

Epetriodus Cohen and Nielsen, 1978

Type species: *Epetriodus freddyi* Cohen and Nielsen, 1978 by original designation.

Synonyms: None.

Number of recognized species: 1.

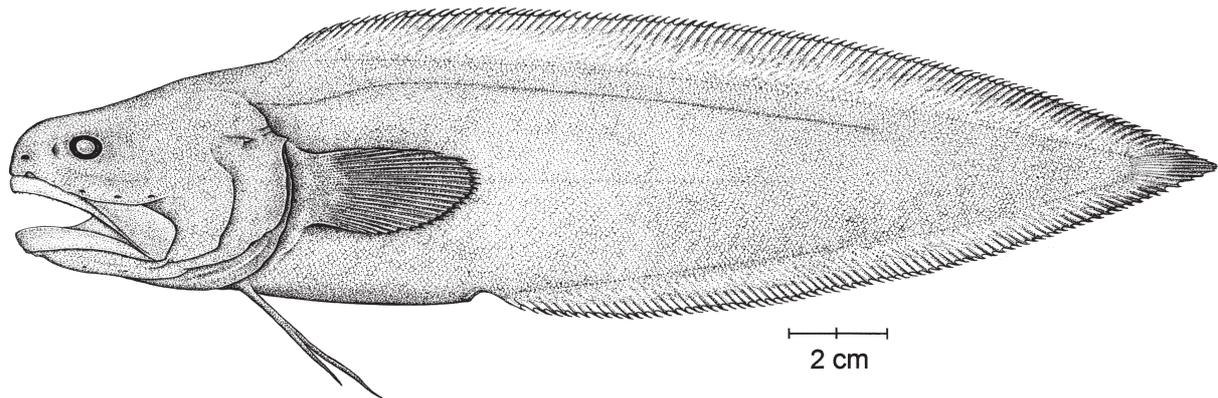


Fig. 61 *Epetriodus freddyi* (from Cohen and Nielsen, 1978)

Diagnosis and description: Body relatively short; eye diameter much shorter than snout, mouth ends well posterior to eye; many needle-like teeth; a short, sharp opercular spine, preopercular unarmed; 2 median basibranchial tooth patches; 20 to 24 developed rakers on anterior gill arch; 23 to 29 pectoral- and 2 pelvic-fin rays.

Revisions: None.

Geographical distribution: From off East Africa to New Caledonia.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic at bathyal depths (1 000 to 1 750 m).

Interest to fisheries: None.

Size: At least 215 mm.

List of species

Epetriodus freddyi Cohen and Nielsen, 1978. Information see above. Uncommon.

Eretmichthys Garman, 1899

Type species: *Eretmichthys pinnatus* Garman, 1899 by subsequent designation.

Synonyms: None.

Number of recognized species: 1.

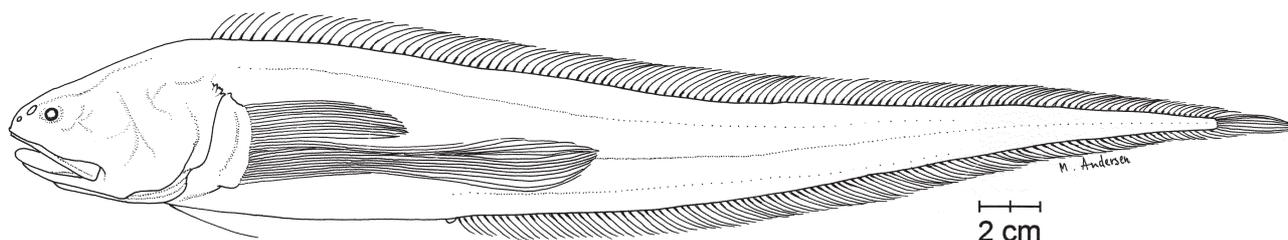


Fig. 62 *Eretmichthys pinnatus*

Diagnosis and description: Mouth terminal, snout inflated; eyes much smaller than snout; opercular spine absent; preopercular without spines and posteriorly expanded almost reaching posterior margin of opercle; lower pectoral radial with ventral process, lower pectoral-fin rays extended well beyond anus in ripe males but not in unripe males and females, median basibranchial tooth patch 1; pseudobranchial filaments 2; 15 to 20 developed rakers on anterior gill arch; pectoral-fin rays 25 to 29; pelvic-fin rays 1.

Revisions: Shcherbachev (1980).

Geographical distribution: Found below tropical areas of all oceans.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic at 1 490 to 2 820 m.

Interest to fisheries: None.

Size: At least 410 mm.

Remarks: Many unidentified specimens from the tropical West Atlantic. An undescribed species from off Madagascar.

List of nominal species

Eretmichthys ocellata Garman, 1899 (junior synonym of *E. pinnatus*).

E. pinnatus Garman, 1899. From off East Africa to the Gulf of Panama at 1 355 to 2 820 m. Uncommon.

E. remifer Smith and Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913 (junior synonym of *E. pinnatus*).

Glyptophidium Alcock, 1889

Type species: *Glyptophidium argenteum* Alcock, 1889 by monotypy.

Synonyms: None.

Number of recognized species: 7.

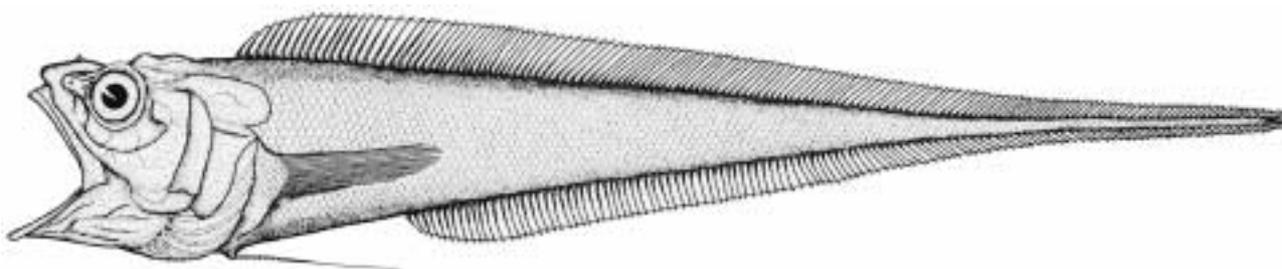


Fig. 63 *Glyptophidium argenteum* (from Nielsen and Machida, 1988)

Diagnosis and description: Prominent head and body with an attenuate caudal part; head bones with large, thin crests; eye equal to or greater than length of snout; opercular spine broad, flat and weak, basibranchial with 1 or 2 median and a pair of tooth patches; developed rakers on anterior gill arch 14 to 41; pectoral-fin rays 20 to 26; pelvic fins with 1 or 2 rays in each.

Revisions: Nielsen and Machida (1988).

Geographical distribution: From off East Africa to Japan and Australia.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic at 40 to 823 m.

Interest to fisheries: Found in fish markets in Japan but not taken in abundance.

Size: At least 285 mm.

Key to species (from Nielsen and Machida, 1988)

- 1a. Pelvic-fin rays 1; median basibranchial tooth patches 1; long gill rakers on anterior arch 14 to 23 (*argenteum* species group) → 2
- 1b. Pelvic-fin rays 2; median basibranchial tooth patches 2; long gill rakers on anterior arch 21 to 41 (*macropus* species group) → 4
- 2a. Horizontal diameter of orbit 31.5 to 40.5% of head length; pseudobranchial filaments 11 to 15; pectoral-fin rays 23 to 26. *G. lucidum*
- 2b. Horizontal diameter of orbit 21.5 to 31% of head length; pseudobranchial filaments 7 to 12; pectoral-fin rays 20 to 24. → 3
- 3a. Horizontal diameter of orbit 21.5 to 28.5% of head length; sagitta most often thick with flat dorsal rim *G. argenteum*
- 3b. Horizontal diameter of orbit 29 to 31% of head length; sagitta large and thin with depression in dorsal rim *G. effulgens*
- 4a. Pelvic-fin length 180 to 200% of head length (fin rays often broken); pectoral-fin rays 20 to 22; caudal-fin rays 7 or 8; stem of pseudobranchial filaments dark . . . *G. longipes*
- 4b. Pelvic-fin length 60 to 125% of head length; pectoral-fin rays 22 to 26; caudal-fin rays 8 to 10; stem of pseudobranchial filament pale → 5
- 5a. Long gill rakers on anterior arch 36 to 41; pelvic-fin length 90 to 125% of head length; pseudobranchial filaments 7 to 11 *G. macropus*
- 5b. Long gill rakers on anterior arch 21 to 33; pelvic-fin length 57 to 81% of head length; pseudobranchial filaments 10 to 15 → 6
- 6a. Long rakers 30 to 33 and total rakers on anterior gill arch 35 to 38; anterior anal-fin ray below 31st to 34th dorsal-fin rays; diameter of horizontal orbit 32.5 to 34.5% of head length *G. oceanium*
- 6b. Long rakers 21 to 26 and total rakers on anterior gill arch 28 to 33; anterior anal-fin ray below 28th to 31st dorsal-fin rays; diameter of horizontal orbit 28.5 to 33% of head length *G. japonicum*

List of species

Glyptophidium argenteum Alcock, 1889. From Bay of Bengal to the Philippines at 295 to 815 m. Common.

G. effulgens Nielsen and Machida, 1988. Off the Philippines at 705 m. Rare.

G. japonicum Kamohara, 1936. From Japan to off Northwest Australia at 145 to 595 m. Common.

G. longipes Norman, 1939. Western Indian Ocean at 360 to 825 m. Common.

G. lucidum Smith and Radcliffe *in* Radcliffe, 1913. From the northern Philippines to off Northwest Australia at 395 to 685 m. Common.

G. macropus Alcock, 1894. From Gulf of Aden to off Lombok at 40 to 550 m. Common.

G. oceanium Smith and Radcliffe *in* Radcliffe, 1913. From Japan to the northern Philippines and probably a specimen from off Madagascar at 200 to 565 m (430 to 700 m off Madagascar). Common.

<i>Holcomycteropus</i> Garman, 1899

Type species: *Holcomycteropus digittatus* Garman, 1899 by monotypy.

Synonyms: *Grimaldichthys* Roule, 1913, type species *Grimaldichthys profundissimus* Roule.

Number of recognized species: 6.

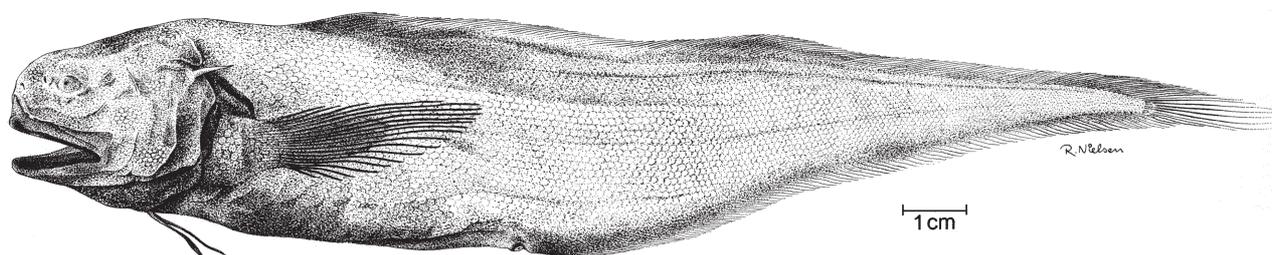


Fig. 64 *Holcomycteropus aequatoris*

Diagnosis and description: Robust body with rounded snout; eye diameter much shorter than snout; opercular spine strong; 2 median and a pair of basibranchial tooth patches; 7 to 11 developed rakers on anterior gill arch; pectoral-fin rays 15 to 21; pelvic fins with 2 rays in each flattened distally and somewhat thicker in males.

Revisions: Nybelin (1957).

Geographical distribution: Below tropical and subtropical areas of all oceans. Also 1 specimen from the Antarctic area.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic at bathyal, abyssal and hadal depths (1 570 to 7 160 m).

Interest to fisheries: None.

Size: At least 310 mm.

Remarks: A revision is needed.

Key to species: Not possible at present.

List of nominal species

Holcomycteropus aequatoris (Smith and Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913). From off East Africa to the Philippines at 1 995 to 4 030 m. Rare.

H. brucei (Dollo, 1906). Weddell Sea at 4 575 m. Rare.

H. digittatus Garman, 1899. East Pacific at 1 570 to 4 080 m. Uncommon.

H. koefoedi Nybelin, 1957 (junior synonym of *H. squamosus*).

H. profundissimus (Roule, 1913). Northeast Pacific, Atlantic and East Indian Ocean at 5 600 to 7 160 m. Rare. Staiger (1972) referred the deepest recorded fish, from the Puerto Rico Trench (8 370 m), to this species. Nielsen (1977) transferred it to *Abyssobrotula galathea*.

H. pterotus (Alcock, 1890a). Indian Ocean at 1 830 to 3 195 m. Rare.

H. squamosus (Roule, 1916). Atlantic Ocean at 2 605 to 5 055 m. Rare.

Homostolus Smith and Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913

Type species: *Homostolus acer* Smith and Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913 by original designation.

Synonyms: None.

Number of recognized species: 1.

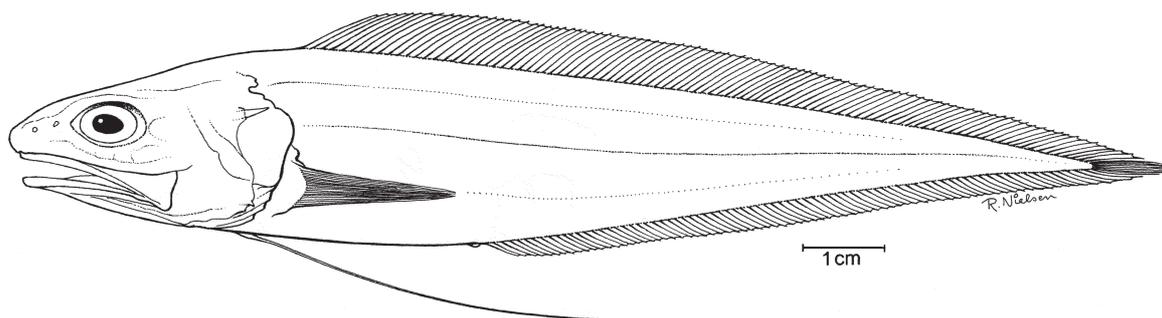


Fig. 65 *Homostolus acer* (from Nielsen, 1997)

Diagnosis and description: Rather elongate body with pointed head; eye diameter equal to or longer than snout; jaw teeth granular in narrow bands; opercular spine sharp and straight; 1 to 3 sharp spines on lower margin of preopercle; median basibranchial tooth patch 1; developed rakers on anterior gill arch 27 to 42; pectoral fins placed low on body with 21 to 23 rays; each pelvic fin with 1 ray longer than head; precaudal vertebrae 13.

Revisions: Machida and Okamura (1992).

Geographical distribution: Known from off Japan, the Philippines, Australia and New Caledonia.

Habitat and biology: Benthopelagic at bathyal depths (300 to 1 000 m).

Interest to fisheries: Occasionally on markets in Japan.

Size: At least 180 mm.

List of nominal species

Homostolus acer Smith and Radcliffe in Radcliffe, 1913. Information see above. Common.

H. japonicus Matsubara, 1943 (junior synonym of *H. acer*).