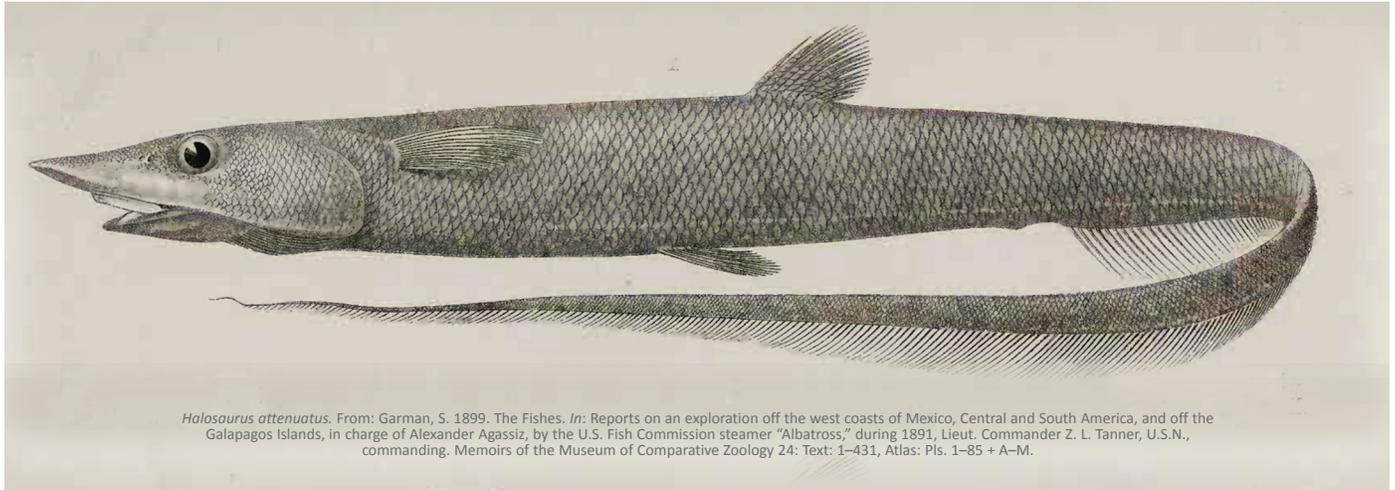


Order NOTACANTHIFORMES

Halosaurs

Family HALOSAURIDAE

Günther 1868



*Halosaurus attenuatus*. From: Garman, S. 1899. The Fishes. In: Reports on an exploration off the west coasts of Mexico, Central and South America, and off the Galapagos Islands, in charge of Alexander Agassiz, by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer "Albatross," during 1891, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., commanding. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 24: Text: 1–431, Atlas: Pls. 1–85 + A–M.

**Aldrovandia**

Goode & Bean 1896

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Italian naturalist Ulysses Aldrovandus (1522–1605), "founder of the first natural history museum, whose name, strangely enough, has never been honored by association with a genus of animals or plants"

**Aldrovandia affinis** (Günther 1877) Latin for related, referring to the "greatest similarity" between this species and *A. rostrata* and *Halosaurus ovenii*

**Aldrovandia gracilis** Goode & Bean 1896 Latin for thin or slender, described as a "very slender species"

**Aldrovandia mediorostris** (Günther 1887) etymology not explained, either *medius* (L.), middle, or *mediocris* (L.), middling or ordinary; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, perhaps referring to its "comparatively short snout"

**Aldrovandia oleosa** Sulak 1977 Latin for oily, referring to the yellowish oil invested in its flesh

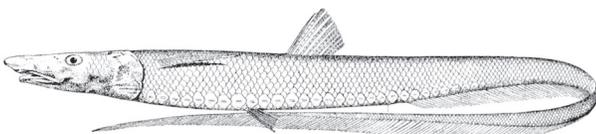
**Aldrovandia phalacra** (Vaillant 1888) *phalákra* (Gr. φαλάκρα), bald-headed, referring to lack of scales on upper portion of head (above occipital region)

**Aldrovandia rostrata** (Günther 1878) Latin for beaked, referring to its "very much produced" snout

**Halosauropsis**

Collett 1896

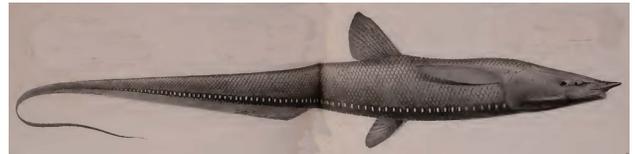
*ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, i.e., similar to *Halosaurus* but with differently shaped light organs on head and lateral line (disputed by Garman [1899, see citation in above caption], who suggested that Collett may



*Aldrovandia phalacra*. From: Vaillant, L. L. 1888. Expéditions scientifiques du "Travailleur" et du "Talisman" pendant les années 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883. Poissons. Paris. 1–406, Pls. 1–28.

have examined damaged specimens), but genus clearly differs from *Halosaurus* in lacking scales on top of head between eyes and nostrils

**Halosauropsis macrochir** (Günther 1878) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *chir*, from *cheír* (Gr. χεῖρ), hand, homologous to the pectoral fin, which is long in this species, extending nearly to the "root of the ventral"



Possibly first-published image of *Halosauropsis melanochir*. From: Günther, A. 1887. Report on the deep-sea fishes collected by H. M. S. Challenger during the years 1873–76. Report on the Scientific Results of the Voyage of H. M. S. Challenger 22 (57): i–lxv + 1–268, Pls. 1–66. [Vertical line in front of anal fin is the page gutter of the printed volume.]

**Halosaurus**

Johnson 1864

*halós* (Gr. ἅλος), genitive of *háls* (ἅλς), sea; *saurus*, from *saúra* (Gr. σαύρα), lizard, a "sea lizard," allusion not explained, probably referring to the lizard-like shape of *H. ovenii*

**Halosaurus attenuatus** Garman 1899 Latin for tapered or made thin, referring to its "very attenuate and filamentary" caudal region

**Halosaurus carinicauda** (Alcock 1889)<sup>1</sup> *carina* (L.), keel; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its dorsally keeled tail, crested by a low median fold of skin

**Halosaurus guentheri** Goode & Bean 1896 in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), for "inspiration [in the nascent study of deep-sea fishes] and kindly advice"

**Halosaurus johnsonianus** Vaillant 1888 -anus (L.), belonging to: English naturalist James Yate Johnson (1820–1900), the first (1864) to describe this "curious genus" (translation)

<sup>1</sup> Treated as the only member of subgenus *Halosaurichthys* Alcock 1889 — *halós* (Gr. ἅλος), genitive of *háls* (ἅλς), sea; *saurus*, from *saúra* (Gr. σαύρα), lizard; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, literally "sea lizard fish," alluding to its lizard-like shape and affinity to *Halosaurus* — by S. B. McDowell (1973, Order Heteromi [Notacanthiformes]. In: Fishes of the Western North Atlantic. Memoirs of the Sears Foundation of Marine Research No. 1 [pt. 6]: 1–228). The subgenus has fallen out of usage and is provisionally included here.

***Halosaurus ovenii* Johnson 1864** in honor of English biologist –Richard Owen (1804–1864), Superintendent of the Natural History Departments of the British Museum, “whose investigations in regard to the skeletons of fishes are not the least valuable part of his many contributions to zoological science” [name Latinized with “v” instead of “w”]

***Halosaurus pectoralis* McCulloch 1926** Latin for pectoral, referring to its very long pectoral fins, which distinguishes it from most congeners

***Halosaurus radiatus* Garman 1899** Latin for rayed, referring to numerous branchiostegal rays, which “serve to distinguish this species from any other at present known”

***Halosaurus ridgwayi* (Fowler 1934)** in honor of the late Robert Ridgway (1850–1929), “with pleasant memories of by gone days in his department of ornithology in the Smithsonian Institution”

***Halosaurus sinensis* Abe 1974** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), specifically the South China Sea, only known area of occurrence