the coast of Owase (also spelled Owasi), Mie Prefecture, Japan, type locality

***Onuxodon* Smith 1955**

onyx, talon; *odon*, referring to recurved, sharp fangs of *O. parvibrachium*, “exactly resembling the sheathed claws of a cat”

***Onuxodon albometeori* Koeda 2019**

albus, white, i.e., of a white meteor, referring to whitish coloration and very elongated, posteriorly shallowing body, presumably like the tail of meteor as it enters Earth’s atmosphere

***Onuxodon fowleri* (Smith 1955)**

in honor of Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who misidentified this species as *Jordanicus caninus* (= *Carapus dubius*) in 1927

***Onuxodon margaritiferae* (Rendahl 1921)**

margarita, pearl; *fero*, to bear, referring to its being found in the mantle of a large pearl-bearing mussel

***Onuxodon parvibrachium* (Fowler 1927)**

parvus, small; *brachium*, arm, referring to its short pectoral fins

Subfamily Tetragondacninae Square-mouthed Pearlfishes***Tetragondacnus* Anderson & Satria 2007**

tetragonos, square; *dakno*, to bite, referring to squarish shape of open mouth

***Tetragondacnus spilotus* Anderson & Satria 2007**

spotted or stained, referring to large dark blotches on body

Subfamily Hypopleuroninae Whiptailed Pearlfish***Hypopleuron* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

hypo-, under or beneath; *pleuron*, rib, presumably referring to broad and inflated parapophyses, which form a large bony case nearly enclosing cavity normally occupied by air bladder

***Hypopleuron caninum* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

canine, referring to a canine tooth at front of each upper jaw bone

Family OPHIDIIDAE Cusk-eels

48 genera · 289 species

Subfamily Brotulinae Bearded Cusk-eels

Taxonomic note: treated as a full family by some workers.

***Brotula* Cuvier 1829**

brótula, Spanish name for *B. barbata*

***Brotula barbata* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

bearded, referring to six barbels on snout and six on chin

***Brotula clarkae* Hubbs 1944**

in honor of Frances N. Clark (1894-1987), “accomplished” fisheries researcher of the California State Fisheries Laboratory, who provided type specimens

***Brotula flaviviridis* Greenfield 2005**

flavus, golden yellow; *viridis*, green, referring to its yellow-green color

***Brotula multibarbata* Temminck & Schlegel 1846**

multi-, many; *barbata*, bearded, presumably referring to its having more barbels (six on snout, six on chin) compared with presumed Japanese congeners known at the time

***Brotula ordwayi* Hildebrand & Barton 1949**

in honor of Samuel H. Ordway, Jr. (1900-1971), lawyer, conservationist and the “judicious trustee” of the New York Zoological Society

***Brotula phenax* Prokofiev 2007**

imposter, referring to close similarity with *B. multibarbata*

***Brotula townsendi* Fowler 1900**

in honor of the “celebrated naturalist and traveler” John Kirk Townsend (1809-1851), who collected type in 1834

Subfamily Brotulotaeniinae Prickle Cusk-eels

***Brotulotaenia* Parr 1933**

taenia, band or ribbon, referring to “strong compressed, ribbon-like” body of *B. nigra*; *brotula*, then placed in the family Brotulidae

***Brotulotaenia breviceauda* Cohen 1974**

brevis, short; *cauda*, tail, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to how body tapers more quickly to the tail than in *B. crassa* and *B. nigra*

***Brotulotaenia crassa* Parr 1934**

thick, fat or stout, referring to deeper body compared to *B. nigra*

***Brotulotaenia nielseni* Cohen 1974**

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his contributions to the knowledge of ophidioid fishes

***Brotulotaenia nigra* Parr 1933**

black, referring to “deep black” exterior, interior lining of mouth and gill cavity, peritoneum, and outer mesenteries

Subfamily Ophidiinae

***Cherublemma* Trotter 1926**

cherub, etymology not explained, perhaps referring to cherub-like profile of head (Trotter compared it to a “pug-dog’s”); *lemma*, according to Trotter, “a subject for discussion or doubt,” allusion not explained nor evident

***Cherublemma emmelas* (Gilbert 1890)**

em-, within; *melas*, black, referring to jet-black roof of mouth, gill cavity lining and peritoneum

***Chilara* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

modern Greek name of the species of *Ophidion* and *Rissola* (now a synonym of *Ophidion*)

***Chilara taylori* (Girard 1858)**

in honor of Alexander Smith Taylor (1817-1876), a collector, author and historian of California and other western U.S. topics, who collected type

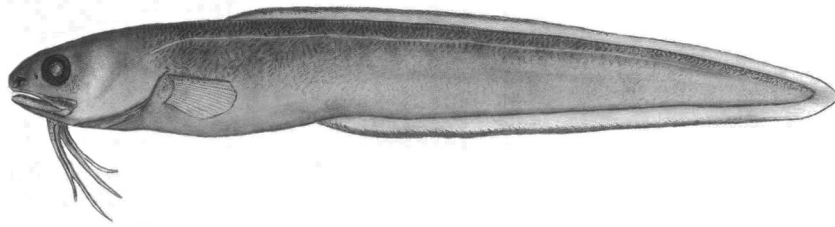
***Genypterus* Philippi 1857**

genys, chin; *pterus*, fin, referring to anterior position of ventral fins, inserted at chin or throat

***Genypterus blacodes* (Forster 1801)**

blaco-, dull; *-odes*, having the form of, i.e., sluggish, “very voracious, but torpid and lazy, resting on the rocky bottom of the sea” (translation)

- Genypterus brasiliensis* Regan 1903**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality
- Genypterus capensis* (Smith 1847)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the Cape Colony, referring to type locality at what is now South Africa
- Genypterus chilensis* (Guichenot 1848)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Chile at Copiapó, type locality
- Genypterus maculatus* (Tschudi 1846)**
 spotted, referring to more or less contiguous light spots on sides [objectively invalid, preoccupied by *Ophidium maculatum* Rafinesque 1810; treated as valid while a petition is pending]
- Genypterus tigrinus* Klunzinger 1872**
 tiger-like, presumably referring to its color pattern, brown, mottled with black flecks
- Lepophidium* Gill 1895**
 related to *Ophidion* (often and incorrectly spelled *Ophidium*) but with *lepis*, scales, on head
- Lepophidium aporrhox* Robins 1961**
 Greek for broken off, referring to its “stocky proportions”
- Lepophidium brevibarbe* (Cuvier 1829)**
brevis, short; *barbus*, barbel, referring to its shorter barbels compared to *Brotula barbata* and *Parophidion vassali*, its presumed congeners at the time
- Lepophidium collettei* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**
 in honor of friend and longtime colleague Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, who made special efforts to collect cusk-eels for the senior author and who collected most of the material of this species
- Lepophidium crossotum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**
 fringed, referring to its fringed snout
- Lepophidium cultratum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**
 knife-shaped, referring to its overall body shape (which isn’t much different from most other *Lepophidium*, Robert H. Robins, pers. comm.)
- Lepophidium entomelan* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**
entos, within; *melan*, black, referring to very dark orobranchial region and gut
- Lepophidium gilmorei* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**
 in honor of fish ecologist R. Grant Gilmore, for helping the first author in many ways (two specimens, including holotype, were collected from the Harbor Branch Oceanographic Institution’s submersibles, dives participated in by both Gilmore and the first author)
- Lepophidium hubbsi* Robins & Lea 1978**
 in honor of Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), “whose second scientific paper concerned a new cuskeel from the eastern Pacific, in recognition of his many contributions to ichthyology and zoogeography”
- Lepophidium inca* Robins & Lea 1978**
 proposed as a Peruvian subspecies of *L. microlepis*, named for the Inca tribe of Peru
- Lepophidium jeanna* Fowler 1941**
 in honor of malacologist Jeanne Sanderson Schwengel (1889-1961), who collected holotype while dredging for molluscs
- Lepophidium kallion* Robins 1959**
 more beautiful, referring to its distinctive color pattern in contrast to more drab congeners known at the time
- Lepophidium marmoratum* (Goode & Bean 1885)**
 marbled, referring to olive-brown marbling on upper half of body
- Lepophidium microlepis* (Gilbert 1890)**
micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to much smaller scales than the closely related *L. prorates*
- Lepophidium negropinna* Hildebrand & Barton 1949**
negro-, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to black outer edge of dorsal fin black and/or blackish caudal and anal fins
- Lepophidium pardale* (Gilbert 1890)**
 leopard, referring to small black spots on dorsal outline and a series of round spots nearly as large as eye along middle of sides
- Lepophidium pheromystax* Robins 1960**
phero- (or *fero-*), to bear; *mystax*, mustache, referring to dark streak on each maxilla



Ophidion exul. From: Robins, C. R. 1991. Two new species of *Ophidion* (Pisces: Ophidiidae) from remote islands of the eastern Pacific. *Contributions in Science* (Los Angeles) No. 427: 1-11.

***Lepophidium profundorum* (Gill 1863)**

of the depths, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to capture of type specimen at 54.86 m (not particularly deep as far as deepwater fishes go)

***Lepophidium prorates* (Jordan & Bollman 1890)**

pro-w-bearing, referring to strong spine on tip of snout

***Lepophidium robustum* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**

robust, referring to its stout body

***Lepophidium staurophor* Robins 1959**

stauros, cross; *phoros*, bearer, referring to cross-like marking on dorsum

***Lepophidium stigmatistium* (Gilbert 1890)**

stigmatus, marked; *histion*, sail, referring to large black blotch on anterior rays of dorsal fin

***Lepophidium wileyi* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**

in honor of ichthyologist Edward O. Wiley (b. 1944), who welcomed the first author into the Kansas University Natural History Museum's Ichthyology Division following his retirement from academe

***Lepophidium zophochir* Robins, Robins & Brown 2012**

zophos, darkness; *cheir*, hand, referring to blackish pectoral fin

***Ophidion* Linnaeus 1758**

an ancient name meaning small snake, presumably referring to snake- or eel-like shape of *O. barbatum*

***Ophidion antipholus* Lea & Robins 2003**

from William Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors*, alluding to the brothers Antipholus, whose identities were confused throughout the play, referring to how this species had been widely and incorrectly reported as *O. beani*, a junior synonym of *O. holbrooki* (see also *O. dromio* and *O. puck*)

***Ophidion asiro* (Jordan & Fowler 1902)**

vernacular name for this species in Japan

***Ophidion barbatum* Linnaeus 1758**

bearded, referring to its four chin barbels (which are, in fact, anterior ventral fins, forked into barbel-like organs)

***Ophidion dromio* Lea & Robins 2003**

from William Shakespeare's *The Comedy of Errors*, alluding to the brothers Dromio, whose identities were confused throughout the play, referring to how this species had been widely and incorrectly reported as *O. beani*, a junior synonym of *O. holbrooki* (see also *O. antipholus* and *O. puck*)

***Ophidion exul* Robins 1991**

exile, referring to its isolated geographic position (Easter Island and Marquesas Islands)

***Ophidion fulvum* (Hildebrand & Barton 1949)**

brown, referring to its "uniform brown" color

***Ophidion galapagensis* Lea & Robins 2024**

-ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: endemic to the Galápagos Archipelago and the outlying Isla del Coco

***Ophidion galeoides* (Gilbert 1890)**

-oides, having the form of: *galeus*, Greek for weasel, an ancient name for sharks perhaps alluding to what some may have perceived as a weasel-like body or pointed snout, allusion not explained nor evident

***Ophidion genyopus* (Ogilby 1897)**

genys, chin; *pous*, foot, i.e., ventral or pelvic fin, referring to their insertion below anterior third of orbit

***Ophidion grayi* (Fowler 1948)**

in honor of Capt. William B. Gray (Marineland, Florida, USA), who collected type and sent it to Fowler

***Ophidion guianense* Lea & Robins 2003**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Guiana, the presumed center of its distribution

***Ophidion holbrookii* Putnam 1874**

in memory of the late John E. Holbrook (1796-1871), physician and naturalist, “to whom science is deeply indebted for the results of his labors on the reptiles of North America and on the fishes of our southern waters, and one whose memory is deeply cherished by those who were honored with his friendship” [although *holbrookii* is correct, prevailing usage may permit the continued use of *holbrookii* as the correct original spelling]

***Ophidion imitator* Lea 1997**

from *imitor*, to imitate, emulate, mimic or resemble, referring to its “striking resemblance” to *Lepophidium pardale* and, to a lesser degree, *Otophidium indefatigabile*

***Ophidion iris* Breder 1936**

named for its “unusual” iris, in which upper but not lower part is black

***Ophidion josephi* Girard 1858**

of St. Joseph Island, Texas, USA, type locality

***Ophidion lagochila* (Böhlke & Robins 1959)**

lagos, hare; *cheilos*, lip, i.e., harelip, referring to “dissected character” of snout tip and preorbital margin

***Ophidion lozanoi* Matallanas 1990**

in honor of Luis Lozano Rey (1878-1958), University of Madrid, a “pioneer” in modern Spanish ichthyology

***Ophidion marginatum* DeKay 1842**

marginated, referring to dorsal and anal fins edged with black

***Ophidion metoecus* Robins 1991**

Greek for sojourner or settler, presumably referring to its being known only from Isla Robinson Crusoe (=Mas a Tierra) in the Juan Fernandez Islands and Isla San Felix in the eastern Pacific off Chile

***Ophidion muraenolepis* Günther 1880**

muraena, Latin for moray eel but used here as term for eels in general; *lepis*, scale, referring to extremely small scales, “not imbricate, elongate, and obliquely arranged as in an eel”

***Ophidion nocomis* Robins & Böhlke 1959**

Native American word meaning “daughter of the moon,” referring to pallid coloration [Nookomis is the name of a grandmother in traditional stories among the indigenous Ojibwe people of North America and was made famous in Longfellow’s 1855 epic poem “The Song of Hiawatha,” in which a major female character named Nokomis falls from the moon]

***Ophidion puck* Lea & Robins 2003**

Puck, a “tricky fairy” in the service of King Oberon in William Shakespeare’s *A Midsummers Night’s Dream*, one of three Shakespearean names coined in the same paper (see *O. antipholus* and *O. dromio*), indicating that these species are “part of a larger story”

***Ophidion robinsi* Fahay 1992**

in honor of C. Richard Robins (1928-2020), University of Miami, for his many contributions to ophidiid taxonomy and his assistance “unraveling the mystery” of this species and its larvae

***Ophidion rochei* Müller 1845**

in honor of François-Etienne Delaroché (1780-1813), Swiss physician-naturalist, who wrote about the swim-bladder anatomy of *O. barbatum* in 1809

***Ophidion saldanhai* Matallanas & Brito 1999**

in honor of Portuguese ichthyologist Luiz Saldanha (1937-1997), for his “notable” scientific contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Eastern Atlantic

***Ophidion scrippsae* (Hubbs 1916)**

in honor of journalist and philanthropist Ellen B. Scripps (1836-1932), “whose generous gifts to the Scripps Institution have been a great help in the study of the zoology of Southern California”

***Ophidion selenops* Robins & Böhlke 1959**

selene, moon; *ops*, eye, referring to its large, silver-colored eyes

***Ophidion smithi* (Fowler 1934)**

in honor of Andrew Smith (1797-1872), Scottish military physician, explorer, ethnologist and zoologist, author of “Zoology of South Africa” (1838-1850) and the first to describe an ophidiid from the Cape (*Genypterus capensis* in 1847)

***Ophidion zavalai* Rotundo, Caires, Oliveira, Kuranaka, Figueiredo-Filho & Marceniuk 2023**

in honor of Peruvian-born Brazilian ichthyologist Luis Alberto Zavala-Camin (1938-2023), researcher at the

Instituto de Pesca, São Paulo, Brazil, and professor at the Universidade Santa Cecília in Santos, Brazil, for his “great” contribution to the knowledge of marine fishes in Brazil

Otophidium Gill 1885

oto-, ear, i.e., differing from *Ophidium* (alternate but incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*) in the presence of a sharp, concealed spine on opercle

Otophidium chickcharney Böhlke & Robins 1959

chickcharnies, legendary ghosts of the Bahamas (where it is endemic), referring to pallid coloration and appearance of its large eyes when viewed from above

Otophidium dormitator Böhlke & Robins 1959

sleeper; this name “is employed since this species was not at first distinguished from *O. chickcharney*”

Otophidium indefatigabile Jordan & Bollman 1890

named for Indefatigable (now Santa Cruz) Island, Galápagos Islands, type locality

Otophidium omostigma (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)

omos, shoulder; *stigma*, mark, referring to intensely black, round blotch on scapular region, larger than pupil

Parophidion Tortonese 1954

para-, near, referring to similarity to and previous placement of *P. vassali* in *Ophidion*

Parophidion schmidti (Woods & Kanazawa 1951)

in honor of herpetologist Karl P. Schmidt (1890–1957), Chief Curator, Department of Zoology, Chicago Natural History Museum, “who took especial interest” in the plans for the [Bermuda] expedition that collected this species

Parophidion vassali (Risso 1810)

in honor of physicist Antonio Vassalli Eandi (1761–1825, also known as Anton Vassali Eandi), University of Turin, as a token of Risso’s esteem [Risso spelled the fish’s name with one “l” but in his dedication spelled Vassalli’s name with two; Risso often dropped the patronymic “i” (e.g., *Notacanthus bonaparte*), making the name a noun in apposition]

Raneya Robins 1961

in honor of Edward C. Raney (1909–1984), Cornell University, who introduced Robins to ichthyology

Raneya brasiliensis (Kaup 1856)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil (southwestern Atlantic), type locality

Subfamily Neobythitinae

Abyssobrotula Nielsen 1977

abyss, the deep, at 8370 m, the deepest-living fish known at the time; *brotula*, then placed in the family Brotulidae

Abyssobrotula galathea Nielsen 1977

in honor of the Danish research vessel *Galathea*, which captured type in 1952

Abyssobrotula hadropercularis Ohashi & Nielsen 2016

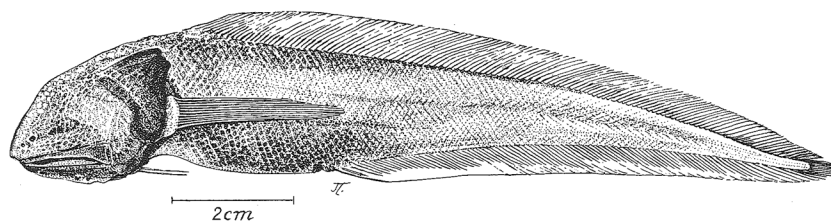
hadros, bulky; *opercularis*, gill cover, referring to its “robust” opercle, with a strong and pointed opercular spine (compared to flat and weak opercular spine in *A. galathea*)

Acanthonus Günther 1878

acanthus, spine, referring to strong spines on head and opercles; *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence used several times by Günther as a suffix for a hake-like fish (also the Greek word for ass or donkey, which explains why *A. armatus* is sometimes called the “Bony-eared Assfish”) [placed in its own family, Acanthonidae, by some workers]

Acanthonus armatus Günther 1878

armed with a weapon, referring to strong spines on head and opercles



Abyssobrotula galathea. From: Nielsen, J. G. 1977. The deepest living fish *Abyssobrotula galathea*. A new genus and species of oviparous ophidioids (Pisces, Brotulidae). *Galathea Report* v. 14: 41–48.

- Acanthonus 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
- Acanthonus myersi (Cohen 1961)**
in honor of George S. Myers (1905-1985), Stanford University, Cohen's teacher in ichthyology
- Alcockia Goode & Bean 1896**
-ia, belonging to: Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), surgeon-naturalist aboard the Indian marine-survey steamer *Investigator*, for "so many important additions to our knowledge of the bathybial fauna of the Indian Ocean"
- Alcockia rostrata (Günther 1887)**
beaked, referring to depressed snout, with its central portion slightly produced, overlapping lower jaw
- Apagesoma Carter 1983**
apages, flaccid; *soma*, body, referring to its flabby body (reduced body tissue and increased water content make it a slow swimmer, presumably an adaptation to conserve energy in its food-poor deep-sea habitat)
- Apagesoma australe Nielsen, King & Møller 2008**
southern, referring to southerly position of type locality (Crozet Islands, southern Indian Ocean)
- Apagesoma delosommatum (Hureau, Staiger & Nielsen 1979)**
delos, readily seen; *ommatum*, eyed, referring to very small eyes, placed forward on the head, but still "readily seen"
- Apagesoma edentatum Carter 1983**
toothless, referring to absence of vomerine and basibranchial tooth patches
- Barathrites Zugmayer 1911**
an animal of *barathron*, the abyss, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. iris* (in Greek mythology, the Barathron was a deep pit at Athens into which living and executed criminals were cast)
- Barathrites iris Zugmayer 1911**
rainbow, referring to its coloration: a transparent milky color with shades of violet, yellow and blue, described by Zugmayer in a follow-up description as seeming to "blend like the colors of the spectrum" (translation)
- Barathrites parri Nybelin 1957**
in honor of marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), who misidentified this species as *B. iris* in 1933
- Barathrodemus Goode & Bean 1883**
barathron, the abyss (in Greek mythology, the Barathron was a deep pit at Athens into which living and executed criminals were cast); *demus*, people, i.e., a dweller of the depths, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. manatinus*
- Barathrodemus manatinus Goode & Bean 1883**
manatee-like, referring to snout, "much dilated and swollen, ... in general form resembling that of a manatee"
- Barathrodemus nasutus Smith & Radcliffe 1913**
large-nosed, referring to its snout, "much produced and dilated, overhanging mouth"
- Bassogigas Goode & Bean 1896**
bassus, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. gillii* (collected at 2022 m); *gigas*, giant, presumably referring to its size, up to 85 cm
- Bassogigas gillii Goode & Bean 1896**
in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), who first recognized (and named) this genus in an unpublished manuscript
- Bassogigas walkeri Nielsen & Møller 2011**
in honor of Harold J. Walker, Jr., Collection Manager, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his "invaluable help over several years" and for loaning type specimen
- Bassozetus Gill 1883**
bassus, deep; *zetetes*, seeker, presumably referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. normalis*, collected at 2844 m
- Bassozetus compressus (Günther 1878)**
referring to its "strongly compressed" head, body and tail
- Bassozetus elongatus Smith & Radcliffe 1913**
referring to its "slenderer, more elongate body" compared to *B. robustus*
- Bassozetus galathea Nielsen & Merrett 2000**
in honor of the Danish research vessel *Galathea*, which captured paratypes in 1951
- Bassozetus glutinosus (Alcock 1890)**
glutinous, referring to thick layer of mucous under skin

***Bassozetus levistomatus* Machida 1989**

levis, smooth; *stomatus*, mouthed, referring to toothless prevomerine head and absence of median basibranchial tooth patch

***Bassozetus mozambiquensis* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2016**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mozambique Channel, western Indian Ocean, type locality

***Bassozetus multispinis* Shcherbachev 1980**

multi-, many; *spinus*, spine, referring to its high gill raker count, characteristic for this species

***Bassozetus nasus* Garman 1899**

nose, referring to “swollen” snout, “rather high and thick, with a median ridge and a prominence behind each nostril”

***Bassozetus nielsenii* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2018**

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his “excellent” work on the taxonomy of ophidiid fishes, including the genus *Bassozetus*

***Bassozetus normalis* Gill 1883**

normal or according to rule, allusion not explained nor evident

***Bassozetus oncercephalus* (Vaillant 1888)**

oncer-, swollen; *cephalus*, head, referring to rounded, swollen head of fresh specimens, “to the point of not showing any projections of the skull” (translation)

***Bassozetus robustus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

referring to its robust body anteriorly, more robust than the type of *B. compressus*

***Bassozetus squamosus* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2021**

scaly (i.e., with many scales), referring to large number (44–47) of oblique scale rows

***Bassozetus taenia* (Günther 1887)**

ribbon or band, allusion not explained, presumably referring to shape of body: “the whole fish, and especially the tail, is much attenuated”

***Bassozetus trachibranchus* Tomiyama, Takami & Fukui 2021**

trachys, coarse or rough; *branchos*, gill, referring to large number of small tooth patches on outer ridges of 2nd to 4th lower gill-arch limbs

***Bassozetus wernerii* Nielsen & Merrett 2000**

in honor of Werner Schwarzhans, retired oil geologist turned ichthyologist-paleontologist (University of Copenhagen, Natural History Museum), for his contributions to the understanding of ophidiiform otoliths

***Bassozetus zenkevitchi* Rass 1955**

in honor of Soviet oceanographer Lev Aleksandrovich Zenkevich (1889–1970), who led the R/V *Vitiaz* cruise that collected type

***Bathyonus* Goode & Bean 1885**

bathys, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *onus*, presumably latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish [replacement name for *Bathynectes* Günther 1878, preoccupied in Crustacea]

***Bathyonus caudalis* (Garman 1899)**

of the tail, referring to how caudal fin extends forward, uniting with dorsal- and anal-fin bases, $\frac{3}{4}$ as long as head

***Bathyonus laticeps* (Günther 1878)**

latus, broad; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to “very wide” mouth

***Bathyonus pectoralis* Goode & Bean 1885**

referring to pectoral fins, in which the penultimate rays extend to 13th ray of anal fin, nearly twice as long as head

***Benthocometes* Goode & Bean 1896**

benthos, the depths; *cometes*, inhabitant, i.e., a “dweller of the depths,” referring to its habitat, collected as deep as 732 m

***Benthocometes australiensis* Nielsen 2010**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Western Australia, type locality

***Benthocometes robustus* (Goode & Bean 1886)**

robust or heavy bodied, referring to its “short and deep” body

***Dannevigia* Whitley 1941**

-ia, belonging to: Harold Christian Dannevig (1860–1914), Director of Fisheries for Australia, who collected type [he was lost at sea when his fisheries research vessel disappeared without a trace]

***Dannevigia tusca* Whitley 1941**

latinization of its common name, Australian Tusk; Dannevig, who collected type, said it was similar to the European Tusk [*Brosme brosme*, Gadiformes: Lotidae] and gave it the *tusk* name (*tusk* being a variation of *cusck*)

***Dicrolene* Goode & Bean 1883**

dicro-, forked; *olene*, forearm, presumably referring to pectoral fins of *D. introniger*, in which several lower rays are separate and very much produced

***Dicrolene filamentosa* Garman 1899**

referring to ventral-fin rays, which have the “appearance of a simple filamentary ray but [are] composed of two segmented unequal rays bound together”

***Dicrolene gregoryi* Trotter 1926**

in honor of zoologist William K. Gregory (1876-1970), Associate in Vertebrates on the Arcturus Oceanographic Expedition, during which type was collected (Trotter was Gregory’s assistant)

***Dicrolene hubrechtii* Weber 1913**

in honor of Dutch zoologist Ambrosius Hubrecht (1853-1915), who played a significant role in the formation of the *Siboga* Indonesian expedition (1898-1899), during which type was collected

***Dicrolene introniger* Goode & Bean 1883**

intro, within; *niger*, black, allusion not explained nor evident; usually this adjective is used to connote a dark buccal or branchial cavity, but we have not yet seen an account of this species that mentions such a character

***Dicrolene kanazawai* Grey 1958**

in honor of ichthyologist Robert H. Kanazawa (1916-1985), U.S. National Museum, for his help, “over a long period of time, in supplying measurements and counts of various fishes”

***Dicrolene longimana* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

longus, long; *manus*, hand, referring to lower, separate rays of pectoral fin, which are long and filamentous

***Dicrolene mesogramma* Shcherbachev 1980**

meso-, middle; *gramme*, line, referring to position of lateral line along middle (mid-side) of body vs. close to dorsal surface in other species

***Dicrolene multifilis* (Alcock 1889)**

multi-, many; *filis*, thread, presumably referring to 8-10 detached and long pectoral-fin rays and/or ventral-fin rays, described as “bifid filaments”

***Dicrolene nigra* Garman 1899**

black, color of large individuals

***Dicrolene nigricaudis* (Alcock 1891)**

nigri-, black; *caudis*, tail, referring to chocolate color of posterior third of tail

***Dicrolene pallidus* Hureau & Nielsen 1981**

pale, referring to its “clear” (translation) body coloration

***Dicrolene pullata* Garman 1899**

clothed in dark garments, referring to its uniform black coloration

***Dicrolene quinquarius* (Günther 1887)**

consisting of five, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to five detached rays of pectoral fin, somewhat longer than the other rays

***Dicrolene tristis* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

sad, mournful, or dark or dull in color or tone, presumably referring to its color in alcohol: “Tawny olive; opercular region, branchiostegals, and fins dark clove brown; peritoneum dark chestnut brown”

***Dicrolene vaillanti* (Alcock 1890)**

in honor of Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), zoologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who misidentified this species as *D. introniger* in 1888

***Enchelybrotula* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

enchelys, ancient Greek for eel, referring to anguilliform body of *E. paucidens*, i.e., an eel-like brotula

***Enchelybrotula gomoni* Cohen 1982**

in honor of Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), senior curator of fishes, Museum Victoria, who first identified the types as specimens of *Enchelybrotula* and called Cohen’s attention to them

***Enchelybrotula paucidens* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

paucus, few; *dens*, teeth, referring to teeth in single rows on jaws, vomer and palatines (compared to multiple rows of teeth on the similar *Bassogigas*)

Epetriodus Cohen & Nielsen 1978

epetron, needle; *odous*, tooth, referring to its sharp, needle-like teeth

Epetriodus freddyi Cohen & Nielsen 1978

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

Eretmichthys Garman 1899

eretmon, oar or paddle, referring to pectoral fins, “very long and rigid, forming a long oarlike sweep, the function of which may be of sexual rather than of motor importance”; *ichthys*, fish

Eretmichthys pinnatus Garman 1899

winged, presumably referring to its long, oar-like pectoral fins

Glyptophidium Alcock 1889

glyptos, engraved, presumably referring to head bones of *G. argenteus*, “soft and cavernous, with prominent outstanding crests”; *Ophidium* (alternate and incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*), type genus of family

Glyptophidium argenteum Alcock 1889

silvery, color of head and body, with “silvery grey” fins

Glyptophidium japonicum Kamohara 1936

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

Glyptophidium longipes Norman 1939

longus, long; *pes*, foot, referring to long ventral-fin rays, at least 1½ times length of head

Glyptophidium lucidum Smith & Radcliffe 1913

bright or shining, presumably referring to “silvery glints” on body

Glyptophidium macropus Alcock 1894

macro-, long; *pous*, foot, presumably referring to ventral fins, each consisting of two long rays

Glyptophidium oceanium Smith & Radcliffe 1913

the sea, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its capture from deeper water (563 m) compared to *G. lucidum* (421 m)

Holcomycteropus Garman 1899

holkos, furrow, groove or track, and *mykter*, nose, referring to sensory papillae in groove in nostrils of *H. digittatus*; *onus*, presumably latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae) and hence often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish

Holcomycteropus aequatoris (Smith & Radcliffe 1913)

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

Holcomycteropus brucei (Dollo 1906)

in honor of Scottish oceanographer William Speirs Bruce (1867-1921), leader of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904), during which type was collected

Holcomycteropus digittatus Garman 1899

having fingers, presumably referring to pectoral-fin rays, “very flexible, with five or six of the lower rays free for about half of their length”

Holcomycteropus profundissimus (Roule 1913)

deepest, captured at 6035 m, believed to be the deepest-known ophidiiform fish at the time

Holcomycteropus pterotus (Alcock 1890)

finned, referring to long, feathery pectoral fins, which reach anal-fin origin

Holcomycteropus squamosus (Roule 1916)

scaly, referring to its more-pronounced scales compared to *H. profundissimus*

Homostolus Smith & Radcliffe 1913

etymology not explained, perhaps *homos*, same, and *stolos*, voyage or expedition, referring to *H. acer* being “found in the same general regions” as specimens of *Glyptophidium* sampled during the same cruise of the fisheries steamer *Albatross*

Homostolus acer Smith & Radcliffe 1913

sharp, presumably referring to elongate, sharply pointed and compressed head

Hoplobrotula Gill 1863

hoplon, armor, presumably referring to three preopercular spines of *H. armata*, i.e., an armed (or armored) brotula

Hoplobrotula armata (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)

armed with a weapon, referring to its opercular and preopercular spines

- Hoplobrotula badia* Machida 1990**
deep brown, referring to head and body coloration
- Hoplobrotula gnathopus* (Regan 1921)**
gnathus, jaw; *pous*, foot, referring to ventral fins “inserted at middle of length of lower jaw”
- Lamprogrammus Alcock 1891***
lampros, bright; *gramme*, line, referring to conspicuous lateral line of *L. niger*, with enlarged scales, each of which bears a glandular (luminous) organ
- Lamprogrammus brunswigi* (Brauer 1906)**
patronym not identified, probably in honor of H. Brunswig, first officer aboard the research vessel *Valdivia*, the first German expedition to explore the deep sea, during which type was collected
- Lamprogrammus exutus* Nybelin & Poll 1958**
bared or stripped, referring to how yellowish-white color of type specimen may actually be an artifact of its missing dark-brown scales
- Lamprogrammus fragilis* Alcock 1892**
fragile or brittle; provisionally proposed by Alcock, who noted that it may be conspecific with *L. niger*, which he described as having “fragile” tissue with deciduous scales
- Lamprogrammus niger* Alcock 1891**
black, referring to “uniform jet-black” coloration in fresh specimens
- Lamprogrammus shcherbachevi* Cohen & Rohr 1993**
in honor of Yuri Nikolayevich Shcherbachev (Institute of Oceanology, Academy of Sciences of the USSR), colleague, shipmate and “master of deepsea ichthyology”
- Leptobrotula* Nielsen 1986**
leptos, thin, i.e., a thin brotula, referring to its high, compressed body
- Leptobrotula breviventralis* Nielsen 1986**
brevis, short; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to its short ventral fins, shorter than diameter of orbit
- Leucicorus* Garman 1899**
leukos, white; *korys*, helmet, referring to white areas (mucous channels and cavities) on head of *L. lusciosus*
- Leucicorus atlanticus* Nielsen 1975**
-icus, belonging to: an Atlantic species of a genus heretofore known only from the Pacific
- Leucicorus gerringerae* Schwarzhans, Nielsen & Mundy 2022**
in honor of Mackenzie Gerringer, State University of New York at Geneseo (USA), for her contribution to the knowledge of the biology of hadal fishes
- Leucicorus lentibus* Schwarzhans, Nielsen & Mundy 2022**
Latin for lens bearing, referring to large eye lens, at least of 50% of black eye diameter
- Leucicorus lusciosus* Garman 1899**
dim-sighted, referring to its rudimentary eyes
- Luciobrotula* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**
lucius, pike (Esociformes: *Esox*), referring to “pike-like” head of *L. bartschi*, i.e., a “pike brotula”
- Luciobrotula bartschi* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**
in honor of Paul Bartsch (1871-1960), assistant curator, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, Division of Mollusks, member of the *Albatross* Philippine expedition that collected type
- Luciobrotula brasiliensis* Nielsen 2009**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Bahia, Brazil, type locality
- Luciobrotula coheni* Nielsen 2009**
in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, “through many years a good friend and an inspiring colleague who has written a number of excellent papers, especially dealing with the ophidiiform fishes”
- Luciobrotula corethromycter* Cohen 1964**
corethron, broom; *mykter*, nose, referring to tuft at end of nose
- Luciobrotula lineata* (Gosline 1954)**
lined, referring to linear fleshy ridges on front of snout and lower jaw
- Luciobrotula nolfi* Cohen 1981**
in honor of ichthyopaleontologist Dirk Nolf, who called Cohen’s attention to the fact that *Luciobrotula* from the eastern and western Atlantic are different and who graciously provided the information on otoliths included in

Cohen's paper

***Luciobrotula polylepis* Wong, Lee & Chen 2021**

poly, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to much longer lateral line and therefore more lateral line scales compared with *L. bartschi*, the only congener distributed in the West Pacific

***Mastigopterus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

mastigos, whip; *pterus*, fin, referring to pectoral fins “produced into a long, whip-like organ, without detached rays”

***Mastigopterus imperator* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

emperor, commander, ruler or general, allusion not explained nor evident

***Monomitopus* Alcock 1890**

mono-, one; *mitos*, thread; *opus*, foot, referring to two ventral fin-rays of *M. nigripinnis*, fused to form a single filament

***Monomitopus agassizii* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and director of several deep-sea expeditions, “the leading spirit in American thalassographic research”

***Monomitopus ainonaka* Girard, Carter & Johnson 2023**

in honor of Ai Nonaka, United States National Museum, for her interest in ophidiid larvae and dedication to the discovery, identification and curation of larval fishes [presumably a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “*ae*”]

***Monomitopus conjugator* (Alcock 1896)**

one who unites, presumably referring to two ventral-fin rays, “intimately fused throughout” their length

***Monomitopus garmani* (Smith & Radcliffe 1913)**

in honor of Harvard ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843-1927), for his noteworthy contributions to our knowledge of deep-sea fishes (he also proposed the genus, *Monomeropus* [= *Monomitopus*], in which this species was originally placed)

***Monomitopus kumae* Jordan & Hubbs 1925**

in honor of fisherman Kumakichi Aoki (affectionately known as “Kuma”), who collected type

***Monomitopus longiceps* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

longus, long; *ceps*, head, referring to its “long, robust” head, 4.21 in TL

***Monomitopus magnus* Carter & Cohen 1985**

large, reaching 535 mm SL, the largest species in the genus

***Monomitopus malispinosus* (Garman 1899)**

mala, cheek; *spinosus*, spiny, presumably referring to slender spine on opercular and two short, blunt preopercular spines

***Monomitopus metriostoma* (Vaillant 1888)**

metrio-, moderate or temperate; *stoma*, body, presumably referring to how posterior half of body is “sensibly attenuated” (translation), i.e., less anguilliform, than presumed congeners at the time

***Monomitopus microlepis* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its smaller scales compared to *M. nigripinnis*

***Monomitopus nigripinnis* (Alcock 1889)**

nigri-, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its black fins

***Monomitopus pallidus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

ashen, pale or wan, presumably referring to its lighter color compared to *M. nigripinnis*

***Monomitopus torvus* Garman 1899**

wild, severe or grim, allusion not explained nor evident

***Monomitopus vitiazi* (Nielsen 1971)**

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

***Neobythites* Goode & Bean 1885**

neo-, new, a newly described genus then presumed to be allied to *Bythites* (Bythitidae)

***Neobythites alcocki* Nielsen 2002**

in honor of physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Bay of Bengal

***Neobythites analis* Barnard 1927**

pertaining to anal fin, which on this species has a “very characteristic” black margin

***Neobythites andamanensis* Nielsen 2002**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Sea, type locality

***Neobythites australiensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: northwestern Australia, where it occurs

***Neobythites bimaculatus* Nielsen 1997**

bi-, two; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to two ocelli on dorsal fin

***Neobythites bimarginatus* Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979**

bi-, two; *marginalis*, bordered, referring to distal and proximal parts of dorsal and anal fins light but with the middle part black, creating the appearance of a double edge or border

***Neobythites braziliensis* Nielsen 1999**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Brazil, type locality

***Neobythites crosnieri* Nielsen 1995**

in honor of carcinologist Alain Crosnier (1930-2021), Muséum national d'Histoire (Paris), who made an "excellent" collection of fishes from off Madagascar, including type of this species

***Neobythites elongatus* Nielsen & Retzer 1994**

referring to the elongate form of its body

***Neobythites fasciatus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

banded, referring to narrow, dark russet bands on body

***Neobythites fijiensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Fiji, type locality

***Neobythites franzi* Nielsen 2002**

in honor of Norwegian/South African ichthyologist Franz Uiblein, with whom Nielsen had "many fruitful discussions on *Neobythites* problems"

***Neobythites gilli* Goode & Bean 1885**

in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), the "Nestor [wise king] of American Ichthyology" (Goode & Bean 1896)

***Neobythites gloriae* Uiblein & Nielsen 2018**

in honor of the first author's wife, Gloria Jansen Echevarria

***Neobythites japonicus* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023**

-*icus*, belonging to: Japan, west of Okinawa in the western Pacific, type locality

***Neobythites javaensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Java, type locality

***Neobythites jonathan* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023**

in honor of Jonathan Pfliger, fish collection manager, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his "invaluable" assistance in the authors' fish taxonomy research [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic "*i*"]

***Neobythites kenyaensis* Nielsen 1995**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Kenya, type locality

***Neobythites lombokensis* Uiblein & Nielsen 2018**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Lombok Island, Indonesia, Eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

***Neobythites longipes* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

longus, long; *pes*, foot, referring to its elongate ventral fins, their inner rays more than twice as long as head

***Neobythites longispinis* Nielsen 2002**

longus, long; *spinis*, spine, referring to its long opercular and preopercular spines

***Neobythites longiventralis* Nielsen 1997**

longus, long; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to long ventral-fin rays, reaching beyond origin of anal fin

***Neobythites machidai* Ohashi, Nielsen & Yabe 2012**

in honor of Yoshihiko Machida, professor emeritus, Kochi University, for his contributions to the taxonomy of ophidiid fishes in Japan

***Neobythites macrocelli* Nielsen 2002**

macro-, large; *ocelli*, eyespots, referring to two large ocelli on dorsal fin

***Neobythites macrops* Günther 1887**

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its "rather large" eye

***Neobythites malayanus* Weber 1913**

-*anus*, belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to its type locality in the Lesser Sunda Islands in the Malay Archipelago

***Neobythites malhaensis* Nielsen 1995**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Saya de Malha Bank, north of Mauritius, type locality

***Neobythites marginatus* Goode & Bean 1886**

edged, presumably referring to narrow white margin on dorsal fin

***Neobythites marianaensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mariana Islands, type locality

***Neobythites marquesaensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Marquesas Islands, type locality

***Neobythites meteori* Nielsen 1995**

in honor of the German research vessel *Meteor*, from which type was collected

***Neobythites monocellatus* Nielsen 1999**

mono-, one; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to single ocellus on dorsal fin

***Neobythites multidigitatus* Nielsen 1999**

multi-, many; *digitatus*, fingered, referring to large number of pectoral-fin rays (32 vs. 23-30 in Atlantic congeners)

***Neobythites multiocellatus* Nielsen, Uiblein & Mincarone 2009**

multi-, many; *ocellatus*, having little eyes, referring to high number of ocelli (>2) on dorsal fin

***Neobythites multistriatus* Nielsen & Quéro 1991**

multi-, many; *striatus*, striped, referring to numerous transverse stripes on body

***Neobythites musorstomi* Nielsen 2002**

in honor of the MUSORSTOM 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, which procured a "very rich" collection of fishes from the West Pacific, including type of this one

***Neobythites natalensis* Nielsen 1995**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

***Neobythites neocaledoniensis* Nielsen 1997**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place, New Caledonia, type locality

***Neobythites nigriventris* Nielsen 2002**

nigri-, black; *ventris*, belly, referring to black-speckled abdomen

***Neobythites ocellatus* Günther 1887**

having little eyes, i.e., spotted, referring to "large black white-edged ocellus anteriorly on the dorsal fin, a second larger one at some distance behind, a third is but slightly indicated"

***Neobythites pako* Uiblein & Nielsen 2023**

in honor of Francisco "Pako" Uiblein, son of the first author [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic "i"]

***Neobythites pallidus* Nielsen 1997**

pale, referring to uniformly pale, light-brown body coloration

***Neobythites purus* Smith & Radcliffe 1913**

pure, presumably referring to unspotted dorsal fin (compared to *N. macrops* and *N. unimaculatus*)

***Neobythites sereti* Nielsen 2002**

in honor of ichthyologist Bernard Séret (b. 1949), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for making "valuable collections" available to Nielsen

***Neobythites sinensis* Nielsen 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), referring to type locality in the South China Sea

***Neobythites sivicola* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

sivi-, presumed latinization of *Shiwo* from Kuro Shiwo, Black Current; *colo-*, to inhabit, referring to occurrence in major Pacific Ocean current that washes the southeastern shores of Asia

***Neobythites soelae* Nielsen 2002**

in honor of the CSIRO (Australian Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation) fisheries research vessel *Soela*, from which a major part of the Australian *Neobythites* material was caught

***Neobythites solomonensis* Uiblein & Nielsen 2021**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: eastern Solomon Sea, southwest Pacific, only known area of occurrence

***Neobythites somaliaensis* Nielsen 1995**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of Somalia, type locality (also occurs off coast of Yemen)

- Neobythites steatiticus** Alcock 1894
-icus, belonging to: steatite (soapstone), “streaked like a fish cut in soapstone” (Alcock 1902)
- Neobythites stefanovi** Nielsen & Uiblein 1993
in honor of the Soviet research vessel *Dmitry Stefanov*, from which a major part of the type material was caught
- Neobythites stelliferoides** Gilbert 1890
-oides, having the form of: referring to its physiognomy “strikingly like that” of the drum or croaker genus *Stelliferus* (= *Stellifer*, Sciaenidae)
- Neobythites stigmatosus** Machida 1984
marked, referring to many irregularly shaped dark spots and worm-like short bands on body, and/or dark spots on dorsal fin and distal half of anal fin
- Neobythites superocellatus** Uiblein & Nielsen 2023
super, over and above; *ocellatus*, having little eyes (ocelli), referring to large dorsal-fin ocellus
- Neobythites trifilis** Kotthaus 1979
tri-, three; *filum*, thread, referring to left ventral fin of holotype with three thread-like rays (right ventral fin of holotype and ventral fins of 69 additional specimens all have only two rays in each ventral fin)
- Neobythites unicolor** Nielsen & Retzer 1994
uni-, one, i.e., one-colored, referring to uniformly yellowish coloration and lack of color markings in alcohol (living and fresh specimens show a large number of distinctive, dark, rounded or irregularly shaped spots distributed on head, dorsal portion of body, and dorsal fin; this color pattern fades when fish are frozen, and it is completely lost during preservation over several years)
- Neobythites unimaculatus** Smith & Radcliffe 1913
uni-, one; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to single ocellus on dorsal fin (compared to 2-3 on *N. macrops*)
- Neobythites vityazi** Nielsen 1995
in honor of the Soviet research vessel *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*), for significant contributions to marine biology with her many valuable collections, including type of this species
- Neobythites zonatus** Nielsen 1997
banded, referring to dark vertical bars on body
- Neobythites zora** Uiblein & Nielsen 2023
in honor of Zouhaira “Zora” Harakati Gabsi, fish collection manager, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for her “invaluable” assistance in the authors’ fish taxonomy research [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]
- Neobythitoides** Nielsen & Machida 2006
-oides, having the form of: referring to resemblance to *Neobythites*
- Neobythitoides serratus** Nielsen & Machida 2006
referring to serrated hind margin of preopercle
- Penopus** Goode & Bean 1896
pene, thread; *opus*, foot, referring to thread-like ventral fins of *P. microphthalmus*
- Penopus japonicus** Nielsen & Ohashi 2011
Japanese, referring to its type locality (Ryukyu Trench) in Japanese waters
- Penopus microphthalmus** (Vaillant 1888)
micro-, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its small eyes, almost hidden under the skin
- Porogadus** Goode & Bean 1885
poros, pore, referring to numerous pores on head of *P. miles*; *gadus*, cod, i.e., a “*Gadus*-like fish, with openings in its skin (Goode & Bean 1896)
- Porogadus abyssalis** Nybelin 1957
of the deep sea, collected at 5250-5300 m, the deepest occurrence of any congener then known
- Porogadus atripectus** Garman 1899
atri-, black; *pectus*, chest, referring to black chest (as are snout, lower portion of head, cheeks, belly, and linings of mouth and body cavity)
- Porogadus caboverdensis** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: deep water Cape Verde Basin (Cabo Verde in local Portuguese language), submarine depression in Atlantic Ocean, from where this species so far is exclusively recorded
- Porogadus catena** (Goode & Bean 1885)
chain, referring to chain-like arrangement of mucous cavities on head

- Porogadus dracocephalus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
draconis, dragon; *cephalus*, head, referring to dragon-like shape of its head
- Porogadus gracilis** (Günther 1878)
slender, presumably referring to compressed head, body and tail, the latter produced into a long filament
- Porogadus guentheri** Jordan & Fowler 1902
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History)
- Porogadus lacrimatus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
wept or cried, referring to tear-drop shape of otolith
- Porogadus longiceps** Garman 1899
longus, long; *ceps*, head, 1/6 of total length, resembling the head of the pike (Esociformes: *Esox*)
- Porogadus melanocephalus** (Alcock 1891)
melano-, black; *cephalus*, head, referring to its black head (also has a black belly)
- Porogadus mendax** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
given to lying, but authors treat it as a noun meaning “liar, narrator,” referring to close similarity to the common *P. miles*, which, unlike *P. mendax*, does not seem to occur below 4000 m
- Porogadus miles** Goode & Bean 1885
soldier, but here meaning “warlike” (Goode & Bean 1896), presumably referring to numerous spines on interorbital space of head
- Porogadus promelas** Gilbert 1892
pro-, in front of; *melas*, black; referring to “jet-black” head (except occiput), mouth and gill cavity on an otherwise light-brown body
- Porogadus solomonensis** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Solomon Sea, only known area of occurrence
- Porogadus trichiurus** (Alcock 1890)
trichos, hair or ray; *urus*, tail, referring to “long lash-like” tail
- Porogadus turgidus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2021
inflated, referring to large otolith size compared with its small sulcus size
- Pycnocraspedum** Alcock 1889
pycnos, thick and *craspedum*, edge or border, allusion not explained nor evident; alternate etymology: *pycnos*, thick; *crassus*, also meaning thick; *pedus*, foot, referring to ventral fins of *P. squamipinne* covered with thick scaly skin
- Pycnocraspedum armatum** Gosline 1954
armed, referring to spines on preopercular border
- Pycnocraspedum fulvum** Machida 1984
brown, referring to its brownish-yellow body color in alcohol
- Pycnocraspedum microlepis** (Matsubara 1943)
micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, described as having ~122 in a longitudinal series
- Pycnocraspedum phyllosoma** (Parr 1933)
phyllon, leaf; *soma*, body, referring to its “leaf-like appearance accentuated by the rather wide, entirely confluent vertical fins”
- Pycnocraspedum squamipinne** Alcock 1889
squama, scale; *pinna*, fin, referring to ventral fins covered with thick scaly skin
- Selachophidium** Gilchrist 1903
selachos, shark, allusion not explained nor evident; *Ophidium*, alternate and incorrect spelling of *Ophidion*, type genus of family
- Selachophidium americanum** Nielsen 1971
American, referring to its distribution on the Continental Slope of eastern South America compared with that of *Selachophidium guentheri* (Africa) and *Monomitopus vitiazi* (Australia), its presumed congener at the time
- Selachophidium guentheri** Gilchrist 1903
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914)
- Sirembo** Bleeker 1857
indigenous name of *S. imberbis* in Japan
- Sirembo amaculata** (Cohen & Nielsen 1982)
a-, not; *maculata*, spotted, referring to its lack of spots compared to *Spottobrotula mabodadi*, its presumed congener

at the time

***Sirembo imberbis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)**

beardless, referring to absence of barbels on snout (compared to *Brotula multibarbata*, its presumed congener, also from Japan)

***Sirembo jerdoni* (Day 1888)**

in honor of physician-naturalist Thomas Caverhill Jerdon (1811-1872), whose illustration of this fish (instead of an actual specimen) served as the basis for its description

***Sirembo metachroma* Cohen & Robins 1986**

meta, change; *chroma*, color, referring to the apparent ontogenetic change in its color pattern

***Sirembo wami* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014**

in honor of WAM, Western Australian Museum, where holotype is curated

***Spectrunculus* Jordan & Thompson 1914**

etymology not explained, probably diminutive of *spectrum*, ghost, referring to translucent, flesh-colored body of *S. radcliffei*

***Spectrunculus crassus* (Vaillant 1888)**

thick or fat, referring to thick head and/or inflated snout

***Spectrunculus grandis* (Günther 1877)**

large, presumably referring to its size, described at 74.93 cm TL

***Spectrunculus radcliffei* Jordan & Thompson 1914**

in honor of ichthyologist-malacologist Lewis Radcliffe (1880-1950), scientific assistant of the U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, for his work on the Brotulidae (now Brotulinae), which at the time included this genus

***Spectrunculus stenostio* Uiblein, Møller & Nielsen 2023**

stenos, narrow; *ostio*, ablative of ostium, an otolith structure, referring to its narrower ostium when related to its length or to sulcus length compared with *S. grandis*

***Spottobrotula* Cohen & Nielsen 1978**

spotto, from *spotte*, Middle English antecedent to *spot*, referring to dark spots on dorsal part of body and dorsal fin of *S. mahodadi*, i.e., a spotted brotula

***Spottobrotula mahodadi* Cohen & Nielsen 1978**

ancient Indian name for the Bay of Bengal, referring to type locality in the Andaman Islands

***Spottobrotula mossambica* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014**

-*ica*, belonging to: Mozambique Channel, type locality

***Spottobrotula persica* Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Uiblein 2014**

-*ica*, belonging to: Persia (ancient name of Iran), specifically, the Gulf of Iran, type locality

***Tenuicephalichthys* Schwarzhans & Møller 2024**

tenuis, thin or weak, and *cephalus*, head, referring to “delicate and weak nature of the head ossification which results in often damaged specimens recovered from deep-water trawls”; *ichthys*, fish [replacement name for *Tenuicephalus* Schwarzhans & Møller 2021, preoccupied in fossil spiders]

***Tenuicephalichthys melampeplus* (Alcock 1896)**

melano-, black; *peplus*, robe or tunic, presumably referring to its uniform purple-black color

***Tenuicephalichthys multitrabs* (Schwarzhans & Møller 2021)**

multi-, many; *trabs*, club or spar, having more long gill rakers (17-21) than *T. melampeplus* (14-16)

***Tenuicephalichthys silus* (Carter & Sulak 1984)**

pugnose, acreferring to depressed snout projecting slightly over mouth

***Tenuicephalichthys squamilabrus* (Schwarzhans & Møller 2021)**

squamis, scale; *labrum*, lip, referring to many small scales on maxilla and supramaxilla

***Thalassobathia* Cohen 1963**

-*ia*, belong to: *thalassina*, of the sea; *bathys*, deep, referring to its bathypelagic habitat

***Thalassobathia nelsoni* Lee 1974**

in honor of Lee's father, Nelson B. Lee

***Thalassobathia pelagica* Cohen 1963**

referring to its bathypelagic habitat

***Typhlonus* Günther 1878**

typhlos, blind, referring to its eyes, “reduced to a minute rudiment hidden below the skin”; *onus*, presumably a Latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to

Merluccius merluccius (Merlucciidae) and hence used several times by Günther as a suffix for a hake-like fish

***Typhlonus nasus* Günther 1878**

nose, referring to thick protuberance on snout, projecting beyond mouth

Ventichthys Nielsen, Møller & Segonzac 2006

vent, referring to its capture at the hydrothermal vent site Oasis, South East Pacific Rise, at 2586 m; *ichthys*, fish

***Ventichthys biospedoi* Nielsen, Møller & Segonzac 2006**

in honor of the French *Biospedo* expedition to the South East Pacific Rise, which launched submersible that collected holotype