

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Subcohort ALEPOCEPHALI

Order ALEPOCEPHALIFORMES

3 families · 33 genera · 143 species/subspecies

Family PLATYTROCTIDAE Tubeshoulders

13 genera · 40 species

Barbantus Parr 1951

etymology not explained, perhaps a variant of *barbatus*, bearded, referring to “bony horizontal spine [that] projects laterally on each side from the tip of the lower jaw”

Barbantus curvifrons (Roule & Angel 1931)

curvus, bent; *frons*, front, referring to curved upper side of head, which differs from other species of *Bathytroctes* (genus at time of description)

Barbantus elongatus Krefft 1970

referring to its “extremely elongated” shape compared to *B. curvifrons*

Holtbyrnia Parr 1937

-ia, belonging to: ichthyologist Ernest William Lyons Holt (1864-1922) and his frequent collaborator L. W. Byrne, who authored several papers on the fishes of the Irish Atlantic Slope

Holtbyrnia anomala Krefft 1980

anomalous, referring to the “unusual” rudimentary development of its photophores

Holtbyrnia conocephala Sazonov 1976

conus, cone; *cephalus*, head, referring to characteristic shape of head

Holtbyrnia cyanocephala (Krefft 1967)

ciano-, blue; *cephalus*, head, referring to intense, metallic-blue coloration of head

Holtbyrnia innesi (Fowler 1934)

in honor of American aquarist William T. Innes (1874-1969), editor of the “very successful” magazine *The Aquarist*

Holtbyrnia intermedia (Sazonov 1976)

intermediate, similar in form to both *Holtbyrnia* and *Sagamichthys*

Holtbyrnia laticauda Sazonov 1976

latus, wide; *cauda*, tail, referring to its deep caudal peduncle

Holtbyrnia latifrons Sazonov 1976

latus, wide; *frons*, forehead, referring to its wide interorbital space

Holtbyrnia macrops Maul 1957

macro-, long or large; *ops*, eye, referring to its large eyes, longer than high, three times in length of head

Holtbyrnia melanocephala (Vaillant 1888)

melano-, black; *cephala*, head, referring to its “deep blue black” head (translation)

Holtbyrnia ophiocephala Sazonov & Golovan 1976

ophio-, snake; *cephalus*, head, referring to characteristic snake-like appearance of head

Matsuichthys Sazonov 1992

in honor of Tetsuo Matsui, Scripps Institution of Oceanography, senior author of *M. aequipinnis*; *ichthys*, fish

Matsuichthys aequipinnis (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)

aequalis, uniform; *pinna*, fin, referring to opposed dorsal and anal fins

Maulisia Parr 1960

-isia, adjectival suffix: in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal), who described several deep-sea fishes, and who reported type species, *M. mauli*, as *Holtbyrnia polycoeca* (= *innesi*) in 1954

Maulisia acuticeps Sazonov 1976

acutus, sharp; *ceps*, head, referring to characteristic shape of head

***Maulisia argipalla* Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979**

argos, white; *palla*, ball, referring to round THO photophore

***Maulisia isaacsi* Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987**

in honor of the late John D. Isaacs (1913-1980), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, “oceanographer extraordinary, and good friend”

***Maulisia maui* Parr 1960**

in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal), who described several deep-sea fishes, and who reported this species as *Holbyrnia polycocca* (= *innesi*) in 1954

***Maulisia microlepis* Sazonov & Golovan 1976**

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

***Mentodus* Parr 1951**

mentum, beard or chin; *odus*, teeth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short, comb-like series of strong, horizontal teeth on outer side of lower jaw of *M. rostratus*

***Mentodus bythios* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)**

of the deep, referring to habitat of all platytroctids

***Mentodus crassus* Parr 1960**

fat or stout, probably referring to its “enormous” head

***Mentodus eubranchus* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)**

eu-, good; *branchos*, gill, referring to its relatively long gill filaments

***Mentodus facilis* (Parr 1951)**

easy or facile, allusion not explained nor evident

***Mentodus longirostris* (Sazonov & Golovan 1976)**

longus, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to relatively long snout, equal to or slightly shorter than eye

***Mentodus mesalirus* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1987)**

mesa, middle; *lira*, ridge, referring to ridging of lateral line by modified scales

***Mentodus perforatus* Sazonov & Trunov 1978**

perforated, referring to numerous pores of cephalic sensory system compared to congeners (*crassus*, *rostratus*) known at time of description

***Mentodus rostratus* (Günther 1878)**

beaked, referring to “intermaxillary terminating in front in a short projection”

***Mirorictus* Parr 1947**

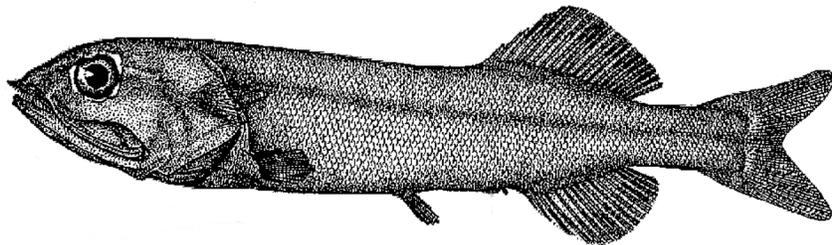
mirus, weird or wonderful; *rictis*, open mouth, referring to peculiar jaw morphology, which Parr was initially inclined to view with disbelief or with a strong suspicion that he was merely observing the traumatic or teratological condition of an aberrant specimen (upper jaws form part of interior roof of the mouth, with the single supramaxillary and the posterior and larger portion of the maxillary located inside ascending rami of bones of lower jaw)

***Mirorictus taningi* Parr 1947**

in honor of Danish ichthyologist Åge Vedel Tåning (1890-1958), who took part in the *Dana* fishery research cruises from which type was collected, and invited Parr to study the collections

***Normichthys* Parr 1951**

in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), who reported type species, *N. operosus*, as *Talismania homoptera* (Alepocephalidae) in 1930; *ichthys*, fish



Mentodus perforatus. From: Sazonov, Yu. I. and I. A. Trunov. 1978. New data on the fishes of the family Searsiidae (Salmoniformes, Alepocephaloidei) from the south-eastern Atlantic. *Trudy Instituta Okeanologii Imeni P. P. Shirshova* v. 111: 87-99.

***Normichthys herringi* Sazonov & Merrett 2001**

in honor of marine biologist Peter J. Herring, for his “impressive” contribution to the study of oceanic bioluminescence, and for making available to the authors the collection of fishes that contained type

***Normichthys operosus* Parr 1951**

active, busy or industrious, allusion not explained nor evident

***Normichthys yahganorum* Lavenberg 1965**

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the Yahgan Indians, archipelagic shellfish gatherers of Tierra del Fuego, who practiced shellfish conservation and avoided exhausting their food supply; this species occurs in deep waters along the Chilean coastline where the Yahgan once flourished

***Pectinantus* Sazonov 1986**

pectinate, referring to short row of pectinate teeth along outer row of anterior portion of lower jaw in adults (compared to teeth present only in juveniles of the closely related *Barbantus*)

***Pectinantus parini* (Sazonov 1976)**

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, a leader of 57th R/V *Vityaz* (also spelled *Vitiaz*) cruise that collected type and who first noted some characters of this species

***Persparsia* Parr 1951**

etymology not explained and meaning unknown, perhaps named for a person (like other platytroctid genera named by Parr, e.g., *Maulisia*, *Searsia*), or derived from the Latin *per* (very, continuously, throughout) and *sparsus* (few, rare, scattered), referring to rarity or scattered occurrence throughout its range

***Persparsia kopua* (Phillipps 1942)**

New Zealand Maori word for “deep water,” referring to its bathypelagic habitat (type was secured from the stomach of a grouper by a land line at 100 fathoms, Cook Strait, New Zealand)

***Platytroctes* Günther 1878**

platy, flat, allusion not explained nor evident, possibly referring to “much compressed” body; *troktes*, one that gnaws, possibly referring to mouth and jaws “armed with a single series of small teeth” (also ancient Greek for a sea-fish with sharp teeth)

***Platytroctes apus* Günther 1878**

apous, without foot, referring to lack of pelvic fins

***Platytroctes mirus* (Lloyd 1909)**

wonderful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “most remarkable” resemblance to *P. apus*, but possessing the pelvic fins that the latter lacks

***Sagamichthys* Parr 1953**

Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality of *S. abei* (but occurs throughout the Pacific); *ichthys*, fish

***Sagamichthys abei* Parr 1953**

in honor of ichthyologist Tokiharu Abe (1911-1996), Zoological Institute of Tokyo University, who loaned type specimen to Parr

***Sagamichthys gracilis* Sazonov 1978**

thin, referring to shallower body compared to congeners

***Sagamichthys schnakenbecki* (Kreff 1953)**

in honor of Werner Schnakenbeck (1887-1971), longtime director of the Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), on the occasion of his dispensation of government service

***Searsia* Parr 1937**

-ia, belonging to: eponym not identified but probably in honor of naval commander and commodore Henry Sears (1913-1982), who funded the Sears Foundation for Marine Research in 1937, which Parr established

***Searsia koefoedi* Parr 1937**

in honor of Norwegian marine biologist Einar Koefoed (1875-1963), who collected part of the type series in 1926 and authored several papers on deep-sea fishes

***Searsioides* Sazonov 1977**

-oides, having the form of: referring to “some similarities” (translation) with *Searsia*, original genus of type species, *S. calvala*

***Searsioides calvala* (Matsui & Rosenblatt 1979)**

calvus, bald; *ala*, upper part of arm, referring to unscaled pectoral base

***Searsioides multispinus* Sazonov 1977**

multi-, many; *spinus*, spine, referring to its many gill-rakers, most in the family Searsiidae (=Platytroctidae)

Family BATHYLACONIDAE***Bathylaco* Goode & Bean 1896**

“a warrior of the ocean depths,” according to the authors, from *bathys*, deep, and *Lakonia*, a province in ancient Greece famous for its Laconians who, in addition to their laconic speech, were also notorious warriors; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to predatory habits as inferred by its very large mouth

***Bathylaco macrophthalmus* Nielsen & Larsen 1968**

macro-, large; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its larger eyes compared to *B. nigricans*

***Bathylaco nielseni* Sazonov & Ivanov 1980**

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, who recognized this form as separable from *B. nigricans* in a 1970 publication

***Bathylaco nigricans* Goode & Bean 1896**

blackish, referring to its color

Family ALEPOCEPHALIDAE Slickheads

19 genera · 100 species/subspecies

***Alepocephalus* Risso 1820**

a-, without; *lepis*, scale; *cephalus*, head, referring to absence of scales on head (hence “slickhead” vernacular)

***Alepocephalus agassizii* Goode & Bean 1883**

in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and supervisor of the dredging and trawling expedition that collected type [authors say name complements that of *A. bairdii*, the only other American species of *Alepocephalus* known at the time, named in honor of the Director of the U.S. National Museum]

***Alepocephalus andersoni* Fowler 1934**

in honor of mineralogist-paleontologist Charles Anderson (1876-1944), Director of the Australian Museum, who “contributed much to [Fowler’s] delightful stay in Sydney”

***Alepocephalus antipodians* (Parrott 1948)**

-anus, belonging to: the Antipodes, i.e., the other side of the globe, referring to New Zealand distribution, figuratively the other side of the world from the British Isles

***Alepocephalus asperifrons* Garman 1899**

asper, rough; *frons*, face or forehead, referring to ridges on frontal bone between eyes, which have a “very rough or serrated profile”

***Alepocephalus australis australis* Barnard 1923**

southern, described from South African waters (a circumglobal species that occurs mostly in the Southern Hemisphere)

***Alepocephalus australis barnardi* Norman 1930**

in honor of marine biologist Keppel Harcourt Barnard (1887-1964), South African Museum, who described the nominate subspecies in 1923

***Alepocephalus bairdii* Goode & Bean 1879**

in honor of Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887), Director, U.S. National Museum

***Alepocephalus bicolor* Alcock 1891**

two-colored, head black and body a “uniform dull slate-blue”

***Alepocephalus blanfordii* Alcock 1892**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of William Thomas Blanford (1832-1905), who studied the zoology and geology of India, near where type locality (Gulf of Mannar) is situated

***Alepocephalus dentifer* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979**

dent, teeth; *fero*, to bear, referring to presence of teeth on maxillaries, rare in the genus

***Alepocephalus fundulus* Garman 1899**

etymology not explained, perhaps *fundulus*, piston, or *fundus*, base or bottom; either way, allusion not evident

***Alepocephalus longiceps* Lloyd 1909**

longus, long; *ceps*, head, referring to head length “considerably more than a third” of standard length

***Alepocephalus longirostris* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984**

longus, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to snout longer than orbit diameter

***Alepocephalus melas* de Buen 1961**

black, referring to uniform black coloration in formalin

- Alepocephalus owstoni* Tanaka 1908**
in honor of Alan Owston (1853-1915), businessman, yachtsman, and collector of Asian wildlife, whose collection provided type
- Alepocephalus planifrons* Sazonov 1993**
planus, smooth; *frons*, forehead, referring to wide and smooth upper surface of head
- Alepocephalus productus* Gill 1883**
lengthened or prolonged, referring to longer snout compared to *A. agassizii*
- Alepocephalus rostratus* Risso 1820**
beaked, referring to somewhat prolonged, rounded snout
- Alepocephalus tenebrosus* Gilbert 1892**
dark or gloomy, probably referring to “uniform blue-black” coloration
- Alepocephalus triangularis* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984**
referring to anterior portion of snout triangular in dorsal view
- Alepocephalus umbriceps* Jordan & Thompson 1914**
umbra, shade; *ceps*, head, referring to “dense black” head
- Asquamiceps* Zugmayer 1911**
a-, without; *squamus*, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to scaleless head of *A. velaris* (and common to all alepocephalids, hence the name “slickhead”)
- Asquamiceps caeruleus* Markle 1980**
blue, referring to its “striking cobalt blue” head
- Asquamiceps hjorti* (Koefoed 1927)**
in honor of Norwegian oceanographer Johan Hjort (1869-1948), who, with oceanographer John Murray, led the *Michael Sars* Expedition (1910) that collected type [see *Conocara murrayi*, below]
- Asquamiceps longmani* Fowler 1934**
in honor of Heber A. Longman (1880-1954), Director of the Queensland Museum, “with remembrance of a pleasant stay in Brisbane”
- Asquamiceps velaris* Zugmayer 1911**
like a sail or veil, referring to large, fan-like pectoral fins
- Aulastomatomorpha* Alcock 1890**
aulos, flute; *stomato*, mouth; *morpha*, form, referring to “anterior bones of the head produced into a snout” formed like that of the trumpetfish genus *Aulostomus* (misspelled *Aulastoma* by Alcock)
- Aulastomatomorpha phospherops* Alcock 1890**
phospherus, light-bringer; *-ops*, face or appearance, referring to head “completely invested by a thick spongy or fungus-like poriferous skin, of a brilliant snow-white reflexion, and probably luminous in function”
- Bajacalifornia* Townsend & Nichols 1925**
named for the peninsula of Lower California, where type locality of type species, *E. burragei*, is situated
- Bajacalifornia aequatoris* Miya & Markle 1993**
equatorial, referring to the central equatorial Pacific, only known area of occurrence
- Bajacalifornia arcylepis* Markle & Krefft 1985**
arcy, net; *lepis*, scale, referring to net-like appearance of dark scale pockets against a light brown background
- Bajacalifornia burragei* Townsend & Nichols 1925**
in honor of Guy Hamilton H. Burrage (1867-1954), United States Navy, Commander of the *Albatross*, from which type was collected
- Bajacalifornia calcarata* (Weber 1913)**
armed with a spur, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to somewhat pointed scales
- Bajacalifornia megalops* (Lütken 1898)**
mega-, large; *ops*, eye, captured with a “great number” of *Cyclothone microdon* (Stomiiformes: Gonostomatidae), “habitually looking much like the said species, but differing by the eyes not being particularly small”
- Bajacalifornia microstoma* Sazonov 1988**
micro-, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to its most characteristic feature
- Bathypriion* Marshall 1966**
bathys, deep, referring to its deep-sea habitat; *priion*, saw, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its relatively long, pointed teeth on upper jaw, “more suited for gripping than stabbing”

***Bathyprion danae* Marshall 1966**

in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which type was collected in 1929

***Bathytroctes* Günther 1878**

bathys, deep, referring to habitat of *B. microlepis*, captured at 3932 m; *troktes*, one who gnaws, presumably referring to mouth and jaws “armed with a series of minute teeth” (also ancient Greek for a sea-fish with sharp teeth)

***Bathytroctes breviceps* Sazonov 1999**

brevis, short; *ceps*, head, referring to lowest relative length of head among species previously included in *Nomoctes* (a junior synonym originally proposed as a subgenus)

***Bathytroctes elegans* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979**

fine or well proportioned, referring to “small size bodies of adult fish and smaller values of some head and body proportions” compared to congeners

***Bathytroctes inspector* Garman 1899**

Latin for observer, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “very large” eyes

***Bathytroctes macrognathus* Sazonov 1999**

macro-, long; *gnathus*, jaw, referring to longer jaw compared to species previously included in *Nomoctes* (a junior synonym originally proposed as a subgenus)

***Bathytroctes macrolepis* Günther 1887**

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to larger scales (42 along lateral line) compared to *B. microlepis* (~70 along lateral line)

***Bathytroctes michaelsarsi* Koefoed 1927**

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

***Bathytroctes microlepis* Günther 1878**

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, presumably referring to ~70 scales along lateral line

***Bathytroctes oligolepis* (Krefft 1970)**

oligo-, few; *lepis*, scales, referring to lower number of scale rows compared to congeners known at the time and/or smaller number of lateral-line scales compared to *B. zugmayeri*, its presumed closest congener

***Bathytroctes pappenheimi* (Fowler 1934)**

in honor of Paul Pappenheim (1878-1945), curator of fishes, Royal Museum of Berlin, and “investigator of the deep-sea fishes obtained by the German South Polar Expedition, 1914”

***Bathytroctes squamosus* Alcock 1890**

scaly, referring to large deciduous scales, “except on the lateral line, where they are adherent and also perforated or bifid”

***Bathytroctes zugmayeri* Fowler 1934**

in honor of ichthyologist Erich Zugmayer (1879-1938), for his “excellent work on the fishes obtained by the ‘Princesse-Alice’ 1901-1910”

***Conocara* Goode & Bean 1896**

conus, cone; *cara*, head, referring to “obtuse point” of head of *C. mcdonaldi* (= *macropteron*)

***Conocara bertelseni* Sazonov 2002**

in honor of Erik Bertelsen (1912-1993), an “outstanding” Danish ichthyologist who participated in expedition that collected type

***Conocara fiolehti* Sazonov & Ivanov 1979**

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

***Conocara krefftii* Sazonov 1997**

in memory of Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), “distinguished” German ichthyologist, who contributed “significantly” to the study of alepocephalids of the Atlantic Ocean

***Conocara macropteron* (Vaillant 1888)**

macro-, long; *pteron*, fin, referring to long anal fin, which begins near anus and ends behind dorsal fin

***Conocara microlepis* (Lloyd 1909)**

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to “very small and nearly circular” scales

***Conocara murrayi* (Koefoed 1927)**

in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, the founder of modern oceanography), who financed expedition that collected type [see *Asquamiceps hjorti*, above]

***Conocara nigrum* (Günther 1878)**

black, referring to its color

Conocara paxtoni Sazonov, Williams & Kobylansky 2009

in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), for his “large” contribution to the study of deepwater fauna of the World Ocean

Conocara salmoneum (Gill & Townsend 1897)

salmon-like, allusion not explained nor evident

Conocara weneri Nybelin 1946

in honor of Directeur G. Werner, “donor of a projected Swedish Expedition to explore the ocean depth” (translation; no other information available)

Einara Parr 1951

etymology not explained, possibly named in honor of Norwegian marine biologist Einar Koefoed (1875-1963), who authored several papers on deep-sea fishes

Einara edentula (Alcock 1892)

toothless, although it is described as having minute teeth in the premaxillas and mandibles, and “a few inconspicuous and deciduous teeth on the prominent edges of the palatines only”

Einara macrolepis (Koefoed 1927)

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to large hexagonal scales on sides, 5-7 mm long and 4-5 mm high

Herwigia Nielsen 1972

-ia, belonging to: *Walther Herwig*, German research vessel that collected type of *H. krefftii* (ship is named for a Prussian lawyer and pioneer of German fisheries science who lived 1838-1912)

Herwigia krefftii (Nielsen & Larsen 1970)

in honor of Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institut für Seefischerei (Hamburg), who allowed the authors to borrow the type material

Leptochilichthys Garman 1899

lepto-, thin or slender and *cheilos*, lip, presumably referring to thin maxillary (“compressed and bladelike nearly its entire length”) and intermaxillary (“bladelike and sharp edged at the mouth”) of *L. agassizii*; *ichthys*, fish

Leptochilichthys agassizii Garman 1899

in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), for his “particular interest in these fishes” (presumably alepocephalids, in whose family this genus was originally placed)

Leptochilichthys microlepis Machida & Shiogaki 1988

micro-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous lateral-line scales compared to congeners

Leptochilichthys pinguis (Vaillant 1886)

fat, referring to adipose fold or cushion running along dorsal surface in front of posteriorly placed dorsal fin

Leptoderma Vaillant 1886

leptos, delicate; *derma*, skin, referring to oily, scaleless skin covering head and body

Leptoderma affine Alcock 1899

related, referring to close similarity to *L. macrops*, which Alcock suggested may be conspecific

Leptoderma lubricum Abe, Marumo & Kawaguchi 1965

slippery, presumably referring to oily, scaleless skin covering head and body



Leptochilichthys microlepis. From: Machida, Y. and M. Shiogaki. 1988. *Leptochilichthys microlepis*, a new species of the family Leptochilichthyidae, Salmoniformes, from Aomori, northern Japan. *Japanese Journal of Ichthyology* v. 35 (no. 1): 1-6.

Leptoderma macrophthalmum Byrkjedal, Poulsen & Galbraith 2011

macro-, large; *ophthalmos*, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to *L. lubricum*

Leptoderma macrops Vaillant 1886

macro-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to large eyes on small head

Leptoderma ospesca Angulo, Baldwin & Robertson 2016

named for OSPESCA (Organización del Sector Pesquero y Acuícola de Centroamerica), for sponsoring research cruises that led to the discovery of deepwater marine fishes in Central America, including this one

Leptoderma retropinna Fowler 1943

retro-, backward; *pinnatus*, finned, referring to posterior placement of dorsal fin

Microphotolepis Sazonov & Parin 1977

micro-, small; *photo-*, light; *lepis*, scale, referring to numerous small photophores on every scale pocket on trunk of *M. schmidti*

Microphotolepis schmidti (Angel & Verrier 1931)

in honor of Danish biologist Johannes Schmidt (1877-1933), who led expedition that collected type and shared specimens with the authors

Mirognathus Parr 1951

mirus, weird or wonderful; *gnathus*, jaw, presumably referring to prominent lower jaw, which has a symphyseal knob that continues profile of snout downward and forward

Mirognathus normani Parr 1951

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), who studied argentiniform fishes, and whose British Museum (Natural History) housed type

Narcetes Alcock 1890

one who numbs, referring to how type specimens, when brought on board from 1353 m, were in a “cataleptoid state, the whole muscular system being quite rigid, and cutaneous excitation eliciting no responsive movement”

Narcetes erimelas Alcock 1890

eri-, very; *melas*, black, referring to “deep black” coloration

Narcetes garmani Fowler 1934

in honor of Harvard ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843-1927), for his work on the bathypelagic fishes of the Gulf of Panama

Narcetes kamoharai Okamura 1984

in honor of the late Toshiji Kamohara (1901–1972), ichthyologist, Kochi University

Narcetes lloydi Fowler 1934

in honor of surgeon-naturalist Richard E. Lloyd (1875-?), Marine Survey of India and “student of deep-sea fishes caught by the ‘Investigator,’ 1909”

Narcetes shonanmaruae Poulsen, Ida, Kawato & Fujiwara 2021

of the ship *Shonan maru*, from which type materials were caught, honoring the vessel’s “considerable” contribution to deep-sea fish research in the area of Suruga Bay, Japan

Narcetes stomias (Gilbert 1890)

Greek for a large-mouthed animal, referring to its “very large” mouth, front of eye over middle of upper jaw

Narcetes wonderi Herre 1935

in honor of taxidermist Frank C. Wonder (1904-1963), Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), an “efficient collector of mammals and fishes”

Photostylus Beebe 1933

photo-, light; *stylus*, column or pillar, referring to irregular scattering of photophores on head and body, “elevated on stalks”

Photostylus pycnopterus Beebe 1933

pycnos, thick; *pterus*, fin, referring to “thick, fleshy, median fold or adipose fin” along the back

Rinoctes Parr 1952

derived from *rhinos*, snout, referring to hard, beak-like, pointed snout

Rinoctes nasutus (Koefoed 1927)

large-nosed, referring to hard, beak-like, pointed snout

Rouleina Jordan 1923

-ina, belonging to: French zoologist Louis Roule (1861-1942), who redefined this genus as *Aleposomus* Gill 1884 in 1915 but excluded Gill’s type species, thereby creating a junior homonym

- Rouleina attrita* (Vaillant 1888)**
bruised or worn away, presumably referring to mutilated and decomposed state of type specimens
- Rouleina danae* Parr 1951**
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, from which type was collected in 1929
- Rouleina eucla* Whitley 1940**
referring to type locality, off Eucla, Western Australia
- Rouleina euryops* Sazonov 1999**
eury, wide; *ops*, eye, referring to very big eyes, orbit diameter exceeding 30% of head length
- Rouleina guentheri* (Alcock 1892)**
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who proposed *Xenodermichthys*, genus at time of description, in 1878
- Rouleina livida* (Brauer 1906)**
black and blue, referring to blue-black and violet-hued coloration
- Rouleina maderensis* Maul 1948**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Madeira in the eastern Atlantic, type locality
- Rouleina nuda* (Brauer 1906)**
bare or naked, referring to scaleless body and inconspicuous lateral line without scales (compared to underlying scales in *R. livida*)
- Rouleina squamilatera* (Alcock 1898)**
squamis, scale; *latera*, side, referring to the lateral line, a “salient tube which runs straight down the middle of the body and is stiffened by thin subcutaneous equidistant scales”
- Rouleina watasei* (Tanaka 1909)**
in honor of biologist Shozaburo Watasé (1862-1929), Imperial University of Tokyo
- Talismania* Goode & Bean 1896**
-ia, belonging to: the *Talisman*, one of two French vessels employed in deep-sea exploration (the other was the *Travailleur*), from which multiple specimens of *Talismania* and *Bathytroctes* were collected
- Talismania antillarum* (Goode & Bean 1896)**
of the Antilles, referring to type locality in the Gulf of Mexico off Florida
- Talismania aphos* (Bussing 1965)**
a-, without; *phos*, light, referring to absence of luminous organs
- Talismania bifurcata* (Parr 1951)**
bi-, two; *furcutus*, pronged, allusion not explained, probably referring to its deeply forked caudal fin
- Talismania brachycephala* Sazonov 1981**
brachys, short; *cephala*, head, referring to shorter head compared to other closely related forms
- Talismania bussingi* Sazonov 1989**
in honor of ichthyologist William Bussing (1933-2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, who first collected this species in the southeastern Pacific and reported it as *Binghamichthys microphos* (= *T. antillarum*)
- Talismania filamentosa* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984**
referring to long, filamentous pectoral-fin ray
- Talismania homoptera* (Vaillant 1888)**
homos, same; *ptera*, fin, referring to nearly equal length and equal relative positions of dorsal and anal fins
- Talismania kotlyari* Sazonov & Ivanov 1980**
in honor of Alexander Kotlyar (b. 1950), P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences, who collected five specimens of the type series
- Talismania longifilis* (Brauer 1902)**
longus, long; *filum*, thread, referring to greatly elongated upper ray of pectoral fin
- Talismania mekistonema* Sulak 1975**
mekistos, longest; *nema*, thread, referring to greatly elongated upper ray of pectoral fin
- Talismania okinawensis* Okamura & Kawanishi 1984**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Okinawa Trough, East China Sea, type locality
- Xenodermichthys* Günther 1878**
xenos, strange or foreign (i.e., different) and *derma*, skin or hide, referring to “rather tough” skin, “finely longitudinally wrinkled, with numerous nodules, regularly arranged”; *ichthys*, fish

***Xenodermichthys copei* (Gill 1884)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-1897)

***Xenodermichthys nodulosus* Günther 1878**

having small nodes or knots, referring to “rather tough” skin, “finely longitudinally wrinkled, with numerous nodules, regularly arranged”