

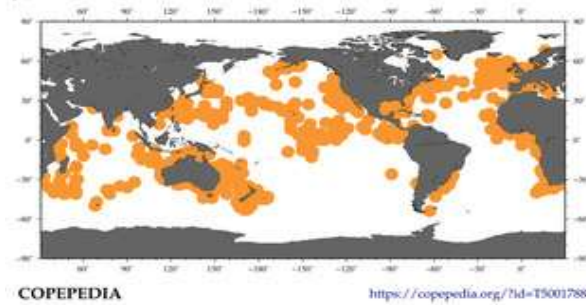
Lampriformes

These oceanic fishes are pelagic feeders that stay well above the sea floor, and normally occur in waters 100–1000 m deep. The jaws are highly protrusible. They are typically brightly coloured as adults. Lampriforms have highly variable body forms, but they are generally laterally compressed. Stylephoridae went to Stylephoriformes in 2017.

[WCA](#)

click on family name on map (Copepedia) to get access to higher resolution version and to maps at genus level

Lampriformes



COPEPEDIA

<https://copepedia.org/?id=T5001788>

velifers, tube-eyes and ribbonfishes

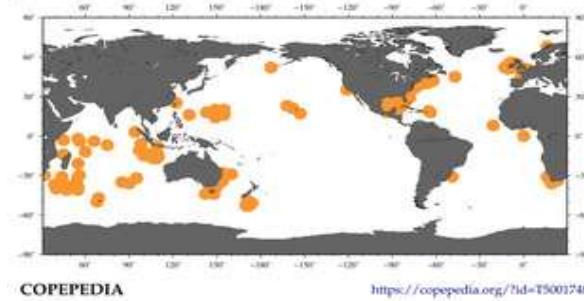
shift + click on fish to get access to photos on Fishbase page

Lampridae

Opahs are deeply keeled, compressed, discoid fish with conspicuous coloration: the body is a deep red-orange grading to rosy on the belly, with white spots covering the flanks. The opah is the only fish known to exhibit whole body endothermy where all the internal organs are kept at a higher temperature than the surrounding water.

[WCA](#)

Lampridae



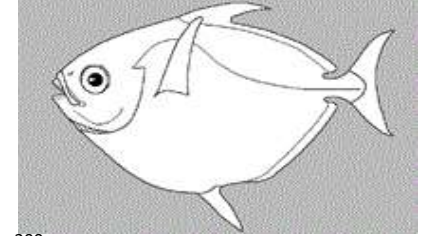
COPEPEDIA

<https://copepedia.org/?id=T5001748>

[WCP](#)

72 cm

opahs
marine

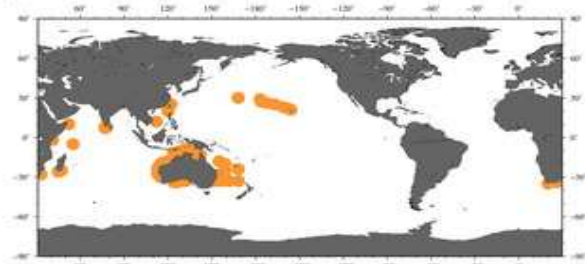


200 cm

Veliferidae

Sailfin moonfishes are a small family, Veliferidae, of lampriform fishes found in the Indian and western Pacific Oceans. Unlike other lampriforms, they live in shallow, coastal waters, of less than 100 m (330 ft) depth, rather than in the deep ocean. They are also much smaller than most of their relatives, up to 30 cm (12 in) in length, and have deep, rather than elongated, bodies.

Veliferidae



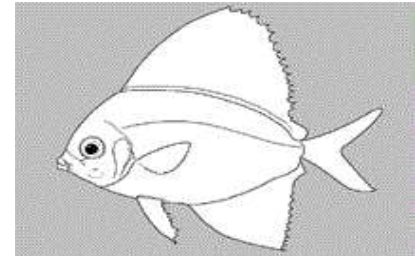
COPEPEDIA

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[WCP](#)

28 cm

velifers
marine



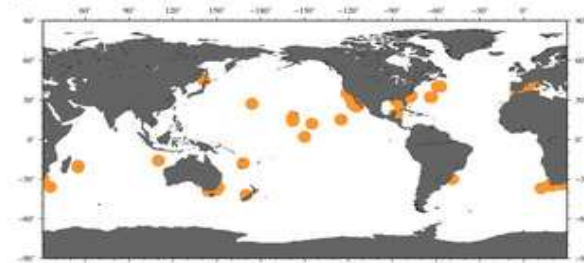
40 cm

Lophotidae

These are elongated, ribbon-like fishes, silver in color, found in deep tropical and subtropical waters worldwide. The extant genera all possess ink sacs that open into their cloacae from which they can produce a cloud of black ink when threatened (as in many cephalopods).

[WCA](#)

Lophotidae



COPEPEDIA

<https://copepedia.org/?id=T5002271>

[WCP](#)

150 cm

crestfishes
marine

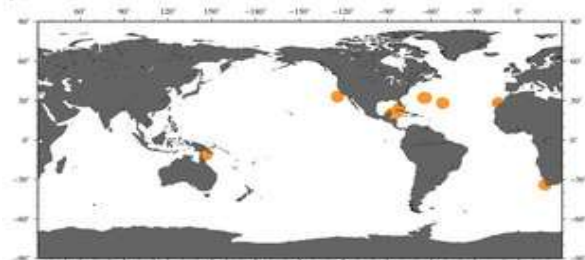


200 cm

Radiicephalidae

The two Radiicephalus species described so far have an elongated, ribbon-like body that is strongly flattened at the sides. The body gradually tapers towards the back and becomes flat and rod-shaped at the rear of the body. The eyes are large and reach a diameter of almost a third of the length of the head.

Radiicephalidae



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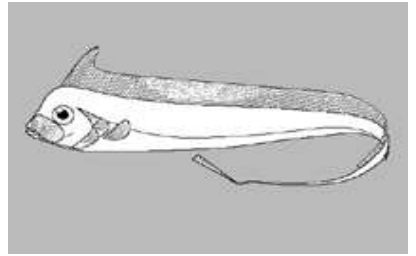
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[WCA](#)

61.8 cm

[WCP](#)

tapertails
marine



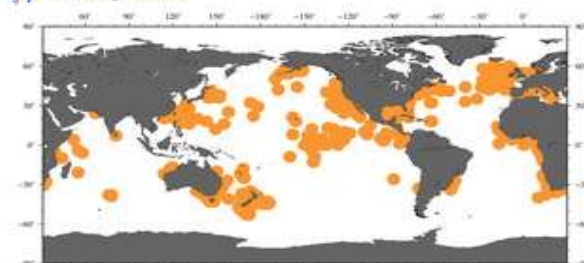
76 cm

Trachipteridae

These pelagic fish are named for their slim, ribbon-like appearance. They typically live in deep waters, though are not bottom feeders. A high dorsal fin occupies the whole length of the back. Their normal swimming position is diagonal, with the head upwards, and the fish's long axis forms an angle of about 60° to the horizontal. They only lie horizontally in the water when swimming quickly.

[WCA](#)

Trachipteridae



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[WCP](#)

100 cm

ribbonfishes
marine brackish

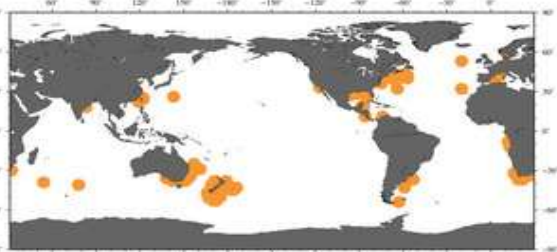


300 cm

Regalecidae

The oarfish is thought to inhabit the epipelagic to mesopelagic ocean layers, ranging from 250 meters (660 ft) to 1,000 meters (3,300 ft) and is rarely seen on the surface. The giant oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*), is the longest bony fish alive, growing up to 17 m (56 ft) in length.

Regalecidae



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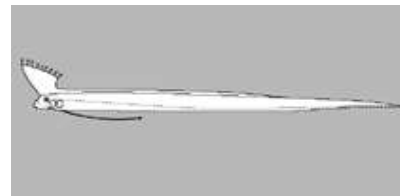
WCA

300 cm

WCP

oarfishes

marine



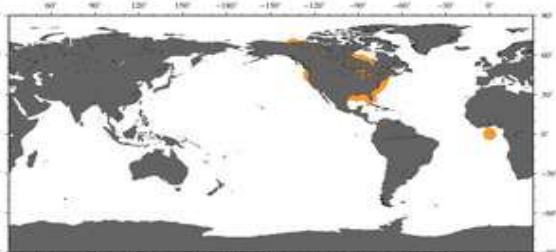
1700 cm

Percopsiformes

The Percopsiformes are a small order of freshwater teleost fishes measuring less than 20 cm in length, comprising the trout-perch and its allies. They are grouped together because of technical characteristics of their internal anatomy, and the different species may appear quite different externally.

Percopsiformes

click on family name on map (Copepedia) to get access to higher resolution version and to maps at genus level



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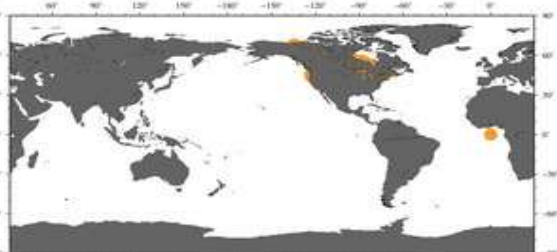
trout-perches, pirate perches and cavefishes

shift + click on fish to get access to photos on Fishbase page

Percopsidae

Percopsidae is a family of fish in the order Percopsiformes, with one extant genus with two species, both endemic to North America, and five described fossil genera. They are small fish with weak fin spines, and an adipose fin similar to those of trout. They feed on insects and small crustaceans.

Percopsidae



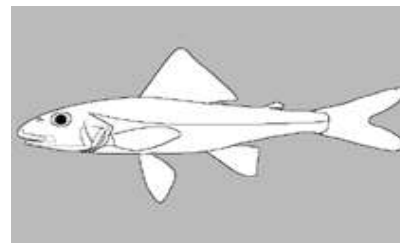
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7 cm

trout-perches

fresh



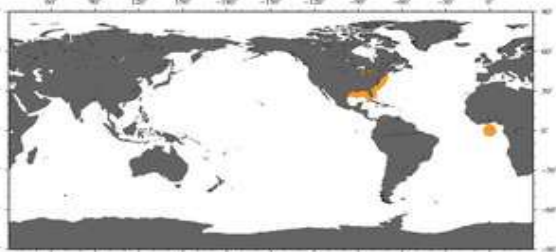
20 cm

Aphredoderidae

The pirate perch is a freshwater fish that commonly inhabits coastal waters along the east coast of the United States and the backwater areas of the Mississippi Valley. This species is often found towards the bottom of clear, warm water habitats with low currents. These fish are normally solitary, carnivorous, and nocturnal.

Aphredoderidae

click here for locations in rivers/lakes (BOLD, Barcode of Life Data System)



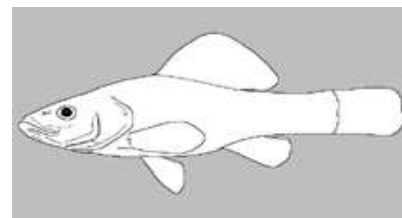
COPEPEDIA

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10.4 cm

pirate perches

fresh



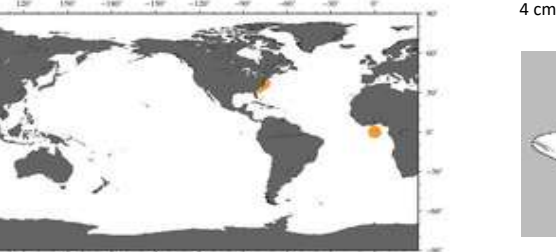
14 cm

Amblyopsidae

They are small freshwater fish found in the dark environments of caves (underground lakes, pools, rivers and streams), springs and swamps in the eastern half of the United States. Like other troglobites, most amblyopsids exhibit adaptations to these dark environments, including the lack of functional eyes and the absence of pigmentation

Amblyopsidae

click here for locations in rivers/lakes (BOLD, Barcode of Life Data System)



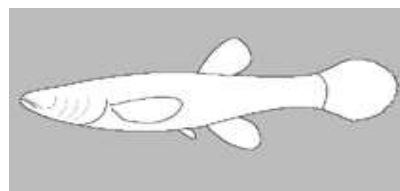
COPEPEDIA

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4 cm

cavefishes

fresh



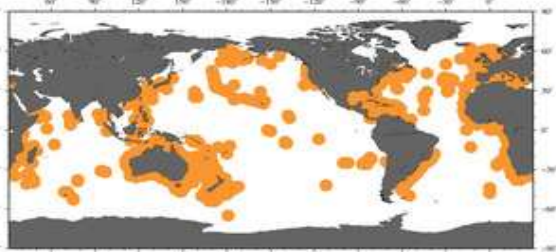
11 cm

Zeiformes

The Zeiformes are a small order of exclusively marine ray-finned fishes most notable for the dories, a group of common food fish. They are mostly deep-sea types. Zeiform bodies are usually thin and deep. Mouths are large, with distensible jaws. Caproidae (boarfishes) were transferred to Acanthuriformes in 2008.

Zeiformes

click on family name on map (by Copepedia) to get access to maps at genus level



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shift + click on fish to get access to photos on Fishbase page

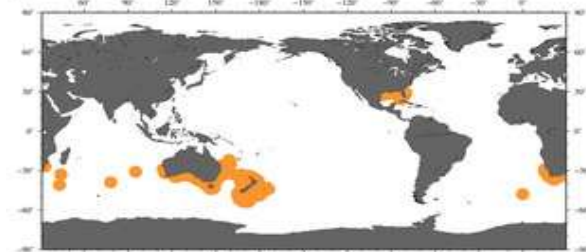
dories

WCA West Central Atlantic
WCP West Central Pacific

Cyttidae

The fish have the typical high-backed and laterally flattened shape of their relatives. In contrast to the dories, to which they were assigned up to 2008, they are characterised by having slightly enlarged scutes in a 'zipper-like' pattern from the isthmus to the pelvic fin origin.

Cyttidae

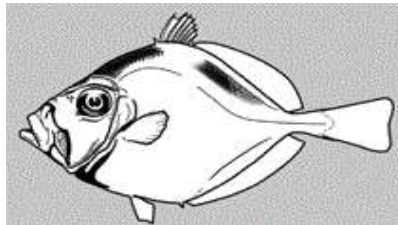


COPEPEDIA

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40 cm

lookdown dories
marine

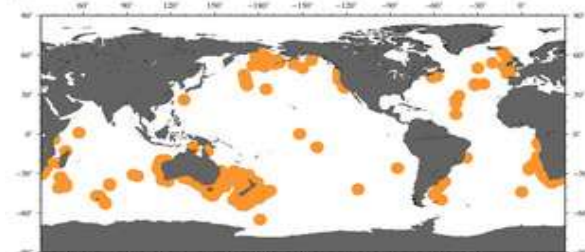


63 cm

Oreosomatidae

Most species are found in the Southern Hemisphere, inhabiting continental slopes down to about 1,000 m (3,300 ft) deep. Though they are small, they often have incredibly elongated lifespans, probable result of living in the deep sea. The warty oreo is able to live for up to 210 years, which puts it at one of the longest living vertebrates on Earth.

Oreosomatidae



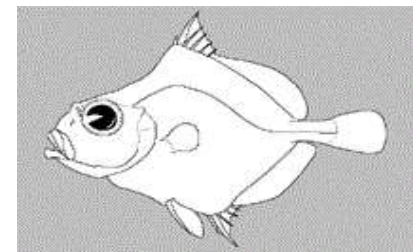
COPEPEDIA

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[WCA](#)

15.2 cm

oreos
marine

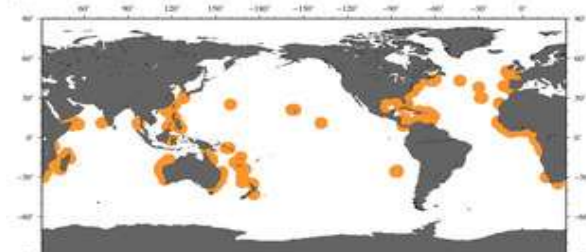


68 cm

Parazenidae

The fish live in the Atlantic, Indian and Pacific Oceans at depths of 140 to 700 metres. The family Parazenidae is distinguished from other zeiform fishes by having pelvic fins with seven or nine rays and no spines. The family is divided into two subfamilies, the Cyttopsinae and the monotypic Parazeninae.

Parazenidae



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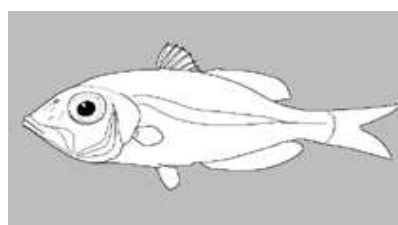
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[WCA](#)

7.8 cm

[WCP](#)

smooth dories
marine

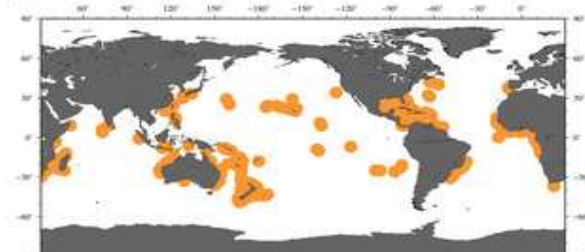


31 cm

Zeniontidae

Known as Macrurocyttidae up to 2008, when Macrurocyttus went to Macrurocyttinae in Grammicolepididae, these live at depths of 200–600 metres. The upper jaw can be extended extremely far. The diameter of the eyes is greater than or equal to the length of the mouth. The jaws have small teeth.

Zeniontidae



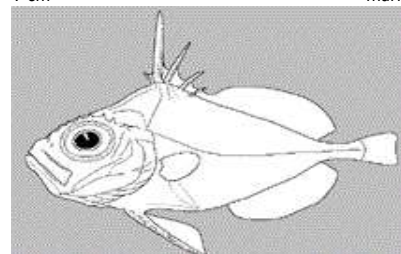
COPEPEDIA

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[WCA](#) [WCP](#)

7 cm

armoreye dories
marine

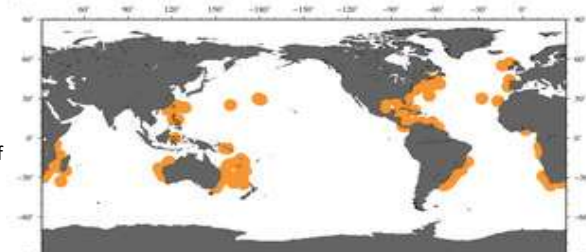


16 cm

Grammicolepididae

The fish have a tiny mouth, large eyes. In juveniles, the second ray of the dorsal fin and the first ray of the anal fin are elongated. In adult fish, they are much shorter. They are found in isolated areas of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, where they inhabit deep waters: they have been found down to about 1,000 m (3,300 ft). Macrurocyttus up to 2008 in Macrurocyttidae.

Grammicolepididae



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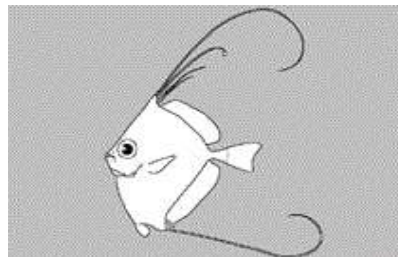
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[WCA](#)

17.5 cm

[WCP](#)

tinsfishes



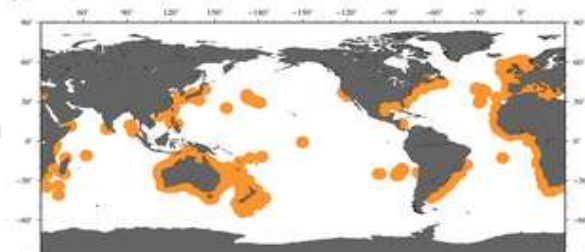
64 cm

[au/photos/F](#)

Zeidae

This a predatory fish that mainly eats fish such as herring, sardine, sand eel and horse mackerel. It does not survive a short period of starvation. The jaws of the dories are massive and highly extensible. The large eyes are situated high on the head and are directed dorsolaterally. All species are important and highly regarded food fish supporting commercial fisheries.

Zeidae



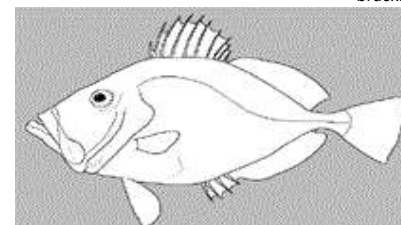
COPEPEDIA

<https://copepedia.org/?id=T5001419>

[WCA](#) [WCP](#)

41 cm

dories
marine
brackish



90 cm