Order BERYCIFORMES

8 families · 29 genera · 120 species/subspecies

Family GIBBERICHTHYIDAE Gibberfishes

*Gibberichthys* Parr 1933

*Gibberichthys latifrons* (Thorp 1969)

*Gibberichthys pumilus* Parr 1933

Family STEPHANOBERYCIDAE Pricklefishes

*Abyssoberyx* Merrett & Moore 2005

*Abyssoberyx levisquamosus* Merrett & Moore 2005

*Acanthochaenus* Gill 1884

*Malacosarcus* Günther 1887

*Stephanoberyx* Gill 1883

*Stephanoberyx monae* Gill 1883

Family HISPIDOBERYCIDAE

*Hispidoberyx* Kotlyar 1981

*Hispidoberyx ambagiosus* Kotlyar 1981

Family RONDELETIIDAE Redmouth Whalefishes

*Rondeletia* Goode & Bean 1895

*Rondeletia bicolor* Goode & Bean 1895
Rondeletia loricata Abe & Hotta 1963
armored, referring to "remarkably expanded and swollen" bones of pectoral girdle

Family BARBOURISIIDAE Red or Velvet Whalefish

Barbourisia Parr 1945
-aia, belonging to: herpetologist and "distinguished naturalist" Thomas Barbour (1884-1946), Director of Harvard’s Museum of Comparative Zoology

Barbourisia rufa Parr 1945
red or reddish, referring to its “bright geranium red” color in life

Family CETOMIMIDAE Flabby Whalefishes

14 genera · 26 species

Ataxolepis Myers & Freihofer 1966
a-, without; taxis, order; lepis, scale, referring to “irregularly arranged, irregularly shaped scales of different sizes covering the body and base of caudal fin in a mosaic-like pattern”

Ataxolepis apus Myers & Freihofer 1966
a-, without; pous, foot, referring to absence of pelvic fins

Ataxolepis henactis Goodyear 1970
henos, one; actis, ray, referring to single pelvic-fin ray (compared to A. apus, which lacks pelvic fins)

Cetichthys Paxton 1989
cetus, whale; ichthys, fish, referring to whale-like body shape and mouth size, and a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

Cetichthys indagator (Rofen 1959)
Latin for explorer, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the Galathea Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950-1952), during which type was collected [author previously known as Harry]

Cetichthys parini Paxton 1969
in honor of Nikolai Vasil'evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided Paxton a collection of cetomimids for study, and for his contributions to pelagic and deep-sea ichthyology

Cetomimus Goode & Bean 1895
cetus, whale; mimus, to mimic, “similar in its vertical outline and proportions to that of the right whales (Balænidae), a resemblance which is greatly enhanced by the shape of the enormous mouth, and in the lower jaw strongly curved, projecting slightly beyond the snout”

Cetomimus compunctus Abe, Marumo & Kawaguchi 1965
pricked or pierced, presumably referring to how lateral line is “pierced by fairly large pores”

Cetomimus craneae Harry 1952
in honor of carcinologist Jocelyn Crane (1909-1998), New York Zoological Society, for her work on deep-sea fishes [author later known as Rofen]

Cetomimus gillii Goode & Bean 1895
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914)

Cetomimus hempeli Maul 1969
in honor of marine biologist and oceanographer Gotthilf Hempel (b. 1929), leader of leg 6 of voyage 9c of the Meteor Seamount-Cruises, during which type was collected

Cetomimus kerdops Parr 1934
kerdos, the wily one, or fox; ops, eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its minute eyes

Cetomimus picklei (Gilchrist 1922)
in honor of the South African marine survey ship Pickle, from which type was collected

Cetomimus teevani Harry 1952
in honor of John Tee Van (1897-1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New York City, for his “important part” in the Bermuda Oceanographic Expeditions, during which type was collected; he also made the expeditions’ collections available to Harry and provided "enthusiastic cooperation" in the preparation of his report [author later known as Rofen]

Cetostoma Zugmayer 1914
cetus, whale; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to large, whale-like mouth
**Cetostoma regani** Zugmayer 1914
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London)

**Danacetichthys** Paxton 1989
*Danacetichthys* in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, referring to the “fine early collection” of 33 whalefishes from the *Dana* Expeditions now at the University of Copenhagen; *cetus*, whale and *ichthys*, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

**Danacetichthys galathenus** Paxton 1989
Greek for young, referring to the apparently immature state of all type specimens

**Ditropichthys** Parr 1934
di-, two and *tropis*, keel, referring to pair of thin folds along entire ventral edge of abdomen and/or folds over anal fin; *ichthys*, fish

**Ditropichthys storeri** (Goode & Bean 1895)
in honor of physician-naturalist David Humphreys Storer (1804-1891), in appreciation of the “distinguished services of this pioneer in American ichthyology, who began systematic work upon the fauna of the western Atlantic more than half a century ago”

**Eutaeniophorus** Bertelsen & Marshall 1958
eu-, very; *taenia*, ribbon; *phorus*, bearer, referring to several median caudal-fin rays prolonged into a ribbon-like streamer in at least larval and adolescent stages [replacement name for *Taeniophorus* Bertelsen & Marshall 1956, preoccupied by *Taeniophorus* Linnavuori 1952 in insects]

**Eutaeniophorus festivus** (Bertelsen & Marshall 1956)
pleasing or handsome, or joyous or merry, allusion not explained nor evident

**Gyrinomimus** Parr 1934
gyrinos, tadpole; *minus*, imitator or mimic, referring to its broad, depressed, tadpole-like head

**Gyrinomimus andriashevi** Fedorov, Balushkin & Trunov 1987
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriasheev (1910-2009), a “distinguished authority” (translation) on fishes of the Antarctic (where this species occurs)

**Gyrinomimus bruuni** Rofen 1959
in honor of Danish oceanographer and ichthyologist Anton Frederik Bruun (1901-1961), leader of the *Galathea* Deep-Sea Expedition Round the World (1950-1952), during which type was collected, and “foremost investigator” of deep-sea marine life [author previously known as Harry]

**Gyrinomimus grahami** Richardson & Garrick 1964
in honor of David H. Graham, “veteran” New Zealand ichthyologist and marine biologist

**Gyrinomimus myersi** Parr 1934
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), then at the U.S. National Museum, who furnished Parr with measurements of the type of *Cetomimus gillii*

**Gyrinomimus parri** Bigelow 1961
in honor of marine biologist Albert Eide Parr (1900-1991), who proposed the genus in 1934

**Megalomycter** Myers & Freihofer 1966
megas, large or great; *mykter*, nose, referring to “great olfactory rosettes,” which cause the snout to appear “unusually swollen”

**Megalomycter teevani** Myers & Freihofer 1966
in honor of John Tee Van (1897-1967), Director of both the Bronx Zoo and the Coney Island Aquarium in New York City, for his work as the assistant to deep-sea explorer William Beebe (who collected type) and for “his many years of friendly help to ichthyology and ichthyologists”

**Mirapinna** Bertelsen & Marshall 1956
mirus, wonderful or strange; *pinna*, fin, presumably referring to large and fan-shaped pelvic fins, each one with a “well developed muscular base forming a well-knit ventral unit with its partner, the pelvic bones fusing or being coupled by connective tissue but having no linkage with pectoral girdle”

**Mirapinna esau** Bertelsen & Marshall 1956
eytymology not explained, presumably named for Esau, mentioned in the Book of Genesis and noted for his hairiness (his name is derived from the Arabic *isaw*, meaning rough or hairy), referring to “dense pile of hair-like outgrowths” covering nearly entire body [postlarva of *Procetichthys kreffti* 1989, which was thought to represent a separate species until 2009]

**Notocetichthys** Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989
*notos*, southern, referring to Antarctic occurrence of type specimens; *cetus*, whale and *ichthys*, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”, i.e., a southern whalefish
Notocetichthys trunovi Balushkin, Fedorov & Paxton 1989
in honor of ichthyologist Ivan Andreevich Trunov (1936-2005), Atlantic Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography, who collected the two type specimens

Parataeniophorus Bertelsen & Marshall 1956
para-, near, referring to its similarity to and/or close relationship with Taeniophorus (=Eutaeniophorus)

Parataeniophorus brevis Bertelsen & Marshall 1956
brevis, presumably referring to its shorter body length compared to P. gulosus, now recognized as a larval form of Cetostoma regani

Rhamphocetichthys Paxton 1989
rhamphos, curved beak, referring to its beak-like snout; cetus, whale and ichthys, a Greek transliteration of the common name “whalefish”

Rhamphocetichthys savagei Paxton 1989
in honor of herpetologist Jay M. Savage (b. 1928), University of Southern California, who gave Paxton “opportunity and encouragement as a student” and developed the midwater trawling program which collected two paratypes, for his contributions in biology

Vitiaziella Rass 1955
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: Russian research vessel Vityaz (also spelled Vitiaz), from which type was collected

Vitiaziella cubiceps Rass 1955
cubus, cube; ceps, head, referring to its blunt, cube-shaped head

Family MELAMPHAIDAE Bigscales
5 genera · 74 species/subspecies

Melamphaes Günther 1864
mela-, black; amphaes, from amphi-, around, presumably referring to “entirely black” color of M. typhlops

Melamphaes acanthomus Ebeling 1962
acanthus, spine; omos, shoulder, referring to its antrorse post-temporal spines

Melamphaes brachysomus Kimura, Kawai & Aungtonya 2019
brachy, short; soma, body, referring to its relatively short and stout body

Melamphaes contradictorius Kotlyar 2015
contradictory, presumably referring to how its characters “contradict” those of closely related species of the M. longivelis complex

Melamphaes danae Ebeling 1962
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana, from which type was collected, “in honor of her scientific party and crew, who, by compiling and interpreting vast quantities of facts concerning the biology, physics, and chemistry of the oceans, have contributed much more than their share to the establishment of the science of biological oceanography”

Melamphaes ebelingi Keene 1973
in honor of Alfred W. Ebeling (b. 1931), University of California (Santa Barbara), for “outstanding” contributions to the knowledge of the family Melamphaidae and to the ecology of deep-sea fishes

Melamphaes eulepis Ebeling 1962
eu-, well or very; lepis, scale, referring to its “intact squamation” (scales usually missing on congers) and its “palate-like, sculptured” opercular scales

Melamphaes eurous Kotlyar 2016
eastern, referring to its distribution in the eastern Pacific Ocean

Melamphaes falsidicus Kotlyar 2011
falsifying, referring to previous mistakes made in its identification, which led to its being classified as M. microps
Melamphaes hubbsi Ebeling 1962
in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), for his broad interests in oceanography and the systematics of pelagic fishes (Hubbs also served as chair of Ebeling’s doctoral committee, suggested this line of research, advised on and corrected the manuscript, and gathered data on type specimens from Europe)

Melamphaes inconspicuus Kotlyar 2015
imperceptible or inconspicuous, referring to how previous specimens of this species were probably attributed to *M. longivelis* by mistake

Melamphaes indicus Ebeling 1962
Indian, referring to its distribution mainly in the Indo-Pacific (Madagascar east to Hawaiian Islands and Central America)

Melamphaes janae Ebeling 1962
in honor of Ebeling’s wife, Jan, who sorted the first specimens of this species from collections made during the Scripps Institution of Oceanography Eastropic Expedition

Melamphaes kobylyanskyi Kotlyar 2015
in honor of friend and colleague Stanislav Genrikhovich Kobylyansky, Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, a “famous” (translation) researcher of mesopelagic animals who provided Kotlyar with melamphaid fishes collected on cruise 29 of the Akademik Ioffe research vessel

Melamphaes laeviceps Ebeling 1962
*laevis*, smooth; *ceps*, head, referring to the “trim contours” of its “smoothly sculptured” head

Melamphaes lentiginosus Kotlyar 2015
freckled, referring to black dotted spots of pigment on head, body and fins of young and semi-adult specimens

Melamphaes leprus Ebeling 1962
rough, referring to its relatively coarse-ridged spines

Melamphaes longivelis Parr 1933
*longus*, long; *velum*, sail, proposed as a subspecies of *M. microps* with a “slightly higher dorsal fin count”

Melamphaes lugubris Gilbert 1890
mournful or dark, presumably referring to uniform brownish-black body with dusky fins

Melamphaes macrocephalus Parr 1931
*macro-*, large; *cephalus*, head, referring to its “very large” head, 2-2½ times in SL

Melamphaes manifestus Kotlyar 2011
Latin for remarkable, obvious or easily defined, allusion not explained (nor obvious), possibly referring to its bigger head and larger eyes compared to *M. microps*

**Melamphaes microps** (Günther 1878)  
*micr-*, small; *ops*, eye, $\frac{1}{7}$ length of head and more than $\frac{1}{2}$ length of snout

**Melamphaes nikolayi** Kotlyar 2012  
in honor of Kotlyar's father, Nikolay Efimovich Kotlyar (1908-1994)

**Melamphaes oculatus** Kotlyar 2012  
hidden or concealed, referring to how it was possibly included into the composition of another species, *M. microps*

**Melamphaes pachystomus** Kotlyar 2011  
*pachy*, thick; *stomus*, body, referring to its stout body shape

**Melamphaes papavereus** Kotlyar 2016  
-adjectival suffix: *papaver*, poppy, referring to small dotted pigments on body and fins, which resemble poppy seeds

**Melamphaes parini** Kotlyar 1999  
in honor of the "well-known" (translation) ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

**Melamphaes parvus** Ebeling 1962  
small, referring to its relatively small size compared to sympatric congeners

**Melamphaes polylepis** Ebeling 1962  
*poly*, many; *lepis*, scale, referring to relatively large number of horizontal and oblique scale rows

**Melamphaes proximus** Kotlyar 2015  
nearest or closest, referring to its close relation to the Atlantic *M. longivelis*

**Melamphaes pumilus** Ebeling 1962  
dwarfish, referring to small size of adults (18.0-22.5 mm)

**Melamphaes scherbachevi** Kotlyar 2015  
in honor of friend and colleague Yuri Nikolayevich Scherbachev, Shirshov Institute of Oceanology, “famous” (translation) researcher of deep-sea fauna

**Melamphaes simus** Ebeling 1962  
*pug-nosed*, referring to the “fancied flat or pug-nosed appearance rendered by the raised antorbital ridge”

**Melamphaes spinifer** Ebeling 1962  
*spinus*, spine; *ifer*, to bear, referring to enlarged spines on preopercle

**Melamphaes suborbitalis** (Gill 1883)  
*sub-*, below; *orbitus*, orbit, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to end of maxillary reaching to below hind margin of orbit

**Melamphaes succedanaus** Kotlyar 2015  
translated from Latin into Russian as “replacing,” referring to how it replaces in the eastern Pacific Ocean closely related species of the *M. longivelis* complex from the Indian Ocean and western Pacific

**Melamphaes typhlops** (Lowe 1843)  
*typhlos*, blind; *ops*, eye, presumably referring to its minute eyes (“oculi minuti”)

**Melamphaes xestoachidus** Kotlyar 2011  
*xestos*, smoothed; *achidus*, spined, referring to absence of spur on haemal arch of first caudal vertebrae

**Poromitra Goode & Bean 1883**  
etymology not explained; according to Jordan & Evermann (1896), *pore*, pore and *mitra*, stomacher (a V-shaped piece of decorative cloth, worn over chest and stomach), but perhaps also a turban or head band, probably referring to mucous canals on head

**Poromitra agafonovae** Kotlyar 2009  
in honor of Tat’yana Borisovna Agafonova (1950-2004), friend and research colleague, for her contribution to the study of open-ocean fishes, particularly the family Nomeidae; in addition, she and Kotlyar collaborated on the monograph *Commercial Fishes of Russia* (2006)

**Poromitra atlantica** (Norman 1929)  
-*ica*, belonging to: the Atlantic, described from the South Atlantic (also occurs in southeastern Indian Ocean and southwestern Pacific)

**Poromitra capito** Goode & Bean 1883  
large head, referring to its “very large” head, nearly as long as trunk in young specimens

**Poromitra coronata** (Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924)  
crowned, referring to “crenulated crown-like crest” on head and above eye
Poromitra crassa Parin & Ebeling 1980
thick, fat or stout, referring to its body shape

Poromitra crassiceps (Günther 1878)
crassus, fat or stout; cepis, head, described as “very thick, with short snout”

Poromitra cristiceps (Gilbert 1890)
crista, crown; cepis, head, referring to well-developed system of mucous canals on head, “their margins raised into high this crests”

Poromitra curilesensis Kotlyar 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: referring to its distribution not far from the Kuril Islands of the Russian Far East

Poromitra decipiens Kotlyar 2008
delusive, referring to how it is easily confused with the closely related P. crassiceps

Poromitra frontosa (Garman 1899)
with a broad head, referring to its “massive” head

Poromitra gibbsi Parin & Borodulina 1989
in honor of the late Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929-1988), U.S. National Museum, “one of the foremost authorities on mesopelagic ichthyofauna” (translation)

Poromitra glochidiata Kotlyar 2008
barbed, referring to hook-like spinules on preoperculum

Poromitra indooceanica Kotlyar 2008
-ica, belonging to: Indian Ocean, where it occurs in the subtropical zone

Poromitra jucunda Kotlyar 2010
attractive or pleasant, allusion not explained nor evident

Poromitra kukuevi Kotlyar 2008
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Yefim Izrailevich Kukuev (b. 1947), for his contributions to the study of deep-sea fishes

Poromitra macrophthalma (Gilchrist 1903)
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, its diameter ½ height of body and nearly two times in length of head

Poromitra megalops (Lütken 1878)
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to its larger eyes compared to Melamphes typhlops, its presumed congener at the time

Poromitra nigriceps (Zugmayer 1911)
nigro-, black; cepis, head, allusion not explained but clearly referring to its large black head

Poromitra nigrofulva (Garman 1899)
nigro-, black; fulvus, brownish yellow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its brown-yellow color in life and black color in alcohol

Poromitra oscitans Ebeling 1975
yawning or listless, referring to the “presumed sluggish nature of this large-mouthed fish”

Poromitra rugosa (Chapman 1939)
rugos-, rough or wrinkled (rugose), referring to “rough and spinous nature” of head

Poromitra unicornis (Gilbert 1905)
uni-, one; cornis, horn, referring to a slender horn-like spine arising from middle of snout above nostrils, directed vertically upwards

Scopeloberyx Zugmayer 1911
Scopelus, an old name of some large-eyed fish, from scopus, to look, historically applied to lanternfishes and other pelagic or deep-sea fishes with large eyes, here referring to “slightly compressed and scopeliform” (translation) body shape of S. opercularis (=robustus); beryx, a beryciform fish

Scopeloberyx bannikovi Kotlyar 2004
in honor of Russian ichthyopaleontologist Aleksandr Fedorovich Bannikov (b. 1954), Russian Academy of Sciences, who “repeatedly rendered [Kotlyar] invaluable aid in his investigations” (translation)

Scopeloberyx malayanus malayanus (Weber 1913)
-malus, belonging to: Malay Archipelago, where Manipa Strait, type locality, is situated

Scopeloberyx malayanus balushkini Kotlyar 2004
in honor of “prominent” Russian ichthyologist Arkadii Vladimirovich Balushkin (b. 1948), Russian Academy of Sciences, whose numerous publication on sytematics of oceanic fishes of the Southern Hemisphere are “well known in Russia and abroad” (translation)
Scopeloberyx maxillaris (Garman 1899)
presumably referring to maxillary “more than half as long as the head, reaching one diameter of the orbit farther backward than the latter”

Scopeloberyx microlepis (Norman 1937)
micro-, small; lepis, referring to its smaller scales compared to S. opisthopterus

Scopeloberyx opisthopterus (Parr 1933)
opisto-, behind; perus, fin, referring to “very posterior” insertion of ventral fins

Scopeloberyx pequenoi Kotlyar 2004
in honor of ichthyologist German Pequeño R. (b. 1941), Universidad Austral de Chile, a “great expert” in the ichthyofauna of the southeastern Pacific Ocean (translation)

Scopeloberyx robustus (Günther 1887)
stout, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “thick” head

Scopeloberyx rossicus Kotlyar 2004
Russian, referring to its distribution in the Far East marine waters of Russia

Scopeloberyx rubriventer (Koefoed 1953)
rubri-, red; venter, belly, referring to a “red tinge” from base of pectoral fin towards anus

Scopelogadus Vaillant 1888
combining the form of a Scopelus (=Myctophum, Myctophidae) with thoracic ventral fins like a Gadus, or cod

Scopelogadus beanii (Günther 1887)
in honor of ichthyologist Tarleton H. Bean (1846-1916), U.S. National Museum, who described this species as Plectromus crassiceps in 1885, secondarily preoccupied by Scopelus (now Promitra) crassiceps Günther 1878 when Günther placed both in Melamphaes

Scopelogadus bispinosus (Gilbert 1915)
br-, two; spinosus, spiny, referring to two spiny rays in dorsal fin

Scopelogadus mizolepis (Günther 1878)
mizon, greater; lepis, scale; although scales were missing on the specimen Günther examined, he surmised they were of an “unusually large size”

Scopelogadus unispinis Ebeling & Weed 1963
uni-, one; spinus, spiny, referring to single spiny ray of dorsal fin

Sio Moss 1962
“an arbitrary combination of letters, neuter in gender” (note: of the 34 specimens that Woods examined, five were from the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, whose official abbreviation is SIO)

Sio nordenskjöldii (Lönnberg 1905)
in honor of Lönnberg’s friend Otto Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Finnish-Swedish geologist, geographer and polar explorer, who led expedition that collected type

Family BERYCIDAE Alfonsinos

2 genera · 10 species

Beryx Cuvier 1829
beryx or bery, a Greek name for an indeterminate species of fish, which Cuvier chose to apply to a “peculiar family of perch” (translation)

Beryx decadactylus Cuvier 1829
deci-, ten; daktylos, finger, referring to 10 soft rays of the ventral fins

Beryx mollis Abe 1959
soft, referring to its “softer flesh” compared to both congeners

Beryx splendens Lowe 1834
glowing, presumably referring to its bright-red coloration

Centroberyx Gill 1862
kentron, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, presumably referring to spines on any or all of the following: lower mandibular, inferior exposed surface of branchiostegals, operculum, and suboperculum; Beryx, type genus of family

Centroberyx affinis (Günther 1859)
related, described as “closely allied” to C. lineatus

Centroberyx australis Shimizu & Hutchins 1987
southern, referring to its distribution in southern Australian waters
Centroberyx druzhinini (Busakhin 1981)
in honor of "well-known" (translation) ichthyologist Anatoly Dmitrievich Druzhinin (1926-1979), All-Russian Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (VNIRO)

Centroberyx gerrardi (Günther 1887)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Edward Gerrard (1810-1910), taxidermist, British Museum, where Günther worked

Centroberyx lineatus (Cuvier 1829)
lined, referring to reddish scale edges that form narrow horizontal lines along the sides

Centroberyx rubricaudus Liu & Shen 1985
rubrus, red; caudus, tail, referring to red caudal fin

Centroberyx spinosus (Gilchrist 1903)
spiny, presumably referring to spines on any or all of the following: lower mandibular, inferior exposed surface of branchiostegals, operculum, and suboperculum