Order ARGENTINIFORMES Marine Smelts
4 families · 23 genera/subgenera · 96 species

Family ARGENTINIDAE Argentines or Herring Smelts
3 genera/subgenera · 28 species

Argentina Linnaeus 1758
Spanish for silvery, referring to bright silver peritoneum and scales of A. sphyraena, which were used to make artificial pearls

Argentina alicaeae Cohen & Atsaiides 1969
in honor of Alice Holland, former Secretary, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, for her “devoted” services to ichthyology

Argentina australiae Cohen 1958
of Australia, proposed as an Australian subspecies of A. elongata

Argentina brasiliensis Kobyliansky 2004
-ensis, suffix denoting place: coastal waters of Brazil, where it occurs

Argentina brucei Cohen & Atsaiides 1969
in honor of ichthyologist Bruce B. Collette, who helped collect many of the type specimens

Argentina elongata Hutton 1879
referring to its elongate body

Argentina euchus Cohen 1961
Greek for “the thing prayed for,” referring to fact that this species is the “answer to a longstanding puzzle,” i.e., the true identity of specimens of A. sphyraena recorded from the western Indian Ocean but subsequently lost

Argentina georgei Cohen & Atsaiides 1969
in honor of George Chipper, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, where the authors are “indebted for [his] efficient assistance”

Argentina kagoshimae Jordan & Snyder 1902
of Kagoshima, a city on the island of Kyushu, Japan, type locality (also occurs off coasts of Korea and Taiwan)

Argentina sialis Gilbert 1890
Greek for plump, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “much deeper body” compared to the similar A. elongata

Argentina silus (Ascanius 1775)
presumably a latinization of Vai-Sil, its vernacular name in Bergen, Norway, where Ascanius ate several and enjoyed its excellent flesh

Argentina sphyraena Linnaeus 1758
ancient word recalling the idea of a javelin, a pointed stake, or prow of a ship, historically used for slender, sharp-headed fishes (which this one certainly is)

Argentina stewarti Cohen & Atsaiides 1969
in honor of shark expert Stewart Springer (1906-1991), California Academy of Sciences, for contributions to the ichthyology of the tropical western Atlantic

Argentina striata Goode & Bean 1896
striated, referring to “obliquely striate” scales in lateral line

Glossanodon Guichenot 1867
glossum, tongue; an-, without; odonto-, tooth, referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition on G. leioglossus (small teeth are present on many specimens)

Subgenus Glossanodon

Glossanodon australis Kobyliansky 1998
southern, referring to occurrence in near-shore waters off eastern Australia in the Tasman Sea

Glossanodon danieli Parin & Shcherbachev 1982
in honor of ichthyologist Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), California Academy of Sciences, for contributions to the knowledge of the family Argentinidae
**Glossanodon elongatus** Kobyliansky 1998
elongate, referring to body shape

**Glossanodon kotakamaru** Endo & Nashida 2010
named for the R/V _Kotaka-maru_, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (Kochi, Japan), from which paratypes and many other scientific specimens from Tosa Bay, Japan, were collected

**Glossanodon leiglossus** (Valenciennes 1848)
leios, smooth; glossum, tongue, referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition (small teeth are present on many specimens)

**Glossanodon lineatus** (Matsubara 1943)
lined, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “definite dark brown longitudinal band” immediately above lateral line and/or silvery band below it (figure accompanying description illustrates both of these features but also shows a prominent lateral line)

**Glossanodon melanomanus** Kobyliansky 1998
melano-, black; -oma, suffix denoting tumors and other abnormal growths, referring to black spot on pectoral fin

**Glossanodon microcephalus** Endo & Nishida 2012
micro-, small; cephalus, head, referring to smaller head compared to most congeners

**Glossanodon mildredae** Cohen & Atsaides 1969
in honor of Mildred H. Carrington, “whose tasteful and accurate drawings have contributed greatly to the progress of ichthyology”

**Glossanodon nazca** Parin & Shcherbachev 1982
named for the Nazca Ridge, eastern South Pacific, type locality

**Glossanodon polli** Cohen 1958
in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908-1991), who first reported and illustrated this species (as _Argentina sphyraena_) in 1953

**Glossanodon pseudolineatus** Kobyliansky 1998
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this species may superficially resemble _G. lineatus_, such an appearance is false

**Glossanodon semifasciatus** (Kishinouye 1904)
semi-, half; fasciatus, banded, referring to 7-10 dusky blotches or saddle marks of adults, which are confined to dorsal half of body

**Glossanodon struhsakeri** Cohen 1970
in honor of Paul Struhsaker (b. 1935), University of Hawai‘i, who collected type during his investigations on the biology of Hawaiian demersal fish and shrimp populations

Subgenus _Prosoarchus_ Cohen 1958
pros-, forward; archus, anus, referring to forwardly positioned anus of _G. pygmaeus_

**Glossanodon pygmaeus** Cohen 1958
dwarf, referring to its small size (up to 86.6 mm SL)
Family OPISTHOPROCTIDAE Barreleyes or Spookfishes
9 genera · 21 species

**Bathylychnops** Cohen 1958
*bathy*, deep, referring to bathypelagic habitat; *lychnos*, lamp and *ops*, eye, referring to photophore and two other patches of “luminous tissue” projecting from a black sac on eyes

*Bathylychnops brachyrhynchus* (Parr 1937)
*brachys*, short; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “broad and short” snout

*Bathylychnops chilensis* Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near the coast of Chile in the southeastern Pacific, type locality

*Bathylychnops exilis* Cohen 1958
slender, referring to its elongate, laterally compressed body

**Dolichopteroides** Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009
-oides, having the form of: referring to previous placement of *D. binocularis* in *Dolichopteryx*

**Dolichopteryx** Brauer 1901
dolicho-, long; *pteryx*, fins, referring to very long pectoral and ventral fins

**Dolichopteryx anascopa** Brauer 1901
ana-, up; *scopa*, watcher, referring to its tubular eyes, which protrude upwards and forwards

**Dolichopteryx andriashevi** Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009
in memory of the recently deceased “outstanding” Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), who made a “large” contribution to the study of fishes of the world’s oceans

**Dolichopteryx longipes** (Vaillant 1888)
longus, long; pes, foot, referring to long ventral fins

**Dolichopteryx minuscula** Fukui & Kitagawa 2006
rather small, referring to body size compared to congeners

**Dolichopteryx parini** Kobyliansky & Fedorov 2001
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

**Dolichopteryx pseudolongipes** Fukui, Kitagawa & Parin 2008
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this species may superficially resemble *D. longipes*, such an appearance is false

**Dolichopteryx rostrata** Fukui & Kitagawa 2006
beaked, referring to its elongate snout

**Dolichopteryx trunovi** Parin 2005
in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who reported this species, based on insufficient material, as *D. anascopa* in 1997

**Dolichopteryx vityazi** Parin, Belyanina & Evseenko 2009
in honor of the “famous motor ship” R/V Vityaz (also spelled Vitiaz), from which the first author caught type on the ship’s 26th cruise 50 years ago

**Ioichthys** Parin 2004
io-, named for the Institute of Oceanology, Russian Academy of Sciences (abbreviated IO), where Parin worked; ichthys, fish

**Ioichthys kashkini** Parin 2004
in honor of Nikita Ivanovich Kashkin, who took part in many expeditions on vessels of the Acoustics Institute of Oceanography in the 1960s through 1980s, significantly contributing to the ecological study of mesopelagic species, and who collected type of this species

**Macropinna** Chapman 1939
macro-, long or large; pinna, fin, referring to large pectoral fins, with fine and long rays that reach middle of anal fin

**Macropinna microstoma** Chapman 1939
micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to its “extremely small gape, not reaching more than a third of the way to the eye”

**Monacoa** Whitley 1943
etymology not explained but almost certainly referring to the Principality of Monaco, where the research expedition that collected *M. grimaldii* had originated

**Monacoa grimaldii** (Zugmayer 1911)
in honor of Albert Honoré Charles Grimaldi (1848-1922), Albert I, Prince of Monaco, who founded his principality's
Institut Océanographique, which published this fish’s description

**Monacoa griseus** Poulsen, Sado, Hahn, Brykjadal, Moku & Miya 2016
gray, referring to uniform grayish anterior part of sole (reflecting organ), lacking distinct patterns of pigmentation

**Monacoa niger** Poulsen, Sado, Hahn, Brykjadal, Moku & Miya 2016
black, referring to black streak of pigmentation on sole (reflecting organ)

**Opisthoproctus** Vaillant 1888
*opistho-* , behind; *proctus*, anus, referring to posterior placement of anal fin, directly under caudal fin

**Opisthoproctus soleatus** Vaillant 1888
* -atus , provided with: *solea*, sole (i.e., sole reflecting organ), referring to elongate, forward-projecting flattening on underside of abdomen that may act as a reflector for light organ inside body near anus

**Rhynchohyalus** Barnard 1925
*rhynchos*, snout; *hyalinus*, transparent, referring to long, rounded and transparent snout (replacement for *Hyalorhynchus* Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924, preoccupied by *Hyalorhynchus* Ogilby 1910 in fishes)

**Rhynchohyalus natalensis** (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)
* -ensis , suffix denoting place: type locality erroneously given as Natal, South Africa (correct type locality is off Table Bay, South Africa)

**Winteria** Brauer 1901
* -a , belonging to: Fritz Winter (1878-1917), scientific illustrator on the Valdivia Expedition (1888-1899) to subantarctic seas, who illustrated this species and many others

**Winteria telescopa** Brauer 1901
far seeing, referring to its massive, egg-shaped, forwardly directed eyes

### Family MICROSTOMATIDAE Pencilsmelts

3 genera · 22 species

**Microstoma** Cuvier 1816
tautonomous with *Gasteropelecus microstoma*; *micro-* , small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small, oval mouth

**Microstoma australis** Gon & Stewart 2014
southern, referring to distribution in southwestern Pacific Ocean off New Zealand and Australia

**Microstoma microstoma** (Risso 1810)
*micro-* , small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small, oval mouth

**Nansenia** Jordan & Evermann 1896
* -a , belonging to: “our friend” Fridtjof Nansen (1861-1930), author of a study of the development of hagfishes, and “since noted as an intrepid arctic explorer” (and later Nobel Peace Prize laureate)

**Nansenia ahlstromi** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
in honor of the late Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, for contributions to the knowledge of pelagic fishes

**Nansenia antarctica** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
* -ica , belonging to: southern part of subantarctic region betweenantarctic and subtropical convergences of the Pacific, where it occurs

**Nansenia ardesiaca** Jordan & Thompson 1914
slate-colored, presumably referring to its “brilliant silvery” coloration with scales of a “bright, silvery appearance”
**Nansenia atlantica** Blache & Rossignol 1962
referring to its distribution in the Eastern Atlantic

**Nansenia boreacrassicauda** Poulson 2015
boreo-, subarctic or northern, referring to distribution of type materials; *crassus*, fat or stout, and *cauda*, tail, referring to stubby caudal peduncle

**Nansenia candida** Cohen 1958
shining white, referring to its bright, silvery appearance

**Nansenia crassa** Lavenberg 1965
thick, fat or stout, referring to its "bulky, stout appearance"

**Nansenia groenlandica** (Reinhardt 1840)
-ica, belong to: Greenland, type locality (but occurs in cold seas worldwide)

**Nansenia iberica** Matallanas 1985
-ica, belonging to: the Iberian Peninsula of Spain, type locality

**Nansenia indica** Kobyliansky 1992
Indian, referring to Indian Ocean near coast of Mozambique, type locality

**Nansenia longicauda** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
longus, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to long and slender caudal peduncle

**Nansenia macrolepis** (Gilchrist 1922)
macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to “large, thin and deciduous” scales

**Nansenia megalopa** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
megas-, large; *ops*, eye, referring to its “extraordinarily large” eye

**Nansenia oblita** (Facciola 1887)
forgotten, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how previous ichthyologists had overlooked this species, presuming its differences were due to "simple individual variation" among *Microstoma argenteum* (= *M. microstoma*) in the Mediterranean

**Nansenia obscura** Kobyliansky & Usachev 1992
dark, referring to dark body color of deep-black scale pockets

**Nansenia pelagica** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
referring to its "pelagic life"

**Nansenia schmitti** (Fowler 1934)

**Nansenia tenera** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
Latin for soft, referring to the "consistency" of its body

**Nansenia tenuicauda** Kawaguchi & Butler 1984
tenuis, slender; *cauda*, tail, referring to its slender caudal peduncle

**Xenophthalmichthys** Regan 1925
xeno-, different and *ophthalmus*, eye, related to *Microstoma* but distinguished by its telescopic eyes; *ichthys*, fish

**Xenophthalmichthys danae** Regan 1925
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected
Family BATHYLAGIDAE Deepsea Smelts

8 genera · 25 species

*Bathylagichthys* Kobyliansky 1986
*Bathylagus*, referring to external similarity to that genus (also genus in which *B. greyae* and *B. longipinnis* had previously been placed); *ichthys*, fish

*Bathylagichthys australis* Kobyliansky 1990
southern, referring to its occurrence in the Southern Hemisphere

*Bathylagichthys greyae* (Cohen 1958)
in honor of Marion Grey (1911-1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

*Bathylagichthys kobylianskyi* Gon & Stewart 2014
in honor of Stanislav Kobyliansky, P. P. Shirshov Institute of Oceanology (Moscow), for his contribution to the systematics of the family Bathylagidae

*Bathylagichthys longipinnis* (Kobyliansky 1985)
*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to longer pectoral fins (extending beyond dorsal-fin origin) compared to *B. greyae* (not extending beyond dorsal-fin origin)

*Bathylagichthys parini* Kobyliansky 1990
in honor of Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his contributions to ichthyology

*Bathylagichthys problematicus* (Lloris & Rucabado 1985)
named for the “difficulties that were encountered when studying the specimens” (these difficulties included unstable nomenclature, uncertain higher-level classification, scarce literature, unavailable type specimens of related taxa, and a year-long editor-driven delay in getting description to press; Domingo Lloris, pers. comm.)

*Bathylagoides* Whitley 1951
-oides, having the form of: proposed subgenus of *Bathylagus*, distinguished by a deeper body and fewer anal-fin rays

*Bathylagoides argyrogaaster* (Norman 1930)
*argyros*, silver; *gaster*, belly, described as “Brownish above, silvery below”

*Bathylagoides nigrenys* (Parr 1931)
*nigra*-, black; *genys*, cheek, referring to jet-black peritoneum and inner lining of mouth and gill cavity, conspicuously visible through gill cover, “which therefore appears to be of a highly lustrous black hue”

*Bathylagoides wesethi* (Bolin 1938)
in honor of Lars Weseth (1895-1982), captain of the *Albacore*, from which type was collected, for “helpfulness and cooperation which he unfailingly extends to scientists working on board his vessel”

*Bathylagus* Günther 1878
*bathys*, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; *lagos*, hare, allusion not explained, possibly referring to large rabbit-like eyes

*Bathylagus andriashevi* Kobyliansky 1986
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his “great” (translation) contribution to the study of fishes from the Southern Ocean

*Bathylagus antarcticus* Günther 1878
-*icus*, belonging to: Antarctic Ocean, type locality

*Bathylagus atlanticus* Günther 1878
-*icus*, belonging to: South Atlantic, type locality

*Bathylagus euryops* Goode & Bean 1896
*eurey*, broad or wide; *ops*, eye, referring to diameter of eye ½ length of head

*Bathylagus longiceps* Parr 1931
*longus*, long; *ceps*, head, referring to “great length” of head compared to congeners known at the time

*Bathylagus niger* Kobyliansky 2006
black, referring to general dark coloration of body

*Bathylagus pacificus* Gilbert 1890
referring to its distribution in the Pacific Ocean

*Bathylagus tenuis* Kobyliansky 1986
thin or narrow, referring to its “strongly elongated” body (translation)

*Dolicholagus* Kobyliansky 1986
*dolichos*, long, referring to elongated body form of *D. longirrurris*; *lagus*, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus *Bathylaghi*
Dolicholagus longirostris (Maul 1948)
longis, long; rostris, snout, referring to “much longer” snout compared to its presumed closest congener at the time, Bathylagus microcephalus (=Melanolagus bericoidei)

Leuroglossus Gilbert 1890
leuros, smooth; glossus, tongue, referring to toothless tongue compared to toothed tongue of Argentina (Argentinidae), its presumed relative at the time

Leuroglossus callorhini (Lucas 1899)
of Callorhinus ursinus, Northern Fur Seal, which “extensively” feeds on this species, from whose stomach type material was collected; “Owing to the tenderness and small size of this fish, it is so quickly acted on by the gastric juice that nothing but bones remained of the many hundred specimens that were seen and while evidently common, it can be described only from the skeleton”

Leuroglossus schmidti Rass 1955
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), “famous researcher of the far Eastern seas” (translation), who first noted how this species differed from L. stilbius in a posthumous publication (1950)

Leuroglossus stilbius Gilbert 1890
shining, presumably referring to “right silvery” body, abdomen and sides of head

Leuroglossus urotranus Bussing 1965
oura-, tail; tranos, clear, referring to unpigmented caudal-fin rays

Lipolagus Kobyliansky 1986
lipos, fat, referring to increased lipid content in body of L. ochotensis; lagus, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus Bathylagus

Lipolagus ochotensis (Schmidt 1938)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, Russia, type locality (also occurs in Western North Pacific and Bering Sea)

Melanolagus Kobyliansky 1986
melanos, black, referring to black pigmentation of M. bericoidei; lagus, hare, apparently used here as a suffix for the family, from the type genus Bathylagus

Melanolagus bericoidei (Borodin 1929)
-oides, having the form of: combining characters of both “bericoii” (presumably Berycidae) and scopelid (Myctophidae) fishes, with large head, small mouth and short cleft of the former, and general form, scale shape and fins of the latter

Pseudobathylagus Kobyliansky 1986
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may externally resemble Bathylagus, such an appearance is false

Pseudobathylagus milleri (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)
in honor of Walter Miller (1864-1949), linguist, classics scholar and archaeologist, Stanford University, for his “intelligent interest” in zoological nomenclature (Miller reviewed and verified name etymologies in Jordan and Evermann’s Fishes of North and Middle America [1896-1900])