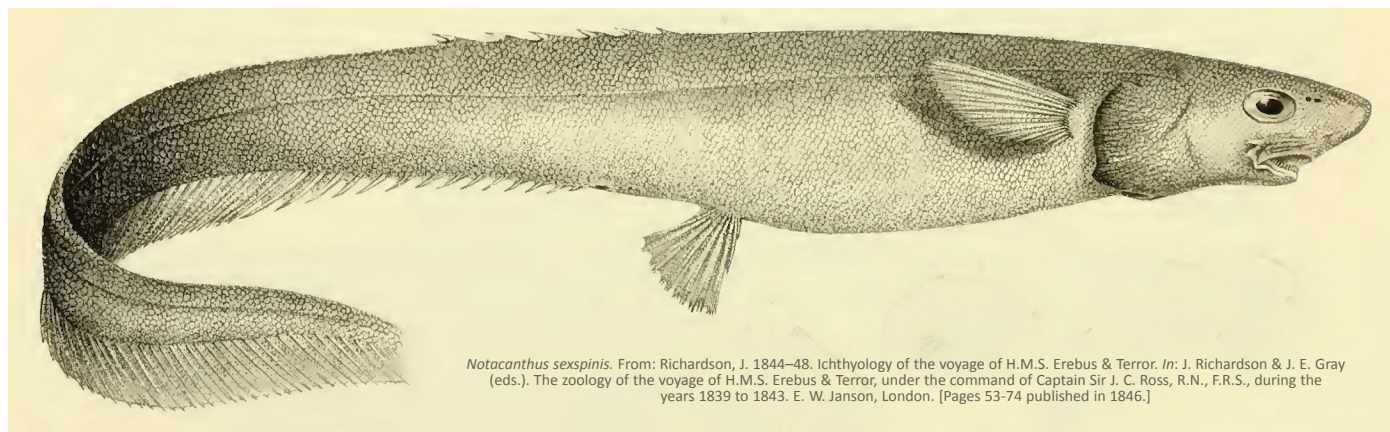


Order NOTACANTHIFORMES

Deep-sea Spiny Eels

Family NOTACANTHIDAE

Rafinesque 1810



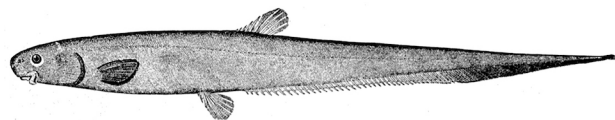
Notacanthus sexspinis. From: Richardson, J. 1844–48. Ichthyology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror. In: J. Richardson & J. E. Gray (eds.). The zoology of the voyage of H.M.S. Erebus & Terror, under the command of Captain Sir J. C. Ross, R.N., F.R.S., during the years 1839 to 1843. E. W. Janson, London. [Pages 53-74 published in 1846.]

Lipogenys

Goode & Bean 1895

lipo-, from *leípō* (λείπω), lacking or wanting; *génys* (γένυς), jaw, referring to short, “imperfect” lower jaw, lying within sucker-like opening of mouth

Lipogenys gillii Goode & Bean 1895 in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), who first recognized (and named) this genus in an unpublished manuscript [often but incorrectly spelled with a single terminal “i”]



Lipogenys gillii. From: Goode, G. B. and T. H. Bean. 1895. A revision of the order Heteromi, deep-sea fishes, with a description of the new generic types *Macdonaldia* and *Lipogenys*. In: Scientific results of explorations by the U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 17 (1013): 455–470, Pl. 18.

Lipogenys hyalinumvelum Gomes, Silva & Churro 2024 named for the hyaline membrane (velum) that distinguishes this species from *L. gillii*

Notacanthus

Bloch 1788

nōtos (νώτος), back; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to isolated dorsal-fin spines and no conspicuous soft rays

Notacanthus abbotti Fowler 1934 in honor of American physician-naturalist William L. Abbott (1860–1936), “who made many important natural history collections for the U.S. National Museum, including fishes”

Notacanthus arronte Bañón, Barros-García, Baldó, Cojan & de Carlos 2024 in honor of Juan Carlos Arronte, Spanish Institute of Oceanography, a long-time colleague and collaborator in numerous scientific surveys and taxonomic studies

Notacanthus bonaparte Risso 1840 patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of French biologist Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803–1857), who named *Arctozenus risso* (Paralepididae) in honor of Risso the same year [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

Notacanthus chemnitzii Bloch 1788 in honor of German clergyman and conchologist Johann Hieronimus Chemnitz (1730–1778) of Copenhagen,

who supplied Bloch with North Atlantic and Arctic fishes, including holotype of this one

Notacanthus indicus Lloyd 1909 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: India, referring to its occurrence in the Arabian Sea of the Indian Ocean

Notacanthus laccadiviensis Idreesbabu, Bineesh, Raghavan & Sureshkumar 2023¹ *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Laccadives (=Lakshadweep), an archipelago in the Laccadive Sea (Central Indian Ocean), off the coast of southwestern India, where type locality (Kavaratti Island) is situated and throughout which this species may likely occur [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

Notacanthus sexspinis Richardson 1846 *sex* (L.), six; *spinis*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn, referring to its six dorsal-fin spines

Notacanthus spinosus Garman 1899 Latin for thorny or spinulose, probably referring to 8–9 “erectile spines” on dorsal surface but perhaps also referring to three “simple spines” on ventral fin and 12–19 spines on anal fin

Polyacanthonotus

Bleeker 1874

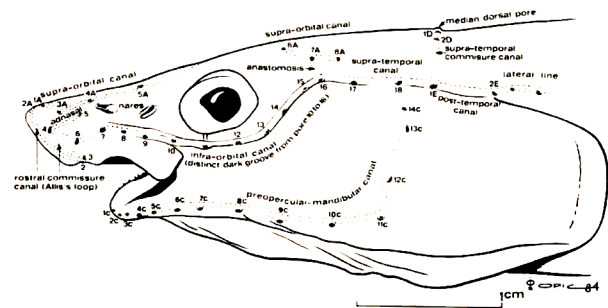
polý (πολύ), many; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (ἄκανθα), thorn; *notus*, from *nōtos* (νώτος), back, referring to isolated dorsal fin spines, more (26–41) than in *Notacanthus* (6–15)

Polyacanthonotus challenger (Vaillant 1888) in honor of HMS *Challenger*, deep-sea research vessel, from which holotype was collected

Polyacanthonotus merretti Sulak, Crabtree & Hureau 1984 in honor of British ichthyologist Nigel R. Merrett (b. 1940), for his “considerable” contributions to the systematics and ecology of deep-sea bottom fishes

Polyacanthonotus rissoanus (De Filippi & Verany 1857) *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Antoine Risso (1777–1845), Italian-French naturalist whose collection supplied holotype

¹ Authorship given as Konhamkakkada, Kinattumkara, Raghavan & Sivanpillai. Following Eschmeyer’s Catalog of Fishes, the authors’ surnames are used here to provide bibliographic consistency with previous taxa proposed by some of the same authors (e.g., *Physiculus lakshadeepa* Idrees Babu, Ho, Mariyambi & Sureshkumar 2022, a morid from the same location).



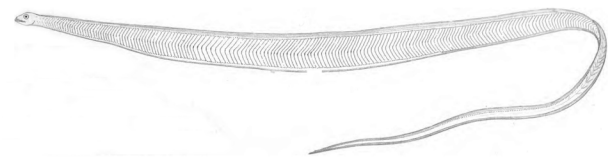
Polyacanthonotus merretti, showing cephalic lateral system and distribution of head pores. From: Sulak, K. J., R. E. Crabtree and J.-C. Hureau. 1984. Provisional review of the genus *Polyacanthonotus* (Pisces, Notacanthidae) with description of a new Atlantic species, *Polyacanthonotus merretti*. *Cybius* 8 (4): 57–68.

Tilurus

Kölliker 1853

tilos (τίλος), anything plucked, shred, fiber; *ourá* (οὐρά), tail, referring to tail terminating in a thread [a larval notacanthiform unidentifiable to adult; nevertheless, an available name and therefore *genus inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Tilurus gegenbauri* Kölliker 1853** in honor of German comparative anatomist Carl (or Karl) Gegenbaur (1826–1903), who collected and/or provided holotype [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]



A published image of *Tilurus gegenbauri* is not available. This image shows *Tilurus trichiurus* (Cocco 1829), provisionally treated as a congeneric leptocephalus. From: Kaup, J. J. Catalogue of apodal fish in the collection of the British Museum. London. 1–163, Pls. 1–19.