# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS:

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## Order PERCIFORMES (part 4)

### Suborder SERRANOIDEI (part 1 of 2)

#### Family SERRANIDAE Sea Basses

12 genera · 108 species/subspecies

***Bullisichthys*** **Rivas 1971**
in honor of marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924-1992), Associate Director for Resource Programs, National Marine Fisheries Service (Washington, D.C.), who called the distinctiveness of this fish to Rivas' attention; *ichthys*, fish

***Bullisichthys caribbaeus*** **Rivas 1971**
Caribbean, referring to its occurrence in the Caribbean Sea

***Centropristis*** **Cuvier 1829**
*kentron*, thorn or spine, referring to spiny operculum; *pristis*, saw, referring to serrated preoperculum

***Centropristis ocyurus*** **(Jordan & Evermann 1887)**
*ocy*, swift (bird); *oura*, tail, referring to "filamentous, much produced" upper and lower lobes of caudal fin

***Centropristis philadelphica*** **(Linnaeus 1758)**
-*ica*, belonging to: Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, although this species does not occur there (western Atlantic from North Carolina south to Florida and northern Gulf of Mexico); it is presumed that Linnaeus received his specimen from a supplier located in Philadelphia

***Centropristis rufa*** **Cuvier 1829**
reddish, referring to "beautiful dark red" coloration (translation) [a doubtful species, provisionally included here]

***Centropristis striata*** **(Linnaeus 1758)**
striped, presumably referring to pale stripes along body formed by a pearl spot on each scale

***Chelidoperca*** **Boulenger 1895**
*chelidon*, swallow; *perca*, perch, i.e., a swallow-like perch, referring to pointed caudal-fin lobes of *C. hirundinacea*, like the tail of a swallow

***Chelidoperca africana*** **Cadenat 1960**
African, referring to distribution in eastern Atlantic off west coast of Africa, from Mauritania south to Angola

***Chelidoperca barazeri*** **Lee, Lee, Matsunuma & Chen 2019**
in honor of Jean-François Barazer, captain of the research vessel *Alis*, an "expert in organizing trawling operations, deep-sea biodiversity surveys, and cruise arrangements"; the discovery of new species, including this one, through the Tropical Deep-Sea Benthos program (2007-2017), would not have been possible without his support and "great efforts"

***Chelidoperca cerasina*** **Ogino, Lee, Chen & Matsunuma 2019**
cherry, referring to entirely pinkish body in relatively small fresh specimens and characteristic reddish spots on pectoral- and caudal-fin bases

***Chelidoperca flavimacula*** **Psomadakis, Gon & Htut 2021**
*flavus*, yellow; *macula*, spot, referring to characteristic yellow spots covering anal fin

***Chelidoperca flavolineata*** **Matsunuma, Tan & Peristiwady 2020**
*flavus*, yellow; *lineata*, lined, referring to characteristic yellow longitudinal stripe

***Chelidoperca formosa*** **Tang & Ho 2021**
a double meaning: Formosa, historic name of Taiwan, referring to type locality (off Ketzu-liao, Kaohsiung), and Latin for beautiful, described as a "brilliant" fish

***Chelidoperca hirundinacea*** **(Valenciennes 1831)**
swallow-like, referring to pointed caudal-fin lobes, like the tail of a swallow

***Chelidoperca investigatoris*** **(Alcock 1890)**
-*is*, genitive singular of: HM Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator*, from which type was collected

***Chelidoperca lecromi*** **Fourmanoir 1982**
in honor of Albert Le Crom, in charge of deep trawling aboard the research vessel *Vauban*, from which holotype was collected

***Chelidoperca leucostigmata* Lee, Lee, Matsunuma & Chen 2019**
*leucos*, white; *stigmata*, marked, referring to row of mid-lateral white spots on fresh specimens

***Chelidoperca maculicauda* Bineesh & Akhilesh 2013**
*macula*, spot; *cauda*, tail, referring to distinctive gray spot on tail

***Chelidoperca margaritifera* Weber 1913**
*margarita*, pearl; *fero*, to bear, referring to 12 pearl-colored spots or smudges, roughly the size of a scale, on lower body (they appear on upper body as well)

***Chelidoperca microdon* Lee, Lee, Matsunuma & Chen 2019**
*micro-*, small; *odon*, tooth, referring to lack of enlarged canines on both jaws, especially compared with the morphologically similar *C. tosaensis*

***Chelidoperca myathantuni* Psomadakis, Gon & Htut 2021**
in honor of Mya Than Tun, former Director, Research and Development Division, Department of Fisheries (Myanmar) and Wildlife Conservation Society national coordinator (retired), for his "remarkable contribution to improving knowledge on the fisheries resources in Myanmar, and untiring dedication to the advancement of ichthyology in his country"

***Chelidoperca occipitalis* Kotthaus 1973**
occipital, referring to two spines on occiput, unique among congeners known at the time

***Chelidoperca pleurospilus* (Günther 1880)**
*pleuro-*, side; *spilos*, spot, referring to series of 4-5 oblong black spots along sides

***Chelidoperca pollux* Matsunuma & Hoang 2024**
named for Pollux, a star in the Gemini constellation, also known as the brother of the star Castor, referring to its relationship with the morphologically similar congener *C. flavimacula*

***Chelidoperca pulchella* Matsunuma, Tachihara, Hirasaka & Motomura 2024**
diminutive of *pulchra* (L.), beautiful or lovely, referring to small body size of the type specimens and their vivid ornamental colors in life

***Chelidoperca santosi* Williams & Carpenter 2015**
in honor of Mudjekeewis Santos of the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources-National Fisheries Research and Development Institute (Manila), the authors' Philippine colleague and collaborator, "without whose assistance the discovery of this colorful perchlet would not have been possible, and in recognition of his many contributions to the advancement of science in the Philippines"

***Chelidoperca stella* Matsunuma & Motomura 2016**
star, referring to several yellow spots on pelvic fin

***Chelidoperca tosaensis* Matsunuma, Yamakawa & Williams 2017**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Tosa Bay, Kochi Prefecture, Japan, type locality

***Cratinus* Steindachner 1878**
etymology not explained, perhaps adjectival form of *crates*, harrow (a type of plow with spike-like teeth dragged over land to break up clods and remove weeds), referring to third to fifth (sometimes also sixth and seventh) dorsal-fin spines prolonged and bearing filaments

***Cratinus agassizii* Steindachner 1878**
in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), who led the 1871-1872 *Hassler* expedition, during which type was collected

***Diplectrum* Holbrook 1855**
*di-*, twice or two; *plectrum*, spur, referring to two rounded groups of radiating spines on preopercle of type species, *D. fascicularis* (=*formosum*)

***Diplectrum bivittatum* (Valenciennes 1828)**
*bi-*, two; *vittatus*, banded, referring to dark stripe that runs just under dorsal fin and a second stripe that runs from snout, through eye, to caudal-fin base

***Diplectrum conceptione* (Valenciennes 1828)**
*-is*, genitive singular of: Concepción, Chile, type locality (also occurs off Peru)

***Diplectrum eumelum* Rosenblatt & Johnson 1974**
*eu*, beautiful; *melon*, cheek, referring to bright-orange stripe on cheek in life (pale in isopropanol)

***Diplectrum euryplectrum* Jordan & Bollman 1890**
*eurys*, wide; *plectrum*, spur, referring to very wide preopercular process, wider than that of *D. radiale*

***Diplectrum formosum formosum* (Linnaeus 1766)**
handsome or beautiful, probably referring to 7-8 longitudinal blue lines on sides

***Diplectrum formosum radians* Quoy & Gaimard 1824**
radiant or radiating, allusion not explained nor evident

***Diplectrum labarum* Rosenblatt & Johnson 1974**
Roman imperial standard (flag), referring to third, fourth and occasionally fifth dorsal-fin spines with black filamentous extensions

***Diplectrum macropoma* (Günther 1864)**
*macro-*, large; *poma*, lid or cover, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to wide, angular bony spur with 8-13 long spines on angle of preoperculum

***Diplectrum maximum* Hildebrand 1946**
largest, at 39.5 cm TL, the largest member of the genus

***Diplectrum pacificum* Meek & Hildebrand 1925**
of the Pacific, named for eastern Pacific populations (California to Panama) previously identified as the western Atlantic *D. radiale*

***Diplectrum radiale* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**
radiating, referring to cluster of radiating spines on preopercle

***Diplectrum rostrum* Bortone 1974**
snout, calling attention to conspicuous light bars on each side of snout

***Diplectrum sciurus* Gilbert 1892**
squirrel, the name "squirrel-fish" long applied to *D. formosum*, perhaps from a croaking noise it makes

***Dules* Cuvier 1829**
from the Latin *doule*, female slave, referring to resemblance to the "slave-fish" *Terapon* (Terapontoidei: Terapontidae), so named because it was held in such low esteem as a food fish among the Japanese that it was considered fit only for slaves (Jordan & Evermann 1898 report that "slave" refers to *D. auriga* "being under the lash of the long dorsal spine," but this is not supported by Cuvier's own explanation)

***Dules auriga* Cuvier 1829**
coachman's whip, referring to long, whip-like third spine of dorsal fin

***Hypoplectrus* Gill 1861**
*hypo-*, below; *plectrum*, spur, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to several small, forward-pointing spines on lower edge, near corner, of angular preoperculum

***Hypoplectrus aberrans* Poey 1868**
aberrant (i.e., deviating or different), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to absence of small bands in soft portion of dorsal fin, a character that Poey said helped distinguish *H. puella*, the type species of the genus

***Hypoplectrus affinis* Poey 1868**
related, referring to similarity to *H. chlorurus* and *H. nigricans*

***Hypoplectrus atlahua* Tavera & Acero P. 2013**
named for Atlahua in Aztec mythology, a water goddess and protector of fishermen and archers (fish known only from the Mexican part of the Gulf of Mexico)

***Hypoplectrus castroaguirrei* Del Moral-Flores, Tello-Musi & Martínez-Pérez 2012**
in honor of José Luis Castro Aguirre (1943-2011), "one of the pillars of Mexican ichthyology, great teacher and friend" (translation)

***Hypoplectrus chlorurus* (Cuvier 1828)**
*chloros*, green; *oura*, tailed, a curious name since the fish's tail is yellow and was described that way

***Hypoplectrus ecosur* Victor 2012**
acronym of El Colegio de la Frontera Sur (Quintana Roo, México), for the "pioneering" work of its ichthyology group in marine ecology on the biodiversity and conservation of ecosystems in the western Caribbean

***Hypoplectrus espinosai* Puebla, Aguilar-Perera, Robertson & Domínguez-Domínguez 2025**
in honor of Héctor Salvador Espinosa Pérez (1954–2022), a "dedicated" Mexican ichthyologist, founder of the Mexican Ichthyological Society, and curator of the Mexican National Fish Collection

***Hypoplectrus floridae* Victor 2012**
of the southern Florida coast of the western Atlantic (also occurs in the eastern Gulf of Mexico)

***Hypoplectrus gemma* Goode & Bean 1882**
a jewel, allusion not explained, probably referring to presumed purple color in life (actually bright blue) coupled with its small size (up to 13 cm)

***Hypoplectrus gummigutta* (Poey 1851)**
etymology not explained, probably named for *Garcinia gummi-gutta*, an Indonesian saptree whose yellow-orange

fruit is called *gutagamba* in Spanish, which is also the local Cuban name for this fish, referring to its yellow-orange color

***Hypoplectrus guttavarius* (Poey 1852)**
*gutta*, referring to its close relationship with *H. gummigutta*; *varius*, different, referring to its two colors (yellow head, brown body) compared to single color (yellow-orange) of *H. gummigutta*

***Hypoplectrus indigo* (Poey 1851)**
blue, referring to deep indigo-blue color of body and fins

***Hypoplectrus liberte* Victor & Marks 2018**
named for Baie de Fort-Liberté, northeastern Haiti, only known area of occurrence

***Hypoplectrus maculiferus* Poey 1871**
*macula*, spot; *fero*, to bear, referring to large ocellated black spot on side of snout and a large black saddle at upper caudal-fin base [possibly a junior synonym of *H. aberrans*]

***Hypoplectrus maya* Lobel 2011**
in honor of the Maya people of Belize (type locality) and Lobel's daughter, Maya Rose Lobel

***Hypoplectrus nigricans* (Poey 1852)**
swarthy or blackish, referring to purplish-black body and fins

***Hypoplectrus providencianus* Acero P. & Garzón-Ferreira 1994**
-*anus*, belonging to: Isla Providencia (Colombia), Caribbean Sea, type locality

***Hypoplectrus puella* (Cuvier 1828)**
Latin for girl, referring to its local name in Martinique, *demoiselle blanche* ("white damsel")

***Hypoplectrus randallorum* Lobel 2011**
-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu) and his wife Helen, who first recognized this species as a possible new species in their 1960 paper on mimicry and protective resemblance in tropical marine fishes

***Hypoplectrus unicolor* (Walbaum 1792)**
*uni*-, one, i.e., uniformly colored, described as having a "subfusco" (somewhat dusky) body (presumably color in alcohol; whitish to pale yellow in life)

***Paralabrax* Girard 1856**
*para*-, near, having the "General physiognomy" of *Labrax* (=*Dicentrarchus*, Eupercaria: Moronidae), but first dorsal fin is contiguous with the second

***Paralabrax albomaculatus* (Jenyns 1840)**
*albo*-, white; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to 6-7 (actually 6-10) "good-sized snow-white" spots on upper body

***Paralabrax auroguttatus* Walford 1936**
*auro*-, gold; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to orange spots surrounded by gray on lower sides, caudal peduncle, snout, top of head, cheeks, and opercles

***Paralabrax callaensis* Starks 1906**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Callao, Peru, type locality

***Paralabrax clathratus* (Girard 1854)**
latticed, referring to "upper part of back and sides covered with darker blotches, assuming an irregular fenestrated appearance"

***Paralabrax dewegeri* (Metzelaar 1919)**
in honor of Mr. De Weger (d. 1910, forename not available), an officer of the Royal West Indian Mail Service, who discovered this species off Guanta, Venezuela; he collected other fishes from Trinidad, Haiti and other islands of the West Indies in 1907, and drowned three years later

***Paralabrax humeralis* (Valenciennes 1828)**
pertaining to the shoulder, allusion not explained, but probably referring to large brown spot in front of pectoral fin based on proposed common name, *La Serran à tache dans l'aisselle* (serranus [sea bass] with stained armpit)

***Paralabrax loro* Walford 1936**
Spanish for parrot, local name for this fish in Mazatlán, Sinaloa, México, type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific from Gulf of California south to Ecuador)

***Paralabrax maculatofasciatus* (Steindachner 1868)**
*maculatus*, spotted; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to combination of numerous small black, brown and orange spots and 6-7 indistinct long dark bars on body

***Paralabrax nebulifer* (Girard 1854)**
*nebula*, cloud; *fero*, carry or bear, referring to large "cloud-like" blackish blotches on upper body

***Parasphyraenops* Bean 1912**
*para-*, near; *Sphyraenops*, a pempheriform genus (Epigonidae), allusion not explained nor evident

***Parasphyraenops atrimanus* Bean 1912**
*atri-*, black; *manus*, hand, referring to "jet black" blotch behind (or inside) base of pectoral fin

***Parasphyraenops incisus* (Colin 1978)**
notched, referring to deeply cleft dorsal fin

***Schultzea* Woods 1958**
*-ea*, adjectival suffix: in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes at the U.S. National Museum, who confirmed that *S. campechanus* (=*beta*) represented a new species (even though it did not)

***Schultzea beta* (Hildebrand 1940)**
second letter of Greek alphabet, because it is the second species from Tortugas (Florida, USA) of "uncertain generic affinities" included in Hildebrand's paper (co-authored with William H. Longley)

***Serraniculus* Ginsburg 1952**
diminutive of *Serranus*, referring to *S. pumilio*, described at 33-80 mm, the "smallest American serranid discovered so far" (as of 1952)

***Serraniculus pumilio* Ginsburg 1952**
dwarf, described at 33-80 mm, the "smallest American serranid discovered so far" (as of 1952)

***Serranus* Cuvier 1816**
derived from *serra*, saw, referring to denticulate preoperculum (per Cuvier 1828) of *S. cabrilla* and *S. scriba*

***Serranus accraensis* (Norman 1931)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Accra, Ghana, type locality (occurs in eastern Atlantic from Senegal south to Angola, including São Tomé and Principe)

***Serranus aequidens* Gilbert 1890**
*aequus*, same or equal; *dens*, teeth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to unusually small teeth, the canines scarcely differentiated from the others (per Jordan & Evermann 1898)

***Serranus aliceae* Carvalho Filho & Ferreira 2013**
in honor of Alice, "dear" daughter of the junior author

***Serranus annularis* (Günther 1880)**
ringed, referring to two incomplete black rings behind eye

***Serranus atricauda* Günther 1874**
*ater*, black; *cauda*, tail, referring to black caudal-fin lobes of adults

***Serranus atrobranchus* (Cuvier 1829)**
*ater*, black; *branchus*, referring to black spot at gill opening, under the operculum

***Serranus baldwini* (Evermann & Marsh 1899)**
in honor of Albertus H. Baldwin (1865-1935), artist of Puerto Rico expedition during which type was collected, for his "excellent" drawings and paintings of American fishes

***Serranus cabrilla* (Linnaeus 1758)**
common name for this species (or similar sea basses) along the Mediterranean Sea of Spain, probably a diminutive of *cabra*, Spanish word for goat; the online Monaco Nature Encyclopedia (Mazza 2013) claims, without a source, that name refers to its way of swimming, with twitches and jumps, like a baby goat or kid

***Serranus chionaraia* Robins & Starck 1961**
*chionos*, snow; *araia*, belly, referring to "snow-white" belly and adjacent sides

***Serranus drewesi* Iwamoto 2018**
in honor of herpetologist Robert C. Drewes (b. 1942), California Academy of Sciences, for his "dedicated efforts in leading 12 separate scientific and educational expeditions to São Tomé e Principe [only known area of occurrence] to explore and document the diverse fauna and flora of that country and to inspire and educate the country's citizens as to the biological wealth and uniqueness of where they live"

***Serranus flaviventris* (Cuvier 1829)**
*flavus*, yellow; *ventris*, belly, referring to yellow bar at rear of belly (actually bright white according to contemporary accounts)

***Serranus fusculus* (Poey 1861)**
diminutive of *fuscus*, dusky, described as "umber colored" (translation), with a series of six large darker spots towards the back

***Serranus hepatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**
etymology not explained, perhaps from *hepatos*, "of the liver" in Greek, referring to liver-colored (dark red) bands

on body (although Linnaeus described them as black)

***Serranus heterurus* (Cadenat 1937)**
*hetero-*, different; *oura*, tail, referring to asymmetrical caudal fin, the upper lobe slightly pointed and produced, the lower lobe rounded

***Serranus huascarii* Steindachner 1900**
per Steindachner (1907), in honor of Huáscar (1491-1532), the last "legitimate" (translation) Inca of Peru (described from Paita, Peru, but occurs in eastern Pacific from central Gulf of California south to Chile)

***Serranus inexpectatus* Wirtz & Iwamoto 2018**
unexpected or surprising, referring to the senior author's "surprising" find of two specimens of this species in the collection of the Zoologische Staatssammlung (Munich, Germany) when looking for comparative material for the description of *S. pulcher*

***Serranus knysnaensis* Gilchrist 1904**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Knysna, Cape Province, South Africa, type locality (occurs in southeastern Atlantic and southwestern Indian Oceans from South Africa to Madagascar)

***Serranus luciopercanus* Poey 1852**
*-anus*, adjectival suffix: resembling the Pike Perch *Sander lucioperca* (Percoidei: Percidae) of Europe

***Serranus maytagi* Robins & Starck 1961**
in honor of Robert Elmer Maytag (1923-1962), American naturalist, conservationist and philanthropist, who "generously" supported ichthyological research at the University of Miami's Marine Laboratory (biographical footnotes: Maytag died from pneumonia at age 38; his grandfather was founder of the Maytag appliance company)

***Serranus notospilus* Longley 1935**
*notos*, back; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to pattern of bars on body, one of which "crosses the soft dorsal fin"

***Serranus novemcinctus* Kner 1864**
*novem*, nine; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to eight dark bars on body and one on nape

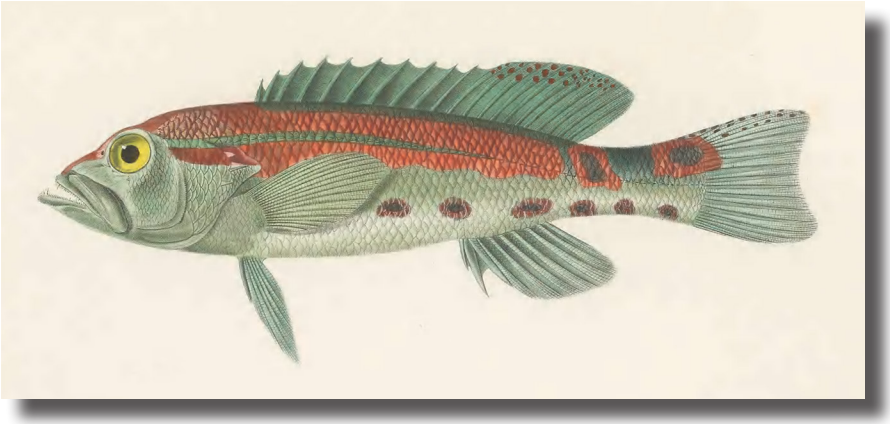
***Serranus phoebe* Poey 1851**
Phoebe, a Titaness in Greek mythology associated with the moon, referring to white, semi-crescent-shaped bar on belly

***Serranus papilionaceus* Valenciennes 1832**
butterfly-like, referring to soft dorsal fin, "red, variegated with small spots and small oblique blue lines, which form patterns similar to those seen on the wings of some butterflies" (translation)

***Serranus psittacinus* Valenciennes 1846**
parrot-like or parrot-colored, allusion not explained nor evident

***Serranus pulcher* Wirtz & Iwamoto 2016**
beautiful, allusion not explained, presumably referring to generally reddish body color of adults (although color is extremely variable)

***Serranus sanctaehelenae* Boulenger 1895**
of Saint Helena Island, South Atlantic, type locality (also occurs at nearby Ascension Island)



*Serranus psittacinus*. From: Valenciennes, A. 1846. Ichthyologie. 1 Table + Pls. 1-10. In: A. du Petit-Thouars. *Atlas de Zoologie. Voyage autour du monde sur la frégate "Vénus," pendant les années 1836-1839*. Gide, Paris.

***Serranus scriba* (Linnaeus 1758)**
scribe, referring to bluish script-like marking on head ("capite scripto")

***Serranus socorroensis* Allen & Robertson 1992**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Socorro Island, Revillagigedo Islands, off western México, type locality

***Serranus stilbostigma* (Jordan & Bollman 1890)**
*stilbos*, bright or shining; *stigma*, mark or spot, presumably referring to large, oblique cream bar extending from lateral line to mid-belly

***Serranus subligarius* (Cope 1870)**
etymology not explained; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), "wearing a truss," presumably referring to truss-like pattern of white crossbands on body

***Serranus tabacarius* (Cuvier 1829)**
pertaining to *tabacum*, tobacco, referring to its local name in Martinique, *le bout de taboo* ("cigar stump")

***Serranus tico* Allen & Robertson 1998**
derived from Ticos, as Costa Ricans affectionately call themselves, so named for their linguistic tendency to add the diminutive "*tico*" to the end of each word, in this case referring to Cocos Island, Costa Rica, type locality (also occurs at Malpelo Island, Colombia)

***Serranus tigrinus* (Bloch 1790)**
tiger, referring to tiger-like spots on body

***Serranus tortugarum* Longley 1935**
-*arum*, commemorative suffix, plural: named for the Tortugas Islands (Florida, USA), type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from southern Florida south to Venezuela)

## Family ANTHIADIDAE Anthias and Fairy Basslets

38 genera · 250 species · Nomenclatural notes: Family name changed from Anthiidae to Anthiadidae to avoid homonymy with Anthiinae, a subfamily of beetles.

***Acanthistius* Gill 1862**
*acanthus*, thorn or spine; *istios*, sail (i.e., dorsal fin), name proposed without a description, perhaps referring to 13 dorsal-fin spines compared with eight as in *Plectropoma* (now spelled *Plectropomus,* Epinephelinae), original genus of type species, *A. serratus*

***Acanthistius brasilianus* (Cuvier 1828)**
Brazilian, referring to type locality, east of Ilheus, Bahia State, Brazil (occurs in southwestern Atlantic from southern Brazil south to Argentina)

***Acanthistius cinctus* (Günther 1859)**
encircled, referring to six dark-brown crossbands encircling body and tail

***Acanthistius fuscus* Regan 1913**
dark, swarthy or dusky, referring to brownish coloration

***Acanthistius joanae* Heemstra 2010**
in honor of Joan Wright, Heemstra's "able and conscientious former research assistant"; per Heemstra's wife Elaine in an online note, Heemstra had promised Joan he would name the fish after her but never got around to it for at least 25 years, a few years after Joan had retired

***Acanthistius ocellatus* (Günther 1859)**
having eye-like spots, presumably referring to dark, usually blue-centered spots covering head and body

***Acanthistius pardalotus* Hutchins 1981**
spotted like a leopard, referring to "leopard-like pattern of blackish brown spots, blotches and lines" on body and fins

***Acanthistius patachonicus* (Jenyns 1840)**
Patagonian, described from coast of northern Patagonia (Argentina) and the mouth of the Río de la Plata (between Uruguay and Argentina)

***Acanthistius paxtoni* Hutchins & Kuiter 1982**
in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), for his contributions to Australian ichthyology

***Acanthistius pictus* (Tschudi 1846)**
painted, referring to "bright, rose-red markings" (translation) on a silver-white body

***Acanthistius sebastoides* (Castelnau 1861)**
-*oides*, having the form of: described as "singularly similar" (translation) to scorpionfishes of *Sebastes* (Percifomes: Scorpaenoidei: Sebastidae)

***Acanthistius serratus* (Cuvier 1828)**
serrated, referring to "very strongly serrated" (translation) operculum

***Aepysomanthias* Tang & Chen 2025**
*aipús* (αἰπύς), high or steep, and *sōma* (σῶμα), body, referring to deep body of *A. randalli*; *Anthias*, type genus of family

***Aepysomanthias randalli* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1980)**
in honor of American ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924–2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), whose in-press (1980) revision of the genus was cited by the authors

***Anatolanthias* Anderson, Parin & Randall 1990**
*anatole*, east; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily, i.e., an anthiine fish that occurs in the eastern South Pacific

***Anatolanthias apiomycter* Anderson, Parin & Randall 1990**
*apios*, far away; *mykter*, nostril, referring to anterior nostril somewhat remote from posterior nostril

***Anthias* Bloch 1792**
tautonymous with *Labrus anthias* Linnaeus 1758

***Anthias anthias* (Linnaeus 1758)**
ancient Greek name (of unknown etymology) for this species dating to at least Aristotle

***Anthias asperilinguis* Günther 1859**
*asper*, rough; *linguis*, tongue, referring to oval patch of villiform teeth in middle of tongue (present on only 30% of specimens examined per Anderson et al. 2017)

***Anthias cyprinoides* (Katayama & Amaoka 1986)**
-*oides*, having the form of: *cyprinus*, carp, referring to its carp-like shape

***Anthias helenensis* Katayama & Amaoka 1986**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: north of Saint Helena Island, southern central Atlantic, only known area of occurrence

***Anthias hensleyi* (Anderson & García-Moliner 2012)**
in honor of ichthyologist Dannie Alan Hensley (1944-2008), formerly of the University of Puerto Rico (species is known only from the Mona Passage between Puerto Rico and the Dominican Republic)

***Anthias menezesi* Anderson & Heemstra 1980**
in honor of ichthyologist Naércio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for his "generous help" (he provided a color transparency and notes on the coloration of this species in life)

***Anthias nicholsi* Firth 1933**
in honor of John Treadwell Nichols (1883-1958), curator of fishes, American Museum of Natural History, "in deep admiration of his scientific achievements"; description published in an issue commemorating the 20th anniversary of *Copeia*, which Nichols founded and initially produced at his own expense

***Anthias noeli* Anderson & Baldwin 2000**
in honor of Noel Archambault, IMAX cameraman/stereographer, who lost his life on 26 June 1998 in a tragic plane crash in the Galapagos during one of the expeditions on which this species was collected; "Noel was a pioneer of modern 3-D film technology. It is appropriate to name in his memory a new species collected using the modern submersible technology that is allowing the exploration of oceanic regions previously inaccessible to scientific study."

***Anthias woodsi* Anderson & Heemstra 1980**
in honor of Loren P. Woods (1914-1979), Curator of Fishes, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), who provided many specimens for the authors' studies of American anthiines

***Baldwinella* Anderson & Heemstra 2012**
-*ella*, diminutive suffix connoting endearment: in honor of Carole C. Baldwin, National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.), for her contributions to understanding the systematics of serranid fishes (for example, she demonstrated in 1990 that the two species included are sister species and warrant placement in a genus distinct from *Anthias*)

***Baldwinella aureorubens* (Longley 1935)**
*aureus*, gold; *rubens*, reddish, coloration not mentioned in brief description; redescribed in more detail in Longley & Hildebrand (1942), who mention pinkish body, yellow-margined scales, golden iris, yellow dorsal and caudal fins, and pink pectoral fins

***Baldwinella eos* (Gilbert 1890)**
sunrise, from Eos, goddess of morning-glow, referring to rosy-red color

***Baldwinella vivanus* (Jordan & Swain 1885)**
named for the snapper *Lutjanus vivanus* (Lutjaniformes: Lutjanidae), from whose stomach type specimen was taken

***Caesioperca* Castelnau 1872**
*perca*, a member of the then catch-all family Percidae for perch-like fishes, but similar to fusiliers, *Caesio* (Lutjaniformes: Lutjanidae) in the "beauty and disposition of its colours"

***Caesioperca lepidoptera* (Forster 1801)**
*lepido-*, scaled; *ptera*, finned, referring to scaly sheath covering over half the height of dorsal and anal fins

***Caesioperca rasor* (Richardson 1839)**
shaver, referring to "Tasmanian Barber," its common name in Australia; according to Richardson 1842, the "more classical word *tonsor* [had] been previously appropriated to another species" (presumably *Serranus tonsor* Valenciennes 1828, an unidentifiable species with no known types)

***Compsanthias* Gill 2024**
*comps-*, from *kompsós* (Gr. κομψός), elegant or pretty, referring to "graceful form and striking coloration" of both species; *Anthias*, type genus of family

***Compsanthias hawaiiensis* (Randall 1979)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: proposed as a Hawaiian subspecies of *C. ventralis*

***Compsanthias ventralis* (Randall 1979)**
ventral or of the belly, referring to "striking" prolongation of ventral and anal fins

***Caprodon* Temminck & Schlegel 1843**
*capros*, boar; *odon*, tooth, allusion not explained, possibly referring to front mandibular teeth of the species later named *C. schlegelii*, very large and pointing backwards, like the tusks of a wild boar

***Caprodon krasyukovae* Kharin 1983**
in honor Soviet ichthyologist of Zoya Valentinovna Krasyukova (ca. 1928-1991), Russian Academy of Sciences, one of the authors of *Fishes of the Sea of Japan and Adjoining Parts of the Yellow Sea* (1969)

***Caprodon longimanus* (Günther 1859)**
*longus*, long; *manus*, hand, referring to long and pointed pectoral fins, longer than head

***Caprodon schlegelii* (Günther 1859)**
in honor of vertebrate zoologist Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884), who, with Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), proposed a generic (*Caprodon*) but not a specific name for this species in their *Fauna Japonica* (1843)

***Caprodon unicolor* Katayama 1975**
*uni-*, one, presumably referring to "uniformly pale yellow" color in formalin (orange-red in life)

***Choranthias* Anderson & Heemstra 2012**
*chora*, room or space, referring to interrupted lateral line; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily

***Choranthias salmopunctatus* (Lubbock & Edwards 1981)**
*salmo-*, salmon; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to "salmon-pink spots" on body

***Choranthias tenuis* (Nichols 1920)**
slender, referring to more slender body compared to *Anthias louisi* (=*Pronotogrammus martinicensis*), its presumed congener at the time, also from Bermuda

***Dactylanthias* Bleeker 1871**
*dactylus*, finger, referring to slender and simple (unbranched) pectoral-fin rays; *Anthias*, original genus of *D. aplodactylus*

***Dactylanthias aplodactylus* (Bleeker 1858)**
[*h*]*aplo-*, simple or single; *dactylus*, finger, referring to slender and simple (unbranched) pectoral-fin rays

***Epinephelides* Ogilby 1899**
*-oides*, having the form of: the grouper genus *Epinephelus*

***Epinephelides armatus* (Castelnau 1875)**
armed (with a weapon), perhaps referring to "strong, flat spine" at posterior angle of preoperculum

***Giganthias* Katayama 1954**
*gigas*, large or giant, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to size of *G. immaculatus* ( 29.0 cm SL) relative to other anthiine fishes known at the time; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily

***Giganthias immaculatus* Katayama 1954**
*im-*, not; *maculatus*, spotted, i.e., unspotted, although it is described as having "irregular yellow stops [presumably a typo for 'spots']" on spinous dorsal fin

***Giganthias serratospinosus* White & Dharmadi 2012**
*serratus*, serrate; *spinosus*, spiny, referring to serrate tips to anterior dorsal- and pelvic-fin spines (a key diagnostic feature of this genus)

***Hemanthias* Steindachner 1875**
*hem*[*i*]-, partial, proposed as a subgenus of *Anthias*

***Hemanthias leptus* (Ginsburg 1952)**
slender, referring to "comparatively slender" body

***Hemanthias peruanus* (Steindachner 1875)**
Peruvian, described from Paita, Peru (occurs in eastern Pacific from Baja California Sur and Gulf of California south to Peru and Galápagos Islands)

***Hemanthias signifer* (Garman 1899)**
*signum*, mark; *fero*, to bear, (i.e., color sergeant or standard bearer), presumably referring to filamentous third dorsal-fin spine, "with its pennant as long as the head"

***Holanthias* Günther 1868**
etymology not explained, presumably *holos*, whole or full, i.e., an *Anthias* with a convex caudal fin instead of forked

***Holanthias caudalis* Trunov 1976**
of the tail, referring to elongate second and third rays of lower caudal-fin lobe of males

***Holanthias fronticinctus* (Günther 1868)**
*frontis*, front; *cinctus*, girdle, referring to three white bands (in spirits) across snout, forehead and occiput

***Hypoplectrodes* Gill 1862**
-*oides*, having the form of: allusion not explained, presumably referring to resemblance with *Hypoplectrus* Gill 1861 (Serraninae), both genera having small, forward-pointing spines (*hypo*-, below; *plectrum*, spur) on lower edge of preoperculum

***Hypoplectrodes annulatus* (Günther 1859)**
ringed, referring to six black cross-bands "occupying the whole depth of the body and tail"

***Hypoplectrodes australis* (Peters 1877)**
Latin for southern, endemic to Western Australia [previously known as *H. cardinalis*]

***Hypoplectrodes huntii* (Hector 1875)**
in honor of F. Hunt, Esq., who presented type; possibly Frederick Alfred Hunt (1817-1891), self-declared "king" of Pitt Island in the Chatham Islands (type locality) and author of *Twenty-Five Years' Experience in New Zealand and the Chatham Islands* (1866)

***Hypoplectrodes jamesoni* Ogilby 1908**
in honor of Jonathan Thompson Jameson, an amateur naturalist and "enthusiastic collector, who has brought [Ogilby] many interesting zoological specimens"; Ogilby honored Jameson to make up for the fact that *Atherinosoma jamesonii* Macleay 1884, which Jameson had collected, was synonymized with *Pseudomugil signifer* Kner 1866 (Atheriniformes: Pseudomugilidae)

***Hypoplectrodes maccullochi* (Whitley 1929)**
in honor of the late Allan R. McCulloch (1885-1925), former Curator of Fishes, Australian Museum (note latinization of "Mc" to "Mac")

***Hypoplectrodes nigroruber* (Cuvier 1828)**
*nigro*-, black; *rubrum*, red, referring to bright red-orange body (actually red to brown or yellowish-gray) crossed by five black (actually dark red to blackish) bands

***Hypoplectrodes semicinctum* (Valenciennes 1833)**
*semi*-, half; *cinctum*, belt or girdle, referring to eight red-brown bands on upper body (not reaching belly)

***Hypoplectrodes wilsoni* (Allen & Moyer 1980)**
in honor of malacologist Barry R. Wilson (1935-2017), Director of the National Museum of Victoria and formerly Head of the Division of Natural Sciences of the Western Australian Museum, who "kindly" allowed the senior author to use his cottage and laboratory facilities at Geographe Bay (Western Australia) on several occasions, and served as a diving companion to both authors when type was collected in December 1978

***Lepidoperca* Regan 1914**
*lepido*-, scale; *perca*, perch, but in this case probably a shorthand for *Caesioperca*, described as close to *Caesioperca* (now *Lepidoperca*) *coatsii* but with larger scales

***Lepidoperca aurantia* Roberts 1989**
orange-colored, referring to body color of fresh specimens

***Lepidoperca brochata* Katayama & Fujii 1982**
brochate, i.e., having projecting teeth, presumably referring to lower jaw slightly projecting beyond upper jaw when mouth is closed

***Lepidoperca caesiopercula* (Whitley 1951)**
etymology not explained, probably *caesio*, shorthand for *Caesioperca*, described as similar to that genus in its fin formulae; *percula*, little perch

***Lepidoperca coatsii* (Regan 1913)**
in honor of Maj. Andrew Coats (1852-1930), a "most generous donor to the funds of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition [during which type was collected], and himself a polar explorer"

***Lepidoperca filamenta* Roberts 1987**
*filum*, thread; *-mentum*, suffix denoting means or action, referring to filamentous rays of caudal-fin lobes

***Lepidoperca inornata* Regan 1914**
unadorned, referring to "immaculate" dorsal fin, compared to blackish spots on dorsal fin of *L. coatsii*

***Lepidoperca magna* Katayama & Fujii 1982**
large, referring to its size, reached 27.0 cm SL

***Lepidoperca occidentalis* Whitley 1951**
western, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Western Australia, type locality (also occurs off South Australia)

***Lepidoperca pulchella* (Waite 1899)**
diminutive of *pulcher*, beautiful, i.e., pretty, presumably referring to life coloration: reddish above, becoming orange on sides and often paler below, with yellow fins, and a pale pink stripe from upper jaw to the lower part of gill cover

***Lepidoperca tasmanica* Norman 1937**
Tasmanian, referring to Tasmania, Australia, type locality (also occurs off New Zealand)

***Luzonichthys* Herre 1936**
named for Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality of *L. waitei*; *ichthys*, fish

***Luzonichthys earlei* Randall 1981**
in honor of John L. Earle, Research Associate in Zoology, Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected most of the specimens as well as other "valuable" species, including *L. whitleyi* from Fanning Island (now known as Tabuaeran), one of the Line Islands of Kirbati

***Luzonichthys kiomeamea* Shepherd, Pinheiro, Phelps, Pérez-Matus & Rocha 2019**
from *kio-meamea*, Rapa Nui name for this species, meaning "red fish that takes refuge in a cave," referring to orange-red upper-body color in life and, presumably, its rocky patch reef habitat

***Luzonichthys microlepis* (Smith 1955)**
*micro-*, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its "fairly small" scales

***Luzonichthys seaver* Copus, Ka'apu-Lyons & Pyle 2015**
named for the Seaver Institute for Marine Research, which helped fund the authors' research, and not named for the Seaver family, as incorrectly stated in original description (Richard L. Pyle, pers. comm. with Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes, 28 June 2015)

***Luzonichthys taeniatus* Randall & McCosker 1992**
ribboned or banded, referring to orange and yellow stripes anteriorly on body

***Luzonichthys waitei* (Fowler 1931)**
in honor of "distinguished" Australian zoologist Edgar R. Waite (1866-1928), for his many contributions to ichthyology

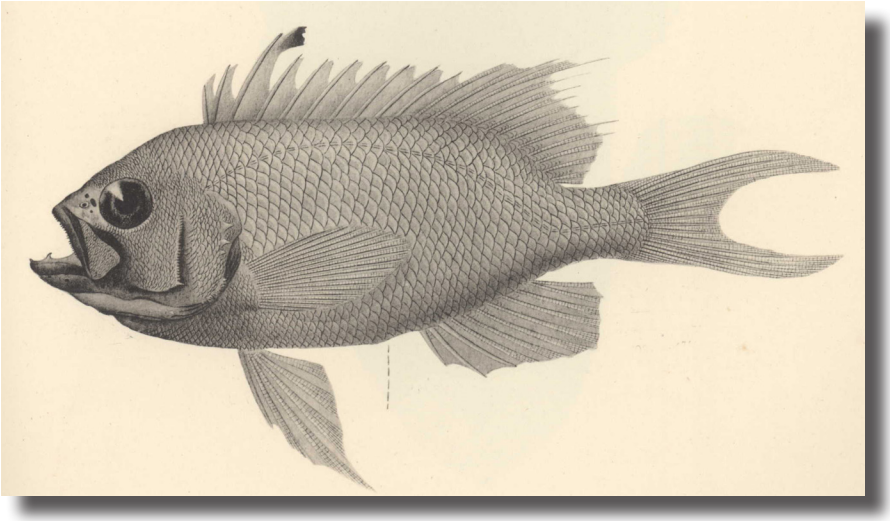
***Luzonichthys whitleyi* (Smith 1955)**
in honor of Australian ichthyologist-malacologist Gilbert Percy Whitley (1903-1975), as a replacement name for *Naurua waitei* Whitley & Colefax 1938, preoccupied by *L. waitei*

***Luzonichthys williamsi* Randall & McCosker 1992**
in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, Smithsonian Institution, who helped collect type and took a color photo of it, which Randall used

***Meganthias* Randall & Heemstra 2006**
*mega*, large, referring to large size of *M. kingyo* (278 mm SL) and *M. natalensis* (374 mm SL), compared to the similar *Odontanthias*, none of which exceed 204 mm SL; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily

***Meganthias carpenteri* Anderson 2006**
in honor of ichthyologist Kent E. Carpenter, Old Dominion University (Virginia, USA), who invited Anderson to participate in the FAO-COC (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and Centro Oceanográfico de Canarias) workshop held at Tenerife in July 2004, and who has done a "superb job" in editing and organizing the production of FAO Species Identification Guides

***Meganthias filiferus* Randall & Heemstra 2008**
*filum*, thread or filament; *fero*, to bear, referring to very long dorsal- and caudal-fin filaments



*Odontanthias unimaculatus*, first published illustration. From: Tanaka, S. 1922. Figures and descriptions of the fishes of Japan including Riukiu Islands, Bonin Islands, Formosa, Kurile Islands, Korea, and southern Sakhalin. Maruzen, Tokyo. v. 32: 583-606, Pls. 145-147.

***Meganthias kingyo* (Kon, Yoshino & Sakurai 2000)**
Japanese for Goldfish (*Carassius auratus*), referring to goldfish-like body shape and coloration

***Meganthias natalensis* (Fowler 1925)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality (occurs in southwestern Indian Ocean from South Africa to Madagascar and the Mascarenes)

***Mirolabrichthys* Herre 1927**
*mirus*, wonderful, and *labrum*, lip, referring to "remarkable proboscislike, fleshy, pointed tip" on premaxillary of *M. tuka*; *ichthys*, fish

***Mirolabrichthys evansi* (Smith 1954)**
in honor of Frank V. Evans, Esq., of Durban, South Africa (no other information available), who "greatly assisted" Smith's work

***Mirolabrichthys pascalus* (Jordan & Tanaka 1927)**
etymology not explained nor evident

***Mirolabrichthys tuka* Herre & Montalban 1927**
Tagalog (Philippines) word for beak, referring to fleshy, pointed tip on premaxillary

***Nemanthias* Smith 1954**
*nema*, thread, referring to first two dorsal-fin spines, which are filiform; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily

***Nemanthias bartlettorum* (Randall & Lubbock 1981)**
-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Nathan (1927-2014) and Patricia Bartlett, formerly of Kwajalein, Marshall Islands, whose underwater photos of this fish first revealed its existence (Nathan was an electrical engineer, private pilot, Navy veteran, and avid SCUBA diver)

***Nemanthias bicolor* (Randall 1979)**
*bi*-, two, i.e., two-colored, referring to salmon pink of upper body and lavender pink of lower body; when viewed underwater in its usual moderately deep habitat (hence with shades of red subdued), the back appears more yellow and the lower side more blue, thus enhancing the bicolored effect and easily distinguishing it from *Pseudanthias thompsoni*, its presumed congener at the time

***Nemanthias carberryi* Smith 1954**
in honor of J. E. Carberry, of Malindi, Kenya, who "greatly assisted" Smith's work, possibly John Evans Carberry (1892-1970), who ran a business in Malindi at this time

***Nemanthias dispar* (Herre 1955)**
dissimilar, differing from *Mirolabrichthys tuka* (its presumed congener at the time) in its greater number of lateral-line scales, more numerous dorsal and pectoral rays, much lower soft dorsal fin (which does not exceed spinous dorsal fin in height), and number of gillrakers

***Nemanthias ignitus* (Randall & Lubbock 1981)**
glowing (of a fire), referring to its "flame-like hues"

***Nemanthias regalis* (Randall & Lubbock 1981)**
royal or regal, referring to "majestic" colors displayed by both sexes

***Odontanthias* Bleeker 1873**
*odontos*, tooth, similar and/or related to *Anthias* but possessing large patches of small villiform teeth on tongue (also on vomer, palatines, and often on mesopterygoids [endopterygoids in older literature])

***Odontanthias borbonius* (Valenciennes 1828)**
-*ius*, belonging to: Borbon (or Bourbon), early name for Réunion island, western Mascarenes, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from South Africa, Comoros, Madagascar and western Mascarenes east to Guam and New Guinea, north to southern Japan and Ogasawara Islands)

***Odontanthias caudicinctus* (Heemstra & Randall 1986)**
*caudi*-, tail; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, presumably referring to large, slightly oblique dark-brown bar posteriorly on caudal peduncle and caudal-fin base of males, and/or wedge-shaped white bar bordering anterior edge of dark-brown bar

***Odontanthias cauoh* Carvalho-Filho, Macena & Nunes 2016**
named after "Carolina," popular name for this species among Brazilian professional fishermen at St. Paul's Rocks (eastern Atlantic), but shortened to the nickname Cauó of the first author's elder daughter, Ana Carolina S. R. Carvalho, pronounced *kau-oh*

***Odontanthias chrysostictus* (Günther 1872)**
*chrysos*, gold; *stictos*, spotted, referring to bright-yellow centers of rose-colored scales

***Odontanthias dorsomaculatus* Katayama & Yamamoto 1986**
*dorso*-, dorsal; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to long black band on third interspinous membrane and black oval blotch on fourth and fifth interspinous membranes of dorsal fin

***Odontanthias elizabethae* Fowler 1923**
in honor of Fowler's wife Elizabeth, "in slight tribute for her assistance during [his] work on Hawaiian fishes"

***Odontanthias flagris* Yoshino & Araga 1975**
whip or lash, referring to elongate and blade-like third dorsal-fin spine

***Odontanthias fuscipinnis* (Jenkins 1901)**
*fuscus*, dusky; *pinnis*, fin, referring to dusky color on scaly part of soft dorsal-fin base, posterior part of spinous dorsal fin, and base of caudal fin

***Odontanthias katayamai* (Randall, Maugé & Plessis 1979)**
in honor of ichthyologist Masao Katayama (Yamaguchi University), for his studies of Japanese serranid fishes; he also independently determined that this species did not have a scientific name

***Odontanthias perumali* (Talwar 1976)**
in honor of M. C. Perumal, Director, Central Institute Fisheries Operative, Cochin, India, who provided "excellent facilities" aboard the *Blue Fin*

***Odontanthias randalli* White 2011**
in honor of John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his "significant contribution to the knowledge of anthiine fishes, and Indo–Pacific fishes in general. The [2006] review of the *Odontanthias* genus he co-authored [with Phillip C. Heemstra] provided detailed description of the nominal species and their relationships with closely related genera."

***Odontanthias rhodopeplus* (Günther 1872)**
*rhodo*-, rosy; *peplus*, robe or tunic, referring to "reddish rose-coloured" sides

***Odontanthias tapui* (Randall, Maugé & Plessis 1979)**
in honor of Jean Tapu (1929-2018), Service des Peche (Papeete, Tahiti), who provided holotype, color photographs of it, and other "valuable" specimens of Tahitian fishes in the past; he was also a world-champion spearfisher

***Odontanthias unimaculatus* (Tanaka 1917)**
*uni*-, one; *maculatus*, spotted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to blackish blotch on tip of interspinous flap between third and fourth dorsal-fin spines

***Odontanthias wassi* Randall & Heemstra 2006**
in honor of fisheries officer Richard C. Wass (b. 1942), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, who obtained type and presented it to the Bishop Museum (Honolulu)

***Odontanthias xanthomaculatus* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)**
*xanthos*, yellow; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to large yellow spot extending between eighth dorsal-fin spine and the fifth dorsal-fin ray, ranging from dorsal profile to middle of body

***Othos* Castelnau 1875**
etymology not explained, perhaps *oth*[*neios*], strange or alien; *os*, mouth, referring to its "enormous" canine teeth at

front of jaws, which are visible when mouth is closed

***Othos dentex* (Cuvier 1828)**
with large teeth, referring to large canine teeth at front of jaws, which are visible when mouth is closed

***Pelontrus* Smith 1961**
etymology not explained nor evident, but here's a guess: from the Spanish *pelon*, bald, referring to scaleless snout and maxilla of *P. morgansi*, a character Smith used to distinguish this genus from *Anthias*, *Calanthias* and *Emmelanthias*

***Pelontrus alcocki* (Bineesh, Gopalakrishnan & Jena 2014)**
in honor of physician-naturalist Alfred William Alcock (1859-1933), Superintendent of the Indian Museum (West Bengal, India), for his contribution to the taxonomy of the deep-sea fauna of Indian seas

***Pelontrus bennetti* (Allen & Walsh 2015)**
in honor of Timothy Bennett (b. 1960), Australian diver and marine aquarium-fish collector, who captured holotype

***Pelontrus ferrugineus* (Gill, Pogonoski, Moore & Johnson 2021)**
rust-colored, referring to freshly dead coloration

***Pelontrus foresti* (Fourmanoir 1977)**
in honor of carcinologist Jacques Forest (1920-2012), who led the MUSORSTOM exploratory cruise (jointly sponsored by the Institut français de Recherche Scientifique pour le Développement en Coopération [ORSTOM] and the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle [Paris]) to the Philippines, during which type was collected

***Pelontrus hinano* (Shepherd, Phelps, Pinheiro, Rocha & Rocha 2020)**
in honor of Teurumereariki Hinano Teavai Murphy, former associate director of the University of California Berkeley Gump Research Station and president of the cultural association Te Pu Atitia, for her significant contributions to Polynesian biocultural heritage and field research in Moorea, French Polynesia [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pelontrus kojiorum* (Koeda, Muto & Wada 2021)**
-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Koji Abe, Cube International, and Koji Wada, Blue Harbor Aquarium Factory (Osaka, Japan), who collected and donated holotype, respectively [originally spelled *kojii*, which the authors emended to *kojiorum* in a published corrigendum since name honors more than one person]

***Pelontrus maugei* (Randall 1980)**
in honor of accountant-turned-ichthyologist André L. Maugé (1922-2008), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who collected type specimens and made drawing of holotype [Randall gave Maugé's initials as "L. A."]

***Pelontrus megalepis* (Günther 1880)**
*mega*-, large; *lepis*, scale, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to larger scales compared with presumed congeners in *Anthias*

***Pelontrus moretonensis* (Gill, Pogonoski, Moore & Johnson 2021)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Stradbroke Island, Moreton Bay, Queensland, Australia, type locality

***Pelontrus morgansi* Smith 1961**
in honor of John Frederick Croil Morgans, research assistant, Zoology Department, University of Cape Town (South Africa), who sent type to Smith

***Pelontrus raki* (Shepherd, Pinheiro, Najeeb, Rocha & Rocha 2025)**
Dhivehi (language spoken in the Maldives, type locality) word for "feeling shy to confront people," referring to how this species is shy by nature and typically hides during surveys

***Pelontrus ryukyuensis* (Wada, Suzuki, Senou & Motomura 2020)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ryukyu Islands of Japan, type locality (and only known area of occurrence)

***Pelontrus sagamiensis* (Katayama 1964)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from Philippines north to Japan)

***Pelontrus takasei* (Gill, Tea & Senou 2016)**
in honor of Wataru Takase, who collected type and provided "excellent" underwater photographs

***Pelontrus vexillarius* (Randall 1980)**
-*arius*, pertaining to: *vexillum*, flag or banner, referring to long, banner-like extension from membrane tip of each dorsal spine

***Plectranthias* Bleeker 1873**
*plectro*-, presumably referring to previous placement of *P. anthioides* in *Plectropoma* (=*Plectropomus*, Epinephelinae); *Anthias*, referring to affinity with anthiines based on specific epithet of *P. anthioides*

***Plectranthias anthioides* (Günther 1872)**
-*oides*, having the form of: allusion not explained, presumably referring to its *Anthias*-like appearance

***Plectranthias bauchotae* Randall 1980**
in honor of Marie-Louise Bauchot (b. 1928), Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), for her contributions to ichthyology and especially for her kindness in supplying Randall with answers to "endless" questions over the years about specimens under her care

***Plectranthias clavatus* Wada & Senou 2024**
Latin for club-shaped (clavate) but authors translate it as a noun (club), referring to orange-red stripe on sides (which the authors apparently believe is club-shaped) of fresh specimens

***Plectranthias elaine* Heemstra & Randall 2009**
in honor of Elaine Heemstra (wife of the senior author), for her "numerous and valuable contributions to the study of fishes by her beautiful and accurate paintings and drawings and her astute observations of these fascinating creatures" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Plectranthias garrupellus* Robins & Starck 1961**
diminutive of *Garrupa* (from the Portuguese *garoupa*, hence grouper in English), a name long applied to *Epinephelus* (now *Hyporthodus*) *nigritus*, which this species resembles in body shape and form of dorsal fin

***Plectranthias grahami* Gill, Pogonoski, Moore & Johnson 2021**
in honor of Ken Graham (b. 1947), Fisheries Biologist, New South Wales Department of Primary Industries, who collected type and has "contributed extensively to our knowledge of New South Wales trawl fishes and invertebrates"; he also noted that this is the only specimen of the species he has ever collected, despite several decades of extensive exploratory trawling in similar depths off the New South Wales coast

***Plectranthias helenae* Randall 1980**
in honor of Randall's wife Helen, "in gratitude for her encouragement and assistance in this and other ichthyological studies"

***Plectranthias intermedius* (Kotthaus 1973)**
intermediate in characters (e.g., dorsal fin slightly notched instead of divided or deeply notched) between *Xenanthias gardineri* and *X. longimanus*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Plectranthias jothyi* Randall 1996**
in honor of Alexander A. Jothy, formerly of the Fisheries Research Institute of Penang, Malaysia, who collected holotype

***Plectranthias kamii* Randall 1980**
in honor of Harry T. Kami, Division of Fish and Wildlife on Guam, who donated type to the Bishop Museum (Honolulu) and suspected that it might represent an undescribed species

***Plectranthias klausewitzi* Zajonz 2006**
in honor of Wolfgang Klausewitz (1922-2018), for his "outstanding" contribution to fish taxonomy and his "pioneering concepts" of the zoogeography of the Indian Ocean

***Plectranthias knappi* Randall 1996**
in honor of Smithsonian ichthyologist Leslie W. Knapp (1929-2017), who collected type and recognized it as probably representing an undescribed species

***Plectranthias maekawa* Wada, Senou & Motomura 2018**
in honor of Takanori Maekawa (and the Maekawa Fisheries Co., Ltd.), who "kindly" supported the authors' ichthyofaunal research in the Ryukyu Islands of Japan (type locality) [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Plectranthias mcgroutheri* Gill, Pogonoski, Moore & Johnson 2021**
in honor of friend and colleague Mark McGrouther (b. 1958), former collections manager at Australian Museum (Sydney), who collected holotype and six of the paratypes, for his contribution to Australian ichthyology and support given to all the authors over an extended timeframe

***Plectranthias purpuralepis* Tang, Lai & Ho 2020**
*purpura*, purple; *lepis*, scales, referring to distinct purple color only present after preservation

***Plectranthias retrofasciatus* Fourmanoir & Randall 1979**
*retro-*, backward; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to two prominent orange-red bars posteriorly on body of living specimens

***Plectranthias rubrifasciatus* Fourmanoir & Randall 1979**
*rubri-*, red; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to Y-shaped orange-red bar posteriorly on head and three orange-red bars on body

***Plectranthias sheni* Chen & Shao 2002**
in honor of Shieh-Chieh Shen, National Taiwan University, who obtained holotype and most paratype specimens and deposited them at his university

***Plectranthias taylori* Randall 1980**
in honor of Leighton R. Taylor, Jr. (b. 1940), director of the Waikiki Aquarium, ichthyologist of the University of

Hawaii, and principal collector of type

***Plectranthias wheeleri* Randall 1980**
in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929-2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), "as an expression of gratitude for the assistance he has provided the author for many years"

***Plectranthias whiteheadi* Randall 1980**
in honor of ichthyologist Peter J. P. Whitehead (1930-1993), British Museum (Natural History)

***Plectranthias yamakawai* Yoshino 1972**
in honor of ichthyologist Takeshi Yamakawa (b. 1942), Kochi University, who first collected and reported this species as *P. anthioides* in 1968

***Poroanthias* Tang & Chen 2025**
*porus*, from *póros* (πόρος), pore, referring to dense pores and tubules observed on the parietal region; *Anthias*, type genus of family

***Poroanthias cruentus* (Gill & Roberts 2020)**
stained or spotted with blood, referring to bright-red markings on body in life

***Poroanthias pelicieri* (Randall & Shimizu 1994)**
in honor of Daniel Pelicier (1946-2018), aquarium fish collector and exporter in Flic en Flac (a village in Mauritius), who collected all of the type specimens and provided one of the photographs the authors used

***Pronotogrammus* Gill 1863**
*pro-*, before; *notos*, back; *grammus*, line, referring to lateral line of *P. multifasciatus*, running high on body, close to dorsal fin

***Pronotogrammus martinicensis* (Guichenot 1868)**
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Martinique Island, West Indies, type locality (occurs in western Atlantic from North Carolina [USA] and Bermuda south to Rio Grande do Norte [Brazil], including Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea)

***Pronotogrammus multifasciatus* Gill 1863**
*multi-*, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to ~20 thin and short rufous bands on upper body

***Pseudanthias* Bleeker 1871**
*pseudo-*, false, i.e., a false *Anthias*, presumably referring to previous placement of type species (*P. pleurotaenia*) and several other species in *Anthias* and its close relationship with that genus

***Pseudanthias bimaculatus* (Smith 1955)**
*bi-*, two; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to two large red blotches on dorsal fin

***Pseudanthias calloura* Ida & Sakaue 2001**
*calli-*, beautiful; *oura*, tail, referring to distinctively colorful caudal fin

***Pseudanthias caudalis* Kamohara & Katayama 1959**
of the tail, allusion not explained, probably referring to filamentous caudal-fin lobes

***Pseudanthias charleneae* Allen & Erdmann 2008**
in honor of Charlene, Princess of Monaco, née Charlene Lynette Wittstock (b. 1978), name at the request of HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, who successfully bid to support the conservation of this species at the Blue Auction in Monaco on 20 September 2007 and has given generously to support Conservation International's Bird's Head Seascape marine conservation initiative

***Pseudanthias cheirospilos* (Bleeker 1857)**
*cheirós* (Gr. χειρός), genitive of *cheír* (χείρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin); *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, described as having a large round violet spot on free end of pectoral fin

***Pseudanthias cichlops* (Bleeker 1853)**
named for being "somewhat similar" (translation) in form or appearance to *Cichlops* (=*Labracinus*, Ovalenteria: Pseudochromidae)

***Pseudanthias connelli* (Heemstra & Randall 1986)**
in honor of marine biologist Allan D. Connell (1943-2016), who recognized its undescribed status and collected all of the type specimens (per Heemstra & Akhilesh 2010)

***Pseudanthias conspicuus* (Heemstra 1973)**
readily seen or prominent, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its obvious sexual dichromaticism even after eight years in 70% ethanol: males with two dark stripes along body, females with diagonal rows of small dark spots on upper body

***Pseudanthias cooperi* (Regan 1902)**
in honor of paleontologist Clive Forster Cooper (1880-1947), a member of 1900 expedition to Maldive and Laccadive islands, during which type was collected

***Pseudanthias elongatus* (Franz 1910)**
elongate, referring to more elongate body compared to *Anthias japonicus* (=*Plectranthias kelloggi*), its presumed congener at the time

***Pseudanthias emma* Gill & Psomadakis 2018**
in honor of the junior author's daughter, Emma [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pseudanthias engelhardi* (Allen & Starck 1982)**
in honor of the late Charles W. Englehard, Jr. (1917-1971), American businessman in mining, metals and horse racing, and his family, for their "numerous and generous philanthropic contributions" (the Charles Engelhard Foundation supported the junior author's long-term ecological research on the northern Great Barrier Reef) [preferably spelled *engelhardorum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Pseudanthias fasciatus* (Kamohara 1955)**
banded, referring to yellow longitudinal band from tip of snout to middle of caudal-fin base

***Pseudanthias flavicauda* Randall & Pyle 2001**
*flavus*, yellow; *cauda*, tail, referring to yellow caudal fin of both sexes

***Pseudanthias fucinus* (Randall & Ralston 1985)**
Latin for colored with orchil (a violet dye), referring to horizontal stripes of violet and yellow on head and body

***Pseudanthias georgei* (Allen 1976)**
in honor of Ray W. George (b. 1929), Curator of Crustacea, Western Australian Museum (Perth), who collected holotype

***Pseudanthias gibbosus* (Klunzinger 1884)**
humpbacked, presumably referring to distinctly convex head of large males

***Pseudanthias hangapiko* Shepherd, Pinheiro, Phelps, Pérez-Matus & Rocha 2021**
named for Hanga Piko (meaning "hidden bay" in the Rapa Nui language), Rapa Nui (Easter Island), type locality

***Pseudanthias heemstrai* Schuhmacher, Krupp & Randall 1989**
in honor of ichthyologist Phillip C. Heemstra (1941-2019), South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his research on anthiine fishes

***Pseudanthias hiva* Randall & Pyle 2001**
named for Hiva, which, according to legend, is an old Polynesian name for the Marquesas Islands, where this species is endemic

***Pseudanthias huchtii* (Bleeker 1857)**
in honor of Guillaume Louis Jacques (Willem) van der Hucht (1812-1874), Dutch hunter, soldier, tea-planter, taxidermist and dealer; he owned a "fine collection" (translation) of Moluccan fishes, from which he allowed Bleeker to take any he believed new to science, including this one

***Pseudanthias hutomoi* (Allen & Burhanuddin 1976)**
in honor of oceanographer Malikusworo Hutomo (Lembaga Oseanologi Nasional, Jakarta), who assisted in collecting type specimens

***Pseudanthias hypselosoma* Bleeker 1877**
*hypselo-*, high; *soma*, body, referring to "less stocky" (translation, from Bleeker 1878) body compared to *P. manadensis*

***Pseudanthias leucozonus* (Katayama & Masuda 1982)**
*leukos*, white; *zonus*, band, referring to whitish vertical bar on sides

***Pseudanthias lunulatus* (Kotthaus 1973)**
somewhat moon shaped, referring to black half-moon-shaped spot in iris

***Pseudanthias luzonensis* (Katayama & Masuda 1983)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Batangas, Luzon Island, Philippines, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from Indonesia east to Vanuatu and Fiji, north to Taiwan and Ryukyu Islands, south to northern Australia)

***Pseudanthias manadensis* (Bleeker 1856)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Manado, Sulawesi, Indonesia, type locality (also occurs off Papua New Guinea)

***Pseudanthias marcia* Randall & Hoover 1993**
in honor of Marcia A. Stone, wife of the junior author [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pseudanthias mica* Allen & Erdmann 2012**
in honor of the junior author's daughter, Mica [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pseudanthias mooreanus* (Herre 1935)**
-*anus*, belonging to: Moorea Island, Society Islands, type locality (also occurs at Tuamotu and Pitcairn islands in

the South Pacific)

***Pseudanthias nobilis* (Franz 1910)**
well-known or excellent, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to attractive appearance of any or all of the following: extended fourth dorsal-fin ray, lyre-shaped caudal-fin ray, yellowish body color in alcohol

***Pseudanthias olivaceus* (Randall & McCosker 1982)**
olive-colored, referring to olive ground color, then unknown in its original genus, *Anthias*

***Pseudanthias oumati* Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes 2013**
*oumati*, Marquesan word for sun, referring to brilliant yellow color of body and fins

***Pseudanthias paralourgus* Gill, Pogonoski, Johnson & Tea 2021**
edged with purple (*para-*, near, and [*ha*]*lourgus*, sea-purple, i.e., a purple dye obtained from certain marine molluscs), referring to distinctive purple-tipped caudal-fin lobes

***Pseudanthias pictilis* (Randall & Allen 1978)**
painted, referring to "striking" color pattern of both sexes

***Pseudanthias pillai* Heemstra & Akhilesh 2012**
in honor of N. Gopala Krishna Pillai, Scientist Emeritus, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), former Principal Scientist and Head of the Division of Pelagic Fisheries, Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute (CMFRI), India, and former Director in charge of CMFRI, for his "valuable contributions to the better understanding of marine fishes and the fisheries of India" [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Pseudanthias pleurotaenia* (Bleeker 1857)**
*pleuro-*, side; *taenia*, band, referring to two purplish (described as pale pink) stripes from eye along sides to caudal-fin base on females and juveniles

***Pseudanthias privitera* Randall & Pyle 2001**
in honor of Lisa A. Privitera, wife of the junior author, who provided assistance to him during the collection of the type specimens [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pseudanthias pulcherrimus* (Heemstra & Randall 1986)**
most beautiful, presumably referring to coloration in life (e.g., males dark red to dark pink, females and juveniles pink with yellow caudal fin)

***Pseudanthias randalli* (Lubbock & Allen 1978)**
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (1924-2020), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who was the first to collect it, and who "kindly" provided the authors with specimens

***Pseudanthias rubrizonatus* (Randall 1983)**
*rubri-*, red; *zonatus*, belted or girdled, referring to prominent red bar on body of male

***Pseudanthias rubrolineatus* (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)**
*rubro-*, red; *lineatus*, lined, referring to red stripe originating slightly above pectoral-fin base, curving upwards before terminating at upper portion of caudal peduncle

***Pseudanthias sheni* Randall & Allen 1989**
in honor of David Shen, who showed his underwater photograph of the male of this species to the senior author and expressed his belief that it represented an undescribed species allied to *P. pleurotaenia*

***Pseudanthias squamipinnis* (Peters 1855)**
*squamus*, scale; *pinnis*, fin, referring to fins being "covered with rather large scales high above their base" (translation)

***Pseudanthias taeniatus* (Klunzinger 1884)**
banded, referring to three wide, white longitudinal bands on sides of male

***Pseudanthias taira* Schmidt 1931**
named for the "Japanese hero" Taira Aimori (also spelled Aomori), presumably a member of the 12-century Taira samurai clan that dominated Japanese politics in the 12th century, whose grave Schmidt said is on Amami-Oshima Island, Ryukyu Islands, Japan (type locality), near the village Urakami [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Pseudanthias tequila* Gill, Tea & Senou 2017**
named for the alcoholic beverage "tequila sunrise," referring to "vibrant" life colors of the male (purple to pink with orange-red stripe, dorsal fin greenish yellow anteriorly, posteriorly red with blue basal area, anterior part of anal fin red, and pelvic fins bright yellow)

***Pseudanthias thompsoni* (Fowler 1923)**
in honor of John W. Thompson, artist and modeler at the Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who obtained type

***Pseudanthias townsendi* (Boulenger 1897)**
in honor of Capt. Frederick William Townsend (d. 1948), Commander, Indian Cable-Ship *Patrick Stewart*, who

collected many fishes and molluscs while doing cable work in the Persian Gulf, including type of this species

***Pseudanthias venator* Snyder 1911**
hunter, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "bow-shaped bar" extending from base of spinous dorsal fin to base of anal fin (i.e., like a hunter's bow)

***Pyronotanthias* Gill 2022**
*pyros*, fire, and *notos*, back, referring to characteristic red blotches or stripes on upper caudal peduncle and beneath posterior part of dorsal fin of all included species; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily

***Pyronotanthias aurulentus* (Randall & McCosker 1982)**
ornamented with gold, referring to yellow markings on head, body and caudal fin

***Pyronotanthias bimarginatus* (Randall 2011)**
*bi-*, two; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to broad, lavender-blue, upper and lower margins of caudal fin (compared to upper lobe only as in *P. unimarginatus*, described in the same paper)

***Pyronotanthias flavoguttatus* (Katayama & Masuda 1980)**
*flavus*, yellow; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to yellow spots on body, arranged in irregular, wavy or broken horizontal lines

***Pyronotanthias lori* (Lubbock & Randall 1976)**
in honor of Randall's daughter Lori; the specimen used in the illustration was collected on her birthday (per Randall & Lubbock 1981) [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Pyronotanthias parvirostris* (Randall & Lubbock 1981)**
*parvus*, small; *rostris*, snout, referring to relatively short snout, 4.6 to 5.6 in head

***Pyronotanthias smithvanizi* (Randall & Lubbock 1981)**
in honor of William F. Smith-Vaniz (b. 1941), then of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who "kindly" made his Cocos-Keeling specimens of this species available to the authors, and which he independently determined represented an undescribed species

***Pyronotanthias timanoa* (Victor, Teitelbaum & Randall 2020)**
a "euphonious amalgamation" of the second author's three children's names: Timothée, Maëlle and Noa

***Pyronotanthias unimarginatus* (Randall 2011)**
*uni-*, one; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to colorful broad margin dorsally on upper caudal-fin lobe (but not on both lobes as in *P. bimarginatus*, described in the same paper)

***Rabaulichthys* Allen 1984**
named for Rabaul (New Britain Island, Bismarck Archipelago, Papua New Guinea), town just west of type locality of *R. altipinnis*; *ichthys*, fish

***Rabaulichthys altipinnis* Allen 1984**
*altus*, high; *pinnis*, fin, referring to tall, sail-like dorsal fin of males

***Rabaulichthys squirei* Randall & Walsh 2010**
in honor of Cadel Squire, marine aquarium-fish exporter (Queensland, Australia), who collected most of the type specimens (see also *Cirrhilabrus squirei*, Labriformes: Labridae)

***Rabaulichthys stigmaticus* Randall & Pyle 1989**
marked, referring to two distinctive dark markings: a pale-edged dark blotch posteriorly on sides and a black band in soft portion of dorsal fin

***Rabaulichthys suzukii* Masuda & Randall 2001**
in honor of Keiu Suzuki, who has served as an assistant to the senior author for more than 12 years and helped collect holotype

***Sacura* Jordan & Richardson 1910**
from *Sakuradai*, Japanese name for *S. margaritacea*, *Sakura* being the Japanese cherry, referring to its red coloration

***Sacura boulengeri* (Heemstra 1973)**
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), who described this species as *Anthias formosus* in 1889 but used a preoccupied name

***Sacura margaritacea* (Hilgendorf 1879)**
pearly, referring to pearlescent spots on sides of adult male

***Sacura parva* Heemstra & Randall 1979**
small, referring to small size of adult-male holotype (67 mm SL) relative to congeners

***Sacura sanguinea* Motomura, Yoshida & Vilasri 2017**
blood red, referring to red longitudinal broad band on posterior body and red spots on caudal fin

***Sacura speciosa* Heemstra & Randall 1979**
beautiful or splendid, presumably referring to attractive appearance of purple-lavender head, orange body with wide orangish-white vertical bar, and yellow fins

***Sayonara* Jordan & Seale 1906**
Japanese for "if it is so," a salutation for goodbye or farewell with a sense of finality, allusion not explained, perhaps in fond remembrance of the authors' 1900 trip to Japan, when type species, *S. satsumae* (=*japonica*) was obtained

***Sayonara elongata* (Wu, Randall & Chen 2011)**
named for elongate body relative to congeners

***Sayonara fijiensis* (Raj & Seeto 1983)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Fiji, where it is endemic

***Sayonara flavolineata* Tang, Vo & Gill 2025**
*flavus* (L.), yellow; *lineata* (L.), lined, referring to diagnostic yellow stripes on body of fresh specimens

***Sayonara japonica* (Steindachner 1883)**
Japanese, i.e., described from Japan (occurs in southeastern Indian Ocean and western Pacific from Philippines north to Taiwan and Japan, and off the Northern Territory of Australia)

***Sayonara lasti* (Randall & Hoese 1995)**
in honor of ichthyologist Peter R. Last, CSIRO Division of Fisheries, who collected paratype, recognized it as undescribed, and made it available to the authors

***Sayonara megalophthalma* (Fourmanoir & Randall 1979)**
*mega*-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, having the largest eye in the genus, probably an adaptation for life in relatively deep water (taken at 360 m)

***Sayonara robertsi* (Randall & Hoese 1995)**
in honor of Clive D. Roberts, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, who first recognized this species as undescribed from a single specimen taken in Capricorn Channel off Queensland and had plans to name it when more material was collected; when he heard of the authors' research on the species, he "kindly" made his specimen available to them

***Sayonara xanthomaculata* (Wu, Randall & Chen 2011)**
*xanthos*, yellow; *maculata*, spotted, referring to yellow blotches on sides and upper body of living specimens

***Selenanthias* Tanaka 1918**
*selene*, moon, referring to crescent-shaped caudal fin of *S. analis* formed by its "slightly produced lobes"; *Anthias*, type genus of subfamily, i.e., an anthiine fish

***Selenanthias analis* Tanaka 1918**
anal, presumably referring to "blackish ill-defined patch a little smaller than eye diameter on margin" of middle anal-fin rays

***Selenanthias barroi* (Fourmanoir 1982)**
in honor of Mamadou Barro, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), who collected type from aboard the research vessel *Vauban*

***Selenanthias myersi* Randall 1995**
in honor of Robert F. Myers (b. 1953), coral-reef biologist and underwater photographer, who recognized specimens from Guam as undescribed and sent them to the Bishop Museum (Honolulu), where Randall worked

***Serranocirrhitus* Watanabe 1949**
etymology not explained, presumably a combination of *Serranus* (i.e., a serranid fish, allusion not explained but probably not *serra*, saw, since preopercle is not serrated) and *Cirrhitus* (Centrarchifoirmes: Cirrhitidae), believed to be a cirrhitid fish that closely resembles *Cyprinocirrhites ui* (=*polyactis*)

***Serranocirrhitus latus* Watanabe 1949**
wide, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to "highly elevated" body compared to elongate body of the similar *Cyprinocirrhites ui* (=*polyactis*), a cirrhitid (Centrarchiformes: Cirrhitidae)

***Tosana* Smith & Pope 1906**
-*ana*, belonging to: Tosa (now Kochi Province), Japan, where type locality of *T. niwae* (Urado Bay) is situated; Smith & Pope added that "Tosa" is an ancient Japanese name meaning "the brave good youth," and quote an 1893 traveler's handbook on Japan that remarked, the "province continues to justify its name for bravery and ability; no men have aided more than the Tosa men to bring about the renovation of Japan"

***Tosana dampieriensis* Gill, Pogonoski, Johnson & Tea 2021**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Dampierian Province, a biogeographic region extending from approximately Geraldton in Western Australia across northern Australia to Cape York, approximating the distribution of this species

***Tosana longipinnis* Gill, Pogonoski, Johnson & Tea 2021**
*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to relatively long pectoral fin (28.9–35.3% SL)

***Tosana niwae* Smith & Pope 1906**
in honor of Hiwashi Niwa, director of the Fishery Experiment Station of Kochi Prefecture at Susaki, Tosa, Japan [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter "a" by adding an "e" to the spelling]

***Tosanoides* Kamohara 1953**
*-oides*, having the form of: related to *Tosana* but differing in having dorsal fin with first, instead of third, spine the longest, and lateral line making a distinct bend below last rays of dorsal fin

***Tosanoides annepatrice* Pyle, Greene, Copus & Randall 2018**
in honor of Anne Patrice Greene, mother of the second author, for the "support and encouragement she has consistently provided to [her son's] exploration of the deep coral reefs of Micronesia" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*ae*"]

***Tosanoides aphrodite* Pinheiro, Rocha & Rocha 2018**
named for Aphrodite, ancient Greek goddess of love and beauty; while the two senior authors were collecting this fish, a large Six-gill Shark (*Hexanchus griseus*) came very close to both of them, but that didn't divert their attention from this "exquisitely beautiful" species, and they never even saw the shark; "The beauty of the Aphrodite anthias enchanted us during its discovery much like Aphrodite's beauty enchanted ancient Greek gods."

***Tosanoides bennetti* Allen & Walsh 2019**
in honor of Timothy Bennett (b. 1960), Australian diver and marine aquarium-fish collector, who captured type with a handnet

***Tosanoides filamentosus* Kamohara 1953**
referring to filamentous middle rays of anal fin and/or filamentous upper and lower rays of caudal fin

***Tosanoides flavofasciatus* Katayama & Masuda 1980**
*flavus*, yellow; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to yellow stripes or bands on body and fins of both sexes (although their number and arrangement differ)

***Tosanoides obama* Pyle, Greene & Kosaki 2016**
in honor of Barack H. Obama (b. 1961), 44th President of the United States, for his "efforts to protect and preserve the natural environment, particularly through his decision to expand the Papahānaumokuākea Marine National Monument several weeks after the discovery of this new species" [a noun in apposition, without the genitive "*i*"]

***Trachypoma* Günther 1859**
*trachy*, rough or spinous; *poma*, lid or covering, referring to forwardly directed "spinous teeth" at lower limb of preoperculum

***Trachypoma macracanthus* Günther 1859**
*macro-*, long; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, presumably referring to "very long and strong" anal-fin spine, longer than any of its dorsal-spines and exceeding even half the height of the body

***Xenanthias* Regan 1908**
*xénos* (ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), i.e., a different kind of *Anthias*

***Xenanthias ahiahiata* (Shepherd, Phelps, Pinheiro, Pérez-Matus & Rocha 2018)**
*ahiahi-ata*, Rapa Nui phrase meaning "the last moments of light before nightfall," referring to how its colors remind the authors of the "beautiful" sunsets of Rapa Nui (Easter Island), where it is endemic

*Tosanoides aphrodite*. From: Pinheiro, H. T., C. R. Rocha and L. A. Rocha. 2018. *Tosanoides aphrodite*, a new species from mesophotic coral ecosystems of St. Paul's Rocks, Mid Atlantic Ridge (Perciformes, Serranidae, Anthiadinae). *ZooKeys* No. 786: 105-115.

***Xenanthias altipinnatus* (Katayama & Masuda 1980)**
*alti-*, high; *pinnatus*, finned, referring to long third dorsal-fin spine with pennant-like flap

***Xenanthias cirrhitoides* (Randall 1980)**
-*oides*, having the form of: referring to resemblance in general form, color, and especially the thickened lower pectoral rays to some species of hawkfish (Centrarchiformes: Cirrhitidae)

***Xenanthias flammeus* (Williams, Delrieu-Trottin & Planes 2013)**
fiery, referring to brilliant red-and-yellow diagonal streak across lower cheek and red-yellow-orange blotches on body

***Xenanthias fourmanoiri* (Randall 1980)**
in honor of Pierre Fourmanoir (1924-2007), FAO Regional Fisheries Officer, Madagascar, who obtained a specimen and realized that it was a new species; "He kindly abandoned his plan to describe the fish when he heard that [Randall] had previously collected this species and intended to revise the genus"

***Xenanthias gardineri* Regan 1908**
in honor of British zoologist John Stanley Gardiner (1872-1946), who led a 1905 expedition to the Indian Ocean, during which type was collected

***Xenanthias inermis* (Randall 1980)**
unarmed, referring to lack of spines and serrae on preopercle, small outer canine teeth of upper jaw, and lack of canines in the lower jaw

***Xenanthias longimanus* (Weber 1913)**
*longus*, long; *manus*, hand, referring to greatly elongated third and fourth rays of pectoral fin, extending to anal-fin base

***Xenanthias nanus* (Randall 1980)**
dwarf, referring to small size, described as reaching 39.8 mm SL

***Xenanthias polygonius* (Shepherd, Phelps, Pinheiro, Rocha & Rocha 2020)**
polygon, referring to orange rhomboid-shaped polygons arranged in parallel rows along lateral midline

***Xenanthias winniensis* (Tyler 1966)**
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Winnie's, a "most pleasant place on the island of Mahé in the Seychelles" (described from the Seychelles but occurs elsewhere in the Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific, from East and South Africa, Comoro Islands, Mascarenes, and Fiji, east to Hawaiian Islands and Tuamotu Archipelago, Japan, south to New Caledonia and Tonga)

***Zalanthias* Jordan & Richardson 1910**
*zal*, etymology not explained, perhaps from *zálē* (ζάλης), squall, storm or downpour (if so, allusion not evident); *Anthias*, type genus of family

***Zalanthias alleni* (Randall 1980)**
in honor of ichthyologist Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), who provided type specimens to Randall knowing that the species was undescribed

***Zalanthias azumanus* (Jordan & Richardson 1910)**
-*anus*, belonging to: Azuma, a "poetical name" for Japan (meaning "east" and originally applied to the 15 northern and eastern provinces of Japan), described from Tokyo Bay, Japan [replacement name for *Anthias japonicus* Döderlein 1883, preoccupied by *A. japonicus* Bloch 1793]

***Zalanthias bilaticlavia* Paulin & Roberts 1987**
*bi-*, two; *laticlavia*, having a broad stripe, referring to two dark vertical bands of color on body

***Zalanthias exsul* Heemstra & Anderson 1983**
exile, the first species of the genus known from the eastern Pacific region

***Zalanthias kelloggi* (Jordan & Evermann 1903)**
in honor of entomologist Vernon Lyman Kellogg (1867-1937), Jordan's colleague at Stanford University

***Zalanthias maculicauda* (Regan 1914)**
*macula*, spot; *cauda*, tail, referring to large dark spot on each side of caudal peduncle

***Zalanthias melanesius* (Randall 1980)**
Melanesian, proposed as a Melanesian subspecies of the Japanese-Hawaiian *Z. kelloggi*

***Zalanthias nazcae* Anderson 2008**
of the Nazca Ridge, depth 185-200 m, southeastern Pacific, only known area of occurrence

***Zalanthias parini* Anderson & Randall 1991**
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided holotype and a color transparency of it