

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

v. 6.0 - 17 July 2026

Order PERCIFORMES (part 7)

Suborder NOTOTHENIOIDEI

9 families · 49 genera · 168 species/subspecies

Family BOVICHTIDAE Temperate Icefishes

3 genera · 13 species

Bovichtus Valenciennes 1832

bovinus, bull, referring to *torrito* (little bull), local name of *B. diacanthus* in Valparaíso, Chile; *ichthys*, fish

Bovichtus angustifrons Regan 1913

angustus, narrow; *frons*, front, face or brow, referring to narrower interorbital width compared with *B. diacanthus* and *B. variegatus*

Bovichtus argentinus MacDonagh 1931

Argentinian, described from Bahía del Fondo, Gulf of San Jorge, Santa Cruz, Argentina

Bovichtus balushkini Zhdanov 2026

in honor of “prominent” Russian ichthyologist Arkadii Vladimirovich Balushkin (1948–2021), Russian Academy of Sciences, author of a 2016 study of the genus *Bovichtus*

Bovichtus chilensis Regan 1913

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Juan Fernández Islands, Chile, type locality (occurs from Chile and Argentina south to Antarctic Peninsula)

Bovichtus diacanthus (Carmichael 1819)

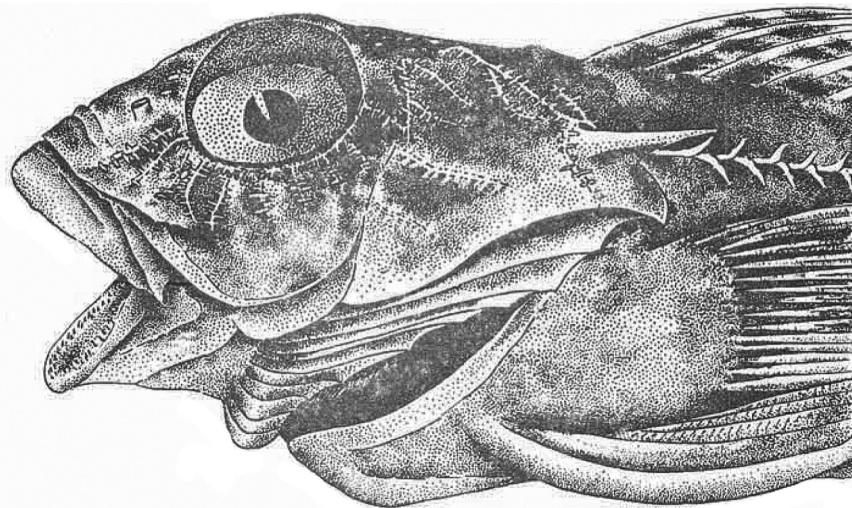
di-, two; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to gill covers “terminating in two strong, subulate spines, that stand upright when the gills are expanded”

Bovichtus elongatus Hureau & Tomo 1977

elongate, referring to more elongate body compared with *B. decipiens* (= *variegatus*), distinctly long for a notothenioid

Bovichtus oculus Hardy 1989

eye, referring to its “immediately obvious large eye size”



Bovichthys elongatus. From: Hureau, J.-C. and A. P. Tomo. 1977. *Bovichthys elongatus* n. sp., poisson Bovichthyidae, famille nouvelle pour l'Antarctique. *Cybium* 3e série. Bulletin de la Société Française d'Ichtyologie No. 1: 67-74.

***Bovichtus psychrolutes* Günther 1860**

psychro-, cold; *lutes*, a bather, referring to its occurrence in the cold waters of the Antarctic Ocean (actually southwestern Pacific of Auckland and Antipodes islands, New Zealand)

***Bovichtus variegatus* (Richardson 1846)**

variable, referring to how it differs “considerably in the markings” from the similar *B. diacanthus*

***Bovichtus veneris* Sauvage 1879**

Venus, collected during an 1874 expedition to Saint Paul Island, southern Indian Ocean (where it is endemic), to observe the transit of Venus

***Cottoperca* Steindachner 1875**

Cottus, genus of sculpins; *perca*, perch or perch-like fish, allusion not explained, probably referring to sculpin-like appearance of *C. rosenbergii* (= *trigloides*)

***Cottoperca gobio* (Günther 1861)**

gudgeon, a common name sometimes used for sculpins, referring to its “cottoid” appearance

***Cottoperca trigloides* (Forster 1801)**

-oides, having the form of: *Trigla*, gurnard genus (Trigloidei: Triglidae), allusion not explained, presumably referring to its gurnard-like appearance

***Halaphritis* Last, Balushkin & Hutchins 2002**

halos, sea; *aphritis*, a name dating to Aristotle, who described it as a kind of anchovy or whitebait, but here referring to *Pseudaphritis* (Pseudaphritidae), referring to marine habitat of *H. platycephala* in contrast with its superficially similar *Pseudaphritis urvillii*, which lives primarily in estuaries and freshwater

***Halaphritis platycephala* Last, Balushkin & Hutchins 2002**

platys, flat; *cephalus*, headed, referring to its “greatly depressed” head

Family PSEUDAPHRITIDAE Congolli***Pseudaphritis* Castelnau 1872**

pseudo-, false, referring to its resemblance to *Aphritis* Valenciennes 1832, “but the scales are rather large, the first dorsal has seven rays, and just in front of the anal there is a short fin composed of two spines”; etymology and nomenclatural history of *Aphritis* are complex: name dates to Aristotle, who described it as a kind of anchovy or whitebait, and was probably used by Valenciennes for *P. urvillii*, following the custom of his predecessor and mentor Georges Cuvier, who repurposed ancient names with no apparent taxonomic relevance; unfortunately, *Aphritis* in fishes is preoccupied in insects, so a replacement (*Phricus* Berg 1895) was proposed, later synonymized with *Aphritis*, making *Pseudaphritis* the next available name and thus creating the etymological paradox of a “false *Aphritis*” that is actually an *Aphritis* (!)

***Pseudaphritis urvillii* (Valenciennes 1832)**

in honor of explorer Jules Sébastien César Dumont d'Urville (1790-1842), leader of *Astrolabe* expedition (1826-1829), during which type was collected (biographical footnote: he and his family were killed in a French railway disaster) [*Eleginus bursinus* Cuvier 1830 is a senior synonym but *P. urvillii* is provisionally retained due to prevailing usage]

Family ELEGINOPIDAE Patagonian Blenny

Nomenclatural note: Often spelled “Eleginopsidae,” but Gill proposed the taxon (as a subfamily) without the “s” of the type genus *Eleginops*.

***Eleginops* Gill 1862**

ops, appearance, referring to similarity to *Eleginus* Cuvier 1830 (preoccupied by *Eleginus* Fischer 1813 in Gadiformes: Gadidae), original genus of *E. maclovinus*

***Eleginops maclovinus* (Cuvier 1830)**

-inus, belonging to: Maclove Islands, an early name for the Falkland Islands, type locality

Family NOTOTHENIIDAE Cod Icefishes

15 genera · 66 species/subspecies

Subfamily Pleuragrammatinae***Aethotaxis* DeWitt 1962**

aethes, unusual or strange; *taxis*, line, referring to “peculiar” lateral-line system (upper lateral line curves steeply, almost vertically, upward for a short distance under anterior rays of second dorsal fin, then abruptly turns posteriorly)

***Aethotaxis mitopteryx mitopteryx* DeWitt 1962**

mitos, thread or string; *pteryx*, fin, referring to filaments produced by first dorsal and pelvic fins

***Aethotaxis mitopteryx pawsoni* Miller 1993**

in honor of David L. Pawson, Curator of Echinoderms, National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution), who collected type as a byproduct of Antarctic invertebrate collecting from the U.S. Coast Guard Icebreaker *Eastwind*

***Dissostichus* Smitt 1898**

dissos, twofold or double; *stichus*, row or line, referring to two lateral lines of *D. eleginoides*

***Dissostichus eleginoides* Smitt 1898**

-*oides*, having the form of: *Eleginops* (Eleginopidae), i.e., having the same general shape

***Dissostichus mawsoni* Norman 1937**

in honor of Australian geologist Douglas Mawson (1882-1958), leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, during which type was collected

***Gvozdarus* Balushkin 1989**

latinized local name of *Sander lucioperca* (Percoidae: Percidae) in Veliky Novgorod, Russia, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to similarity in appearance, especially its rows of long, pointed teeth

***Gvozdarus balushkini* Voskoboinikova & Kellermann 1993**

in honor of ichthyologist Arkadii Vladimirovich Balushkin (1948-2021), Russian Academy of Sciences, for his “major contribution” to the study of Antarctic notothenioid fishes

***Gvozdarus svetovidovi* Balushkin 1989**

in honor of Anatoly Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), head of Laboratory of Ichthyology, USSR Academy of Sciences, for his “great contribution to the development of national and world ichthyological science” (translation)

***Pleuragramma* Boulenger 1902**

pleuro-, side; *a-*, without; *gramma*, line, referring to absence of lateral line

***Pleuragramma antarcticum* Boulenger 1902**

referring to its distribution around Antarctica

Subfamily Nototheniinae***Gobionotothen* Balushkin 1976**

gobio, goby, referring to their goby-like appearance; *notothen*, a nototheniid fish

***Gobionotothen acuta* (Günther 1880)**

sharp or pointed, referring to its pointed snout

***Gobionotothen angustifrons angustifrons* (Fischer 1885)**

angustus, narrow; *frons*, forehead, referring to much narrower interorbital space compared with *G. marionensis*

***Gobionotothen angustifrons sandwichensis* (Nybelin 1947)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: South Sandwich Islands, southern Atlantic Ocean, only known area of occurrence

***Gobionotothen barsukovi* Balushkin 1991**

in honor of Vladimir Viktorovich Baruskov (1922-1989), a “tribute to the memory of a remarkable person and scientist who made an enormous contribution to the development of Soviet and world ichthyology” (translation)

***Gobionotothen gibberifrons* (Lönnberg 1905)**

gibber, humpbacked; *frons*, forehead, referring to hump on forehead

***Gobionotothen marionensis* (Günther 1880)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Marion Island, subantarctic Indian Ocean, type locality

***Indonotothenia* Balushkin 1984**

Indo-, referring to southern Indian Ocean, where type locality (Kerguelen Island) of *I. cyanobrancha* is situated; *Notothenia*, original genus of *I. cyanobrancha*

***Indonotothenia cyanobrancha* (Richardson 1844)**

ciano-, blue; *branchus*, gill, referring to “band of deep purple, or blue, [that] skirts the edge of the gill-membrane”

***Lepidonotothen* Balushkin 1976**

lepid-, scaled, referring to scales on top of head and jaws of *L. squamifrons*; *notothen*, a nototheniid fish

***Lepidonotothen kemp* (Norman 1937)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of marine biologist Stanley Wells Kemp (1882-1945), Director of Research of the Discovery Expedition, during which type was collected [possibly a junior synonym of *P. squamifrons*]

***Lepidonotothen squamifrons squamifrons* (Günther 1880)**

squamis, scale; *frons*, forehead, referring to head “covered with small scales nearly to the nostrils”

***Lepidonotothen squamifrons atlantica* (Permitin & Sazonov 1974)**

named for its occurrence in the South Atlantic off South Georgia Island, compared with the nominate subspecies, which occurs in the subantarctic Indian and Southern oceans

***Lepidonotothen squamifrons macrophthalma* (Norman 1937)**

macro-, large; *ophthalma*, eye, referring to “somewhat larger eye” compared with the nominate subspecies

***Notothenia* Richardson 1844**

notos, south; *thenia*, coming from, referring to its “high southern habitat [Southern Ocean and surrounding waters of Antarctica], where it is probably represented by one or more species in almost every degree of longitude”

***Notothenia angustata* Hutton 1875**

narrowed, presumably referring to narrower head compared with congeners known at the time (with exception of *N. microlepidota*)

***Notothenia coriiceps* Richardson 1844**

corium, skin or leather; *ceps*, head, presumably referring to head “almost entirely destitute of scales, and its upper surface is rough with innumerable, porous, conical papillae”

***Notothenia microlepidota* Hutton 1875**

micro-, small; *lepidota*, scaled, presumably referring to small, more numerous scales than *N. angustata* (described in the same publication)

***Notothenia neglecta* Nybelin 1951**

overlooked, presumably referring to how this species had previously been identified as *N. coriiceps*

***Notothenia rossii rossii* Richardson 1844**

in honor of Rear-Admiral James Clark Ross (1800-1862), commander of the *Erebus* and *Terror* expeditions to the Antarctic (1839-1843), during which type was collected

***Notothenia rossii marmorata* Fischer 1885**

marbled, referring to more-or-less marbled body of older specimens, sometimes forming irregular longitudinal stripes

***Nototheniops* Balushkin 1976**

related to *Notothenia* but with larger *ops*, eyes

***Nototheniops larseni* (Lönnberg 1905)**

in honor of Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924), chief navigator of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (1901-1904), during which type was collected

***Nototheniops loesha* (Balushkin 1976)**

etymology not explained but a pet name for Alexey P. Nesenyuk (no other information available; Balushkin, pers. comm. with R. G. Miller, cited in *History and Atlas of Fishes of the Antarctic Ocean*, 1993) [presumably a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]

***Nototheniops mizops* (Günther 1880)**

mizon, larger; *ops*, eye, referring to its eyes, “the same large size as *Notothenia* [now *Lepidonotothen*] *squamifrons*”

***Nototheniops nudifrons* (Lönnberg 1905)**

nudus, bare or naked; *frons*, forehead, proposed as a subspecies of *N. mizops* with scaleless occipital and interorbital regions in both juveniles and adults

***Nototheniops nybelini* (Balushkin 1976)**

in honor of the “well known” (translation) Scandinavian (actually Swedish) ichthyologist Orvar Nybelin (1892-1982), who reported this species as *N. larseni* in 1947

***Nototheniops tchizh tchizh* (Balushkin 1976)**

etymology not explained; in honor of Balushkin’s childhood friend, Vladimir M. Tcizh (per R. G. Miller, *History and Atlas of Fishes of the Antarctic Ocean*, 1993) [presumably a noun in apposition without the patronymic “i”]

***Nototheniops tchizh minutus* Shandikov 1987**

small, referring to smaller size (63-103 mm SL) compared with the nominate form (130-156 SL)

***Paranotothenia* Balushkin 1976**

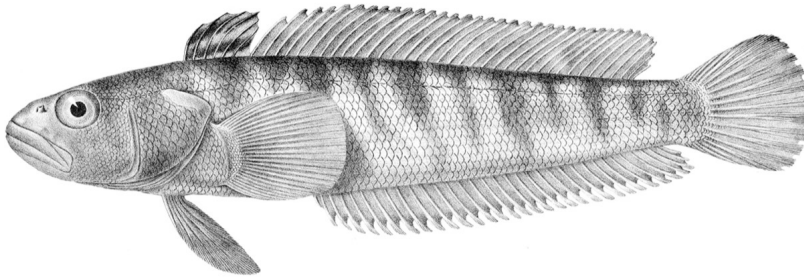
para-, near, similar to *Notothenia* but different in having a pug-nosed snout and a well-developed supraoccipital crest, among other characters

***Paranotothenia dewitti* Balushkin 1990**

patronym not identified but certainly in honor of ichthyologist-oceanographer Hugh H. DeWitt (1933-1995), University of Maine (USA), a leading authority on fishes of the Antarctic Shelf

***Paranotothenia magellanica* (Forster 1801)**

-icus, belonging to: Straits of Magellan (southern Chile), type locality



Patagonotothen ramsayi. From: Regan, C. T. 1913. The Antarctic fishes of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 49 (pt. 2, no. 2): 229-292, Pls. 1-11.

***Paranotothenia trigramma* (Regan 1913)**

tri-, three; *gramma*, line, referring to three lateral lines

***Patagonotothen* Balushkin 1976**

Patago-, referring to Patagonia, southern area of South America, referring to the typical subantarctic distribution of the genus; *notothen*, a nototheniid fish

***Patagonotothen breviceuda* (Lönnberg 1905)**

brevis, short; *cauda*, tail, referring to comparatively short caudal peduncle

***Patagonotothen canina* (Smitt 1897)**

canine, named for the “constitution of the dentition of its jaws” (translation), i.e., somewhat enlarged canine-like teeth anteriorly on outer row of jaws [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Patagonotothen cornucola* (Richardson 1844)**

cornis, horn; *-icola*, dweller or inhabitant, referring to Cape Horn, Port Louis, Falkland Islands, type locality

***Patagonotothen elegans* (Günther 1880)**

elegant, fine or tasteful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long ventral fins and/or “large transverse dark spots” on light-brownish body

***Patagonotothen guntheri* (Norman 1937)**

in honor of Eustace Rolfe Gunther (1902-1940), junior zoologist on the Discovery Oceanographic Expedition (1925-1927), during which type was collected; Gunther noted the fish’s color in life

***Patagonotothen jordani* (Thompson 1916)**

in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), Stanford University (California, USA)

***Patagonotothen krefftii* Balushkin & Stehmann 1993**

in honor of Gerhard Krefft (1912-1993), Institute für Seefischerei (Hamburg), for his “fundamental” contributions to marine ichthyology, particularly fishes of the South Atlantic

***Patagonotothen longipes* (Steindachner 1875)**

longus, long; *pes*, foot, referring to ventral fins as long as or a little longer than pectoral fins

***Patagonotothen occidentalis* (Balushkin 1976)**

western, proposed as a subspecies of *P. canina* that occurs on the west coast of Patagonia instead of the east

***Patagonotothen ramsayi* (Regan 1913)**

in memory of Allan George Ramsay (1878-1903), chief engineer of the *Scotia*, from which type was collected during the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904); he died of heart problems at Scotia Bay, South Orkney Islands, Southern Ocean

***Patagonotothen shagensis* (Balushkin & Permitin 1982)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Shag Rocks, six small islands at the westernmost extreme of South Georgia, southern Atlantic Ocean, type locality

***Patagonotothen sima* (Richardson 1845)**

flat-nosed, presumably referring to its “depressed” head

***Patagonotothen squamiceps* (Peters 1877)**

squamus, scale; *ceps*, head, referring to scales on upper surface and sides of head

***Patagonotothen tessellata* (Richardson 1845)**

mosaic or inlaid with small square stones, referring to rows of square spots on second dorsal fin

***Patagonotothen thompsoni* Balushkin 1993**

in honor of fishery biologist William Francis Thompson (1888-1965), for his “important” contributions to the

knowledge of South American marine fishes, particularly Patagonian nototheniids

***Patagonotothen wiltoni* (Regan 1913)**

in honor of David Walter Wilton (1873-1940), assistant zoologist aboard the *Scotia*, from which type was collected during the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902-1904)

Subfamily Trematominae

***Cryothenia* Daniels 1981**

cryo-, ice; *thenia*, coming from, i.e., an icefish

***Cryothenia amphitrete* Cziko & Cheng 2006**

amphi-, on both sides or double; *trema*, hole or opening, referring to fourth supraorbital canal pores opening into a well-defined interorbital pit divided by a raised medial ridge

***Cryothenia peninsulae* Daniels 1981**

of the Antarctic Peninsula, type locality

***Pagothenia* Nichols & LaMonte 1936**

etymology not explained, probably *pagos*, Greek for frost (and root of the word pagophilia, i.e., one who thrives or prefers to live in ice), and *thenia*, coming from, referring to occurrence of *P. antarctica* (= *phocae*) under ice (type was captured through a seal hole in a water-filled crevasse); *-thenia* could also be a nod to *Notothenia*, original genus of *P. phocae*

***Pagothenia borchgrevinki* (Boulenger 1902)**

in honor of Carsten Egeberg Borchgrevink (1864-1934), Anglo-Norwegian Polar explorer and Commander of the British Southern Cross Antarctic Expedition (1898-1900), during which type was collected

***Pagothenia phocae* (Richardson 1844)**

of a seal, described from the stomach contents of a Leopard Seal, *Hydrurga leptonyx*

***Pseudotrematomus* Balushkin 1982**

pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may be physically and ecologically similar to *Trematomus*, with many of its species originally assigned to it, such an appearance is false

***Pseudotrematomus bernacchii* (Boulenger 1902)**

in honor of physicist Louis Charles “Bunny” Bernacchi (1876-1942), who did much of the exploring and collecting of the Southern Cross Expedition (1898-1900) to Antarctica, during which type was collected

***Pseudotrematomus centronotus* (Regan 1914)**

centron, thorn or spine; *notus*, back, referring to “stiff and pungent” dorsal-fin spines

***Pseudotrematomus eulepidotus* (Regan 1914)**

eu-, very or well; *lepidotus*, scaled, referring to head covered with scales (only the lips are naked)

***Pseudotrematomus hansonii* (Boulenger 1902)**

in memory of Norwegian zoologist Nicolai Hanson (1870-1899), member of the Southern Cross Expedition (1898-1900) to Antarctica, during which type was collected; he died, apparently of an intestinal disorder, at the expedition's winter camp at Cape Adare and became the first person ever to be buried at Antarctica (see also *P. nicolai*)

***Pseudotrematomus lepidorhinus* (Pappenheim 1911)**

lepto-, scaled; *rhinus*, snout, described as having “completely and densely scaled” (translation) top of head, cheeks, operculum, suboperculum, preoperculum, and chin area

***Pseudotrematomus loennbergii* (Regan 1913)**

in honor of Swedish zoologist Einar Lönnberg (1865-1942), for his “kindness” in sending Regan holotype and other specimens [Lönnberg's name is of Swedish origin (per Koerber 2009) and therefore does not need to be spelled *loennbergii* as required for German names with an umlaut published before 1985 (see *Artedidraconidae*, below); however, Regan's spelling is considered intentional and therefore is retained]

***Pseudotrematomus nicolai* (Boulenger 1902)**

in memory of Norwegian zoologist Nicolai Hanson (1870-1899), member of the Southern Cross Expedition (1898-1900) to Antarctica, during which type was collected; he died, apparently of an intestinal disorder, at the expedition's winter camp at Cape Adare and became the first person ever to be buried at Antarctica (see also *P. hansonii*) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Pseudotrematomus pennellii* (Regan 1914)**

in honor of Harry Lewin Lee Pennell (1882-1916), Lieutenant of the *Terra Nova*, British Antarctic Expedition (1910-1913), during which type was collected

***Pseudotrematomus scotti* (Boulenger 1907)**

in honor of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912), leader of the British National Antarctic Expedition (1900-1904), during which type was collected

***Pseudotrematomus tokarevi* (Andriashev 1978)**

in honor of the late Aleksey Konstantinovich Tokarev (1915-1957), ichthyologist of the First Soviet Antarctic Expedition, who “worked enthusiastically and selflessly throughout the 10-month cruise of the *Ob* (1955-1956) and left us with warm memories” (translation); Tokarev, who was Andriashev’s shipmate on the *Ob*, died on board during the voyage home

***Pseudotrematomus vicarius* (Lönnberg 1905)**

substituted, allusion not explained; proposed as a subspecies of *P. bernacchii*, probably referring to how this taxon, from South Georgia Island (South Atlantic), in effect replaces *P. bernacchii*, which occurs “at the opposite side of the globe and within the true Antarctic region”

***Trematomus* Boulenger 1902**

trema, hole or opening; *tomus*, cut, referring to “scapular fenestra being pierced in the scapula instead of between the latter and the coracoid”

***Trematomus newnesi* Boulenger 1902**

in honor of George Newnes (1851-1910), British newspaper publisher and politician, who sponsored the Southern Cross Expedition (1898-1900) to Antarctica, during which type was collected

Family HARPAGIFERIDAE Plunderfishes

6 genera · 47 species

Subfamily Harpagiferidae Spiny Plunderfishes***Harpagifer* Richardson 1844**

harpagos, hook; *fero*, to bear, referring to opercular spine of *H. bispinis*, “like a hooked antler-like branchlet”

***Harpagifer andriashevi* Prirodina 2000**

in honor of the author’s mentor, Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), who was the first to study the differences between shallow- and deep-water forms of *Harpagifer* off Kerguelen Island

***Harpagifer antarcticus* Nybelin 1947**

-icus, belonging to: Antarctic Peninsula, where it is endemic coastally and along adjacent island shores

***Harpagifer bispinis* (Forster 1801)**

bi-, two; *spinis*, spine, presumably referring to spines on opercle and subopercle

***Harpagifer crozetensis* Prirodina 2004**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Crozet Islands, subantarctic Indian Ocean, where it occurs in the tidal zone under rocks

***Harpagifer georgianus* Nybelin 1947**

-anus, belonging to: South Georgia Island, South Atlantic, where type locality (Cumberland Bay) is situated

***Harpagifer kerguelensis* Nybelin 1947**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Kerguelen Islands, subantarctic Indian Ocean, type locality (based on literature sources, no types known; also occurs at Crozet Islands)

***Harpagifer macquariensis* Prirodina 2000**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Macquarie Island, Southern Ocean, where it is endemic

***Harpagifer marionensis* Nybelin 1947**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Marion Island, Prince Edward Islands, subantarctic Indian Ocean, type locality

***Harpagifer nybelini* Prirodina 2002**

in honor of Norwegian (actually Swedish) ichthyologist Orvar Nybelin (1892-1982), who “first analyzed various forms of *Harpagifer* in detail”

***Harpagifer palliolatus* Richardson 1845**

covered with a hood, referring to a “milk-white streak which commences on the symphysis of the upper jaw, and runs along the middle of the head and back to the tail, sending one band down the side towards the anus, and another at the end of the second dorsal” (name does not derive from palliolat, a thorny shrub, referring to several conspicuous spines, as reported by Miller, 1993, *History and Atlas of the Fishes of the Antarctic Ocean*)

***Harpagifer permitini* Neelov & Prirodina 2006**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist and marine fisheries biologist Yuri Efimovich Permitin (1925-2013), “one of the first explorers of Antarctic fishes, and participant in five Antarctic expeditions, who “made a large contribution to investigations of the species composition and distribution of fishes of the Southern Ocean” (translation)

***Harpagifer spinosus* Hureau, Louis, Tomo & Ozouf 1980**

thorny, presumably referring to pronounced supraocular spines, then believed to be unique in the genus

Subfamily Artedidraconinae Barbled Plunderfishes***Artedidraco* Lönnberg 1905**

Artedi, in honor of Lönnberg's fellow Swede, Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology,” on the 200th anniversary of his birth; *draco*, from *dracena*, dragon, ancient Greek name of the weeverfish genus *Trachinus* (Percoidei, Trachinidae), but in this case possibly referring to its relationships (as mentioned by Lönnberg) to *Draconetta* (Syngnathiformes: Draconettidae), thought to be a nototheniid at the time

***Artedidraco longibarbatu*s Eakin, Riginella & La Mesa 2015**

longus, long; *barbatus*, bearded, having the longest mental barbel in the family (~25% SL vs. 4-14% SL)

***Artedidraco mirus* Lönnberg 1905**

weird or wonderful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: fleshy chin barbel, large pores on head and a series of them extending as an upper lateral line in pectoral region of body, and a “peculiar” opercle, “its posterior portion being curved inwards and then forwards forming a strongly bent flattened hook, between which and the head the cutaneous upper part of the gill-cover is expanded, thus closing the fenestra formed between this hook and the occiput”

***Artedidraco oriana*e Regan 1914**

per Regan 1916, in honor of Oriana Fanny Wilson (ca. 1874-1945), who married physician-naturalist Edward A. Wilson (1872-1912), second in command of the Terra Nova Expedition (1910-1912, during which type was collected), three weeks before the ship sailed (he died along with four other explorers returning from the South Pole); a naturalist herself, Oriana later achieved fame for her humanitarian work during WWI

***Artedidraco shackletoni* Waite 1911**

in honor of Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922), leader of the British Antarctic Expedition (1907-1909), during which type was collected

***Dolloidrac* Roule 1913**

Dollo, in honor of Belgian paleontologist Louis Dollo (1857-1931), for his “well-reputed” publications on Antarctic fishes; *draco*, presumably referring to its relationship and/or similarity with *Artedidrac*o

***Dolloidrac*o longedorsalis** Roule 1913

longus, long; *dorsalis*, dorsal, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to taller (but not necessarily longer) dorsal fin compared with species of *Artedidrac*o

***Histiodrac*o Regan 1914**

histion, sail, referring to elevated soft-dorsal fin; *draco*, probably referring to *Dolloidrac*o, its original genus (Regan proposed the genus shortly after describing its only species)

***Histiodrac*o velifer** (Regan 1914)

velum, sail; *fero*, to bear, referring to elevated soft-dorsal fin

***Neodrac*o Parker & Near 2022**

neos, new; *dracon*, dragon, a newly described lineage of Artedidraconinae identified through the application of molecular phylogenetics

***Neodrac*o lonnbergi** (Roule 1913)

in honor of Swedish zoologist Einar Lönnberg (1865-1942), who proposed the genus in 1905 [spelling often emended to *loennbergi*, but Latin orthography of “*ö*” as “*oe*” is required only for names of German origin; although most taxonomists use the “*oe*” spelling (e.g., *Pseudotrematomus loennbergii*, Nototheniidae, above), Roule’s spelling is technically correct and therefore is retained]

***Neodrac*o skottsbergi** (Lönnberg 1905)

in honor of Swedish botanist Carl Skottsberg (1880-1963), member of the 1901-1904 Swedish South Polar Expedition, during which type was collected; Skottsberg’s sketch of a second, larger specimen was published with the description

***Pogonophryne* Regan 1914**

pogonos, beard, presumably referring to short, papillose barbel of *P. scotti*; *phryne*, toad, possibly referring to “blunt knobs and ridges” on head, like the bumps on a toad

***Pogonophryne albipinna* Eakin 1981**

albus, white; *pinna*, fin, referring to its “unusual” white fins in life

***Pogonophryne barsukovi* Andriashev 1967**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Vladimir Viktorovich Baruskov (1922-1989), who, with Permitin (see *P. permitini*), “accumulated an admirable collection of Antarctic fishes and turned their attention to the species variations of their specimens” of *Pogonophryne* (translation)

***Pogonophryne bellingshausenensis* Eakin, Eastman & Matallanas 2008**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bellingshausen Sea, Southern Ocean, only known area of occurrence

***Pogonophryne brevibarbata* Balushkin, Petrov & Prutko 2011**

brevis, short; *barbata*, bearded, referring to short mental barbel (not extended beyond nostril)

***Pogonophryne cerebropogon* Eakin & Eastman 1998**

cerebrum, brain; *pogon*, beard, referring to “brainlike convolutions” (sulci and gyri) that compose terminal extension of mental barbel

***Pogonophryne dewitti* Eakin 1988**

in honor of ichthyologist-oceanographer Hugh H. DeWitt (1933–1995), University of Maine (USA), who provided type and has “for many years contributed immeasurably to our knowledge of Antarctic fishes”; he “inspired and guided” Eakin during his graduate studies

***Pogonophryne eakini* Balushkin 1999**

in honor of Richard Eakin, University of New England (Portland, Maine, USA), “one of the most authoritative investigators” of the family Artedidraconidae, whose works have “substantially added to our knowledge of the taxonomic diversity and evolution of the endemic ichthyofauna of Antarctica” (translation)

***Pogonophryne favosa* Balushkin & Korolkova 2013**

honeycombed, referring to dense rows of crumpled folds that form a peculiar “honeycomb” on surface of esca of mental barbel

***Pogonophryne fusca* Balushkin & Eakin 1998**

dark or dusky, referring to significantly darker coloration of body and ventral part of head compared with congeners in the *P. mentella* species group

***Pogonophryne immaculata* Eakin 1981**

unspotted, referring to uniformly brown color, without spots, unlike its congeners

***Pogonophryne lanceobarbata* Eakin 1987**

lancea, spear; *barbata*, bearded, referring to lance-shaped terminal expansion of long mental barbel

***Pogonophryne macropogon* Eakin 1981**

macro-, large; *pogon*, beard, referring to its “greatly enlarged” mental barbel

***Pogonophryne maculiventrata* Spodareva & Balushkin 2014**

macula, spot; *ventrata*, belled, referring to spots on bottom of thorax and belly, unlike congeners in the *P. marmorata* species group

***Pogonophryne marmorata* Norman 1938**

marbled, referring to upper surface and sides of head and body mottled and spotted with purplish brown

***Pogonophryne mentella* Andriashev 1967**

diminutive of *mentum*, chin, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “very strongly projecting lower jaw” and/or “very long” mental barbel

***Pogonophryne neyelovi* Shandikov & Eakin 2013**

in honor of Alexey V. Neyelov, who contributed “significantly” to the knowledge of Antarctic fishes, and to whom the senior author is “sincerely thankful for the valuable help” during his Ph.D. studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences (St Petersburg, Russia)



Pogonophryne neyelovi. From: Shandikov, G. A. and R. R. Eakin. 2013. *Pogonophryne neyelovi*, a new species of Antarctic short-barbeled plunderfish (Perciformes, Nototheniioidei, Artedidraconidae) from the deep Ross Sea. *ZooKeys* No. 296: 59–77.

***Pogonophryne orangiensis* Eakin & Balushkin 1998**

-*ensis*, suffix usually denoting place but apparently used here as a general adjectival suffix, referring to orange color of chin barbel

***Pogonophryne pavlovi* Balushkin 2013**

in honor of Dmitry Sergeevich Pavlov (b. 1938), a “leader of Russian ichthyologists and outstanding organizer of academic science,” on the occasion of his 75th birthday

***Pogonophryne permitini* Andriashev 1967**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist and marine fisheries biologist Yuri Efimovich Permitin (1925–2013), who, with Vladimir Viktorovich Baruskov (see *P. baruskovi*), “accumulated an admirable collection of Antarctic fishes and turned their attention to the species variations of their specimens” of *Pogonophryne* (translation)

***Pogonophryne platypogon* Eakin 1988**

platy, flat; *pogon*, beard, referring to smoothly flattened terminal expansion of mental barbel

***Pogonophryne sarmentifera* Balushkin & Spodareva 2013**

sarmentum, a long twig or branch suitable for using as a whip; *fero*, to bear, referring to long “sarment-shaped” mental barbel

***Pogonophryne scotti* Regan 1914**

in memory of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott (1868–1912), leader of the Terra Nova Expedition to Antarctica (1910–1912, during which type was collected); he died, along with four other explorers, attempting to return from the South Pole

***Pogonophryne skorai* Balushkin & Spodareva 2013**

in honor of Polish ichthyologist Krzysztof E. Skóra (1950–2016), founder and Director of Hel Marine Station, University of Gdańsk, for his contribution to the study of fishes of the Southern Ocean, and also for promoting the international cooperation of Antarctic ichthyologists

***Pogonophryne squamibarbata* Eakin & Balushkin 2000**

squamus, scale; *barbata*, bearded, referring to overlapping, scale-like processes on mental barbel

***Pogonophryne stewarti* Eakin, Eastman & Near 2009**

in honor of Andy Stewart (b. 1958), Collection Manager, Fish Section, Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa, for his contributions to the collection and study of Southern Ocean fishes, and for his continuing efforts in facilitating the description of notothenioid biodiversity

***Pogonophryne tronio* Shandikov, Eakin & Usachev 2013**

named for the Spanish fishery vessel *Tronio*, from which a representative sampling of *Pogonophryne* fishes were collected by the senior author, including type of this species, during the Antarctic summer season of 2009–2010

***Pogonophryne ventrimaculata* Eakin 1987**

ventris, belly; *maculata*, spotted, referring to spots on ventral surface of body (not unique to the genus but believed to be at the time)

Family BATHYDRACONIDAE Antarctic Dragonfishes

11 genera · 18 species

Subfamily Bathydraconinae

***Akarotaxis* DeWitt & Hureau 1980**

akaro, short or small; *taxis*, line or row, referring to short upper lateral line, with <10 tubular scales

***Akarotaxis gouldae* Corso, Desvignes, McDowell, Cheng, Biesack, Steinberg & Hilton 2024**

in honor of the U.S. Antarctic Research and Supply Vessel *Laurence M. Gould*, which has supported Antarctic Science and exploration for several decades, including the collection of the holotype and all known paratypes of this species (name is not connected to the Antarctic explorer Laurence M. Gould after whom the vessel; gender is feminine following the maritime tradition of referring to ships as female)

***Akarotaxis nudiceps* (Waite 1916)**

nudus, bare or naked; *ceps*, head, allusion not explained, presumably referring to scaleless head (although Waite did not mention this character)

***Bathydraco* Günther 1878**

bathys, deep, referring to deepwater habitat of *B. antarcticus*, collected at 2304 m; *draco*, dragon, possibly used here as a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes

***Bathydraco antarcticus* Günther 1878**

-*icus*, belonging to: Antarctica, referring to extreme southern position of type locality, south of Heard Island, subantarctic Indian Ocean

***Bathydraco joannae* DeWitt 1985**

in honor of DeWitt's first wife Joanne, for her patience during his absences when conducting research on the Southern Ocean

***Bathydraco macrolepis* Boulenger 1907**

macro-, large; *lepis*, scale, referring to “much larger” scales compared with *B. antarcticus*

***Bathydraco marri* Norman 1938**

in honor of Scottish marine biologist and polar explorer James William Slesser Marr (1902–1965), a “member of the Discovery Committee's scientific staff,” which oversaw the Discovery Oceanographic Expedition (1925–1927), during which type was collected

***Bathydraco scotiae* Dollo 1906**

of the *Scotia*, research ship of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition (1902–1904), which reached its farthest point south in the Weddell Sea when type was collected

***Cygnodraco* Waite 1916**

cygnus, swan, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to anseriform shape of snout; *draco*, dragon, but probably used here as a standard suffix for the family Bathydraconidae

***Cygnodraco mawsoni* Waite 1916**

in honor of Australian geologist Douglas Mawson (1882–1958), leader of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911–1914), during which type was collected

***Gerlachea* Dollo 1900**

-ea, adjectival suffix: in honor of Adrien de Gerlache (1866–1934), commander of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (1897–1899), during which type of *G. australis* was collected, a “valiant Belgian naval officer who conceived and carried out, despite the enormous difficulties to be overcome, a voyage that does much to honor his country” (translation)

***Gerlachea australis* Dollo 1900**

southern, referring to the Southern Hemisphere, commemorating the Belgian Antarctic Expedition (1897–1899), during which type was collected

***Parachaenichthys* Boulenger 1902**

para-, near, similar to *Chaenichthys* (= *Channichthys*, Channichthyidae, original genus of *P. georgianus*) but with bony (instead of granulated) plates on lateral line

***Parachaenichthys charcoti* (Vaillant 1906)**

in honor of Jean-Baptiste Charcot (1867–1936), leader of l'Expédition Antarctique Française (1903–1905), during which type was collected

***Parachaenichthys georgianus* (Fischer 1885)**

-anus, belonging to: South Georgia Island, south Atlantic Ocean, type locality

***Prionodraco* Regan 1914**

prion, saw, referring to V-shaped serrated bony plates on sides; *draco*, dragon, but in this case probably referring to its affinity with *Bathydraco*

***Prionodraco evansii* Regan 1914**

per Regan 1916, in honor of Edward Ratcliffe Garth Russell Evans (1880–1957), Captain of the *Terra Nova*, British Antarctic Expedition (1910–1913), during which type was collected (Miller, 1993, *History and Atlas of the Fishes of the Antarctic Ocean*, is incorrect in stating that this species is named for Hugh Blackwell Evans, “surviving Expedition Biologist” of Southern Cross Expedition to Antarctica, 1898–1900)

***Racovitzia* Dollo 1900**

-ia, belonging to: Romanian biologist Emil G. Racovitza (1868–1947, also spelled Racoviță), naturalist aboard the *Belgica*, Belgian National Antarctic Expedition (1897–1899), for the competence and care in which he conducted the collection of specimens, often “in very painful conditions” (translation), including type of *R. glacialis*

***Racovitzia glacialis* Dollo 1900**

icy or frozen, “in memory of the frozen regions of the South Pole explored by the *Belgica*” (translation), Belgian Antarctic Expedition (1897–1899)

***Racovitzia harrissoni* (Waite 1916)**

in honor of Charles Turnbull Harrison (1869–1914), biologist for the Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911–1914), who collected type (in late 1914, he joined the FIS *Endeavour*, which disappeared along with all hands in December of that year; no distress message had been given and no trace of the ship was ever found)

***Vomeridens* DeWitt & Hureau 1980**

vomer, roof of mouth; *dens*, teeth, referring to vomerine teeth on larger specimens

***Vomeridens infuscipectus* (DeWitt 1964)**

infuscus, dark brown; *pinnis*, finned, referring to color of caudal fin

Subfamily Gymnodraconinae***Acanthodraco* Skóra 1995**

acanthus, thorn or spine, referring to more opercular spines than other members of the subfamily; *draco*, dragon, a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes but probably used here to connote relationship with *Gymnodraco* and *Psilodraco*

***Acanthodraco dewitti* Skóra 1995**

in honor of ichthyologist-oceanographer Hugh H. DeWitt (1933-1995), University of Maine (USA), for his “considerable” contributions to the knowledge of Antarctic fishes, and for being “very helpful to young Polish ichthyologists [presumably including Skóra] beginning their work in the Antarctic”

***Gymnodraco* Boulenger 1902**

gymnos, bare or naked, referring to scaleless body (except for 14 tubular scales on upper lateral line); *draco*, dragon, possibly used here as a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes

***Gymnodraco acuticeps* Boulenger 1902**

acutus, pointed; *ceps*, head, referring to “strongly depressed” head with “acutely pointed” snout

***Psilodraco* Norman 1937**

psilos, naked or bare, allusion not explained but almost certainly referring to its lack of conspicuous scales; *draco*, dragon, possibly referring to its relationship with *Gymnodraco* or used as a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes

***Psilodraco breviceps* Norman 1937**

brevis, short; *ceps*, head, referring to shorter head and snout compared to *Gymnodraco acuticeps*

Family CHANNICHTHYIDAE Crocodile Icefishes

11 genera · 21 species

***Chaenocephalus* Regan 1913**

chaeno-, gape, possibly referring to wide gape (a characteristic of the family) and/or to *Chaenichthys* (= *Channichthys*), original genus of *C. aceratus*; *cephalus*, head, i.e., “gaping head”

***Chaenocephalus aceratus* (Lönnberg 1906)**

a-, not; *ceratus*, horned, referring to absence of spine on snout as seen on *Channichthys rhinocerus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Chaenodraco* Regan 1914**

chaeno-, gape, presumably referring to wide gape (a characteristic of the family); *draco*, dragon, possibly referring to similarity to *Chionodraco* and/or as a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes

***Chaenodraco wilsoni* Regan 1914**

per Regan 1916, in memory of physician-naturalist Edward A. Wilson (1872-1912), second in command of the Terra Nova Expedition (1910-1912, during which type was collected); he died along with four other explorers returning from the South Pole

***Champscephalus* Gill 1861**

champs, from *champsai* (χάμψαι), an Egyptian name for crocodiles; *cephalus*, head, allusion not explained, presumably referring to what could be described as the crocodilian (e.g., voracious predatory) appearance of its snout, mouth and/or head

***Champscephalus esox* (Günther 1861)**

pike, allusion not explained, probably referring to its pike-like appearance

***Champscephalus gunnari* Lönnberg 1905**

in honor of Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874-1960), archaeologist, geologist, paleontologist, and leader of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (1901-1903), during which type was collected

***Channichthys* Richardson 1844**

channos, gape, referring to wide gape of *C. rhinocerus* (Richardson emended spelling to *Chaenichthys* in 1844 and to *Chaenichthys* in 1848; many authors use the latter spelling but original spelling stands)

***Channichthys panticapaei* Shandikov 1995**

of Panticapaeum, ancient Greek name of Kerch, Crimea, where the former Southern Scientific Research Institute of Fisheries and Oceanography (YugNIRO), which conducted studies in the Southern Ocean and published the description of this species, had been located

***Channichthys rhinocerus* Richardson 1844**

rhinos, nose; *ceratus*, horned, referring to spine on snout

***Channichthys rugosus* Regan 1913**

rugose or wrinkled, allusion not explained, probably referring to “rougher” head (the “supraorbital edges more elevated” compared with the “rugose” head of *C. rhinoceros*)

***Channichthys velifer* Meisner 1974**

velum, sail; *fero*, to bear, referring to “large sail-like” dorsal fin, the “most characteristic feature” (translation) of this species

***Chionobathyscus* Andriashev & Neelov 1978**

chionos, snow, but in this case referring to its relationship with *Chionodraco*; *bathyscus*, inhabitant of the deep, occurring at 460–2000 m

***Chionobathyscus dewitti* Andriashev & Neelov 1978**

in honor of ichthyologist-oceanographer Hugh H. DeWitt (1933–1995), University of Maine (USA), for his “great” (translation) contribution to modern study of Antarctic fishes

***Chionodraco* Lönnberg 1906**

etymology not explained, perhaps *chionos*, snow, and *draco*, dragon, both alluding to the similar *Cryodraco* (= *Pagetodes*), named for its occurrence under *cryos*, ice

***Chionodraco hamatus* (Lönnberg 1905)**

hooked, referring to two “short but stout and pointed spines” at curve of preopercular bone

***Chionodraco kathleenae* Regan 1914**

per Regan 1916, in honor of Kathleen Scott (1878–1947), widow of Capt. Robert Falcon Scott (1868–1912), leader of the Terra Nova Expedition to Antarctica (1910–1912, during which type was collected); he died, along with four other explorers, returning from the South Pole

***Chionodraco myersi* DeWitt & Tyler 1960**

in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), for his help and interest in “formulating” the Stanford Antarctic Biological Research Program (1958–1959), during which type was collected

***Chionodraco rastrospinosus* DeWitt & Hureau 1980**

rastrum, rake; *spinosus*, thorny, referring to spiny gill rakers, “an unusual character in icefishes”

***Dacodraco* Waite 1916**

dakos, an animal that bites, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to a single row of teeth in each jaw with an inner series of large, spaced canines; *draco*, dragon, possibly used here as a common suffix in the names of notothenioid fishes

***Dacodraco hunteri* Waite 1916**

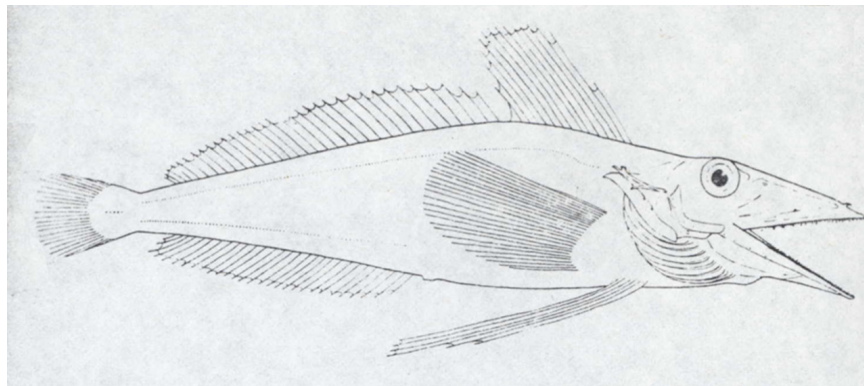
in honor of John G. Hunter (1888–1964), Sydney University, chief biologist at Main Base, Adelie Coast, of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition, where he trapped many of the fishes that Waite later studied

***Neopagetopsis* Nybelin 1947**

neo-, new, i.e., a new genus very similar and closely related to *Pagetopsis*, but with long ventral fins and three lateral lines

***Neopagetopsis ionah* Nybelin 1947**

named for Jonah (note classic spelling, with “j” replaced by an “i”) and Old Testament story of an Israelite who was swallowed by a “great fish” and vomited up alive three days later onto dry land, alluding to how type of this icefish was discovered in the stomach of a whale



Neopagetopsis ionah. From: Nybelin, O. 1947. Antarctic fishes. Scientific Results of the Norwegian Antarctic Expeditions (1927–1931). v. 2 (no. 26): 1–76, Pls. 1–6.

Pagetodes Richardson 1844

icebound or frozen, described from a rough sketch of an unknown species, “thrown up by the spray in a gale of wind, against the bows of the *Terror* [ship], and frozen there. It was carefully removed, for the purpose of preservation, and a rough sketch was made of it by the surgeon, John Robertson, Esq., but before it could be put into spirits, a cat carried it away from his cabin, and ate it.”

Pagetodes antarcticus (Dollo 1900)

-*icus*, belonging to: Antarctica, where it occurs

Pagetodes atkinsoni (Regan 1914)

per Regan 1916, in honor of Edward Leicester Atkinson (1881-1929), surgeon for the Terra Nova Expedition (1910-1912, during which type was collected); he also led the party that found the tent with the bodies of Robert Falcon Scott, Edgar A. Wilson, and Henry Robertson Bowers, three of the explorers who died while returning from the South Pole

Pagetodes pappenheimi (Regan 1913)

in honor of Paul Pappenheim (1878-1945), curator of fishes, Royal Museum of Berlin, whose 1912 account of *P. antarcticus*, and his notes, provided the descriptive material for Regan's description

Pagetopsis Regan 1913

opsis, appearance, similar to *Pagetodes* (see above), a name that Regan said could not be used until Richardson's species was rediscovered

Pagetopsis macropterus (Boulenger 1907)

macro-, long or large; *pterus*, fin, referring to long, wing-like dorsal and ventral fins, especially prominent in juveniles

Pagetopsis maculata Barsukov & Permitin 1958

spotted, referring to spots on sides (which coalesce to form a marbled pattern), in contrast to the barred pattern of *P. macropterus*

Pseudochaenichthys Norman 1937

pseudo-, false, presumably referring to superficial resemblance to *Chaenichthys* (alternate spelling of *Channichthys*), although Norman said it was related to *Champsocephalus* and *Pagetopsis*

Pseudochaenichthys georgianus Norman 1937

-*anus*, belonging to: South Georgia Island, Scotia Sea, Antarctica, type locality

Family PERCOPHIDAE Brazilian Flathead**Percophis Quoy & Gaimard 1825**

perco-, perch; *ophis*, snake, i.e., a perch-like fish with a snake-like (anguilliform) body

Percophis brasiliensis Quoy & Gaimard 1825

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality (occurs in southwestern Atlantic from Brazil to Argentina)