

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Subsection ACANTHOMORPHATA

acanthus, spine; *morphata*, shaped, referring to presence of true fin spines rather than hardened segmented rays

Division LAMPRIPTERYGII

lampri-, referring to Lampriformes; *pterygii*, one with fins, now a standard suffix for divisions in bony fishes

Order LAMPRIFORMES

6 families · 11 genera/subgenera · 29 species

Family VELIFERIDAE Velifers

Metavelifer Walters 1960

meta-, after, i.e., after *Velifer*, assuming this genus is more specialized than *Velifer*

Metavelifer multiradiatus (Regan 1907)

multi-, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to more dorsal- and anal-fin rays compared to *Velifer hypselopterus*, its presumed congener at the time

Velifer Temminck & Schlegel 1850

velum, sail; *fero*, to bear, referring to long dorsal fin, extending nearly entire length of back [proposed without species, which explains why genus predates species]

Velifer hypselopterus Bleeker 1879

hypselos, high; *pterus*, fin, referring to anteriorly elevated dorsal fin

Family LAMPRIDAE Opahs

Lampris Retzius 1799

radiant, brilliant or shining, referring to brilliant coloration of *L. guttatus*



Lampris guttatus. From: Brünnich, M. T. 1788. Om en ny fiskart, den draabeplettede pladefish, fanget ved Helsingör i Nordsöen 1786. *Kongelige Danske Videnskabernes Selskabs Skrifter, Nye Samling af det* v. 3: 398-407, Pl. A.

Subgenus **Lampris**

Lampris australensis Underkoffler, Luers, Hyde & Craig 2018

-ensis, suffix denoting place: southern, referring to its known range in the southern hemisphere

Lampris guttatus (Brünnich 1788)

spotted, referring to the many white spots that cover its flanks

Lampris incognitus Underkoffler, Luers, Hyde & Craig 2018

strange or unknown, referring to the “strange or unknown presence of multiple species of opahs [i.e., five distinct, monophyletic lineages previously within *L. guttatus*] in the same geographic region” (Matthew T. Craig, pers. comm.)

Lampris lauta Lowe 1860

elegant, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its coloration: reddish-orange fins in life, with oblong and irregular white spots over uniformly silver body extending onto anal fin

Lampris megalopsis Underkoffler, Luers, Hyde & Craig 2018

mega-, big or large; *ops*, eye, referring to its larger eye compared to congeners

Subgenus **Paralampris** Kukuev 2021

para-, near, a subgenus of *Lampris*, distinguished (in part) by its terete “bomb-shaped” (translation) body, unlike the strongly compressed body of the other five species

Lampris immaculatus Gilchrist 1904

im-, not; *maculata*, spotted, no white spots on any part of body unlike *L. guttatus*

Family LOPHOTIDAE Crestfishes

2 genera · 5 species

Eumecichthys Regan 1907

eumeco-, of good length, referring to long (described at 127 cm) and elongate body; *ichthys*, fish

Eumecichthys fiski (Günther 1890)

in honor of Rev. George Henry Redmore Fisk (1829-1911), a collector of zoological curiosities in South Africa, who “kindly submitted” this “highly interesting fish” and specimens of other animals

Lophotus Giorna 1809

crested, referring to crest (anterior rays of dorsal fin) originating above or before tip of snout

Lophotus capellei Temminck & Schlegel 1845

in honor of Godert Alexander Gerard Philip, Baron van der Capellen (1778-1848), Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies (1815-1825) and a “dear friend of science” (translation)

Lophotus guentheri Johnston 1883

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History), whose *Catalogue of Fishes of the British Museum* is cited as a reference for the genus [originally spelled “*guntheri*” but corrected to “*guentheri*” per ICZN Art. 32.5.2.1]

Lophotus lacepede Giorna 1809

in honor of Bernard-Germain-Étienne de La Ville-sur-Ilлон, comte de [count of] La Cépède (also spelled as La Cépède, Lacépède, or Lacepède, 1756-1825), author of *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons*, first five volumes (1798-1803) [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “*i*”]

Lophotus machadoi Miranda Ribeiro 1927

in honor of Rev. Francisco Machado da Silva, who collected and/or donated specimens to the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), making him a “good friend” (translation) of the museum

Family RADIICEPHALIDAE Tapertails

Radiicephalus Osório 1917

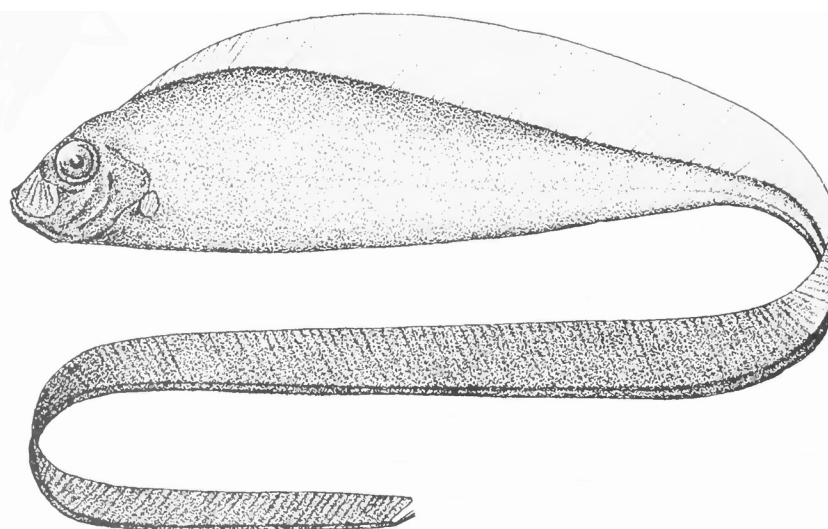
radii, rays; *cephalus*, head, referring to long anterior rays of dorsal fin on upper part of head

Radiicephalus elongatus Osório 1917

elongate, referring to its long, compressed body

Radiicephalus kessinger Koeda & Ho 2018

Latin for scarecrow, referring to its tattered, ribbon-like body



Desmodema lorum. From: Rosenblatt, R. H. and J. L. Butler. 1977. The ribbonfish genus *Desmodema*, with the description of a new species (Pisces, Trachipteridae). *United States National Marine Fisheries Service Fishery Bulletin* v. 75 (no. 4): 843-855.

Family TRACHIPTERIDAE Ribbonfishes

3 genera · 11 species

***Desmodema* Walters & Fitch 1960**

desmos, band; *demas*, body (the “s” deleted for euphony), referring to slim, ribbon-like body

***Desmodema lorum* Rosenblatt & Butler 1977**

Latin for whip, referring to its elongate tail

***Desmodema polystictum* (Ogilby 1898)**

poly, many; *stictum*, spotted, referring to numerous spots on head and body

***Trachipterus* Goüan 1770**

trachy, rough; *pterus*, fin, referring to rough (i.e., granular) dorsal- and ventral-fin rays

***Trachipterus altivelis* Kner 1859**

altus, high; *velum*, sail, probably referring to its large and long dorsal fin, extending nearly entire length of back

***Trachipterus arawatae* Clarke 1881**

of Arawata, Jackson’s Bay, New Zealand, where the type specimen had been trapped during low tide in a pool used as a store-pond for keeping mussel-bait alive for fishing

***Trachipterus arcticus* (Brünnich 1771)**

latinization of *arctikos*, Greek for northern, presumably referring to occurrence in the North Atlantic Ocean based on Iceland type locality (also occurs in North Sea and Mediterranean Sea)

***Trachipterus fukuzakii* Fitch 1964**

in honor of Ben Fukuzaki, a San Pedro (California, USA) boat owner and fisherman “whose keen interest in the creatures of the sea has led him to save and donate to science most of the animals he captures that are either unknown to him or which he recognizes as rare or unusual,” including more than 15 young and adult ribbonfish of three species and the first two known specimens of this species

***Trachipterus ishikawae* Jordan & Snyder 1901**

in honor of biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861-1935), Curator of the Imperial Museum, Tokyo Imperial University

***Trachipterus jacksonensis* (Ramsay 1881)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Port Jackson, New South Wales, Australia, type locality (but occurs throughout Southern Hemisphere)

***Trachipterus trachipterus* (Gmelin 1789)**

trachy, rough; *pterus*, fin, referring to sharp, serrated and rough (i.e., granular) fins (“pinnis aculeatis serratis scabris”)

***Zu* Walters & Fitch 1960**

Zu, the storm god of Babylonian mythology, “a fitting name ... since, until recent years, these fishes were known mainly from individuals found cast ashore in the wakes of storms”

***Zu cristatus* (Bonelli 1820)**

crested, referring to long anterior rays of dorsal fin on upper part of head (sometimes called a nuchal crest or pennant)

***Zu elongatus* Heemstra & Kannemeyer 1984**

referring to its more elongate body compared to *Z. cristatus*

Family REGALECIDAE Oarfishes

***Agrostichthys* Phillipps 1924**

etymology not explained, perhaps *agrostis*, a forage grass, referring to its body shape, “one of the most strikingly attenuate fishes yet known from the ocean depths”; *ichthys*, fish

***Agrostichthys parkeri* (Benham 1904)**

in memory of Benham’s predecessor, zoologist Thomas Jeffery Parker (1850-1897), University of Otago (New Zealand), who made a “careful study” of the anatomy of *Regalecus glesne* in 1886

***Regalecus Ascanius* 1772**

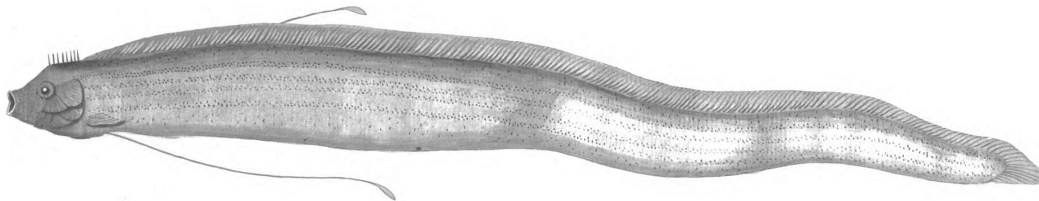
rex, king; *halecum*, herring, literally “King of the Herrings”; according to folklore, North Sea fishermen associated the appearance of *Regalecus* with the arrival of great schools of herrings, and they sometimes regarded *Regalecus* itself as a giant herring

***Regalecus glesne* Ascanius 1772**

latinization of Glesnaes, a farm at Glesvær, Norway, type locality

***Regalecus russelii* (Cuvier 1816)**

in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), whose 1803 account of an oarfish from India served as the basis for Shaw’s non-Linnaean name (“*Russelian Gymnetrus*”) in 1803, later given as a binomial by Cuvier (who, unfortunately, continued Shaw’s mistake of misspelling Russell’s name by omitting an “l”)



Regalecus glesne. From: Ascanius, P. 1772. *Icones rerum naturalium, ou figures enluminées d’histoire naturelle du Nord*. Copenhagen. Pt. 2. 8 pp., Pls. 11-20.