Order PEMPHERIFORMES
18 families · 56 genera · 303 species/subspecies

Family CHAMPSODONTIDAE Gapers
1 genus · 13 species

Champsodon Günther 1867
champs, crocodile; odon, tooth, presumably referring to long, deprivable, needle-like teeth

Champsodon atridorsalis Ochiai & Nakamura 1964
atri-, black; dorsalis, dorsal, referring to first dorsal fin “jet-black distally”

Champsodon capensis Regan 1908
-ensis, suffix denoting place: south coast of Cape Colony, South Africa, type locality

Champsodon fimbriatus Gilbert 1905
fringed, presumably referring to “wide membranous margin” of opercle “much more coarsely fringed” than in C. vorax

Champsodon guentheri Regan 1908
in honor of ichthyologist and herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who proposed the genus in 1867 and reported this species as C. vorax in 1880

Champsodon longipinnis Matsubara & Amaoka 1964
longus, long; pinnis, fin, referring to long pelvic fin, reaching beyond vent

Champsodon machaeratus Nemeth 1994
-machaira, saber or dagger, referring to stout lacrimal spine

Champsodon nudivittis (Ogilby 1895)
nudus, bare or naked; vittis, band, referring to “regularly arranged series of naked [scaleless] bands” on body

Champsodon omanensis Regan 1908
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Oman, type locality

Champsodon pantolepis Nemeth 1994
pantos, all; lepis, scale, referring to body completely covered by scales

Champsodon sagittus Nemeth 1994
arrow, referring to pointed premaxillary and symphysis and narrow, elongate body

Champsodon sechellensis Regan 1908
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Seychelles (Regan omitted the “y”), Indian Ocean, type locality

Champsodon snyderi Franz 1910
in honor of ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943), who, along with David Starr Jordan, reported this species as C. vorax in 1902 (and whose papers with Jordan on the fishes of Japan are cited many times by Franz)

Champsodon vorax Günther 1867
voracious, presumably referring to “exceedingly wide” cleft of mouth

Family CREEDIIDAE Sandburrowers
8 genera · 18 species

Apodocreedia de Beaufort 1948
a-, without; podus, foot, related to Creedia but distinguished by the absence of ventral fins

Apodocreedia vanderhorsti de Beaufort 1948
in honor of Cornelius Jan van der Horst (1889-1951), Head of the Zoology Department, Witwatersrand University (Johannesburg, South Africa), who collected type with his students

Chalixodytes Schultz 1943
chalix, pebble or rubble; dytes, diver, referring to its habit of diving and burrowing into fine coral gravel (from where it was captured)

Chalixodytes tauensis Schultz 1943
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tau, a “beautiful tropical island” at Siulagi Point, American Samoa, type locality (occurs
in Indo-West Pacific from South Africa, East Africa, Seychelles and western Mascarenes east to Marshall and Marquesas islands and Pitcairn Group, south to New Caledonia)

*Creedia* Ogilby 1898

-ia, belonging to: Ogilby’s friend John Mildred Creed (1842-1930), English-born Australian physician and politician, “to whose unfailing kindness and support my present position in science is mostly due”

*Creedia alleni* Nelson 1983

in honor of Gerald R. Allen (b. 1942), Western Australia Museum (Perth), who brought this species to Nelson’s attention, for his many contributions to ichthyology

*Creedia bilineata* Shimada & Yoshino 1987

*bi*-two; *lineata*, lined, referring to two stripes on body in life

*Creedia haswelli* (Ramsay 1881)

in honor of English-born Australian zoologist William Aitchison Haswell (1854-1925), an “esteemed friend”

*Creedia partimssquamigera* Nelson 1983

*partim*, partly; *squamigera*, scale bearing, referring to absence of scales on anterior body except for lateral line and a paired predorsal row

*Crystallodytes* Fowler 1923

*crystallus*, crystal (i.e., crystalline); *dytes*, diver, referring to how *C. cookei* “moves easily through the moist sand with which it harmonizes to a remarkable degree,” an effect “heightened by its transparent or pellucid body”

*Crystallodytes cookei* Fowler 1923

in honor of conchologist Charles Montague Cook, Jr. (1874-1948), Bishop Museum, Honolulu, who collected type

*Crystallodytes enderburyensis* Schultz 1943

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: reef at Enderbury Island, Phoenix Islands, western Pacific, type locality

*Crystallodytes pauciradiatus* Nelson & Randall 1985

*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to low number of dorsal-, anal- and pectoral-fin rays relative to *C. cookei*

*Limnichthys* Waite 1904

*limno*-, pool; *ichthys*, fish, referring to occurrence of *L. fasciatus* in rock pools

*Limnichthys fasciatus* Waite 1904

banded, presumably referring to a series of transverse bars along upper body and/or black lateral band

*Limnichthys marisrubri* Fricke & Golani 2012

*maris*, sea; *rubrus*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

*Limnichthys nitidus* Smith 1958

neat, elegant or shining, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to robust, fusiform body, which “tapers almost uniformly to snout”

*Limnichthys orientalis* Yoshino, Kon & Okabe 1999

eastern, known only from the Ryukyu Islands of Japan

*Limnichthys polyactis* Nelson 1978

*poly*, many; *actis*, ray, referring to relatively large number of anal-fin rays compared to congeners

*Limnichthys rendahli* Parrott 1958

in honor of zoologist and artist Hjalmar Rendahl (1891-1969), who reported this species as *L. fasciatus* in 1925

*Myopsaron* Shibukawa 2010

*myo*, mouse, referring to “unique globular-shaped fleshy extension at tip of upper jaw, resembling the nose of [a] mouse”; *opsaron*, little fish (derived from *opsarion*, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal), referring to small size, described at 22.1-36.3 mm SL

*Myopsaron nelsoni* Shibukawa 2010

in honor of Joseph S. Nelson (1937-2011), for his “great” contribution to our knowledge about taxonomy and the systematics of creediine fishes
Schizochirus Waite 1904
schi-, split; cheiros, hand, referring to pectoral fin formed of two sharply contrasted parts, a short upper part of divided rays, and a longer lower part of modified thickened rays

Schizochirus insolens Waite 1904
proud, haughty or arrogant, allusion not explained nor evident

Tewara Griffin 1933
etymology not explained nor evident, nor derived from a Maori name (per Paulin & Roberts, Rockpool Fishes of New Zealand, 1992); FishBase says genus is named for Tewara Island, Papua New Guinea, but it does not occur there

Tewara cranwellae Griffin 1933
in honor of Lucy Cranwell (1907-2000), Curator of Botany, Auckland Museum (New Zealand), who brought type to Griffin, then assistant director of the Museum

Family LEPTOSCOPIDAE Southern Sardines
3 genera · 5 species

Crapatalus Günther 1861
etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps a misspelling or variation of crapulatus, drunk, referring to its cleft mouth, possibly reminiscent of a drunkard (Holger Funk, pers. comm.)

Crapatalus angusticeps (Hutton 1874)
angustus, narrow; ceaus, head, described as 1.5 times longer than it is wide

Crapatalus munroi Last & Edgar 1987
in honor of Ian S. R. Munro (1919-1994), an “eminent student of ichthyology,” who discovered this species

Crapatalus novaezelandiae Günther 1861
of New Zealand, where it is endemic

Leptoscopus Gill 1859
leptos, thin, presumably referring to elongate or gradually tapering body; scopus, watcher, referring to upwardly directed eyes and/or original placement in Uranoscopus (Uranoscopiformes)

Leptoscopus macropygus (Richardson 1846)
macro-, long or large; pygus, rump or buttock, referring to long anal fin ("pinná ani longissima")

Lesueurina Fowler 1908
-iná, belonging to: French naturalist Charles Alexandre Lesueur (1778-1846), the first to study fishes in the collection of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (where Fowler worked)

Lesueurina platycephala Fowler 1908
platy, broad; cephalá, headed, referring to broad, depressed head

Family HEMEROCOETIDAE Signalfishes
8 genera · 27 species

Acanthaphritis Günther 1880
acanthus, thorn or spine, presumably referring to forward-pointing spine on preorbital of A. grandisquamis; Aphritis (=Pseudaphritis, Notothenioidei: Pseudaphritidae), presumed closest relative at the time

Acanthaphritis barbata (Okamura & Kishida 1963)
bearded, referring to slender barbel symphysis of upper jaw

Acanthaphritis grandisquamis Günther 1880
grandis, large; squamos, scale, referring to large, ciliated scales

Acanthaphritis ozawai (McKay 1971)
in honor of Keijiro Ozawa, Captain of the Unitaka Maru, vessel from which type was trawled; Ozawa donated type and other fishes to the Western Australian Museum

Acanthaphritis unoorum Suzuki & Nakabo 1996
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Masami Uno and Akira Uno, who collected holotype and some paratypes from the Sea of Japan off Hyogo Prefecture

Dactylopsaron Parin 1990
dactylus, finger, referring to digitiform dermal processes of operculum; pa$aron, Greek for a small fish (derived from opsarion, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal), referring to small size (29 mm SL) and its previous use in the names Pteropsaron and Ospsaron
Dactylopsaron dimorphicum Parin & Belyanina 1990
referring to sexually dimorphic differences in body size and structure and length of first dorsal fin (larger and longer in males, respectively)

Enigmapercis Whitley 1936
enigma, something obscure or inexplicable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to separated dorsal fins of E. reducta, or to Whitley’s observations (reported in 1937) of the type specimen, “brought to the Museum alive in a small bottle, together with dredged gravel and shells, which it imitated in coloration to a surprising degree. It lay on the bottom and, to increase the disguise, placed some of the shells on its head and shoulders by flicking with its pectoral fins. It was very hardy, living for a surprising time even in formalin”; perch, probably referring to its initial placement in the family Parapercidae (=Pinguipedidae, Uranoscopiformes)

Enigmapercis acutirostris Parin 1990
acutus, sharp or pointed; rostris, snout, referring to one of its “characteristic features” (translation)

Enigmapercis reducta Whitley 1936
etymology not explained, perhaps reduced, referring to spinous dorsal fin reduced to a couple of small spines, and/or separate, referring to how spinous dorsal fin is well separated from soft dorsal fin

Hemerocoetes Valenciennes 1837
based on hemerokoites or “day-sleeper” from Oppian, referring to Uranoscopus scaber (Uranoscopiformes) or some other fish with upward-facing eyes that buries itself (i.e., “sleeps”) in the sand

Hemerocoetes artus Nelson 1979
narrow, referring to relatively narrow interorbital distance

Hemerocoetes macrophthalmus Regan 1914
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to H. pauciradiatus (described in the same publication)

Hemerocoetes monopterygius (Schneider 1801)
mone-, one; pterygius, fin, proposed in the genus Callionymus (Syngnathiformes: Callionymidae) but with one, instead of two, dorsal fins

Hemerocoetes morelandi Nelson 1979
in honor of John “Jock” Munne Moreland (1921-2012), Curator of Ichthyology and Herpetology, National Museum of New Zealand, “in recognition of a fine gentleman and New Zealand ichthyologist”

Hemerocoetes pauciradiatus Regan 1914
paucus, few; radiatus, rayed, referring to fewer dorsal- (32 vs. 39) and anal-fin (32 vs. 36) rays compared to H. macrophthalmus (described in the same publication)

Matsubaraea Taki 1953
named for Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907-1968), ichthyologist-herpetologist, Kyoto University, as a “slight token of my gratitude for his kind direction in ichthyological observations”
Matsubaraea fusiformis (Fowler 1943)
named for its fusiform or spindle-like shape

Osopsaron Jordan & Starks 1904
as, etymology not explained, perhaps referring to Ose Point, Suruga Bay, Japan, type locality of O. verecundum; opsaron, Greek for a small fish (derived from opson, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal), in this case referring to previous placement in Pteropsaron

Osopsaron formsense Kao & Shen 1985
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Formosa (Taiwan), where type locality (Guishan Island) is situated (occurs in western Pacific from Taiwan to southern Japan and off New Ireland, Papua New Guinea)

Osopsaron karlik Parin 1985
Russian for dwarf, referring to small size, 20-42 mm SL

Osopsaron verecundum (Jordan & Snyder 1902)
modest, probably referring to low first dorsal and anal fins compared to greatly elevated as in Pteropsaron evolans, its presumed congener at the time

Pteropsaron Jordan & Snyder 1902
ptero-, fin, referring to elevated first dorsal and deep anal fins of P. evolans; psaron, Greek for a small fish (derived from opson, a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple part of a meal), referring to small size of P. evolans, which reaches 7 cm SL

Pteropsaron dabfar Iwamoto 2014
named for the research vessel DA-BEAR of the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources, Department of Agriculture, from which type was trawled

Pteropsaron evolans Jordan & Snyder 1902
flying away, presumably referring to “greatly elevated” first dorsal and anal fins

Pteropsaron heemstrai Nelson 1982
in honor of Phillip C. Heemstra (1941-2019), J.L.B. Smith Institute of Ichthyology (now South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity), for “valuable” contributions to ichthyology

Pteropsaron incisum Gilbert 1905
notch, presumably referring to deep notch on tip of snout (also notched on P. evolans and P. [now Osopsaron] verecundum)

Pteropsaron indicum Victor & Kumar 2019
Indian, known only from the Lakshadweep Sea (Laccadive Sea) off Kerala, southern India

Pteropsaron levitoni Iwamoto 2014
in honor of herpetologist Alan E. Leviton (b. 1930), Curator Emeritus of the California Academy of Sciences, who “strongly promoted” the publication in which description was published, using his “considerable technical knowledge of desk-top publishing to produce this work, and who provided much advice and support with this paper”

Pteropsaron longipinnis Allen & Erdmann 2012
longus, long; pinnis, fin, referring to elongate dorsal and pelvic fins, particularly the latter, which distinguish it from its nearest relative, P. springeri

Pteropsaron natalense (Nelson 1982)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: northern KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, where type locality (off Kosi Bay) is situated

Pteropsaron neocaledonicum Fourmanoir & Rivaton 1979
-icus, belonging to: New Caledonia, where type locality (Isle of Pines) is situated

Pteropsaron springeri Smith & Johnson 2007
in honor of colleague Victor G. Springer (b. 1928), who first collected this species and recognized it as undescribed, for his “many contributions to our knowledge of Indo-Pacific reef fishes, and his unselfish and steadfast dedication to the growth and well being of the collections and the advancement of ichthyology at the National Museum of Natural History”

Squamicreedia Rendahl 1921
squamus, scale, referring to “strikingly large” (translation) cycloid scales; Creedia (Creediidae), its presumed closest relative at the time

Squamicreedia obtusa Rendahl 1921
obtuse, referring to broad, rounded snout, protruding a little over the lower jaw
Family **HOWELLIIDAE** Oceanic Basslets

3 genera · 9 species

*Bathysphyræanops* Parr 1933

*bathy*, deep, referring to occurrence of *B. simplex* at 213-244 m; *phyræanops*, presumed to be related to *Parasphyræanops* (Perciformes: Serranidae)

*Bathysphyræanops* de*clìvirifrons* Fedoryako 1976

dem*cliv*us, steep; *frons*, forehead, referring to “characteristic shape [profile] of anterior portion of head” (translation)

*Bathysphyræanops* simp*l*ex Parr 1933

simple, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it differs from species of *Galeagra* (=*Howella*), “chiefly in the simple character” of its “simple, slender” opercular spine [placed in *Howella* without explanation by some workers]

**Howella** Ogilby 1899

-*ella*, a diminutive, named after Lord Howe Island, Australia, type locality of *H. brodiei*

**Howella** atlant*ica* Post & Quéro 1991

-*ica*, belonging to: proposed as an Atlantic subspecies of the Indo-Pacific *H. brodiei*

**Howella** brodiei Ogilby 1899

in honor of James Adam Brodie (1858-1940), friend and Visiting Magistrate of Lord Howe Island, Australia (type locality), who has been “indefatigable in his endeavours to assist [Ogilby] in elucidating the ichthyological fauna of this lonely oceanic islet”

**Howella** pam*melas* (Heller & Snodgrass 1903)

pam-*mela*, black, referring to black color in life (with metallic-green iridescence)

**Howella** parin*i* Fedoryako 1976

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

**Howella** sherborn*i* (Norman 1930)

in honor of Charles Davies Sherborn (1861-1942), English geologist, paleontologist and bibliographer, “to whose extensive and unrivalled knowledge of matters of nomenclature the author is greatly indebted, as a slight appreciation of his magnificent work, the *Index Animalium*”

**Howella** z*i*n*a Fedoryako 1976

in honor of ZIN (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences), “where type specimens of many deepwater fishes collected by Soviet oceanographic expeditions are stored” (translation)

**Pseudohowella** Fedoryako 1976

*pseudo-*-, false, referring to its “clear relation” (translation) to *Howella*

**Pseudohowella** intermedia Fedoryako 1976

intermediate, allusion not explained, probably referring to intermediate appearance between *Howella* species and *Bathysphyræanops* de*clìvirifrons* (Artém Prokofiev, pers. comm.)

Family **SYNAGROPIDAE** Splitfin Ocean Basses

4 genera · 18 species

**Carai*bps** Prokofiev & Schwarzhans 2017

caraib, collective name for Indian tribes formerly inhabiting the Caribbean, where *C. trispinosus* occurs; *opis*, appearance, but in this case referring to the “similar sounding” name of the related genus *Parascombrops*

**Carai*bps** trispinos*us* (Mochizuki & Sano 1984)

*triv*-, three; *spinous*, spiny, referring to three anal-fin spines

**Kaper*an*gs** Prokofiev & Schwarzhans 2017

latinization of the Russian *kaperang*, “an abbreviation for the rank of captain required for long range oceanic cruises; and dedicated to the crews of research vessels who have collected so many marine organisms for scientists”

**Kaper*an*gs** microlepis (Norman 1935)

*micro-*-, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to smaller scales compared to *Synagrops bellus* and *S. japonicus*, its presumed congeners at the time

**Parascombrops** Alcock 1889

*para-*-, near, referring to presumed “nearest alliance” with *Scombrops* (Scombriformes: Scombropidae)

**Parascombrops** analis (Katayama 1957)

anal, referring to three anal-fin spines

**Parascombrops** argyreus (Gilbert & Cramer 1897)

silvery, referring to color of tail, sides of head, and lower 3/5 of trunk
Parascombrops glossodon Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017

glossa, tongue; odon, tooth, referring to teeth on tongue, its main diagnostic character

Parascombrops madagascariensis Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017

-ensis, suffix denoting place: shelf and upper slope around Madagascar, type locality (also occurs at Réunion Island)

Parascombrops mochizukii Schwarzhans, Prokofiev & Ho 2017

in honor of ichthyologist Kenji Mochizuki, Natural History Museum and Institution (Chiba, Japan), for his many contributions to the knowledge of acropomatid (including Synagropidae) fishes; he was also the first to record specimens of this species from the western Pacific, then regarded as representing Synagrops spinosus

Parascombrops nakayamai Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017

in honor of Naohide Nakayama (Kochi University, Japan), who was the first to recognize this species as different from P. philippinensis based on a specimen collected from Tosa Bay, near Kochi, Japan

Parascombrops ohei Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017

in honor of Fumio Ohe, paleontologist, ichthyologist and evolutionary marine biologist, Nagoya University (Japan), the "otolith specialist who first recognized the presence of a hitherto unrecorded species of Parascombrops in the Pliocene record of Japan"

Parascombrops parvidens Schwarzhans & Prokofiev 2017

parvus, small; dens, teeth, referring to absence of enlarged canines on dentary

Parascombrops pellucidus (Alcock 1889)

clear or transparent, described as "transparent light brown" in life, "suffused with the pink reflex of the great vessels"

Parascombrops philippinensis (Günther 1880)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Philippines, type locality (occurs in Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific from East Africa east to Philippines and Papua New Guinea, north to southern Sea of Japan, south to New Caledonia)

Parascombrops serratospinosus (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)

serratus, saw-toothed; spinosus, spiny, referring to serrated anterior edges of pelvic-, anal- and second dorsal-fin spines

Parascombrops spinosus (Schultz 1940)

spiny, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to spined dorsal, pelvic and anal fins

Parascombrops yamanouei Schwarzhans, Prokofiev & Ho 2017

in honor of ichthyologist Yusuke Yamanoue, University of Tokyo, for his many contributions to the knowledge of acropomatid (including Synagropidae) fishes; he also recognized that this species might be undescribed

Synagrops Günther 1887

eytymology not explained, possibly synagris, ancient Greek name of Dentex dentex (Spariformes: Sparidae) dating back to Aristotle; ops, appearance (although we fail to see a resemblance)

Synagrops bellus (Goode & Bean 1896)

beautiful, allusion not explained, described from a faded specimen with "traces of purplish brown on the upper parts and the head; spinous dorsal with a dark triangular blotch on its upper portion extending from the second to the sixth spine, involving less than half the height of the membrane"

Synagrops japonicus (Döderlein 1883)

Japanese, referring to Tokyo, Japan, type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from East Africa, Madagascar and Réunion Island east to Hawaiian and Gilbert islands, north to southern Japan, south to Western Australia and New Caledonia)

Synagrops malayanus Weber 1913

-anus, belonging to: Malaya, presumably referring to its occurrence in Bali Sea, Timor Sea and Lebetobi Straits (Indonesia), all in the Malay Archipelago

Family MALAKICHTHYIDAE Temperate Ocean Basses

2 genera 15 species

Malakichthys Döderlein 1883

malakos, soft, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “Very delicate head bones” (translation) of M. griseus; ichthys, fish

Malakichthys barbatus Yamanoue & Yoseda 2001

bearded, referring to numerous spines on chin

Malakichthys elegans Matsumura & Yamaguti 1943

fine or select, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to more slender body compared to M. griseus and M. wakiyai

Malakichthys griseus Döderlein 1883

gray, referring to uniformly gray color of sides (silvery below)
Malakichthys levis Yamanoue & Matsuura 2002
smooth or bald, referring to absence of tooth-like spines on chin

Malakichthys mochizuki Yamanoue & Matsuura 2002
in honor of ichthyologist Kenji Mochizuki, Natural History Museum and Institution (Chiba, Japan), who “kindly” made his own data and specimens available to the authors [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Malakichthys similis Yamanoue & Matsuura 2004
similar, referring to similarity with *M. griseus*

Malakichthys wakiyae Jordan & Hubbs 1925
in honor of Yojiro Wakiya (also spelled Yohiro Wakiya), superintendent of the Korean Government Fisheries Experiment Station, who collected most of the type series [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Verilus Poey 1860
according to Poey (1871) from veril, a Spanish word meaning “haut-fond coupé à pic,” i.e., a steeply cut shoal or sand bank, allusion not explained, whereas Jordan & Evermann (1898) suggest name refers to form of the teeth of *V. sordidus*; Poey originally did not provide an etymology, instead advising the reader, “Do not worry about the origin of the name, the best are not the most etymological by the fact that they seldom have an exclusive meaning” (translation) [our guess is that Poey simply liked the name and applied it to *V. sordidus* without any specific relevance to the fish, which, for the record, occurs over rocky bottoms and is not known to be associated with shoals; in fact, Poey (1860) said it occurred at “great depths” (translation)]

Verilus anomalus (Ogilby 1896)
odd or irregular, probably referring to Ogilby’s being “puzzled” about which family to place this species, guessing that it is an “aberrant Apogonid with sciaenoid affinities”

Verilus atlanticus (Mochizuki & Sano 1984)
-icus, belonging to: Atlantic, referring to its occurrence in the Caribbean Sea (of the western Atlantic)

Verilus costai Schwarzhans, Mincarone & Villarins 2020
in honor of Paulo Alberto Silva da Costa, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro, for his contribution to the knowledge of deep-sea fishes off Brazil

Verilus cynodon (Regan 1921)
cyno-, dog; odon, tooth, referring to its “stronger” anterior canines compared to *Acropoma japonicum* (Acropomatidae), its presumed congener at the time

Verilus pacificus (Mochizuki 1979)
-icus, belonging to: referring to distribution in the Pacific Ocean off Japan compared to the distribution of *Neoscombrops annectens* (= *V. cynodon*) in the southwestern Indian Ocean

Verilus pseudomicrolepis (Schultz 1940)
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this species is similar to *Synagrops* (now *Kaperangus*) *microlepis* (Synagropidae), its presumed congener at the time, such an appearance is false

Verilus starnesi Yamanoue 2016
in honor of zoologist Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, who “contributed to the taxonomy of this group and kindly made his own data available”

Family ACROPOMATIDAE Lanternbellies
2 genera · 12 species

*Acropoma* Temminck & Schlegel 1843
acro-, at the end or tip; poma, lid or covering, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to operculum produced into a long denticulated point

*Acropoma arafurense* Okamoto, Williams, Carpenter, Santos & Kimura 2019
-en sis, suffix denoting place: Arafura Sea, off Northern Territory, Australia, type locality

*Acropoma argentistigma* Okamoto & Ida 2002
argentius, silvery; stigma, mark or spot, referring to many silver spots around ventral surface of body and on pelvic and anal fins

*Acropoma boholense* Yamanoue & Matsuura 2002
-en sis, suffix denoting place: Bohol Sea, Philippines, type locality (also occurs in South China Sea)

*Acropoma haneda* Matsubara 1953
in honor of Yata Haneda (1907-1995), who studied luminescent organisms, including lanternbellies, and established
the Haneda Luminous Pisces Collection at the Yokosuka City Museum (Japan)

**Acropoma heemstra**i Okamoto & Golani 2017
in honor of ichthyologist Phillip C. Heemstra (1941-2019), South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his “great” contributions to studies of percoid fishes from the western Indian Ocean

**Acropoma japonicum** Günther 1859
Japanese, referring to Japanese Sea, type locality (occurs in western Pacific from northern Việt Nam and China to Japan)

**Acropoma lecorneti** Fourmanoir 1988
in honor of D. Lecornet of Nouméa, New Caledonia, fisherman and owner of boat from which type was collected

**Acropoma leobergi** Prokofiev 2018
in honor of Lev (or Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876-1950), the “patriarch” (translation) of Russian ichthyology, after whom the fishing vessel *Academician Berg* was also named, and from which type series was collected in 1967

**Acropoma neglectum** Okamoto & Golani 2017
overlooked, referring to this species having been identified as *A. japonicum* for a long time

**Acropoma profundum** Okamoto 2014
deep, collected at 1169-1203 m, deeper than all its congers

**Acropoma splendens** (Lloyd 1909)
bright or shining, referring to its scales, “very bright and silvery with a fine blue iridescence”

**Doederleinia** Steindachner 1883
-ia, belonging to: German zoologist Ludwig Döderlein (1855-1936), formerly with the Imperial University at Tokyo, who collaborated with Steindachner in studying the fishes of Japan, and who described (in manuscript) the putative type species *D. orientalis* (=*berycoides*)

**Doederleinia berycoides** (Hilgendorf 1879)
-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained, perhaps referring to similarity with *Beryx decadactylus* (Beryciformes: Berycidae), both of which have reddish bodies and fins and very large eyes

**Family SYMPHYSANODONTIDAE** Slopefishes

2 genera · 13 species

**Cymatognathus** Kimura, Johnson, Peristiwady & Matsuura 2017
ekymatos, wave; gnathos, jaw, referring to characteristic wavy upper contour of lower jaw

**Cymatognathus aureolateralis** Kimura, Johnson, Peristiwady & Matsuura 2017
aurum, gold; lateralis, side, referring to bright yellow marking laterally on body

**Symphysanodon** Bleeker 1877
symphysis, grown together (syn, together; physis, growth, body form or appearance); an-, without; odon, tooth, referring to absence of teeth located over area where the two jaw halves meet (the symphysis)

**Symphysanodon andersoni** Kotthaus 1974
in honor of William D. Anderson, Jr., Grice Marine Biological Laboratory (Charleston, South Carolina, USA), for his work on *Symphysanodon*, his examination of this species, and sharing his findings with Kotthaus

**Symphysanodon berryi** Anderson 1970
in honor of marine biologist Frederick H. Berry (1927-2001), National Marine Fisheries Service, who “first brought [this species] to my attention and who has taught me, stimulated my interest, and encouraged me”

**Symphysanodon disii** Khalaf & Krupp 2008
in honor of Ahmad M. Disi (b. 1942), Professor of Zoology, University of Jordan, for his contributions to our knowledge of the vertebrate fauna of Jordan (type locality)

**Symphysanodon katayamai** Anderson 1970
in honor of Masao Katayama, (Yamaguchi University, Yamaguchi City, Japan), who made it possible for Anderson to examine specimens of *Symphysanodon* from Japan

**Symphysanodon maunaloae** Anderson 1970
of Mauna Loa, an active volcano in Hawai’i, where holotype and paratypes were killed by lava flows in 1915 and 1950, respectively (widely occurs elsewhere in eastern Indian and Pacific oceans)

**Symphysanodon mona** Anderson & Springer 2005
named for Mona Passage, off west coast of Puerto Rico, type locality

**Symphysanodon octoactinus** Anderson 1970
octo-, eight; actinus, rayed, referring to the “usual” number of soft anal-fin rays
Symphysanodon parini Anderson & Springer 2005

in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, “who provided the material on which the description is based and who has been of invaluable assistance to us and other ichthyologists for many years”

Symphysanodon pitondelafournaisei Quéro, Spitz & Vayne 2009

of Piton de la Fournaise, an active volcano on Réunion Island, western Mascarenes, southwestern Indian Ocean, whose eruption in 2007 brought type specimens to the surface

Symphysanodon rhax Anderson & Springer 2005

berry or grape, referring to its similarity with S. berryi

Symphysanodon typus Bleeker 1877

serving as type of genus

Symphysanodon xanthopterygion Anderson & Bineesh 2011

xanthos, yellow; pterygion, fin, referring to yellow coloration of lower caudal-fin lobe

Family EPIGONIDAE Deepwater Cardinalfishes

6 genera · 47 species

Brephostoma Alcock 1889

brephos, fetus, embryo or babe; stoma, mouth, presumably referring to “small, oblique, weak” and toothless mouth

Brephostoma carpenteri Alcock 1889

of Carpenter Ridge, Bay of Bengal, type locality (circumglobal in tropical and subtropical seas, including Hawaiian Islands)

Epigonus Rafinesque 1810

epi-, above; gonos, angle, referring to slightly curved back of E. macrophthalmus (=telescopus), angled anteriorly (from first dorsal fin to head)

Epigonus affinis Parin & Abramov 1986

related, referring to similarity with E. elegans

Epigonus angustifrons Abramov & Manilo 1987

angustus, narrow; frons, front, face or brow, referring to its narrow interorbital space

Epigonus atherinoides (Gilbert 1905)

-oides, having the form of; silversides (Atherinidae: Atherina), allusion not explained but probably referring to “extremely elongate” body

Epigonus bispinosus Okamoto & Gon 2018

-bi-, two; spinosus, spiny, referring to two spines found on symphysis of lower jaw

Epigonus carbonarius Okamoto & Motomura 2011

charcoal, referring to blackish coloration of body and fins

Epigonus cavaticus Ida, Okamoto & Sakaue 2007

living in a cave, referring to sampling location, a cave, depth 20 meters, at Virgin Hole, a southern fringing reef of Ngemelis Island, Palau
**Epigonus chilensis** Okamoto 2012  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: off Chile in the eastern South Pacific, type locality

**Epigonus constanciae** (Giglioli 1880)  
in honor of Constanza Giglioli (1849-1940), a writer of educational books and Giglioli’s wife and “beloved companion” (translation)

**Epigonus crassicaudus** de Buen 1959  
*crassus*, thick; *cauda*, tail, referring to “thick and relatively tall” (translation) caudal peduncle

**Epigonus ctenolepis** Mochizuki & Shirakihara 1983  
*ctenos*, comb; *lepis*, scale, referring to ctenoid scales on lateral line

**Epigonus denticulatus** Dieuzeide 1950  
denticulate, i.e., finely toothed or notched, referring to denticulate operculum

**Epigonus devaneyi** Gon 1985  
in honor of Dennis P. Deveney (1938-1983), Invertebrate Zoologist, Bishop Museum (Honolulu), who was lost at sea while diving off the island of Hawai‘i

**Epigonus draco** Okamoto 2015  
dragon, referring to slender body and distinct scale pattern in which dark-edged scale pockets form a reticulate pattern on skin

**Epigonus elegans** Parin & Abramov 1986  
elegant or well-proportioned, referring to small size and slender build

**Epigonus elongatus** Parin & Abramov 1986  
referring to its characteristically elongate body

**Epigonus exodon** Okamoto & Motomura 2012  
*exo-* , out; *odon*, tooth, referring to exposed anteriorly projecting teeth on symphysis of lower jaw

**Epigonus fragilis** (Jordan & Jordan 1922)  
fragile or delicate, referring to “elongate, fragile” body and/or “thin, readily falling” scales

**Epigonus glossodontus** Gon 1985  
glossa, tongue; *odontus*, tooth, referring to long and slender lingual teeth, arranged in a V-shaped patch with the apex pointing anteriorly

**Epigonus heracleus** Parin & Abramov 1986  
named for the fisheries research vessel Heraki (Russian for Hercules), from which type specimens were collected from seamounts near the Heezen and Eltanin Fractures in the South Pacific, which are known in Russian ichthyological literature as the Herakles Banks (Artém Prokofiev, pers. comm.)

**Epigonus idai** Okamoto & Gon 2018  
in honor of Hitoshi Ida, Professor Emeritus, Kitasato University, School of Marine Biosciences, for his contribution to *Epigonus* and other percoid studies in the Indo-Pacific region

**Epigonus indicus** Idrees Babu & Akhilesh 2020  
-icus, belonging to: India, where type locality (Kavaratti Island, Laccadive Sea) is situated

**Epigonus lenimen** (Whitley 1935)  
a soothing remedy, alleviation, mitigation or solace, allusion not explained nor evident

**Epigonus lifouensis** Okamoto & Motomura 2013  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lifou Island, Loyalty Islands, New Caledonia, western South Pacific, type locality

**Epigonus machaera** Okamoto 2012  
Latin for sword; etymology section says name refers to its slender body, but its tongue is described as “narrow and sword-like” four times in the text

**Epigonus macrops** (Brauer 1906)  
macro-, large; *ops*, eye, 39.7-48.3% of HL

**Epigonus marinmonicolus** Parin & Abramov 1986  
*maris*, sea and *montis*, mountain (i.e., seamount); *scola*, inhabiting, referring to its occurrence over the Error Seamount and other submarine elevations off southern India and the Farquhar Islands

**Epigonus marisrubri** Krupp, Zajonz & Khalaf 2009  
*maris*, sea; *rubrus*, red, referring to the Red Sea, where it is endemic

**Epigonus mayeri** Okamoto 2011  
in honor of Garry F. Mayer, National Marine Fisheries Service, for his many epigonid studies
Epigonus megalops (Smith & Radcliffe 1912)
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to “very large” elliptical eye

Epigonus notacanthus Parin & Abramov 1986
notus, back; acanthus, thorn or spine, referring to free spine on back between joined spinous and soft dorsal fins

Epigonus occidentalis Goode & Bean 1896
western, referring to distribution in the western Atlantic (compared to E. telescopus in the eastern Atlantic)

Epigonus oligolepis Mayer 1974
oligos, few; lepis, scale, referring to reduced number of lateral line scales (33-36) compared to congeners

Epigonus pandionis (Goode & Bean 1881)
is, genitive singular of: referring to the fish-hawk or osprey, Pandion haliaetus carolinensis, named for the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, from which type was collected

Epigonus parini Abramov 1987
in honor of “noted” (translation) Soviet ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences

Epigonus pectinifer Mayer 1974
pecten, comb; fer, to bear, referring to comb-like gill rakers

Epigonus robustus (Barnard 1927)
fat, stout, strong or robust, allusion not explained (body described as “rather elongate”)

Epigonus telescopus (Risso 1810)
far seeing, referring to its large eyes

Epigonus thai Prokofiev & Bussarawit 2012
named after its capture in Thailand waters

Epigonus tuberculatus Okamoto & Motomura 2013
with tubercles, referring to tubercle on inner symphysis of lower jaw

Epigonus waltersensis Parin & Abramov 1986
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Walters Shoal, Madagascar submarine ridge, southwestern Indian Ocean, type locality

Florenciella Mead & De Falla 1965
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: etymology not explained, perhaps in honor of the senior author’s sister, Florence Mead Mackay

Florenciella lugubris Mead & De Falla 1965
mournful or funereal, presumably referring to color in alcohol, with “uniformly dusk” sides, dark-brown fins, dark eye, and black mouth, pharynx, and abdominal cavities

Microichthys Rüppell 1852
micro-, small, referring to body length of M. coccoi, up to 3.0 cm TL; ichthys, fish

Microichthys atlanticus Fricke, Ordines & Williston 2020
-icus, belonging to: Atlantic Ocean (its congeners occur only in the Mediterranean Sea)

Microichthys coccoi Rüppell 1852
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Italian naturalist-pharmacist Anastasio Cocco (1799-1854), who described many fishes from the Mediterranean Sea of Italy (type locality)
Microichthys sanzoi Spartà 1950
in memory of marine biologist Luigi Sanzo (1874-1940), Spartà’s professor, “who in thirty years of scientific research, made valuable contributions to the knowledge of the development of abyssal Teleostei, of which the Strait of Messina [Mediterranean Sea, Italy, type locality] is prodigal” (translation)

Rosenblattia Mead & De Falla 1965
-ia, belonging to: Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930-2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, “friend and fellow ichthyologist”

Rosenblattia robusta Mead & De Falla 1965
robust or stout, referring to its more robust body compared to other epigonids

Sphyraenops Gill 1861
Sphyraena, barracuda; ops, appearance, allusion not explained, presumably referring to what Poey (1868) later described as its Picuda (barracuda)-like shape

Sphyraenops bairdianus Poey 1861
-iianus, belonging to: Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887), first curator of the Smithsonian Institution’s National Museum of Natural History

Family POLYPRIONIDAE Wreckfishes

Polyprion Oken 1817
poly, many; prion, saw, referring to serrations on preopercle and anal- and pelvic-fin spines

Polyprion americanus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
American, based on a drawing sent by British physician-naturalist John Latham (1740-1837) to Schneider, representing a fish called “Girom” in America

Polyprion oxygeneios (Schneider & Forster 1801)
oxy, sharp or pointed; geneios, chinned, presumably referring to protruding lower jaw

Stereolepis Ayres 1859
stereos, solid, hard or firm; lepis, scale, referring to small but “very hard” scales of S. gigas

Stereolepis doederleini Lindberg & Krasyukova 1969
in honor of German zoologist Ludwig Döderlein (1855-1936), who provided a detailed description and illustration of this species (as Megaperca ischinagi, =S. gigas) in 1883

Stereolepis gigas Ayres 1859
large, “remarkable for the great size which it attains,” reaching at least 2.5 m and 255 kg

Family LATEOLABRACIDAE Asian Seaperches

Lateolabrax Bleeker 1855
presumed to be intermediate between Lates (Carangiformes: Latidae) and Labrax (=Dicentrarchus, Eupercaria: Moronidae)

Lateolabrax japonicus (Cuvier 1828)
Japanese, described from the seas of Japan (occurs in northwestern Pacific from China to Korea and Japan, introduced in Australia)

Lateolabrax latus Katayama 1957
wide, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to deeper body and/or shorter, stouter caudal peduncle compared to L. japonicus

Lateolabrax liuy (Basiliewsky 1855)
from Li-yuy, its local name in China, meaning “black fish” (said to be blackish in life)

Family GLAUCOSOMATIDAE Pearl Perches

Glaucosoma Temminck & Schlegel 1843
glaucus, hoary blue; soma, body, referring to nearly uniform bluish-gray body color of the species later named G. buergeri

Glaucosoma buergeri Richardson 1845
in honor of physician-biologist Heinrich Bürger (ca. 1804-1858), who collected and illustrated Japanese flora and fauna and provided drawing upon which description is based

Glaucosoma hebraicum Richardson 1845
Hebrew, referring to “Jewfish,” its common name in “colonial” Australia (now known as “dhufish”)

Glaucosoma magnificum (Ogilby 1915)
magnificent, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration: uniform reddish-brown body; many scales on
upper surface of head lavender; cheeks and opercles lighter brown with a yellowish tinge; and three dark vertical bands, the first through eye, the second along edge of preopercle, and the third down to pectoral-fin base

_Glaucosoma scapulare_ Ramsay 1881

of the shoulder, referring to scapular bone (pectoral girdle), “free, scaleless, covered with a black skin, rounded and crenulated towards the extremity, and very large”

**Family PEMPHERIDAE** Sweepers

2 genera · 85 species

*Parapriacanthus* Steindachner 1870

para-, near; allusion not explained, possibly referring to how young specimens resemble *Priacanthus* (Pricanthiformes: Pricanthidae)

*Parapriacanthus argenteus* (von Bonde 1923)
silvery, “especially in anterior half of body and operculum; yellowish in posterior half”

*Parapriacanthus darros* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016

named for D’Arros Island, Seychelles, type locality

*Parapriacanthus dispar* (Herre 1935)
dissimilar, allusion not explained nor evident

*Parapriacanthus elongatus* (McCulloch 1911)
referring to “rather elongate” body compared to *Pempheris affinis, P. compressa, P. klunzingeri*, and *P. multiradiata*, its presumed Australian congeners at the time

*Parapriacanthus guentheri* (Klunzinger 1871)
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), British Museum (Natural History)

*Parapriacanthus kwazulu* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016

named for KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa, type locality

*Parapriacanthus marei* Fourmanoir 1971

of Maré Island, Loyauté (Loyalty) Islands, New Caledonia, type locality (also occurs at Vanuatu and the Philippines)

*Parapriacanthus punctulatus* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016
dotted, referring to profusion of dark dots on sides below lateral line that extend well posterior to anal-fin origin (more evident on preserved specimens than in life)

*Parapriacanthus rahah* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016

named for Rahah Bay, Arabian Sea, Oman, type locality

*Parapriacanthus ransonneti* Steindachner 1870

in honor of Eugen von Ransonnet-Villez (1838-1926), Austrian diplomat, painter, lithographer, biologist and explorer, who secured type in Nagasaki, Japan

*Parapriacanthus sharm* Randall & Bogorodsky 2016

named for Sharm el Sheikh, a dive-resort city near the southern end of the Sinai Peninsula in Egypt, type locality (Sharm in Arabic means “narrow passage”; the city contains a narrow isthmus between the Gulf of Aqaba and the Gulf of Suez)

*Pempheris* Cuvier 1829

a name given by Greek philosopher Numenius of Apamea (late 2nd century AD) to an unknown small fish, which Cuvier applied to this genus

*Pempheris adspersa* Griffin 1927

besprinkled, referring to body covered with “minute brown dots which require a lens to view them properly”

*Pempheris adusta* Bleeker 1877

brown or swarthy, presumably referring to blackish band along margin of anal fin, blackish margin on caudal fin, and/or dusky band on anal-fin base

*Pempheris affinis* McCulloch 1911

related, “very closely allied” to *P. multiradiata* but distinguished by its much smaller scales

*Pempheris analis* Waite 1910

pertaining to anal fin, “very nearly allied” to *P. oualensis* and *P. otaitensis* but “differing mainly in the constant smaller number” of anal-fin rays

*Pempheris andilana* Randall & Victor 2015

named for Andilana Beach, Nosy Be, northwestern Madagascar, type locality
Pempheris argyrea Randall & Victor 2015  
Silvery, referring to overall silvery coloration

Pempheris bexillon Mooi & Randall 2014  
Greek for banner or flag, referring to bright-yellow and black dorsal fin

Pempheris bineeshi Randall & Victor 2015  
In honor of K. K. Bineesh (b. 1981), ICAR-National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources (NBFGR) in Kochi, Kerala, for the “extensive” efforts he has made to collect, photograph, and DNA barcode species of Pempheris in India

Pempheris bruggemanni Randall & Victor 2015  
In honor of Henri Bruggemann, Laboratoire d’Ecologie Marine, Université de la Réunion, who helped collect type and provided photographs

Pempheris compressa (Shaw 1790)  
Provisionally identified by Shaw as a sparid but with a “much compressed” body

Pempheris connelli Randall & Victor 2015  
In honor of marine biologist Allan D. Connell (1943-2016), whose “untiring efforts to document the fishes of KwaZulu-Natal have resulted in the discovery of many new species. He collected several of the recent lots of the types of this species, as well as numerous specimens, photographs, and tissue samples of other species of fishes from southern Africa.”

Pempheris convexa Randall & Victor 2014  
Arched outward, referring to strongly rounded dorsal profile of head

Pempheris cuprea Randall & Victor 2014  
Latin for copper, referring to its coloration

Pempheris darvelli Randall & Victor 2014  
In honor of Brian W. Darvell (b. 1948), chemist and marine conservationist, for his fieldwork in Oman, which resulted in specimens and photographs of this new species

Pempheris eatoni Randall & Victor 2014  
In honor of Patrick Eaton, cousin of Allan D. Connell (see P. connelli), who collected holotype and five other adult specimens for the authors’ study, and for the “special effort to collect fish from the difficult exposed rocky shore of South Africa”

Pempheris ellipse Randall & Victor 2015  
Reference to longer vertical axis of orbit, giving eye an elliptical shape

Pempheris erythreae Kossmann & Räuber 1877  
Red, presumably referring to its occurrence in the Red Sea [also known as P. flavicycla marisrubri Randall, Bogorodsky & Alpermann 2014, a junior synonym]

Pempheris familia Koeda & Motomura 2017  
Family, referring to the Ogasawara Islands of Japan, many of which have family-like names (e.g., Chichi-jima, father island; Haha-jima, mother island; Ane-jima, older sister island); Ototo-jima, type locality, and Ani-jima, where underwater photographs were taken, refer to younger and older brothers, respectively

Pempheris flavicycla Randall, Satapoomin & Alpermann 2014  
Flavus, yellow; cycla, ring, referring to bright-yellow ring around pupil (often still apparent in recently preserved specimens)

Pempheris gasparinii Pinheiro, Bernardi & Rocha 2016  
In honor of colleague and friend João Luiz Rossetti Gasparini, “one of the pioneers on the study of taxonomy and biodiversity of reef fishes in Brazil and Trindade Island,” who has “contributed to nearly half of the descriptions of reef-fish species from Brazilian waters in the last two decades”

Pempheris hadra Randall & Victor 2015  
Greek for thick or stout, referring to its “unusual” stocky body

Pempheris heemstraorum Randall & Victor 2015  
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologists Phillip C. (1941-2019) and Elaine Heemstra, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for their “extensive” body of work in ichthyology; they collected and photographed type, along with providing many other specimens and photographs of western Indian Ocean fishes

Pempheris hollemanni Randall & Victor 2015  
In honor of Wouter Holleman, South African Institute for Aquatic Biodiversity, for his “extensive” research on western Indian Ocean ichthyology; he provided data on this species from two type specimens when they could not be sent on loan

Pempheris ibo Randall & Victor 2015  
Named for Ibo Island, Mozambique, type locality (also occurs off South Africa)
Pempheris itoi Fowler 1931
in honor of Kumataro Ito, artist aboard U.S. Bureau of Fisheries steamer Albatross during the Philippine Expedition (1907-1910), for his many color sketches of Philippine-East Indian fishes.

Pempheris japonica Döderlein 1883
Japanese, described from Tokyo, Japan (occurs in western Pacific from southern China and Taiwan to Philippines, north to Korea and southern Sea of Japan).

Pempheris klunzingeri McCulloch 1911
in honor of German physician and zoologist Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (1834-1914), who described this species as P. muelleri in 1880, preoccupied by P. muelleri Poey 1860 (=somburgkii).

Pempheris kruppi Randall, Victor & Aideed 2015
in honor of Friedhelm (Fareed) Krupp, Curator of Fishes, Senckenberg Research Institute (Frankfort, Germany), now Director of the Qatar Natural History Museum (Doha), an “authority” on the fishes of the Gulf of Aden and Red Sea, and principal collector of the first series of type specimens of this species.

Pempheris kuriamuria Randall & Victor 2015
named for the Kuriamuria Islands off the south coast of Oman, type locality.

Pempheris leiolepis Randall & Victor 2015
leio-, smooth; lepis, scale, referring to most of its body being covered with cycloid scales (only 2-3 ventral ctenoid scales adjacent to operculum).

Pempheris malabarica Cuvier 1831
-ica, belonging to: Malabar (i.e., southern India), type locality (occurs in Indo-West Pacific from Oman and Pakistan east to Thailand and Cambodia).

Pempheris mangula Cuvier 1829
from Mangula Katti, a local name for a sweeper (actually P. russellii) at Vizagapatam on the Coromandel Coast of India, as reported by Russell (1803).

Pempheris megalops Randall & Victor 2015
mega-, large; ops, eye, having the largest eyes of any species of the genus that the authors examined.

Pempheris micromma Randall & Victor 2015
micro-, small; ommma, eye, referring to type specimen with smallest known eye in the genus.

Pempheris molucca Cuvier 1829
named for the Molucca Islands, Indonesia, type locality.

Pempheris multiradiata Klunzinger 1879
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, referring to more dorsal-fin rays than congeners known at the time.

Pempheris muscat Randall & Victor 2015
named for the port city of Muscat, Oman, the only locality given for the first museum collection of this species.

Pempheris nesogallica Cuvier 1831
-ica, belonging to: nesos, island; Gallia, France, i.e., Isle-de-France, now known as Mauritius, where type locality (Mascarene Islands) is situated (also occurs off Madagascar)

Pempheris nyctereutes Jordan & Evermann 1902
nycter-, night; ereutes, wanderer, allusion not explained, probably referring to nocturnal behavior of sweepers in general, seeking shelter under ledges or in caves, nooks and crannies during the day

Pempheris orbis Randall & Victor 2015
Latin for circle or ring, referring to bright copper ring around pupil of eye

Pempheris ornata Mooi & Jubb 1996
ornamented or ornate, referring to its “spectacular” coloration compared to congeners

Pempheris otaitensis Cuvier 1831
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Otaheite, now known as Tahiti, western Pacific, type locality

Pempheris oualensis Cuvier 1831
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Oulan (now known as Kosrae) Island, Society Islands, type locality (widely occurs elsewhere in Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific)

Pempheris pathirana Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Yohan Pathirana, Aquamarines International, an aquarium-fish breeder, trader and exporter in Sri Lanka, who provided specimens and photographs of sweepers; he also had his divers search for this species in Trincomalee, where it was collected in 1969 and 1970, but they failed to find it [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Pempheris peza Randall & Victor 2015
Greek for border, referring to very broad blackish border along entire outer edge of caudal fin

Pempheris poeyi Bean 1885
in honor of the “distinguished Cuban naturalist” Felipe Poey (1799-1891), who collected type and bottled it with P. muelleri (=schomburgkii), not realizing it was a distinct and undescribed species

Pempheris rapa Mooi 1998
named for Rapa Island, French Polynesia, South Pacific, where it is endemic

Pempheris rhomboidea Kossmann & Räuber 1877
rhomboidal, presumably referring to body shape

Pempheris rochai Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Luiz A. Rocha, Associate Curator of Ichthyology at the California Academy of Sciences, for his “broad body of ichthyological research on the phylogenetics of reef fishes”

Pempheris rubriculauda Randall & Victor 2015
ruber, red; cauda, tail, referring to bright red-orange coloration of broad central part of caudal fin

Pempheris russelli Day 1888
in honor of surgeon-herpetologist Patrick Russell (1726-1805), who described and illustrated but did not name this sweeper in 1803

Pempheris sarayu Randall & Bineesh 2014
in honor of the junior author’s wife [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

Pempheris sasakii Jordan & Hubbs 1925
in honor of Madoka Sasaki, Professor of Marine Zoology, Imperial University of the Hokkaido (Sapporo), who provided specimens for the authors’ monograph on Japanese fishes

Pempheris schomburgkii Müller & Troschel 1848
in honor of explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), in whose History of Barbados the description appeared; Schomburgk wrote: “Professor Dr. Müller and Dr. Troschel have had the goodness to describe this new species under the above specific name. While I recognise the kindness which dictated this distinction, I feel equally reluctant, as on a former occasion, to be the herald of the honour bestowed upon me.”

Pempheris schreineri Miranda Ribeiro 1915
in honor of Carlos Schreiner (1849-1896), German-born Brazilian ornithologist and collector, who discovered this species in a bottle labelled with the name “P. brasilienis” [validity uncertain; perhaps synonymous with P. poeyi]

Pempheris schwenkii Bleeker 1855
in honor of H. Schwenk, an infantry major in the Dutch East Indian Army, who sent type to Bleeker

Pempheris sergey Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Sergey V. Bogorodsky, who collected type, for his “extensive” research documenting the fishes of the Red Sea [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]
Pempheris shimoni Randall & Victor 2015
named for Shimoni, type locality, a small town in Kenya and a port near the border of Kenya and Tanzania

Pempheris shirleen Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Shirleen Smith, U.S. National Museum of Natural History, for the many loans of Pempheris and other fishes that she has prepared for the senior author [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

Pempheris smithorum Randall & Victor 2015
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of J. L. B. Smith (1897-1968) and Margaret Mary Smith (1916-1987), not only for being the collectors of the holotype (in 1952), but also for the major contributions they have made in pioneering ichthyology in South Africa, describing hundreds of species, and writing numerous publications on the fishes of southern Africa

Pempheris tau Randall & Victor 2015
named for the acronym of Tel-Aviv University, in appreciation of their large loan of Pempheris specimens from the Red Sea, including the largest specimen of this species

Pempheris ternay Randall & Victor 2015
named for Ternay Marine National Park, on the island of Mahé, Seychelles, type locality

Pempheris tilman Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Tilman J. Alpermann, Senckenberg Research Institute and Natural History Museum (Frankfurt, Germany), for his studies on Red Sea fishes and his help with loans and collection data from the Museum [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Pempheris tiran Randall & Victor 2015
named for the Strait of Tiran, Red Sea, type locality, between the tip of Sinai and Saudi Arabia

Pempheris tominagai Koeda, Yoshino & Tachihara 2014
in honor of the late Yoshiaki Tominaga, University of Tokyo, “pre-eminant” Japanese ichthyologist who contributed to the taxonomy and morphology of Pempheridae

Pempheris trinco Randall & Victor 2015
named for Trincomalee, Dutch Point, Sri Lanka (colloquially called “Trinco” by Sri Lankans), type locality

Pempheris ufuagari Koeda, Yoshino & Tachihara 2013
word in the traditional dialect of Okinawa, Japan, meaning “eastern end,” referring to Minami Daito Island, type locality, called “Ufuagari-jima” (=island) by the Okinawan people before 1885 when the Meiji government of Japan first landed there

Pempheris vanicolensis Cuvier 1831
-enis, suffix denoting place: Vanikoro Island, Santa Cruz Islands, southwestern Pacific, type locality (widely occurs elsewhere in Red Sea and Indo-West Pacific)

Pempheris viridis Randall & Victor 2015
green, referring to its principal color

Pempheris wilsoni Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Keith D. P. Wilson (b. 1953), British hydrobiologist, environmentalist, conservationist, and expert on the dragonflies of China, who collected fishes in Oman for the authors' studies on Pempheris and took photographs

Pempheris xanthomma Randall & Victor 2015
xanthos, yellow; omma, eye, referring to dominant color of iris in both living and preserved specimens

Pempheris xanthoptera Tominaga 1963
taxanthos, yellow; ptera, finned, referring to yellow-to-vermillion vertical fins in life

Pempheris ypsilychnus Mooi & Jubb 1996
ypsilon, Greek letter Y; lynchos, Greek for lamp or light, referring to Y-shaped posterior organ visible through body wall, reported to be luminescent

Pempheris zajonzi Randall & Victor 2015
in honor of Uwe Zajonz (b. 1967), Senckenberg Biodiversity and Climate Research Centre (Frankfurt, Germany), who helped collect type

Family BATHYCLUPEIDAE Deepwater Herrings
2 genera · 10 species

Bathycalupea Alcock 1891
bathys, deep; clupea, herring, presumed to be the first clupeoid (Clupeiformes) reported from the deep sea

Bathycalupea hoskynii Alcock 1891
in honor of Richard Frazer Hoskyn (1848-1892), British naval officer and Commander of HMS Investigator, from
which type was collected

*Bathyclupea nikparini* Prokofiev 2014
in honor of Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932-2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, a “leading Russian ichthyologist and a wonderful person” (translation)

*Bathyclupea schroederi* Dick 1962
in honor of William C. Schroeder (1895-1977), Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoology, who collected holotype and several paratypes; his “many publications, the collecting he has done, and his work in the department have greatly enriched the field of ichthyology”

Neobathyclupea Prokofiev 2014
neo, new, i.e., a new genus of *Bathyclupea*

-Neobathyclupea argentea* (Goode & Bean 1896)
“glittering like silver” per Goode & Bean, referring to “yellowish silvery” color

-Neobathyclupea elongata* (Trunov 1975)
elongate, referring to body shape, its “most representative character” (translation)

-Neobathyclupea gracilis* (Fowler 1938)
slender, referring to more slender body compared to *N. megaceps*, described in the same publication

-Neobathyclupea japonotaiwana* (Prokofiev 2014)
-ana, belonging to: referring to occurrence off the coasts of both Japan and Taiwan

-Neobathyclupea malayana* (Weber 1913)
-ana, belonging to: etymology not explained, presumably referring to its occurrence in the Malay Archipelago

-Neobathyclupea megaceps* (Fowler 1938)
mega-, great; *ceps*, head, referring to its “very large head”

-Neobathyclupea melanoptera* Prokofiev, Gon & Psomadakis 2016
melanos, black; *pterus*, fin, referring to its “jet black” fins

Family PENTACEROTIDAE Armorheads
7 genera · 13 species

Subfamily Histiopterinae Sailfin Armorheads

- *Evistias* Jordan 1907
ev-, latinization of *eu-*, well; *histion*, sail, referring to tall and sail-like dorsal fin

- *Evistias acutirostris* (Temminck & Schlegel 1844)
*acutus*, sharp; *rostris*, snout, referring to elongated snout

- *Histiopterus* Temminck & Schlegel 1844
*histion*, sail; *pterus*, fin, referring to sail-like dorsal fin of adults

- *Histiopterus typus* Temminck & Schlegel 1844
serving as type of genus

Parazanclistius Hardy 1983
(para-, near, superficially resembling *Zanclistus* but having pelvic-fin base anterior to pectoral-fin base and well-developed scales on opercle and subopercle

- *Parazanclistius hutchinsi* Hardy 1983
in honor of J. Barry Hutchins (b. 1946), Western Australian Museum, for his contributions to the knowledge of Western Australian marine fishes, and his helpfulness in making available to Hardy “considerable amounts of study material from time to time”

Paristiopterus Bleeker 1876
(para-, near and *Histiopterus*, replacement name for *Richardsonia* Castelnau 1872 (preoccupied in fishes); Castelnau said *R. insignis* (= *P. labiosus*) was “almost exactly similar” to *Histiopterus* in body form

- *Paristiopterus gallipavo* Whitley 1944
gallus, chicken; *parva*, peacock, i.e., turkey, allusion not explained nor evident

- *Paristiopterus labiosus* (Günther 1872)
large-lipped, presumably referring to thick lips densely covered with short papillae

Pentaceropsis Steindachner 1883
*opsis*, appearance, referring to its *Pentaceros*-like appearance
Pentaceropsis recurvirostris (Richardson 1845)
recurvus, curved upwards; rostris, snout, presumably referring to “elongated and concave muzzle”

Zanclistius Jordan 1907
zanklon, Greek for sickle; histion, sail, referring to sickle-shaped dorsal fin

Zanclistius elevatus (Ramsay & Ogilby 1888)
raised, allusion not explained, presumably referring to high, sickle-shaped dorsal fin

Subfamily Pentacerotinae

Pentaceros Cuvier 1829
penta-, five; keras, horn, referring to five horn-like projections on head of P. capensis

Pentaceros capensis Cuvier 1829
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality (occurs in southeastern Atlantic and western Indian Oceans from South Africa to Madagascar and Réunion Island)

Pentaceros deccacanthus Günther 1859
deca-, ten; acanthus, thorn or spine, referring to 10 dorsal-fin spines (compared to 12 on P. capensis and 14 on P. richardsoni)

Pentaceros japonicus Steindachner 1883
Japanese, described from Tokyo, Japan, and occurring in Pacific Ocean from Ryukyu Islands north to southern Japan, east to Ogasawara (Bonin) Islands and Hawaiian Ridge (also occurs at Chesterfield Islands and Nazca and Sala-y-Gomez ridges)

Pentaceros quinquespinis Parin & Kotlyar 1988
quinque, five; spinus, spine, referring to five anal-fin spines

Pentaceros richardsoni Smith 1844
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787-1865)

Pentaceros wheeleri (Hardy 1983)
in honor of Alwyne C. Wheeler (1929-2005), Curator of Fishes at the British Museum (Natural History), for loans of material and for his “willingness to provide detailed information concerning the specimens in his care”

Family OSTRACOBERCIDAE Shellskin Alfonsinos

Ostracoberyx Fowler 1934
ostakon, shell, referring to largely bony head; Beryx, classified in Berycoidei (now suborder of Beryciformes) at the time (hence the common name “alfonsino”)

Ostracoberyx dorygenys Fowler 1934
dory, spear or lance; genys, cheek, referring to long preopercular spine

Ostracoberyx Fowleri Matsubara 1939
in honor of Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who proposed the genus in 1934

Ostracoberyx paxtoni Quéro & Ozouf-Costaz 1991
in honor of John R. Paxton (b. 1938), Australian Museum (Sydney), who provided type specimens

Family BANJOSIDAE Banjofishes

Banjos Bleeker 1876
tautonymous with Anoplus banjos Richardson 1846

Banjos aculeatus Matsunuma & Motomura 2017
spiny, referring to strongly serrated spine at angle of preopercle

Banjos richardsoni (Banjos 1846)
etymology not explained; presumably a Japanese vernacular for this species dating to “Der Banjos,” as illustrated in Tilesius’ Atlas zur Reise um die Welt (1814); Jordan & Thompson (1912) report that the name is derived from banzai, the traditional Japanese exclamation meaning “ten thousand years” of long life, and Jordan & Hubbs (1925) report that its Japanese vernacular is Banzai-dai, which translates as the Hurrah Porgy

Banjos brevispinis Matsunuma & Motomura 2017
brevis, short; spinis, spine, referring to relatively short dorsal-fin spines compared to B. b. banjos

Banjos peregrinus Matsunuma & Motomura 2017
strange, referring to its “unusual overall appearance” compared with congeners, particularly its large head and orbit