Infracohort EURYPTERYGIA
eury, wide; pteron, fin or wing; proposed by Rosen (1973) but allusion not explained, possibly referring to better-developed fins (with spiny rays) compared to soft-rayed fins of Stomiiformes, which he placed in Stenopterygia (stenos, narrow), then presumed to be the more primitive sister group of neoteleosteans

Section CYCLOSQUAMATA
cyclo-, cycloid; squama, scaled, referring to predominance of cycloid scales among its taxa, compared to the Ctenosquamata, in which ctenoid scales predominate

Order AULOPIFORMES
16 families · 50 genera/subgenera · 292 species/subspecies

Suborder AULOPOIDEI

Family SYNODONTIDAE Lizardfishes
4 genera · 83 species

Subfamily Synodontinae Lizardfishes

*Synodus* Scopoli 1777
tautonymous with *Esox synodus* (see *S. synodus* for an explanation of this ancient and enigmatic name)

*Synodus* binotatus Schultz 1953
*br*, two; *notatus*, marked, referring to two black spots at tip of snout

*Synodus* bondi Fowler 1939
in honor of ornithologist James Bond (1900-1989), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who collected type (historical footnote: Bond’s name was appropriated by writer Ian Fleming for his fictional spy, 007 James Bond)

*Synodus* capricornis Cressey & Randall 1978
*ca*, genitive singular of: Capricorn, referring to type locality near the Tropic of Capricorn

*Synodus* dermatogenys Fowler 1912
dermatos, skin; *genys*, cheek, referring to scaleless lower cheek

*Synodus* doaki Russell & Cressey 1979
in honor of Wade Doak, “pioneer” New Zealand diver and underwater naturalist, who discovered this species at Poor Knights Islands, off eastern Northland, New Zealand

*Synodus* evermanni Jordan & Bollman 1890
in honor of ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853-1932), United States Fish Commission, which sponsored expedition that collected type

*Synodus* falcatus Waples & Randall 1989
curved or sickle-shaped, referring to curved shape of flap over anterior nares

*Synodus* fasciapelvicus Randall 2009
*fascia*, band; *pelvicus*, of the pelvis, referring to broad cross bands on pelvic fins in fresh specimens, with pigment on membranes as well as rays

*Synodus* foetens (Linnaeus 1766)
odorous, allusion not explained (Linnaeus examined specimens sent from South Carolina, USA, preserved in rum; perhaps they were in a bad state when he received them)

*Synodus* hoshinonis Tanaka 1917
*ho*, genitive singular of: Isaburo Hoshino (no other information available), who “procured” (translation) type

*Synodus* houlti McCulloch 1921
in honor of Captain (forename not given) Hoult of the Queensland Government trawler *Bar-ea-mul*, who secured type
Synodus indicus (Day 1873)
Indian, referring to type locality off Madras (new Chennai), India, in the Indian Ocean

Synodus intermedius (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
intermediate, allusion not explained, presumably intermediate in characters between Saurus longirostris \((\text{species inquirenda})\) and Saurus truncatus \((=Trachinocephalus myops)\)

Synodus isolatus Randall 2009
isolated, referring to Easter Island, type locality, “the most isolated island of the Indo-Pacific region”

Synodus jaculum Russell & Cressey 1979
Latin for javelin, referring to peculiar behavior of launching itself off the bottom and swimming in midwater for prolonged periods

Synodus kaianus (Günther 1880)
-anus, belonging to: Kai Islands, Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality

Synodus lacertinus Gilbert 1890
lizard-like, presumably referring to its lizard-like head and mouth (which give lizardfishes their vernacular name)

Synodus lobeli Waples & Randall 1989
in honor of ichthyologist Phillip S. Lobel, Boston University, who discovered this species and suspected it was new

Synodus lucioceps (Ayres 1855)
lucius, pike; cep, head, referring to “the very close resemblance which the head bears in form to that of a small Pike” \((Esox)\)

Synodus macrocephalus Cressey 1981
macro-, long or large; cephalus, allusion not explained, but this species has one of the larger heads (measured in percentage of SL) among Indo-West Pacific lizardfishes covered in Cressey’s monograph

Synodus macrops Tanaka 1917
macro-, long; opt, eye, referring to eye as long as snout

Synodus macrostigmus Frable, Luther & Baldwin 2013
macro-, large; stigmus, mark, referring to its large, black scapular blotch

Synodus marchenae Hildebrand 1946
of Marchena Island, Galápagos, type locality

Synodus mascarensis Prokofiev 2008
-mensis, Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, type locality

Synodus mundyi Randall 2009
in honor of fishery biologist Bruce C. Mundy (National Marine Fisheries Service, Honolulu Laboratory), for his extensive systematic research on the Hawaiian fish fauna

Synodus nigrotaeniatus Allen, Erdmann & Peristiwady 2017
niger, black; taeniatus, banded, referring to its black midlateral stripe

Synodus oculus Cressey 1981
full of eyes, referring to its relatively large eyes

Synodus orientalis Randall & Pyle 2008
eastern, referring to its occurrence in Taiwan and Japan

Synodus pacificus Ho, Chen & Shao 2016
-pacificus, belonging to: the western Pacific Ocean, collected off northern and southwestern Taiwan, the Philippines and New Caledonia

Synodus poeyi Jordan 1887
in honor of Cuban zoologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who discovered this lizardfish but reported it as \(S.\ intermedius\) in 1875

Synodus pylei Randall 2009
in honor of ichthyologist Richard L. Pyle (b. 1967), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type specimens and provided a color photograph of the holotype

Synodus randalli Cressey 1981
in honor of ichthyologist John E. Randall (b. 1924), Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who collected type and enthusiastically supported Cressey’s revision of the genus

Synodus rubromarmoratus Russell & Cressey 1979
ruber, red; marmoratus, marbled, referring to its red-marbled coloration in life
Synodus sageneus Waite 1905
net-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to scales “broadly margined with reddish brown,” which can be said to form a net-like pattern

Synodus sanguineus Randall 2009
blood red, referring to its predominantly deep-red color

Synodus saurus (Linnaeus 1758)
lizard, presumably referring to its lizard-like head and mouth (which give lizardfishes their vernacular name)

Synodus scituliceps Jordan & Gilbert 1882
*scitulus*, slender; *ceps*, head, referring to its “very short and slender” head

Synodus sechurae Hildebrand 1946
of Sechura Bay, Peru, type locality

Synodus similis McCulloch 1921
like or resembling, described as “apparently very similar” to *S. indicus*

Synodus synodus (Linnaeus 1758)
a name for an unknown fish dating to Pliny the Elder’s *Naturalis historia* (77-79 AD), presumably a combination *syn*, together, and *odontus*, tooth, possibly referring to how the teeth meet evenly, those of one jaw interlocking with those of the other; the name was first applied to lizardfishes by Gronow in 1756, who later (1763) described the teeth of *S. synodus* as “crowded together in the jaws, palate, tongue and throat” (translation, emphasis added)

Synodus taiwanensis Chen, Ho & Shao 2007
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Taiwan, type locality

Synodus tectus Cressey 1981
disguised, referring to external similarity to *S. hoshinonis*

Synodus ulae Schultz 1953
Hawaiian common name for this species, meaning red, presumably referring to red-color phase in life

Synodus usitatus Cressey 1981
ordinary, referring to its lack of any outstanding markings

Subfamily Harpadontinae
Bombay Ducks

Harpadon Lesueur 1825
*harpe*, sickle or hook; *odontus*, tooth, presumably referring to “long, hooked” teeth of *Salmo microps* (=*H. nehereus*), “armed with one or two barbs at their extremities”
**Harpadon mortensi** Hardenberg 1933
in honor of echinoderm biologist Ole Theodor J. Mortensen (1868-1952), University of Copenhagen, who collected type

**Harpadon nehereus** (Hamilton 1822)
latinization of Nehare, its local name at the mouth of the Ganges River in India

**Harpadon nudus** Ganga, Thomas & Sukumaran 2016
bare or naked, referring to absence of scales on body

**Harpadon squamosus** Alcock 1891
scaly, referring to deciduous cycloid scales covering body, posterior part of head, and cheeks, becoming less deciduous on posterior half of tail

**Harpadon translucens** Saville-Kent 1889
translucent, described as “remarkably transparent” in life

**Saurida** Valenciennes 1850
diminutive of *Saurus* (now a junior synonym of *Synodus*), referring to its similarity to that genus

**Saurida argentea** Macleay 1881
silvery, referring to silvery center on most of the scales

**Saurida brasiliensis** Norman 1935
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape Frio, Brazil, type locality

**Saurida caribbaea** Breder 1927
named for the Caribbean Sea, presumably referring to its type locality, north of Glovers Reef, Belize

**Saurida elongata** (Temminck & Schlegel 1846)
elongate, referring to its much more slender body compared to *Aulopus filamentosus* (Aulopidae), its presumed congener at the time

**Saurida filamentosa** Ogilby 1910
filamentous, referring to “more or less filamentous” third and fourth dorsal-fin rays, and produced second dorsal-fin ray, which reaches (when depressed) to or beyond base of adipose fin in male, and midway between adipose fin and tip of third dorsal-fin ray in females

**Saurida flamma** Waples 1982
fire, referring to the “striking” reddish-orange coloration on mouth and body

**Saurida golani** Russell 2011
in honor of Daniel Golani, Hebrew University of Jerusalem, for his “very significant” contribution to Red Sea ichthyology

**Saurida gracilis** (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)
slender, referring to its slender body (“corpore gracili”) compared to the conical body (“corpore conico”) of *Synodus variegatus*, its presumed congener at the time

**Saurida grandisquamis** Günther 1864
grandis, large; squamis, scale, possibly referring to larger lateral-line scales compared to *S. undisquamis*

**Saurida isarankurai** Shindo & Yamada 1972
in honor of fisheries biologist Andhi Isarankura (1935-2006), Marine Fisheries Laboratory (Bangkok); he worked to establish sustainable fisheries in the Asia and Pacific Islands

**Saurida lessepsianus** Russell, Golani & Tikochinski 2015
Lessepsian, referring to its distribution in both the Red Sea and eastern Mediterranean Sea, having migrated from...
the former to the latter via the Suez Canal, a phenomenon known as “Lessepsian migration” (after the French diplomat Ferdinand de Lesseps, who supervised the construction of the canal)

**Saurida longimanus** Norman 1939
*long-, long; manus, hand*, referring to longer pectoral fin compared to *S. undosquamis*

**Saurida macrolepis** Tanaka 1917
*macro-, large; lepis, scale*, referring to larger scales compared to the similar *S. argyrophanes (=tumbil)*

**Saurida microlepis** Wu & Wang 1931
*micro-, small; lepis, scale*, referring to smaller, more numerous lateral-line scales compared to Chinese, Japanese and Indo-Australian congeners known at the time

**Saurida micropectoralis** Shindo & Yamada 1972
*micro-, small; pectoralis, pectoral*, referring to its “very short” pectoral fin, the shortest of all Indo-Pacific congeners known at the time

**Saurida nebulosa** Valenciennes 1850
*cloudy or dark, presumably referring to blackish spots or blotches on back and sides*

**Saurida normani** Longley 1935
*in honor of J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), for his contributions to ichthyology in general and to the knowledge of Synodontidae in particular*

**Saurida pseudotumbil** Dutt & Sagar 1981
*pseudo-, false, referring to its previous misidentification as and close relationship to *S. tumbil*

**Saurida suspicio** Breder 1927
*suspicious, referring to its “curious upward glancing eyes”*

**Saurida tumbil** (Bloch 1795)
based on *Tumbili*, its Tamil name in India, which Bloch decided to use since it is “easy to express in several European languages” (translation)

**Saurida tweddlei** Russell 2015
*in honor of Denis Tweedle (b. 1949), Honorary Research Associate at South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, who collected this species during an exploratory fishing survey of the Mascarene Plateau by the research vessel *Dr Fridtjof Nansen* and brought it to Russell’s attention*

**Saurida umeyoshii** Inoue & Nakabo 2006
*in honor of Umeyoshi Yamada, formerly of the Fisheries Agency of Seikai National Fisheries Research Institute, who first recognized this species as new*

**Saurida undosquamis** (Richardson 1848)
*undo-, presumably a variant or misspelling of undu-, undulate; squamis, scale*, possibly referring to its lateral-line scales, “irregularly semicircular or semi-oval, the chord or base being divided by three furrows into four lobes, and the free margins, with the adjoining parts of the disk, being undulated”

**Saurida wanieso** Shindo & Yamada 1972
*Japanese name for this species*

---

**Family AULOPIDAE** Flagfins

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Species</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Aulopus** Cloquet 1816
*according to Cloquet (who published Cuvier’s manuscript name), a Greek word for an unknown fish; perhaps derived from aulo, pipe or flute, referring to slender, cylindrical body of *A. filamentosus***

**Aulopus bajacali** Parin & Kotlyar 1984
*of Baja Cali, short for Baja California Sur, Mexico, referring to type locality off Alijos Rocks*

**Aulopus cadenati** Poll 1953
*patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal)*

**Aulopus filamentosus** (Bloch 1792)
*with filaments, referring to extended first two rays of dorsal fin in males*

**Hime** Starks 1924
*Japanese name for *H. japonica*, which, according to Starks, means “Ladyfish”*

**Hime capitonis** Gomon & Struthers 2015
*one with a large head, referring to large head relative to congeners*
**Hime caudizoma** Gomon & Struthers 2015
cauda, tail; zoma, that which is girded, referring to numerous red bands on each lobe of tail in both sexes

**Hime curtirostris** (Thomson 1967)
curtus, short; rostris, snout, referring to short snout, shorter than eye

**Hime diactithrix** (Prokofiev 2008)
di-, two; actis, ray; thrix, filament, referring to highly elongated second ray of dorsal fin in males

**Hime formosanus** (Lee & Chao 1994)
-anus, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), type locality (but occurs throughout western Pacific)

**Hime japonica** ( Günther 1877)
Japanese, referring to type locality, a market in Yokohama, Japan

**Hime microps** Parin & Kotlyar 1989
micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to its “comparatively small” eyes, smaller than those of the related *H. japonicus* and *H. curtirostris*

**Hime pyrhistion** Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013
pyro-, fire; histion, sail, referring to red-and-yellow patterned dorsal fin

**Hime surrubea** Gomon & Struthers 2015
reddish, referring to its reddish hue

**Latropiscis** Whitley 1931
etymology not explained, perhaps *latro*, hireling, robber or brigand, and *piscis*, fish, or perhaps *la*-, very, *tropis*, keel and *piscis*, fish; in either case, allusion not evident

**Latropiscis purpurissatus** (Richardson 1843)
clothed in purple, referring to several series of purple spots on dorsal and anal fins

**Leptaulopus** Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013
leptos, slender, *Aulopus*, type genus of family, referring to the slender form of its species

**Leptaulopus damasi** (Tanaka 1915)
 presumably derived from its Japanese name, *Eso-damashi*

**Leptaulopus erythrozonatus** Gomon, Struthers & Stewart 2013
erythros, red; zonatus, banded, referring to distinctive red bands on dorsal and caudal fins

**Family PSEUDOTRICHONOTIDAE** Sand-diving Lizardfishes

**Pseudotrichonotus** Yoshino & Araga 1975
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble *Trichonotus* (Gobiiformes: Trichonotidae), such an appearance is false

**Pseudotrichonotus altivelis** Yoshino & Araga 1975
altus, high; velum, sail, referring to shape of dorsal fin, the first four rays much higher than the following rays

**Pseudotrichonotus belos** Gill & Pogonoski 2016
Greek for arrow or dart, referring to its dart-like appearance

**Pseudotrichonotus caeruleoflavus** Allen, Erdmann, Suharti & Sianipar 2017
caeleurus, blue; flavus, yellow, referring to blue-margined, yellow mid-lateral stripe

**Pseudotrichonotus xanthotaenia** Parin 1992
xanthos, yellow; taenia, band, referring to yellow band running along entire body from snout, through eyes and along lateral line

**Suborder PARAULOPOIDEI**

**Family PARAULOPIDAE** Cucumberfishes

1 genus · 14 species

**Paraulopus** Sato & Nakabo 2001
para-, near, referring to its relationship with *Aulopus*

**Paraulopus atripes** Sato & Nakabo 2003
atri-, black; pes, foot, referring to uniformly black pelvic fin in males

**Paraulopus bafleatus** Gomon 2010
belted or banded, referring to distinctive broad brown bands on sides
Paraulopus brevirostris (Fourmanoir 1981)
*brevi*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its blunt snout

Paraulopus filamentosus (Okamura 1982)
with filaments, referring to its greatly prolonged dorsal-fin rays

Paraulopus japonicus (Kamohara 1956)
Japanese, referring to type locality off Okitsu, Kochi Prefecture, Japan

Paraulopus legandi (Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979)
in honor of Michel Legand, director, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), who studied for many years the meso-bathypelagic and deep-benthic fishes of New Caledonia

Paraulopus longianalis Sato, Gomon & Nakabo 2010
*longus*, long; *analis*, anal, referring to enlarged anal fin in males

Paraulopus maculatus (Kotthaus 1967)
spotted, referring to black spot behind isthmus

Paraulopus melanogrammus Gomon & Sato 2004
*melanos*, black; *gramme*, line, referring to distinctive black leading edge of dorsal fin

Paraulopus melanostomus Sato, Gomon & Nakabo 2010
*melanos*, black; *stomus*, mouth, referring to its black buccal cavity

Paraulopus nigripinnis (Günther 1878)
*niger*, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to top of dorsal fin and extremity of each caudal lobe a deep black

Paraulopus novaeseelandiae Sato & Nakabo 2002
of New Zealand, where almost all of the type material was collected

Paraulopus oblongus (Kamohara 1953)
oblong, presumably referring its “elongate, subcylindrical” body

Paraulopus okamurai Sato & Nakabo 2002
in honor of Osamu Okamura (Kochi University), who described *P. filamentosus* in 1982 and was the first to recognize this species as unique

Suborder ALEPISAUROIDEI

Family IPNODIDAE Deepsea Tripod Fishes
8 genera/subgenera · 34 species/subspecies

Subfamily Ipnopinae

Bathypterois Hjort & Koefoed 1912
*bathys*, deep, presumably referring to habitat of *B. regis*, collected at 5000 m; *micro-*, small and *opti*, eye, probably referring to its “vestigeal” [*sic*] and “inconsiderable” eyes (per Koefoed 1927)

Bathypterois belyaninae Nielsen & Merrett 1992
in honor of Dr. Tania Belyanina, colleague and former shipmate, for kindly providing her illustrations of larval Bathypterois

Bathypterois brevianalis Nielsen 1966
*brevi*, short; *analis*, anal, referring to 9-10 anal-fin rays, compared to 12-15 on *B. regis*

Bathypterois multispinis Nielsen & Merrett 1992
*multi-*, many; *spinus*, spine, referring to more numerous gill rakers compared to congeners

Bathypterois regis Hjort & Koefoed 1912
genitive of *rex*, king, allusion not explained nor evident

Bathypteroides Günther 1878
*bathys*, deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; *pterion*, fin, perhaps specifically referring to *Pterois* (Scorpaenidae), the lionfishes, another genus with long pectoral filaments, i.e., a deep-sea *Pterois*

Subgenus Bathysteroides

Bathypteroides atricolor Alcock 1896
*ater*, black, referring to uniform black coloration (except for pectoral-fin filaments)

Bathypteroides dubius Vaillant 1888
doubtful, reflecting Vaillant’s provisional belief that this species is distinct from *B. longipes*

Bathypteroides longifilis Günther 1878
*longis*, long; *filum*, thread, referring to uppermost pectoral-fin ray, longer than the fish itself
**Bathypterois mediterraneus mediterraneus** Bauchot 1962

referring to the Mediterranean Sea, where it is endemic

**Bathypterois mediterraneus algeriensis** Bauchot 1962

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chenoua Point, Algeria, type locality

**Bathypterois parini** Shcherbachev & Sulak 1988

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

**Bathypterois pectinatus** Mead 1959

raked or combed, referring to “strongly pectinate” scales beneath proximal part of pectoral fin

**Bathypterois perceptor** Sulak 1977

one who perceives, referring to sensory function of “elaborate” pectoral fins of the genus, which are “undoubtedly employed as sensory devices to detect the presence of its planktonic prey”

**Bathypterois phenax** Parr 1928

imposter or cheat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its proposal as a “possible” subspecies of *B. atricolor*, in which differences between the forms could be regarded as “individual variations only”

**Bathypterois quadrifilis** Günther 1878

quadri-, four; filum, thread, presumably referring to prolonged or filiform rays, one each on pelvic and caudal fins and two on pectoral fin

**Bathypterois ventralis** Garman 1899

presumably referring to how individuals “vary much in the length of the ventrals; on some they reach but little if any behind the anal, on others considerably behind the base of the caudal”

Subgenus **Bathycygnus** Sulak 1977

bathys, deep, referring to their deep-sea habitat; cygnus, swan, referring to manner in which some tripodfishes hold their sensory pectoral fins (erect, spread, curved and aimed forward toward the head), similar to wing posture of a displaying male swan (Ken Sulak, pers. comm.)

**Bathypterois andriashevi** Sulak & Shcherbachev 1988

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), for his “significant” contributions to the knowledge of marine fishes, including deep-sea species

**Bathypterois bigelowi** Mead 1958

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Henry B. Bigelow (1879-1967), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, and Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution

**Bathypterois filiferus** Gilchrist 1906

filum, thread; fero, to bear, referring to long upper ray of pectoral fin, nearly twice length of the body

**Bathypterois insularum** Alcock 1892

of an island, referring to Laccadive Sea near the Laccadive Islands, Indian Ocean, type locality

**Bathypterois longicauda** Günther 1878

longus, long; cauda, tail, referring to “prolonged” lobes of “deeply forked” caudal fin

---

**Bathypterois longipes** Günther 1878  
*longus*, long; *pes*, foot, referring to "much prolonged" outer ventral-fin ray

**Bathypterois oddi** Sulak 1977  
in honor of the legendary Icelandic hero of Bandamanna Saga, Odd, symbol of good fortune and of the Scandinavian seafaring spirit; Sulak selected this name for two reasons: 1) since many taxa are named after Greek and Roman gods and classical heroes, he thought it was time for an Icelandic tradition to receive some recognition, and 2) he liked the play on words because tripodfishes are indeed rather "odd" fishes (Ken Sulak, pers. comm.)

Subgenus **Benthosaurus** Goode & Bean 1886  
*benthos*, of the deep; *saurus*, lizard, i.e., a deep-sea lizardfish, then a member of the family Synodontidae

**Bathypterois grallator** (Goode & Bean 1886)  
one who walks on stilts, referring to how it appears to stand on the sea floor using its pelvic fins and elongated rays in the tail (the "tripod" of the family’s vernacular name)

**Bathypterois guentheri** Alcock 1889  
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), “to whose monumental works all students of ichthyology must ever remain grateful debtors”

**Bathypterois viridensis** (Roule 1916)  
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: referring to type locality, southwest of Isla de Sal, Cape Verde Islands

**Bathytyphlops** Nybelin 1957  
bathy, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of *B. sewelli* (collected at 3840-3872 m); *typhlos*, blind and *ops*, eye, referring to its lack of eyes

**Bathytyphlops marionae** Mead 1958  
in honor of Marion Grey (1911-1964), Chicago Natural History Museum, for her contributions to the ichthyology of the deep sea

**Bathytyphlops sewelli** (Norman 1939)  
in honor of Lieut.-Col. R. B. Seymour Sewell (1880-1964), British military physician and amateur naturalist (and later Director, Zoological Survey of India), leader of the John Murray Expedition to the Indian Ocean, which collected type

**Discoverichthys** Merrett & Nielsen 1987  
*Discovery*, Royal Research Ship from which type was caught; *ichthys*, fish

**Discoverichthys praecox** Merrett & Nielsen 1987  
premature, referring to progenetic features evident in the sexually mature holotype

**Ipnops** Günther 1878  
*ipnos*, lantern; *ops*, eye, referring to their extremely modified eyes, described as flat, cornea-like organs that cover most of upper surface of head

**Ipnops agassizii** Garman 1899  
in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), and supervisor of the dredging and trawling expedition that collected type

**Ipnops meadi** Nielsen 1966  
in honor of Giles W. Mead (1928-2003), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, who described several ipnopids in the 1950s

**Ipnops murrayi** Günther 1878  
in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), of the HMS Challenger, which secured type

**Ipnops pristibrachium** (Fowler 1943)  
*prixis*, saw; *brachium*, arm, referring to its "dentated or irregularly serrated" upper edge of pectoral-fin ray

Subfamily **Bathysauropsinae**

**Bathysauropsis** Regan 1911  
*ops*, appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance of *B. gracilis* with *Bathysaurus* (Bathysauridae)

**Bathysauropsis gracilis** (Günther 1878)  
slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to thinner body compared to *Paraulopus nigripinnis* (Paraulopidae), its presumed congener at the time

**Bathysauropsis malayanus** (Fowler 1938)  
*anus*, belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to type locality (Gulf of Boni, Sulawesi, Indonesia) and general area where it occurs
Family GIGANTURIDAE Telescopefishes

**Gigantura Brauer 1901**

* giganteus, giant; urus, tail, referring to greatly elongated, ribbon-like lower half of caudal fin, comprising half or more of body length

**Gigantura chuni Brauer 1901**

in honor of German marine biologist Carl Chun (1852-1914), who led the deep-sea Valdivia expedition that collected type

**Gigantura indica Brauer 1901**

Indian, referring to the Indian Ocean, type locality (but circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas)

Family BATHYSAUROIDIDAE Largescale Deepsea Lizardfish

**Bathysauroides Baldwin & Johnson 1996**

*bathys*, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat; -oides, having the form of: *saurus*, lizard, referring to superficial resemblance to lizardfishes

**Bathysauroides gigas** (Kamohara 1952)

large, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “very large” eye, “large teeth on tongue,” “large” ventral fin, and/or its larger size (285 mm) compared to *Bathysaurus malayanus* (Ipnopidae, 244 mm), its presumed congener at the time

Family BATHYSAURIDAE Deepsea Lizardfishes

**Bathysaurus Günther 1878**

*bathys*, deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of both species (up to 2385 fathoms in *B. mollis*); *saurus*, lizard, but here likely referring to its similar body shape to *Saurus* (=Saurida)

**Bathysaurus ferox Günther 1878**

fierce, probably referring to its enormous mouth, filled with multiple series of long, needle-like teeth

**Bathysaurus mollis Günther 1878**

soft, probably referring to adipose fin, which *B. ferox* lacks

Family CHLOROPHTHALMIDAE Greeneyes

2 genera · 21 species

**Chlorophthalmus Bonaparte 1840**

* chloros, green; ophthalmus, eye, referring to green eyes of *C. agassizi*

**Chlorophthalmus acutifrons Hiyama 1940**

* acutus*, sharp or pointed; *frons*, face, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more pointed head compared to the similar *C. albatrossis*

**Chlorophthalmus agassizi Bonaparte 1840**

in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), “whose antediluvian research will yield his a more lasting name for centuries” (translation)

**Chlorophthalmus albatrossis Jordan & Starks 1904**

*-is*, genitive singular of: U.S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, which dredged type off coast of Japan
Chlorophthalmus atlanticus Poll 1953
-icus, belonging to: referring to distribution in the tropical Atlantic (now known to be cosmopolitan)

Chlorophthalmus borealis Kuronuma & Yamaguchi 1941
northern, referring to its northerly distribution compared to two congeners in Japanese waters, C. albatrosis and C. acutifrons

Chlorophthalmus brasiliensis Mead 1958
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off northern Brazil at 200 fathoms, type locality

Chlorophthalmus chalybeius (Goode 1881)
steel-colored, described as "grayish mottled with brown, scales metallic silvery"

Chlorophthalmus corniger Alcock 1894
cornis, horn; -iger, to bear, referring to "pair of strong flat spines on either side of the salient mandibular symphysis"

Chlorophthalmus ichthyandri Kotlyar & Parin 1986
in honor of the fishery research vessel Ichthyandr (also spelled Ikhtiandr), which collected the first specimens

Chlorophthalmus imperator Fujiwara, Wada & Motomura 2019
emperor, referring to Emperor Seamount Chain, central North Pacific, type locality

Chlorophthalmus mascarensis Kobyliansky 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: submarine rises of the Mascarene Ridge, Western Indian Ocean, type locality

Chlorophthalmus mento Garman 1899
mentum, chin, referring to how produced chin forms an angle at its extremity

Chlorophthalmus nigromarginatus Kamohara 1953
nigro-, black; marginatus, margined, referring to dorsal and caudal fins edged with black

Chlorophthalmus pectoralis Okamura & Doi 1984
named for its long pectoral fins, nearly equal to length of head

Chlorophthalmus productus Günther 1887
produced, referring to longer snout compared to C. agassizi

Chlorophthalmus proridens Gilbert & Cramer 1897
prorsa, prow; densus, tooth, presumably referring to anterior series of symphyseal teeth, "directed horizontally forward"

Chlorophthalmus punctatus Gilchrist 1904
spotted, referring to minute black spots that cover head, body and fins, and cause the scale rows “to stand out very markedly”

Chlorophthalmus vityazi Kobyliansky 2013
in honor of the research vessel Vityaz (also spelled Vitiaz), from which type was collected

Chlorophthalmus zvezdae Kotlyar & Parin 1986
in honor of the fishing trawler Zvezda (meaning "star"), from which type was collected

Parasudis Regan 1911
para-, near, presumably referring to close relationship to and/or similarity with Sudis (Sudidae), which were placed in the same family at the time
Parasudis fraserbrunneri (Poll 1953)
in honor of ichthyologist Alec Fraser-Brunner (1906-1986), British Museum (Natural History), who compared this species to *P. truculenta* and determined they are distinct

*Parasudis truculenta* (Goode & Bean 1896)
truculent, allusion not explained nor evident

Family NOTOSUDIDAE Paperbones or Waryfishes
3 genera · 17 species
named for the genus *Notosudis* Waite 1916, a junior synonym of *Scopelosaurus*, but its use as a family name is retained due to prevailing usage: *notos*, south, referring to subantarctic type locality (Macquarie Island) of *S. hamiltoni,* *sudis,* pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (*Carangidae: Sphyraenidae*) and common suffix for several aulopiform fishes (referring to their barracuda-like shape), but in this case probably referring to original placement of *Notosudis* in Sudidae

*Ahliesaurus* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
*Abl*, in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service; *saurus,* lizard, a common suffix for aulopiform fishes

*Ahliesaurus berryi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Frederick H. Berry (1927-2001), U. S. Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, whose 1964 work on upper-jaw development in teleosts is cited by the authors

*Ahliesaurus brevis* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
short, referring to its shorter length compared to *A. berryi*

*Luciosudis* Fraser-Brunner 1931
*Luciosudis normani* Fraser-Brunner 1931
in honor of ichthyologist J. R. (John Roxborough) Norman (1898-1944), British Museum (Natural History), for his “many kindnesses” toward Fraser-Brunner

*Scopelosaurus* Bleeker 1860
*a combination of* *Scopelus* (=*Myctophum*, *Myctophiformes*) and *Saurus* (=*Synodus*, *Synodontidae*), having the dentition of the former and the shape of the latter

*Scopelosaurus adleri* (Fedorov 1967)
in honor of the *Adler,* fishery research trawler that collected type

*Scopelosaurus ahlstromi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, whose 1972 work on fish larvae of the eastern tropical Pacific is cited by the authors

*Scopelosaurus argenteus* (Maul 1954)
silvery, referring to “very bright silvery” body of paratype; however, according to Bertelsen et al. (1976), Maul’s paratype actually represents *S. smithii,* while holotype of *S. argenteus* did not show any trace of silvery coloration (and is now completely bleached)

*Scopelosaurus craddocki* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of oceanographer James E. Craddock (1937-2009), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, whose 1970 work on midwater fishes of the South Pacific is cited by the authors

*Scopelosaurus gibbsi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. (1929-1988), U.S. National Museum

*Scopelosaurus hamiltoni* (Waite 1916)
in honor of Harold Hamilton (1885-1937), zoologist for the Macquarie Island expedition during which type (a mutilated specimen, presumably partially digested and ejected by a seal, found on the beach) was collected; he was the son of Waite’s “old friend,” the late Augustus Hamilton, Director of the Dominion Museum (Wellington, New Zealand), and by a lengthened stay on the island carried into effect his father’s wish to study there after a “disastrous” and abbreviated trip in 1894

*Scopelosaurus harryi* (Mead 1953)
in honor of Robert R. Harry (1928-2015, later known as Robert R. Rofen), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his work on the fishes of the order Iniomi (an obsolete name that historically encompassed Aulopiformes and Myctophiformes)

*Scopelosaurus herwigi* Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but probably in honor of the *Walther Herwig,* German research vessel that collected type
Scopelosaurus hoedti Bleeker 1860
in honor of Dirk Samuel Hoedt (1815-1893), Secretary of the Government of the Moluccans, who provided type and to whom “ichthyology owes the knowledge of many of the rarest fishes of the Moluccan archipelago” (translation)

Scopelosaurus hubbsi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979)

Scopelosaurus lepidus (Krefft & Maul 1955)
plesant, elegant or fine, referring to its extremely slender shape

Scopelosaurus mauli Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist-taxidermist Günther Edmund Maul (1909-1997), Museu Municipal do Funchal (Portugal)

Scopelosaurus meadi Bertelsen, Krefft & Marshall 1976
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Giles W. Mead (1928-2003), whose 1953 work on oceanic fishes from off northeastern Japan is cited by the authors, and who described S. argenteus in 1954

Scopelosaurus smithii Bean 1925
in honor of ichthyologist Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), who procured type while returning to the USA from Argentina via steamer; he was handed a “Rare Fish” that had been brought on board by a large suction hose

Family SCOPELARCHIDAE Pearleyes
5 genera · 18 species

Benthalbella Zugmayer 1911
etymology not explained, presumably benthos, of the deep, referring to deep-sea habitat of larvae (usually 300-600 m), and albella, a diminutive of albus, white, perhaps referring to yellowish-white color in alcohol of B. infans

Benthalbella dentata (Chapman 1939)
toothed, the bones of the mouth bearing a “surprising array of teeth”

Benthalbella elongata (Norman 1937)
elongate, referring to its longer body compared to Scopelarchus guentheri, its presumed congener at the time

Benthalbella infans Zugmayer 1911
immature, described from a very young or larval specimen

Benthalbella linguidentes (Mead & Böhlke 1953)
lingua, tongue; dens, tooth, referring to 6-8 “distinctive” teeth on tongue, with sharp tips “hooked strongly” backwards

Lagiacursichthys Davis 2015
Lagiacrus, name of a wyvern, a dragon-like creature from mythology known for its fierceness and inhabiting the deep; ichthys, fish

Lagiacursichthys macropinna (Bussing & Bussing 1966)
macro-, long or large; pinna, fin, presumably referring to higher anal-fin ray count compared to congeners in Benthalbella (genus at time of description)

Rosenblattichthys Johnson 1974
named for Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930-2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, for his numerous contributions to both ichthyology and ichthyologists; ichthys, fish

Rosenblattichthys alatus (Fourmanoir 1970)
winged, referring to its very long pectoral and ventral fins

Rosenblattichthys hubbsi Johnson 1974
in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), for his numerous contributions to the science
Rosenblattichthys nemotoi Okiyama & Johnson 1986
in honor of Takahisa Nemoto (1930-1990), Ocean Research Institute, University of Tokyo, for great contributions to Antarctic biology, including direction of the cruise during which type was collected

Rosenblattichthys volucris (Rofen 1966)
swift (the bird), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long (and therefore wing-like) pectoral fins, extending almost to or beyond anus [author previously known as Harry]

Scopelarchooides Parr 1929
-oides, having the form of: "obviously very recently derived or at least only little differentiated" from Scopelarchus

Scopelarchooides climax Johnson 1974
named for the Climax Expeditions to the central Pacific Ocean (during which type was collected), and for John McGowan, their leader, and for the participating scientists and crews

Scopelarchooides danae Johnson 1974
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel Dana (which collected some of the paratypes), "used during the major expeditions of the Carlsberg Foundation, her scientific parties and crews, and the continuing work of the Carlsberg Foundation that has so greatly enhanced our knowledge of the deepsea fauna"

Scopelarchooides kreffti Johnson 1972
in honor of Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), whose efforts upon the research vessel Walther Herwig have contributed greatly to our knowledge of the midwater fauna of the Atlantic Ocean

Scopelarchooides nicholsi Parr 1929
in honor of John Treadwell Nichols (1883-1958), curator of fishes at the American Museum of Natural History

Scopelarchooides signifer Johnson 1974
signum, mark; fer, to bear, referring to distinctive flag-like pattern of pigment on dorsal lobe of caudal fin

Scopelarchus Alcock 1896
Scopelus (=Myctophum), a genus of lanternfishes (Myctophiformes), referring to casual resemblance between them and S. guentheri; archos, anal, referring to long anal fin, "occupying the greater part of the tail"

Scopelarchus analis (Brauer 1902)
referred to long anal fin, \( \frac{1}{3} \) length of body, nearly reaching tail

Scopelarchus guentheri Alcock 1896
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914)

Scopelarchus michaelarsi Koefoed 1955
in honor of the Michael Sars, Norwegian research vessel from which type was collected (named after Norwegian theologian and biologist Michael Sars [1805-1869])

Scopelarchus stephensi Johnson 1974
in honor of environmental biologist John S. Stephens, Jr. (b. 1932), for his numerous contributions to the biology of fishes and to the education of scientists

Family EVERMANNELLIDAE Sabertooth Fishes
3 genera - 8 species

Coccorella Roule 1929
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: named for Italian naturalist-veterinarian Anastasio Cocco (1799-1854), who proposed the genus Odontotomus (preoccupied in Mollusca, replaced by Evermannella) in 1838

Coccorella atlantica (Parr 1928)
-ica, belonging to: the Atlantic, described as an Atlantic subspecies of the Pacific C. atrata (but now known to occur in subtropical and temperate seas worldwide)

Coccorella atrata (Alcock 1894)
dressed in black, referring to its “jet black” color in spirits

Evermannella Fowler 1901
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of “distinguished” ichthyologist Barton Warren Evermann (1853-1932), United States Fish Commission, and joint author of the “monumental” four-volume Fishes of North and Middle America (1896-1990) [replacement name for Odontotomus Cocco 1838, preoccupied in Mollusca]

Evermannella ahlstromi Johnson & Glodek 1975
in honor of ichthyologist Elbert H. Ahlstrom (1910-1979), Southwest Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, for many contributions to the study of pelagic fishes and pelagic fish larvae, particularly from the eastern Pacific area
Evermannella balbo (Risso 1820)
etymology not explained but, based on numerous mentions of the man in the same volume, almost certainly named in honor of Prospero Balbo (1762-1837), Italian intellectual, politician and president of the Turin Academy of Sciences

Evermannella indica Brauer 1906
Indian, referring to its occurrence in the Indian Ocean, North of Cocos Islands, Seychelles, type locality (but likely occurs throughout Indo-West Pacific)

Evermannella megalops Johnson & Glodek 1975
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to its extremely large tubular eyes, unique among known evermannellids

Evermannella melanoderma Parr 1928
melanos, black; derma, skin, proposed as a dark-skinned subspecies of the light-skinned E. indica

Odontostomops Fowler 1934
Odontostomus (odonto, tooth; stomus, mouth, referring to enlarged teeth at front of mouth), original name of Evermannella (see above); ops, eye, referring to "normal" eye of O. normalops compared to elliptical and semi-telescopic eyes of presumed congener in Evermannella

Odontostomops normalops (Parr 1928)
normalis, according to rule; ops, eye, referring to having "perfectly normal, lateral eyes" compared to elliptical and semi-telescopic eyes of other species in Evermannella, its presumed genus at the time

Family SUDIDAE

Sudis Rafinesque 1810
pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae), presumably referring to barracuda-like body of S. hyalina

Sudis atrox Rofen 1963
cruel, harsh or horrible, referring to its "formidable appearance" [author previously known as Harry]

Sudis hyalina Rafinesque 1810
glassy or transparent, described as "Hyaline with various hues" (translation)

Family PARALEPIDIDAE Barracudinas

7 genera · 29 species/subspecies

Arctozenus Gill 1864
arcto-, north; xenos, strange or foreign, proposed as a subgenus of Paralepis, referring to “remarkable distribution” of the genus, with P. coregonoides borealis from Greenland and the rest of the genus then known only from the Mediterranean

Arctozenus australis Ho & Duhamel 2019
southern, referring to its distribution, which appears to be restricted to the Southern Ocean

Arctozenus risso (Bonaparte 1840)
in honor of French naturalist Antoine Risso (1777-1845), who described Paralepis coregonoides (its presumed congener at the time) in 1820 [note: Risso named a spiny eel, Notacanthus bonaparte, in honor of Bonaparte the same year]

Dolichosudis Post 1969
dolichos, long, referring to elongate, slender and strongly compressed body; sudis, pike or spear, ancient name for barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families

Dolichosudis fuliginosa Post 1969
sooty, referring to its “shiny black” (translation) coloration

Maculisudis Kotthaus 1967
maculatus, spotted, referring to “peculiar” mottling and spotting of M. longipinnis; sudis, pike or spear, ancient name for

the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, in this case possibly alluding to presumed close relationship with Stemonosudis

*Maculisudis longipinnis* Kotthaus 1967
*longis*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to its “unusually long” pectoral- and dorsal-fin rays

*Notolepis* Dollo 1908
etymology not explained, perhaps *notos*, south, referring to distribution of *N. coatsorum* in Southern Ocean and *lepis*, a suffix representing *Paralepis*, i.e., a southern *Paralepis*; name could translate as *notos*, back and *lepis*, scale, but dorsal scales are not mentioned in description and do not appear to be a differentiating character in this genus

*Notolepis annulata* Post 1978
ringed, referring to long dorsal and ventral extensions of lateral-line scales, which create the appearance that its body is divided into light and dark rings

*Notolepis coatsorum* Dollo 1908
in honor James Coats, Jr., of James Coats, Jr. (1834-1913), Paisley cotton thread manufacturer, and his brother Major Andrew Coats, who together donated £30,000 towards the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition, which collected type [originally spelled *coatsi*, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]

*Paralepis* Cuvier 1816
*para*-, side; *lepis*, scale, referring to body covered with deciduous scales, those of the lateral line being the largest

*Paralepis brevirostris* (Parr 1928)
brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter snout compared to *P. speciosa*

*Paralepis coregonoides coregonoides* Risso 1820
*oides*, having the form of: *Coregonus* (whitefishes, Salmonidae); according to Cuvier (1829), he had sent a specimen to Risso under the name *Coregonus paralepis*, mistaking his specimen’s frail (“frêle”) second dorsal fin for an adipose fin and thereby believing it was a whitefish

*Paralepis coregonoides borealis* Reinhardt 1837
northern, referring to its occurrence off the coast of Julianehåb, Greenland, type locality

*Paralepis elongata* (Brauer 1906)
elongate, presumably referring to its more elongate body compared to *Omosudis lowii* (Alepisauridae), its presumed congener at the time

*Paralepis speciosa* Bellotti 1878
beautiful or showy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its milky white body in life with seven large black spots on sides

*Stemonosudis* Harry 1951
etymology not explained, perhaps *stemonos*, thread, referring to “eel-like, very elongate and thin” body of *S. intermedius*; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families [author later known as Rofen]

*Stemonosudis bullisi* Rofen 1963
in honor of marine biologist Harvey R. Bullis, Jr. (1924-1992), to whom many American ichthyologists, Rofen included, are “greatly indebted” for supplying valuable marine collections from the cruises of the *Oregon* and other vessels of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife service, including type of this species [author previously known as Harry]

*Stemonosudis distans* (Ege 1957)
distant or standing apart, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the fact that Ege did not compare this species to its congeners since only young postlarval specimens were available

*Stemonosudis elegans* (Ege 1933)
fine, choice or select, allusion not explained nor evident (perhaps Ege, who measured body proportions in great detail, considered it to be well-proportioned)

*Stemonosudis elongata* (Ege 1933)
allusion not explained, but it is an elongate fish, its maximum body height (of an adolescent specimen) ~3% of SL

*Stemonosudis gracilis* (Ege 1933)
slender, allusion not explained, but it is a slender fish, its maximum height (of an adolescent specimen) ~4% of SL

*Stemonosudis intermedia* (Ege 1933)
allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps intermediate in one or more characters among its congeners

*Stemonosudis macrura* (Ege 1933)
*macro*-, long; *oura*, tail; according to Ege (1957): “the preanal length takes in only a little more than half of standard length, a relationship which has led to the choice of the species name” (in other words, longer postanal length compared to congeners then placed in *Macroparalepis*)
**Stemonosudis miscella** (Ege 1933)
mixed, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps reflecting a “mix” or combination of characters found among its congeners

**Stemonosudis molesta** (Marshall 1955)
troublesome or irksome, allusion not explained, probably referring to its “awkwardly intermediate” position between *Stemonosudis* and *Macroparalepis* (its original genus)

**TDD Ho, Russell, Graham & Psomadakis 2019**
multi-, many; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 16 dorsal saddles and 9 ventral saddles

**Stemonosudis retrodorsalis** Ho, Russell, Graham & Psomadakis 2019
retro-, behind; *dorsalis*, of the back, referring to posterior position of dorsal fin

**Stemonosudis rothschildi** Richards 1967
in honor of Brian J. Rothschild (b. 1934), Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (Honolulu, Hawaii), who supplied type (which was taken from the stomach of a lancetfish, presumably *Alepisaurus ferox*)

**Stemonosudis similis** (Ege 1957)
like or resembling, allusion not explained, a curious choice for its name since Ege did not compare this species to its congeners because only young postlarval specimens were available

**Uncisudis Maul 1956**
*musca*, hook, referring to “sturdy, hook-shaped teeth of the lower jaw and palatines” of *U. longirostra*; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to the superficial resemblance between the two families

**Uncisudis advena** (Rofen 1963)
a stranger, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its color pattern (solid black spot on back before adipose fin) and prolonged dorsal and ventral fins, described as “unique and approaching nothing else in the family” [author previously known as Harry]

**Uncisudis longirostra** Maul 1956
*longus*, long; *rostra*, snout, referring to its “very long” snout its length 1.7 in head

**Uncisudis posteropelvis** Fukui & Ozawa 2004
*postero*, posterior; *pelvis*, pelvic, referring to its posteriorly located pelvic fins

**Uncisudis quadrimaculata** (Post 1969)
*quadrir-, four; maculata*, spotted, referring to four blackish spots on dorsal surface

**Family ALEPISAURIDAE** Lancetfishes

4 genera · 9 species

**Alepisaurus** Lowe 1833
*a*-, without and *lepis*, scale, referring to their scaleless bodies; *saurus*, lizard, perhaps referring to lizard-like shape of *A. ferox*

**Alepisaurus brevirostris** Gibbs 1960
*brevi*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter snout compared to *A. ferox*

**Alepisaurus ferox** Lowe 1833
fierce or ferocious, referring to its “wide gape, and long formidable teeth”

**Anotopterus** Zugmayer 1911
*a*-, without; *notos*, back; *pterus*, fin, referring to absence of dorsal fin [often placed in its own family, Anotopteridae]

**Anotopterus nikparini** Kukuev 1998
in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, “who invested much into the study of the World Ocean ichthyofauna” (translation)

**Anotopterus pharaon** Zugmayer 1911
pharaoh, referring to how lower jaw exceeds upper jaw and ends in a tip, recalling the beard of Egyptian pharaohs

**Anotopterus vorax** (Regan 1913)
voracious or glutinous, referring to “much produced” snout and lower jaw and/or pointed teeth

**Magnisudis** Harry 1953
*magnum*, large, referring to size of *M. barysoma (=atlantica)*, at 30-50 cm, the largest barracudinas known at the time; *sudis*, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for family, referring to superficial resemblance between the two families [author later known as Rofen]
Magnisudis atlantica (Krøyer 1868)
-ica, belonging to: presumably referring to its occurrence in the northeastern Atlantic, near type locality at Skagen, Denmark (but occurs circumglobally in warm to cold temperate seas, including the Hawaiian Islands)

Magnisudis indica (Ege 1953)
Indian, referring to its distribution in the Indian Ocean and the Indo-Malayan Archipelago

Magnisudis prionosa (Rofen 1963)
saw-like, referring to its teeth [author previously known as Harry]

Omosudis Günther 1887
omo-, shoulder, presumably referring to supraclavicle and postclavicle, which "form a long rod extending from the occiput on each side downwards to the abdomen, and partly free, not covered by skin"; sudis, pike or spear, ancient name for the barracuda (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae) and common suffix for several aulopiform fishes (referring to their barracuda-like shape), but in this case probably referring to to its presumed relationship with sudid fishes

Omosudis lowii Günther 1887
in honor of British clergyman Richard Thomas Lowe (1802-1874), an expert on the flora and fauna of the Madeira Islands, who sent a specimen of this species to Günther in 1868 (but it was "so much distorted and injured" that it could not be used as the type)

Family LESTIDIIDAE Naked Barracudinas
4 genera · 33 species · Taxonomic note: placed in Paralepididae by some workers.

Lestidiops Hubbs 1916
ops, appearance, referring to close relationship with (and presumed similarity to) Lestidium

Lestidiops affinis (Ege 1930)
related, referring to close relationship with L. sphyrenoides and L. pseudosphyraenoides, so close "that only a more thorough comparative investigation can establish the actual differences” between them

Lestidiops bathyoptyeryx (Fowler 1944)
bathy, deep; pteryx, fin, referring to deep anal fin, “greatly greater than body depth”

Lestidiops cadenati (Maul 1962)
in honor of ichthyologist Jean Cadenat (1908-1992), Director, Marine Biological Section of the Institut Français d’Afrique Noire (Gorée, Senegal)

Lestidiops extrema (Ege 1953)
outermost, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how the oldest postlarval specimen examined “shows some proportional values that differ so much from the corresponding values” of L. mirabilis

Lestidiops gracilis (Ege 1953)
slender, described as “much more slender” (among younger post-larvae) than L. sphyrenoides

Lestidiops indopacifica (Ege 1953)
referring to its distribution limited to the Indo-Pacific area

Lestidiops jayakari (Boulenger 1889)
in honor of Atmaram Sadashiva Grandin Jayakar (1844-1911), surgeon, Indian Medical Service, and collector of natural history, who presented type to the British Museum

Lestidiops mirabilis (Ege 1933)
wonderful, strange, striking or remarkable, allusion not explained nor evident
The ETYFish Project · AULOPIFORMES: Lestidiidae · 19

**Lestidiops neles** (Harry 1953)
ruthless, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its well-armed mouth and/or predatory behavior [author later known as Rofen]

**Lestidiops pacificus** (Parr 1931)
-picus, belonging to: the Pacific Ocean, where it occurs

**Lestidiops pseudosphyrnaeoides** (Ege 1918)
pseudo-, false, named “in order to suggest that it is closely related” to *L. sphyrenoides*

**Lestidiops ringens** (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
gaping, referring to its large, horizontal mouth, “the gape extending more than half the length of the head”

**Lestidiops similis** (Ege 1933)
like or resembling, “rather closely related” to *L. pseudosphyrnaeoides*

**Lestidiops sphyraenopsis** Hubbs 1916
etymology not explained, probably -opsis, appearance, perhaps referring to similarity and/or close relationship to *L. sphyrenoides*

**Lestidiops sphyrenoides** (Risso 1820)
-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained but probably referring to its superficial resemblance to barracudas (Carangaria: Sphyraenidae, genus *Sphyraena*)

**Lestidium** Gilbert 1905
lestes, plunderer or pirate, allusion not explained, possibly referring to fang-like teeth and/or predatory behavior; -idium, diminutive connoting resemblance

**Lestidium atlanticum** Borodin 1928
-icum, belonging to: only known species of genus that occurs in the Atlantic Ocean

**Lestidium bigelowi** Graae 1967
in honor of Henry B. Bigelow (1879-1967), Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution, for his “kindness and generosity”

**Lestidium nudum** Gilbert 1905
naked or bare, “skin wholly naked, except for a series of small scales along course of lateral line, which are wholly embedded and concealed beneath the skin”

**Lestidium orientale** Ho, Tsai & Li 2019
eastern, referring to its occurrence in the northwestern Pacific (e.g., Taiwan) in contrast to its similar congener in the Atlantic, *L. atlanticum*

**Lestidium prolixum** Harry 1953
stretched out or attenuate, referring to its elongate form [author later known as Rofen]

**Lestrolepis** Harry 1953
lestro, pirate (according to Harry), but probably referring to its relationship and/or similarity to *Lestidium; lepis*, scale (which it lacks), allusion not explained nor evident [author later known as Rofen]

**Lestrolepis intermedia** (Poey 1868)
intermediate, allusion not explained, perhaps intermediate in form among its presumed congeners in *Paralepis* at time of description

**Lestrolepis japonica** (Tanaka 1908)
Japanese, referring to type locality at Sagami Sea, Japan (but occurs elsewhere in Indo-West Pacific)

**Lestrolepis luikeni** (Ege 1933)
in honor of the late Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901)

**Lestrolepis luxioctula** Ho & Golani 2019
lux, light; oculus, eye, referring to single light organ at front margin of orbit

**Lestrolepis nigroventralis** Ho, Tsai & Li 2019
nigro-, black; ventralis, ventral, referring to broad black margin on abdominal ridge

**Lestrolepis pofi** (Harry 1953)
named after POFI, Pacific Oceanic Fisheries Investigations (Honolulu, Hawai‘i), part of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, which conducted oceanographic surveys of the tropical and subtropical central Pacific and collected type [author later known as Rofen]

**Macroparalepis** Harry 1953
macro-, long, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to longer, more elongate body compared to *Paralepis* (name proposed by Ege in 1933 but unavailable since he included multiple species without designating which one was the type; many sources credit authorship to Burton 1934 (an entry in the *Zoological Record* for 1933, published 1934), but Burton merely
repeated Ege’s list of species without designating type; Harry was the first to designate a type and hence becomes the author of the genus) [author later known as Rofen]

**Macroparalepis affinis** Ege 1933
related, presumably referring to similarity to *M. brevis*

**Macroparalepis brevis** Ege 1933
short, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter anal fin compared to the similar *M. affinis*

**Macroparalepis danae** Ege 1933
in honor of the Danish fishery research vessel *Dana*, which procured “a very comprehensive material of fishes” belonging to the family, including type of this species and several others

**Macroparalepis johnfitchi** (Rofen 1960)
in honor of John E. Fitch (1918-1982), marine and fisheries biologist, California Department of Fish and Game, “indefatigable researcher” of the California marine fauna, who provided type and helped Rofen in his investigations of iniomous fishes [author previously known as Harry]

**Macroparalepis longilateralis** Post 1973
*longus*, long; *lateralis*, of the side, referring to lateral line extending to base of caudal-fin rays

**Macroparalepis macrogeneion** Post 1973
*macro-, long; geneion*, check or goatee, referring to long, unossified process at tip of lower jaw

**Macroparalepis nigra** (Maul 1965)
black, referring to “uniform deep black” coloration of body, head and more basal parts of all fins