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Annotated Checklist of the Marine and Estuarine Fishes of Germany, with Remarks of their Taxonomic Identity

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With 1 table

Summary

An annotated checklist of the marine and estuarine fishes of Germany is presented, including 208 species. The German marine fish fauna has cold temperate, warm temperate, and offshore elements, some long-range migrating species, and a large brackish water element including anadromous and catadromous migrators.

The nomenclatural history of German marine and estuarine fish species is discussed. Most of the species have been originally described in the 18th or 19th century, often with numerous literature sources (16th–18th century) and a composite nature, with the sources based on several species. While the taxonomic identity of 86 species has already been fixed by existing holotype-, syn-, lecto- or neotypes, the nomenclatural usage of 81 further species names is fixed in the present paper by designations on the basis of the ICZN rules. **Lectotypes** are designated for **9 species**; **neotypes** are designated for **72 species**. For 2 species, ICZN decisions are pending.

Zusammenfassung

Die vorliegende Arbeit enthält eine Liste der marinen und ästuarinen Fische Deutschlands (208 Arten). Die Deutsche Meeresfischfauna umfaßt kalt gemäßigte, warm gemäßigte und Hochsee-Elemente, sowie einige weiträumig wandernde Arten und einen umfangreichen Brackwasseranteil mit anadrom und katadrom wandernden Arten.

Die nomenklatorische Geschichte der deutschen Meeresfischarten wird diskutiert. Die meisten Arten wurden im 18. oder 19. Jahrhundert erstbeschrieben, beruhen oft auf zahlreichen früheren Literaturquellen aus dem 16.–18. Jahrhundert und haben vielfach einen aus mehreren gültigen Arten zusammengesetzten Ursprung. Während die taxonomische Identität von 86 Arten durch bereits existierende Holotypen, Syn-, Lektotype- oder Neotypen fixiert war, wird der nomenklatorische Gebrauch von weiteren 81 Artnamen in der vorliegenden Veröffentlichung durch Designation von Lektotype- oder Neotypen auf der Grundlage der Internationalen Nomenklaturregeln festgelegt. Für **9 Arten** werden **Lektotypen** vorgeschlagen, für **72 Arten Neotypen**. Für die Identität zweier Arten wurden Entscheidungen der Internationalen Nomenklaturkommission beantragt, die aber noch ausstehen.

Contents

1. Introduction	2
2. Methods and Materials	3
2.1. Methods	3
2.2. Materials	3
3. Checklist of the marine and estuarine fishes of Germany	3
4. Taxonomic Remarks	15
Cetorhinidae 15, – Scyliorhinidae 15, – Carcharhinidae 16, – Rajidae 17, – Torpedinidae 17, – Dasyatidae 18, – Chimaeridae 18, – Anguillidae 18, – Congridae 19, – Clupeidae 19, – Engraulidae 20, – Sternoptychidae 20, – Cyprinidae 20, – Salmonidae 27, – Osmeridae 29, – Lophiidae 30, – Gadidae 30, – Merlucciidae 34, – Exocoetidae 34, – Belonidae 35, – Scomberesocidae 35, – Caproidae 36, – Macrorhamphosidae 36, – Syngnathidae 37, – Triglidae 38, – Cottidae 38, – Regalecidae 38, – Serranidae 39, – Percidae 39, – Sparidae 40, – Mullidae 41, – Mugilidae 42, – Labridae 43, – Trachinidae 44, – Blenniidae 45, – Stichaeidae 45, – Anarhichadidae 46, – Ammodytidae 46, – Callionymidae 47, – Gobiidae 47, – Scombridae 48, – Xiphiidae 49, – Pleuronectidae 50, – Bothidae 52, – Scophthalmidae 52, – Soleidae 53, – Balistidae 54	
5. Acknowledgments	54
6. References	55
7. Index	61

1. Introduction

The marine and estuarine fishes of Germany have been under scientific examination since the Middle Ages. One of the first printed books dealing with fishes of the area was GESNER (1563), who published in German language. LINNAEUS (1758) described many species, constantly binominal, forming the starting point of modern ichthyological nomenclature. Many of the descriptions of LINNAEUS, however, were based on ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) or LINNAEUS (1746), and these monographs were merely compilations of historical sources, so that if the identity of the species described LINNAEUS (1758) is in question one has to go back to the early sources, including RONDELETIUS (1554, 1555), RAJUS (1713), etc.

The European marine fishes were treated by HUREAU & MONOD (1973, checklist), and by WHITEHEAD et alii (1986). FRICKE (1987) published keys and short descriptions of the marine fishes of Germany, excluding estuarine species. European freshwater species were treated by KOTTELAT (1997, checklist). BRUNKEN & FRICKE (1987) published keys and short descriptions of German freshwater fishes, many of which are brackish water tolerant, penetrating into estuaries.

Preliminary lists of species in the area were given in the Red Lists of the German marine fishes published since 1994 (FRICKE, BERGHAHN, RECHLIN, NEUDECKER, WINKLER, BAST & HAHLEBECK, 1994; FRICKE, BERGHAHN & NEUDECKER, 1995, North Sea excluding estuarines; BERG, KROG, MUUS, NIELSEN, FRICKE, BERGHAHN, NEUDECKER & WOLFF, 1996, Wadden Sea areas of the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark; FRICKE, RECHLIN, WINKLER, BAST & HAHLEBECK, 1996, Baltic Sea including estuaries).

The scope of the present paper is to give a complete, actual list of the marine and estuarine fish species living in German waters, and to clarify and stabilize specific identities and nomenclature.

2. Methods and materials

2.1. Methods

The study area includes the whole German influence area in the North Sea, and the German economic zone in the Baltic Sea, as defined by FRICKE, BERGHAHN, RECHLIN, NEUDECKER, WINKLER, BAST & HAHLBECK (1994: 157–158, fig. 1); it also includes the estuaries of the major rivers Ems, Weser, Oste, Elbe, Eider, Schlei, Trave, Warnow, Recknitz, Peene, and Oder (areas influenced by the tides/brackish water).

In the checklist, the family, genus, species, subspecies (if applicable), author, year of original publication, type status, primary types, and designator (if applicable) are given. In some cases, if a published illustration has been designated as the lectotype of a species, reference to that illustration is given.

In the taxonomic section, several species with an original description of a composite nature, uncertainty in the identification of the original description or lacking types are discussed. Here, the family, actual species name, original reference, reference to original illustrations, and the original description (if necessary) are given, and discussed according to their taxonomical relevance and identity. In several cases, lectotypes or neotypes are established following the rules of ICZN. The taxonomic arrangement of the families follows NELSON (1984).

The following measurements of type specimens are taken:

- SL* standard length (tip of snout to mid-base of hypural plate);
TL total length (tip of snout to end of caudal fin).

2.2. Materials

Type specimens of German marine and estuarine fish species are deposited in the following institutions (acronyms following LEVITON et alii, 1985):

- ANSP* The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, U.S.A.;
BMNH Natural History Museum, London, England, Great Britain [formerly British Museum (Natural History)];
LSL Linnean Society, London, England, Great Britain;
MHNG Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle, Genève, Switzerland;
MNHN Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, France;
NMW Naturhistorisches Museum, Wien, Austria;
NRM Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet, Stockholm, Sweden;
RMNH Nationaal Natuurhistorisch Museum (formerly Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie), Leiden, The Netherlands;
SMNS Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany;
ZMB Zoologisches Museum, Museum für Naturkunde der Humboldt-Universität, Berlin, Germany;
ZMUC Zoologisk Museum, Københavns Universitet, Copenhagen, Denmark;
ZMUO Universitets i Oslo, Zoologisk Museum, Oslo, Norway;
ZMUU Uppsala Universitet, Zoologiska Museet, Uppsala, Sweden;
ZSL Zoological Society of London, England, Great Britain.

3. Checklist of the marine and estuarine fishes of Germany

A checklist of all species recorded from German marine and estuarine waters is given in Tab. 1. A total of 208 species is known to occur in Germany. The fish fauna is impoverished, due to effects of glacial periods during the Pleistocene. The most speciose families (number of species in parentheses) are the Gadidae (18), Cyprinidae (16), Gobiidae (13), Rajidae (10), Labridae (7), and Pleuronectidae (7).

The German marine fish fauna has a strong **cold temperate** element, which is mainly represented by the Gadidae, Rajidae, Pleuronectidae, Cottidae, Stichaeidae and Pholidae. Cold temperate fishes are among the most common species in this area. A **warm temperate** element is found due to the influence of the Gulf Stream

(families Gobiidae, Labridae, Sparidae, Callionymidae, Serranidae, Atherinidae, Blenniidae, Carangidae and Lophiidae). Also, species living **offshore** are occasionally migrating with the currents into the North Sea (Scombridae, Bramidae). Several temperate coastal species are **long-range migrators** and spend an important period of their life in the German North Sea, either for feeding or for reproduction (*Scomber scombrus*; *Clupea harengus*). Finally, as the German marine waters have a relatively low salinity, with a large percentage of brackish areas (especially in the Baltic Sea and in the mouths of the large rivers Rhine, Ems, Weser and Elbe), there is a considerable **brackish water** element (Cyprinidae, Percidae, Osmeridae), with several species **anadromously** or **catadromously migrating** between marine and brackish waters (Petromyzontidae, Salmonidae, Clupeidae/*Alosa*, Anguillidae, Gasterosteidae, Pleuronectidae/*Platichthys flesus*).

Tab. 1. Checklist of German marine and estuarine fish species and subspecies.

No.	Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
001	Myxinidae	<i>Myxine glutinosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	NRM LP. 89 (4)	syntypes
002	Petromyzontidae	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	MHNG 816.18	neotype/ KOTTELAT, 1997: 27
003	Petromyzontidae	<i>Petromyzon marinus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	illustration by GESNER, 1604: 590	lectotype/ KOTTELAT, 1997: 29
004	Hexanchidae	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	–	
005	Lamnidae	<i>Lamna nasus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	–	
006	Cetorhinidae	<i>Cetorhinus maximus</i> (Gunnerus, 1765)	illustration by GUNNERUS, 1765: pl. 2	lectotype/ see p. 15
007	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Galeus melastomus</i> Rafinesque- Schmaltz, 1810	–	
008	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 8663	neotype/ see p. 15
009	Scyliorhinidae	<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 8673	neotype/ see p. 16
010	Carcharhinidae	<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20661	neotype/ see p. 16
011	Carcharhinidae	<i>Mustelus asterias</i> Cuvier in Cloquet, 1819	–	
012	Carcharhinidae	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20662	neotype/ see p. 17
013	Carcharhinidae	<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	

No.	Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
014	Squalidae	<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	–	
015	Squalidae	<i>Squalus acanthias</i> Linnaeus, 1758	NRM LP.85 (1) ZMUU LC.160 (1)	syntype syntype
016	Alopiidae	<i>Alopias vulpinus</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	–	
017	Sphyrnidae	<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.88 (1)	syntype
018	Squatinae	<i>Squatina squatina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM L.87 (1) ZMUU LC.161 (1)	syntype syntype
019	Rajidae	<i>Raja batis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	
020	Rajidae	<i>Raja circularis</i> Couch, 1838	–	
021	Rajidae	<i>Raja clavata</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 16042	neotype/ see p. 17
022	Rajidae	<i>Raja fullonica</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	
023	Rajidae	<i>Raja fyllae</i> Lütken, 1887	ZMUC 1	holotype
024	Rajidae	<i>Raja microcellata</i> Montagu, 1818	–	
025	Rajidae	<i>Raja naevus</i> Müller & Henle, 1841	MNHN 1306 (1) MNHN 1332 (1) RMNH 4237 (1)	syntype syntype syntype?
026	Rajidae	<i>Raja oxyrinchus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	
027	Rajidae	<i>Raja radiata</i> Donovan, 1808	–	
028	Rajidae	<i>Raja undulata</i> Lacepède, 1802	–	
029	Torpedinidae	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i> Risso, 1810	illustration by Risso, 1810: p. 3, fig. 4	lectotype/ see p. 17
030	Torpedinidae	<i>Torpedo nobiliana</i> Bonaparte, 1835	ANSP 426–430 (14) NMW 76279 (1)	syntypes syntype
031	Dasyatidae	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 12651	neotype/ see p. 18
032	Myliobatidae	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	
033	Chimaeridae	<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 543	neotype/ see p. 18
034	Acipenseridae	<i>Acipenser sturio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:210 (1) NRM LP.uncat. (1)	syntype syntype

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
035 Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla anguilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 17418	neotype/ see p. 19
036 Congridae	<i>Conger conger</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20573	neotype/ see p. 19
037 Clupeidae	<i>Alosa alosa</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:179 (1)	syntype
038 Clupeidae	<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i> (Lacepède, 1801)	MNHN 3188	neotype/ WHITEHEAD, 1967: 79
039 Clupeidae	<i>Clupea harengus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:111 (1)	syntype?
040 Clupeidae	<i>Sardina pilchardus</i> <i>pilchardus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	SMNS 20570	neotype/ see p. 20
041 Clupeidae	<i>Sprattus sprattus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LSL 46–47 (2)	syntypes?
042 Engraulidae	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20562	neotype/ see p. 20
043 Sternoptychidae	<i>Mauroliscus muelleri</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	–	
044 Cyprinidae	<i>Abramis ballerus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 15536	neotype/ see p. 21
045 Cyprinidae	<i>Abramis bjoerkna</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 12668	neotype/ see p. 21
046 Cyprinidae	<i>Abramis brama</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:147 (1)	syntype
047 Cyprinidae	<i>Alburnus alburnus</i> <i>alburnus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 15204	neotype/ see p. 22
048 Cyprinidae	<i>Aspius aspius aspius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20637	neotype/ see p. 22
049 Cyprinidae	<i>Barbus barbus barbus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:144 (1)	lectotype/ KOTTELAT, 1997: 47
050 Cyprinidae	<i>Carassius carassius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 12750	neotype/ see p. 23
051 Cyprinidae	<i>Gobio gobio gobio</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20595	neotype/ see p. 24
052 Cyprinidae	<i>Leuciscus cephalus</i> <i>cephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.81 (1) ZMMU LC.213 (1)	syntype syntype
053 Cyprinidae	<i>Leuciscus idus idus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 17362	neotype/ see p. 24
054 Cyprinidae	<i>Pelecus cultratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ZMUU LC.224 (1)	holotype
055 Cyprinidae	<i>Phoxinus phoxinus</i> <i>phoxinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20596	neotype/ see p. 25

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
056 Cyprinidae	<i>Rutilus rutilus</i> <i>rutilus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LSL 44 (1)	syntype?
057 Cyprinidae	<i>Scardinius</i> <i>erythrophthalmus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20597	neotype/ see p. 26
058 Cyprinidae	<i>Tinca tinca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 10985	neotype/ see p. 26
059 Cyprinidae	<i>Vimba vimba</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 14430	neotype/ see p. 27
060 Cobitidae	<i>Cobitis taenia</i> Linnaeus, 1758	ZMUU LC.205 (1)	syntype?
061 Esocidae	<i>Esox lucius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12: 114 (1)	syntype?
062 Salmonidae	<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> <i>balticus</i> Thienemann, 1922	SMNS 20628	neotype/ see p. 28
063 Salmonidae	<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> <i>oxyrinchus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12: 160 (1)	syntype
064 Salmonidae	<i>Salmo salar</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 19125	neotype/ see p. 28
065 Salmonidae	<i>Salmo trutta</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 20594	neotype/ see p. 29
066 Osmeridae	<i>Osmerus eperlanus</i> <i>schonfoldi</i> McAllister in Whitehead et alii, 1986	SMNS 20598	neotype/ see p. 30
067 Carapidae	<i>Echiodon drummondii</i> Thompson, 1837	ZMUC uncat.	neotype/ MARKLE & OLNEY, 1990: 255
068 Gobiesocidae	<i>Diplecogaster bimacu-</i> <i>lata bimaculata</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	–	
069 Lophiidae	<i>Lophius budegassa</i> Spinola, 1807	SMNS 2209	neotype/ see p. 30
070 Lophiidae	<i>Lophius piscatorius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	NRM 4553 (1)	syntype
071 Gadidae	<i>Ciliata mustela</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 5625 (1)	syntype
072 Gadidae	<i>Ciliata septentrionalis</i> (Collett, 1875)	ZMUO J. 5052 (1)	lectotype/ COLLETT, 1875: pl. 2
073 Gadidae	<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i> (Linné, 1766)	SMNS 2647	neotype/ see p. 30
074 Gadidae	<i>Gadus morhua callarias</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:162 (1) LSL 36 (1)	syntype syntype?

No.	Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
075	Gadidae	<i>Gadus morhua morhua</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 20563	neotype/ see p. 31
076	Gadidae	<i>Gaidropsarus</i> <i>mediterraneus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 5631 (1)	syntype
077	Gadidae	<i>Gaidropsaris</i> <i>vulgaris</i> (Cloquet, 1824)	illustration by RAJUS, 1713 pl. 2, fig. 9	lectotype/ see p. 31
078	Gadidae	<i>Lota lota</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LSL 37–38 (2)	syntypes?
079	Gadidae	<i>Melanogrammus</i> <i>aeglefinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:164 (1)	syntype
080	Gadidae	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:165–166 (2)	syntypes
081	Gadidae	<i>Micromesistius</i> <i>poutassou</i> (Risso, 1827)	–	
082	Gadidae	<i>Molva molva</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20391	neotype/ see p. 32
083	Gadidae	<i>Phycis blennoides</i> (Brünnich, 1768)	–	
084	Gadidae	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20392	neotype/ see p. 32
085	Gadidae	<i>Pollachius virens</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:167 (1)	syntype
086	Gadidae	<i>Raniceps raninus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ZMUU LC.181 (1)	syntype?
087	Gadidae	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i> (Nilsson, 1855)	SMNS 20397	neotype/ see p. 33
088	Gadidae	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 5678 (1)	syntype
089	Gadidae	<i>Trisopterus minutus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 9886	neotype/ see p. 34
090	Merlucciidae	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20575	neotype/ see p. 34
091	Exocoetidae	<i>Cheilopogon heterurus</i> (Rafinesque- Schmaltz, 1810)	SMNS 16404	neotype/ see p. 35
092	Belonidae	<i>Belone belone belone</i> (Linnaeus, 1761)	SMNS 20453	neotype/ see p. 35
093	Scomberesocidae	<i>Scomberesox saurus</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	SMNS 464	neotype/ see p. 36
094	Atherinidae	<i>Atherina boyeri</i> Risso, 1810	MNHN A.4342 (2) MNHN B.860 (1)	syntypes syntype
095	Atherinidae	<i>Atherina presbyter</i> Cuvier, 1829	MNHN A.4337	lectotype/ BLANC & HUREAU, 1971: 710

No.	Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
096	Zeidae	<i>Zeus faber</i> Linnaeus, 1758	LSL 6 (1) NRM 4212 (1)	syntype syntype?
097	Caproidae	<i>Capros aper</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 2204	neotype/ see p. 36
098	Gasterosteidae	<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	ZSL 29 (1) ZSL 30–31 (2)	syntype syntypes
099	Gasterosteidae	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LSL 34–35 (2)	syntypes
100	Gasterosteidae	<i>Spinachia spinachia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.46 (1)	syntype?
101	Macrorhampho- sidae	<i>Macrorhamphosus scolopax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 12661	neotype/ see p. 37
102	Syngnathidae	<i>Entelurus aequoreus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 11563	neotype/ see p. 37
103	Syngnathidae	<i>Nerophis lumbrici- formis</i> (Jenyns, 1835)	ZMUC uncat.	holotype
104	Syngnathidae	<i>Nerophis ophidion</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:185 (1)	syntype
105	Syngnathidae	<i>Syngnathus acus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:184 (1)	syntype
106	Syngnathidae	<i>Syngnathus rostellatus</i> Nilsson, 1858	ZMB 4915 (2)	syntypes
107	Syngnathidae	<i>Syngnathus typhle</i> Linnaeus, 1758	LSL 49 (1)	syntype
108	Triglidae	<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.27 (1)	syntype
109	Triglidae	<i>Entrigla gurnardus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:15 (1) LSL 18 (1)	syntype syntype
110	Triglidae	<i>Trigla lucerna</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:16 (1)	syntype
111	Triglidae	<i>Trigloporus lastoviza</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	SMNS 729	neotype/ see p. 38
112	Cottidae	<i>Cottus gobio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 20600	neotype/ see. p. 38
113	Cottidae	<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 2491–2492 (2)	syntypes
114	Cottidae	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius scorpius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:17 (1) LSL 17 (1) NRM 2357–2358 (2)	syntype syntype syntypes?
115	Cottidae	<i>Taurulus bubalis</i> (Euphrasen, 1786)	–	

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
116 Cottidae	<i>Triglops murrayi</i> Günther, 1888	BMNH 1889.6.28:5	lectotype/ PIETSCH, 1994: 368
117 Agonidae	<i>Agonus cataphractus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 2808 (1) NRM 2809–2810 (2)	syntype syntypes?
118 Cyclopteridae	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11 12:183 (1) LSL 25 (1) NRM 4502–07 (7)	syntype syntype syntypes
119 Liparidae	<i>Liparis liparis</i> (Linné, 1766)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:182 (1) LSL 26–27 (2)	syntype? syntypes?
120 Liparidae	<i>Liparis montagui</i> (Donovan, 1804)	–	
121 Lampridae	<i>Lampris guttatus</i> (Brünnich, 1788)	–	
122 Regalecidae	<i>Regalecus glesne</i> Ascanius, 1772	illustration by ASCANIUS, 1772: pl. 11	lectotype/ see p. 39
123 Serranidae	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:1 (1)	syntype
124 Serranidae	<i>Polyprion americanus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	–	
125 Serranidae	<i>Serranus cabrilla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 15283	neotype/ see p. 39
126 Percidae	<i>Gymnocephalus</i> <i>cernuus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:5 (1) LSL 2 (1)	syntype syntype
127 Percidae	<i>Perca fluviatilis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:3 (1) LSL 1 (1)	syntype syntype
128 Percidae	<i>Stizostedion</i> <i>lucioperca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20603	neotype/ see p. 40
129 Carangidae	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.14 (3) NRM LP.14a (1) ZMUU LC.104 (1)	syntypes? syntype? syntype
130 Carangidae	<i>Trachinotus ovatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	ZMUU LC.102 (1)	holotype
131 Coryphaenidae	<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	
132 Bramidae	<i>Brama brama</i> (Bonnaterre, 1788)	–	
133 Bramidae	<i>Pterycombus brama</i> Fries, 1837	–	
134 Bramidae	<i>Taractes asper</i> Lowe, 1843	–	

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
135 Bramidae	<i>Taractichthys longipinnis</i> (Lowe, 1843)	–	
136 Sparidae	<i>Boops boops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 11188	neotype/ see p. 40
137 Sparidae	<i>Dentex maroccanus</i> Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1830	ZMB 8597	holotype
138 Sparidae	<i>Pagellus acarne</i> (Risso, 1827)	SMNS 21186	neotype/ see p. 40
139 Sparidae	<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brünnich, 1768)	–	
140 Sparidae	<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 979	neotype/ see p. 41
141 Sparidae	<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20564	neotype/ see p. 41
142 Sciaenidae	<i>Argyrosomus regius</i> (Asso, 1801)	MNHN 7511	neotype/ TREWAVAS, 1966: 4
143 Mullidae	<i>Mullus barbatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:14 (1) LSL 3 (1)	syntype syntype?
144 Mullidae	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 12479	neotype/ see p. 42
145 Mugilidae	<i>Chelon labrosus</i> (Risso, 1827)	SMNS 2208	neotype/ see p. 42
146 Mugilidae	<i>Liza aurata</i> (Risso, 1810)	SMNS 20576	neotype/ see p. 42
147 Mugilidae	<i>Liza ramado</i> (Risso, 1810)	SMNS 259	neotype/ see p. 43
148 Labridae	<i>Acantholabrus palloni</i> (Risso, 1810)	SMNS 11788	neotype/ see p. 43
149 Labridae	<i>Centrolabrus exoletus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 3081	neotype/ see p. 44
150 Labridae	<i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.1	holotype
151 Labridae	<i>Labrus bergylta</i> Ascanius, 1767	illustration by ASCANIUS, 1767: pl. 1	lectotype/ see p. 44
152 Labridae	<i>Labrus bimaculatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	–	ICZN case 2905 pending/ FRICKE & FERRARIS, 1996
153 Labridae	<i>Symphodus bailloni</i> (Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1839)	MNHN A. 7312	lectotype/ ESCHMEYER, 1998: 186

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
154 Labridae	<i>Symphodus melops</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.6	holotype
155 Trachinidae	<i>Echiichthys vipera</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	SMNS 12051	neotype/ see p. 45
156 Trachinidae	<i>Trachinus draco</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:7 (1) LSL 7 (1) LSL 9–10 (2) MNHN A.3150 (4)	syntype syntype syntypes syntypes
157 Zoarcidae	<i>Zoarcus viviparus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:122 (1) LSL 28 (1)	syntype? syntype?
158 Blenniidae	<i>Lipophrys pholis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 13033	neotype/ see p. 45
159 Blenniidae	<i>Parablennius</i> <i>gattorugine</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM 4601 (1)	syntype
160 Stichaeidae	<i>Chirolophis ascanii</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	SMNS 3079	neotype/ see p. 46
161 Stichaeidae	<i>Lumpenus lumpretae-</i> <i>formis</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	–	
162 Pholidae	<i>Pholis gunnellus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	NRM LP.37 (1)	syntype
163 Anarhichadidae	<i>Anarhichas</i> <i>denticulatus</i> Krøyer, 1845	–	
164 Ammodytidae	<i>Ammodytes marinus</i> Raitt, 1934	SMNS 15751	neotype/ see p. 46
165 Ammodytidae	<i>Ammodytus tobianus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	LSL 41 (1) NRM 5716 (1)	syntype syntype?
166 Ammodytidae	<i>Gymnammodytes</i> <i>semisquamatus</i> (Jourdain, 1879)	illustration by JOURDAN, 1879: pl. 2, figs 8, 13, 16, 18	lectotype/ see p. 46
167 Ammodytidae	<i>Hyperoplus lanceolatus</i> (Sauvage, 1824)	MNHN B.1266 (3)	syntypes
168 Callionymidae	<i>Callionymus lyra</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:11 (1) NRM LP. 34 (2)	syntype syntypes
169 Callionymidae	<i>Callionymus maculatus</i> Rafinesque- Schmaltz, 1810	SMNS 21188	neotypes/ see p. 47
170 Callionymidae	<i>Callionymus reticulatus</i> Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valen- ciennes, 1837	MNHN A.1528	holotype
171 Gobiidae	<i>Aphia minuta</i> (Risso, 1810)	–	

No. Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
172 Gobiidae	<i>Buenia jeffreysi</i> (Günther, 1867)	BMNH 1867.8.24: 3–5 (2)	syntypes
173 Gobiidae	<i>Crystallogobius linearis</i> (Düben, 1845)	SMNS 9220	neotype/ see p. 47
174 Gobiidae	<i>Gobius niger</i> Linnaeus, 1758	NRM LP. uncat. (1) ZMUU LC. 184 (1)	syntype syntype
175 Gobiidae	<i>Gobiusculus flavescens</i> (Fabricius, 1779)	SMNS 21189	neotype/ see p. 48
176 Gobiidae	<i>Lebetus guilleti</i> (Danois, 1913)	–	
177 Gobiidae	<i>Lesueurigobius friesii</i> (Malm, 1874)	–	
178 Gobiidae	<i>Lebetus scorpioides</i> (Collett, 1874)	ZMUO J.4020–21 (2)	syntypes
179 Gobiidae	<i>Pomatoschistus lozanoi</i> (Buen, 1923)	–	
180 Gobiidae	<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i> (Krøyer, 1838)	ZMUC 72	holotype
181 Gobiidae	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus</i> <i>minutus</i> (Gronovius in Pallas, 1770)	SMNS 21190	neotype/ see p. 48
182 Gobiidae	<i>Pomatoschistus norvegicus</i> (Collett, 1904)	ZMUO J.3980	lectotype/ WEBB & MILLER, 1974: 736
183 Gobiidae	<i>Pomatoschistus pictus</i> (Malm, 1865)	BMNH 1873.8. 16:2 (1) ZMB 8426 (1)	syntype syntype
184 Scombridae	<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i> (Geoffroy St-Hilaire, 1817)	–	
185 Scombridae	<i>Sarda sarda</i> (Bloch, 1793)	illustration by BLOCH, 1793: pl. 334	lectotype/ see p. 48
186 Scombridae	<i>Scomber colias</i> Gmelin, 1789	SMNS 21191	neotype/ see p. 49
187 Scombridae	<i>Scomber scombrus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	ZMUU LC. 94	lectotype/ POSTEL in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 465
188 Scombridae	<i>Thunnus thynnus</i> <i>thynnus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 3251	neotype/ see p. 49
189 Xiphiidae	<i>Xiphias gladius</i> Linnaeus, 1758	SMNS 2205	neotype/ see p. 50
190 Centrolophidae	<i>Centrolophus niger</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	–	

No.	Family	Species	Type(s) Specimen No. in parentheses	Status/ Designation
191	Pleuronectidae	<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:126 (1)	syntype
192	Pleuronectidae	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides limandoides</i> (Bloch, 1787)	illustration by BLOCH, 1787: pl. 186	lectotype / see p. 50
193	Pleuronectidae	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:127 (1)	syntype
194	Pleuronectidae	<i>Limanda limanda</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 20565	neotype / see p. 50
195	Pleuronectidae	<i>Microstomus kitt</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	SMNS 9646	neotype / see p. 51
196	Pleuronectidae	<i>Platichthys flesus flesus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:132–134 (3) NRM LP. 20 (1)	syntypes syntype
197	Pleuronectidae	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i> Linnaeus, 1758	BMNH 1853.11. 12:130–131 (2)	syntypes
198	Scophthalmidae	<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i> (Risso, 1810)	SMNS 10056	neotype / see p. 52
199	Scophthalmidae	<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	illustration by RAJUS, 1713: pl. 1, fig. 2	lectotype / see p. 53
200	Scophthalmidae	<i>Phrynorhombus norvegicus</i> (Günther, 1862)	–	
201	Scophthalmidae	<i>Psetta maxima</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	BMNH 1853.11. 12:135 (1)	syntype
202	Scophthalmidae	<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	LSL 43 (1) NRM LP. 21 (1)	syntype? syntype?
203	Scophthalmidae	<i>Zeugopterus punctatus</i> (Bloch, 1787)	ZMB 2392 (2) ZMB 7402 (1)	syntypes syntype?
204	Bothidae	<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i> (Walbaum, 1792)	SMNS 20572	neotype / see p. 52
205	Soleidae	<i>Monochirus luteus</i> (Risso, 1810)	SMNS 20602	neotype / see p. 53
206	Soleidae	<i>Solea solea</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	SMNS 9660	neotype / see p. 54
207	Balistidae	<i>Balistes capriscus</i> Gmelin, 1789	SMNS 2663	neotype / see p. 54
208	Molidae	<i>Mola mola</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	–	

4. Taxonomic remarks

Cetorhinidae

Cetorhinus maximus (Gunnerus, 1765)

Squalus maximus Gunnerus, 1765: 33, pl. 2 (Trondheim/Norway; lectotype: Gunnerus, 1765: pl. 2, as designated below).

GUNNERUS (1765: 33–49, pl. 2) described and illustrated his *Squalus maximus* in detail. The illustration is useful to distinguish the species, except that the gill slits are much too short. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1038; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of QUÉRO in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 89–90; FRICKE, 1987: 41), I hereby designate the illustration of GUNNERUS (1765: pl. 2) as the **lectotype** of *Squalus maximus* Gunnerus, 1765.

Scyliorhinidae

Scyliorhinus canicula (Linnaeus, 1758)

Squalus Canicula Linnaeus, 1758: 234 (in oceano Europae/European sea; neotype: SMNS 8663, as designated below).

Squalus Catulus Linnaeus, 1758: 235 (in oceano Europae/European sea; neotype: SMNS 8663, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 234) described his *Squalus canicula* as follows:
“S. rufo-varius, pinna ani medio inter anum caudamque pinnatum. ... *Habitat in Oceano Europae.*”

He also referred to descriptions from RONDELETIUS (1554) to WILLUGHBY (1686) and ARTE-DI in LINNAEUS (1738) as literature sources. On page 235, LINNAEUS (1758) described his *Squalus catulus* as follows:

“S. dorso variegato mutico, pinnis ventralibus concretis, dorsalibus caudae approximatis.”

In addition to this description, LINNAEUS (1758) referred to descriptions by ARTE-DI in LINNAEUS (1738), GRONOVIVS (1754a), SALVIANI (1554), WILLUGHBY (1686), and RAJUS (1713). RONDELETIUS (1554: 380–383, figs, “De Canicula Aristotelis”), GESNER (1563: LXXX, figs, as *Canicula secunda species siue Aristotelis*), and RAJUS (1713: 22, *Catulus major vulgaris*, from Cornwall) inadequately described and illustrated a scyliorhinid with small spots which may be referable to this species. Both nominal species described by LINNAEUS are probably of a composite origin, based on both European species of *Scyliorhinus* (*S. canicula*, *S. stellaris*). No type material was found in collections housing Linnaean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 318, 341; own research). In order to stabilize the present status of the names (in the sense of QUÉRO in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 99; FRICKE, 1987: 42; synonymy by COMPAGNO, 1984: 358), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Squalus canicula* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Squalus catulus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 8663, male, 397.6 mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Croatia: 15 km NNW Cres City, Cres Island, 45°02'N 14°18' E – FRICKE, R. – 2 May 1989.

Scyliorhinus stellaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

Squalus stellaris Linnaeus, 1758: 235 (in Mari Europaeo/European sea; neotype: SMNS 8673, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 235) described his *Squalus stellaris* as follows:
 “S. varius inermis, pinnis ventralibus discretis, dorsalibus caudae approximatis.
 ... *Habitat in Mari Europaeo.*”

He also noted that the description was based on several historical sources, including RONDELETIUS (1554: 383, fig., “De Canicula saxatili”) and RAJUS (1713: 22, *Catulus maximus*) who inadequately described and illustrated a scyliorhinid with large spots which is most probably based on this species. The description by LINNAEUS (1758) is probably based on both European species of *Scyliorhinus* (*S. canicula*, *S. stellaris*). No type material of *S. stellaris* could be detected in any collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1606; own research). In order to stabilize the present status of the names (in the sense of COMPAGNO, 1984: 366; QUÉRO in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 100; FRICKE, 1987: 42), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Squalus stellaris* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 8673, female, 343.6 mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, Italy: Genova/Genoa, Liguria, 44°25'N 8°57'E – FRICKE, R. – 6 Oct. 1979.

Carcharhinidae

Galeorhinus galeus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Squalus Galeus Linnaeus, 1758: 234 (in oceano Europaeo/European sea; neotype: SMNS 20661, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 234) described his *Squalus galeus* as follows:
 “S. naribus ori vicinis, foraminibus ad oculus.
 ... *Habitat in Oceano Europae.*”

In addition, he referred to earlier descriptions by RONDELETIUS (1554), GESNER (1563), SALVIANI (1554), WILLUGHBY (1686), RAJUS (1713), and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as sources. This is a composite description. RONDELETIUS (1554: 377–378, fig., “De Galeo cane”) and RAJUS (1713: 23) inadequately described and illustrated a shark which could possibly be based on this species. From the description by LINNAEUS (1758) and many of the earlier authors, however, it is not possible to judge about the specific identity of the fish. No type material was found in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 628; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRANSTETTER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 118; COMPAGNO, 1984: 386; FRICKE, 1987: 44), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Squalus galeus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20661, 388.1 mm TL – Germany: Helgoland Island, 54°12'N 7°53'E – Museum Hamburg – 1846.

Mustelus mustelus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Squalus Mustelus Linnaeus, 1758: 235 (Europa/European sea; neotype: SMNS 20662, as designated below; name placed on Official List of Species Names in Zoology as type species of *Mustelus* Linck, 1790).

LINNAEUS (1758: 235) described his *Squalus mustelus* as follows:
 “S. dentibus obtusis. ... *Habitat in Europa.*”

In addition, he refers to earlier publications by GESNER (1563), SALVIANI (1554), WILLUGHBY (1686), RAJUS (1713) and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as sources of his

description, which is clearly of a composite nature. The description as it stands is incomplete; it is impossible to judge about the specific identity. No type material was found in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1140; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRANSTETTER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 120; COMPAGNO, 1984: 419; FRICKE, 1987: 44–45), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Squalus mustelus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20662, male, 376.2 mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, Adriatic Sea, Italy: Venezia/Venice, 45°27'N 12°21'E – MARTENS, VON – 1818.

Rajidae

Raja clavata (Linnaeus, 1758)

Raja clavata Linnaeus, 1758: 232 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 16042, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 232) described his *Raja clavata* as follows:
 “R. aculeata, dentibus tuberculosis, cartilagine transversa ventrali. ... *Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.*”

He also refers to the publications of RONDELETIUS (1554), GESNER (1563), WIL-LUGHBY (1686), RAJUS (1713), LINNAEUS and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as sources for his description. The species is sketchily diagnosed and of a composite nature, probably based on several species of rajids. RONDELETIUS (1554: 353–354, fig., “De Raia Clauata”) inadequately described and figured a rajid which could possibly have been based on this species. No type material was found in collections housing Linnean or pre-Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 386; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of STEHMANN in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 59; STEHMANN & BÜRKEL in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 185–186; FRICKE, 1987: 50), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Raja clavata* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 16042, 254.7 mm disc width, 359.9 mm TL – Germany: Helgoland Island, 54°12'N 7°53' E – Museum Hamburg – 1847.

Torpedinidae

Torpedo marmorata (Risso, 1810)

Torpedo Marmorata Risso, 1810: 20–21, pl. 3, fig. 4 (Nice/France; lectotype: Risso, 1810, pl. 3, fig. 4, as designated below).

Risso (1810: 20–21) described his *Torpedo marmorata* as follows:
 “*T. Testacea, rubro luteoque varia; maculis fuscis, pinnâ caudae rotundâ. ...*”

The colour pattern illustrated by RISSO (1810: pl. 3, fig. 4) is characteristic for the species; the spiracle is well illustrated showing the typical shape of *Torpedo marmorata*. Therefore, I hereby designate RISSO's (1810: pl. 3, fig. 4) illustration as the **lectotype** of *Torpedo marmorata* Risso, 1810.

Dasyatidae

Dasyatis pastinaca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Raja Pastinaca Linnaeus, 1758: 232 (Europa/Europe; neotype: SMNS 12651, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 232) described his *Raja pastinaca* as follows:
 “R. corpore glabro, aculeo longo antierius serrato in cauda apterygia. ... *Habitat in Europa. Caudae aculeus venenatus veteribus & recentioribus. Fato Ulyssis clarus.*”

He also referred to publications from RONDELETIUS (1554) to RAJUS (1713), and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as sources of his description. RONDELETIUS (1554: 331–337, fig., “De Pastinaca”) described a dasyatid species which is a historical source for the description of LINNAEUS (1758); it is, however, not identifiable to the species level. The species is inadequately diagnosed, and clearly of a composite nature, probably consisting of several species of dasyatids. No types were found in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1297; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of KREFFT & STEHMANN in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 70; MCEACHRAN & CAPAPÉ in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 199; FRICKE, 1987: 55), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Raja pastinaca* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 12651, 167.7 mm disc width, 316.8 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – 1880.

Chimaeridae

Chimaera monstrosa (Linnaeus, 1758)

Chimaera monstrosa Linnaeus, 1758: 236 (Atlantic; neotype: SMNS 543, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology, as the type species of *Chimaera* Linnaeus, 1758).

LINNAEUS (1758: 236) described his *Chimaera monstrosa* as follows:
 “C. rostro subtus plicis pertusis. ... *Habitat in mari Atlantico.*”

In addition, he referred to the publications by WILLUGHBY (1686) and RAJUS (1713) as sources of his description. The species is inadequately diagnosed, and clearly of a composite nature, as it cannot be identified to the species level. No types were found in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1117; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of STEHMANN & BÜRKEL in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 213; FRICKE, 1987: 56), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Chimaera monstrosa* Linnaeus, 1758:
Neotype: SMNS 543, 859.5+ mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, France: Nice, 43°42'N 7°15'E – Museum Milano – Apr. 1856.

Anguillidae

Anguilla anguilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

Muraena Anguilla Linnaeus, 1758: 245 (Europa/Europe; neotype: SMNS 17418, as designated below; name *Muraena anguilla* Linnaeus, 1758 on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology, as type species of *Anguilla* Schrank, 1798).

Anguilla vulgaris Shaw, 1803: 15 (locality not stated; neotype: SMNS 17418, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 245) described his *Muraena anguilla* as follows:
 “M. maxilla inferiore longiore, corpore unicolore. D.1000. P.19. V.0. A.100. C.–
 ... Habitat in Europa; maxima in lacu Cornachio Ferrariensi; non fert Danubium.
 Nocturna; latet in coeno duplici foramine; coërcetur trunco albo Betulae; cutis tenacissima;
 parit vivipara, sub canicula.
Act. Holm. 1750. p. 194.”

The species was clearly identified by LINNAEUS (1758). However, important characters are missing in the description. It was noted to be based on historical sources (e.g. LINNAEUS, 1746: 109, *Muraena unicolor*, *maxilla longiore* ..., who referred to historical literature from RONDELETIUS (1555) to RAJUS (1713); RONDELETIUS, 1555: 198–202, figs, “De Angullis”; GESNER, 1563: CLXXVIII, fig., as *Anguilla*). No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 101). In order to stabilize the common usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 34; BAUCHOT in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 535–536), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of both *Muraena anguilla* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Anguilla vulgaris* Shaw, 1803:

Neotype: SMNS 17418, 546.0 mm SL, 560.4 mm TL – Germany, Baden-Württemberg; Kinzig, at Neumühl, 2 km SE Kehl, 48°34'N 7°51'E – SIESSEGER, J. – 22 July 1996.

Congridae

Conger conger (Linnaeus, 1758)

Muraena Conger Linnaeus, 1758: 245 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20573, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology, as type species of *Conger* Oken, 1817).

LINNAEUS (1758: 245) described his *Muraena conger* as follows:
 “M. rostro tentaculis duobus linea laterali ex punctis albida.
Art. gen. 24. *syn.* 40. *Muraena* supremo margine pinnae dorsalis nigro.
 Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.”

This brief description refers to a congrid, but it is not possible to identify it down to the species level, as it might either refer to *Conger conger* or *Ariosoma balearicum*. The reference to ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) is based on several historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 394–397, fig., “De Congro”; GESNER, 1563: XLVII–XLVIII, fig.; inaccurately described and figured). Since it was not possible to find a type in any of the institutions with Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 405; own research), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Muraena conger* Linnaeus, 1758 in order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of FRICKE, 1987: 58–59):

Neotype: SMNS 20573, 435.3 mm TL – Italy, Venezia/Venice, 45°27'N 12°21'E – MARTENS, VON – 1818.

Clupeidae

Sardina pilchardus pilchardus (Walbaum, 1792)

Clupea harengus. Varietas. *Clupea Pilchardus* Walbaum, 1792: 38 (Cornwall, England; neotype: SMNS 20570, as designated below; name on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology as type species of *Sardina* Antipa, 1940).

WALBAUM (1792: 38) described his "*Clupea barengus*. Var. *Clupea pilchardus*" as follows: "*Clupea Pilchardus*, corpore minus compresso pinna dorsali aequilibri; Squamis non deciduis. W(albaum). ..."

WALBAUM also referred to earlier authors including RONDELETIUS (1554: 217–219, fig.) and GESNER (1563: II–III, fig.) who described and illustrated this species as *Sardina*. WALBAUM's description is of a composite origin and may have been based on several clupeid species. No type material was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1339; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of WHITEHEAD in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 276–277; FRICKE, 1987: 61), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Clupea pilchardus* Walbaum, 1792:

Neotype: SMNS 20570, 160.2 mm SL, 188.5 mm TL – Spain, Vigo, 42°14'N 8°43'E – FRICKE, R. – 13 May 1978.

Engraulidae

Engraulis encrasicolus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Clupea encrasicolus Linnaeus, 1758: 318 (in oceano Europaeo/European ocean; neotype: SMNS 20562, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 318) described his *Clupea encrasicolus* as follows: "C(lupea) maxilla superiore longiore. Art. gen. 7 syn. 17. Clupea maxilla superiore longiore. Habitat in Oceano Europaeo. (...)"

This description refers to a herring-like fish with a long upper jaw. The only species like that in the northeastern Atlantic is what we now call *Engraulis encrasicolus* (in the sense of WHITEHEAD in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 282–283, *E. encrasicolus*; FRICKE, 1987: 63, *E. encrasicolus*). However, the description lacks many important characters distinguishing *E. encrasicolus* from other species of family Engraulidae. There are several historical sources of the description (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 211–212, fig., "De Encrasicolis"). As it was not possible to detect any types in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 530; own research), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Clupea encrasicolus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20562, 140.9 mm SL, 162.7 mm TL – Italy: Bay of Palermo, at Palermo, Sicilia, 38°07'N 13°21'E – PAGENSTECHER, H. A. – 1877.

Sternoptychidae

Maurolicus muelleri (Gmelin, 1789)

Salmo Müllerii Gmelin, 1789: 1378 (Sondmör/Norway; types not known).

The taxonomic identity of this species will be discussed in a forthcoming paper by FRICKE & WOLFRAM (in litt.).

Cyprinidae

Abramis ballerus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Ballerus Linnaeus, 1758: 326 (in Europae lacubus/European lakes; neotype: SMNS 15536, as designated below).

Cyprinus Farenus Linnaeus, 1758: 326 (in Sveciae laco Maelero/Lake Mälär, Sweden; neotype: SMNS 15536, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 326) described his *Cyprinus ballerus* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 40. *Fn. svec.* 323.
Art. gen. 3. *syn.* 12. *spec.* 23. *Cyprinus* admodum latus & tenuis, pinna ani ossiculorum 40.
 D.11. P.16. V.10. A.40. C. 19.
 Habitat in Europae lacubus.”

He described his *Cyprinus farenus* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 37, iride clava. *Art. spec.* 23. *Fn. sv.* 327. D.11. P.18. V.10. A.37. C.19.
 Habitat in Sveciae Lacu Maelero.”

Both *Cyprinus ballerus* and *C. farenus* of LINNAEUS (1758) are characterized in the original descriptions by their 37–40 (36–39 in acutal specimens) soft anal fin rays. However, many other important characters are missing. There were several historical sources for the descriptions (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1555: 154–156, fig., “De Balle-ro”, A Lugdunensibus/Lyon; based on *Abramis brama*; GESNER, 1563: CLXVIII, left page, fig., as *Blicca*, *Ballerus*, *Plestya*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 122–123, *Cyprinus pinna ani ossiculorum quadraginta* ..., citing historical literature from RONDELETIUS, 1555 to RAJUS, 1713), which were based on several different species including *Abramis brama*. No type material of either species could be detected in collections housing Linnean type material (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 190, 561; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage as a valid species named *Abramis ballerus* (Linnaeus, 1758), with *Cyprinus farenus* Linnaeus, 1758 as a synonym, in the sense of BERG (1949: 785), BRUNKEN & FRICKE (1985: 48) and KOTTELAT (1997: 108), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of both *Cyprinus ballerus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Cyprinus farenus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 15536, 308.8 mm SL, 387.6 mm TL – Germany: Elbe River, near Wittenberge, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 53°00'N 11°44'E – BRUNKEN, H. – 1 Nov. 1992.

Abramis bjoerkna (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Bjoerkna Linnaeus, 1758: 326 (in Sveciae lacubus/Lakes of Sweden; neotype: SMNS 12668, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 326) described his *Cyprinus bjoerkna* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 35. *Fn. svec.* 328. D.11. P.15. V.9. A.35. C.19.
Art. gen. 3. *syn.* 13. *spec.* 20. *Cyprinus* quincuncialis, pinna ani ossiculorum 25. D.11. P. 15.
 V.9. A.25. C.19.
 Habitat in Sveciae lacubus.”

This is a composite description, based on historical sources including LINNAEUS (1746: 124, *Cyprinus pinna ani radiis viginti quinque* ..., referring to historical literature from RONDELETIUS, 1555 to RAJUS, 1713); it was probably based on several cyprinid species. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 237; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 46, as *Blicca bjoerkna*; KOTTELAT, 1997: 42), I hereby designate the following specimen (from a Baltic Sea tributary) as the neotype of *Cyprinus bjoerkna* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 12668, 190.6 mm SL, 237.1 mm TL – Germany: Greifswald, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 54°05'N 13°23'E – Zoologisches Institut Heidelberg – 1887.

Alburnus alburnus alburnus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Alburnus Linnaeus, 1758: 325 (in *Europae aquis dulcibus*/Europe; neotype: SMNS 15204, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 325) described his *Cyprinus alburnus* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 20. *Fn. svec.* 330.

Art. gen. 6. *syn.* 10. *spec.* 17. *Cyprinus quincuncialis*, pinna ani ossiculorum 20. D.10. P.14. V.9. A.21. C. –

Gron. mus. 1. n. 10. idem D.9. P. – V.9. A.22. C. –

Act. Ups. 1741. p. 75. n. 58. Koning van afterling. D.8. P.14. V.8. A. 18. C.20.

Habitat in *Europae aquis dulcibus*.”

This is a composite description based on specimens and several literature sources, as cited by ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1555, 203–204, fig., “De Cobite fluuiatili”; 208, fig., “De Alburno”; GESNER, 1563: CLIX–CLX, fig., as *Alburnus Ausonii*, inadequately figured and described; LINNAEUS, 1746: 124, *Cyprinus pinna ani radiis viginti* ..., referring to historical literature from RONDELETIUS, 1555 to RAJUS, 1713), and GRONOVIVS (1754a: 3, *Cyprinus quincuncialis*, *pinna ani occisulorum viginti*). LINNAEUS’s (1758) description was probably based on several species of cyprinids. Though the species is relatively well characterized, there are a number of errors in the description (20–22 anal fin rays; really 3/17–20; 8–10 dorsal fin rays, really 3/8; 14 pectoral fin rays, really 1/15). No type material was detected in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 69; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 46), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus alburnus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 15204, 160.3 mm SL, 195.4 mm TL – Germany: Rems Stream, at Winterbach, Baden-Württemberg, 48°49’N 9°58’E – STEPHAN, G. & WNUCK, H. – 7 June 1994.

Aspius aspius aspius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Aspius Linnaeus, 1758: 325 (in *Sveciae lacubus*/Swedish lakes; neotype: SMNS 20637, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 325) described his *Cyprinus aspius* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 16, maxilla inferiore longiore incurva.

Fn. svec. 319.

Art. gen. 6. *syn.* 14. *spec.* 14. *Cyprinus maxilla inferiore longiore cum apice elevato*, pinna ani ossiculorum 15. D.11. P.18. V.10. A.16. C.19.

Habitat in *Sveciae lacubus*.”

This species is relatively well characterized in the original description, though the description is of a composite origin, based on specimens and literature sources (e.g. GESNER, 1563: CLXX, fig., as *Capito fluuiatilis rapax*; inaccurately described and illustrated; LINNAEUS, 1746: 121, *Cyprinus pinna ani ossiculorum quindecim* ..., referring to ARTEDI in LINNAEUS [1738] as its source). No type material was detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 149; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 44), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus aspius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20637, 138.1 mm SL, 167.8 mm TL (caudal fin damaged) – Germany: Neuwarper See/Lake Neuwarper, isolated southern part of Stettiner Haff,

southern part of lake, close to border to Poland, at Rieth, 53°42'N 14°15'E – BRUNKEN, H. – 25 July 1998.

Carassius carassius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Carassius Linnaeus, 1758: 321 (in Europae stagnis/in European ponds; neotype: SMNS 12750, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 321) described his *Cyprinus carassius* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 10, caudae integra, linea laterali recta. D.20. P.15. V.8. A.9. C.21.

Art. gen. 4. syn. 5. spec. 29. Cyprinus pinna dorsi ossiculis 20, linea laterali recta. D.20. P.15. V.9. A.10. C. –

Fn. svec. 322. idem.

Gron. mus. 1. n. 11. idem. D.20. P.11. V.9. A.10. C.23.

Act. Ups. 1741. p. 75. n. 55. Cyprinus Hamburger. D.20. P.14. V.9. A.9. C.22.

Habitat in Europae stagnis. (...)”

This original description does not clearly differentiate the species; it is of a composite origin, based on several historical sources (e.g. GESNER, 1563; CLXVII, fig., as *Charax*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 122, *Cyprinus pinna ani ossiculorum viginti* ..., referring to historical literature from GESNER, 1563 to RAJUS, 1713; GRONOVIVS, 1754a: 3, *Cyprinus quincuncialis*, *pinna dorsi occiculorum viginti*, *linea lateri recta*) and may have been based on both *Carassius carassius* and the wild form of *Carassius auratus*. No types could be detected in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 327; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BERG, 1949: 821; BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 49), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus carassius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 12750, 213.1 mm SL, 258.3 mm TL – Germany: Neckar River, at Heidelberg, Baden-Württemberg, 49°25'N 13°23'E – BLOCHMANN – 1890.

Gobio gobio gobio (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Gobio Linnaeus, 1758: 320–321 (in Anglia et adjacentibus/Britain and surrounding countries; neotype: SMNS 20595, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 320–321) described his *Cyprinus gobio* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 11, cirris 2. D.10. P.16. V.9. A.11. C.19.

Art. gen. 4. syn. 11. spec. 13. Cyprinus quincuncialis maculosus, maxilla superiore longiore, cirris duobus ad os. D.12. P.17. V.11. A.11. C.19.

Gron. mus. 2. n. 149. idem? D.8. P.14. V.6. A.7. C. –

Habitat in Anglia et adjacentibus.”

The species is relatively well characterized in the original description. However, a number of important characters are missing in the original description (e.g. lateral line scales; relative length of barbels; colouration). Also, this is a composite description based on several historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIVS, 1555: 206–207, fig., “De Gobione fluuiatili”, probably from Lyon/France; GESNER, 1563: CLX, left page, figs, *Gobio fluuiatilis*; inadequately described and figured, not identifiable; GRONOVIVS (1754b: 3, *Cyprinus quincuncialis*, *maculosus*, *maxilla superiore longiore* ...). No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 655; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 45), I hereby designate the following specimen (originating from a Rhone tributary in southern France which is close to the

type locality of the RONDELETIUS specimen) as the neotype of *Cyprinus gobio* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20595, 76.3 mm SL, 91.0 mm TL – France, Département Gard: brook into Gardon de Saint-Jean River, ca 70 m above mouth, near Massies, between Saint-Jean-du-Gard and Audouze, 45 km NW Nîmes, 44°04'40"N 3°55'20"E – MARTENS, A. – 16 July 1995.

Leuciscus idus idus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Idus Linnaeus, 1758: 324 (in Europae aquis dulcibus/European freshwaters; neotype: SMNS 17362, as designated below).

Cyprinus Idbarus Linnaeus, 1758: 324 (in Sveciae lacubus/Swedish lakes; neotype: SMNS 16427, as designated below).

Cyprinus Orfus Linnaeus, 1758: 324 (in Rheno, Angliae fluviiis, lacubus/Rhine; English rivers and lakes; neotype: SMNS 17362, as designated below).

Cyprinus Jeses Linnaeus, 1758: 325 (in Germania/Germany; neotype: SMNS 17362, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 324) described his *Cyprinus idus* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 13 rubra. *Fn. svec.* 320. D.10. P.18. V.10. A.13. C.19.

Art. gen. 5. *syn.* 14. *spec.* 6. *Cyprinus iride sublutea*, pinnis ventralibus anique rubris. D.11. P. – V.10. A.13. C.19.

Gron. mus. 1. p. 3. n. 13. *idem.* D.10. P.20. V.9. A.13. C.24.

Habitat in Europae aquis dulcibus.”

He described his *Cyprinus orfus* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 13.

Art. syn. 6. *Cyprinus Orfus dictus.*

Raj. pisc. 118. *Rutilus latior s. Rubellio fluviatilis.* D.10. P.19. V.9. A.13. C. –

Meyer. thier. 2. t. 94. *Orf.*

Habitat in Rheno, Angliae fluviiis, lacubus.”

LINNAEUS (1758) described his *Cyprinus jeses* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radiis 14, rostro rotundato. D.– P.– V.– A.– C.–

Art. syn. 7. *Cyprinus cubitalis*, pinna ani ossiculorum 14.

Habitat in Germania.”

This species is relatively well characterized in each of the four original descriptions cited above, though they are of composite origins, based on specimens and literature sources (e.g. GESNER, 1563: CLXVII, figs, as *Orfus*; RAJUS, 1713: 118; GRONOVIUS (1754a: 3, *Cyprinus iride sublutea*, *pinnis ventralibus*, *anique rubis*), which can be identified as several cyprinid species, including *Rutilus rutilus*, *Leuciscus idus*, *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*. A number of important characters are missing in the original descriptions (e.g. lateral line scales; scales above the lateral line; colouration), and some are in error (dorsal rays 10–11 in *C. idus*, *orfus* and *jeses*; really 3/8–9; anal rays 13 in *C. idus* and *orfus*, really 3/9–10; pectoral rays 19 in *C. orfus*, really 1/15–16). No type material of either nominal species was detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 759, *C. idus*; 812, *C. jeses*; 1247, *C. orfus*; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name *Cyprinus idus* (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 42), and in order to permanently synonymize the names *C. jeses* and *C. orfus*, I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus idus* Linnaeus, 1758, *Cyprinus orfus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Cyprinus jeses* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 17362, 254.7 mm SL, 306.0 mm TL – Germany: Vorbach, 10 km

SSE Weikersheim, Baden-Württemberg, 49°25'N 9°47'E – HABERBOSCH, R. & DUSSLING, U. – 18 Apr. 1996.

LINNAEUS (1758: 324) described his *Cyprinus idbarus* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 12, pinnis ventralibus sanguineis. D.10. P. – V.– A.12. C. 19.
 Habitat in Sveciae lacubus.”

Cyprinus idbarus Linnaeus, 1758 is considered as a synonym of *Leuciscus idus idus* (Linnaeus, 1758) (e.g. BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 42; KOTTELAT, 1997: 67). As the original description is very limited, omitting many important characters, and as no type specimen could be found in institutions housing Linnean materials (see ESCHMEYER, 1998: 759; own research), I hereby designate the following specimen of *L. idus idus* from a Baltic Sea drainage as the neotype of *Cyprinus idbarus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 16427, 266.7 mm SL, 328.8 mm TL – Germany: Kiel/Schleswig-Holstein, 54°20'N 10°08'E – ZIETZ – 1883.

Phoxinus phoxinus phoxinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Phoxinus Linnaeus, 1758: 322–323 (Europa/Europe; neotype: SMNS 20596, as designated below).

Cyprinus Aphyia Linnaeus, 1758: 323 (in Europae rivulis/European creeks; neotype: SMNS 20596, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 322–323) described his *Cyprinus phoxinus* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 8, macula fusca ad caudam, corpore pellucido. D.8. P.16. V.8. A.8. C.19.
 Art. syn. 12. Cyprinus tridactylus varius oblongus teretiusculus, pinna ani ossiculorum 8.
 Habitat in Europa.”

He described his *Cyprinus aphyia* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 9, iridibus rubris, corpore pellucido. Fn. *svec.* 331. D.10. P.12. V.7. A.9. C.19.

It. Wgot. 232. *Cyprinus minimus*. D.11. P.8. V.8. A.9. C.19.

Art. gen. 4. *syn.* 13. *spec.* 30. *Cyprinus biuncialis*, iridibus rubris, pinna ani ossiculorum 9.

D. – P. – V.– A.9. C.–
 Habitat in Europae rivulis.”

These descriptions are relatively accurate, but missing a number of important characters, including lateral line scales, body shape, etc. However, the descriptions are of a composite origin, based on several historical sources, probably with different specific identities (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1555: 204–205, upper fig., “De Phoxinis”; GESNER, 1563: CLIX, left page, figs, as *Phoxinus laeuis*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 125, *Cyprinus pinnae ani radiis novem ...*, referring to ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as historical source). No type material of either species was found in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 118, 1333; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the names (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 43; *Cyprinus aphyia* as a synonym of *Phoxinus phoxinus*, see KOTTELAT, 1997: 73), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of both *Cyprinus phoxinus* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Cyprinus aphyia* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20596, 74.3 mm SL, 88.5 mm TL (caudal fin damaged) – Baltic Sea, Sweden, Prov. Öland: Öland Island, Björnnabben, 1.5 km WSW northern tip of island (at Erik Lighthouse), 5 km NNE Byxelkrok, 45 km NNW Borgholm, 57°21'58"N 17°04'13"E, 0–1 m depth, between boulders of little jetty – FRICKE, R. – 18 Aug. 1998.

Scardinius erythrophthalmus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Erythrophthalmus Linnaeus, 1758: 324–325 (in Europa septentrionali/northern Europe: neotype: SMNS 20597, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 324–325) described his *Cyprinus erythrophthalmus* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radii 14, pinnis rubris. *Fn. svec.* 324.

Art. gen. 3. *syn.* 4. *spec.* 9. *Cyprinus iride pinnis omnibus caudaque rubris.* D.11. P.16. V.10. A.14. C.19.

Habitat in Europa septentrionali.”

This is a composite description; LINNAEUS (1758) used for his description several earlier sources (LINNAEUS, 1746: 123, *Cyprinus pinnae ani radii quatuordecim* ..., referring to WILLUGHBY [1686] and RAJUS, 1713). Descriptions in these historical papers confused *Scardinius erythrophthalmus*, *Rutilus rutilus*, *Leuciscus idus* and similar species. No type material was found in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 542; own research). For stabilizing the present usage of the name (BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 43), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus erythrophthalmus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype, SMNS 20597, 250.1 mm SL, 300.1 mm TL – Germany: Elbe River, 15 km SE Wittenberge, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 52°51'N 11°50'E – BRUNKEN, H. – July 1995.

Tinca tinca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Tinca Linnaeus, 1758: 321 (in Europae stagnis/European lakes; neotype: SMNS 10985, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 321) described his *Cyprinus tinca* as follows:

“C. pinna ani radii 25, caudae integra, corpore mucoso. D.10. P.16. V.9. A.25. C.24.

Art. gen. 4. *syn.* 5. *spec.* 27. *Cyprinus mucosus totus nigrescens, extremitate caudae aequali.* D.12. P.17. V.11. A.11. C.19.

Fn. svec. 321. *Cyprinus pinna ani ossiculorum 11, cauda aequali.*

Habitat in Europae stagnis, lacubus.

Carassios repurgat; Icteri magnes.”

This description is accurate, but is missing several characters important for the identification of the species (e.g. lateral line scales, barbels, live colouration). It is based on historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1555: 157–158, fig., “De Tinca”; GESNER, 1563: CLXVIII, fig., as *Tinca*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 122, *Cyprinus pinnae ani ossiculis undecim* ..., referring to papers from RONDELETIUS, 1555 to RAJUS, 1713). No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1680; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 44), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus tinca* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 10985, 209.6 mm SL, 262.7 mm TL – Germany: Schwippe Stream, 1.5 km above Böblingen-Dagersheim, Baden-Württemberg, 48°42'N 8°55'E – FRICKE, R. & WNUCK, H. – 24 Sep. 1990.

Vimba vimba (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cyprinus Vimba Linnaeus, 1758: 325 (in Sveciae lacubus/lakes of Sweden; neotype: SMNS 14430, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 325) described his *Cyprinus vimba* as follows:
 “C. pinna ani radiis 24, rostro nasiformi. *Fn. sv.* 326.
Art. gen. 6. *syn.* 14. *spec.* 18. *Cyprinus* rostro nasiformi, dorsi acuminato, pinna ani ossiculorum 24. D.11. P.16. V10. A.24. C.19.
 Habitat in Sveciae lacubus.”

This species was recognizably, but incompletely described. Several important characters are missing (lateral line scales, absence of a horny keel on the lower jaw, colouration). The original description is of a composite nature, referring to LINNAEUS (1746: 123, *Cyprinus pinnae ani radiis viginti ...*), who cited ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738) as historical source. No type material was found in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1761; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 48–49), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Cyprinus vimba* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 14430, 275.2 mm SL, 327.5 mm TL – Germany: Neckar River, old side bed at Neckarsulm, Baden-Württemberg, 49°12'N 9°13'E – VOLZ, G. – Oct. 1992.

Salmonidae

Coregonus albula (Linnaeus, 1758)

Salmo albula Linnaeus, 1758: 310 (Europa/Europe; neotype: SMNS 1255, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 310) described his *Salmo albula* as follows:
 “S(almo) maxillis edentulis: inferiore longiore.
Art. gen. 9 *syn.* 13 *spec.* 40. *Coregonus* edentulus, maxilla inferiore longiore.
Fn. sv. 313. B.7. D.14. P.16. V.12. A.15. C.–
 Habitat in Europa. Prurit ante Brumam.”

This description is incomplete, lacking several characters which are important for the identification of the species (e.g. number and proportions of gill rakers, head shape, etc.). Also, it is of a composite nature based on several different historical sources (e.g. LINNAEUS, 1746: 119, *Coregonus edentulus, maxilla inferiore longiore ...*, who referred to publications from GESNER (1563) to RAJUS (1713) and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738), possibly based on different species). No type material was found in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 68; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of THIENEMANN, 1922: 454; BERG, 1949; SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 374–375), I hereby designate the following specimen (which originates from the former Eastern Prussia, now Mazury in Poland, collected before the introduction of foreign coregonid stocks after 1885) as the neotype of *Salmo albula* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 1255, 190.6 mm SL, 228.4 mm TL – Poland: Spirdingsee/Sniardwy Lake, Mazury Province, 53°46'N 21°44'E – SIEBOLD, C. T. E. VON – Dec. 1864.

This species was formerly distributed in most lakes surrounding the Baltic Sea; today it is only found in the “Breiter Lucin” (Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany).

Coregonus lavaretus balticus (Thienemann, 1922)

Coregonus lavaretus forma *baltica* Thienemann, 1922: 455 (Schlei R., Germany; neotype: SMNS 20628, as designated below).

THIENEMANN (1922: 455) diagnosed his *Coregonus lavaretus* forma *baltica* as follows: “Die Schnauze zeigt alle Übergänge zwischen der kurzen und langnasigen Form. Die langnasigen Exemplare haben dorsal an der Nasenbasis eine schwache Einbuchtung, so daß die Nase etwas aufwärts gebogen ist. Die Nase selbst ist kürzer als bei der folgenden Form (*C. l.* var. *oxyrhynchus*). Relative Zahnlänge für Bogen II (9,8–14) 12,2. – In der Schlei. Schleischnäpel.”

THIENEMANN (1922: 445–446) gave the total distribution range of this form as reaching from Flensburg to probably Greifswalder Bodden; also Christiansand (Kristinansand, Norway). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 191; own research). This taxon is here considered to be a subspecies of *Coregonus lavaretus*. In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of FRICKE, RECHLIN, WINKLER, BAST & HAHLBECK, 1996), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Coregonus lavaretus balticus* Thienemann, 1922:

Neotype: SMNS 20628, 93.1 mm SL, 110.7 mm TL – Germany: Oderhaff, at Mönkebude, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, 53°46'N 13°57'E – BRUNKEN, H. – 30 July 1998.

The neotype well agrees in number and relative length of gill rakers on the first arch, and head shape, with specimens described by THIENEMANN (1922: 445–455).

Salmo salar (Linnaeus, 1758)

Salmo salar Linnaeus, 1758: 308 (European seas and rivers; neotype: SMNS 19125, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type species of *Salmo* Linnaeus, 1758).

LINNAEUS (1758: 308) described his *Salmo salar* as follows: “S(almo) rostro ultra inferiorem maxillam prominente.

Art. gen. 11. syn. 22. spec. 48.

Fn. svéc. 306. B12. D.15. P.14. V.10. A.13. C.19.

Habitat in Oceano Europae, parit in fluviis.

Mas maxilla superiore adunca; fortiter fluvios adscendit; allicitor albo.”

This description is of a composite nature, based on several historical sources (LINNAEUS, 1746: 115–116, *Salmo rostro infra inferiorem maxillam saepe prominente ...*, referring to sources from RONDELETIUS, 1554 to RAJUS, 1713); it may have been based on specimens of both *Salmo salar* and *Salmo trutta*. No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1497; own research). For stabilizing the present usage of the name (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 381–382; BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 34), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Salmo salar* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 19125, 282.9 mm SL, 329.7 mm TL – Germany: Ems River, at Ditzum, 10 km SE Emden, Niedersachsen, 53°18'N 7°16'E – BRUNKEN, H. – Nov. 1996.

Salmo trutta (Linnaeus, 1758)

Salmo Trutta Linnaeus, 1758: 308 (European rivers; neotype: SMNS 20594, as designated below).

Salmo Eriox Linnaeus, 1758: 308 (in *Oceano Europaeo*, parit in fluviis/European seas and rivers; neotype: SMNS 20594, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 308) described his *Salmo trutta* as follows:
 “S(almo) ocellis nigris iridibus brunneis, pinna pectoralis punctis 6.
Fn. svec. 308. B.– D.12. P.13. V.10. A.9. C.20.
Art. gen. 12 syn. 14. *Salmo latus*, maculis rubris nigrisque, cauda aequali.
Gron. mus. 2, n. 164. *Salmo latus*, cauda subrecta maxillis aequalibus, maculis nigris annulo albido. D.14. P.12. V.12. A.10. C.–
 Habitat in fluviis Europae.”

He described his *Salmo eriox* as follows:
 “S. maculis cinereis, caudae extremo aequali. *Art. gen. 12. syn. 23. spec. 50. Fn. svec. 307.*
 B.12. D.14. P.14. V.10. A.12. C.–
 Habitat cum praecedente (*Salmo salar*).”

These descriptions are of a composite nature, based on several historical sources (e.g. LINNAEUS, 1746: 116, *Salmo maculis nigris brunneo cinctis* ..., referring to sources from WILLUGHBY, 1686 to RAJUS, 1713 and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS, 1738) which may have been based on specimens of *Salmo salar* and *Salmo trutta*. No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 539; 1707; own research). For stabilizing the present usage of the name (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1984: 382–383; BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 35, with *Salmo eriox* as a synonym of *S. trutta* according to KOTTELAT, 1997: 141), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of both *Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758 and *Salmo eriox* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20594, 261.7 mm SL, 298.3 mm TL – Germany: Weser River, 8 km S Nordenham, at “Unterweser” Nuclear Power Station, Niedersachsen, 53°25'36"N 8°28'56"E, fish screen at cooling water intake – FRICKE, R. – 15 May 1998.

Osmeridae

Osmerus eperlanus schonfoldi (McAllister in Whitehead et alii, 1986)

Eperlanus schonfoldii Rutty, 1772: 358 (Dublin, Ireland; name not available as published in a work that is not consistently binominal; see ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1521).

Osmerus eperlanus schonfoldi McAllister in Whitehead et alii, 1986: 401, 402 (Poland westward to British Isles; neotype: SMNS 20598, as designated below).

RUTTY (1772: 358) described his *Eperlanus Schonfoldii* as follows:
 “The Smelt.
 It is frequent in *July* and *August*, the flesh soft, tender and of a delicate flavour.”

This description does not contain any familiar, specific or subspecific characters, and is therefore inadequate to distinguish the species. The first available reference to the name is the description of McALLISTER in WHITEHEAD et alii (1986: 401, 402). No type material of this taxon is known from any institutions (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1521; own research). There may be confusion between the two subspecies. *O. eperlanus eperlanus* and *O. eperlanus schonfoldi*, as it is not possible to identify the subspecies in McALLISTER'S (in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 401) illustration, and as no type material could be found (neither of RUTTY'S nor of McALLISTER'S taxon), I hereby designate a neotype for *Osmerus eperlanus schonfoldi* McAllister in Whitehead et alii, 1986:

Neotype: SMNS 20598, 175.1 mm SL, 207.5 mm TL – Germany: Ems River, at Ditzum, 10 km SE Emden, Niedersachsen, 53°18'N 7°16'E – BRUNKEN, H. – June 1997.

Lophiidae

Lophius budegassa (Spinola, 1807)

Lophius budegassa Spinola, 1807: 376–377 (Golfe de Gênes/Gulf of Genoa, Italy; neotype: SMNS 2209, as designated below).

SPINOLA (1807: 376–377) briefly described his new species *Lophius budegassa* and distinguished it from *L. piscatorius* in having a triangular and distally compressed esca. However, important characters that distinguish the species are missing in the original description (peritoneum black; dorsal fin ray numbers; etc.). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 293; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of CARUSO in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1362–1363), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Lophius budegassa* Spinola, 1807:

Neotype: SMNS 2209, 324.2 mm SL, 379.5 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – Jan. 1877.

Gadidae

Enchelyopus cimbrius (Linné, 1766)

Gadus cimbrius Linné, 1766: 440 (O. Atlantico: Scanico; neotype: SMNS 2647, as designated below).

LINNÉ (1766: 440) described his *Gadus cimbrius* as follows:
 “cimbrius. 16. G. dipterygius cirratus, cirris 4, pinna dorsali priore exoleta: radio primo hastato. B.7. D.1,48. P.16. V.7. A.42. C.25.
Habitat in O. Atlantico: Scanico. D. *Strussenfelt.*”

This brief description is mainly accurate (except for the anal fin ray number: 37–41 in *E. cimbrius*), however missing a number of characters which are important to distinguish the species (length and position of first dorsal ray; position of barbels; colouration). No type material could be found in collections (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 378; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of COHEN in COHEN et alii, 1990: 38), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus cimbrius* Linné, 1766:

Neotype: SMNS 2647, 193.5 mm SL, 218.5 mm TL – Germany: Kiel, Schleswig-Holstein, Baltic Sea, 54°20'N 10°08'E – ZIETZ – Apr. 1879.

Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758

Gadus morhua Linnaeus, 1758: 252 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20563, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type species of *Gadus* Linnaeus, 1758).

Gadus vertagus Walbaum, 1792: 143 (locality not stated; neotype: SMNS 20563, as designated below).

Gadus heteroglossus Walbaum, 1792: 144 (locality not stated; neotype: SMNS 20563, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 252) described his *Gadus morhua* as follows:
 “G(adus) tripterygius cirratus, cauda subaequali, radio primo anali spinoso.
Fn. svéc. 295. (...)
 D.15,20,16. P.20. V.6. A.21,16. C.–
 Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.
 Ova quotannis 9344000 ponit. Leuwenh.”

This description is of a composite nature, based on several historical sources (e.g. LINNAEUS, 1746: 111, *Gadus dorso tripterygio, ore cirrato ...*, referring to sources from RONDELETIUS, 1554 to RAJUS, 1713); the description is lacking several characters which are important for the identification of the species (position of the first dorsal fin relative to the beginning of the anal fin; distance between the dorsal fins; upper or lower jaw protruding?; lateral line shape) or subspecies. No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1121; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name *Gadus morhua morhua* (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 686–687; FRICKE, 1987: 71), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype, SMNS 20563, 261.1 mm SL, 291.9 mm TL – North Sea, Denmark: 180 km NW Esbjerg, 57°05'04"N 7°14'04"E – R/V “Friedrich Heincke” – 28 Mar. 1998.

Gadus heteroglossus and *G. vertagus* have been treated as synonyms of *Gadus morhua* (see SVETOVIDOV in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 303). They were inadequately described by WALBAUM (1792), and no localities were given. In order to stabilize the present usage, I hereby designate the specimen SMNS 20563 (see above) as the **neotype** of both *Gadus heteroglossus* Walbaum, 1792 and *Gadus vertagus* Walbaum, 1792, thus fixing their status as synonyms of *Gadus morhua morhua*.

Gadus morhua morhua is distributed on both sides of the North Atlantic, from Bay of Biscay to Greenland, Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya, while *G. m. callarias* Linnaeus, 1758 is found in the Baltic Sea east of the Kleiner and Grosser Belt.

Gaidropsaris vulgaris (Cloquet, 1824)

Mustela vulgaris Cloquet, 1824: 456–457 (Atlantic and Mediterranean Sea; lectotype: illustration by RAJUS, 1713: pl. 2, fig. 9, as designated below).

CLOQUET (1824: 456–457) described this species as follows:
 “La Mustele commune: *Mustela vulgaris*, N.; *Gadus mustela*, Linn. Nageoire de la queue arrondie; deux barbillons à la mâchoire supérieure, un à l'inférieure; corps très-allongée, visqueux, gluant; ventre blanc; dos d'un brun fauve, à taches noirâtres ...
 Ce poisson habite l'Océan atlantique et al Méditerranée. ...”

CLOQUET'S (1824: 456) description is based in part on the description of RAJUS (1713: 164, pl. 2, fig. 9, *Mustela marina vulgaris*, Rockling, Cornwal/Cornwall, England), but there are earlier sources as well (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 281–282, fig., “De Mustella vulgari”). The illustration of RAJUS (1713) is quite characteristic for the species. I therefore hereby designate this illustration (RAJUS, 1713: pl. 2, fig. 9) as the **lectotype** of *Mustela vulgaris* Cloquet, 1824 (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 701; FRICKE, 1987: 77).

Molva molva (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gadus molva Linnaeus, 1758: 254–255 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20391, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 254–255) described his *Gadus molva* as follows:
“G(adus) dipterygius cirratus, maxilla superiore longiore.

Art. gen. 22, *syn.* 36. *Gadus* dorso dipterygio, ore cirrato, maxilla superiore longiore.
D.15,65. P.15. V.6. A. 62. C. –

It. Wgot. 177. *Gadus* Longus. D.15,63. P.20. V.6. A.60. C.–

Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.”

This description is sketchy, but mostly correct, except that the pectoral fin of *Molva molva* has 18–21 rays, not 15 as stated by ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738). However, several characters which are important for the identification of the species are missing (number of chin barbels; body colouration; length of mouth cleft; length of pelvic fin; length of chin barbel; eye size). As it may be hard to distinguish the species using the description of LINNAEUS, and since no type material could be detected in the collections housing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1113; own research), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus molva* Linnaeus, 1758 in order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 703; FRICKE, 1987: 75):

Neotype: SMNS 20391, 244.9 mm SL, 262.7 mm TL – Norway: Kvitsand, northern Nordbotn Island, 70 km NW Trondheim, 63°40'50"N 9°05'E, 35–40 m depth – RETZ, W. – 27 June 1998.

Pollachius pollachius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gadus Pollachius Linnaeus, 1758: 254 (in Oceano Europaeo; neotype: SMNS 20392, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 254) described his *Gadus pollachius* as follows:

“G. tripterygius imberbis, maxilla inferiore longiore, linea laterali curva.

Art. gen. 20, *syn.* 35. *Gadus* dorso tripterygio imberbi, maxilla inferiore longiore, linea laterali curva. D.11,19,16. P.17. V.6. A.16,18. C.–

Gron. mus. 1. n. 57. Idem. D.13,17,23. P.17. V.6. A.14,23. C.–

It. Wgot. 177. *gadus* Lyrblek s. Zaj. D.13,19,18. P.16. V.6. A.27,18. C.–

Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.”

This description is sketchy, and of a composite nature. A few characters are incorrect (like the third dorsal fin containing 23 rays in the description of GRONOVIVUS, but 15–20 in *Pollachius pollachius*; first anal fin with 16 rays in ARTEDI in LINNAEUS, 14 in GRONOVIVUS, but 23–34 in *P. pollachius*; second anal fin with 23 rays in GRONOVIVUS, but 16–21 in *P. pollachius*), and many characters which are important to distinguish the species are missing (position of first dorsal fin in relation to anal fin base; distance between dorsal fins; colouration). No type material was found in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1361; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 690–691; FRICKE, 1987: 72–73), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus pollachius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20392, 226.4 mm SL, 258.6 mm TL – Norway: Kvitsand, northern Nordbotn Island, 70 km NW Trondheim, 63°40'50" 9°05'E, 35–45 m depth – RETZ, W. – 27 June 1998.

Pollachius virens (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gadus virens Linnaeus, 1758: 253 (in Oceano Europaeo/European seas; syntype: BMNH 1853.11.12:167, 1 skin).

Gadus Carbonarius Linnaeus, 1758: 254 (in Oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 21185, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 254) described his *Gadus carbonarius* as follows:
 “G. tripterygius imberbis, maxilla inferiore longiore, linea lateri recta.
Art. gen. 20. *syn.* 34. *Gadus* dorso tripterygio imberbi, maxilla inferiore longiore(,) linea laterali recta. D.14,20,22. P.18. V.6. A.22,19. C.–
 Habitat in Oceano Europaeo.”

The original description of *Gadus carbonarius* is sketchy. A few characters are incorrect (like pectoral fin rays 18 in the original description, but 19–21 in *Pollachius virens*), and several important characters to distinguish the species are missing (e.g. position of dorsal fin in relation to anal fin base; distance between dorsal fins; colouration). No type material could be detected in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 327; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name as a synonym of *Pollachius virens* (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 309; species as defined by SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 691; FRICKE, 1987: 73), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus carbonarius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 21185, 170.0 mm SL, 185.4 mm TL – Netherlands: Texel Island, 53°00'N 4°47'E – JANSSEN, C. – Sep. 1982.

Trisopterus esmarki (Nilsson, 1855)

Gadus esmarki Nilsson, 1855: 565 (Christianiafjord, Norway; neotype: SMNS 20397, as designated below).

NILSSON (1855: 565) briefly described his *Gadus esmarki*; the species, however, cannot be identified with certainty out of the original description. No type material could be detected in the ZMUC or other institutions (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 545; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 693; FRICKE, 1987: 74, *T. esmarkii*), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus esmarki* Nilsson, 1855:

Neotype: SMNS 20397, 175.5 mm SL, 193.7 mm TL – Norway: Kwitsand, northern Nordbotn Island, 70 km NW Trondheim, 63°40'50"N 9°05'E, 35–40 m depth – RETZ, W. – 27 June 1998.

Trisopterus minutus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gadus minutus Linnaeus, 1758: 253 (M. Mediterraneo/Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 9886, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 253) described his *Gadus minutus* as follows:
 “G(adus) tripterygius cirratus, ano in medio corporis.
Art. gen. 21. *syn.* 36. *Gadus* dorso tripterygio, ore cirrato, corpore rescunciali, ano in medio corporis. D.12,19,17. P.13. V.6. A.27,17. C.–
 Habitat in M. Mediterraneo.
 * Pinnis dorsalibus tribus, ore imberbi.”

The description of *Gadus minutus* is sketchy. A few characters are wrong (like pectoral fin rays 13, but 17–19 in *Trisopterus minutus*; anus in the middle of the body

in the original description, but much closer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base in *T. minutus*), and several characters which are important to distinguish the species are missing (e.g. position of dorsal fin in relation to anal fin base; distance between dorsal fins; colouration). The type locality is the Mediterranean Sea as stated by LINNAEUS (1758: 253), not the Atlantic as mentioned by BAUCHOT in FISCHER, SCHNEIDER & BAUCHOT (1987: 1102) who erroneously restricts *Trisopterus minutus minutus* to the area between Gibraltar and Scandinavia. No type specimens could be detected in collections containing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1101; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (as of SVETOVIDOV in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 310; SVETOVIDOV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 694–695; FRICKE, 1987: 73), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus minutus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 9886, 134.8 mm SL, 152.3 mm TL – Greece: Varkisa, 36 km SE Piraeus, 37°43'12"N 23°44'32"E – TSIOMOS, V. – 21 Dec. 1989.

Merlucciidae

Merluccius merluccius (Linnaeus, 1758)

Gadus merluccius Linnaeus, 1758: 254 (in Oceano/in the ocean; neotype: SMNS 20575, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 254) described his *Gadus merluccius* as follows:
 “G(adus) dipterygius cirratus, maxilla interiore longiore. D10,39. P.12. V.7. A.38. C.22.
 Art. gen. 22. syn. 36. Gadus dorso dipterygio, maxilla inferiore longiore. D.9,40. P.12. V.7.
 A.39. C.–
 Habitat in Oceano.”

This description is sketchy, but correct; however, LINNAEUS did not mention several characters which are important for the identification of the species (e.g. presence or absence of a chin barbel; length of pectoral fin; colouration; proportions), especially in order to distinguish it from other merlucciid species, as LINNAEUS did not state the type locality. No type specimens could be detected in collections containing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1070; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (in the sense of SVETOVIDOV in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 300; FRICKE, 1987: 78), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gadus merluccius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20575, 279.6 mm SL, 309.7 mm TL – Italy, Venezia/Venice, 45°27'N 12°21'E – MARTENS, VON – 1818.

Exocoetidae

Cheilopogon heterurus heterurus (Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810)

Exocoetus Heterurus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 58 (Sicily/Italy; neotype: SMNS 16404, as designated below).

RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ (1810a: 58) described his *Exocoetus heterurus* as follows:
 “Ale pettorali giuendo quasi allo coda e con 10 raggi, l’ado minali situate più vicino della coda che del capo, ma non giuendo fino ad essa, lobo inferiore della coda più lungo, ala dorsale con 14 raggi, l’anale con 10 – ...”

This brief original description is incomplete and partly erroneous (dorsal rays in *C. heterurus* 10–13, anal rays 9, pectoral rays 15–18). No type material could be

found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 727; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of PARIN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 614), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Exocoetus heterurus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 16404, 291.5 mm SL, 345.1+ mm TL – Lebanon: Beirut/Bayrut, 33°53'N 35°30'E – Universität Heidelberg – 1970.

Belonidae

Belone belone belone (Linnaeus, 1758)

Esox Belone Linnaeus, 1761: 126 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20453, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type species of *Belone* Cuvier, 1816).

LINNAEUS (1761: 126) described his *Esox Belone* as follows:

Esox Belone rostro utraque maxilla subulato. Esox rostro cuspidato gracili subtereti spithamali. *Art. gen.* 14. *syn.* 27. *Fn.* 305.

Rond. pisc. 227. Acus prima species.

Salv. pisc. 68. Acus piscis.

Gesn. pisc. 9. Acus prima species.

Aldr. ichth. 106. Acus vulgaris s. oppiani.

Charl. onom. 136. Acus.

Schonef. ichth. 11. Acus prima species.

Will. ichth. Acus vulgaris s. oppiani.

Raj. pisc. 109. Acus vulgaris s. oppiani.

Suecic Nábbgjádda. *Bahusiensibus* Horngiáll.

Habitat in mari Occidentali frequens. ...”

The description of is based on earlier sources, including RONDELETTIUS (1554: 227–229, fig., “De Acus prima specie”), GESNER (1563: XLVIII–XLIX, fig. as *Acus prima species*), and ALDROVANDUS (1613: 106–108, fig., “De Acv vulgari sive Oppiani”), who inaccurately described and figured a fish which may belong to this species. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 211; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of COLLETTE & PARIN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 605–606), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Esox belone* Linnaeus, 1761:

Neotype: SMNS 20453, 564.3 mm SL, 626.2 mm TL – Germany: Ems River, at Ditzum, 10 km SE of Emden, Niedersachsen, 53°18'N 7°16'E – BRUNKEN, H. – June 1997.

Scomberesocidae

Scomberesox saurus (Walbaum, 1792)

Esox Saurus Walbaum, 1792: 93 (Cornwall and British seas; neotype: SMNS 464, as designated below).

WALBAUM (1792: 93) described his *Esox saurus* as follows:

“Esox, *Saurus*, rostro subalato, pinnulis spuriis versus caudam. *The Saury Pike*. *Pennant*. br. zool. III. 325.

(...) Habitat in mari Britannico.

Skipper Cornubiensium. *Raji syn.* p. 109 & 165.”

This description is mainly based on RAJUS (1713: 109, 165), but there are other historical sources like RONDELETIUS (1554: 232, fig., “De Sauro”) which were used by LINNAEUS, which well characterize the species, describing the shape of the body and the finlets on the caudal peduncle, however inaccurately illustrating the species. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1509; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of PARIN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 611; FRICKE, 1987: 80), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Esox saurus* Walbaum, 1792:

Neotype: SMNS 464, 311.0 mm SL, 336.5 mm TL – Italy: Messina, Sicilia/Sicily, 38°11'N 15°33'E – KÖLLIKER, Museum Würzburg – Jan. 1855.

Caproidae

Capros aper (Linnaeus, 1758)

Zeus aper Linnaeus, 1758: 267 (Rome and Genoa, Italy; neotype: SMNS 2204, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 267) described his *Zeus aper* as follows:
 “Z(eus) cauda aequali, corpore rubente.
Art. gen. 50. *syn.* 78. *Zeus cauda aequali totus rubens, rostro reflexo.* D.9,23. P.14. V.1/5.
 A.3/26. C.–
 Habitat Romae, Genuae.”

This description is accurate, however missing several important characters to distinguish the species. The description is based on ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738), who refers to historical sources. The species was inaccurately figured in RONDELETIUS (1554: 161) and GESNER (1563: XXXVI). In the Mediterranean, there is not much with which it could be confused. No type specimens could be detected in collections (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 117; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of QUÉRO in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 778–779; FRICKE, 1987: 82), I hereby designate the following specimen (originating from Naples, which is considered close enough to Rome and Genoa which were stated as type localities by LINNAEUS) as the neotype of *Zeus aper* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 2204, 52.3 mm EL, 64.8 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – Jan. 1877.

Macrorhamphosidae

Macrohamphosus scolopax (Linnaeus, 1758)

Balistes scolopax Linnaeus, 1758: 329 (in Mari Mediterraneo/Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 12661, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 329) described his *Balistes scolopax* as follows:
 “B(alistes) pinna dorsali anteriore quinque-radiata, rostro longissimo maxilla inferiore operculato.
Art. gen. 54. *syn.* 82. *Balistes aculeis binis loco pinnarum ventralium, solitario infra anum.*
 D.5,12. P.14. V. – A.18. C.–
 Habitat in Mari Mediterraneo.”

This description is mostly accurate, except for a few errors (e.g. pectoral fin rays 14, but 16–17 in *M. scolopax*), but is lacking several characters which are important

for the identification of the species. The description is based on earlier literature sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 422–423, fig., “De Scolopace”). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1526; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of ERICH in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 627; FRICKE, 1987: 86), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Balistes scolopax* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 12661, 86.9 mm SL, 97.0 mm TL – Italy, Liguria: Genova/Genoa, 44°25'N 8°57'E – PAGENSTECHER, H. A. – 1863.

Syngnathidae

Entelurus aequoreus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Syngnathus aequoreus Linnaeus, 1758: 337 (in pelago/open sea; neotype: SMNS 11563, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 337) described his *Syngnathus aequoreus* as follows:
 “S(yngnathus) pinna caudae radiata, pectoralibus anique nullis, corpore angulato. D.30. P.O. V.O. A.O. C.5.
 Habitat in Pelago.”

This description is accurate, except for one error (dorsal fin rays 30, but 37–47 in *Entelurus aequoreus*), but is lacking several characters which are important to distinguish the species (e.g. number of body and caudal rings; shape and length of the snout; position of the dorsal fin in relation to the anus). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 45; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of WHEELER in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 278; DAWSON in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 629; FRICKE, 1987: 89), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Syngnathus aequoreus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 11563, 340 mm TL – France, Bretagne: Roscoff, 40 km NE Brest, 48°43'N 3°59'W – STRUBELT, T. – 3 Dec. 1990.

Nerophis ophidion (Linnaeus, 1758)

Syngnathus Ophidion Linnaeus, 1758: 337 (in Europa/Europe; syntype: BMNH 1853.11.12: 185, 1 skin).

Syngnathus barbarus Linnaeus, 1758: 337 (in Pelago/in the ocean; neotype: SMNS 20599, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 337) described his *Syngnathus barbarus* as follows:
 “S. pinnis caudae anique nullis, corpore sexangulato. D.43. P.22. V.O. A.O. C.O.
 Habitat in Pelago.”

This species was barely diagnosed; however, the combination of 43 dorsal fin rays and lacking caudal fin refer to *Nerophis ophidion*. The only discrepancy is the presence of a pectoral fin with 22 rays, which is lacking in *N. ophidion*. No type material of *S. barbarus* was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 194). In order to stabilize the present usage of European syngnathid nomenclature, with *S. barbarus* as a synonym of *Nerophis ophidion*, I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Syngnathus barbarus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20599, 246.2 mm TL – Germany: Kiel/Schleswig-Holstein, 54°20'N 10°08'E – ZIETZ – Apr. 1879.

Triglidae

Trigloporus lastoviza (Bonnaterre, 1788)

Trigla lastoviza Bonnaterre, 1788: 147 (Marseilles, France; on Lastoviza of BRÜNNICH, 1768; neotype: SMNS 729, as designated below).

BONNATERRE (1788: 147) briefly described his *Trigla lastoviza*, referring to BRÜNNICH (1768: 99). The description, however, is not sufficient to distinguish the species. No type material of this species could be found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 871; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1237–1238; FRICKE, 1987: 92), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Trigla lastoviza* Bonnaterre, 1788:

Neotype: SMNS 729, 118.5 mm SL, 136.6 mm TL – France: Nizza/Nice, Département des Alpes-Maritimes, 43°42'N 7°15'E – ELSAESSER, VON – Nov. 1859.

Cottidae

Cottus gobio (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cottus Gobio Linnaeus, 1758: 265 (in Europae fluviis/European rivers; neotype: SMNS 20600, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type species of *Cottus* Linnaeus, 1758).

LINNAEUS (1758: 256) described his *Cottus gobio* as follows:
“C. laevis, capite spinis duabus. (...) Habitat in Europae fluviis. (...)”

This description is clearly of a composite origin; LINNAEUS (1758) referred to ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1738), LINNAEUS (1746) and GRONOVIVS (1754a) whose descriptions were based on various historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1555: 202–203, fig., “De Cotto”; GESNER, 1563: CLXII–CLXIII, fig., as *Cottus siue Gobio fluviatilis capitatus*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 104, *Cottus alepidotus glaber* ..., referring to descriptions from RONDELETIUS, 1555 to RAJUS, 1713); probably based on several subspecies or even species (*Cottus gobio*, *C. poecilopus*). It is impossible to restrict the original type locality. LINNAEUS's description contains Swedish and European continental components; ARTEDI's in LINNAEUS (1738) description was based on several pre-Linnean sources from all over Europe (France, Germany). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 655; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 56; FEDOROV in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1247–1248; KOTTELAT, 1997: 169), I hereby designate the following specimen from a tributary of River Rhine as the neotype of *Cottus gobio* Linnaeus, 1758, which comes close to some of the sources of the description of LINNAEUS (1758):

Neotype: SMNS 20600, 105.3 mm SL, 124.2 mm TL – Germany: Eyach Stream, in Balingen, Baden-Württemberg, 48°16'N 8°51'E, 1.5 m depth – WOLFRAM, D. & HUHN, R. – 1 Aug. 1998.

Regalecidae

Regalecus glesne (Ascanius, 1772)

Regalecus glesne Ascanius, 1772: 5, p. 11 (Glesvaer, près de Bergen/Norway; lectotype: illustration by ASCANIUS, 1772, pl. 11, as designated below).

ASCANIUS (1772: 5, pl. 11) briefly described but excellently illustrated his “*Regalecus glesne*” (in colour). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 653; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of PALMER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 727–728; FRICKE, 1987: 97–98), I hereby designate the illustration by ASCANIUS (1772: pl. 11) as the **lectotype** of *Regalecus glesne* Ascanius, 1772.

Serranidae

Serranus cabrilla (Linnaeus, 1758)

Perca cabrilla Linnaeus, 1758: 294 (locality not stated; neotype: SMNS 15283, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as type species of *Serranus* Cuvier, 1816).

LINNAEUS (1758: 294) described his *Perca cabrilla* as follows:
 “P(erca) pinnis dorsalibus unitis, cauda bifida, fasciis longitudinalibus 4 sanguineis.
Mus. Ad. Fr. 2, p. ... D.10/24. P.16. V.1/6. A.3/10. C.17.
 b. *Mus. Ad. Fr. 2, p. ... Perca lituris flavis violaceisque variegata. D.10/24. P.14. V.6. A.3/10. C.16.*
 Habitat ...”

This description considerably differs from the present usage of the name *Serranus cabrilla* (dorsal fin rays 24, but 13–15 in *S. cabrilla*; anal rays 10, but 7–8 in *S. cabrilla*; 4 longitudinal red stripes, but 2–3 blue stripes in *S. cabrilla*). Furthermore, several characters important to distinguish the species are missing (shape of operculum; number of spines on operculum; presence of spines on head; presence or absence of scales on head and lower jaw). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 300; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (e.g. TORTONESE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 790; FRICKE, 1987: 99), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Perca cabrilla* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 15283, 97.8 mm SL, 118.0 mm TL – France, Pyrénées Orientales: Banyuls-sur-Mer, 42°24'N 3°10'E – GRABERT, M. – 17 June 1994.

Percidae

Stizostedion lucioperca (Linnaeus, 1758)

Perca Lucioperca Linnaeus, 1758: 289–290 (in Europae lacubus/European lakes; neotype: SMNS 20603, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758) described his *Perca lucioperca* as follows:
 “P. pinnis dorsalibus distinctis: secunda radiis 23. *Fn. svec. 285.*
Art. gen. 39. syn. 62. spec. 76. Perca pallide maculosa, duobus dentibus maxillaribus utrinque majoribus. D.14, 2/23. P.16. V.1/6. A.2/14. C.17.
 Habitat in Europae lacubus.”

This is a composite description, as ARTEDI's in LINNAEUS (1738) description is a compilation of several earlier authors (e.g. GESNER, 1563: CLXXVII, fig., as *Lucio perca*; inadequately figured and described; LINNAEUS, 1746: 106–107, *Perca pinnis dorsalibus distinctis: secunda radiis viginti tribus ...*, referring to sources from GESNER, 1563 to RAJUS, 1713 and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS, 1738). No type material was found in collections housing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 947; own re-

search). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BRUNKEN & FRICKE, 1985: 57), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Perca lucioperca* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20603, 233.8 mm SL, 276.4 mm TL – Germany, Mecklenburg-Vorpommern: Stettiner Haff, at Dargen, S side of Usedom Island, shore to 500 m south, 53°52'N 14°00'E – BRUNKEN, H. – 29 July 1998.

Sparidae

Boops boops (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sparus boops Linnaeus, 1758: 280 (Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 11188, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 280) described his *Sparus boops* as follows:
 “S(parus) lineis longitudinalibus obscuris; inferioribus quatuor aureis argenteisque.
 Art. gen. 36. syn. 61. Sparus lineis utrinque 4 aureis ac argenteis longitudinalibus parallelis.
 D.30. P.– V.– A.19. C.–
 Habitat in M. infero.”

This description is incomplete and not sufficient to identify the species (not stating the number of spines and rays in the dorsal and anal fins; shape of body and head; shape of teeth; etc.). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 251; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of TORTONESE in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 407; BAUCHOT & HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 884; FRICKE, 1987: 105), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Sparus boops* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 11188, 152.5 mm SL, 181,8 mm TL – Greece, southern Peloponnes: Elafonissos Island, 36°29'N 22°58'E – KODAKOS, A. – 28 Aug. 1990.

Pagellus acarne (Risso, 1827)

Pagrus acarne Risso, 1827: 361 (Nice/France; neotype: SMNS 21186, as designated below).

RISSEO (1827: 361) briefly, but incompletely, described his *Pagrus acarne*. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 31; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BAUCHOT & HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 898–899; FRICKE, 1987: 106), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pagrus acarne* Risso, 1827:

Neotype: SMNS 21186, 129.5 mm SL, 158.3 mm TL – Italy: Genova/Genoa, 44°25'N 8°57'E – FRICKE, R. – 8 Oct. 1979.

Pagellus erythrinus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sparus erythrinus Linnaeus, 1758: 279 (Mediterranean Sea; America; neotype: SMNS 979, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 279) described his *Sparus erythrinus* as follows:
 “S(parus) cauda subintegra, corpore rubro.
 Mus. Ad. Fr. 2. p. ... D.12/22. P.16. V.6. A.7/13. C.18.
 Loest. epist. msc. D11/24. P.17. V.6. A.3/12. C.17.
 Art. gen. 36. syn. 59. Sparus totus rubens, iride argentea.
 Habitat in M. Mediterraneo, Americano.”

This description is incomplete, and containing a number of errors (dorsal fin spines 11 in Loest. epist., but 12 in *Pagellus erythrinus*; rays 22–24, but 10–11 in *P. erythrinus*; anal spines 7 in Mus. Ad. Fr., but 3 in *P. erythrinus*; anal rays 12–13, but 8–9 in *P. erythrinus*). It is of a composite origin, based on European and American material, while *P. erythrinus* is restricted to the northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean. The historical sources include RONDELETIUS (1554: 144–146, fig., “De Erythrino”). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 541; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BAUCHOT & HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 901; FRICKE, 1987: 105), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Sparus erythrinus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 979, 120.1 mm SL, 148.8 mm TL – Italy, Trieste/Triest, 45°40'N 13°46'E – KLUNZINGER, C. B. – Dec. 1862.

Spondyliosoma cantharus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Sparus cantharus Linnaeus, 1758: 280 (Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 20564, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 280) described his *Sparus cantharus* as follows:
 “(S)parus cauda immaculata, corpore lineis longitudinalibus luteis.
 Art. gen. 36. syn. 58. Sparus lineis utrinque luteis longitudinalibus parallelis, iride argentea.
 Habitat in M. infero.”

This description is incomplete and not useful to characterize the species, which may have been confused with *Boops boops* or *Sarpa salpa*. No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 320; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (e.g. BAUCHOT & HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 907; FRICKE, 1987: 107), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Sparus cantharus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20564, 87.7 mm SL, 108.5 mm TL – Greece: Varkisa, 36 km SE Piraiévs, 37°43'12"N 23°55'32"E – TSIOMOS, V. – 21 Dec. 1990.

Mullidae

Mullus surmuletus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Mullus surmuletus Linnaeus, 1758: 300 (Mediterranean Sea; Cornwall, England; neotype: SMNS 12479, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 300) described his *Mullus surmuletus* as follows:
 “M(ullus) cirris geminis, lineis luteis longitudinalibus.
 Art. gen. 43. syn. 71. Trigla capite glabro, lineis utrinque 4 luteis longitudinalibus.
 Habitat in M. Mediterraneo et ad Cornubiam.”

The description apparently refers to *M. surmuletus* (present usage, 4 yellow stripes), but is insufficient to characterize the species properly and distinguish it from *M. barbatus* or other mullid species, as it is missing many important characters. The description is based on historical sources (e.g. ALDROVANDUS, 1613: 123, fig., *Mullus maior ex Hispania missus*/Spain). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1635; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (e.g. HUREAU in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 402;

HUREAU in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 879; FRICKE, 1987: 108), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Mullus surmuletus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 12479, 105.7 mm SL, 128.0 mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, Spain, Balears Islands: 100 m south of Cap Alt, 300 m S of Punta Rossa/Punta Rasa, 6.5 km SSW San Francisco Javier, 38°41'28"N 1°23'E, 10–12 m depth – FRICKE, R. – 5 Oct. 1991.

Mugilidae

Chelon labrosus (Risso, 1827)

Mugil labrosus Risso, 1827: 389 (Nice, France; neotype: SMNS 2208, as designated below).

RISSE (1827: 389) briefly, and incompletely, described his *Mugil labrosus*. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 856; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BEN-TUVIA in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1198–1199; FRICKE, 1987: 110), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Mugil labrosus* Risso, 1827:

Neotype: SMNS 2208, 200.7 mm SL, 249.5 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – Jan. 1877.

Liza aurata (Risso, 1810)

Mugil Auratus Risso, 1810: 344 (Nice, France; neotype; SMNS 20576, as designated below).

Risso (1810: 344) described his *Mugil auratus* as follows:

“2. M. Doré. N. *M. Auratus*. N. (Mugou daurin.)

M. Corpore caeruleo, fusco argenteoque variegato; operculis aureo guttatis. (...)”

The description also includes some colour notes, plus a few informations on fin ray counts. Important characters, like the presence or absence of adipose tissue covering the eye, the shape and width of the upper jaw, the presence and size of the axillary scale on the pectoral fin base, visibility of the end of the maxillary, number of predorsal scales, shape and number of pyloric caeca, position of the tip of the pectoral fin in relation to the dorsal fin origin, etc., are not described. The golden colouration of *Mugil Auratus* suggests that Risso meant the same species that was called *Mugil auratus* by later authors. No type material was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 167; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BEN-TUVIA in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1199; FRICKE, 1987: 110), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Mugil auratus* Risso, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 20576, 267.5 mm SL, 321.2 mm TL – Italy: Genova/Genoa, Liguria, 44°25'N 8°57'E – 1819.

Liza ramado (Risso, 1810)

Mugil Cephalus var. *ramado* Risso, 1810: 344 (Nice, France; neotype: SMNS 259, as designated below).

Risso (1810: 344) described his *Mugil cephalus* var. *ramado* as follows:

“A. Je place, comme une variété de cette espèce, un muge connu sous le nom de *ramado*. Il diffère du précédent par son museau un peu plus aigu, par les opercules arrondis, par des taches noires dont la base des nageoires pectorales sont marquées, par le goût de sa chair qui est inférieure à celle du céphale, et par son poids qui approche à peine trois kilogrammes.”

This original description does not properly characterize the species. The only indication of the specific identity is the weight of 3 kilogrammes, because *Liza ramado* is the second largest species (with 70 cm TL) following *Mugil cephalus* with 120 cm TL; other Mediterranean mullets, however, reach a maximum of 60 cm (*Chelon labrosus*). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1423; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of BEN-TUVIA in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1200–1201, as *L. ramada*; Fricke, 1987: 110, as *L. ramada*), the following specimen is designated as the neotype of *Mugil ramado* Risso, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 259, 192.8 mm SL, 237.4 TL – Egypt: Nile River, at Cairo, 30°03'N 31°15'E – GRIESINGER – July 1852.

Labridae

Acantholabrus palloni (Risso, 1810)

Lutjanus palloni Risso, 1810: 263–264 (Nice, France; neotype: SMNS 11788, as designated below).

Risso (1810: 263–264) described his *Lutjanus palloni* as follows:
 “*L. corpore rosaceo immaculato; maxilla superiore dentibus majoribus; pinna ani spinis quinque.*”

Plusieurs rapports de conformation semblent unir cette nouvelle espèce au *trimaculatus* et à l'*exoletus* de Linné, mais il en diffère par différents caractères. Son corps est oblong, aplati, d'un rose pâle, varié par quelques écailles dorées; la gorge et le ventre sont d'un blanc mat. Son museau est allongé, les lèvres peu épaisses; les mâchoires égales, garnies de dents crochues, dont les antérieures du dessus plus longues. La langue est libre et lisse, les yeux argentés, ornés par-dessus d'une lunule noire. La nuque est couverte de petits pores. Les opercules composés de deux pièces; la première, dentelée par de longues épines; la seconde, lisse et arrondie. La ligne latérale est jaune; courbe à son origine et vers la queue. La nageoire dorsale, d'un vert jaunâtre, variée d'obscur, contient vingt rayons aiguillonnés, écailléux à leur base, et huit articulés; l'anale blanche, cinq aigus, huit ramifiés; les thoracines roses, un épineux, cinq lisses; les pectorales jaunâtres, quatorze chaque; la caudale arrondie, quatorze; elle est marquée à la base de sa partie dorsale d'une grande tache noire; et la membrane branchiale a six rayons. La longueur de ce lutjan est de deux décimètres sur soixante-dix millimètres de largeur; je l'ai pris dans mois d'août dans le mer d'Eza.”

The colouration is well characterized; the description, however, misses important characters distinguishing the genus and species (e.g. anal fin spine and ray counts, other fin ray counts, lateral line counts). No type material could be detected in collections (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1274; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of QUIGNARD & PRAS in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 920–921; FRICKE, 1987: 112), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Lutjanus palloni* Risso, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 11788, 219.9 mm SL, 256.3 mm TL – Spain, Canary Islands: off Punta de El Cabrito, 6 km SW San Sebastian de la Gomera, Gomera Island, 28°02'05"N 17°10'07"W, 100–120 m depth – FRICKE, R. – 21 Jan. 1991.

Centrolabrus exoletus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Labrus exoletus Linnaeus, 1758: 287 (Atlantic Ocean; neotype: SMNS 3081, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 287) described his *Labrus exoletus* as follows:
 “L(abrus) pinna dorsi ramentacea, corpore lineis caeruleis, pinna ani spinis 5. D.19/25. P.13.
 V.1/6. A.5/13. C.13.
 Habitat in Oceano Atlantico.”

This description is erroneous in several respects (dorsal rays 25, but 5–7 in *Centrolabrus exoletus*; anal rays 13, but 6–8 in *C. exoletus*). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 555; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (e.g. QUIGNARD & PRAS in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 922–923; FRICKE, 1987: 112), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Labrus exoletus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 3081, 116.0 mm SL, 140.0 mm TL – Norway: Christianiafjord/Oslofjord, near Oslo, 59°50'N 10°45'E – SCHMELTZ, Museum Godeffroy – Oct. 1881.

Labrus bergylta Ascanius, 1767

Labrus, Bergylta Ascanius, 1767: 3, pl. 1 (Lindersnes/Norway; lectotype: illustration by ASCANIUS, 1767, pl. 1, as designated below).

ASCANIUS (1767: 3, pl. 1) briefly described but excellently illustrated his “*Labrus, Bergylta*” (in colour). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 215; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of QUIGNARD & PRAS in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 926–927; FRICKE, 1987: 106), I hereby designate the illustration by ASCANIUS (1767: pl. 1) as the **lectotype** of *Labrus bergylta* Ascanius, 1767.

Labrus bimaculatus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Labrus bimaculatus Linnaeus, 1758: 285 (in mari Mediterraneo/Mediterranean Sea).

Case 2905 (FRICKE & FERRARIS, 1996) is pending before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature to select neotypes so that *Labrus bimaculatus* Linnaeus, 1758 would be a labrid (SMNS 16250) and *L. punctatus* Linnaeus, 1758 would be a cichlid (CAS-SU 53337).

Trachinidae

Echiichthys vipera (Cuvier, 1829)

Trachinus vipera Cuvier, 1829: 152 (N. England; neotype: SMNS 12051, as designated below).

CUVIER (1829) described his *Trachinus vipera* as follows:
 “Nous en avons une espèce plus petite, le *Boideroc* de la Manche (*Trachinus vipera*, Nob.);
Otterpiké des Anglais, Penn., 28, Bl., 61 (sous le nom *Vive commune*) plus pâle, à flancs
 lisses, à vingt-quatre rayons à la deuxième dorsale. Elle est encore plus redoutée que la
 commune, parce qu'étant plus petite, on est plus souvent exposé à en être piqué.”

Neither this description nor the reference to the description of PENNANT is sufficient to distinguish the species. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1763; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of TORTONESE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 951–952; FRICKE, 1987: 114), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Trachinus vipera* Cuvier, 1829:

Neotype: SMNS 12051, 66.4 mm SL, 79.9 mm TL – Great Britain: River Medway, at Kingsnorth Power Station, 10 km ENE Rochester, Kent, England, 51°25'30"N 0°36'30"E – FRICKE, R. – 4 May 1984.

The authorship of the original description is probably CUVIER & VALENCIENNES in CUVIER, indicated by the expression “nous” and “Nob.”.

Blenniidae

Lipophrys pholis (Linnaeus, 1758)

Blennius pholis Linnaeus, 1758: 257 (Ocean/Atlantic Ocean; Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 13033, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 257) described his *Blennius pholis* as follows:
 “B(lennius) capite laevi, linea laterali curva subbifida. D.12/28. P.14. V.2. A.19. C.10.
 Art. gen. 27. syn. 44. (et *Pholis*) 116. Blennius capite, summo acuminato, maxilla superiore longiore. D.36. P.– V.2. A.28. C.–
 Gron. mus. 2. n. 175. idem. B.6. D.12/32. P.13. V.2. A.19. C.10.
 Habitat in Oceano et Mari Mediterraneo.”

This is a composite description based on several sources. While ARTEDI's in LINNAEUS (1738) description is partly based on RAJUS (1713: 165, pl. 2, fig. 10, *Cataphractus laevis Cornubiensis*, Smooth Shan, Cornwall, England), which is most probably the same as the *Lipophrys pholis* of present usage, the Mediterranean records (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 206, fig., “De Pholide”) are clearly based on the *Lipophrys trigloides* of present usage. No type material of *Blennius pholis* could be detected in institutions containing Linnean materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1333; own research). As the present usage (ZANDER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1104–1105; BATH, 1996: 91) is threatened by the composite nature of LINNAEUS's (1758) description, I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Blennius pholis* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 13033, 102.4 mm SL, 120.0 mm TL – Great Britain, Wales: Rhos-neigr, Anglesey Island, 53°14'N 4°31'W – WIRTZ, P. – 5 Oct. 1972.

Stichaeidae

Chirolophis ascanii (Walbaum, 1792)

Blennius gattorugine. Var. *Blennius Ascanii* Walbaum, 1792: 173–174 (circa Norwegiam/ around Norway; neotype: SMNS 3079, as designated below).

WALBAUM (1792: 173–174) described his *Blennius ascanii* as follows:
 “Blennius, *Ascanii*, corniculis quatuor dentatis supra caput, & duobus in pinnae dorsalis initio. W(albaum).
Brosme toupée ou Galerite Ascanii icon. tab. 19. Br. 6. D.56/56. P.13. V.2. A.38. C.15.
 (...) Capitur raro circa Norwegiam.”

This species was well described by WALBAUM (1792); however, the characters given in the original description are not sufficient for species identification. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 144; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of MAKUSHOK in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1122–1123; FRICKE, 1987: 116), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Blennius ascanii* Walbaum, 1792:

Neotype: SMNS 3079, 120.2 mm SL, 136.3 mm TL (caudal fin separate) – Great Britain, England: British coast – SCHMELTZ, Museum Godeffroy, Hamburg – Oct. 1881.

Lumpenus lumpretaeformis (Walbaum, 1792)

Blennius lumpretae-formis Walbaum, 1792: 184 (Iceland; types not known).

The taxonomic identity of this species will be discussed in a forthcoming paper by FRICKE & WOLFRAM (in litt.) on the marine fish fauna of Greenland.

Anarhichadidae

Anarhichas denticulatus (Krøyer, 1845)

Anarhichas denticulatus Krøyer, 1845: 140 (Greenland; types not known).

The taxonomic identity of this species will be discussed in a forthcoming paper by FRICKE & WOLFRAM (in litt.) on the marine fish fauna of Greenland.

Ammodytidae

Ammodytes marinus (Raitt, 1934)

Ammodytes marinus Raitt, 1934: 368–370 (Scotland; neotype: SMNS 15751, as designated below).

Ammodytes marinus was briefly distinguished from *A. tobianus* by RAITT (1934: 368–370) on the basis of fin ray and vertebrate numbers. No type material was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1023; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of REAY in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 946–947; FRICKE, 1987: 120), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Ammodytes marinus* Raitt, 1934:

Neotype: SMNS 15751, 101.1 mm SL, 111.7 mm TL – France: Morgat, Bretagne, 48°14'N 4°29'E – HALLERMANN, J. – 15 Nov. 1989.

Gymnammodytes semisquamatus (Jourdain, 1879)

Ammodytes semisquamatus Jourdain, 1879: 208–209, pl. 2, figs. 8, 13, 16, 18 (St Malo, France; lectotype: illustration by JOURDAIN, 1879, pl. 2, figs 8, 13, 16, 18, as designated below).

JOURDAIN (1879) thoroughly described his *Ammodytes semisquamatus*, which was mainly characterized by the structure of the lateral line with short additional branches. The types could not be found in the MNHN or other collections (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1538; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of REAY in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 948–949; FRICKE, 1987: 120), I hereby designate the original illustration by JOURDAIN (1879: pl. 2, figs 8, 13, 16, 18) as the **lectotype** of *Ammodytes semisquamatus* Jourdain, 1879.

Callionymidae

Callionymus maculatus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810

Callionimus Maculatus Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810a: 25, pl. 5, fig. 1 (Sicily/Italy: neotype: SMNS 21188, as designated below).

RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ (1810a: 25) described his *Callionimus maculatus* as follows:

“I raggi della prima ala dorsale molto più corti del corpo, l’apertura della bocca grande, una spina quadrifida sopra ogni operculo, due linee laterali e due ordini longitudinali di macchie bianche da ogni late del corpo, il quale é olivastro. – ...”

The illustration in RAFINESQUE-SCHMALTZ (1810a: pl. 5) seems to refer to the species we know today as *Callionymus maculatus*; however, there are a number of errors in the illustration, including five spines in the first dorsal fin, 11 second dorsal fin rays, and a very long upper jaw. The description is sketchy, and insufficient to distinguish the species. No type material could be found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 990; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the species name (in the sense of FRICKE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1089–1090; FRICKE, 1987: 124–125), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Callionimus maculatus* Rafinesque-Schmaltz, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 21188, 60.8 mm SL, 74.6 mm TL – Italy: Santa Margherita Ligure, east of Genova/Genoa, 44°20’N 9°12’E – FRICKE, R. – 15 Oct. 1979.

Gobiidae

Crystallogobius linearis (Düben, 1845)

Gobius linearis Düben, 1845: 111 (Bergen, Norway; neotype: SMNS 9220, as designated below).

DÜBEN (1845: 111) briefly diagnosed his *Gobius linearis* as having 2 rays in the first and 20 in the second dorsal fin, etc. Though this is characteristic, the original description is missing a number of characters which are important to distinguish the species (other fin ray counts; head pores; scalation). No type material of this species was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 909; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of MILLER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1031; FRICKE, 1987: 129), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gobius linearis* Düben, 1845:

Neotype: SMNS 9220, 48.4 mm SL, 56.9 mm TL – Great Britain: Thames River, at West Thurrock Power Station, ca. 2 km E of Dartford Tunnel, north shore of Thames, Essex, England, 51°28’N 0°17’E, marine water at high tide in mouth of Thames – FRICKE, R. – 26 May 1989.

Gobiusculus flavescens (Fabricius, 1779)

Gobius flauescens Fabricius, 1779: 322 (Norway; neotype: SMNS 21189, as designated below).

FABRICIUS (1779: 322) briefly, but incompletely, described this species:

“*Gobius flauescens* (means *flavescens*) flauescens macula caudali nigra, corpus paruum, caput obtusum oculis magnis approximatis coerulescentibus. Maxilla inferior obtusa longior. Corpus totum flauescens macula caudali vtrinque atra. Pinna D.7.12. V.10. P.21. A.11. C.14.”

No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 588; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of MILLER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1046–1047; FRICKE, 1987: 129), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gobius flavescens* Fabricius, 1779:

Neotype: SMNS 21189, 23.6 mm SL, 28.8 mm TL – Denmark: Gjerrild Bight, Sangstrup Cliff, 7 km N Grenå, 45 km N Århus, 56°28'53"N 10°53'59"E, 0.2–0.6 m depth, rocky (chalk) bottom, sand, algae, seagrass, at low tide – FRICKE, R. – 20 Aug. 1997.

Pomatoschistus minutus minutus (Gronovius in Pallas, 1770)

Gobius minutus Gronovius in Pallas, 1770: 4 (Belgian Sea; neotype: SMNS 21190, as designated below).

PALLAS (1770: 4) described his *Gobius minutus* as follows:

“...a *G. minuto* maris Belgici, quem GRONOVIVS (*Zoophyt. Fasc. 1. p. 81*) pro *Aphya* describit, ni fallor, diversissimus; ...”

Both this quotation, and the description by GRONOVIVS, are insufficient and may have been based on any of the four species of North Sea *Pomatoschistus* (*P. lozanoi*, *P. microps*, *P. minutus*, *P. norvegicus*). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1101; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of MILLER in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1074; FRICKE, 1987: 132), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Gobius minutus* Gronovius in Pallas, 1770:

Neotype: SMNS 21190, 58.5 mm SL, 68.2 mm TL – Great Britain: River Medway, at Kingsnorth Power Station, 10 km ENE Rochester, England, 51°25'30"N 0°36'30"E – FRICKE, R. – 22 Feb. 1984.

Scombridae

Sarda sarda (Bloch, 1793)

Scomber sarda Bloch, 1793: 44–48, pl. 334 (Mediterranean Sea and Atlantic Ocean; lectotype: illustration by BLOCH, 1793, pl. 334, as designated below).

This species was well described and illustrated by BLOCH (1793). No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1507; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of COLLETTE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 989–990; FRICKE, 1987: 137), I hereby designate the illustration in BLOCH (1793: pl. 334) as the **lectotype** of *Scomber sarda* Bloch, 1793.

Scomber colias (Gmelin, 1789)

Scomber Colias Gmelin, 1789: 1329 (Sardinia, Mediterranean Sea; neotype: SMNS 21191, as designated below).

GMELIN (1789: 1329) described his *Scomber colias* as follows:

“*Sc. laete viridis et azureus. Cetti pesc. e anf. di Sard. p. 196.*

Kolias. Aristot. anim. hist. V.9. VIII. 13. IX. 2.

Athenaeus Deipnos. III. 118. 120. VII. 321.

Colias. Aldr. pisc. p. 274. Gesn. aq. p. 256. Will. ichth. p. 182.

Lacertus. Klein miss. pisc. 5. p. 122.

Habitat ad Sardiniam, scombro similis, at minor; an junior pisces?”

This species was inadequately described and illustrated by RONDELETIUS (1554: 235–237, fig., “De Colia”) and subsequent authors. The species is of a composite origin, probably based on both Mediterranean species of *Scomber*. No type material was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 394: own research). BRUCE COLLETTE (personal communication, 1997) is revising this group; he considers the possibility that the northeastern Atlantic form described as *Scomber colias* may be a valid species [otherwise named *Scomber japonicus* (non Houttuyn, 1782) by authors]. I therefore tentatively treat the name *Scomber colias* as a valid species name. In order to stabilize the present usage of the name of the northeastern Atlantic and Mediterranean form, I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Scomber colias* Gmelin, 1789:

Neotype: SMNS 21191, 189.2 mm SL, 203.7 mm TL – Spain, Canary Islands: Playa Blanca port, SE side of Lanzarote Island, inner (port) side of outer harbour jetty, 28°51'30"N 13°50'50"W, 0–2.5 m depth – FRICKE, R. – 15 May 1990.

Thunnus thynnus thynnus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Scomber thynnus Linnaeus, 1758: 297–298 (pelagic, between the tropics; neotype: SMNS 3251, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type of the genus *Thunnus* South, 1845).

LINNAEUS (1758: 297–298) described his *Scomber thynnus* as follows:
“S(comber) pinnulis utrinque VIII.

Osbeck iter. 69. *Scomber albicans* s. *Albecor.* D.14,12. P.32. V.6. A.13. C.30. (...)
Habitat in Tropicos, in Pelago.

Sociorum Garum pretiosa piscium Sanies ex intestinis piscium salitis.”

This is a composite description which is based on several species of scombrids from all tropical oceans, and several historical sources (e.g. GESNER, 1563: LVIII–LIX, fig., as *Thinnus*, *Thunni imago Venetiis missa*). *Thunnus thynnus* (present usage, see below) is restricted to the Atlantic and North Pacific. No type specimens could be detected in collections containing Linnean material (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1676; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage as *Thunnus thynnus thynnus* (e.g. POSTEL in HUREAU & MONOD, 1973: 467; COLLETTE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 997; FRICKE, 1987: 136–137), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Scomber thynnus* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 3251, 212.2 mm SL, 239.0 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – Dec. 1884.

Thunnus thynnus thynnus is the Atlantic subspecies, while *T. t. orientalis* is distributed in the North Pacific (according to COLLETTE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 997).

Xiphiidae

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus, 1758

Xiphias gladius Linnaeus, 1758: 248 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 2205, as designated below; name on the Official List of Species Names in Zoology as the type of the genus *Xiphias* Linnaeus, 1758).

LINNAEUS (1758: 248) described his *Xiphias gladius* as follows:
“Xiphias. Caput maxilla superiore terminatum rostro ensiformi; Os edentulum.
Xiphias.

Art. gen. 30. *syn.* 47. D.41. P.17. V.0, A. 15. C.–

Habitat in Oceano Europae.
Schelhameri Anatome Xiphii piscis.”

This description refers to a young specimen of *Xiphias gladius*. It is mostly correct, but important characters are omitted (spines in dorsal and anal fins; caudal peduncle keel; shape of caudal fin; number of dorsal and anal spines and rays in adults; shape of dorsal fin; colouration). The species was inadequately described and illustrated by pre-Linnean authors (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 251–252, fig., “De Xiphia”; GESNER, 1563: LX–LXII, figs, as *Xiphias gladius*), which form the basis for ARTEDI in LINNAEUS (1731), and thus for LINNAEUS (1758). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 652; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (e.g. NAKAMURA in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1006–1007; FRICKE, 1987: 138), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Xiphias gladius* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 2205, 548.5 mm SL, 648.4 mm TL – Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°51'N 14°17'E – Zoological Station Naples – Jan. 1877.

Pleuronectidae

Hippoglossoides platessoides limandoides (Bloch, 1787)

Pleuronectes limandoides Bloch, 1787: 24, pl. 186 (Hamburg, Germany; North Sea, Heiligeland/Helgoland; lectotype: BLOCH, 1787, pl. 186, as designated below).

This taxon was well described and illustrated by BLOCH (1787: 24, pl. 186). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (as a subspecies of *Hippoglossoides platessoides*, in the sense of NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1300–1301), I hereby designate the illustration by BLOCH (1787: pl. 186) as the **lectotype** of *Pleuronectes limandoides* Bloch, 1787.

Limanda limanda (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pleuronectes limanda Linnaeus, 1758: 270 (in M. Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20565, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 270) described his *Pleuronectes limanda* as follows:
 “P(leuronectes) oculis dextris, squamis asperis, spina ad anum, dentibus obtusis.
Art. gen. 17. syn. 33. D.79. P.12. V.6. A.60. C.–
 Habitat in M. Europaeo.”

This description is accurate; however, it is missing characters important for the identification of the species (lateral line shape; shape of scales at dorsal and anal fin base; size of jaws; body shape; colouration). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 906; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1302–1303; FRICKE, 1987: 144), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes limanda* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20565, 213.2 mm SL, 248.6 mm TL – Denmark: 180 km NE Esbjerg, 57°05'04"N 7°14'04"E – R/V “Friedrich Heincke” – 28 Mar. 1998.

Microstomus kitt (Walbaum, 1792)

Pleuronectes Kitt Walbaum, 1792: 120 (British seas; neotype: SMNS 9646, as designated below).

WALBAUM (1792: 120) described his *Pleuronectes kitt* as follows:

“*Pleuronectes, Kitt* sive *Rhombus laevis Cornubiensis, maculis nigris Raji syn. piscium*.
p. 162. tab. 1. fig. 1 (...)

The Smear-Dab. in *Br. zool.* III. 230. tab. 41. n. 106 (...)

Capitur in mari Britannico.”

The description by WALBAUM (1792) is mainly based on RAJUS (1713: 162–163, pl. 1, fig. 1, *Rhombus laevis Cornubiensis maculis nigris*. A. Kitt; Cornwall/Cornwall, England). Unfortunately, the description and illustration are not clearly identifiable. The specimen illustrated has its eye on the left side of the body, while *Microstomus kitt* is always right-sided (*Scophthalmus rhombus* has the eyes on the left side, but has a wider body). Apparently, the original illustrations have been turned around before publication, as they show another species, the Whiff (fig. 2 of the same plate) right-sided, while it (*Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis*) should be left-sided. The lateral line is strongly bent above the pectoral fin, while it is only slightly bent in *M. kitt* (a strongly bent lateral line is found in *Limanda limanda*). The brown and orange blotches on the body, however, refer to *Microstomus kitt*. No type specimens have been found in collections containing Linnean or Gronovius materials (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 838; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1304; FRICKE, 1987: 144), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes kitt* Walbaum, 1792:

Neotype: SMNS 9646, 130.0 mm SL, 158.2 mm TL – Netherlands, Texel Island, 53°00'N 4°57'E – JANSEN, C. – Sep. 1982.

Platichthys flesus flesus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pleuronectes Flesus Linnaeus, 1758: 270 (in *M. Europaeo*/European seas; syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12:132–134, 3 skins; NRM LP. 20, 1 specimen).

Pleuronectes Passer Linnaeus, 1758: 271 (in *Oceano Europaeo*/European seas; neotype: SMNS 20601, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 271) described his *Pleuronectes passer* as follows:

“*P. oculis sinistris, linea lateralis sinistra aculeata*.

Art. gen. 18. *syn.* 32. *Pleuronectes oculis a sinistra, linea laterali aculeata*. D.66. P.9. V.6. A.50.
C.–

Habitat in *Oceano Europaeo*.”

This description refers to a left-sided specimen of *Platichthys flesus*. It is based on historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 316–318, fig., “*De Passere*”; GESNER, 1563: LII–LIII, fig., as *Passer*). The description is mostly correct, except that the anal fin count is too high (36–46 in *P. flesus*). No type materials of *Pleuronectes passer* could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1297; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name as a synonym of *Platichthys flesus flesus* (in the sense of NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1304–1305; KOTTELAT, 1997: 182, synonymy), I hereby designate the following (left-sided as in the original description) specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes passer* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 20601, 199.9 mm SL, 237.5 mm TL – Germany: Ems River, at Ditzum, 10 km SE Emden, Niedersachsen, 53°18'N 7°16'E – BRUNKEN, H. – Nov. 1996.

Bothidae

Arnoglossus laterna (Walbaum, 1792)

Pleuronectes Laterna Walbaum, 1792: 121 (locality not stated; neotype: SMNS 20572, as designated below).

WALBAUM (1792: 121) described his *Pleuronectes laterna* as follows:
“*Pleuronectes, Laterna.*

Arnoglossus seu *Solea laevis, Rondeletii.*

Perpeire Gallis occitanis.

Lanerne vel *Smooth Sole Anglis. Pennant br. zool.* III. 132.

Corpus tenue, pellucidum & album. Squamae minutae mox caducae. Oculi dextri.

An idem *Solea Ovidii halieuticon* & *Solea Philippensis argentea Pettiveri garophyl.* tab. 26. fig. 10. rudis?”

This is a composite description, containing a number of errors (e.g. eyes right-sided; left-sided in *A. laterna*). Many characters important for the identification of the species are lacking. No type materials could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 873; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage (NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1296; FRICKE, 1987: 147), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes laterna* Walbaum, 1792:

Neotype: SMNS 20572, 108.4 mm SL, 128.3 mm TL – Italy, Venezia/Venice, 45°27'N 12°21'E – MARTENS, VON – 1818.

Scophthalmidae

Lepidorhombus boscii (Risso, 1810)

Pleuronectes boscii Risso, 1810: 319–321, p. 7, fig. 33 (Nice/France; neotype: SMNS 10056, as designated below).

This species was well described by RISSO (1810: 319–321), and was also illustrated (RISSO, 1810: pl. 7, fig. 33); the illustration is, however, erroneous, as it shows a bothid with 4 ocelli each in the dorsal and anal fins, while *L. boscii* (in the sense of NIELSEN in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1288; FRICKE, 1987: 148) only has 2 dark blotches, one each distally on the dorsal and anal fins. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 256, own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (see above), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype *Pleuronectes boscii* Risso, 1810:

Neotype: SMNS 10056, 118.1 mm SL, 143.8 mm TL – Italy: Porto Santo Stefano, Toscana, 42°26'N 11°07'E – KOCH, I. – 25 Mar. 1990.

Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis (Walbaum, 1792)

Pleuronectes Whiff-Iagonis Walbaum, 1792: 120 (British seas; lectotype: RAJUS, 1713, pl. 1, fig. 2, as designated below).

WALBAUM (1792: 120) described his *Pleuronectes whiff-iagonis* as follows:

“Pleuronectes, *Whiff-Iagonis*, sive *Passer cornubiensis asper*, magno oris hiatus *Raji syn. pisc.* p. 163. tab. 1, fig. 2. (...) The *Wiff. Pennant br. zool.* III 236. (...) Habitat in mari brittanico.”

This description is mainly based on the description and illustration by RAJUS (1713: 163, pl. 1, fig. 2, *Passer Cornubiensis asper*, magno oris hiatus. A. Whiff.; Cornwall/Cornwall, England). The illustration is characteristic, except that the specimen is right-sided (while *L. whiffiagonis* is always left-sided. Apparently, the clichés were turned to the wrong side before publication (see remarks on *Microstomus kitt*). Despite of this minor error, I hereby designate the illustration in RAJUS (1713: pl. 1, fig. 2; turned around to be left-sided) as the **lectotype** of *Pleuronectes whiff-iagonis* Walbaum, 1792. The type locality is Cornwall, southwestern England.

Soleidae

Monochirus luteus (Risso, 1810)

Pleuronectes luteus Risso, 1810: 312–313 (Nice/France; neotype: SMNS 20602, as designated below).

RISSO (1810: 312–313) described his *Pleuronectes luteus* as a soleid species with a golden ground colouration and a black pectoral fin. The species description could refer to 3 different species of Mediterranean soleids. No type material was found (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 956; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of QUÉRO, DESOUTTER & LAGARDÈRE in WHITEHEAD et alii, 1986: 1311, as *Buglossidium luteum*; FRICKE, 1987: 150, as *Buglossidium luteum*), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes luteus* Risso, 1810: **Neotype: SMNS 20602**, 92.0 mm SL, 108.4 mm TL – Italy: Santa Margherita Ligure, Liguria, 44°20'N 9°12'E – FRICKE, R. –12 Oct. 1979.

Solea solea (Linnaeus, 1758)

Pleuronectes solea Linnaeus, 1758: 270 (in oceano Europaeo/European seas; neotype: SMNS 9660, as designated below).

LINNAEUS (1758: 270) described his *Pleuronectes solea* as follows:
 “P(leuronectes) oculis dextris, corpore aspero oblongo, maxillia superiore longiore.
Art. gen. 18. syn. 32. spec. 60. Pleuronectes maxilla superiore longiore, corpore oblongo, squamis utrinque asperis. D.91. P. 9. V.5. A.74. C.14.
Fn svec. 299. idem.
It. Wgot. 178. Pleuronectes Tunga. D.71. P.8:7. V.5. A.40. C.40.
 Habitat in M. Europaeo.”

This description contains a couple of errors (e.g. dorsal fin rays 71 in *It. Wgot.*, but 75–93 in *Solea solea*; 40 anal fin rays in *It. Wgot.*, but 59–79 in *S. solea*; 40 caudal fin rays in *It. Wgot.*, but 14–16 in *S. solea*). Important characters to identify the species are missing (e.g. colouration; number of lateral line scales; shape of body; size of pectoral fin on the blind side). The description by LINNAEUS (1758) is based on several historical sources (e.g. RONDELETIUS, 1554: 320–322, fig., “De Buglosso”; GESNER, 1563: LIII, fig., as *Solea siue Buglossus*; LINNAEUS, 1746: 112, *Pleuronectes oblongus, maxilla superiore longiore ...*, referring to sources from RONDELETIUS, 1554 to RAJUS, 1713 and ARTEDI in LINNAEUS, 1738). No type material could be detected in collections containing Linnean specimens (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 1578; own re-

search). In order to stabilize the present usage (FRICKE, 1987: 150, as *Solea vulgaris*; BEN-TUVIA, 1990: 948), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Pleuronectes solea* Linnaeus, 1758:

Neotype: SMNS 9660, 217.6 mm SL, 248.3 mm TL – Netherlands: Texel Island, 53°00'N 4°57'E – JANSSEN, C. – Sep. 1982.

Balistidae

Balistes capriscus Gmelin, 1789

Balistes Capriscus Gmelin, 1789: 1471–1472 (Amerian, Indian and Mediterranean seas; neotype: SMNS 2663, as designated below).

Balistes Vetula b. *Balistes carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789: 1468 (in maris indici et americani/Indian and American seas; neotype: SMNS 2663, as designated below).

GMELIN (1789: 1471–1472) described his *Balistes capriscus* as follows:
“B. radio dorsali antrorsum serrato, ventrali humili solitario, cauda rotundata, rostro subobtusulo. (...)

Habitat in mari americano, indico, mediterraneo, coloribus multum ludens.”

GMELIN also referred to several historical sources, including GRONOVIVS (1754), SEBA (1758), GESNER, ALDROVANDUS, JOHNSTONE, RONDELETIUS, WILLUGHBY (1686), RAJUS, ARTEDI in LINNAEUS, PLINIUS, SALVIANI, and RENARD. Thus, this description is of a composite origin. For example, RAJUS (1713: 47–48) alone refers to different sources of his description, based on species including *Balistes capriscus*, *Scorpaena porcus*, etc. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 326; own research). DAUDIN in CLOQUET (1816: 476–477), as the first reviser, selected *Balistes capriscus* Gmelin, 1789 over *Balistes carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789. In order to stabilize the present usage of the name (in the sense of ROBINS & RAY, 1986: 302), I hereby designate the following specimen as the neotype of *Balistes capriscus* Gmelin, 1789:

Neotype: SMNS 2663, 184.4 mm SL, 227.8 mm TL – Mediterranean Sea, Italy: Napoli/Naples, 40°43'N 14°10'E – Zoologische Station Neapel – May 1879.

GMELIN (1789: 1468) described his *Balistes carolinensis* as follows:
“D.3.27. P.14. V.14. A.25. C.12.

Habitat in maris indici et americani profundis, testaceis victicans, satis magnus, bramae similis, supra ex fusco flavus, lineis caesiis varius, ad latera flavus, subtus cinereus, cute in areas parvas subrotundas partita, sum capitur, grunniens.”

The remainder of GMELIN's (1789: 1468) description apparently refers to *Balistes vetula*. This is another composite description, consisting of several species of balistid fishes, since *B. capriscus* has an exclusive Atlantic Ocean distribution; it would not occur in the Indian Ocean. No type material could be detected (ESCHMEYER, 1998: 333; own research). In order to stabilize the present usage of the name as a synonym of *Balistes capriscus* (in the sense of MOORE, 1967: 691), I hereby designate the specimen SMNS 2663 (see above) as the neotype of *Balistes carolinensis* Gmelin, 1789.

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7. Index

(Valid species names are printed in bold-face)

<i>Abramis ballerus</i>	6, 20	<i>Atherina presbyter</i>	8
<i>Abramis bjoerkna</i>	6, 21	Atherinidae	4, 8
<i>Abramis brama</i>	6, 21	<i>aurata, Liza</i>	11, 42
<i>acanthias, Squalus</i>	5	<i>Auratus, Mugil</i>	42
<i>Acantholabrus palloni</i>	11, 43		
<i>acarne, Pagellus</i>	11, 40	<i>bailloni, Symphodus</i>	11
<i>acarne, Pagrus</i>	40	<i>balearicum, Ariosoma</i>	19
<i>Acipenser sturio</i>	5	<i>Balistes capricus</i>	14, 54
Acipenseridae	5	<i>Balistes carolinensis</i>	54
<i>aculeatus, Gasterosteus</i>	9	<i>Balistes scolopax</i>	36
<i>acus, Syngnathus</i>	9	Balistidae	14, 54
<i>aeglefinus, Melanogrammus</i>	8	<i>ballerus, Abramis</i>	6, 20
<i>aequoreus, Entelurus</i>	9, 37	<i>Ballerus, Cyprinus</i>	20
<i>aequoreus, Syngnathus</i>	37	<i>baltica, Coregonus lavaretus</i> forma	28
Agonidae	10	<i>balticus, Coregonus lavaretus</i>	7, 28
<i>Agonus cataphractus</i>	10	<i>barbarus, Syngnathus</i>	37
<i>albula, Coregonus</i>	27	<i>barbatus, Mullus</i>	11
<i>albula, Salmo</i>	27	<i>Barbus barbatus barbatus</i>	6
<i>Alburnus alburnus alburnus</i>	6, 22	<i>batis, Raja</i>	5
<i>alburnus, Cyprinus</i>	22	<i>Belone belone belone</i>	8, 35
<i>Alopias vulpinus</i>	5	<i>belone, Esox</i>	35
Alopiidae	5	Belonidae	8, 35
<i>Alosa alosa</i>	6	<i>bergylta, Labrus</i>	11, 44
<i>Alosa fallax fallax</i>	6	<i>bimaculata bimaculata, Dipleco-</i>	
<i>Americanus, Amphiprion</i>	10	<i>gaster</i>	7
<i>americanus, Polyprion</i>	10	<i>bimaculatus, Cyclopterus</i>	7
<i>Ammodytes marinus</i>	12, 46	<i>bimaculatus, Labrus</i>	11, 44
<i>Ammodytes semisquamatus</i>	46	<i>bjoerkna, Abramis</i>	6, 21
<i>Ammodytes tobianus</i>	12	<i>bjoerkna, Cyprinus</i>	21
Ammodytidae	12, 46	Blenniidae	4, 12, 45
<i>Amphiprion Americanus</i>	10	<i>Blennius Ascanii</i>	45
Anarhichadidae	12, 46	<i>Blennius lumpretae-formis</i>	46
<i>Anarhichas denticulatus</i>	12, 46	<i>Blennius pholis</i>	45
<i>Anguilla anguilla</i>	6, 18	<i>blennoides, Gadus</i>	8
<i>Anguilla vulgaris</i>	18	<i>blennoides, Phycis</i>	8
Anguillidae	4, 6, 18	<i>bogaraveo, Pagellus</i>	11
<i>Angvilla, Muraena</i>	18	<i>bogaraveo, Sparus</i>	11
<i>aper, Capros</i>	9, 36	<i>Boops boops</i>	11, 40
<i>aper, Zeus</i>	36	<i>boops, Sparus</i>	40
<i>Aphia minuta</i>	12	<i>boscii, Lepidorhombus</i>	14, 52
<i>Aphya, Cyprinus</i>	25	<i>boscii, Pleuronectes</i>	52
<i>aquila, Myliobatis</i>	5	Bothidae	14, 52
<i>aquila, Raja</i>	5	<i>boyeri, Atherina</i>	8
<i>Argyrosomus regius</i>	11	Bramidae	4, 10, 11
<i>Ariosoma balearicum</i>	19	<i>brama, Abramis</i>	6, 21
<i>Arnoglossus laterna</i>	14, 52	<i>Brama brama</i>	10
<i>ascanii, Chirolophis</i>	12, 45	<i>Brama longipinnis</i>	11
<i>Ascanii, Blennius</i>	45	<i>brama, Pterycombis</i>	10
<i>asper, Taractes</i>	10	<i>brama, Sparus</i>	10
<i>Aspitrigla cuculus</i>	9	<i>bubalis, Cottus</i>	9
<i>Aspius aspius aspius</i>	6, 22	<i>bubalis, Taurulus</i>	9
<i>Aspius, Cyprinus</i>	22	<i>budegassa, Lophius</i>	7, 30
<i>asterias, Mustelus</i>	4	<i>Buenia jeffreysi</i>	13
<i>Atherina boyeri</i>	8	<i>Buglossidium luteum</i>	53
<i>Atherina Minuta</i>	12		

<i>cabrilla</i> , <i>Perca</i>	39	Cottidae	3, 9, 10, 38
<i>cabrilla</i> , <i>Serranus</i>	10, 39	<i>Cottus bubalis</i>	9
<i>callarias</i> , <i>Gadus morhua</i>	7, 31	<i>Cottus gobio</i>	9, 38
Callionymidae	4, 12, 47	<i>Crystallogobius linearis</i>	13, 47
<i>Callionymus lyra</i>	12	<i>Ctenolabrus rupestris</i>	11
<i>Callionymus maculatus</i>	12, 47	<i>cuculus</i> , <i>Aspitrigla</i>	9
<i>Callionymus reticulatus</i>	12	<i>cultratus</i> , <i>Pelecus</i>	6
<i>canicula</i> , <i>Scyliorbinus</i>	4, 15	Cyclopteridae	10
<i>Canicula</i> , <i>Squalus</i>	15	<i>Cylopterus bimaculatus</i>	7
<i>cantharus</i> , <i>Sparus</i>	41	<i>Cyclopterus lumpus</i>	10
<i>cantharus</i> , <i>Spondyliosoma</i>	11, 41	<i>Cyclopterus montagui</i>	10
<i>capriscus</i> , <i>Balistes</i>	14, 54	<i>cynoglossus</i> , <i>Glyptocephalus</i>	14
Caproidae	9, 36	Cyprinidae	3, 4, 6, 7, 20
<i>Capros aper</i>	9, 36	<i>Cyprinus alburnus</i>	22
Carangidae	4, 10	<i>Cyprinus Aphya</i>	25
Carapidae	7	<i>Cyprinus Aspius</i>	22
<i>Carassius carassius</i>	6, 23	<i>Cyprinus Ballerus</i>	20
<i>carassius</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	23	<i>Cyprinus bjoerkena</i>	21
<i>Carbonarius</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	33	<i>Cyprinus carassius</i>	23
Carcharhinidae	4, 16	<i>Cyprinus Erythrophthalmus</i>	26
<i>cardina</i> , <i>Rhombus</i>	14	<i>Cyprinus Farenus</i>	20
<i>carolinensis</i> , <i>Balistes</i>	54	<i>Cyprinus gobio</i>	23
<i>cataphractus</i> , <i>Agonus</i>	10	<i>Cyprinus Idbarus</i>	24, 25
<i>Catulus</i> , <i>Squalus</i>	15	<i>Cyprinus Idus</i>	24
<i>Centrolabrus exoletus</i>	11, 43	<i>Cyprinus Jeses</i>	24
Centrolophidae	13	<i>Cyprinus Orfus</i>	24
<i>Centrolophus niger</i>	13	<i>Cyprinus Phoxinus</i>	25
<i>cephalus cephalus</i> , <i>Leuciscus</i>	6	<i>Cyprinus Tinca</i>	26
<i>Cephalus</i> var. <i>ramado</i> , <i>Mugil</i>	42	<i>Cyprinus Vimba</i>	26
<i>cernuus</i> , <i>Gymnocephalus</i>	10	Dasyatidae	5, 18
Cetorhinidae	4, 15	<i>Dasyatis pastinaca</i>	5, 18
<i>Cetorbinus maximus</i>	4, 15	<i>Dentex maroccanus</i>	11
<i>Cheilopogon heterurus</i>	8, 34	<i>denticulatus</i> , <i>Anarhichas</i>	12, 46
<i>Chelon labrosus</i>	11, 42	<i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i>	10
<i>Chimaera monstrosa</i>	5, 18	<i>Diplecogaster bimaculata</i>	7
Chimaeridae	5, 18	<i>bimaculata</i>	7
<i>Chirolophis ascanii</i>	12, 45	<i>draco</i> , <i>Trachinus</i>	12
<i>Ciliata mustela</i>	7	<i>drummondii</i> , <i>Echiodon</i>	7
<i>Ciliata septentrionalis</i>	7	<i>Echiichthys vipera</i>	12, 44
<i>cimbrius</i> , <i>Enchelyopus</i>	7, 30	<i>Echiodon drummondii</i>	7
<i>cimbrius</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	30	<i>Enchelyopus cimbrius</i>	7, 30
<i>circularis</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5	<i>encrasicolus</i> , <i>Clupea</i>	20
<i>clavata</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5, 17	<i>encrasicolus</i> , <i>Engraulis</i>	6, 20
<i>Clupea harengus</i>	4, 6	Engraulidae	6, 20
<i>Clupea encrasicolus</i>	20	<i>Engraulis encrasicolus</i>	6, 20
<i>Clupea Pilchardus</i>	19	<i>Entelurus aequoreus</i>	9, 37
Clupeidae	4, 6, 19	<i>eperlanus schonfoldi</i> , <i>Osmerus</i>	7, 29
Cobitidae	7	<i>Eperlanus schonfoldii</i>	29
<i>Cobitis taenia</i>	7	<i>equiselis</i> , <i>Coryphaena</i>	10
<i>colias</i> , <i>Scomber</i>	13, 48	<i>Eriox</i> , <i>Salmo</i>	28
<i>Conger conger</i>	6, 19	<i>erythrinus</i> , <i>Pagellus</i>	11, 40
<i>Conger</i> , <i>Muraena</i>	19	<i>erythrinus</i> , <i>Sparus</i>	40
Congridae	6, 19	<i>Erythrophthalmus</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	26
<i>Coregonus albula</i>	27	<i>erythrophthalmus</i> , <i>Scardinius</i>	7, 24, 26
<i>Coregonus lavaretus balticus</i>	7, 28	<i>esmarki</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	33
<i>Coregonus lavaretus</i> forma <i>baltica</i>	28	<i>esmarki</i> , <i>Trisopterus</i>	8, 33
<i>Coregonus lavaretus oxyrinchus</i>	7	Esocidae	7
<i>Coryphaena equiselis</i>	10		
<i>Coryphaena</i>	10		
Coryphaenidae	10		

<i>Esox belone</i>	35	<i>Gobius gracilis</i>	13
<i>Esox lucius</i>	7	<i>Gobius (Lebetus) scorpioides</i> var. <i>guilleti</i>	13
<i>Esox Saurus</i>	35	<i>Gobius linearis</i>	47
<i>Eutrigla gurnardus</i>	9	<i>Gobius minuto</i>	48
Exocoetidae	8, 34	<i>Gobius minutus lozanoi</i>	13
<i>Exocoetus heterurus</i>	34	<i>Gobius niger</i>	13
<i>exoletus, Centrolabrus</i>	11, 43	<i>Gobiusculus flavescens</i>	13, 47
<i>exoletus, Labrus</i>	43	<i>gracilis, Gobius</i>	13
<i>faber, Zeus</i>	9	<i>griseus, Hexanchus</i>	4
<i>fallax fallax, Alosa</i>	6	<i>griseus, Squalus</i>	4
<i>Farenus, Cyprinus</i>	20	<i>guilleti, Gobius (Lebetus) scorpioides</i>	
<i>flavescens, Gobius</i>	47	var.	13
<i>flavescens, Gobiusculus</i>	13, 47	<i>guilleti, Lebetus</i>	13
<i>flesus flesus, Platichthys</i>	4, 14, 51	<i>gunnellus, Pholis</i>	12
<i>Flesus, Pleuronectes</i>	51	<i>gurnardus, Eutrigla</i>	9
<i>fluviatilis, Lampetra</i>	4	<i>guttatus, Lampris</i>	10
<i>fluviatilis, Perca</i>	10	<i>guttatus, Zeus</i>	10
<i>friesii, Gobius</i>	13	<i>Gymnammodytes semisquamatus</i>	12, 46
<i>friesii, Lesueurigobius</i>	13	<i>Gymnocephalus cernuus</i>	10
<i>fullonica, Raja</i>	5	<i>harengus, Clupea</i>	4, 6
<i>fyllae, Raja</i>	5	<i>heteroglossus, Gadus</i>	30
Gadidae	3, 7, 8, 30	<i>heterurus, Cheilopogon</i>	8, 34
<i>Gadus blennoides</i>	8	<i>heterurus, Exocoetus</i>	34
<i>Gadus Carbonarius</i>	33	Hexanchidae	4
<i>Gadus cimbrius</i>	30	<i>Hexanchus griseus</i>	4
<i>Gadus esmarki</i>	33	<i>Hippoglossoides platessoides</i>	
<i>Gadus heteroglossus</i>	30	<i>limandoides</i>	14, 50
<i>Gadus merluccius</i>	34	<i>Hippoglossus hippoglossus</i>	14
<i>Gadus minutus</i>	33	<i>Hyperoplus lanceolatus</i>	12
<i>Gadus molva</i>	32	<i>Idbarus, Cyprinus</i>	24, 25
<i>Gadus morhua callarias</i>	7, 31	<i>Idus, Cyprinus</i>	24
<i>Gadus morhua morhua</i>	8, 30	<i>idus idus, Leuciscus</i>	6, 24, 26
<i>Gadus Pollachius</i>	32	<i>jeffreysi, Buenia</i>	13
<i>Gadus vertagus</i>	30	<i>Jeses, Cyprinus</i>	24
<i>Gadus virens</i>	33	<i>kitt, Microstomus</i>	14, 51
<i>Gaidropsarus mediterraneus</i>	8	<i>Kitt, Pleuronectes</i>	51
<i>Gaidropsarus vulgaris</i>	8, 31	<i>labrax, Dicentrarchus</i>	10
<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i>	4, 16	Labridae	3, 4, 11, 12, 43
<i>Galeus, Galeorhinus</i>	4, 16	<i>labrosus, Chelon</i>	11, 42
<i>Galeus melastomus</i>	4	<i>labrosus, Mugil</i>	42
<i>Galeus, Squalus</i>	16	<i>Labrus bergylta</i>	11, 44
Gasterosteidae	4, 9	<i>Labrus bimaculatus</i>	11, 44
<i>Gasterosteus aculeatus</i>	9	<i>Labrus exoletus</i>	43
<i>gattorugine, Parablennius</i>	12	<i>Labrus punctatus</i>	14
<i>gladius, Xiphias</i>	13, 49	<i>Lamna nasus</i>	4
<i>glauca, Prionace</i>	4	Lamnidae	4
<i>glaucus, Squalus</i>	4	<i>Lampetra fluviatilis</i>	4
<i>glesne, Regalecus</i>	10, 38	<i>lampretaeformis, Lumpenus</i>	12, 46
<i>glutinosa, Myxine</i>	4	Lampridae	10
<i>Glyptocephalus cynoglossus</i>	14	<i>Lampris guttatus</i>	10
Gobiesocidae	7	<i>lanceolatus, Hyperoplus</i>	12
Gobiidae	3, 4, 12, 13, 47	<i>lastoviza, Trigla</i>	38
<i>gobio, Cottus</i>	9, 38	<i>lastoviza, Trigloporus</i>	9, 38
<i>gobio, Cyprinus</i>	23	<i>laterna, Arnoglossus</i>	14, 52
<i>Gobio gobio gobio</i>	6, 23		
<i>Gobius flavescens</i>	47		
<i>Gobius friesii</i>	13		

<i>Laterna, Pleuronectes</i>	52	<i>maximus, Squalus</i>	15
<i>lavaretus balticus, Coregonus</i>	7, 28	<i>mediterraneus, Gaidropsarus</i>	8
<i>lavaretus forma baltica, Coregonus</i>	28	<i>Melanogrammus aeglefinus</i>	8
<i>lavaretus oxyrinchus, Coregonus</i>	7	<i>melastomus, Galeus</i>	4
<i>Lebetus guilleli</i>	13	<i>melops, Symphodus</i>	12
<i>Lebetus scorpioides</i>	13	<i>Merlangius merlangus</i>	8
<i>Lepidorhombus boscii</i>	14, 52	<i>merlangus, Merlangius</i>	8
<i>Lepidorhombus whiffiagonis</i>	14, 52	<i>Merlangus poutassou</i>	8
<i>Lesueurigobius friesii</i>	13	Merlucciidae	8, 34
<i>Leuciscus cephalus cephalus</i>	6	<i>merluccius, Gadus</i>	34
<i>Leuciscus idus idus</i>	6, 24, 26	<i>Merluccius merluccius</i>	8, 34
<i>Limanda limanda</i>	14, 50	<i>microcephalus, Somniosus</i>	5
<i>limanda, Pleuronectes</i>	50	<i>Microcephalus, Squalus</i>	5
<i>limandoides, Hippoglossoides</i>		<i>Micromesistius poutassou</i>	8
<i>platessoides</i>	14, 50	<i>microcellata, Raja</i>	5
<i>limandoides, Pleuronectes</i>	50	<i>microps, Pomatoschistus</i>	13
<i>linearis, Crystallogobius</i>	13, 47	<i>Microstomus kitt</i>	14, 51
<i>linearis, Gobius</i>	47	<i>minuta, Aphia</i>	12
Liparidae	10	<i>Minuta, Atherina</i>	12
<i>Liparis liparis</i>	10	<i>minuto, Gobius</i>	48
<i>Liparis montagui</i>	10	<i>minutus, Gadus</i>	33
<i>Lipophrys pholis</i>	12, 45	<i>minutus lozanoi, Gobius</i>	13
<i>Liza aurata</i>	11, 42	<i>minutus minutus, Pomatoschistus</i>	13, 48
<i>Liza ramado</i>	11, 42	<i>minutus, Trisopterus</i>	8, 33
<i>longipinnis, Brama</i>	11	<i>Mola mola</i>	14
<i>longipinnis, Taractichthys</i>	11	<i>mola, Tetraodon</i>	14
Lophiidae	4, 7, 30	Molidae	14
<i>Lophius budegassa</i>	7, 30	<i>molva, Gadus</i>	32
<i>Lophius piscatorius</i>	7	<i>Molva molva</i>	8, 32
<i>Lota lota</i>	8	<i>Monochirus luteus</i>	14, 53
<i>lozanoi, Gobius minutus</i>	13	<i>monstrosa, Chimaera</i>	5, 18
<i>lozanoi, Pomatoschistus</i>	13	<i>montagui, Cyclopterus</i>	10
<i>lucerna, Trigla</i>	9	<i>montagui, Liparis</i>	10
<i>Luciopeca, Perca</i>	39	<i>morhua callarias, Gadus</i>	7, 31
<i>luciopeca, Stizostedion</i>	10, 39	<i>morhua morhua, Gadus</i>	8, 30
<i>lucius, Esox</i>	7	<i>muelleri, Maurolicus</i>	6, 20
<i>lumbriciformis, Nerophis</i>	9	<i>Mugil Auratus</i>	42
<i>Lumpenus lampretaeformis</i>	12, 46	<i>Mugil Cephalus var. ramado</i>	42
<i>Lumpenus lumpretaeformis</i>	12, 46	<i>Mugil labrosus</i>	42
<i>lumpretae-formis, Blennius</i>	46	Mugilidae	11, 42
<i>lumpretaeformis, Lumpenus</i>	12, 46	<i>Müllerli, Salmo</i>	20
<i>lumpus, Cyclopterus</i>	10	Mullidae	11, 41
<i>luscus, Trisopterus</i>	8	<i>Mullus barbatus</i>	11, 41
<i>luteum, Buglossidium</i>	53	<i>Mullus surmuletus</i>	11, 41
<i>luteus, Monochirus</i>	14, 53	<i>Muraena Anguilla</i>	18
<i>luteus, Pleuronectes</i>	53	<i>Muraena Conger</i>	19
<i>Lutjanus palloni</i>	43	<i>murrayi, Triglops</i>	10
<i>lyra, Callionymus</i>	12	<i>mustela, Ciliata</i>	7
Macrorhamphosidae	9, 36	<i>Mustela vulgaris</i>	31
<i>Macrorhamphosus scolopax</i>	9, 36	<i>Mustelus asterias</i>	4
<i>maculatus, Callionymus</i>	12, 47	<i>Mustelus mustelus</i>	4, 16
<i>marinus, Ammodytes</i>	12, 46	<i>Mustelus, Squalus</i>	16
<i>marinus, Petromyzon</i>	4	Myliobatidae	5
<i>marmorata, Torpedo</i>	5, 17	<i>Myliobatis aquila</i>	5
<i>maroccanus, Dentex</i>	11	<i>Myoxocephalus quadricornis</i>	9
<i>Maurolicus muelleri</i>	6, 20	<i>Myoxocephalus scorpius scorpius</i>	9
<i>maxima, Psetta</i>	14	<i>Myxine glutinosa</i>	4
<i>maximus, Cetorhinus</i>	4, 15	Myxinidae	4

<i>naevus</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5	<i>Pleuronectes Kitt</i>	51
<i>nasus</i> , <i>Lamna</i>	4	<i>Pleuronectes Laterna</i>	52
<i>nasus</i> , <i>Squalus</i>	4	<i>Pleuronectes limanda</i>	50
<i>Nerophis lumbriciformis</i>	9	<i>Pleuronectes limandoides</i>	50
<i>Nerophis ophidion</i>	9, 37	<i>Pleuronectes luteus</i>	53
<i>niger</i> , <i>Gobius</i>	13	<i>Pleuronectes Passer</i>	51
<i>niger</i> , <i>Centrolophus</i>	13	<i>Pleuronectes platessa</i>	14
<i>nigra</i> , <i>Perca</i>	13	<i>Pleuronectes solea</i>	53
<i>nobiliana</i> , <i>Torpedo</i>	5	<i>Pleuronectes Whiff-Iagonis</i>	52
<i>norvegicus</i> , <i>Phrynorhombus</i>	14	Pleuronectidae	3, 4, 14, 50
<i>norvegicus</i> , <i>Pomatoschistus</i>	13	<i>Pollachius, Gadus</i>	32
<i>norvegicus</i> , <i>Rhombus</i>	13	<i>Pollachius pollachius</i>	8, 32
		<i>Pollachius virens</i>	8, 33
<i>ophidion</i> , <i>Nerophis</i>	9, 37	<i>Polyprion americanus</i>	10
<i>Ophidion</i> , <i>Syngnathus</i>	37	<i>Pomatoschistus lozanoi</i>	13, 48
<i>Orcynopsis unicolor</i>	13	<i>Pomatoschistus microps</i>	13, 48
<i>Orfus</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	24	<i>Pomatoschistus minutus minutus</i>	13, 48
Osmeridae	4, 29	<i>Pomatoschistus norvegicus</i>	13, 48
<i>Osmerus eperlanus schonfoldi</i>	7, 29	<i>Pomatoschistus pictus</i>	13
<i>ovatus</i> , <i>Trachinotus</i>	10	<i>poutassou</i> , <i>Micrangus</i>	8
<i>oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Coregonus lavaretus</i>	7	<i>poutassou</i> , <i>Meromesistius</i>	8
<i>oxyrinchus</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5	<i>presbyter</i> , <i>Atherina</i>	8
		<i>Prionace glauca</i>	4
<i>Pagellus acarne</i>	11, 40	<i>Psetta maxima</i>	14
<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>	11	<i>Pterycombus brama</i>	10
<i>Pagellus erythrinus</i>	11, 40	<i>punctatus</i> , <i>Labrus</i>	14
<i>Pagrus acarne</i>	40	<i>punctatus</i> , <i>Zeugopterus</i>	14
<i>palloni</i> , <i>Acantholabrus</i>	11, 43	<i>Pungitius pungitius</i>	9
<i>palloni</i> , <i>Lutjanus</i>	43		
<i>Parablennius gattorugine</i>	12	<i>quadricornis</i> , <i>Myoxocephalus</i>	9
<i>Passer</i> , <i>Pleuronectes</i>	51		
<i>pastinaca</i> , <i>Dasyatis</i>	5, 18	<i>radiata</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5
<i>Pastinaca</i> , <i>Raja</i>	18	<i>Raja aquila</i>	5
<i>Pelecus cultratus</i>	6	<i>Raja batis</i>	5
<i>Perca cabrilla</i>	39	<i>Raja circularis</i>	5
<i>Perca fluviatilis</i>	10	<i>Raja clavata</i>	5, 17
<i>Perca Lucioperca</i>	39	<i>Raja fullonica</i>	5
<i>Perca nigra</i>	13	<i>Raja fyllae</i>	5
Percidae	4, 10	<i>Raja microocellata</i>	5
<i>Petromyzon marinus</i>	4	<i>Raja naevus</i>	5
Petromyzontidae	4	<i>Raja oxyrinchus</i>	5
Pholidae	3, 12	<i>Raja Pastinaca</i>	18
<i>pholis</i> , <i>Blennius</i>	45	<i>Raja radiata</i>	5
<i>Pholis gunnellus</i>	12	<i>Raja undulata</i>	5
<i>pholis</i> , <i>Lipophrys</i>	12, 45	Rajidae	3, 5, 17
<i>Phoxinus</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	25	<i>ramado</i> , <i>Liza</i>	11, 42
<i>Phoxinus phoxinus phoxinus</i>	6, 25	<i>ramado</i> , <i>Mugil Cephalus</i> var.	42
<i>Phrynorhombus norvegicus</i>	14	<i>Raniceps raninus</i>	8
<i>Phycis blennoides</i>	8	<i>raninus</i> , <i>Raniceps</i>	8
<i>pictus</i> , <i>Pomatoschistus</i>	13	Regalecidae	10, 38
<i>Pilchardus, Clupea</i>	19	<i>Regalecus glesne</i>	10, 38
<i>pilchardus pilchardus</i> , <i>Sardina</i>	6, 19	<i>regius</i> , <i>Argyrosomus</i>	11
<i>piscatorius</i> , <i>Lophius</i>	7	<i>reticulatus</i> , <i>Callionymus</i>	12
<i>platessa</i> , <i>Pleuronectes</i>	14	<i>Rhombus cardina</i>	14
<i>platessoides limandoides</i> , <i>Hippo-</i>		<i>Rhombus norvegicus</i>	13
<i>glossoides</i>	14, 50	<i>rhombus</i> , <i>Scophthalmus</i>	14, 51
<i>Platichthys flesus flesus</i>	4, 14, 51	<i>rostellatus</i> , <i>Syngnathus</i>	9
<i>Pleuronectes boscii</i>	52	<i>rupestris</i> , <i>Ctenolabrus</i>	11
<i>Pleuronectes Flesus</i>	51	<i>Rutilus rutilus rutilus</i>	7, 24, 26

<i>salar</i> , <i>Salmo</i>	7, 28	<i>Squalus Catulus</i>	15
<i>Salmo albula</i>	27	<i>Squalus Galeus</i>	16
<i>Salmo Eriox</i>	28	<i>Squalus glaucus</i>	4
<i>Salmo Mülleri</i>	20	<i>Squalus griseus</i>	4
<i>Salmo salar</i>	7, 28	<i>Squalus maximus</i>	15
<i>Salmo trutta</i>	7, 28	<i>Squalus Microcephalus</i>	5
Salmonidae	4, 7, 27	<i>Squalus Mustelus</i>	16
<i>Sarda sarda</i>	13, 48	<i>Squalus nasus</i>	4
<i>sarda</i> , <i>Scomber</i>	48	<i>Squalus stellaris</i>	15
<i>Sardina pilchardus pilchardus</i>	6, 19	<i>Squalus vulpinus</i>	5
<i>Saurus</i> , <i>Esox</i>	8, 35	<i>Squatina squatina</i>	5
<i>saurus</i> , <i>Scomberesox</i>	8, 35	Squatinae	5
<i>Scardinius erythrophthalmus</i>	7, 24, 26	<i>stellaris</i> , <i>Scyliorhinus</i>	4, 15
<i>schonfeldii</i> , <i>Osmerus eperlanus</i>	7, 29	<i>stellaris</i> , <i>Squalus</i>	15
<i>schonfeldii</i> , <i>Eperlanus</i>	29	Sternoptychidae	6, 20
Sciaenidae	11	Stichaeidae	3, 12, 45
<i>scolopax</i> , <i>Balistes</i>	36	<i>Stizostedion lucioperca</i>	10, 39
<i>scolopax</i> , <i>Macrorhamphosus</i>	9, 36	<i>sturio</i> , <i>Acipenser</i>	5
<i>Scomber colias</i>	13, 48	<i>surmuletus</i> , <i>Mullus</i>	11, 41
<i>Scomber sarda</i>	48	<i>Symphodus bailloni</i>	11
<i>Scomber scombrus</i>	4, 13	<i>Symphodus melops</i>	12
<i>Scomber thynnus</i>	49	Syngnathidae	9, 37
<i>Scomber unicolor</i>	13	<i>Syngnathus acus</i>	9
Scomberesocidae	8, 35	<i>Syngnathus aequoreus</i>	37
<i>Scomberesox saurus</i>	8, 35	<i>Syngnathus barbarus</i>	37
Scombridae	4, 13, 48	<i>Syngnathus Ophidion</i>	37
<i>scombrus</i> , <i>Scomber</i>	4, 13	<i>Syngnathus rostellatus</i>	9
Scophthalmidae	14	<i>Syngnathus typhle</i>	9
<i>Scophthalmus rhombus</i>	14, 51	<i>taenia</i> , <i>Cobitis</i>	7
<i>scorpioides</i> , <i>Lebetus</i>	13	<i>Taractes asper</i>	10
<i>scorpioides</i> var. <i>guilleti</i> , <i>Gobius</i> (<i>Lebetus</i>)	13	<i>Taractichthys longipinnis</i>	11
<i>scorpius scorpius</i> , <i>Myoxocephalus</i>	9	<i>Taurulus bubalis</i>	9
Scyliorhinidae	4, 15	<i>Tetraodon mola</i>	14
<i>Scyliorhinus canicula</i>	4, 15	<i>Thunnus thynnus thynnus</i>	13, 49
<i>Scyliorhinus stellaris</i>	4, 15	<i>thynnus</i> , <i>Scomber</i>	49
<i>semisquamatus</i> , <i>Ammodytes</i>	46	<i>Tinca</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	26
<i>semisquamatus</i> , <i>Gymnammodytes</i>	12, 46	<i>Tinca tinca</i>	7, 26
<i>septentrionalis</i> , <i>Ciliata</i>	7	<i>tobianus</i> , <i>Ammodytes</i>	12
Serranidae	4, 10, 39	Torpedinidae	5, 17
<i>Serranus cabrilla</i>	10, 39	<i>Torpedo marmorata</i>	5, 17
<i>solea</i> , <i>Pleuronectes</i>	53	<i>Torpedo nobiliana</i>	5
<i>Solea solea</i>	14, 53	Trachinidae	12
Soleidae	14, 53	<i>Trachinotus ovatus</i>	10
<i>Somniosus microcephalus</i>	5	<i>Trachinus draco</i>	12
Sparidae	4, 11, 40	<i>Trachinus vipera</i>	44
<i>Sparus bogaraveo</i>	11	<i>Trachurus trachurus</i>	10
<i>Sparus boops</i>	40	<i>Trigla lastoviza</i>	38
<i>Sparus brama</i>	10	<i>Trigla lucerna</i>	9
<i>Sparus cantharus</i>	41	Triglidae	9, 38
<i>Sparus erythrinus</i>	40	<i>Trigloporus lastoviza</i>	9, 38
<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i>	5	<i>Triglops murrayi</i>	10
Sphyrnidae	5	<i>Trisopterus esmarki</i>	8, 33
<i>Spinachia spinachia</i>	9	<i>Trisopterus luscus</i>	8
<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>	11, 41	<i>Trisopterus minutus</i>	8, 33
<i>Sprattus sprattus</i>	6	<i>trutta</i> , <i>Salmo</i>	7, 28
Squalidae	5	<i>typhle</i> , <i>Syngnathus</i>	9
<i>Squalus acanthias</i>	5	<i>undulata</i> , <i>Raja</i>	5
<i>Squalus Canicula</i>	15		

<i>unicolor</i> , <i>Orcynopsis</i>	13	<i>Whiff-Iagonis</i> , <i>Pleuronectes</i>	52
<i>unicolor</i> , <i>Scomber</i>	13	<i>whiffiagonis</i> , <i>Lepidorbombus</i>	14, 52
<i>vertagus</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	30	<i>Xiphias gladius</i>	13, 49
<i>Vimba</i> , <i>Cyprinus</i>	26	Xiphiidae	13, 49
<i>Vimba vimba</i>	7, 26		
<i>vipera</i> , <i>Echiichthys</i>	12, 44	Zeidae	9
<i>vipera</i> , <i>Trachinus</i>	44	<i>Zengopterus punctatus</i>	14
<i>virens</i> , <i>Gadus</i>	33	<i>Zeus aper</i>	36
<i>virens</i> , <i>Pollachius</i>	8, 33	<i>Zeus faber</i>	9
<i>viviparus</i> , <i>Zoarces</i>	12	<i>Zeus guttatus</i>	10
<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Anguilla</i>	18	<i>Zoarces viviparus</i>	12
<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Gaidropsarus</i>	8, 31	Zoarcidae	12
<i>vulgaris</i> , <i>Mustela</i>	31	<i>zygaena</i> , <i>Sphyrna</i>	5
<i>vulpinus</i> , <i>Alopias</i>	5		
<i>vulpinus</i> , <i>Squalus</i>	5		

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