Order PERCIFORMES (part 8)

Suborder SCORPAENOIDEI Mail-cheeked Fishes (part 1 of 3)

Family SEBASTIDAE Rockfishes and Rockcods

Subfamily Sebastinae Rockfishes

*Helicolenus* Goode & Bean 1896

*Helicolenus avius* Abe & Eschmeyer 1972

out of the way, remote or solitary, referring to type locality (southern end of Emperor Seamount Chain, northwestern Pacific, depth 450-600 m), an isolated seamount

*Helicolenus barathri* (Hector 1875)

*Helicolenus dactylopterus* (Delaroche 1809)

dactylus, finger; pterus, finned, referring to lower rays of pectoral fin, their tips tendril-like and extending beyond fin membrane

*Helicolenus dactylopterus* (Delaroche 1809)

*Helicolenus fedorovi* Barsukov 1973

*Helicolenus hilgendorfii* (Döderlein 1884)

*Helicolenus lahillei* Norman 1937

*Helicolenus lengerichi* Norman 1937

*Helicolenus mouchezi* (Sauvage 1875)

*Helicolenus percoides* (Richardson & Solander 1842)

*Hozukius* Matsubara 1934

*Hozukius emblemarius* (Jordan & Starks 1904)

*Hozukius guyotensis* Barsukov & Fedorov 1975

*Sebastes* Cuvier 1829

from *Sebastes*, an honorific used by the ancient Greeks for the Roman imperial title of Augustus, alluding to ancient name (roughly translated as “august” or “venerable”) of *S. norvegica* at Ibiza, a Spanish island in the Mediterranean
Subgenus *Sebastes*

*Sebastes fasciatus fasciatus* Storer 1854
banded, referring to four “distinct dark, brown, transverse bands upon the sides, the broadest at posterior portion of the body”

*Sebastes fasciatus kelleyi* Litvinenko 1974
in honor of George F. Kelly (1918–2014), National Marine Fisheries Service (USA), who published the results of long-term observations of this species in the 1950s and 1960s, and supplied type material [name may date to 1979; more research needed]

*Sebastes mentella* Travin 1951
diminutive of *mentum*, chin, referring to well-developed symphyseal knob or tubercle

*Sebastes norvegicus* (Ascanius 1772)
Norwegian, referring to Norway, probably in the North Sea, type locality (but no types known)

*Sebastes viviparus* Krøyer 1845
livebearing; indeed, all rockfishes bear live young

Subgenus *Acutomentum* Eigenmann & Beeson 1893

*a-cus*, sharp; *mentum*, chin, referring to projecting lower jaw of *S. alutus*, *S. macdonaldi* and *S. ovalis*

*Sebastes alutus* (Gilbert 1890)
unwashed, presumably referring to dusky body with faint traces of darker blotches along back

*Sebastes baramenuke* (Wakiya 1917)
from *bara-menuke*, its common name among fishermen in Japan, from the Japanese *bara*, rose, referring to its rosy red color, and *menuke* (*ne*, eye; *nuke*, pulled or dislocated), referring to how its eyes pop out of when fish is pulled from deep water

*Sebastes brevispinis* (Bean 1884)
*brevi*, short; *spinis*, spine, proposed as a subspecies of *S. proriger* in which the second anal-fin spine is shorter, rather than longer, than the third

*Sebastes entomelas* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
*ents*, within; *melas*, black, referring to “jet-black” peritoneum (italics in original)

*Sebastes flammeus* (Jordan & Starks 1904)
flame-red, “body and fins entirely red”

*Sebastes hopkinsi* (Cramer 1895)
in honor of philanthropist Timothy Hopkins (1859–1936), Menlo Park, California, USA, founder of the Hopkins Seaside Laboratory, where Cramer conducted his research

*Sebastes iracundus* (Jordan & Starks 1904)
wrathful, i.e., red with anger, referring to bright-red color in life (colorless in spirits)

*Sebastes kiyomatsui* Kai & Nakabo 2004
in honor of the late Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907–1968), Kyoto University, who “first figured this species as an intraspecific variation of *S. scythropus* and made a large contribution to the study of scorpaeniform fishes”

*Sebastes macdonaldi* (Eigenmann & Beeson 1893)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Marshall McDonald (1835–1895), U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries

*Sebastes minor* Barsukov 1972
small, reaching 20 cm TL, “apparently smaller than in any other scorpaenid from the Asian seaward” (translation)

*Sebastes ovalis* (Ayres 1862)
oval, referring to deep, almost oval body

*Sebastes rufus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)
reddish, described as “Rufous, variously marked with brown,” with a “rufous” lateral line

*Sebastes scythropus* (Jordan & Snyder 1900)
pouting, referring to protruding lower lip (per Jordan & Starks 1904)

*Sebastes wakiyai* (Matsubara 1934)
in honor of Yojiro Wakiya (also spelled Yohiro Wakia), superintendent of the Korean Government Fisheries Experiment Station, who loaned specimens and offered “valuable advices and criticisms” of Matsubara’s draft

Subgenus *Allosebastes* Hubbs 1951

*allo-*, other or different, i.e., another subgenus of *Sebastes*, “so distinct as to warrant its separation”
Sebastes cortezi (Beebe & Tee-Van 1938)
of the Sea of Cortez, also known as the Gulf of California (México), type locality

Sebastes diploproa (Gilbert 1890)
diplos, double; pro[r]a, prow, presumably referring to premaxillaries with prominent dentigerous knobs, forming a deep notch

Sebastes emphaeus (Starks 1911)
display or to display, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to dark-green spinous dorsal fin with “bright red towards tips of spines,”“bright red” outer half of soft dorsal fin, and/or “clear brilliant light red” pectoral, ventral and anal fins

Sebastes peduncularis Chen 1975
peduncular, referring to its deep caudal peduncle

Sebastes proriger (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
prora, prow; -iger, to bear, presumably referring to “conspicuous” symphyseal knob at tip of lower jaw

Sebastes rufinus Lea & Fitch 1972
rufus, red or reddish, referring to color in life, dusky-red color dorsally, grading to a lighter red ventrally; nanus, dwarf, probably not exceeding 165 mm SL based on age of two type specimens

Sebastes saxicola (Gilbert 1890)
saxum, stone or rock; -icola, to inhabit, presumably referring to its generally rocky habitat

Sebastes semicinctus (Gilbert 1897)
semi-, half; cinctum, girdle or belt, presumably referring to two black or blackish saddles extending from dorsal-fin base to below lateral line

Sebastes sinensis (Gilbert 1890)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: sinus, gulf or bay, referring to Gulf of California, where it is endemic [not preoccupied by Sebastes sinensis McClelland 1844, a synonym of Sebastiscus marmoratus and regarded as a nomen oblitum]

Sebastes variegatus Quast 1971
varicolored, referring to dark blotched pattern on sides interrupted over posterior ⅔ of body by an unpigmented band along lateral line

Sebastes varispinis Chen 1975
varius, variable; spinis, spine, referring to variation in number of dorsal-fin spines (12 or 13)

Sebastes wilsoni (Gilbert 1915)
in honor of marine biologist Charles Branch Wilson (1861-1941), for his “valuable” contributions to our knowledge of the crustacean parasites of fishes

Sebastes zacentrus (Gilbert 1890)
zan-, very; centrus, spined, i.e., strong spined, referring to “very long” second anal-fin spine

Subgenus Auctospina Eigenmann & Beeson 1893
auctus, enlarged or increased; spina, spine, presumably referring to coronal spines usually present on S. auriculatus

Sebastes auriculatus Girard 1854
eared, probably referring to dark spot on posterior margin of opercle

Sebastes dallii (Eigenmann & Beeson 1894)
in honor of malacologist and explorer William Healey Dall (1845-1927), Smithsonian Institution, who has been “intimately identified with west coast zoology for many years”

Subgenus Emmelas Jordan & Evermann 1898
em-, in; melas, black, referring to “jet-black” peritoneum of S. glaucus

Sebastes glaucus Hilgendorf 1880
hoary blue, allusion not explained, probably referring to gray or blackish body color

Subgenus Eosebastes Jordan & Evermann 1896
sunrise, from Eos, goddess of morning-glow, referring to body color of type species, S. aurora, Sebastes, the nominate genus

Sebastes aurora (Gilbert 1890)
dawn or sunrise, presumably referring to uniform red body color, lighter below

Sebastes crameri (Jordan 1897)
in honor of Frank Cramer (1861-1948), Stanford University biologist (and student of Jordan), for his work on the cranial osteology of Sebastes
**Sebastes melanosema** Lea & Fitch 1979  
*melanos*, black; *sema*, mark or flag, referring to black marks or “flags” on spinous portion of dorsal- and anal-fin membranes

**Sebastes melanostomus** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)  
*melanos*, black; *stomus*, mouth, referring to inside of mouth and gill cavity “almost wholly black”

Subgenus *Hatumeus* Matsubara 1943  
etymology not explained, probably a latinization of *Hatume* (also spelled *Hatsume*), local name of *S. owstoni* in Japan

**Sebastes owstoni** (Jordan & Thompson 1914)  
in honor of Alan Owston (1853-1915), businessman, yachtsman, and collector of Asian wildlife, who supplied many Japanese fishes to Jordan (but it is not clear if he supplied this one)

Subgenus *Hispaniscus* Jordan & Evermann 1896  
*iscus*, a diminutive: Hispania, Spain, referring to “Spanish Flag” common name of *S. rubrivinctus* among fishermen along the coast of California (USA)

**Sebastes elongatus** Ayres 1859  
*elongate*, referring to its “much more slender form” compared to congeners then known from San Francisco, California (USA)

**Sebastes levis** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)  
*light or mild, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to pink (sometimes light-orange) color of adults (as opposed to red); Jordan & Evermann (1898) say name means “capricious or fantastic” without explanation, although the first adjective could be appropriate since the species is now known for its rapid color changes

**Sebastes rubrivinctus** (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)  
*ruber*, red; *vinctus*, banded, referring to “deep, intense crimson-red crossbars” on body

Subgenus *Mebarus* Matsubara 1943  
etymology not explained, probably a latinization of *Mebaru*, Japanese name for rockfishes

**Sebastes atrovirens** (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)  
*atro-*, black; *virens*, green, presumably referring to coloration, described as “usually olive-green, marbled with darker”

**Sebastes cheni** Barsukov 1988  
in honor of Lo-Chai (“Lloyd”) Chen, San Diego University (California, USA), who diagnosed but did not name this species in his detailed 1985 study of the *S. inermis* complex

**Sebastes inermis** Cuvier 1829  
*unarmed*, referring to absent (or small) supraocular and parietal spines

**Sebastes joyneri** Günther 1878  
in honor of British engineer (constructing railways) Henry Batson Joyner (1839-1884), who presented a collection of sea fishes from Tokyo, Japan, to the British Museum, including type of this one

**Sebastes taczanowskii** Steindachner 1880  
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Polish zoologist Władysław (or Ladislas) Taczanowski (1819-1890), who may have supplied type collected by his fellow Pole, Benedykt Dybowski (1833-1930)

**Sebastes thompsoni** (Jordan & Hubbs 1925)  
in honor of fishery biologist William Francis Thompson (1888-1965), University of Washington (Seattle, USA), who, collaborating with Jordan, reported this species as *S. joyneri* in 1914

**Sebastes ventricosus** Temminck & Schlegel 1843  
*potbellied or bulging, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to rounded nape and/or ventral profile (as shown in plate accompanying description)

Subgenus *Murasoius* Matsubara 1943  
etymology not explained, probably a latinization of *Murasi*, common name of *S. pachycephalus* (type species) in Japan

**Sebastes nudus** Matsubara 1943  
bare or naked, proposed as a subspecies of *S. pachycephalus* lacking minute scales on back and spinous dorsal fin

**Sebastes pachycephalus** Temminck & Schlegel 1843  
*pachys*, thick or wide; *cephalus*, head, probably referring to “larger and wider” (translation) head compared to *S. inermis* and *S. ventricosus*

Subgenus *Neohispaniscus* Matsubara 1943  
*neo-*, new, i.e., a new subgenus “closely related” to *Hispaniscus*

**Sebastes fuscescens** (Houttuyn 1782)  
darkish, referring to its brownish (“Bruinachtige”) coloration [no types known, provisionally included here; possibly a senior synonym of *S. schlegelii*]
Sebastes schlegelii Hilgendorf 1880
in honor of ornithologist and herpetologist Hermann Schlegel (1804–1884), who, with Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858), reported this species as S. inermis in their Fauna Japonica (1845) [possibly a junior synonym of S. fuscsens]

Sebastes vulpes Döderlein 1884
fox, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps from Kitsune-meharu (Fox Rockfish), its common name in Japan

Sebastes zonatus Chen & Barsukov 1976
banded, referring to vertical dark bands on sides, speckled with white spots

Subgenus Pteropodus Eigenmann & Beeson 1893
ptero-, fin; pedus, foot, referring to usually thickened lower pectoral-fin rays of S. maliger (type species) and several other species known at the time, presumably an adaptation for living on the bottom

Sebastes carnatus (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
fleshy (but here used to mean flesh-colored), referring to ground color, “clear flesh color or pinkish, often tinged with grayish purple”

Sebastes caurinus Richardson 1844
northwestern, from caurus, northwest wind, referring to distribution in the Pacific Northwest (Alaska, USA, type locality)

Sebastes chrysomelas (Jordan & Gilbert 1881)
chryso, gold; melas, black, referring to its black-and-yellow color (the latter varying from a “clear, warm, brownish yellow, with some specks of deeper orange” to a “dusky orange to olivaceous yellow”)

Sebastes hubbsi (Matsubara 1937)
in honor of ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), who pointed out that Matsubara’s original 1936 name for this species, Sebastichthys brevispinis, is preoccupied by S. proriger brevispinis Bean 1884

Sebastes longispinis (Matsubara 1934)
longus, long; spinis, spine, referring to “very long” second anal-fin spine, “much longer than half the length of head”

Sebastes maliger (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
malus, mast; -iger, to bear, referring to long dorsal-fin spines separated by deeply incised membranes

Sebastes nebulosus Ayres 1854
cloudy, referring to dark-brown mottlings on yellow body

Sebastes nivosus Hilgendorf 1880
snowy, referring to characteristic white spots on body

Sebastes rastrelliger (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
rastrella, diminutive of rastrum, rake; -iger, to bear, referring to “very short” (italics in original) gill rakers

Sebastes trivittatus Hilgendorf 1880
tri-, three; vittatus, banded, proposed without a description, presumably referring to three longitudinal black stripes on adults in life

Subgenus Rosicola Jordan & Evermann 1896
rosus, red; -icola, to inhabit, “living in the zone of red algae” (per Jordan & Evermann 1898)

Sebastes babcocki (Thompson 1915)
in honor of John Pease Babcock (1855-1936), first Commissioner of Fisheries for British Columbia (Canada), which published the description

Sebastes miniatus (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
bright red or scarlet, referring to “bright deep vermilion” upper body and “bright vermilion” fins

Sebastes pinniger (Gill 1864)
pinnis, fin; -iger, to bear, presumably referring to longer pectoral and ventral fins compared with S. rosaceus, with which it had been confused

Subgenus Sebastichthys Gill 1862
proposed as a new genus for Sebastes nigrocinctus; ichthys, fish

Sebastes nigrocinctus Ayres 1859
nigro-, black; cinctus, band or girdle, referring to 5-6 nearly vertical, broad black bands on body

Subgenus Sebastocarus Jordan & Evermann 1927
proposed as a new genus for S. serriceps closely related to Sebastichthys; carus, head, distinguished by “strict and high ridges on the head”

Sebastes serriceps (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
serrí-, serrate; cepts, head, referring to thick and heavy spines on head, “placed nearly in a straight line, so that the edge of the crown seems somewhat regularly serrated”

Subgenus Sebastodes Gill 1861
-odes, having the form of: proposed as a new genus for S. paucispinis, related to Sebastes but with a “very different facies”

Sebastes goodei (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)
in honor of ichthyologist George Brown Goode (1851-1896), Director, U. S. National Museum

Sebastes itinus (Jordan & Starks 1904)
of the willow, referring to its common name in Japan, Yanagi-nomai, “maid of the willows”

Sebastes jordani (Gilbert 1896)
in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), “the most successful worker in the genus Sebastodes”

Sebastes paucispinis Ayres 1854
paucus, few, scarce or insufficient; spinis, spine, referring to fewer and smaller spines on head compared to S. nebulosus (described in the same publication)

Sebastes steindachneri Hilgendorf 1880
patronym not identified but certainly in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919)

Subgenus Sebastomus Gill 1864
omus, shoulder, allusion not explained, proposed as a new genus for S. rosaceus, perhaps referring to its five “rather stout and conspicuous” opercular spines (per Girard 1854) [not to be confused with Sebastosomus]

Sebastes capensis (Gmelin 1789)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cape of Good Hope, South Africa, type locality

Sebastes chlorostictus (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
chloros, green; stiktos, spotted, referring to “clear olive-green” spots on top of head, back, and upper body

Sebastes constellatus (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
studded with stars, referring to “numerous stellate light spots” on head and body

Sebastes ensifer Chen 1971
sword-bearing, referring to “unusually long” second anal-fin spine

Sebastes eos (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)
sunrise, from Eos, goddess of morning-glow, presumably referring to “intense rose pink” of body and head

Sebastes exsul Chen 1971
exile, referring to its geographic isolation, known only from the Gulf of California in the vicinity of Bahia de los Angeles

Sebastes helvomaculatus Ayres 1859
helvus, yellow; maculatus, spotted, described as having three oblong pink (not yellow) spots on sides
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**Sebastes lentiginosus** Chen 1971  
Freckled, referring to dense olive-green freckling on body

**Sebastes notius** Chen 1971  
Southern, referring to the "southern localities" (e.g., Guadalupe Island, Eastern Pacific) where it occurs

**Sebastes oculatus** Valenciennes 1833  
eyed, allusion not explained nor evident; described from an illustration, perhaps referring to four rosy spots on brown of back at base of dorsal fin

**Sebastes rosaceus** Girard 1854  
Rosi, referring to its "uniformed reddish or crimson tint, lighter beneath"

**Sebastes rosenblatti** Chen 1971  
in honor of Richard H. Rosenblatt (1930-2014), Scripps Institution of Oceanography, who first distinguished this species from *S. eos* and who discovered *S. lentiginosus*

**Sebastes serranoides** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)  
-oides, having the form of: in general shape and color, "greatly" resembling Serranus (now Paralabrax) clathratus (Serranoidae), “from which it is not distinguished by the fishermen”

**Sebastes simulator** Chen 1971  
one who imitates, referring to similarity to *S. helvomaculatus* (previously considered the same species)

**Sebastes spinorbis** Chen 1975  
spinis, spine; orbis, orbit, referring to spines along lower edge of orbit

**Sebastes umbrosus** (Jordan & Gilbert 1882)  
Shady, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to any or all of the following: 2-3 “dark shades” from eye across cheek, a “dusky shade along maxillary,” pale-orange fins “more or less shaded with blackish”

Subgenus **Sebastopyr** Jordan & Evermann 1927  
sebasto-, proposed as a new genus “allied” to *Sebastomus;* pyr, flame, allusion not explained, probably referring to red coloration of *S. ruberrimus*

**Sebastes ruberrimus** (Cramer 1895)  
Very red, referring to “red, nearly plain” coloration (of adults; juveniles have two white lateral stripes)

Subgenus **Sebastosomus** Gill 1864  
somus, body, allusion not explained, proposed as a new genus for *S. melanops*, probably referring to its *Sebastes*-like shape or appearance [not to be confused with *Sebastomus*]

**Sebastes ciliatus** (Tilesius 1813)  
ciliate (fringed with lashes, like an eyelid), per Orr & Blackburn (2004) referring to numerous accessory scales (similar to fringing eyelashes) found on posterior field of scales (and found on larger scales in most species of *Sebastes*)

**Sebastes diaconus** Frable, Wagman, Frierson, Aguilar & Sidlauskas 2015  
Acolyte or assistant to a priest, complementing name of *S. mystinus*, meaning “priest,” highlighting the similarity between the two species and the fact that they had previously been treated as one

**Sebastes flavidus** (Ayres 1862)  
Yellowish, presumably referring to “yellowish green” on sides, from which it easily differs “as they lie in heaps upon the fish-stalls” from the “closely allied” blackish *S. melanops* (Pietsch & Orr, 2019, *Fishes of the Salish Sea*, say name refers to “bright yellow tail,” but Ayres did not describe the tail)

**Sebastes melanops** Girard 1856  
melanops, black; ops, appearance, presumably referring to “blackish brown” upper body with brownish sides “spotted with black”

**Sebastes mystinus** (Jordan & Gilbert 1881)  
derived from mystes, Latin word for initiated one, or priest, allusion not explained, but Jordan (1884) provided a clue: “The Portuguese at Monterey [California] call it ‘Pesce Pretre,’ or Priest-fish, in allusion to its dark colors, so different from those of most of the other members of the family.”

**Sebastes variabilis** (Pallas 1814)  
Variable, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its wide range of body colors

Subgenus **Takenokius** Matsubara 1943  
etymology not explained, probably a latinization of Takenoko, from Takenoko-mebaru (mebaru = rockfish), common name for *S. oblongus* in Japan

**Sebastes oblongus** Günther 1877  
Oblong, the “height of the body is contained thrice and a half in the total length without caudal”
Subgenus *Zalopyr* Jordan & Evermann 1898

*zalos*, surging (as in a sea or storm), presumably referring to its occurrence in the rough waters off Alaska; *pyr*, fire, referring to uniform brick-red color of *S. aleutianus*

**Sebastes aleutianus** (Jordan & Evermann 1898)

-*anu*, belonging to: Aleutian Islands between Alaska and Russia, where it is common among the eastern islands and Kodiak Island (type locality), once considered part of the Aleutians

**Sebastes borealis** Barsukov 1970

northern, allusion not explained, probably referring to its occurrence in the North Pacific, along the continental slope of the Bering Sea, Aleutian Islands, and Komandorski (Commander) Islands, extending continuously from Alaska to Russia

**Sebastes matsu"u"arae** Hilgendorf 1880

in honor of Shin'nosuke Matsubara (1853-1916), Director of the Imperial Fisheries Institute, Tokyo, who served as an interpreter for lectures delivered by Hilgendorf in Japan; they also collaborated on an 1880 catalog of the fishes of Japan [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]

**Sebastes melanostictus** (Matsubara 1934)

*melano*, black; *stictus*, spot, referring to body “speckled with dark spots”

**Sebastiscus albofasciatus** (Lacepède 1802)

*albo*, white; *fasciatus*, banded, described from an illustration showing a white band at base of caudal fin (pink and golden in life)

**Sebastiscus marmoratus** (Cuvier 1829)

marbled, described from an illustration showing red back and sides marbled with brown or “near black” (translation); in life, coloration is variable from yellowish to brown or red with a blotched pattern

**Sebastiscus tertius** (Barsukov & Chen 1978)

third, the third validly described and accepted species of the subgenus

**Sebastiscus vibrantus** Morishita, Kawai & Motomura 2018

brightness, referring to “flamboyant” body color (e.g., reddish-brown with yellow or brown blotches, five white blotches on dorsal trunk along dorsal-fin base, whitish or bluish blotches with black margins densely scattered on sides)

Subfamily *Sebastolobinae* Thornyheads

**Adelosebastes** Eschmeyer, Abe & Nakano 1979

*adelos*, Greek for unseen, allusion not explained, probably referring to its occurrence at the Emperor Seamount Chain, North Pacific, depth 900-1000 m, a “poorly explored area”; *Sebastes*, type genus of family
Adelosebastes latens Eschmeyer, Abe & Nakano 1979  
Latin for hidden or secret, allusion not explained, probably referring to its occurrence at the Emperor Seamount Chain, North Pacific, depth 900-1000 m, a "poorly explored area"

Sebastolobus Gill 1881  
*Sebastes*, original genus of type species, *S. macrochir*, lobus, lobe, referring to lower pectoral-fin rays broadened or prolonged into a linguiform (tongue-shaped) lobe

Sebastolobus alascanus Bean 1890  
Alaskan, described off Trinity Island, Alaska (also occurs in Bering Sea and off Pacific coasts of Washington, Oregon and California)

Sebastolobus altivelis Gilbert 1896  
altus, high; velum, sail, referring to long dorsal-fin spines, higher than those of *S. macrochir*

Sebastolobus macrochir (Günther 1877)  
macro-, long or large; cheiros, hand, referring to “extremely broad” pectoral fin, the 5–6 lower rays “elongated beyond the extremity of those next above them”

Trachyscorpia Ginsburg 1953  
trachys, coarse or rough, presumably referring to “strongly” ctenoid scales of *S. cristulata*, from which it “differs markedly” from Scorpaena (original genus); scorpia, scorpion, but in this case probably alluding to *Scorpaena*

Subgenus Trachyscorpia

Trachyscorpia cristulata cristulata (Goode & Bean 1896)  
diminutive of *cristata*, tufted or crested, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to short filaments behind almost all spines of the head

Trachyscorpia cristulata echinata (Köhler 1896)  
prickly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its ctenoid scales, “furnished at their free edge with a row of elongated spinules, behind which are two or three rows of much smaller spinules” (translation)

Trachyscorpia osheri McCosker 2008  
in honor of businessman and philanthropist Bernard A. Osher (b. 1929), a “keen fisherman, amateur ichthyologist, and supporter of research and education” at the California Academy of Sciences, under whose auspices type was collected

Trachyscorpia verai Béarez & Motomura 2009  
in honor of Johnny Vera, a fish dealer in Puerto López, Ecuador, who saved ”weird fish” for the senior author (pers. comm.); Vera purchased holotype at a fish market in Puerto López

Subgenus Mesoscorpia Eschmeyer 1969  
meso-, middle, referring to the apparent intermediate status of *T. capensis* (replaced by *T. eschmeyeri*) between species of the subfamily Sebastolobinae and the genus *Trachyscorpia*, scorpia, scorpion, but in this case probably alluding to *Trachyscorpia*

Trachyscorpia carnomagula Motomura, Last & Yearsley 2007  
carnosus, fleshy; magulum, jaw or mouth, referring to fleshy lip on upper jaw (compared with poorly developed lip of *T. eschmeyeri*)

Trachyscorpia eschmeyeri Whitley 1970  
in honor of ichthyologist William N. Eschmeyer (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, who proposed the subgenus in 1969 [replacement name for *Scorpaena capensis* Gilchrist & von Bonde 1924, preoccupied by *S. capensis* Gmelin 1789]

Trachyscorpia longipedicula Motomura, Last & Yearsley 2007  
longs, long; pediculus, foot, referring to long pelvic-fin spine and rays, and first anal-fin spine (compared with shorter spines and rays of *T. carnomagula* and *T. eschmeyeri*)

Family SETARCHIDAE Deepsea Bristly Scorpionfishes  
4 genera · 12 species

Ectreposebastes Garman 1899  
ectrepos, reversed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to greater body depth and longer, higher back arch under soft dorsal fin, the reverse of *Sebastes* (Sebastidae), particularly *S. diploproa* (which Garman cited for comparison purposes), in which greatest body depth occurs under spinous dorsal fin

Ectreposebastes imus Garman 1899  
lowest or deepest, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to shorter and deeper body compared to *Sebastes* (Sebastidae)
Ectreposebastes niger (Fourmanoir 1971)
black, referring to “deep black” (translation) coloration in life and in formalin

Lioscorpius Günther 1880
bio-, smooth, presumably referring to head of L. longiceps, “with scarcely any ridges or spines”; scorpius, scorpion, i.e., a scorpionfish

Lioscorpius brevirostris Wada & Motomura 2022
brevis, short; rostris, snout, referring to its relatively short snout compared with L. trifasciatus and L. vermiculatus

Lioscorpius longiceps Günther 1880
longus, long; ceps, head, presumably referring to length of head, ¼ of SL, and/or its “rather produced” snout

Lioscorpius trifasciatus Last, Yearsley & Motomura 2005
tri-, triple; fasciatus, banded, referring to three reddish diagonal bands on pectoral fin

Lioscorpius vermiculatus Wada & Motomura 2022
referring to vermiculated irregular blotches on dorsal body surface

Lythrichthys Jordan & Starks 1904
lythrum, gore, referring to red body color (in life) of L. eulabes; ichthys, fish

Lythrichthys cypho (Fowler 1938)
hunchback, referring to back “well elevated anteriorly.”

Lythrichthys dentatus Wada, Kai & Motomura 2021
toothed, referring to distinctively long and widely spaced teeth

Lythrichthys eulabes Jordan & Starks 1904
Greek for wary (e.g., cautious), allusion not explained nor evident

Lythrichthys grahami Wada, Kai & Motomura 2021
in honor of Alastair Graham (b. 1964), collection manager at CSIRO (Australia’s Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation), where holotype is housed

Lythrichthys longimanus (Alcock 1894)
longus, long; manus, hand, allusion not explained (name dates to an illustration), but since it was proposed as a “variety” (i.e., subspecies) of Lioscorpius longiceps, name may refer to what could be perceived as a longer pectoral fin

Setarches Johnson 1862
eytymology not explained nor evident (seta– may be derived from saeta, bristle)

Setarches guentheri Johnson 1862
in honor of friend Albert Günther (1830–1914), British Museum (Natural History), the “well-known ichthyologist, to whom I am indebted for much valuable instruction”
Family NEOSEBASTIDAE Gurnard Scorpionfishes
2 genera · 18 species

Maxillicosta Whitley 1935
named for scaleless maxillary of *M. scabriceps* “traversed by four or five very prominent costae [ribs], instead of being scaly and without ridges” as in *Neosebastes*

*Maxillicosta lopholepis* Eschmeyer & Poss 1976
*lophos*, ridge; *lepis*, scale; referring to spinous ridge on scales above lateral line

*Maxillicosta meridiana* Motomura, Last & Gomon 2006
southern, referring to its distribution relative to that of *M. whitleyi*, with which it had been confused [originally spelled *meridianus*; since name is an adjective, spelling is emended to agree with feminine gender of genus]

*Maxillicosta raoulensis* Eschmeyer & Poss 1976
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Raoul Island, Kermadec Islands, southwestern Pacific, type locality

*Maxillicosta reticulata* (de Buen 1961)
net-like, referring to brown body with dark reticulations on back and sides

*Maxillicosta scabriceps* Whitley 1935
*scaber*, rough; *ceps*, head, referring to “exceedingly spiny” head

*Maxillicosta whitleyi* Eschmeyer & Poss 1976
in honor of Australian ichthyologist-malacologist Gilbert Percy Whitley (1903–1975), who proposed the genus in 1935

Neosebastes Guichenot 1867
*neo*-, new, a new genus then believed to be closely related to (and perhaps a subgenus of) the rockfish genus *Sebastes* (Sebastidae)

*Neosebastes bougainvillii* (Cuvier 1829)
in honor of French naval officer Hyacinthe Yves Philippe Potentien de Bougainville (1781–1846), who collected type

*Neosebastes capricornis* Motomura 2004
named for Tropic of Capricorn, near type locality (off southern New Caledonia); furthermore, “capricorn” means *capra*, goat, and *cornis*, horn, referring to this species’ single, sharp preopercular spine

*Neosebastes entaxis* Jordan & Starks 1904
ent-, in; *taxis*, row or array, referring to series of strong spines in a line from edge of preorbital across suborbital stay and preopercle

*Neosebastes incisipinnis* Ogilby 1910
*incisus*, notched; *pinnis*, fin, referring to “feebly bifid” lower rays of pectoral fin

**Neosebastes johnsoni** Motomura 2004
in honor of Jeffrey W. Johnson, Brisbane Museum (Queensland, Australia), who first recognized this species as new and “kindly” made specimens available to Motomura

**Neosebastes longirostris** Motomura 2004
*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to long snout, 12-13% of SL

**Neosebastes multisquamus** Motomura 2004
*multip*- , many; *squamus*, scale, referring to 62 longitudinal scale rows, compared to 47-57 in most other members of the *N. entaxis* species complex

**Neosebastes nigropunctatus** McCulloch 1915
*nigra*- , black; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to numerous small, blackish dots at bases of scales scattered over upper sides and head

**Neosebastes occidentalis** Motomura 2004
western, the westernmost member of the genus

**Neosebastes pandus** (Richardson 1842)
bent, crooked or curved, allusion not explained, possibly referring to how “occipital rise is margined laterally by a curved ridge, joining another waving one which flanks the base of the rise, and reaches the upper angle of the gill-opening”

**Neosebastes scorpæenoides** Guichenot 1867
*oides*, having the form of: *Scorpaena* (Scorpaenidae), original genus of *N. pandus*, type species

**Neosebastes thetidis** (Waite 1899)
*-is*, genitive singular of: Her Majesty’s Colonial Steamer *Thetis* (named after a sea-nymph in Greek mythology), from which type was trawled