

The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

v. 12.0 - 10 Jan. 2025

Series ZEIOGADARIA, Subseries GADARIAE

Order GADIFORMES (part 1 of 2)

Suborder BREGMACEROTOIDEI

Family BREGMACEROTIDAE Codlets

1 genus · 16 species

***Bregmaceros* Thompson 1840**

bregma, top of head; *ceros*, horn, referring to occipital ray emerging from top of head of *B. maclellandi*

***Bregmaceros anchovia* Ho, Endo & Lee 2020**

Anchovia, a genus of anchovies (Clupeiformes: Engraulidae), referring to its anchovy-like outline

***Bregmaceros arabicus* D'Ancona & Cavinato 1965**

named for its type locality in the Arabian Sea

***Bregmaceros atlanticus* Goode & Bean 1886**

referring to its occurrence in the Atlantic Ocean relative to the similar *B. maclellandi* from the western Pacific (actually a circumglobal species, including the Mediterranean Sea)

***Bregmaceros bathymaster* Jordan & Bollman 1890**

bathy, deep; *master*, seeker, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its habitat (holotype collected at 86 m)

***Bregmaceros cantori* Milliken & Houde 1984**

in honor of Danish naturalist Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809–1860), who discovered and was the first to describe *Bregmaceros* in a manuscript that was “unfortunately mislaid” (see *B. maclellandi*, below) [Milliken & Houde state that Cantor died before his manuscript could be published but do not mention that the manuscript had been lost]

***Bregmaceros cayorum* Nichols 1952**

-orum, belonging to: a cay (also spelled *key*, a small, low-elevation, sandy island on the surface of a coral reef), referring to type locality, “west of Cay Sal” in the Straits of Florida (USA)

***Bregmaceros houdei* Saksena & Richards 1986**

in honor of Edward D. Houde (Chesapeake Biological Laboratory, Solomons, Maryland, USA), for providing type specimens and reviewing the authors’ manuscript (the authors note: “Dr. Houde’s name is often mispronounced, so please note that the pronunciation of *houdei* is hood-eye and not how-dee-eye, whodee-eye or hud-dee-eye”)

***Bregmaceros japonicus* Tanaka 1908**

Japanese, proposed as a subspecies of *B. atlanticus* known only from Japan

***Bregmaceros lanceolatus* Shen 1960**

pointed, referring to pointed caudal fin

***Bregmaceros maclellandi* Thompson 1840**

based on a manuscript name (“unfortunately mislaid”) by Danish naturalist Theodor Edvard Cantor (1809–1860), in honor of his friend John McClelland (1805–1875), physician and ichthyologist, “whose researches in the Biology and Geology of India [type locality] are well known” [sometimes spelled *maclellandi*]

***Bregmaceros moseri* Harold & Baltzagar 2023**

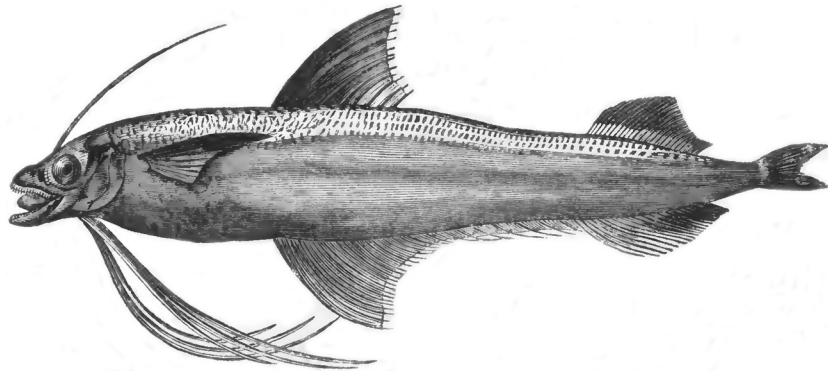
in honor of the late H Geoffrey Moser (1938–2021), who “contributed hugely” to our understanding of the biodiversity of mid-water fishes; in 1996, he referred to larval and post-metamorphic juveniles that, based on the data provided, are probably early stages of this species (the absence of a period after “H” in his name is not a typo; “H,” and only “H,” is actually his given name, the first initial of both of his parents’ names)

***Bregmaceros nectabanus* Whitley 1941**

etymology not explained; since Whitley sometimes coined fish names inspired by literary characters (e.g., *Figaro*, *Malvoliophus*), here’s a guess: named after Nectabanus, a dwarf in Sir Walter Scott’s 1825 novel *The Talisman*, referring to small size of *Bregmaceros* species in general or the size of this species (described at 31.75 mm) in particular

***Bregmaceros neonectabanus* Masuda, Ozawa & Tabeta 1986**

neo-, new, i.e., a new species previously reported as a form of *B. nectabanus*



Bregmaceros mclellandi. From: Thompson, W. 1840. On a new genus of fishes from India. *Magazine of Natural History* (n.s.) v. 4 (art. 6): 184-187.

***Bregmaceros pseudolanceolatus* Torii, Javonillo & Ozawa 2004**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although it may closely resemble *B. lanceolatus*, such an appearance is false

***Bregmaceros rarisquamosus* Munro 1950**

rarus, thinly scattered; *squamosus*, scaly, with “considerably less horizontal and vertical tracts of scales” compared to the similar *B. nectabanus*

***Bregmaceros retrodorsalis* Ho & Endo 2020**

retro, back or behind; *dorsalis*, of the back, referring to backward position of second dorsal fin

Suborder GADOIDEI

Family PHYCIDAE Phycid Hakes

2 genera · 11 species

***Phycis* Walbaum 1792**

a name dating to Aristotle, said to be a nest-building fish, almost certainly a wrasse (Labridae), later applied to a nest-building goby (*Gobius niger*) by Cuvier and others, and also misapplied by Artedi (1738, made nomenclaturally available in Walbaum’s edition of Artedi’s work), who misread Salviani (1558) and erroneously believed “*phycis*,” “*Tenca marina*” (a vernacular in Rome for Aristotle’s “*phycis*”), and a fish Salviani correctly identified as a hake (now known as *Phycis phycis*), were all the same species (Holger Funk, pers. comm.); name may derive from *phykos*, meaning seaweed, which has no bearing on its application here [strictly not tautonymous with *Blennius phycis* Linnaeus 1766 since type was designated by the ICZN]

***Phycis blennoides* (Brünnich 1768)**

-oides, having the form of: a blenny, intermediate in form between *Gadus* and *Blennius* (which it resembles), which were thought to be related at the time

***Phycis chesteri* Goode & Bean 1878**

according to Goode & Bean (1896): in honor of Capt. Hubbard C. Chester (1836-1886), U.S. Fish Commission, sailing master of the Arctic exploring steamer *Polaris* and later engaged in deep-sea work, who collected type

***Phycis phycis* (Linnaeus 1766)**

a name borrowed from Artedi (1738); see genus entry, above

***Urophycis* Gill 1863**

oura, tail, i.e., a *Phycis* with an emarginate (instead of convex) caudal fin

***Urophycis brasiliensis* (Kaup 1858)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil (although type locality is off Montevideo, Uruguay)

***Urophycis chuss* (Walbaum 1792)**

local name for this species in 18th-century New York (USA), from where it was described; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), “apparently derived from cusk” (a 17th-century word of unknown origin usually applied to *Brosme brosme*, Lotinae)

***Urophycis cirrata* (Goode & Bean 1896)**

curly or fringed, presumably referring to long, filamentous pectoral fins, which extend beyond anal-fin origin

***Urophycis earllii* (Bean 1880)**

in honor of ichthyologist and museum curator R. Edward Earll (1853-1896), U.S. Fish Commission and U.S. National Museum, who secured type specimens from a market in Charleston, South Carolina (USA)

***Urophycis floridana* (Bean & Dresel 1884)**

-ana, belonging to: Pensacola, northwestern Florida (USA), type locality

***Urophycis mystacea* Miranda Ribeiro 1903**

mustached, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its blackened snout (“Focinho denegrido”)

***Urophycis regia* (Walbaum 1792)**

royal, apparently alluding “Kingfish,” its local name in 18th-century New York (USA), from where it was described

***Urophycis tenuis* (Mitchill 1814)**

slender, presumably referring to its body shape (Mitchill called it the “Slender Cod”)

Family GADROPSARIDAE Rocklings

3 genera · 19 species

***Ciliata* Couch 1832**

ciliate, referring to a “ciliated membrane placed in a chink behind the head” (i.e., a row of small, fleshy filaments behind first dorsal-fin ray) of *C. glauca* (= *mustela*)

***Ciliata mustela* (Linnaeus 1758)**

weasel, a name for a gadid fish that dates back to Pliny, allusion not evident

***Ciliata septentrionalis* (Collett 1875)**

northern, referring to its distribution, described from Norway and occurring in the North Sea, eastern North Atlantic and Western Baltic Sea

***Ciliata tchangj* Li 1994**

in honor of Li’s teacher, ichthyologist Tchunglin (or Tchung-Lin) Tchang (1897-1963), “memorializing his stunning achievements in studies of Chinese fishes”

***Enchelyopus* Bloch & Schneider 1801**

enchelys, ancient Greek for eel; Latinization of *opos*, face, i.e., resembling an eel (“facie anguillae”), perhaps referring to its slippery body (“Corpus lubricum”)

***Enchelyopus cimbricus* (Linnaeus 1766)**

referring to its occurrence in the Cimbric or Cimbrian Peninsula, also known as Jutland, bounded by the North Sea to the west, the Skagerrak to the north, the Kattegat (type locality) and Baltic Sea to the east and Germany to the south

***Gaidropsarus* Rafinesque 1810**

gáidaros, modern Greek equivalent of *onos*, ancient Greek for donkey or ass, Aristotle’s name for a fish (now believed to be *Phycis blennoides* [Gadidae]) that hid in the substrate and used appendages inside its mouth to lure prey (according to Francis Day [*The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1882], many cods were called *Asinus* by the ancients, perhaps referring to their color or to “due to their having been carried to market on the backs of asses”); *opsarus*, perhaps derived from *opsarion*, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal (type species, *G. mustellaris* [= *mediterraneus*] is palatable and sometimes sold fresh in small markets)

***Gaidropsarus argentatus* (Reinhardt 1837)**

silvery; name proposed without a description, probably referring to juvenile coloration (adults are brown or brick red, with a pink belly and a blue hue around the head)

***Gaidropsarus capensis* (Kaup 1858)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kaup did not provide type locality or distribution data, presumably Cape of Good Hope based on its occurrence in the southeastern Atlantic and southwestern Indian oceans

***Gaidropsarus ensis* (Reinhardt 1837)**

sword; name proposed without a description, probably referring to long first ray of dorsal fin, as long as head

***Gaidropsarus gallaeciae* Bañón, Baldó, Serrano, Barros-García & Carlos 2022**

of Gallaecia, an ancient Roman Iberian province, now called Galicia, the westernmost region of Spain, referring to the Galicia Bank, northeast Atlantic, type locality

***Gaidropsarus granti* (Regan 1903)**

in honor of Scottish ornithologist William Robert Ogilvie-Grant (1863-1924), who acquired a collection of fishes from the Azores, including type of this one

***Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collett 1890)**

spotted, referring to numerous white spots on blackish body

***Gaidropsarus insularum* Sivertsen 1945**

of an island, referring to its occurrence in small tidewater pools on Tristan da Cunha, a remote island in the southeast Atlantic (also occurs in western Indian Ocean)

***Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus* (Günther 1867)**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its larger eye compared to congeners of the same size

***Gaidropsarus maui* Biscoito & Saldanha 2018**

in honor of “good friend and fine ichthyologist” Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), former director of the Funchal Natural History Museum, Madeira, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of Atlantic fishes

***Gaidropsarus mauritanicus* Knorrn, Beuck & Freiwald 2024**

-icus (L.), belonging to: Mauritania, “known for its species-rich marine ecosystems, among them the most extensive known ‘chain’-shaped, habitat-forming deep-water coral ecosystem, to which this species is associated”

***Gaidropsarus mediterraneus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

referring to its occurrence in the Mediterranean Sea (also occurs in Black Sea and eastern Atlantic from Norway and British Isles to Morocco)

***Gaidropsarus novaezealandiae* (Hector 1874)**

of New Zealand, referring to type locality at Cape Campbell, Cook Strait

***Gaidropsarus pakhorukovi* Shcherbachev 1995**

in honor of Ukrainian ichthyologist Nikolay P. Pakhorukov, who collected type

***Gaidropsarus parini* Svetovidov 1986**

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided specimens for Svetovidov's revision of the genus

***Gaidropsarus vulgaris* (Cloquet 1824)**

common, a name that dates to Rondelet (1554), “*De Mustella vulgari*”

Family LOTIDAE Burbot, Cusk and Lings

3 genera · 8 species/subspecies

***Brosme* Oken 1817**

tautonymous with *Gadus brosme*

***Brosme brosme* (Ascanius 1772)**

vernacular name for this species among Danish fishermen of the 18th century

***Lota* Oken 1817**

tautonymous with *Gadus lota*

***Lota lota lota* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Spanish (*lota*), Portuguese (*lota do rio*) and French (*lote*, *lotte*) vernaculars for this species, modified from the Italian vernacular *bota*, derived from the Latin *barba* (beard) or *barbatus* (bearded), referring to its single chin whisker, eventually forming the English vernacular burbot (Holger Funk, pers. comm.)

***Lota lota lacustris* (Walbaum 1792)**

lacustrine (belonging to a lake), based on Thomas Pennant's statement (1784) that it occurs in the “northerly lakes” of the Hudson Bay region, Canada (taken nearly verbatim from a 1773 paper by John Reinhold Forster)

***Lota lota leptura* (Hubbs & Schultz 1941)**

leptos, thin; *oura*, tail, referring to the “slender, long, and acute posterior end of the isocercal caudal region”

***Lota lota maculosa* (Lesueur 1817)**

spotted, referring to roundish white spots scattered across a reddish body

***Molva* Lesueur 1819**

presumably tautonymous with Linnaeus 1758 (Lesueur did not explicitly link the genus with the species)

***Molva dypterygia* (Pennant 1784)**

dymas, two; *pterygius*, fin, referring to its two dorsal fins, the first one short and the second one long (~2/3 of body length)

***Molva macrophthalma* (Rafinesque 1810)**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, described as having “big eyes protruding outwards [i.e., globular]” (translation)

***Molva molva* (Linnaeus 1758)**

ancient name for this or a similar species

Family GADIDAE Cods and Haddocks

11 genera · 27 species/subspecies

***Arctogadus* Dryagin 1932**

arcto-, north, referring to type locality in northeastern Siberia and/or distribution in Arctic and North Atlantic and

North Pacific waters; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

***Arctogadus glacialis* (Peters 1874)**

icy or frozen, presumably referring to its type locality, Sabine Island, Greenland, and/or its distribution in the Arctic and North Atlantic oceans [date often given as 1872]

***Boreogadus* Günther 1862**

borealis, northern, proposed as a northern subgenus of *Gadus*, referring to distribution of *Gadus fabricii* (= *B. saida*) in Arctic seas and the North Pacific and North Atlantic

***Boreogadus saida* (Lepechin 1774)**

Russian name for this species

***Eleginus* Fischer 1813**

Eleginus, a shoaling fish mentioned by Aristotle, probably referring to how *E. nawaga* forms large breeding shoals under the ice, during which it is caught in industrial fishing nets

***Eleginus gracilis* (Tilesius 1810)**

slender, allusion not explained, presumably referring to thinner body compared to *E. nawaga*

***Eleginus nawaga* (Walbaum 1792)**

Russian name for this species (sometimes spelled *nawaga*)

***Gadiculus* Guichenot 1850**

diminutive of *Gadus*, referring to its affinity with other gadoid fishes, particularly *Gadus barbatus* (= *Trisopterus luscus*) and *G.* (now *Merluccius*) *merluccius*

***Gadiculus argenteus argenteus* Guichenot 1850**

silver, referring to its uniformly silver body

***Gadiculus argenteus thori* Schmidt 1913**

“in memory” of *Thor*, the first Danish research ship specially equipped for scientific work on the oceans, on the cruises of which Schmidt was able study the postlarval development of both forms of this species

***Gadus* Linnaeus 1758**

Latinization of *gados*, ancient Greek for cod

***Gadus chalcogrammus* Pallas 1814**

chalkos, copper; *grammus*, line, referring to two interrupted golden-brown longitudinal bands on sides

***Gadus macrocephalus* Tilesius 1810**

macro-, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its very large head (> 1/3 TL) with a wide gaping mouth (“rictu oris amplissimo”)

***Gadus morhua morhua* Linnaeus 1758**

morrhua, New Latin for cod

***Gadus morhua callarias* Linnaeus 1758**

from the ancient Greek *kallarias*, used for a kind of cod

***Gadus morhua kildinensis* Derjugin 1920**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kildin Island, Barents Sea, Russia, type locality

***Gadus morhua marisalbi* Derjugin 1920**

maris, sea; *albus*, white, referring to the White Sea of Russia, where it is endemic

***Gadus ogac* Richardson 1836**

local name for this species in Greenland (also known as *Orwak*)

***Melanogrammus* Gill 1862**

melano-, black; *grammus*, line, referring to its black lateral line

***Melanogrammus aeglefinus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

apparently a Latinization of “Egrefin” and “Eglefin,” its vernacular names in France and England, respectively, according to Pierre Belon, *De aquatilibus* (1553)

***Merlangius* Garsault 1764**

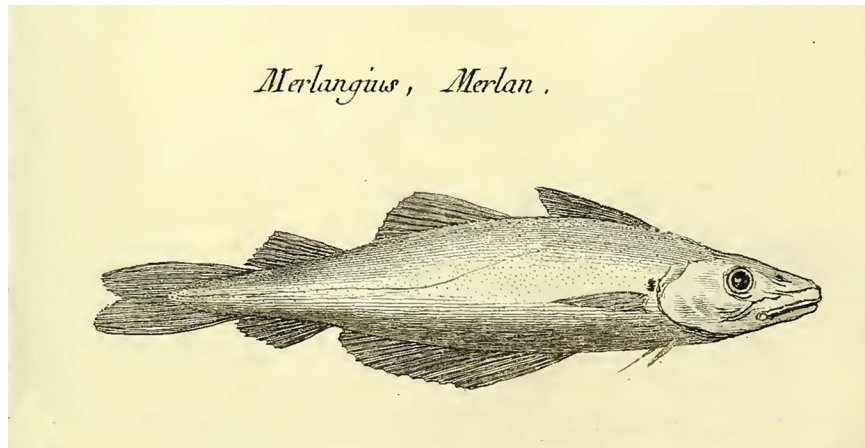
a variation of *Merlangus*, perhaps a misprint [name dates to 1764 plate, not to text published in 1765]

***Merlangius merlangus merlangus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

etymology unknown, probably related to its French vernacular name, *merlan*

***Merlangius merlangus euxinus* (Nordmann 1840)**

from Pontus Euxinus, archaic name of Black Sea, where type locality (Balaclava, Crimea, Ukraine) is situated (also occurs in Sea of Azov, Sea of Marmara and Aegean Sea)



Merlangius merlangus merlangus. From: Garsault, F. A. P. de. 1764. Les figures des plantes et animaux d'usage en médecine décrits dans la Matière Médicale de Mr. Geoffroy médecin, dessinés d'après nature par Mr. de Garsault, gravés par Mrs. Defehrt, Prévost, Duflos, Martinet &c. Niquet scrip. Paris. Tome V. Animaux table: pp. [1-4], index [1-20], Pls. 644-729. [Publication to which generic name dates.]

***Microgadus* Gill 1865**

micro-, small, referring to small size of *M. proximus* (<15.25 cm), i.e., a small *Gadus*

***Microgadus proximus* (Girard 1854)**

near, allusion not explained; Jordan & Evermann (1898) state that name refers to its affinity with *M. tomcod*

***Microgadus tomcod* (Walbaum 1792)**

Tom Cod, its local name in 18th-century New York (USA), from where it was described

***Micromesistius* Gill 1863**

micro-, small; *mes-*, middle; *istios*, sail, referring to its three dorsal fins, the middle one described by Gill as “short” (although to our eyes it is no smaller than the first, or anterior, dorsal fin)

***Micromesistius australis australis* Norman 1937**

southern, referring to its distribution in the Southern Hemisphere (contrasted with *M. poutassou* from the Northern Hemisphere)

***Micromesistius australis pallidus* Inada & Nakamura 1975**

pale, referring to body color when kept in formalin

***Micromesistius poutassou* (Risso 1827)**

presumably from *gros poutassou*, French name for this species

***Pollachius* Nilsson 1832**

tautonymous with *Gadus pollachius*

***Pollachius pollachius* (Linnaeus 1758)**

apparently a Latinization of its Anglo-Saxon common name, *pollack*, dating back to Willughby (1686)

***Pollachius virens* (Linnaeus 1758)**

green, referring to its greenish back (“dorso virescente”)

***Trisopterus* Rafinesque 1814**

trissos, threefold; *pterus*, fin, referring to three dorsal fins and anal fins opposite each other (species have only two anal fins; Rafinesque may have been fooled by a drawing in Willughby [1686] that appears to show three anal fins)

***Trisopterus capelanus* (Lacepède 1800)**

apparently a Latinization of *capelan*, French vernacular for this species dating back to Rondelet (1554)

***Trisopterus esmarkii* (Nilsson 1855)**

in honor of Laurent Esmark (1806-1884), Conservator of the Zoological Museum of the University of Christiania, who was the first to notice that this cod represented a separate species, an “equally excellent astute researcher, amiable and honorable man, and sincere friend” (translation) who made valuable contributions to Scandinavian ichthyology

***Trisopterus luscus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

a name coined by Willughby (1686), meaning one-eyed or half-blind, probably alluding to “blind,” a vernacular name in Cornwall, England, which, according to Francis Day (*The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, 1880),

refers to a double layer of skin that partially or entirely crosses the front surface of its eye, with a “sort of hollow bag” between the layers that becomes “bal[l]oon-shaped” when a specimen is pulled from great depths; this “bag” takes on an “opaque or white sodden character” seen in both living and dead specimens

***Trisopterus minutus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

small, a name that traces to Willughby (1686), who called it *Asellus mollis minor* or *Asellus omnium minimus* and described it as the “smallest known of its kind” (translation); reaches up to 40 cm TL compared to most presumed congeners at the time (typically 70-200 cm TL)

Suborder RANICIPITOIDEI

Family RANICIPITIDAE Tadpole Cod

***Raniceps* Oken 1817**

rana, frog; *ceps*, head, referring to its large, wide and depressed head, like that of a frog

***Raniceps raninus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

frog-like, referring to its large, wide and depressed head, like that of a frog

Suborder MERLUCCIOIDEI

Family MERLUCCIIDAE Hakes

2 genera · 16 species/subspecies

***Lyconodes* Gilchrist 1922**

-oides, having the form of: *Lyconus*, a related genus (now in its own family) from the South Atlantic

***Lyconodes argenteus* Gilchrist 1922**

silvery, referring to “marked silvery sheen, especially on the abdominal region”

***Merluccius Rafinesque* 1810**

presumably tautonymous with *Gadus merluccius* (although Rafinesque spelled the species name with one “*c*”); ancient name for hakes, derived from *maris* (sea) and *lucius* (pike), “sea pike”

***Merluccius albidus* (Mitchill 1818)**

whitish, referring to its “white and silvery complexion” [preoccupied by *Gadus albidus* Gmelin 1789 (= *Phycis blennoides* in Gadidae), but perhaps can be retained based on prevailing usage]

***Merluccius australis* (Hutton 1872)**

southern, referring to Cook Strait, New Zealand, type locality

***Merluccius bilinearis* (Mitchill 1814)**

bi-, two; *linearis*, lined, referring to its “dark and double” lateral line (i.e., visual lines formed by the top and bottom margins of the large scales along its prominent lateral line)

***Merluccius capensis* Castelnau 1861**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: the Cape Colony (or Cape of Good Hope), referring to type locality in what is now South Africa

***Merluccius gayi gayi* (Guichenot 1848)**

in honor of Claude (Claudio in Spanish texts) Gay (1800-1873), one of the first naturalists to explore Chile (where this species occurs), and who edited volume in which description appeared

***Merluccius gayi peruanus* Ginsburg 1954**

Peruvian, proposed as a Peruvian subspecies of the otherwise Chilean nominate form

***Merluccius hubbsi* Marini 1933**

in honor of Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), “one of the most distinguished” (translation) American ichthyologists; Hubbs supplied type material from the University of Michigan’s Division of Fishes

***Merluccius merluccius merluccius* (Linnaeus 1758)**

ancient name for hakes, derived from *maris* (sea) and *lucius* (pike), “sea pike”

***Merluccius merluccius smiridus* Rafinesque 1810**

Latinization of *smiriddu*, local name for this hake along the coasts of Sicily, type locality

***Merluccius paradoxus* Franca 1960**

strange or contrary to expectation, allusion not explained; perhaps referring to the existence of two nearly identical hakes, *M. capensis* and this species (proposed as a subspecies of *capensis*), with an overlapping distribution along the coast of southern Africa (it has since been discovered that *M. paradoxus* prefers deeper waters and *M. capensis* shallower waters on the continental shelf and slope; both are often harvested together)

***Merluccius polli polli* Cadenat 1950**

in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), who collected type

***Merluccius polli cadenati* Doutre 1960**

in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d'Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal), who studied the biology of *Merluccius* in Senegal and described the nominate subspecies, *M. p. polli*, in 1950

***Merluccius polylepis* Ginsburg 1954**

poly, many; *lepis*, scale, having more scale rows along lateral line (182-186) compared to *M. hubbsi* (138-144)

***Merluccius productus* (Ayres 1855)**

drawn out, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its elongate, tapering body and/or to its head, "somewhat pointed anteriorly" (but it is no more "drawn out" than any other hake known at the time)

***Merluccius senegalensis* Cadenat 1950**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Dakar, Coast of Senegal, type locality

Suborder MACROUROIDEI

Family EUCLICHTHYIDAE Eucla Cods

***Euclichthys* McCulloch 1926**

Eucla, referring to Great Australian Bight southwest of Eucla, Southern Australia, type locality; *ichthys*, fish

***Euclichthys microdorsalis* Last & Pogonoski 2020**

micro-, small; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to relatively small first dorsal fin compared to that of its congeners

***Euclichthys polynemus* McCulloch 1926**

poly, very; *nema*, thread, presumably referring to pelvic fins under head, each with four long, thread-like rays, the longest reaching the anus

***Euclichthys robersti* Last & Pogonoski 2020**

in honor of Clive Roberts, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, for his "considerable" contribution to ichthyology, and who, with Chris Paulin, were the first to formally report on this fish in 1997

Family MURAENOLEPIDIDAE Eel Cods

2 genera · 8 species

***Muraenolepis* Günther 1880**

muraena, Latin for moray eel, but probably used here as term for eels in general; *lepis*, scale, referring to body of *M. marmorata* covered with "epidermoid productions which are lanceolate, intersecting with each other at right angles, like those of a fresh-water eel" (first half of name could also allude to their general eel-like appearance, with low dorsal and anal fins that merge and are continuous with caudal fin)

***Muraenolepis andriashevi* Balushkin & Prirodina 2005**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), who at the time was about to reach his 95th birthday: "The authors have had the privilege to work with this remarkable scientist for many years, and he has proven to be a benevolent and wise guide, and an intelligent and widely-educated person. His fundamental scientific works and, to no smaller degree, his dedication to science and sense of responsibility will be an example to all researchers whose creative interests are related to the study of ichthyology and marine biogeography for years to come" (translation)

***Muraenolepis evseenkoi* Balushkin & Prirodina 2010**

in honor of Sergei Afanas'evich Evseenko (1949-2020), for his considerable contribution to the study of Antarctic fishes

***Muraenolepis kuderskii* Balushkin & Prirodina 2007**

in honor of Leonid Aleksandrovich Kuderski (or Kudersky), "famous ichthyologist, organizer of Russian fishery science, and an outstanding expert of the freshwater fishes of Russia" (translation), on the occasion of his 80th birthday

***Muraenolepis marmorata* Günther 1880**

marbled, referring to its reddish body, "finely marbled with brown"

***Muraenolepis orangiensis* Vaillant 1888**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Orange Bay, Strait of Magellan, type locality

***Muraenolepis pacifica* Prirodina & Balushkin 2007**

referring to its occurrence in the Pacific Ocean (Antarctic Rise at Hercules and Umanov banks; also occurs in Southern Ocean)

***Muraenolepis trunovi* Balushkin & Prirodina 2006**

in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, "an enthusiastic and indefatigable investigator of the seas of the World Ocean ..., a great expert in

the marine ichthyofauna, and a remarkable fish collector ... who made a substantial contribution to investigations of the species richness and to the taxonomy of many fish groups” and “artfully combined his fundamental investigations with the applied tasks of scouting and the commercial development of marine fish stock” (translation)

Notomuraenobathys Balushkin & Prirodina 2010

notos, southern; *muraeno*, abridgement of *Muraenolepis*; *bathys*, deep, referring to the distribution of *M. microcephalus* at bathyal depths of high latitudes of the Southern Ocean

Notomuraenobathys microcephalus (Norman 1937)

micro-, small; *cephalus*, head, referring to smaller head compared to *Muraenolepis orangiensis*, its presumed congener at the time

Family MELANONIDAE Pelagic Cods

Melanonus Günther 1878

melanos, black, referring to entirely deep-black body of *M. gracilis*; *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

Melanonus gracilis Günther 1878

thin or slender, presumably referring to its “rather compressed” head and body and/or how body terminates into a “long tapering” tail without a caudal fin

Melanonus zugmayeri Norman 1930

in honor of ichthyologist Erich Zugmayer (1879-1938), who reported this species as *M. gracilis* in 1911

Family TRACHYRINCIDAE Armored Grenadiers

4 genera · 9 species

Idiophorhynchus Sazonov 1981

idio-, special; *lophus*, crest or ridge; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “distinct crests on the head”

Idiophorhynchus andriashevi Sazonov 1981

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009)

Macrouroides Smith & Radcliffe 1912

-oides, having the form of: described as a “Degenerate” macrourid

Macrouroides inflaticeps Smith & Radcliffe 1912

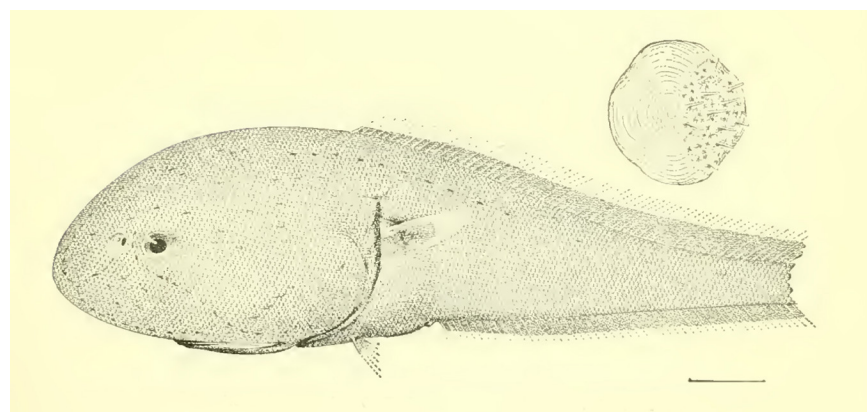
inflatus, puffed up or swollen; *ceps*, head, referring to “very large, ellipsoidal” head

Squalogadus Gilbert & Hubbs 1916

squalus, shark, allusion not explained, possibly referring to prickly scales that resemble denticulate skin surfaces of most sharks (Tomio Iwamoto, pers. comm.); *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

Squalogadus modificatus Gilbert & Hubbs 1916

modified, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its huge bulbous head, which appears to be an extreme example of morphological change (i.e., modified) from a basically cod-like body plan (Tomio Iwamoto, pers. comm.)



Squalogadus modificatus. From: Gilbert, C. H. and C. L. Hubbs. 1916. Report on the Japanese macrouroid fishes collected by the United States Fisheries steamer “Albatross” in 1906, with a synopsis of the genera. *Proceedings of the United States National Museum* v. 51 (no. 2149): 135-214, Pls. 8-11.

Trachyrincus Giorna 1809

trachys, rough, *rhynchus*, snout, referring to rough scales, with a median serrated ridge, on head and snout of *T. scabrus*

Trachyrincus aphyodes McMillan 1995

whitish, referring to its grayish white body and reflecting its common name, “White Rattail”

Trachyrincus helolepis Gilbert 1892

helo-, tubercle; *lepis*, scale, referring to “tubercle-like” projection at center of scales

Trachyrincus longirostris (Günther 1878)

longus, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to how snout is “produced into a long flattened process, pointed anteriorly, and not quite twice as long as the large eye”

Trachyrincus murrayi Günther 1887

in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), who discovered this species during the cruise of the *Knight Errant* in the Farøe Channel, North Atlantic (1880)

Trachyrincus scabrus (Rafinesque 1810)

rough, referring to its spinigerous scales

Trachyrincus villegai Pequeño 1971

in honor of marine biologist Luis Villegas, Department of Fisheries, University of Valparaiso (Peru), who examined two specimens of this species and told Pequeño they were unfamiliar

Family MORIDAE Deepsea Cods

19 genera · 112 species/subspecies

Antimora Günther 1878

anti-, opposed to or like, referring to how “imperfect division” of anal fin “approaches” the genus *Mora*”

Antimora microlepis Bean 1890

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, described as “very small,” ~130 along lateral line

Antimora rostrata (Günther 1878)

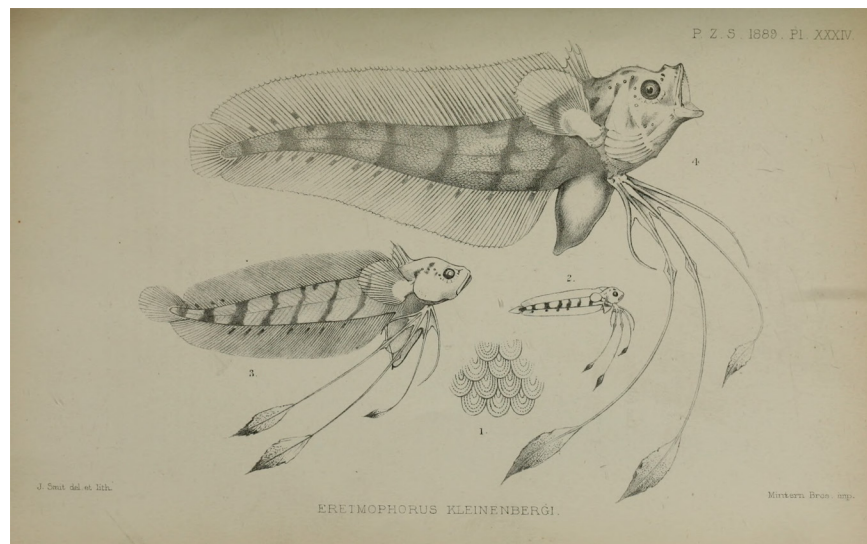
beaked, referring to its “peculiarly produced snout, which forms a short, triangular, pointed lamina, sharply keeled on the sides, and overreaching the cleft of the mouth”

Auchenoceros Günther 1889

auchenos, nape or neck; *ceros*, horn, presumably referring to anterior dorsal fin “reduced to a single long ray on the neck”

Auchenoceros punctatus (Hutton 1873)

spotted, referring to “minute black dots” on back, tail and base of pectoral fins



Eretmophorus kleinenbergi. From: Giglioli, E. H. 1889. On a supposed new genus and species of pelagic gadoid fishes from the Mediterranean. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1889 (pt. 3) (art. 1) (for 18 June 1889): 328-332, Pl. 34. 1-91.

Eeyorius Paulin 1986

named for Eeyore, “a literary character who lived in damp places” (no other explanation given); presumably this is Eeyore, the gloomy stuffed donkey in the “Winnie-the-Pooh” books, but as a forest resident his supposed connection to “damp places” is not evident to us

Eeyorius hutchinsi Paulin 1986

in honor of ichthyologist J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum, who collected type

Eretmophorus Giglioli 1889

eretmon, oar; *phoros*, carrier, referring to median three ventral-fin rays, which are “*greatly elongated and furnished at the end with a beautiful lanceolate paddlelike blade*” [italics in original]

Eretmophorus kleinenbergi Giglioli 1889

in honor of Nicolaus Kleinenberg (1842-1897), director of the Zoological Institute of Messina University, who provided three specimens and “many other ichthyological rarities”

Gadella Lowe 1843

etymology not explained, presumably a diminutive of *gadus*, cod, possibly referring to small size (~10 cm) of the single specimen of *G. gracilis* (= *maraldi*) that Lowe examined

Gadella brocca Paulin & Roberts 1997

broccus, teeth, referring to its prominent dentition

Gadella dancoheni Sazonov & Shcherbachev 2000

in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, friend and colleague, for his important and well-known papers on the family; in addition, Cohen took part on the cruise during which type was collected

Gadella edelmanni (Brauer 1906)

patronym not identified, possibly in honor of J. Edelmann, a machinist on the *Valdivia* Expedition (1888-1899) that collected type

Gadella filifer (Garman 1899)

filum, thread; *fero*, to bear, referring to third ray of first dorsal fin, “prolonged in a filament, longer than the head”

Gadella imberbis (Vaillant 1888)

beardless, referring to absence of mental barbel (a diagnostic feature of the genus)

Gadella jordani (Böhlke & Mead 1951)

in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), former President and Chancellor of Stanford University, where type is housed, and a student of gadiform fishes from Japan (where this one is from)

Gadella macrura Sazonov & Shcherbachev 2000

macro-, long; *oura*, tail, referring to elongated tail common to other Indian Ocean species of the genus (*dancoheni*, *edelmanni*, *jordani*)

Gadella maraldi (Risso 1810)

in honor of Giacomo F. Maraldi (1665-1729, also known as Jacques Maraldi), French-Italian astronomer and mathematician [a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

Gadella molokaiensis Paulin 1989

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Island of Molokai, Hawaiian Islands, where several paratype specimens were collected

Gadella obscurus (Parin 1984)

dark, referring to its “overall shade coloration” (translation)

Gadella svetovidovi Trunov 1992

in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), for “great contributions” (translation) to the study of gadiform fishes

Gadella thysthlon Long & McCosker 1998

sacred torch used to ignite ceremonial fires during festivities that celebrated Bacchus (Roman) or Dionysus (Greek), the god of wine and revelry, referring to bright orange-red fins emanating from a dark body, resembling a torch

Guttigadus Taki 1953

gutti-, etymology not explained, perhaps *guttiform*, shaped like a drop, referring to anterior body shape of *G. nana*; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

Guttigadus globiceps (Gilchrist 1906)

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

Guttigadus globosus (Paulin 1986)

spherical, referring to its very large globular head

Guttigadus kongi (Markle & Meléndez C. 1988)

in honor of ichthyologist Ismael Kong Urbina (1942-2008), University of Antofagasta (Chile), collector of the type material and “ardent friend” of Chilean ichthyology

Guttigadus latifrons (Holt & Byrne 1908)

latus, broad; *frons*, forehead, presumably referring to its shape (“rather massive anteriorly”) and/or “broad and somewhat depressed” head

Guttigadus nana (Taki 1953)

dwarf, referring to its small size, described at 74 mm TL

Guttigadus nudicephalus (Trunov 1990)

nudus, bare or naked; *cephalus*, head, referring to head “practically devoid” (translation) of scales

Guttigadus nudirostris (Trunov 1990)

nudus, bare or naked; *rostris*, snout, referring to snout “practically devoid” (translation) of scales

Guttigadus squamirostris (Trunov 1990)

squamis, scale; *rostris*, snout, referring to presence of scales on snout (compared to *G. nudirostris*)

Halargyreus Günther 1862

etymology not explained, perhaps *halos*, of the sea, referring to deep-sea habitat; *argyreus*, silvery, referring to its color (“delicate red on silvery ground”)

Halargyreus johnsonii Günther 1862

in honor of English naturalist James Yate Johnson (1820-1900), who presented type

Laemonema Günther 1862

laemo-, throat; *nema*, thread, presumably referring to “very slender” chin barbel of *L. yarrellii* and/or *L. robustum*

Laemonema barbatulum Goode & Bean 1883

diminutive of *barbata*, barbled, referring to small barbel, “half as long as the diameter of the eye”

Laemonema compressicauda (Gilchrist 1903)

compressa, compressed; *cauda*, tail, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its slender caudal fin, a character not mentioned but clearly evident in the illustration that accompanied the description

Laemonema filodorsale Okamura 1982

filum, thread; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to first dorsal-fin ray prolonged as a filament

Laemonema goodebeanorum Meléndez C. & Markle 1997

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of George Brown Goode (1851-1896) and Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), for their 1896 monograph *Oceanic Ichthyology*

Laemonema gracillipes Garman 1899

gracilis, thin or slender; *pes*, foot, referring to “slender” ventral fins

Laemonema laureysi Poll 1953

in honor of J. Laureys, commander of the expedition trawler from which type was collected

Laemonema longipes Schmidt 1938

longus, long; *pes*, foot, referring to “very long” ventral-fin rays, “cirrus-like, reaching by their tips nearly to middle of body length”

Laemonema macronema Meléndez C. & Markle 1997

macro-, long; [*c*]*nemo-*, legging, referring to long “leggings or fin rays,” specifically the pelvic-fin rays

Laemonema melanurum Goode & Bean 1896

melanos, black; *oura*, tailed, referring to “dark blotch occupying almost the whole of the caudal, leaving a margin of whitish around it”

Laemonema modestum (Franz 1910)

modest or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its brown color and/or short dorsal-fin filament compared to *Lepidion inosimae*, its presumed congener at the time

Laemonema rhodochir Gilbert 1905

rhodo-, rosy; *cheiros*, hand, referring to orange-red pectoral fins

Laemonema robustum Johnson 1862

robust or full-bodied, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to anterior part of body (“thick before, much depressed behind”)

Laemonema verecundum (Jordan & Cramer 1897)

according to Jordan & Evermann (1898): modest, allusion not explained, possibly referring to non-filamentous (and therefore modest) first dorsal fin compared to filamentous first dorsal fin of *Lepidion lepidion*, its presumed

congener at the time

***Laemonema yarrellii* (Lowe 1838)**

in honor of English zoologist William Yarrell (1784-1856), expressing both a “public tribute to one of our ablest ichthyologists” and “private acknowledgements to the friend who first drew my attention to this very distinct and pretty species”

***Laemonema yuvto* Parin & Sazonov 1990**

abbreviation based on the vernacular term used by Russian fishermen for the southeastern Pacific Ocean (where this species occurs), *Yugo-Vostochnaya chast Tikhogo Okeana*

***Lepidion* Swainson 1838**

tautonymous with *Gadus lepidion* (which Swainson unnecessarily renamed as *L. rissoii* and, a year later, *L. rubescens*)

***Lepidion capense* Gilchrist 1922**

-ense, suffix denoting place: presumably referring to its occurrence off the Eastern Cape of South Africa [originally spelled *capensis*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Lepidion ensiferum* (Günther 1887)**

ensis, sword; fero-, to bear, presumably referring to long dorsal-fin ray (at least in males), “strongly compressed, broad, shaped like a blade of grass” [often misspelled as *ensiferus*]

***Lepidion guentheri* (Giglioli 1880)**

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who reported this species as *Haloporphyrus* (= *Lepidion*) *lepidion* in 1862

***Lepidion inosimae* (Günther 1887)**

of Inosima, Japan, type locality (but occurs antitropically in western and central Pacific)

***Lepidion lepidion* (Risso 1810)**

diminutive of *lepis*, scale, referring to its “small smooth scales, strongly adherent to the skin” (translation)

***Lepidion microcephalum* Cowper 1956**

micro-, small; cephalus, head, referring to its “comparatively small” head relative to congeners [originally spelled *microcephalus*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Lepidion natalense* Gilchrist 1922**

-ense, suffix denoting place: off the Natal coast (now called KwaZulu-Natal coast) of South Africa, type locality [originally spelled *natalense*, emended to agree with neuter genus]

***Lepidion schmidti* Svetovidov 1936**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), who reported this cod as *L. inosimae* in 1931

***Lotella* Kaup 1858**

diminutive of *Lota*, original genus of type species, *L. phycis* (which Kaup unnecessarily renamed as *L. schlegeli*)

***Lotella fernandeziana* Rendahl 1921**

-iana, belonging to: Juan Fernández Islands, where it is endemic

***Lotella phycis* (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)**

etymology not explained, perhaps referring to general resemblance to *Phycis phycis* (Gadidae), or perhaps used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

***Lotella rhacina* (Forster 1801)**

Rhacinus, ancient name for a small black fish, dating to “Halieutica” (“On Fishing”), a fragmentary didactic poem spuriously attributed to Ovid, circa AD 17; according to Forster’s full description (posthumously published in 1844), it seemed a fitting name for what he described as a uniform sooty black fish (actually, the fish is brown; interestingly, one Latin-English dictionary we consulted defined *Rhacinus* as a “fish of brown colour”)

***Lotella tosaensis* (Kamohara 1936)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Tosa Province, Shikoku, Japan, type locality

***Mora* Risso 1827**

moro, vernacular name for this species in France and Italy (see species); Risso changed spelling to “*mora*” apparently to agree with type species, *Mora mediterranea*, an unnecessary replacement name for *M. moro*

***Mora moro* (Risso 1810)**

vernacular name for this species in France and Italy, presumably derived from *morrhua*, New Latin for cod

***Notophycis* Sazonov 2001**

notos, southern, referring to the distribution of *N. marginata* in the Southern Hemisphere; *Phycis*, a generic name from Gadidae, here used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

***Notophycis fitchi* Sazonov 2001**

in honor of the late John E. Fitch (1918-1982), marine and fisheries biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, the senior author of a 1972 study on the structure of otoliths in *N. marginata*

***Notophycis marginata marginata* (Günther 1878)**

on the edge or margin, presumably referring to “outer series of distinctly larger teeth” on jaws

***Notophycis marginata tasmaniensis* Sazonov 2001**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tasman Sea, off New South Wales and Tasmania, where it occurs

***Notophycis marginata trunovi* Sazonov 2001**

in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who first noted the existence of this form in 1992, and who studied morid and other bathyal fishes of the southeastern Atlantic

***Physiculus* Kaup 1858**

etymology not explained, presumably a diminutive of *Phycis*, a generic name from Gadidae, possibly used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

***Physiculus andriashevi* Shcherbachev 1993**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009)

***Physiculus argyropastus* Alcock 1894**

arguros, silver; *pastos*, sprinkled, presumably referring to color in spirits: “light pinkish brown, with a silvery sheen”

***Physiculus beckeri* Shcherbachev 1993**

in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Eduardovich Becker (1925-1995), Institute of Oceanology (Moscow)

***Physiculus bertelseni* Shcherbachev 1993**

in honor of Danish ichthyologist Erik Bertelsen (1912-1993), for contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

***Physiculus caboverdensis* González, Triay-Portella & Biscoito 2018**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cape Verde Islands, type locality

***Physiculus capensis* Gilchrist 1922**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: presumably referring to its occurrence off the Eastern Cape of South Africa

***Physiculus chigodarana* Paulin 1989**

Japanese word meaning “small codfish” (known from Kagashima, Japan)

***Physiculus cirm* Carvalho-Filho & Pires 2019**

named for CIRM, Comissão Interministerial para os Recursos do Mar, which, since the middle 1990s, has been the “main institution responsible for financing research and keeping a local research station,” and which made the authors’ study possible

***Physiculus coheni* Paulin 1989**

in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for contributions to the knowledge of morid fishes

***Physiculus cyanostrophus* Anderson & Tweddle 2002**

ciano, dark blue; *strophus*, belt or swaddling band, referring to distinctive blue pigment encircling body

***Physiculus cynodon* Sazonov 1986**

cyno-, dog; *odon*, tooth, referring to uniserial fanged teeth in lower jaw

***Physiculus dalwigki* Kaup 1858**

in honor of German statesman and “dear friend” Reinhard von Dalwigk (1802-1888), as a “small sign of my gratitude” (translations)

***Physiculus fedorovi* Shcherbachev 1993**

in honor of Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (b. 1939), Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg, for contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes, particularly those of the Pacific

***Physiculus fulvus* Bean 1884**

brownish yellow, referring to “light yellowish-brown” general coloration (with undersurface of head, abdomen, margins of dorsal and anal fins, lips, and pectoral-fin axis a “very dark brown”)

***Physiculus grinnelli* Jordan & Jordan 1922**

in honor of lepidopterist Fordyce Grinnell, Jr. (1882-1943), a former student of David Starr Jordan, who provided “efficient assistance” by visiting Honolulu fish markets daily

***Physiculus helenaensis* Paulin 1989**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: St. Helena, a volcanic tropical island in the South Atlantic, where it is endemic

***Physiculus hexacytus* Parin 1984**

hex, six; *acytus*, cavity, referring to presence of six pyloric caeca, an important diagnostic character

***Physiculus huloti* Poll 1953**

in honor of André Hulot, Institut National pour l'Etude Agronomique du Congo, "who successfully took on ichthyological observations during second half of expedition" from which type was collected (translation)

***Physiculus indicus* Idrees Babu, Ho, Mariyambi & Sureshkumar 2022**

Indian, described from Lakshadweep (Laccadives), east coast of Kavaratti Island, India

***Physiculus japonicus* Hilgendorf 1879**

Japanese, referring to type locality off Yokohama, Japan (also occurs off Taiwan and Hawaiian Islands)

***Physiculus karrerae* Paulin 1989**

in honor of German ichthyologist Christine Karrer, for her contributions to the knowledge of morid fishes

***Physiculus kaupi* Poey 1865**

in honor of naturalist Johann Jacob Kaup (1803-1873), who proposed the genus *Physiculus* in 1858

***Physiculus lakshadeepa* Idrees Babu, Ho, Mariyambi & Sureshkumar 2022**

lakshadeep, Malayalam word meaning "one lakh [hundred thousand] islands," source of the name Lakshadweep (Laccadives), east coast of Kavaratti Island, India, type locality; *-a*, Malayalam suffix for "of" or "from"

***Physiculus longicavis* Parin 1984**

longus, long; *cavus*, cavity, referring to great length of its abdominal cavity

***Physiculus longifilis* Weber 1913**

longus, long; *filum*, thread, presumably referring to extended ray of first dorsal fin

***Physiculus luminosa* Paulin 1983**

full of light, referring to light organ on belly [probably should be spelled *luminosus*]

***Physiculus marisrubri* Brüß 1986**

maris, sea; *rubrus*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

***Physiculus maslowskii* Trunov 1991**

in memory of Alexandr Davidovich Maslovskiy (1897-1969), Trunov's first teacher, an Associate Professor in the Department of Hydrobiology, Khar'kov State University

***Physiculus megastomus* Tang 2021**

mega-, large; *stomus*, mouthed, referring to large mouth, with posterior end of maxilla extending well behind level of the posterior margin of the orbit

***Physiculus microbarbatus* Paulin & Matallanas 1990**

micro-, small; *barbatus*, bearded, referring to small barbel, $< \frac{1}{4}$ diameter of orbit [originally spelled *microbarbata*; emended to *microbarbatus* to agree with masculine gender of genus]

***Physiculus natalensis* Gilchrist 1922**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off the Natal coast (now called KwaZulu-Natal coast) of South Africa, type locality

***Physiculus nematopus* Gilbert 1890**

nemato-, thread; *pous*, foot, referring to filamentous outer two rays of ventral fins

***Physiculus nielseni* Shcherbachev 1993**

in honor of Danish ichthyologist Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his major contributions to the study of deepwater fishes of the World Ocean

***Physiculus nigrescens* Smith & Radcliffe 1912**

blackish, referring to "brownish black" ground color and/or "dusky" vertical fins

***Physiculus nigripinnis* Okamura 1982**

niger, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its black fins

***Physiculus normani* Brüß 1986**

in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), who first described this cod but reported it as *P. peregrinus* in 1939

***Physiculus parini* Paulin 1991**

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to the study of marine fishes of the southeastern Pacific Ocean

***Physiculus peregrinus* (Günther 1872)**

foreign, exotic or strange, "the first instance of a true Gadoid being found in the East-Indian Archipelago"

***Physiculus rastrelliger* Gilbert 1890**

rastrell, diminutive of *rastrum*, rake; *-iger*, to bear, having small (i.e., slender and numerous) gill rakers

***Physiculus rhodopinnis* Okamura 1982**

rhodo-, rosy; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its “deep red” fins (but basal half of pectoral and dorsal fins black)

***Physiculus roseus* Alcock 1891**

rosy, referring to its “uniform rose-red” coloration in life

***Physiculus sazónovi* Paulin 1991**

in honor of Yuri (also spelled Yuriya) I. Sazonov (1950–2002), curator of ichthyology, Zoological Museum, Moscow State University, who established that this species is distinct from *P. parini*

***Physiculus sterops* Paulin 1989**

Greek for flashing, referring to light organ on belly

***Physiculus talarae* Hildebrand & Barton 1949**

of Talara, Peru, type locality (but occurs northward in the eastern Pacific to Baja California)

***Physiculus therosideros* Paulin 1987**

theros, summer; *sideros*, iron, named for the vessel *Iron Summer*, which conducted a deepwater survey for Queensland Fisheries Research (1982–1983) and collected specimens of this species

***Physiculus yoshidae* Okamura 1982**

in honor of Miss Kiyoko Yoshida, who helped Okamura prepare the book in which this species was described

***Pseudophyscis* Günther 1862**

pseudo-, false, presumably referring to similarity with and/or close relationship to *Phycis* (both placed in the family Gadidae at the time)

***Pseudophyscis bachus* Forster 1801**

Bloch & Schneider’s misspelling of Forster’s manuscript name, *bacchus*, named for Bacchus, the Roman god of wine, referring to wine-red color of body and fins shortly after capture (and lost soon after death)

***Pseudophyscis barbata* Günther 1863**

bearded, probably referring to chin barbel

***Pseudophyscis breviscula* (Richardson 1846)**

rather short, described as a “small ling,” reaching nearly 17.75 cm

***Pseudophyscis palmata* (Klunzinger 1872)**

palmate, allusion not explained nor evident

***Pterophyscis* Ho 2019**

ptero-, fin, referring to diagnostic large pelvic fin; *Phycis*, a generic name from Gadidae, used as a general term for a cod or cod-like fish

***Pterophyscis spatium* Ho 2019**

Latin for distance, referring to clear gape between anus and genital papilla, unique in the family

***Rhynchogadus* Tortonese 1948**

rhynchus, snout, referring to upwardly arching snout; *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish [replacement name for *Hypsirhynchus* Facciola 1884, preoccupied by *Hypsirhynchus* Günther 1858 in Reptilia]

***Rhynchogadus hepaticus* (Facciola 1884)**

of the liver, referring to its “unusually large” (translation) liver

***Salilota* Günther 1887**

sale, road, referring to how *S. australis* “forms a passage to *Lota* [Gadidae], from which it differs by an entirely different form of the head”

***Salilota australis* (Günther 1878)**

southern, referring to its occurrence in the Strait of Magellan (southern Chile)

***Svetovidovia* Cohen 1973**

-ia, belonging to: eponym not identified but clearly in honor of Russian ichthyologist of Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), who published several papers on gadiform fishes

***Svetovidovia lucullus* (Jensen 1953)**

Lucullus (118–57/56 BC), a Roman consul and general famous for his wealth, luxury and banquets, allusion not explained nor evident [it is interesting to note that Jensen’s proposed (but unavailable) generic name for this species, is also taken from the name of a Roman, Gargilius (d. 260 AD), a writer on horticulture, botany and medicine]

***Tripterophyscis* Boulenger 1902**

tri-, three and *ptero-*, fin, referring to its three dorsal fins, “the first very small and on the nape, the second short and deep, behind the vertical of the vent, the third elongate and low, widely separated from the second and nearly reaching the caudal”; *Phycis*, presumed to occupy an “isolated position” among phycine fishes

***Tripterophycis gilchristi* Boulenger 1902**

in honor of a Scottish-born South African ichthyologist John Dow Fisher Gilchrist (1866-1926), who discovered this species but gave Boulenger the “pleasure” of describing it

***Tripterophycis svetovidovi* Sazonov & Shcherbachev 1986**

in honor of the late Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), who first confirmed the validity of the family Moridae and “made a great impact to its study” (translation)

Family MACRURONIDAE Southern Hakes***Macruronus* Günther 1873**

etymology not explained, presumably *Macrourus*-like, reflecting original placement of *M. novaezealandiae* in the macrourid genus *Coryphaenoides*; *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

***Macruronus maderensis* Maul 1951**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Madeira, eastern Atlantic, type locality

***Macruronus novaezealandiae novaezealandiae* (Hector 1871)**

of New Zealand, referring to type locality off Ward Island, Port Nicholson

***Macruronus novaezealandiae magellanicus* Lönnberg 1907**

referring to Magellan Region of Chile and Argentina (i.e., region around Strait of Magellan), where it occurs

Family LYCONIDAE Atlantic Hakes***Lyconus* Günther 1887**

wolf-like, presumably referring to two “canine-like” teeth on upper jaw and single “canine-like” tooth on each side of vomer of *L. pinnatus*; *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

***Lyconus brachycolus* Holt & Byrne 1906**

brachys, short; *colus*, limb, arm or leg, referring to shorter pectoral fins compared to *L. pinnatus*

***Lyconus pinnatus* Günther 1887**

winged, presumably referring to “exceedingly elongate” pectoral fins, their middle rays extending far beyond the vent

Family BATHYGADIDAE Codhead Rattails

2 genera · 27 species

***Bathygadus* Günther 1878**

bathys, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. cottoides* (caught at 950-1280 m); *gadus*, a cod or gadiform fish

***Bathygadus antrodes* (Jordan & Starks 1904)**

full of cavities, referring to “spongy” head with “wide mucous canals and fragile crests”

***Bathygadus bowersi* (Gilbert 1905)**

in honor of politician George M. Bowers (1863-1925), head of the United States Fish Commission, whose fisheries steamer *Albatross* collected type

***Bathygadus cottoides* Günther 1878**

-oides, having the form of: *Cottus*, sculpin, presumably referring to sculpin-like combination of big head and wide mouth

***Bathygadus dubiosus* Weber 1913**

doubtful or uncertain, described from a poorly preserved specimen that appears closely related to *B. bowersi* but differs in one character: the extension of the pectoral, ventral and possibly dorsal fins

***Bathygadus entomelas* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

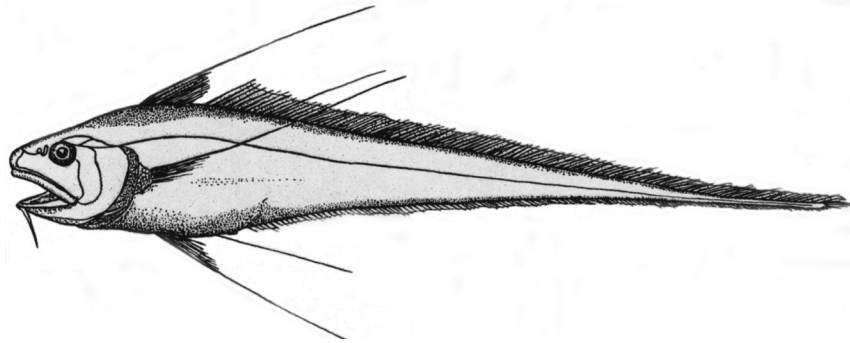
entos, within; *melas*, black, referring to completely black branchial cavity

***Bathygadus favosus* Goode & Bean 1886**

according to Goode & Bean (1896): cavernous, from *favus*, a honeycomb, referring to cavities in skull

***Bathygadus furvescens* Alcock 1894**

growing dark, referring to its “warm dusky brown” coloration with “blackish” vertical fins, black paired fins, and black gill membranes, mouth and peritoneum



Gadomus aoteanus. From: McCann, C. and D. G. McKnight. 1980. The marine fauna of New Zealand: macrourid fishes (Pisces: Gadida). New Zealand Oceanographic Institute Memoir 61: 1-91.

***Bathygadus garretti* Gilbert & Hubbs 1916**

in honor of the late Lieut. Commander LeRoy Mason Garrett (1857-1906), U.S. Navy, commander of the fisheries steamer *Albatross*, from which type was collected, for his contributions to the success of an 1906 expedition to the Northwest Pacific; he was lost overboard during a storm on the return voyage from Japan

***Bathygadus macrops* Goode & Bean 1885**

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, described at 20 mm in diameter, contained five times in length of head, twice as long as the eye of *Gadomus longifilis*, its presumed congener at the time

***Bathygadus melanobranchus* Vaillant 1888**

melano-, black; *branchos*, gill, referring to black branchial cavity and interior of mouth

***Bathygadus micronema* (Gilbert 1905)**

micro-, small; *nema*, thread, referring to “minute” mandibular barbel

***Bathygadus nipponicus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1904)**

-ica, belonging to: Nippon, or Japan, where type locality, Suruga Bay, is situated

***Bathygadus spongiceps* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

spongia, sponge; *ceps*, head, referring to the “spongy nature” of its head

***Bathygadus sulcatus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

furrowed or grooved, presumably referring to small coracoid foramen (opening), “situated near the edge of the hypercoracoid, a shallow fossa [groove] extending backward toward center of bone”

***Gadomus* Regan 1903**

gadus, a cod or gadiform fish; *omus*, shoulder, presumably referring to perforate scapula (shoulder blade) of *G. longifilis*

***Gadomus aoteanus* McCann & McKnight 1980**

-anus, belonging to: Aotearoa, “land of the long white cloud,” Maori name for New Zealand, type locality (also occurs off Australia)

***Gadomus arcuatus* (Goode & Bean 1886)**

with a curved or arched profile, referring to its “gibbous” back, “the dorsal outline rising rapidly from the interorbital region to the origin of the first dorsal, whence it descends gradually to the end of the tail”

***Gadomus capensis* (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: the Cape, presumably referring to type locality off Table Bay, Cape Town, South Africa

***Gadomus colletti* Jordan & Gilbert 1904**

in honor of Norwegian zoologist Robert Collett (1842-1913), University of Christiania

***Gadomus denticulatus* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

denticulated, i.e., finely toothed, referring to teeth “so excessively minute and crowded as to form an even shagreen-like surface, on which the individual teeth cannot be distinguished by the unaided eye”

***Gadomus dispar* (Vaillant 1888)**

dissimilar, referring to confusion with *G. longifilis* at time of capture (but branchial cavity is not as black)

***Gadomus filamentosus* (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)**

filamentous, presumably referring to “filiform” second dorsal-fin spine and/or “filiform” pectoral- and ventral-fin rays

***Gadomus introniger* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

intro-, inside or within; *niger*, black, referring to “wholly dark” buccal and branchial cavities

***Gadomus longifilis* (Goode & Bean 1885)**

longus, long; *filum*, thread, referring to extended dorsal-, pectoral- and ventral-fin rays

***Gadomus magnifilis* Gilbert & Hubbs 1920**

magnus, great; *filum*, thread, referring to long dorsal- and ventral-fin filaments

***Gadomus melanopterus* Gilbert 1905**

melanos, black; *pterus*, fin, referring to “jet-black” base and axil of pectoral fins

***Gadomus multifilis* (Günther 1887)**

multi-, many; *filis*, thread, referring to second dorsal-, pectoral- and ventral-fin rays “produced into very long filaments”

***Gadomus pepperi* Iwamoto & Williams 1999**

in honor of Roger Pepper, fishing master of FRV [Fisheries Research Vessel] *Southern Surveyor* and FRV *Soela*, for his contributions to many scientific fishing expeditions, including those that provided much of the material for the authors’ study of the macrouroid fishes of western Australia

Family STEINDACHNERIIDAE Luminous Hake

***Steindachneria* Goode & Bean 1888**

ia-, belonging to: Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), Custos [Keeper or Custodian] of the Imperial Zoological Museum of Vienna

***Steindachneria argentea* Goode & Bean 1896**

silvery, referring to its base coloration (upper parts light brown, belly purplish, inside of mouth dark)