Order OPHIDIIFORMES (part 2 of 2)

Suborder BYTHITOIDEI

Family BYTHITIDAE Viviparous (or Livebearing) Brotulas

34 genera · 124 species · Taxonomic note: includes taxa sometimes placed in Aphyonidae.

Acarobythites Machida 2000

*acaro*, small, referring to its small size (up to 25.2 mm SL); *Bythites*, type genus of family

Acarobythites larsonae Machida 2000

in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), who kindly sent bythitid and ophidiid specimens to Machida for study

Anacanthobythites Anderson 2008

*an-*, not and *acanthus*, thorn or prickle, referring to lack of developed gill rakers on first branchial arch; *Bythites*, type genus of family

Anacanthobythites platycephalus Anderson 2008

*platys*, broad; *cephalus*, head, referring to its depressed head

Anacanthobythites tasmaniensis Anderson 2008

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tasmania, Australia, type locality

Aphyonus Günther 1878

*aphya*, anchovy or small, translucent fish, referring to its transparent, colorless skin; *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadiformes: Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Gadiformes: Merlucciidae) and hence used several times by Günther as a suffix for a hake-like fish

Aphyonus gelatinosus Günther 1878

gelatinous or jelly-like, referring to “thin, scaleless, loose” skin, forming a “large loose bag” on upper anterior body, “which during life is probably filled and distended with mucus”

Barathronus Goode & Bean 1886

*barathron*, the abyss, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. bicolor*; *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadiformes: Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Gadiformes: Merlucciidae) and often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish

Barathronus affinis Brauer 1906

related, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its affinity to *B. diaphanus*, described in the same monograph

Barathronus algrahami Nielsen, Pogonoski & Appleyard 2019

in honor of Alastair Graham (b. 1964), collection manager at CSIRO (Australia’s Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation), for assistance with loans of specimens and data

Barathronus bicolor Goode & Bean 1886

*br-*, i.e., two-colored, referring to yellowish white color with a broad vertical band of black from origin of ventral nearly to vent, and another similar and narrower band above it upon each side

Barathronus bruuni Nielsen 1969

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

Barathronus diaphanus Brauer 1906

transparent or translucent, presumably referring to how its blood vessels can be seen through the skin

Barathronus linsi Nielsen, Mincarone & Di Dario 2015

in honor of Jorge Eduardo Lins de Oliveira, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, for his lifelong commitment to the understanding of the marine biodiversity of northeastern Brazil

Barathronus maculatus Shcherbachev 1976

spotted, referring to “distinctly visible” (translation) spots along median line of body

Barathronus multidens Nielsen 1984

*multi-*, many; *dens*, teeth, referring to higher number of fangs on vomer (11) and palatines (8-11 on each) compared to any congener known at the time
Barathronus pacificus Nielsen & Eagle 1974
-icus, belonging to: the northeastern Pacific, where it occurs

Barathronus parfahti (Vaillant 1888)
in honor of J. Parfait, captain of the Talisman, French research vessel from which type was collected

Barathronus unicolor Nielsen 1984
uni-, one, referring to near uniform lack of color (skin, mouth and gill cavity without pigmentation; peritoneum only very faintly black-pigmented)

Bellottia Giglioli 1883
-aia, belonging to: “good friend” Cristoforo Bellotti (1823-1919), “a modest but distinguished ichthyologist” (translation) who brought specimens of B. apoda to Giglioli’s attention

Bellottia apoda Giglioli 1883
a-, without; podal, feet, referring to absence of pelvic fins

Bellottia armiger (Smith & Radcliffe 1913)
bearing arms, referring to “opercle armed with a slender spine” and “margin of preopercle armed with 5 or 6 spines”

Bellottia cryptica Nielsen, Ross & Cohen 2009
hidden, i.e., concealed within crevices in its complex habitat, provided by tubeworms or deep-sea corals

Bellottia galatheae Nielsen & Møller 2008
in honor of the Danish Galathea 3 expedition, which circumnavigated the world in 2006-2007 and caught new and rare deep-sea ophidiiform fishes from the Solomon Sea, including this one

Bellottia robusta Nielsen, Ross & Cohen 2009
robust, referring to its short, deep body

Bidenichthys Barnard 1934
named after C. L. Biden, described elsewhere as a “knowledgeable angler,” who collected one of the types of B. capensis and “to whom the South African Museum is indebted for many specimens and much information”; ichthys, fish

Bidenichthys capensis Barnard 1934
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the Cape, presumably referring to type locality at Still Bay, near Cape Town, South Africa

Bidenichthys consobrinus (Hutton 1876)
cousin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its relationship with one or more species in Dinematichthys (Dinematicithyidae), its presumed genus at the time

Bidenichthys paxtoni (Nielsen & Cohen 1986)
in honor of John R. Paxton (Australian Museum, Sydney), for his many contributions to ichthyology, both in research and curating

Bidenichthys slartibartfasti (Paulin 1995)
named after Slartibartfast, a designer of fjords in the first and third books of Douglas Adams’ “Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Galaxy” series, alluding to its distribution in the Fiordland region of New Zealand

Brosmodorsalis Paulin & Roberts 1989
brosmo-, referring to its placement in the subfamily Brosmophycinae (now considered polyphyletic); dorsalis, referring to two dorsal-fin characters: origin well anterior to posterior margin of operculum, and anterior rays free of membrane

Brosmodorsalis persicinus Paulin & Roberts 1989
like a persica, peach, referring to body coloration

Brosmomycops Schultz 1960
ops-, appearance, referring to similarity to Brosmomycis

Brosmomycops pautzkei Schultz 1960
in honor of Schultz’ former student Clarence F. Pautzke, chief biologist in the Game Department of the State of Washington, who was at Bikini Atoll (western Pacific) in 1946 and 1947 when type was collected

Brosmomycis Gill 1861
a “union” of some of the features of the gadiform genera Brosnias (=Brosme, Lotidae) and Phycis (Gadidae)

Brosmomycis marginata (Ayres 1854)
edged or margined, referring to bright rose-red edge on fins

Bythites Reinhardt 1835
an animal of the depths, from bythos, deep, referring to occurrence of what Reinhardt would later name B. fuscus at “great depths” (name proposed without included species)

Bythites fuscus Reinhardt 1837
dusky, referring to its black-brown coloration
Bythites gerdae Nielsen & Cohen 1973
in honor of the research vessel Gerda (Mote Marine Laboratory, Miami, Florida, USA), from which type was collected

Bythites islandicus Nielsen & Cohen 1973
-icus, belonging to: Island, referring to type locality off southeast coast of Iceland

Calamopteryx Böhlke & Cohen 1966
calamus, reed; pteryx, fin, allusion not explained, presumably referring to elongated radials of pectoral fin

Calamopteryx goslinei Böhlke & Cohen 1966
in honor of ichthyologist William A. Gosline (1915-2002), University of Michigan, for his contributions to the knowledge of ophidioid fishes

Calamopteryx jeb Cohen 1973
coined from the initials of James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, “noted” ichthyologist and co-describer of the genus Calamopteryx

Calamopteryx rosinorum Cohen 1973
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Catherine H. and C. Richard Robins, for their contributions to the taxonomy of western Atlantic species

Cataetyx Günther 1887
etymology not explained; according to Jordan & Evermann (1898), it means katai, “at the bottom,” and tyxis, find, perhaps referring to occurrence of C. messieri near the bottom or in bottom trawls

Cataetyx allenii (Byrne 1906)
in honor of Byrne’s friend, marine biologist Edward Johnson Allen (1866-1942), Director of the Marine Biological Association of the United Kingdom, under whose auspices type was collected

Cataetyx bruni (Nielsen & Nybelin 1963)
in honor of Danish oceanographer and ichthyologist Anton Frederik Bruun (1901-1961), scientific leader of expedition that collected type in 1946

Cataetyx chthamalorhynchus Cohen 1981
chthamalos, low; rhynchos, snout, referring to its strongly depressed snout

Cataetyx hawaiensis Gosline 1954
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Island of Hawai‘i, killed by the eruption of Mauna Loa in 1950

Cataetyx laticeps Koefoed 1927
latus, wide; cephal, head, referring to its flattened head, “broader than high”

Cataetyx lepidogenys (Smith & Radcliffe 1913)
lepidos, scale; genys, cheek, referring to presence of scales on cheek (as well as opercle and top of head)

Cataetyx messieri (Günther 1878)
of the Messier Strait (Patagonia, Chile), type locality

Cataetyx nielseni Balushkin & Prokofiev 2005
in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, a “prominent modern ichthyologist who made a considerable contribution to the study of fish systematics, including the order Ophidiiformes” (translation)

Cataetyx platyrhynchus Machida 1984
platy, flat; rhynchos, snout, referring to its “strongly depressed” snout

Cataetyx rubrirostris Gilbert 1890
ruber, red; rostris, snout, flushed with a dark ruby red in life

Cataetyx simus Garman 1899
blunt-nosed, referring to “very broad and bluntly rounded” snout

Diplacanthopoma Günther 1887
diplos-, twofold; akantha, thorn; poma, lid or covering, referring to two spines on operculum of D. brachysoma, one pointing backwards, the other downwards

Diplacanthopoma brachysoma Günther 1887
brachysoma, short; soma, body, referring to elongate, compressed body

Diplacanthopoma brunneum Smith & Radcliffe 1913
brown, referring to its “Broccoli [?] brown” body color in alcohol

Diplacanthopoma japonicum (Steindachner & Döderlein 1887)
Japanese, referring to type locality, Sagami Sea, off Tokyo, Japan

Diplacanthopoma jordani Garman 1899
in honor of David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), “in token of a hearty appreciation of his work in North American
**Diplacanthopoma kreffti** Cohen & Nielsen 2002
in honor of friend and colleague Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), “who fished and studied deep sea fishes with a passion”

**Diplacanthopoma nigripinnis** Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924
*niger*, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to fins “darker” than brownish body

**Diplacanthopoma raniceps** Alcock 1898
*rana*, frog; *ceps*, head, referring to its “broad frog-like head and snout”

**Diplacanthopoma riversandersoni** Alcock 1895
in honor of Adam Rivers Steele Anderson (1863-1924), captain and surgeon-naturalist of the Royal Indian Marine Survey steamer *Investigator*, from which type was collected

**Ematops** Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2011
*emata*, fish scale; *ops*, face or eye, referring to unique partial covering of eye by head scales, not known in any other living ophidiiform fish

**Ematops randalli** (Cohen & Wourms 1976)
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (b. 1924), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who helped collect type and sent it to the authors, along with notes on life coloration and a color transparency

**Grammonus** Gill 1896
etymology not explained, perhaps *gramme*, line, referring to interrupted lateral line of *G. ater*; *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onus*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadiformes: Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Gadiformes: Merlucciidae) and often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish

**Grammonus ater** (Risso 1810)
black, referring to its ebony black (“noir d’ébène”) color on a background of purplish red

**Grammonus claudei** (Torre y Huerta 1930)
in honor of French engineer (and inventor of neon lighting) Georges Claude (1870-1960), who inadvertently discovered this reef-cave fish in Matanzas Bay, Cuba, when pumping cool seawater up from the depths to convert into electricity via a process called “ocean thermal energy conversion”

**Grammonus diagrammus** (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)
de-, two; *grammus*, line, referring to two lateral lines on each side, overlapping for a fourth of their lengths

**Grammonus longhursti** (Cohen 1964)
in honor of oceanographer Alan Reece Longhurst (b. 1925), who collected type

**Grammonus minutus** Nielsen & Prokofiev 2010
small, referring to short length (32-55 mm SL) at which males attain sexual maturity

**Grammonus nagaredai** Randall & Hughes 2008
in honor of Bronson Nagareda, who collected type and provided a series of photographs taken in his aquarium
Grammonus opisthodon Smith 1934
*opisthod-*,- behind; *odon*, tooth, allusion not explained nor evident

Grammonus robustus Smith & Radcliffe 1913
stout, probably referring to its "short, deep" body

Grammonus thielei Nielsen & Cohen 2004
in honor of Austrian underwater photographer Werner Thiele (b. 1966), the first to photograph and capture this species

Grammonus waikiki (Cohen 1964)
named for Waikiki reef, Oahu Island, Hawai'i, type locality

Grammonus yunokawai Nielsen 2007
in honor of Kyo Yunokawa, Ie-shima Diving Center (Okinawa, Japan), who photographed and caught (by hand in the back of the cave in absolute darkness) the only known specimen

Hastatobythites Machida 1997
*hastato*, having spears, referring to spines on frontal and mesethmoid; *Bythites*, type genus of family

Hastatobythites arafurensis Machida 1997
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Arafura Sea, western Pacific, type locality

Hephthocara Alcock 1892
*hephthos*, flaccid or weak; *kara*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its large but smooth, scaleless head, with "wafer-like" cranial bones

Hephthocara crassiceps Smith & Radcliffe 1913
*crassus*, thick, fat or stout; *ceps*, head, referring to its "very large, broad, and deep" head

Hephthocara simum Alcock 1892
blunt-nosed, referring to its "small snub snout," not overhanging the jaws

Lucifuga Poey 1858
lux, light; *fugo*, I flee, referring to subterranean (and therefore lightless) habitat of *L. dentata* and *L. subterranea*

Lucifuga dentata Poey 1858
toothed, referring to its longer teeth and the presence of palatine teeth compared to *L. subterranea*

Lucifuga inopinata Cohen & McCosker 1998
unexpected, referring to unexpected find of a *Lucifuga* in the Galapagos, and that it brought the relationships between it and related genera into question (John E. McCosker, pers. comm.)

Lucifuga lucayana Moller, Schwarzhans, Iliffe & Nielsen 2006
-ana, belonging to: the Lucayan Indians, who inhabited the Bahamas for more than 2000 years, before they were eliminated by European invaders; their name is reflected in the type locality, Lucayan Caverns (Grand Bahama Island), which they used as a graveyard

Lucifuga simile Nalbant 1981
similar, referring to its intermediate features between *L. dentatus* and *L. subterraneus*

Lucifuga spelaeotes Cohen & Robins 1970
Greek for cave or cavern dweller, referring to its occurrence in anchialine caves of the Bahamas

Lucifuga subterranea Poey 1858
underground, referring to its occurrence in anchialine caves of Cuba

Lucifuga teresinarum Diaz Pérez 1988
-arum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Maria Teresa del Valley Portilla and Maria Teresita de la Hoz Gonzalez, both faculty at the Universidad de la Habana and colleagues of the author

Megacataetyx Prokofiev 2005
*mega*, large, presumably referring to its “massive, wide” head compared to the smaller, narrower head of the closely related *Cataetyx*

Megacataetyx niki (Cohen 1981)
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who made specimens available to Cohen and reviewed his manuscript

Melodichthys Nielsen & Cohen 1986
*Melodie*, fishing vessel from which type species was collected; *ichthys*, fish

Melodichthys hadrocephalus Nielsen & Cohen 1986
*hadros*, bulky; *cephalus*, head, referring to robust head, ~1/5 of SL

Meteoria Nielsen 1969
-ia, belonging to: the German research vessel *Meteor*, from which type was collected
**Meteoria erythrops** Nielsen 1969
*erythros*, red; *ops*, eye, referring to reddish tissue surrounding the eyes

**Meteoria longidorsalis** Nielsen 2016
*longus*, long; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to longer dorsal-fin base compared to *M. erythrops*

**Meteoria pauciradiatus** (Nielsen 1997)
*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to relatively few fin rays compared to *Parasciadonus brevibrachium*, its presumed congener at the time

**Microbrotula** Gosline 1953
*micro-*, little, presumably referring to small size of *M. rubra* (up to 46.2 mm SL) and *M. nigra* (= *Grammonus waikiki*, 62.5 mm SL); *brotula*, then placed in the family Brotulidae

**Microbrotula andersoni** Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2011
in honor of M. Eric Anderson, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Microbrotula*

**Microbrotula bentleyi** Anderson 2005
in honor of Andrew Charles Bentley (Port Elizabeth, South Africa, now Collection Manager, University of Kansas Biodiversity Institute & Natural History Museum), for his enthusiasm and help in the development of a program on western Indian Ocean fishes, and for collecting type

**Microbrotula geraldalleni** Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2012
in honor of ichthyologist Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of fishes from the Indo-West Pacific and his many years of support of the senior author

**Microbrotula greenfieldi** Anderson 2007
in honor of ichthyologist David W. Greenfield (b. 1940), for numerous contributions to the systematics, conservation, behavior, and ecology of fishes (he also helped collect type)

**Microbrotula hamata** Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2011
hook, referring to forward-curved spine at lower angle of preopercle

**Microbrotula punicea** Anderson 2007
pink or reddish, referring to coloration in life

**Microbrotula queenslandica** Anderson 2005
-*ica*, belonging to: Queensland, Australia, where types were collected from the Great Barrier Reef

**Microbrotula rubra** Gosline 1953
red, referring to its translucent pinkish-red color in life

**Nybelinella** Nielsen 1972
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Swedish ichthyologist Orvar Nybelin (1892-1982), who described *N. erikssonii* in 1957, and who “kindly placed” his specimens at Nielsen’s disposal [replacement for *Nybelinia* Nielsen 1969, preoccupied by *Nybelinia* Poche 1925 in tapeworms]

**Nybelinella brevianalis** Nielsen 2017
*brevi-*, short; *analis*, anal, referring to its shorter anal fin compared to congeners

**Nybelinella brevidorsalis** Shcherbachev 1976
*brevi-*, short; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to fewer dorsal-fin rays than *N. erikssonii*

**Nybelinella erikssonii** (Nybelin 1957)
in honor of John Eriksson, surgeon aboard the Swedish ship *Albatross*, from which type was collected, for “excellent assistance in the preservation of material obtained during our trawlings and who contributed in many other respects to the biological collection work”

**Paraphyonus** Nielsen 2015
*para-*, near, referring to similarity to *Aphyonus*

**Paraphyonus bolini** (Nielsen 1974)
in honor of marine biologist Rolf L. Bolin (1901-1973), Hopkins Marine Station (Pacific Grove, California, USA), who collected type

**Paraphyonus brevidorsalis** (Nielsen 1969)
brevi-*, short; *dorsalis*, dorsal, referring to shorter dorsal fin compared to *Aphyonus gelatinosus*, its presumed congener at the time

**Paraphyonus iselini** Nielsen 2015
in honor of the research vessel *Columbus Iselin*, from which a number of deep-sea aphyonids (including this one) have been caught
Paraphyonus merretti Nielsen 2015
in honor of ichthyologist Nigel R. Merrett (b. 1940), formerly Natural History Museum (London), for providing Nielsen with a “rich supply” of aphyonid fishes caught during various R/V *Discovery* cruises

Paraphyonus rassi (Nielsen 1975)
in honor of ichthyologist Teodor Saulovich Rass (1904-2001), who loaned Nielsen specimens from the 14th cruise of the research vessel *Academik Kurchatov* and other Soviet expeditions

Paraphyonus solomonensis (Nielsen & Møller 2008)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Solomon Sea, Pacific Ocean, type locality

Parasaccogaster Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Cohen 2012
*para-*-, near, referring to similarity to *Saccogaster*

Parasaccogaster melanomycter (Cohen 1981)
*melano-*, black; *mycter*, nose, referring to nasal capsule lined with “sooty black pigment”

Parasaccogaster normae (Cohen & Nielsen 1972)
in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Norma Chirichigno Fonseca (b. 1929), who independently identified this fish as undescribed and “graciously” placed her specimens at the authors’ disposal

Parasaccogaster rhampidognatha (Cohen 1987)
*rhamphidos*, hook; *gnathos*, jaw, referring to hook-like projection on maxillary

Parasciadonus Nielsen 1984
*para-*, near, most closely related to *Sciadonus*

Parasciadonus brevibrachium Nielsen 1984
*brevi-*, short; *brachium*, arm, referring to short pectoral peduncle

Petrotyx Heller & Snodgrass 1903
etymology not explained, perhaps *petro-*, rocky, referring to rock-crevice habitat of *P. hopkinsi*; *tyxis*, find (see *Cataetyx*), or perhaps used as a shorthand for *Cataetyx*, which the authors said was related

Petrotyx hopkinsi Heller & Snodgrass 1903
in honor of philanthropist Timothy Hopkins (1859-1936) of Menlo Park, California, USA, who funded expedition that collected type

Petrotyx sanguineus (Meek & Hildebrand 1928)
blood red, referring to its dark-red coloration in life

Pseudonus Garman 1899
*pseudo-*, false, allusion not explained; *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadiformes: Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Gadiformes: Merlucciidae) and often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish, or perhaps an abridgement of *Mixonus* (= *Bathyonus*), i.e., its head “like that of *Mixonus* [not italicized in original] in some respects, but more elongate,” i.e., although similar to *Mixonus*, such an appearance is false

Pseudonus acutus Garman 1899
sharp or pointed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “strong” opercular spine

Pseudonus squamiceps (Lloyd 1907)
*squamus*, scale; *ceps*, head, differing from known presumed congeners in *Diplacanthopoma* by having scales on head “as far forward as the posterior limit of the eyes and on the opercles and sides of the head as far forward as a line dropped vertically from the posterior border of the eyes”

Saccogaster Alcock 1889
*sakkos*, bag; *gaster*, belly, referring to large, inflated abdomen of *S. maculata*

Saccogaster brayae Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Cohen 2012
in honor of Dianne Bray, Senior Collections Manager, Vertebrate Zoology, Museums Victoria (Australia), for her support with material for the authors’ revision of the genus

Saccogaster hawaii Cohen & Nielsen 1972
named for its distribution off Maui in the Hawaiian Islands

Saccogaster horrida Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Cohen 2012
horrifying, referring to spines and bony ridges above its eyes

Saccogaster maculata Alcock 1889
spotted, referring to minute white spots along its sides

Saccogaster nikoliviae Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Cohen 2012
in honor of two of the senior author’s grandchildren, Nikolaj and Olivia
**Saccogaster parva** Cohen & Nielsen 1972
small, at 58 mm SL, the smallest member of the genus known at the time

**Saccogaster staigeri** Cohen & Nielsen 1972
in honor of marine biologist Jon C. Staiger, who first called this species to the authors’ attention

**Saccogaster tuberculata** (Chan 1966)
tuberculate, referring to tube-like sensory openings on head

**Sciadonus Garman 1899**
*sciado-*-, canopy or umbrella, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to entire forehead of *S. pedicellaris*, “filled with mucus, which possibly may be utilized in the production of light” (subsequent researchers have not found light-producing tissue); *onus*, presumably a latinization of *onos*, a name dating to Aristotle, originally referring to *Phycis blennoides* (Gadiformes: Gadidae) but often mistakenly applied to *Merluccius merluccius* (Gadiformes: Merlucciidae) and often used as a suffix for a hake-like fish

**Sciadonus cryptophthalmus** (Zugmayer 1911)
cryptos, concealed; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its eye, which appear as tiny black dots well below surface of head

**Sciadonus jonassoni** (Nybelin 1957)
in honor of A. Jonasson, mechanic aboard the Swedish ship *Albatross*, from which type was collected, who had “*inter alia* the responsibility for the practical part of our trawlings and to whom we are indebted for a very good piece of work in this as well as other respects”

**Sciadonus longiventralis** Nielsen 2018
*longus*, long; *ventralis*, ventral, referring to its long ventral (or pelvic) fins

**Sciadonus pedicellaris** Garman 1899
referring to its “pedicellate” (stalk-shaped) pectoral fins

**Sciadonus robindorsum** Nielsen 2018
in honor of C. Richard Robins (b. 1928), formerly University of Miami, and his son Robert H. Robins, Ichthyology Collection Manager, Florida Museum of Natural History, who together over the past 50 years “generously” sent Nielsen numerous ophidiiform specimens [originally spelled *robinsi*; since name honors more than one person, correction to *robindorsum* is mandatory]

**Stygnobrotula Böhlke 1957**
stygnos, surly, morose or sullen, referring to its “surly or sour-faced appearance”; *Brotula*, type genus of family (placed in Brotulidae at time of description)

**Stygnobrotula latebricola** Böhlke 1957
*latebra*, a hiding place; -*cola*, inhabitant of, “one that dwells in lurking-places,” presumably referring to habitat where type specimen was captured, a coral head rising from white sand in 10.6 m of slightly murky water

**Thermichthys Nielsen & Cohen 2005**
*therm*, referring to type locality, hydrothermal vents along the Galapagos Rift Zone; *ichthys*, fish [replacement name for *Gerhardia* Nielsen & Cohen 2002, preoccupied in beetles]

**Thermichthys hollisi** (Cohen, Rosenblatt & Moser 1990)
in honor of "expert" Alvin submersible pilot Ralph Hollis, who “finally captured this elusive fish”

**Timorichthys Nielsen & Schwarzhans 2011**
named for Timor Sea, off coast of northwestern Australia, type locality of *T. disjunctus*; *ichthys*, fish

**Timorichthys angustus** Nielsen, Okamoto & Schwarzhans 2013
narrow, referring to its narrow interorbital width compared to *T. disjunctus*

**Timorichthys disjunctus** Nielsen & Schwarzhans 2011
separated or distant, referring to position of anus midway between tip of snout and origin of anal fin

**Tuamotuichthys Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004**
named for Tuamotu Archipelago, South Pacific Ocean, type locality of *B. bispinosus*; *ichthys*, fish

**Tuamotuichthys bispinosus** Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
*br*-, two; *spinus*, spinous, referring to two opercular spines

**Tuamotuichthys marshallensis** Nielsen, Schwarzhans, Møller & Randall 2006
*enius*, suffix denoting place: Marshall Islands, type locality

**Tuamotuichthys schwarzhansi** Nielsen & Møller 2008
in honor of Werner Schwarzhans (Hamburg, Germany), for his “great” contributions to ophidiiform taxonomy
Family DINEMATICHTHYIDAE
26 genera · 116 species

**Alionematichthys** Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *alius*, other or different; *nematichthys*, stem of *Dinematichthys*, to which this genus is most similar

*Alionematichthys ceylonensis* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ceylon, former name of Sri Lanka, type locality

*Alionematichthys crassiceps* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *crassus*, thick; *ceps*, head, referring to its characteristically large head

*Alionematichthys minyomma* (Sedor & Cohen 1987)
- *miny*, small; *omma*, eye, referring to its small eyes, smaller than *Dinematichthys iluocoeteoides* and *Porocephalichthys dasyrhynchus*, its presumed congeners at the time

*Alionematichthys plicatosurculus* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *plicatus*, folded; *surculus*, sucker of a grapevine tendril, referring to its folded inner pseudoclasper

*Alionematichthys samoaensis* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Swains Island, American Samoa, type locality (but widely occurs in the Indo-West Pacific)

*Alionematichthys shinoharai* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *shinoharai*, in honor of Gento Shinohara, National Museum of Nature and Science (Tokyo), for his many contributions to ichthyology and his kind support of the authors’ revision of the family

*Alionematichthys suluensis* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *sulu*, Sulu Sea, Philippines, type locality

*Alionematichthys winterbottomi* Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
- *winterbottomi*, in honor of Richard Winterbottom (b. 1944), Royal Ontario Museum, for his many contributions to ichthyology and his “great support” of the authors’ revision of the family

**Beaglichthys** Machida 1993
- named for Beagle Gulf, Shoal Bay, Northern Territory, Australia, type locality of *B. macrophthalmus*; *ichthys*, fish

*Beaglichthys bleekeri* Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
- in memory of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), "outstanding ichthyologist of the Indo-west Pacific during the early years" and who collected type in 1860

*Beaglichthys larsonae* Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
- in honor of Helen Larson, Curator of Fishes, Museum and Art Gallery of the Northern Territory (Darwin, Australia), for her many contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of the Northern Territory of Australia

*Beaglichthys macrophthalmus* Machida 1993
- *macro-*, large; *ophthalminus*, eye, referring to its large eyes, diameter longer than snout length

**Brosmolus** Machida 1993
- *brosmo-*, referring to its original placement in the bythitid subfamily Brosmophycinae (now considered polyphyletic); *-olus*, a noun suffix

*Brosmolus longicaudus* Machida 1993
- *longus*, long; *caudus*, tail, referring to its long caudal fin

**Brotulinella** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005
- diminutive of *Brotulina*, a junior synonym of *Diancistrus*, to which it is related

*Brotulinella taiwanensis* Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005
- *taiwan*, suffix denoting place: off the coast of southern Taiwan, type locality (also occurs off northern Philippines)

**Dactylosurculus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
- *dactylus*, finger; *surculus*, sucker of a grapevine tendril, referring to functional analogy with pseudoclaspers, in this case also referring to specific shape of pseudoclasper which the authors call the “middle” pseudoclasper

*Dactylosurculus gomoni* Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
- in honor of Martin F. Gomon (b. 1945), senior curator of fishes, Museum of Victoria (Melbourne), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of Australia
**Dermatopsis** Ogilby 1896

dermatos, skin; opsis, eye, referring to small eyes of *D. macrodon*, completely covered by skin

**Dermatopsis greenfieldi** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006

in honor of ichthyologist David W. Greenfield (b. 1940), for his “great” contributions to coral-reef ichthyology

**Dermatopsis hoesei** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006

in honor of ichthyologist Douglass F. Hoese (b. 1942), Australian Museum (Sydney), for many “great” contributions to Australian ichthyology

**Dermatopsis joergennielseni** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006

in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his many “great” contributions to the biology and systematics of Ophidiiformes

**Dermatopsis macrodon** Ogilby 1896

macro-, long or large; odon, tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to inner series of teeth on lower jaw, “much enlarged and continued backwards along the sides in the form of a row of widely separated, curved, canine-like teeth”

**Dermatopsis multiradiatus** McCulloch & Waite 1918

multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, referring to more dorsal- and anal-fin rays than *D. macrodon*

**Dermatopsoides** Smith 1948

-oides, having the form of: presumably referring to similarity to or affinity with *Dermatopsis* and/or previous placement of *D. kasougae* in that genus

**Dermatopsoides andersoni** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006

in honor of M. Eric Anderson, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his “great” help with the authors’ revision of the family

**Dermatopsoides kasougae** (Smith 1943)

of the Kasouga River, at the mouth, west of Port Alfred, South Africa, type locality

**Dermatopsoides morrisonae** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006

in honor of Sue M. Morrison, Fish Section, Aquatic Zoology, Western Australian Museum (Perth), for her “great” help with the authors’ revision of the family

**Dermatopsoides talboti** Cohen 1966

in honor of fisheries scientist Frank Talbot (b. 1930), South African Museum, who examined specimens for Cohen and was “particularly patient” with his requests and questions

**Diancistrus** Ogilby 1899

di-, two; ancistrus, hook, referring to pair of hooked appendages beside genital papilla of *D. longifilis*

**Diancistrus alatus** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

winged, referring to unusually large, protruding, wing-like outer pseudoclaspers

**Diancistrus allenii** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

in honor of Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), for his many contributions to the ichthyology of the West Pacific

**Diancistrus altidorsalis** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

altus, high; dorsalis, dorsal (in this case, neck), referring to its “high-necked profile”

**Diancistrus atollorum** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

named after its habitat among the Micronesian atolls

**Diancistrus beateae** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

in honor of the first author’s wife Beate, for her “most valuable support” during the many years he was engaged in the study of this genus

**Diancistrus brevirostris** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

brevis, short; rostris, snout, referring to its short, blunt snout

**Diancistrus eremitus** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

Latin for hermit, referring to type locality, Hermit Island, Bismarck Archipelago, Bismarck Sea, Manus Province, Papua New Guinea

**Diancistrus erythraeus** (Fowler 1946)

reddish, referring to “brilliant orange red” color when fresh in alcohol, with “brilliant orange scarlet” at end of snout and “scarlet infusion” under surface of head

**Diancistrus fijiensis** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Fiji, type locality
**Diancistrus fuscus** (Fowler 1946) dusky, dark or swarthy, referring to “uniform pale drab brown” color when fresh in alcohol

**Diancistrus jackrandalli** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of John “Jack” E. Randall (b. 1924), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), for his many contributions to ichthyology

**Diancistrus jeffjohnsoni** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Jeff Johnson, Collection Manager, Ichthyology, Queensland Museum (Brisbane), who collected type

**Diancistrus karinae** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Karin Bloch, wife of third author, for her “most valuable support” during the many hours he invested in the study of this genus

**Diancistrus kattrineae** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Katrine Worsaae, wife of second author, for her “most valuable support” during the many hours he invested in the study of this genus

**Diancistrus leisi** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Jeffrey M. Leis, University of Tasmania, for his many contributions to the study of fish larvae

**Diancistrus longifilis** Ogilby 1899 longus, long; filum, thread, presumably referring to contiguous ventral fins, “each developed as a long filament of two distally coalescent rays”

**Diancistrus machidai** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of ichthyologist Yoshihiko Machida, for his many contributions to the study of ophidiiform fishes

**Diancistrus manciporus** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 mancus, missing; porus, pore, referring to lack of upper preopercular pore

**Diancistrus mcgroutheri** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Mark McGrouther, Collection Manager, Ichthyology, Australian Museum, for his “great help” with the authors’ revision of the family

**Diancistrus mennei** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of Trammes Menne, fish-collection manager, Natural History Museum of Denmark, for his “great help” during the authors’ revision of the family

**Diancistrus nigri** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 black, referring to its uniformly dark gray to black color when preserved (life color not known)

**Diancistrus novaeguineae** (Machida 1996) of Papua New Guinea, type locality (but occurs elsewhere in the Indo-West Pacific)

**Diancistrus pohnpeiensis** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Pohnpei State, Federated States of Micronesia, type locality

**Diancistrus robustus** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 robust, referring to its “massive” head

**Diancistrus springeri** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 in honor of ichthyologist Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), U.S. National Museum, for his many contributions to the knowledge of Pacific fishes

**Diancistrus tongaensis** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Tonga, where most of the investigated specimens had been obtained

**Diancistrus typhlops** Nielsen, Schwarzhans & Hadiaty 2009 blind, an anchialine cave-dwelling species that lacks eyes

**Diancistrus vietnamensis** Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Tongking, Vietnam, type locality

**Didymothallus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007 didymos, double or twofold; thallus, botanical term for branch, referring to two supporters of nearly equal length in single pair of pseudoclaspers

**Didymothallus criniceps** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007 crinis, hair, ceps, head, referring to many hair-like cirri on occiput

**Didymothallus mizolepis** (Günther 1867) mizon, greater; lepis, scale, referring to its “conspicuously larger” scales than *Dinematichthys iluocoteoides* and *Brosmophycis marginata* (Bythitidae), its presumed congeners at the time

**Didymothallus nudigena** Schwarzhans & Møller 2011 nudus, bare or naked; genys, cheek, referring to a few small, non-imbricate scales on upper cheeks only (in contrast
with continuous imbricate scale patch on upper and lower cheeks of *D. mizolepis*.

**Didymothallus pruvosti** Schwarzhans & Moller 2007
in honor of Patrice Pruvost, Museum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), for his support of the authors’ work

**Dinematichthys Bleeker 1855**
di-, two and nematos, thread, referring to ventral fins each reduced to a filament of two rays; *ichthys*, fish

**Dinematichthys iluocoeteoidees** Bleeker 1855
-oides: having the form of; referring to its presumed relationship with the zoarcid genus *Iluocoetes*

**Dinematichthys trilobatus** Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
tri-, three; lobatus, lobed, referring to inner pseudoclasper with three lobes

**Dipulus Waite 1905**
etymology not explained, perhaps di-, two and pulus, a variant of *phallus*, referring to pair of very large pseudoclaspers, which are characteristic for the genus as diagnosed by Moller & Schwarzhans (2006), corresponding to the “very large transverse labia” described by Waite (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.)

**Dipulus caecus** Waite 1905
blind, referring to its lack of external eyes

**Dipulus hutchinsi** Møller & Schwarzhans 2006
in honor of ichthyologist J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum, for his “many” great contributions to Australian ichthyology

**Dipulus norfolkanus** Machida 1993
-anus, belonging to: Norfolk Island, Australia, type locality

**Eusurculus Schwarzhans & Møller 2007**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Islands, type locality

**Eusurculus andamanensis** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Andaman Islands, type locality

**Eusurculus pistillum** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
diminutive of pistil, referring to sucker-disk shape of inner pseudoclasper, resembling the shape of a flower's pistil

**Eusurculus pristinus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
ancient or original, referring to simpler pattern of inner pseudoclasper when compared to sucker-disk observed in both congeners

**Gunterichthys Dawson 1966**
in honor of marine biologist and fisheries scientist Gordon Gunter (1909-1998), Gulf Coast Research Laboratory (Ocean Springs, Mississippi, USA), which conducted larval-shrimp trawling expedition that collected *G. longipenis*; *ichthys*, fish

**Gunterichthys bussingi** Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
in honor of ichthyologist William Bussing (1933-2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, who kindly provided the authors with many specimens from Costa Rica and Isla de Coco

**Gunterichthys coheni** Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
in honor of Daniel M. Cohen (1930-2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, whose many papers on dinematichthyine fishes have been of invaluable help to the authors

**Gunterichthys longipenis** Dawson 1966
longus, long; penis, copulatory organ, referring to “exceptional development of the male intromittent organ”

**Lapitaichthys Schwarzhans & Møller 2007**
Lapita, early indigenous pottery culture of Polynesia, discovered in New Caledonia, where genus appears to be endemic (name is based on local word *xaapeta*, meaning “dig a hole,” which was misheard and became *lapita*); *ichthys*, fish

**Lapitaichthys frickei** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
in honor of Ronald Fricke, Curator of Fishes, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart (SMNS), for his many contributions to the fishes of the southwestern West Pacific and for making SMNS material available to the authors

**Majungaichthys Schwarzhans & Møller 2007**
Majunga (Mahajanga) province of Madagascar, where type locality is situated; *ichthys*, fish

**Majungaichthys agalegae** Schwarzhans & Møller 2011
defined for the Agaléga Islands, Mauritius, Indian Ocean, where this species was first observed (also occurs in Nosy Mitsio Archipelago off northwestern Madagascar)

**Majungaichthys simplex** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
simple, referring to simple pattern of the pseudoclaspers

**Mascarenichthys Schwarzhans & Møller 2007**
named for the Mascarene plate, where most of the specimens observed so far have been obtained; *ichthys*, fish

**Mascarenichthys heemstraui** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
in honor of ichthyologist Phillip C. Heemstra (b. 1941), South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his many contributions to the knowledge of fishes from south and east Africa

**Mascarenichthys microphthalmus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
micro-, small; opthalmus, referring to its small eyes (0.8-1.2% SL)

**Mascarenichthys remotus** Schwarzhans & Møller 2011
far away or distant, referring to remote location of this endemic species, Rodrigues Islands in the southern Indian Ocean

**Monothrix Ogilby 1897**
monos-, one; thrix, hair, referring to single, filiform ventral-fin ray

**Monothrix polyplepis** Ogilby 1897
poly, many; lepis, scale, referring to smaller (and therefore more numerous) scales compared to the similar Alionematichthys piger

**Nielsenichthys Schwarzhans & Møller 2011**
in honor of Jørgen G. Nielsen (b. 1932), Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for his contributions to the biology and systematics of ophidiiform fishes; *ichthys*, greenfield fish
Nielsenichthys pullus Schwarzhans & Møller 2011
dark, referring to dark-brown color after a short period of preservation

Ogilbia Jordan & Evermann 1898
-ia, belonging to: “accomplished naturalist” James Douglas Ogilby (1853-1925), for his “excellent” work on the fishes of Australia

Ogilbia boehlkei Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of the late James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected holotype and most of the paratypes, for the “great significance of his many publications on Bahaman ichthyology which include descriptions of several bythitid taxa”

Ogilbia boydwalkeri Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of the late Boyd W. Walker (1917-2001), fisheries biologist, University of California, Los Angeles, who studied Ogilbia for many years

Ogilbia cayorum Evermann & Kendall 1898
-orum, belonging to: a cay (also spelled key, a small, low-elevation, sandy island on the surface of a coral reef), referring to type locality, Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key, original name of Key West, Florida

Ogilbia cayorum Evermann & Kendall 1898
-orum, belonging to: a cay (also spelled key, a small, low-elevation, sandy island on the surface of a coral reef), referring to type locality, Cayo Hueso, or Bone Key, original name of Key West, Florida

Ogilbia cocoensis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
-enus, suffix denoting place: Isla del Coco, Costa Rica, type locality

Ogilbia dawdsmithi Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of ichthyologist David G. Smith, Smithsonian Institution, for his “great support” of the authors’ revision of the Dinematichthyini

Ogilbia deroyi (Poll & van Mol 1966)
in honor of A. Deroy, a resident of Santa Cruz Island, Galápagos Islands, type locality, who helped collect and/or provide type material

Ogilbia galapagosensis (Poll & Leleup 1965)
-enus, suffix denoting place: Galápagos Islands, where it appears to be endemic

Ogilbia jeffwilliamsi Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, Smithsonian Institution, who has provided many specimens from the Caribbean Sea, including a photograph of this species

Ogilbia jewettae Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor Susan Jewett (formerly Karnella, b. 1945), Collection Manager, Division of Fishes, Smithsonian Institution, for her “great support” of the authors’ revision of the Dinematichthyini

Ogilbia mccoskeri Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of John E. McCosker (b.1945), California Academy of Sciences, who collected type

Ogilbia nigromarginata Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
nigra, black; marginata, margined, referring to black margins on vertical fins

Ogilbia nudiceps Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
nudus, bare or naked; ceptus, head, referring to scaleless head

Ogilbia robertsoni Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of ichthyologist D. Ross Robertson, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute, Panama, who collected type specimens and deposited them at the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen

Ogilbia sabaji Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of Mark Sabaj Pérez, Collection Manager of Ichthyology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who invited the authors to examine the large collection of American Dinematichthyini in Philadelphia

Ogilbia sedorae Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of Allegra Noelle Sedor, whose 1985 M. Sc. thesis provided much new insight to the phylogenetic implications of the male copulatory organ of dinematichthyine fishes

Ogilbia suarezea Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of Susan S. Suarez, Cornell University, for her “careful” 1975 study of the reproductive biology of O. cayorum

Ogilbia tyleri Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2005
in honor of ichthyologist James C. Tyler (b. 1935), Smithsonian Institution, who collected most of the type material

Ogilbia ventralis (Gill 1863)
ventral, presumably referring to its filamentous ventral fins

Ogilbichthys Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
Ogilbia, referring to its general resemblance to that genus; ichthys, fish
Ogilbichthys ferocis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
fearsome, referring to fang-like teeth on middle dentary, which give it a “ferocious expression”

Ogilbichthys haitiensis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Haiti, type locality

Ogilbichthys kakuki Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
in honor of Brian Kakuk, Diving Safety Officer, Caribbean Marine Research Center, Lee Stocking Island, Bahamas, who kindly presented a newly-caught specimen

Ogilbichthys longimanus Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
longus, long; manus, hand, referring to long pectoral fins, longer than in any other American dinematichthyid

Ogilbichthys microphthalmus Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
micro-, small; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its minute eyes

Ogilbichthys puertoricoensis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Puerto Rico, type locality

Ogilbichthys tobagoensis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tobago, type locality

Paradiancistrus Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005
para-, near, referring to its most similar genus, Diancistrus

Paradiancistrus acutirostris Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005
acutus, sharp; rostris, snout, referring to its sharp, pointed snout

Paradiancistrus christmasensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Christmas Island, eastern Indian Ocean, type locality

Paradiancistrus cuyoensis Schwarzhans, Møller & Nielsen 2005
-ensis, Cuyo Islands, northeast of Palawan, Philippines, type locality

Paradiancistrus lombokensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: western shore of Lombok Island, Indonesia, type locality

Porocephalichthys Møller & Schwarzhans 2008
porus, pore and cephalus, head, referring to many pores on head; ichthys, fish

Porocephalichthys dasyrhynchus (Cohen & Hutchins 1982)
dasy, hairy or shaggy; rhynchus, snout, referring to prominent cirri on snout

Pseudogilbia Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble Ogilbia, such an appearance is false

Pseudogilbia sanblasensis Møller, Schwarzhans & Nielsen 2004
-ensis, suffix denoting place: San Blas Archipelago, Caribbean Panama, type locality

Typhlias Hubbs 1938
derived from typhlos, blind, referring to its total lack of eyes [Typhliasina Whitley 1951 is an unneeded replacement]

Typhlias pearsei Hubbs 1938
in honor of animal ecologist Arthur Sperry Pearse (1877-1956), who collected type

Ungusurculus Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
ungulus, claw; surculus, sucker of a grapevine tendril, referring to functional analogy with the pseudoclaspers and specific shape of inner pseudoclasper

Ungusurculus collettei Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
in honor of Bruce B. Collette, Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, who collected type, for his many contributions to ichthyology

Ungusurculus komodoensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Komodo Island between Flores and Sumbawa, Indonesia, type locality

Ungusurculus philippinensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: referring to its distribution along the Philippine Islands

Ungusurculus riauenensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Riau Archipelago, where most of the investigated specimens were obtained

Ungusurculus sundaensis Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sunda Arch of Indonesia, where all investigated specimens were obtained

Ungusurculus williamsi Schwarzhans & Møller 2007
in honor of ichthyologist Jeffrey T. Williams, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, who collected type, for his
contribution to the knowledge of the fishes of the Philippines

**Zephyrichthys Schwarzhans & Möller 2007**
*zephyrus*, west wind, referring to distribution along west Australian coast; *ichthys*, fish

**Zephyrichthys barryi Schwarzhans & Möller 2007**
in honor of ichthyologist J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum (WAM), for many contributions to the fishes of Australia and his support in making material from the WAM collection available to the authors

**Family PARABROTULIDAE** False Brotulas

**Leucobrotula Koefoed 1952**
leukos, white, presumably referring to colorless body (with exceptions of mouth, gill membranes and peritoneum, which are blue-black); *brotula*, placed in Brotulidae at time of description

**Leucobrotula adipata Koefoed 1952**
fatty or greasy, referring to "stratum of oil globules" beneath its scaleless skin

**Parabrotula Zugmayer 1911**
para-, near, referring to its presumed affinity with *Brotula* (Ophidiidae), but without scales

**Parabrotula plagioptthalma Zugmayer 1911**
plagio, oblique; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its elliptical eyes, obliquely positioned on the head

**Parabrotula tanseimaru Miya & Nielsen 1991**
named for the research vessel *Tansei Maru*, University of Tokyo (which collected type), for her contributions to the biology of midwater fishes in Sagami Bay, Japan (where this species occurs)

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