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ANNOTATED CHECKLISTS OF FISHES

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Family Agonidae Swainson 1839

poachers

By

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Poachers and their allies, the starsnouts, rockheads, and alligatorfishes, compose a relatively large family of scorpaeniforms that differ from other members of the order chiefly by having their body covered with bony plates. The plates are arranged in more or less distinct rows and groups, important for identification. Mouth small, may be terminal, superior, or inferior, usually with surrounding barbels. All fin rays are unbranched. Thoracic pelvic fins with one spine and two rays. Anus situated just behind pelvic fin bases. Laterosensory canal system consists of primary pores or fontanels only, usually with one opening; sensory canals are often interrupted. All hypurals fused with each other and with the first preural centrum, platelike. Swim bladder absent. Vertebrae 32–52. Size range about 6–42 cm (2.5–16.5 in) total length. Marine; intertidal to depth of 1,290 m (*Bathyagonus nigripinnis*), most species on the continental shelf, shallower than 300 m. Distributed primarily in subarctic and temperate waters of the North Pacific Ocean, with two species (*Leptagonus decagonus* and *Ulcina olrikii*) also occurring in the Arctic Ocean, two species (*Agonus cataphractus* and *Aspidophoroides monopterygius*) in temperate waters of the North Atlantic Ocean, and two species (*Agonopsis asperoculis* and *A. chiloensis*) in temperate waters of South America. Demersal, feeding mostly on crustaceans and polychaetes. Eggs demersal, adhesive; juveniles pelagic during first 2–3 months. Noncommercial fishes, but some species may be the objects of the souvenir business. Forty-five to forty-nine valid species in 20–22 genera and four or six subfamilies, depending on author. This checklist treats as valid 47 species in 22 genera and six subfamilies, but some species and genera are poorly understood.

The agonid classification generally follows Lindberg (1971 [ref. 27211]) and Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19261]). Sheiko (1993 [ref. 21227]), in a comprehensive catalog of agonid types, commented on the validity of taxa and resolved several nomenclatural problems. The family-group name was first used by Swainson (1839:181, 272 [ref. 4303]), who specified *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 for the type genus. The family includes the Aspidophoroidinae, first named as a subfamily by Jordan and Gilbert (1883:724 [ref. 2476]) with type genus *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801, and later raised to family level by Jordan (1923:215 [ref. 2421]). The names Agonidae Swainson 1839 and Agonidae Kirby 1837 (Insecta, Coleoptera) appeared to be homonyms, but the homonymy was removed by changing the spelling of Agonidae Kirby 1837 to Agonumidae (Sheiko 1995 [ref. 26672], International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature [ICZN] Opinion 1855).

Subfamily Hypsagoninae Gill 1861

dragon poachers

Body usually deep and laterally compressed. Mouth terminal, jaws about equal. Dorsal margin of orbit convex. Rows and groups of plates usually indistinct and without exact borders, comprising plates of variable size and shape; plates present on first dorsal and pectoral fins; no enlarged rostral plate on snout tip. Rays in first dorsal fin as strong spines. Pore so-3 in supraorbital sensory canal present, and pore t-3 in temporal canal absent; temporal canal not penetrating supratemporal and passing through supracleithrum. Gill membranes free from isthmus. Four actinosts in pectoral girdle, with pores between them; two or three spines on first dorsal pterygiophore; two epurals. Seven species in two or five genera, depending on author. Northwestern (mainly) and northeastern North Pacific; one species (*Hypsagonus quadricornis*) may occur in the southern part of the Chukchi Sea.

This subfamily includes Gill's (1861:167 [ref. 1775]) "group Hypsagoni" (type genus *Hypsagonus* Gill 1861) and Jordan and Evermann's (1898:2032 [ref. 2444]) Percidinae (type genus *Percis* Scopoli 1777). Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19261]) synonymized *Agonomalus jordani, A. proboscidalis*, and *A. mozinoi* in *Hypsagonus.* A study including a complex of additional characters indicates the presence of three natural groups within *Hypsagonus* sensu Kanayama, and that *Agonomalus* is a valid genus (Sheiko 2000).

Genus *Agonomalus* Guichenot 1866

Agonomalus Guichenot 1866:254 [ref. 1947]. Type species *Aspidophorus proboscidalis* Valenciennes 1858. Type by monotypy.

Agonomalus jordani Jordan & Starks 1904

Agonomalus jordani Jordan & Starks 1904:581, Fig. 3 [ref. 10665] (Shiraoi, Hokkaido, Japan). Syntypes: SU 7731 (1, described syntype, missing), SU 7940 (3); USNM 51444 (1).

Agonomalus jordani Schmidt 1904:130, Pl. 3 (figs. 1a–1d) [ref. 3946] (Cape Gamova, Bight Chogu-chien-dogu, Emperor Harbor, nw. Japan Sea; Aniva Bay, Tikhmenevskiy Road in Terpeniya Bay, s. Okhotsk Sea, Russia). Syntypes: ZIN 12865–66 (2, lost in flood in 1924), 12867–69 (3).

Agonomalus severus Gratzianov 1907:338 [ref. 1871].

Agonomalus brashnikowi Pavlenko 1910:40, Fig. 7 [ref. 3393] (Askold I., Peter the Great Bay, Russia, Japan Sea). Holotype (unique): Mus. Kazansk. Univ. DK 859.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to southern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: *Agonomalus jordani* was described independently, from different specimens, by Jordan and Starks (1904 [ref. 10665]) in February and by Schmidt (1904 [ref. 3946]) in October of the same year. *Agonomalus jordani* Schmidt 1904 is the objectively invalid name and is a junior synonym and junior primary homonym of *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904.

Agonomalus severus Gratzianov 1907 is an unneeded new name for *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904 (with same localities and syntypes).

Agonomalus mozinoi Wilimovsky & Wilson 1979

Agonomalus mozinoi Wilimovsky & Wilson 1979:73, Fig. 1 [ref. 8767] (Little Beach, Ucluelet Inlet, 48°51'N, 125°37'W, Vancouver I., British Columbia, Canada). Holotype: UBC 72-89.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: northern British Columbia to central California.

Agonomalus proboscidalis (Valenciennes 1858)

Aspidophorus proboscidalis Valenciennes 1858:1040 [ref. 17871] (Port of Emperor Nicholas [Sovetskaya, Gavan', n. Primorye], Tatar Strait, Japan Sea). Holotype (unique): MNHN 4305.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to southern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

Genus *Hypsagonus* Gill 1861

Hypsagonus Gill 1861:167 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Aspidophorus quadricornis* Valenciennes 1829. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Cheiragonus Herzenstein 1890:118 [ref. 2149]. Subgenus of *Hypsagonus*. Type species *Hypsagonus gradiens* Herzenstein 1890. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Hypsagonus corniger Taranetz 1933

Hypsagonus corniger Taranetz 1933:72, Fig. 4 [ref. 15743] (Olga Bay, Japan Sea, 65 m). Lectotype: ZIN 26488.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea and northern Japan Sea.

REMARKS: The lectotype was designated by Sheiko (1993:75 [ref. 21227]). Sometimes treated as a subspecies of *H. quadricornis* (Valenciennes 1829).

Hypsagonus quadricornis (Valenciennes 1829)

Aspidophorus quadricornis Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829:221, Pl. 80 [ref. 998] (Kamchatka, Russia). Holotype (unique): BMNH uncataloged.

Hypsagonus gradiens Herzenstein 1890:116 [26 in new series] [ref. 2149] (Petropavlovsk, Avacha Bay, Kamchatka). Syntypes: ZIN 1430 (1), 1483 (2), 1484 (2), 5468 (1, dry, missing), 8723 (2).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: southern Chukchi Sea to northern Okhotsk Sea, northern Kuril Islands, and Puget Sound, Washington.

REMARKS: Although Cuvier is considered the author of volume 4 of Cuvier and Valencienne's *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (see Melville and Smith 1987:314 [ref. 13620]), the volume in which the description of *Aspidophorus quadricornis* was published, Valenciennes provided both the name and the description for this particular species (see Cuvier and Valenciennes 1829:221 [ref. 998], Valenciennes 1858:1040 [ref. 17871]).

Genus *Percis* Scopoli 1777

Percis Scopoli 1777:454 [ref. 3990]. Type species *Cottus japonicus* Pallas 1769. Type by monotypy.

Hippocephalus Swainson 1839:181, 272 [ref. 4303]. Type species *Aspidophorus superciliosus* Cuvier 1829. Type by subsequent designation.

REMARKS: The type species of *Hippocephalus* was designated by Swain (1883:278 [ref. 5966]). The designation of *Cottus japonicus* Pallas 1769 as the type species for *Hippocephalus* by Gill (1861:167 [ref. 1775]) is invalid, because this species and the only synonym mentioned, *Agonus stegophthalmus* Tilesius 1813, are not originally included nominal species.

The name *Amblyrhachis* Leipertz 1988, presumed to be used for *Percis matsuii* Matsubara 1936 following an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation by Freeman (1951), is considered unavailable because it was published after 1930 and not accompanied by a description or definition, or by fixation of type species (Arts. 13.1 and 13.3). We include it at the end of this checklist under Unavailable Genus-Group Names.

Percis japonica (Pallas 1769)

Cottus japonicus Pallas 1769:30, Pl. 5 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 20848] (Kuril Is.). Holotype (unique): ZIN (apparently lost).

Aspidophorus lisiza Lacepède 1801:221, 225 [ref. 2710].

Agonus curillicus Tilesius 1813:416 [ref. 13413].

Agonus stegophthalmus Tilesius 1813:427, Pl. 12 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 13413] (Terpeniya Bay, Sakhalin I.). Holotype (unique): not saved.

Aspidophorus superciliosus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829:215 [ref. 998] (Kuril Is., Japan; Sakhalin I.). No types known.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Northern Bering Sea to northern Japan Sea, Pacific coast of northern Japan, and Gulf of Alaska.

REMARKS: The correct spelling of the specific name in the current combination is *japonica,* to match the gender of the genus name *Percis* (feminine).

Kanayama (1991:27 [ref. 19261]) included "*Cottus lisiza* Bonnaterre 1788" in the synonymy of *P. japonica.* However, Bonnaterre (1788:67, Pl. 38 (fig. 150) [ref. 4940]) used the name "Le Lisiza" as a vernacular for *Cottus japonicus* Pallas 1769, and it was not made available by authors later treating it as a junior synonym (Art. 11.5).

Aspidophorus lisiza Lacepède 1801 and *Agonus curillicus* Tilesius 1813 are unneeded new names for *Cottus japonicus* Pallas 1769. The incorrect subsequent spelling *curilicus* is not in prevailing usage and, therefore, is unavailable (see Art. 33.3.1).

The name *Agonus stegophthalmus* appeared first as a nomen nudum in Tilesius (1811:263 [ref. 4408]).

More research is needed to clarify the status of the population inhabiting the Japan Sea.

***Percis matsuii* Matsubara 1936**

Percis matsuii Matsubara 1936:355, Fig. 1 [ref. 13719] (Owase fish market, Mie Prefecture, Japan). Neotype: FAKU [FRSKU] 4632.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Pacific coast of southern Japan.

REMARKS: Originally there were five syntypes. A lectotype ("holotype" in text) was designated by Lindberg and Krasyukova (1987:286 [ref. 15964]). (See Sheiko 1993:80 [ref. 21227] for details.) However, the type series presumably was lost during World War II, and Kanayama (1991:31 [ref. 19261]) designated a neotype. The possibility that this species represents a new genus requires additional study.

Subfamily Bathyagoninae Lindberg 1971

starsnouts

Body terete or slightly depressed dorsoventrally. Enlarged rostral plate on snout tip with one to five spines; plates on body usually bearing sharp spines with transparent tips; many dorsolateral plates before first dorsal fin and between dorsal fins; many infralateral plates; marginal caudal rays covered by plates with sharp spines. Gill membranes joined to isthmus. One epural. Mainly eastern North Pacific; only one species (*Bathyagonus nigripinnis*) also in western North Pacific.

Lindberg (1971:188 [ref. 27211]) based his subfamily Bathyagoninae on *Bathyagonus* Gilbert 1890. Leipertz (1985:18 [ref. 5243]) removed part to a subfamily Xeneretminae, with type genus *Xeneretmus* Gilbert in Jordan 1903. Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19261]) included genera of this subfamily in Anoplagoninae Gill 1861. We retain the classification of Lindberg (1971 [ref. 27211]) and Lindberg and Krasyukova (1987 [ref. 15964]), who regarded Bathyagoninae as valid, consisting of nine species in three genera.

Genus *Bathyagonus* Gilbert 1890

Bathyagonus Gilbert 1890:89 [ref. 1623]. Type species *Bathyagonus nigripinnis* Gilbert 1890. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Asterotheca Gilbert 1915:343 [ref. 1632]. Type species *Xenochirus pentacanthus* Gilbert 1890. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: Fitch (1973 [ref. 26663]) synonymized *Asterotheca* in *Bathyagonus*. Evidence suggests that the genus *Bathyagonus* sensu Kanayama 1991 consists of two natural groups of generic level, namely *alascanus–infraspinatus* and *nigripinnis–pentacanthus.*

***Bathyagonus alascanus* (Gilbert 1896)**

Xenochirus alascanus Gilbert 1896:438, 475 [ref. 1628] (numerous *Albatross* stations: in vicinity of Pribilof Is., Unimak Pass, and Shumagin Is., Alaska, 35–138 fm; Strait of Juan de Fuca, Washington, U.S.A., 97–142 fm). Syntypes: BMNH 1896.7.23.164–172 (9), 1900.7.11.13–15 (3); CAS 69326 [ex IU 6891] (5), 69327 [ex IU 6914] (7); MCZ 28329 (9); MNHN 1896-0519 and 0520 (9); NMW 12105 (6), 12120 (3), 12123 (2); SU 3000 (4), 3088 (26), 4001 (3); USNM 48721 (2), 48741–43 (1, 2, 4), 59409 (9); 131136 (1), 143121 (2); ZIN 25892 [ex BMNH] (1); ZMUO J1362 (9).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southeastern Bering Sea to northern California.

REMARKS: Specimens caught at 7 *Albatross* stations in the Strait of Juan de Fuca off Washington and listed by Gilbert (1896 [ref. 1628]) on page 475, as well as the 16 stations specified with the description of the species on page 439 from Alaska and previously listed (Eschmeyer 1998:59 [ref. 23416]) as the syntypes, also belong to the type series. The section on fishes caught off Washington is an inalienable part of the original description (Art. 72.4.1).

***Bathyagonus infraspinatus* (Gilbert 1904)**

Xeneretmus infraspinatus Gilbert 1904:262, Pl. 27 [ref. 12422] (off Cape Flattery, Washington, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3673, 48°21'45"N, 124°50'30"W, 77 fm). Holotype: SU 7930.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southeastern Bering Sea to northern California.

***Bathyagonus nigripinnis* Gilbert 1890**

Bathyagonus nigripinnis Gilbert 1890:89 [ref. 1623] (coast of Washington, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3073, 47°28'00"N, 125°15'00"W, 477 fm). Syntypes: ?BMNH 1900.9.29.221 (1); MCZ 27921 [ex USNM 46613] (1); SU 2530 (3); USNM 43088 (1), 46613 (3).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: northern Bering Sea to Pacific coasts of northern Japan and northern California.

***Bathyagonus pentacanthus* (Gilbert 1890)**

Xenochirus pentacanthus Gilbert 1890:91 [ref. 1623] (coast of Washington, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3076, 47°46'00"N, 125°10'00"W, 178 fm). Syntypes: BMNH 1900.9.29.213 (1); MCZ 27852 [ex USNM 46609] (1); SU 250 (5); USNM 43090 (1), 46609 (4).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Gulf of Alaska to southern California.

Genus *Odontopyxis* Lockington 1880

Odontopyxis Lockington 1880:328 [ref. 2815]. Type species *Odontopyxis trispinosus* Lockington 1880. Type by monotypy.

***Odontopyxis trispinosa* Lockington 1880**

Odontopyxis trispinosus Lockington 1880:328 [ref. 2815] (San Francisco markets, California, U.S.A.). Holotype: USNM 23504.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Gulf of Alaska to Baja California.

REMARKS: The specific name is spelled *trispinosa* to agree in gender (feminine) with the genus-group name.

Genus *Xeneretmus* Gilbert 1903

Xeneretmus Gilbert in Jordan 1903:360 [ref. 2399]. Type species *Xenochirus triacanthus* Gilbert 1890. Type by being a replacement name.

Xenochirus Gilbert 1890:90 [ref. 1623]. Type species *Xenochirus triacanthus* Gilbert 1890. Type by original designation (also monotypic)

Xenopyxis Gilbert 1915:345 [ref. 1632]. Subgenus of *Xeneretmus.* Type species *Xenochirus latifrons* Gilbert 1890. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: *Xenochirus* Gilbert 1890 is preoccupied by *Xenochirus* Gloger 1842 in Mammalia, and was replaced by *Xeneretmus* Gilbert 1903. The incorrect subsequent spelling *Xenertmus* was used by Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19261]); it is not in prevailing usage and, therefore, is unavailable.

Leipertz (1985 [ref. 5243]) proposed using two valid subgenera: *Xenopyxis* with *X. latifrons, X. leiops,* and *X. ritteri;* and *Xeneretmus* with *X. triacanthus.*

***Xeneretmus latifrons* (Gilbert 1890)**

Xenochirus latifrons Gilbert 1890:92 [ref. 1623] (off San Diego, California, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 2935, 32°44'30"N, 117°23'00"W, 124 fm). Lectotype: USNM 43091.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: British Columbia to northern Baja California.

REMARKS: The lectotype was designated by Leipertz (1985:33 [ref. 5243]).

***Xeneretmus leiops* Gilbert 1915**

Xeneretmus leiops Gilbert 1915:348, Pl. 17 (fig. 11 [not 10]) [ref. 1632] (off Santa Catalina I., southern California, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 4410, 178–195 fm). Holotype: USNM 75813.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southeastern Alaska to sourthern California.

***Xeneretmus ritteri* Gilbert 1915**

Xeneretmus ritteri Gilbert 1915:350, Pl. 17 (fig. 10 [not 11]) [ref. 1632] (off San Diego, California, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 4366, 176–181 fm). Holotype: USNM 75814.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southern California to Gulf of California.

***Xeneretmus triacanthus* (Gilbert 1890)**

Xenochirus triacanthus Gilbert 1890:91 [ref. 1623] (coast of California, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 2893, 34°12'30"N, 120°32'30"W, 145 fm). Lectotype: USNM 43089.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: northern British Columbia to northern Baja California.

REMARKS: The lectotype was designated by Leipertz (1985:36 [ref. 5243]).

Subfamily Bothragoninae Lindberg 1971

rockheads

Head and anterior part of body diamond-shaped in cross section, posterior part laterally compressed. Large occipital pit just behind head. First dorsal fin and anal fin weakly developed. Row of plates between supralateral and lateral line rows present; row of plates between infralateral and ventrolateral rows present; enlarged nonspinous rostral plate present; lower side of head covered by many plates with sharp spines. Sensory occipital commissure interrupted medially. Ventral keel of urohyal absent; postpelvic spine present; two epurals. Western and eastern North Pacific.

Lindberg (1971:188 [ref. 27211]) proposed the subfamily Bothragoninae based on the type genus *Bothragonus* Gill in Jordan & Gilbert 1883. Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19261]) included this subfamily in Anoplagoninae Gill 1861. Our studies (Sheiko 1998) indicate Lindberg (1971 [ref. 27211]) and Lindberg and Krasyukova's (1987 [ref. 15964]) classification should be retained.

Genus *Bothragonus* Gill 1883

Bothragonus Gill in Jordan & Gilbert 1883:728 [ref. 2476]. Type species *Hypsagonus swanii* Steindachner 1876. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Bothragonus occidentalis* Lindberg 1935**

Bothragonus occidentalis Lindberg 1935:1223, Figs. 1–2 [ref. 13712] (Petrov I., Japan Sea, 42°52'N, 133°50'E, 35 m). Holotype: ZIN 25104.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of Hokkaido.

REMARKS: Lindberg's (1935 [ref. 13712]) suggestion that this species could be a representative of a new genus requires additional study.

***Bothragonus swanii* (Steindachner 1876)**

Hypsagonus swanii Steindachner 1876:192 [144 of separate], Pl. 4 [ref. 4225] (Port Townsend, Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): NMW 22371.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Gulf of Alaska to central California.

REMARKS: The subsequent spelling *swani* is incorrect; it is not in prevailing usage and, therefore, is unavailable (Art. 33.3.1).

Subfamily Anoplagoninae Gill 1861

alligatorfishes

Body terete. Only one (second) dorsal fin present. Plates without spines and distinct centrum; large plates present between pelvic fins. Pore t-2 absent from temporal sensory canal. Tabular bone absent. Four or five species in three genera, depending on author. North Pacific Ocean (mainly); also occurring nearly everywhere in the Arctic (*Ulcina olrikii*) and the western North Atlantic (*Aspidophoroides monopterygius*).

The subfamily name comes from Gill's (1861:167 [ref. 1775]) "group Anoplagoni," with type genus *Anoplagonus* Gill 1861, and also includes Jordan and Gilbert's (1883:724 [ref. 2476]) Aspidophoroidinae (type genus *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801). The name Canthyrynchinae Bleeker 1859 [ref. 371], based on *Canthyrynchus* Swainson 1839, although older, is not available, because the generic name was not the name originally used as valid (cited as *Canthirhynchus*, incorrect subsequent spelling, in parentheses after *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801). Also seen as Aspidophoroidinae or even as family Aspidophoroididae.

Genus *Anoplagonus* Gill 1861

Anoplagonus Gill 1861:167 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Aspidophoroides inermis* Günther 1860. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Angelogonus Lütken 1898:252 [38 of separate] [ref. 14687]. Type species *Aspidophoroides inermis* Günther 1860. Type by monotypy.

***Anoplagonus inermis* (Günther 1860)**

Aspidophoroides inermis Günther 1860:524 [ref. 1963] (Vancouver I., British Columbia, Canada). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1860.8.24.8.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: central Aleutian Islands to northern California.

***Anoplagonus occidentalis* Lindberg 1950**

Anoplagonus occidentalis Lindberg 1950:303, Fig. 2 [ref. 20240] (Moneron I. near southwestern Sakhalin I.). Lectotype: ZIN 12895.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: The lectotype was designated by Sheiko (1993:71 [ref. 21227]).

Genus *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801

Aspidophoroides Lacepède 1801:227 [ref. 2710]. Type species *Aspidophoroides tranquebar* Lacepède 1801. Type by monotypy.

Canthyrynchus Swainson 1839:181, 272 [ref. 4303]. Type species *Cottus monopterygius* Bloch 1786. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: The correct original spelling of the synonym is *Canthyrynchus*, as given on page 181 of Swainson (1838 [ref. 4303]); the name is spelled differently on page 272. The spellings *Canthirhynchus*, *Canthirhyncus*, and *Canthirynchus* are unavailable (Sheiko 1993:71 [ref. 2127]).

***Aspidophoroides bartoni* Gilbert 1896**

Aspidophoroides bartoni Gilbert 1896:434, 475 [ref. 1628] (Alaska, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3281, 56°14'00"N, 161°41'15"W, 66 m). Lectotype: ZIN 25278 [ex MCZ 28316].

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and adjacent Arctic: southern Chukchi Sea to northern Japan Sea, Pacific coast of northern Japan, and Gulf of Alaska.

REMARKS: In addition to the specimens from the 41 *Albatross* stations in Alaska listed by Gilbert (1896 [ref. 1628]) on page 435, the specimens from the 4 additional stations in the Bering Sea near St. Paul Island listed on page 475 belong to the type series. The section on fishes caught near St. Paul Island is an inalienable part of the original description (Art. 72.4.1). Sheiko (1993:72 [ref. 21227]) designated the lectotype. Kanayama (1991:89 [ref. 19261]) synonymized *A. bartoni* in *A. monopterygius* without examining types. From study of types of *A. bartoni* and comparison of additional characters of both species, we provisionally treat them as close but distinct species.

***Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)**

Cottus monopterygius Bloch 1786:156, Pl. 178 (figs. 1–2) [ref. 465] (Tranquebar, Ost-India [error for Greenland]). Lectotype: ZMB 717.

Cottus indicus Bonnaterre 1788:68, Pl. 87 (fig. 367) [ref. 4940].

Aspidophoroides tranquebar Lacepède 1801:227, 228 [ref. 2710].

Aspidophoroides groenlandicus Valenciennes in Cuvier 1838: Pl. 21 (figs. 3, 3a) [ref. 4980].

Aspidophoroides borealis Valenciennes 1841:238 [ref. 21236].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Atlantic: western Greenland to New Jersey.

REMARKS: The incorrect original spelling *monopterigius* appears in the figure caption. The first reviser is Sheiko (1993:71 [ref. 21227]), selecting *monopterygius*. The locality correction, a detailed description, and illustration of Bloch's second specimen were provided by Valenciennes (in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1830:554–558, Pl. 169 [ref. 996]). Paepke (1999:43 [ref. 24282]) designated the lectotype.

Cottus indicus Bonnaterre 1788, *Aspidophoroides tranquebar* Lacepède 1801, *A. groenlandicus* Valenciennes in Cuvier 1838, and *A. borealis* Valenciennes 1841 are all unneeded new names for *C. monopterygius* Bloch 1786 (with same locality and types). We date *A. groenlandicus* Valenciennes in Cuvier to 1838, rather than the often-seen 1840, because the name appears only on the plate, not in the text, and plate 21 was published in Sept. 1838 (Cowan 1976 [ref. 13372]).

Genus *Ulcina* Cramer 1896

Ulcina Cramer in Jordan & Evermann 1896:449 [ref. 2442]. Type species *Aspidophoroides olrikii* Lütken 1877. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Appeared as above without distinguishing features but with an available specific name, *Aspidophoroides olrikii* Lütken 1877, clearly included under it (Art. 12.2.5).

***Ulcina olrikii* (Lütken 1877)**

Aspidophoroides olrikii Lütken 1877:385 [96 of summary], 3 unnumbered Figs. on p. 386 [32 of separate] [ref. 17566] (Greenland Sea, Hellefiskebankerne, 32 fm). Syntypes (4): ZMB 12842 [ex ZMUC] (1), ZMUC 123–125 (3, stomach contents).

Aspidophoroides guentherii Bean 1885:74 [ref. 14441] (Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype: USNM 37032.

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic, North Pacific, and North Atlantic: eastern Barents Sea, White Sea eastward to Greenland, southward to northern Bering Sea and Newfoundland.

REMARKS: Nielsen (1974:82, 108 [ref. 9588]) provided the correct date of publication of Lütken's original description. The incorrect subsequent spellings *olriki* and *olricki* are not in prevailing usage and are not available (Art. 33.3.1).

Subfamily Agoninae Swainson 1839

sturgeon poachers

Body shape sturgeon-like. Mouth inferior, upper jaw protruding anteriorly. Barbels usually present on underside of snout. Nasal projected forward; anterior free nasal margin serrated or with spine. One or two ethmoid spines usually present. Gill membranes joined to isthmus. One epural. Thirteen to fifteen species in five or six genera, depending on author. North Pacific (mainly), one species also occurring nearly everywhere in the Arctic (*Leptagonus decagonus*), one species in the eastern North Atlantic (*Agonus cataphractus*), and two around southern South America (*Agonopsis chiloensis* and *A. asperoculis*).

The subfamily name is available from Swainson (1839:181, 272 [ref. 4303]), as Agonidae. The type genus is *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801. The subfamily includes Gill's (1861:167 [ref. 1775]) "group Agoni" and "group Podotheci" (type genus *Podothecus* Gill 1861); and Bleeker's (1859:xxiv [ref. 371]) Aspidophorinae (as "subfamilia Aspidophoriformes"), with type genus *Aspidophorus* Lacepède 1801.

Aspidophorinae Bleeker 1859 is available but invalid because the type genus *Aspidophorus* Lacepède 1801 was suppressed for the purposes of the Principle of Priority and placed on the Official Index in ICZN Opinion 1855.

Genus *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Agonopsis Gill 1861:167 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Aspidophorus chiloensis* Jenyns 1840. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Stelgis Cramer in Jordan & Starks 1895:821 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Agonus vulsus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Averruncus Jordan & Starks 1895:821 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Averruncus emmelane* Jordan & Starks 1895. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Xystes Jordan & Starks 1895:824 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Xystes axinophrys* Jordan & Starks 1895. Type by monotypy.

Ganoideus Whitley 1950:44 [ref. 4713]. Type species *Agonus vulsus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by being a replacement name.

Acanthostelgis Fowler 1958:16 [ref. 1470]. Type species *Agonus vulsus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by being a replacement name.

REMARKS: Lea and Dempster (1982 [ref. 14236]) provided the nomenclatural history and synonymy of the genus *Agonopsis* Gill. *Stelgis* Cramer 1895 is preoccupied by *Stelgis* Pomel 1872 in Porifera and was replaced by *Ganoideus* Whitley 1950 and by *Acanthostelgis* Fowler 1958.

Strong evidence supports the existence of two natural groups within *Agonopsis: Agonopsis,* with *A. asperoculis, A. chiloensis,* and *A. sterletus;* and *Averruncus,* with *A. vulsa.*

Agonopsis asperoculis Thompson 1916

Agonopsis asperoculis Thompson 1916:409, Pl. 2 (fig. 1) [ref. 4391] (just south of Rio de La Plata, Uruguay, *Albatross* sta. 2766, 36°47'00"N, 56°23'00"W, 10–11 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 76851.

DISTRIBUTION: Western South Atlantic: off coasts of Argentina and Falkland Islands.

REMARKS: The specific name is a noun in apposition, so it does not need to agree in gender with the genus. Treated as a junior synonym of *A. chiloensis* in literature (e.g., Kanayama 1991:66 [ref. 19261], Sheiko 1993:68 [ref. 21227]), but examination of the holotype of *A. asperoculis* and comparison with specimens of *A. chiloensis* indicate *A. asperoculis* may be a valid species.

***Agonopsis chiloensis* (Jenyns 1840)**

Aspidophorus chiloensis Jenyns 1840:30, Pl. 7 (figs. 1, 1a–b) [ref. 2344] (Isla de Chiloé, Chile). Syntypes: BMNH 1917.7.14.77-78 (2).

Aspidophorus niger Krøyer 1845:238 [ref. 2689] (Valparaiso, Chile). Syntypes: ZMUC 58 (1), ZMUC (1, lost).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern South Pacific: off coast of Chile.

***Agonopsis sterletus* (Gilbert 1898)**

Averruncus sterletus Gilbert in Jordan & Evermann 1898:2071 [ref. 2444] (off Avalon, Coronado I., s. California, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3662, 47 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 48878.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: central California nearly to tip of Baja California.

REMARKS: Although the gender of *Agonopsis* is feminine, the correct spelling of the specific name in current combination is *sterletus*, because it is a noun in apposition.

***Agonopsis vulsa* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)**

Agonus vulsus Jordan & Gilbert 1880:330 [ref. 18354] (off Point Reyes, California, U.S.A. [obtained at San Francisco market]). Lectotype: USNM 27756.

Averruncus emmelane Jordan & Starks 1895:821, Pl. 91 [ref. 2522] (near Point [Port] Orchard, Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A.). Lectotype: SU 3135.

Xystes axinophrys Jordan & Starks 1895:824, Pl. 92 [ref. 2522] (near Point [Port] Orchard, Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): SU 3130.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Gulf of Alaska to southern California.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Agonus vulsus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880 was designated by Jordan and Starks (1895:821, Pl. 90 [ref. 2522]), who presented "a figure of the species drawn from the original type." Although in their original description of the species Jordan and Gilbert (1880 [ref. 18354]) stated they knew of 10 specimens (page 332), evidently only one was saved; Jordan and Starks (1895) stated that their figured specimen was "the only specimen yet known," and we found no others that could be types in museum collections.

Averruncus emmelane Jordan & Starks 1895 ([ref. 2522]) was described from two specimens, both referred to as types by the authors and originally cataloged together as SU 3135. The authors did not designate a holotype (as claimed by Sheiko 1993:69 [ref. 21227]). The reference to "type" in their Plate 91 caption is ambiguous. When the figure was reproduced in Jordan and Evermann (1900 [ref. 2446]), the caption identified the illustrated specimen as "the type." Consequently, Jordan and Evermann (1900) are considered to have established the lectotype (Eschmeyer 1998:529 [ref. 23416]). The specimen in SU 3135 has a metal tag stamped "DRAWN" attached to it; its size, measured at 177 mm TL, is about the same as indicated by the scale on the illustration and matches the size (7 inches) given by Jordan and Starks for the larger of the two types. The paralectotype, measuring 167 mm TL, was removed and cataloged as SU 16504.

Genus *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Agonus Bloch & Schneider 1801:(xxx) 104 [ref. 471]. Type species *Cottus cataphractus* Linnaeus 1758. Type by subsequent designation.

Aspidophorus Lacepède 1801:221 [ref. 2710]. Type species *Cottus cataphractus* Linnaeus 1758. Type by subsequent designation.

Phalangistes Pallas in Tilesius 1811:263 [ref. 4408]. Type species *Cottus cataphractus* Linnaeus 1758. Type by subsequent designation.

Cataphractus Fleming 1828:216 [ref. 1339]. Type species *Cataphractus schoneveldii* Fleming 1828. Type by monotypy.

Paragonus Miranda-Ribeiro 1918:787 [3 of separate] [ref. 3724]. Type species *Paragonus sertorii* Miranda-Ribeiro 1918. Type by monotypy.

Ribeiroa Jordan 1920:564, 571 [ref. 4905]. Type species *Paragonus sertorii* Miranda-Ribeiro 1918. Type by being a replacement name.

REMARKS: *Agonus* is predated by *Aspidophorus* (31 December and before 16 October, respectively), but it is conserved as the valid name in ICZN Opinion 1855 (Sheiko 1995 [ref. 26672]). The type species of *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider was designated by Tilesius (in Pallas 1814:109 [ref. 3351]); the type of *Aspidophorus* Lacepède was designated by Bory de Saint-Vincent (1822:27 [ref. 3853]); and the type of *Phalangistes* Pallas by Jordan and Evermann (1898:2064 [ref. 2444]). *Paragonus* Miranda-Ribeiro 1918 is preoccupied by *Paragonus* Gill 1861 and *Paragonus* Guichenot 1869, both in Agonidae, and was replaced by *Ribeiroa* Jordan 1920.

***Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Cottus cataphractus Linnaeus 1758:264 [ref. 2787] (Europe). Syntypes: NRM 2808 (1), ?2809 (2).

Cottus brodamus Bonnaterre 1788:67 [ref. 4940] (North Seas). No types known.

Aspidophorus armatus Lacepède 1801:221, 222 [ref. 2710].

Cataphractus schoneveldii Fleming 1828:216 [ref. 1339].

Aspidophorus europaeus Cuvier in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1829:201 [ref. 998].

Paragonus sertorii Miranda-Ribeiro 1918:788 [4 of separate], 3 figs. [ref. 3724] ("ao largo de Santos Costas do Brasil" [locality may be in error]). Holotype (unique): DZSASP [now MZUSP] (not found).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Atlantic and adjacent Arctic: Iceland and White Sea to English Channel and Baltic Sea.

REMARKS: *Aspidophorus armatus* Lacepède 1801, *Cataphractus schoneveldii* Fleming 1828, and *Aspidophorus europaeus* Cuvier 1829 are unneeded new names for *Cottus cataphractus* Linnaeus 1758 (with same locality and types).

Genus *Freemanichthys* Kanayama 1991

Freemanichthys Kanayama 1991:32 [ref. 19261]. Type species *Podothecus thompsoni* Jordan & Gilbert 1898. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: The necessity for treating *Podothecus thompsoni* Jordan & Gilbert 1898 as the representative of a separate, new genus was first demonstrated, without giving it a new name, by Il'ina (1978 [ref. 6914]).

***Freemanichthys thompsoni* (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)**

Podothecus thompsoni Jordan & Gilbert in Jordan & Evermann 1898:2060 [ref. 2444] (off Shana Bay, Iturup I., Kuril Is., *Albatross* sta. 3653, 45°14'00"N, 147°52'30"E, 18 fm). Holotype: USNM 48252 [ex SU] [not SU 5657].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: The holotype is USNM 48252, not SU 5667 as given in the original description (Jordan and Evermann 1898:2061 [ref. 2444]) or SU 5657 as given later (Eschmeyer 1998:1674 [ref. 23416]); it is the specimen illustrated in Jordan and Gilbert (1899: Pl. 72 [ref. 2478]).

Genus *Leptagonus* Gill 1861

Leptagonus Gill 1861:167 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Aspidophorus spinosissimus* Krøyer 1845. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Archagonus Lütken 1877:381 [ref. 17566]. Type species *Agonus decagonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801. Type by monotypy.

***Leptagonus decagonus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

Agonus decagonus Bloch & Schneider 1801:105, Pl. 27 [ref. 471] (Greenland). Holotype (unique): ZMB 713 (skin, poor condition).

Aspidophorus spinosissimus Krøyer 1845:250 [ref. 2689] (Greenland). Holotype: ZMUC 55

Aspidophorus malarmoides Eudes-Deslongchamps 1853:167, Pl. 10 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 21237] ("Terre-Neuve" [Newfoundland], North Atlantic). Holotype (unique): lost.

Leptagonus decagonus pacificus Schmidt 1950:184, 315 [ref. 12471] (Cape Navarin and Anadyr Gulf, Bering Sea; northern Sakhalin I., Cape Enkan (near Ayan) and western Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea; De Kastri Bay, Japan Sea). Syntypes: ZIN 20683 (1), 24170 (3), 25246–47 (1 lost, 1), 27683 (1), 27687 (5), 28972–73 (5, 3).

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic and adjacent North Pacific and North Atlantic: Chukchi Sea eastward to Laptev Sea, southward to northern Bering Sea and Newfoundland; isolated population in northern Okhotsk Sea.

REMARKS: Holotype of *Aspidophorus malarmoides* not found in MNHN, apparently lost during World War II (J. C. Hureau, pers. comm., Dec. 1989). Schmidt (1950 [ref. 12471]) enumerated the differences between Pacific and Atlantic specimens (on p. 184), and provided the name *Leptagonus decagonus pacificus* (on p. 315, without reference to the foregoing actual description) (Sheiko 1993:76 [ref. 21227]); syntypes are designated in the text of the original proof sheets of Schmidt's book, maintained in the Laboratory of Ichthyology, Zoological Institute, St. Petersburg. The taxonomic status of populations inhabiting the Okhotsk Sea, Bering Sea, coast of Greenland, and Eurasian seas needs to be clarified.

Genus *Podothecus* Gill 1861

Podothecus Gill 1861:77 [ref. 1770]. Type species *Podothecus peristethus* Gill 1861. Type by subsequent monotypy.

Paragonus Gill 1861:167 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Agonus accipenserinus* Tilesius 1813. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Paragonus Guichenot 1869:201 [ref. 1952]. Type species *Paragonus sturioides* Guichenot 1869. Type by monotypy.

Draciscus Jordan & Snyder 1901:379 [ref. 2503]. Type species *Draciscus sachi* Jordan & Snyder 1901. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: *Podothecus* Gill 1861 was published on 14 May and *Paragonus* on 22 October. *Podothecus* was proposed by Gill (1861:77 [ref. 1770]) without included species but accompanied by a description, thus the name is available (Art. 12.1); also appeared as a nomen nudum in Gill (1861:167 [ref. 1775]). A more complete description with one species was provided in another work by Gill (1861:259 [ref. 12597]).

Strong evidence exists to establish two subgenera within *Podothecus*: *Podothecus*, with *P. accipenserinus, P. hamlini,* and *P. veternus*; and *Draciscus*, with *P. sachi* and *P. sturioides.*

***Podothecus accipenserinus* (Tilesius 1813)**

Agonus accipenserinus Tilesius 1813:422, Pl. 11 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 13413] (Unalaska I., Kamchatka, Kuril Is., Karaginskiy I.). Lectotype: ZMB 8782.

Podothecus peristethus Gill 1861:259 [ref. 12597] (Simeahmoo, Washington Territory, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: southern Bering Sea to northern Kuril Islands and northern California.

REMARKS: Although the prevailing spelling of the specific name is *acipenserinus*, the correct original spelling is *accipenserinus,* selected by Sheiko (1993:80 [ref. 21227]) as first reviser. The specific name was spelled once as *accipenserimus* on p. 422 of Tilesius (1813 [ref. 13413]), but

the *-imus* suffix evidently was a typesetting error, because the name was spelled *accipenserinus* elsewhere in the same work. The spelling with the double *c* does not apppear to have been a lapsus calami. The sturgeon genus *Acipenser* has also, although rarely, been spelled *Accipenser*. The name is derived from the Greek word *akkipesios,* and Tilesius may have considered the two *c* form the correct spelling for the poacher name based on *Acipenser*. Even if the word is not correctly formed, such errors may not be emended (Art. 32.5.1). The spelling *acipenserinus*, with one *c*, appeared first as *Phalangistes acipenserinus* in Pallas (1814:110 [ref. 3351]). Tilesius, who prepared Pallas's book for publication after his death in 1811 (see Svetovidov 1978:3 [ref. 6025]), is responsible both for the specific name and the description of *Ph. acipenserinus,* as it fully coincides, although more brief and secondary in form, with the text in Tilesius (1813:422–427). Tilesius (in Pallas 1814) could not be considered first reviser, because *acipenserinus* was not an originally included spelling (Art. 24.2.4). The spelling *acipenserinus* may not be considered a "subsequent spelling in prevailing usage" and thus available, because it has been attributed by authors not only to Tilesius but also, often, to Pallas (Art. 33.3.1). The emendation *acipenserinus* by Svetovidov (1978:29 [ref. 6025]) may not be considered an "unjustified emendation in prevailing usage" and thus valid, for the same reason (Art. 33.2.3.1). The incorrect subsequent spelling *acipenserinus* must be regarded as unavailable.

***Podothecus hamlini* Jordan & Gilbert 1898**

Podothecus hamlini Jordan & Gilbert in Jordan & Evermann 1898:2056 [ref. 2444] (Shana Village, Iturup I., Kuril Is., *Albatross* sta. 3653, 45°14'00"N, 147°52'30"E, 18 fm). Holotype: USNM 48251 [not SU 5662].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea and northern Japan Sea.

REMARKS: The holotype was designated in the original description as "the type, 17 cm long" (p. 2057), SU 5662 (p. 2058). The designation of a lectotype by Kanayama (1991:78 [ref. 19324]) is invalid. Specimen USNM 48251 (ca. 170 mm TL) is actually the holotype, and SU 5662 (ca. 100 mm TL) the paratype. Sheiko (1993:81 [ref. 21227]) wrongly considered this form a junior synonym of *P. veternus*; Kanayama (1991 [ref. 19324]) demonstrated its validity.

***Podothecus sachi* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)**

Draciscus sachi Jordan & Snyder 1901:379, Pl. 19 [ref. 2503] (bay of Aomori, n. Japan). Holotype (unique): SU 6431 (dry).

Podothecus tokubire Ishikawa 1904:15 [ref. 9847] (Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype (unique): NSMT M818 (stuffed, lost).

Podothecus xystes Snyder 1911:541 [ref. 4152] (Nagaoka, Niigata Prefecture, Honshu, Japan). Holotype (unique): SU 20702.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: *Podothecus tokubire* Ishikawa 1904, published on 8 February, also appeared as new on 23 February in Jordan and Starks (1904:592 [ref. 10665]).

***Podothecus sturioides* (Guichenot 1869)**

Paragonus sturioides Guichenot 1869:202, Pl. 12 (fig. 3) [ref. 1952] (China). Holotype (unique): MNHN 2109.

Agonus gilberti Collett 1895:670, Pl. 45 [ref. 14551] (Kamchatka, Russia). Lectotype: ZMUO J6342.

Podothecus accipiter Jordan & Starks 1895:816, Pl. 88 [ref. 2522] (Robin [Tyuleniy] I., Terpeniya Bay, Sakhalin I.). Holotype (unique): SU 3835.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southeastern Kamchatka to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Agonus gilberti* was designated by Pethon (1969:7 [ref. 19268]).

***Podothecus veternus* Jordan & Starks 1895**

Podothecus veternus Jordan & Starks 1895:819, Pl. 89 [ref. 2522] (Robin [Tyuleniy] I., Terpeniya Bay, Sakhalin I.). Holotype (unique): SU 4823.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and adjacent Arctic: Chukchi Sea off Alaska to northern Japan and southern Okhotsk Sea.

Genus *Sarritor* Cramer 1896

Sarritor Cramer in Jordan & Evermann 1896:448 [ref. 2442]. Type species *Odontopyxis frenatus* Gilbert 1896. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: Kanayama (1991:36 [ref. 19261]) synonymized *Sarritor* in *Leptagonus*, discussing characters previously reported in the literature. More study is needed to demonstrate the synonymy, as some differences in skull structure, plate cover, and laterosensory canal system seem to be of generic level.

***Sarritor frenatus* (Gilbert 1896)**

Odontopyxis frenatus Gilbert 1896:435, Pl. 30 (bottom) [ref. 1628] (near Pribilof Is., Aleutian Is., and Alaska Peninsula, U.S.A.). Syntypes (including possible lectotype): BMNH 1900.7.11.12 (1); CAS 69328 [ex IU 6859], 69329 [ex IU 6877] (1); MNHN 1896-0515–0517 (3); NMW 12165 (1), 76366 (1); SU 2973–74 (9, 3); USNM 48668 (1), 48669–71 and 48726 (1, 1, 1, 1; mixed fragments), 48750 (2), 59437 (2); ZMUO J1352 (3).

Sarritor frenatus occidentalis Lindberg & Andriashev in Andriashev 1937:315 [ref. 20242] (western Kamchatka, Okhotsk Sea, Russia). Lectotype: ZIN 25701.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: northern Bering Sea to Pacific coast of northern Japan and British Columbia.

REMARKS: Specimens caught at *Albatross* sta. 3440 near St. Paul Island, Alaska, and listed by Gilbert (1896 [ref. 1628]) on page 475, as well as those from the 16 stations specified with the description of the species on page 436 from north and south of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutian Islands, also belong to the type series. The section on fishes caught near St. Paul Island is an inalienable part of the original description (Art. 72.4.1).

The lectotype of *Odontopyxis frenatus* Gilbert 1896 was validly designated in the caption to its illustration (Jordan and Evermann 1900:3295, pl. 310 [ref. 2446]), but the *Albatross* station number (given as 3229) may have a typesetting error. The lectotype has not been located.

When in combination with *Odontopyxis*, the specific name must be spelled *frenata* to agree in gender; a mandatory change from the original *frenatus.*

The name *Sarritor frenatus occidentalis* first appeared in March in Andriashev (1937 [ref. 20242]), then sometime after 31 August in Taranetz (1937:124 [ref. 13384]). Data on the type series, description, and designation of lectotype were provided by Lindberg and Andriashev (1950 [ref. 26668]).

***Sarritor knipowitschi* Lindberg & Andriashev 1937**

Sarritor leptorhynchus knipowitschi Lindberg & Andriashev in Andriashev 1937:315 [ref. 20242] (near Browtona Bay, ne. Korea). Lectotype: ZIN 12314 (144 mm SL).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea and northern Japan Sea.

REMARKS: Andriashev's name *Sarritor leptorhynchus knipowitschi* first appeared in March 1937 ([ref. 20242]) without distinguishing features, but it is considered available under the current International Code of Zoological Nomenclature because it was accompanied by references to descriptions in Schmidt (1904:145 [ref. 3946]) and Soldatov and Lindberg (1930:304 [ref. 4164]) (Art. 13.1.2). The name appeared later in the same year, after 31 August, with diagnosis, in Taranetz (1937:124 [ref. 13384]). Data on the type series, description, and designation of lectotype were provided by Lindberg and Andriashev (1950 [ref. 26668]).

Treated as a subspecies of *S. leptorhynchus* by authors until Kanayama (1991:43 [ref. 19261]) synonymized it with *S. leptorhynchus* (as *Leptagonus leptorhynchus*) using mostly previously reported features. Our comparison of both type series, with addition of new characters, indicates they represent close but distinct species.

***Sarritor leptorhynchus* (Gilbert 1896)**

Odontopyxis leptorhynchus Gilbert 1896:437 [ref. 1628] (Alaska Peninsula, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3267, 53°23'30"N, 163°29'00"W, 32 fm). Lectotype: USNM 48727.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: southern Bering Sea to Pacific coast of northern Japan and Gulf of Alaska.

REMARKS: The specific name appeared originally as *leptorhynchus*, but if used in combination with *Odontopyxis* must be emended to *leptorhyncha* to agree in gender; a mandatory change. The lectotype was established by Jordan and Evermann (1898:2076 [ref. 2444]).

Subfamily Brachyopsinae Jordan & Evermann 1898

highmouth poachers

Body terete or slightly depressed dorsoventrally. Mouth superior, lower jaw protruding anteriorly. No rostral plate on snout tip, no plates on eyeball, and no plates on marginal caudal rays. Gill membranes free from the isthmus. No attachment between lachrymal and nasal, and no attachment between nasals. Nine species in six genera. North Pacific Ocean, with two species (*Occella dodecaedron* and *Pallasina barbata*) also occurring in the southern part of the Chukchi Sea.

The subfamily name dates to Jordan and Evermann (1898:2032 [ref. 2444]), who designated *Brachyopsis* Gill 1861 as the type genus. The group includes the Tilesininae of Jordan and Starks (1904:576 [ref. 10665]), based on *Tilesina* Schmidt in Jordan & Starks 1904.

Genus *Brachyopsis* Gill 1861

Brachyopsis Gill 1861:77 [ref. 1770]. Type species *Agonus rostratus* Tilesius 1813. Type by subsequent monotypy.

Siphagonus Steindachner 1876:188 [140 of separate] [ref. 4225]. Type species *Agonus segaliensis* Tilesius 1809. Type by subsequent designation.

REMARKS: *Brachyopsis* is available from Gill (1861:77 [ref. 1770]) from the notation "*Brachyopsis* Gill = *Agonus* Swainson" (not Bloch & Schneider) (Art. 12.2.1). The type of *Siphagonus* was designated by Jordan and Gilbert (1883:725 [ref. 2476]).

***Brachyopsis segaliensis* (Tilesius 1809)**

Agonus segaliensis Tilesius 1809:216, Pl. 14 [ref. 4406] (Terpeniya Bay, Sakhalin I.). Syntypes: not saved.

Agonus laevigatus Tilesius 1813:436 [ref. 13413].

Agonus rostratus Tilesius 1813:448, Pl. 14 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 13413] (Aniva Bay, Sakhalin I., Kuril Is.). Syntypes: ZIN 5597 (1), others unknown.

Phalangistes fusiformis Tilesius in Pallas 1814:116 [ref. 3351].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: Schmidt 1950:187 [ref. 12471] described the nomenclatural history and determined the sequence of junior synonyms of *Brachyopsis segaliensis.*

Agonus laevigatus Tilesius 1813 is an unneeded new name for *Agonus segaliensis* Tilesius 1809. Specimen MNHN 7301 (dry), considered the holotype of *Agonus laevigatus* by Valenciennes (in Cuvier 1840 [ref. 4980]; also Blanc and Hureau 1968 [ref. 20738]), is actually a paralectotype of *Agonus dodecaedron* Tilesius 1813 (Svetovidov 1978:28 [ref. 6025]).

Phalangistes fusiformis Tilesius 1814 is an unneeded new name for *Agonus rostratus* Tilesius 1813 (with same localities and syntypes).

Genus *Chesnonia* Iredale & Whitley 1969

Chesnonia Iredale & Whitley 1969:45 [ref. 6763]. Type species *Brachyopsis verrucosus* Lockington 1880. Type by being a replacement name.

Occa Jordan & Evermann 1898:2032, 2043 [ref. 2444]. Type species *Brachyopsis verrucosus* Lockington 1880. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: *Occa* Jordan & Evermann 1898 is preoccupied by *Occa* Chesnon 1835 in Aves and was replaced by *Chesnonia.* Judging from a single character (presence of an ectopterygoid), Kanayama (1991:97 [ref. 19261]) considered *Chesnonia* to be a valid genus. More study is needed to clarify its status and relationships with *Occella* and *Stellerina.*

Chesnonia verrucosa (Lockington 1880)

Brachyopsis verrucosus Lockington 1880:60 [ref. 17551] (Drake's Bay, 35 miles north of San Francisco, California, U.S.A., 10 fm). Syntypes: MCZ 26893 [ex USNM 27184] (1), RMNH 11520 [ex USNM] (1), USNM 27184 (orig. 25, now 7: 6 + 1 skeleton), ZMB 11611 [ex USNM] (1), ZMUC [ex USNM] 27184 (7?), plus others.

Agonus barkani Steindachner 1880:159 [ref. 20481] (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: NMW 12594 (1), 77000 (3).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southeastern Bering Sea to central California.

REMARKS: The specific name originally appeared as *verrucosus* but should have been spelled *verrucosa* to agree with the gender of *Brachyopsis*; correction is mandatory if used in combination with *Brachyopsis*.

Lockington (1880) described *B. verrucosa* from "several examples" collected 26 November 1879 at Drake's Bay, which is at Point Reyes north of San Francisco, by one Mr. Voy who presented them to the state university at Berkeley. Evidently some were sent to the U.S. National Museum, because Jordan and Jouy (1880:5) reported types from lot USNM 27184 were sent to other museums. The locality, date, and collector given in the USNM accession catalog (San Francisco, 1880, D. S. Jordan) differ from those of the original description. However, the specimens could have been sent by Jordan from San Francisco in 1880, without including the collection data. It appears that Lockington's description was written before the actual disposition of specimens, and the USNM actually ended up with several. He wrote (p. 63): "One of the types is in the United States National Museum, numbered ____" (leaving the catalog number blank in the published work).

Genus *Occella* Jordan & Hubbs 1925

Occella Jordan & Hubbs 1925:290, 291 [ref. 2486]. Type species *Agonus dodecaedron* Tilesius 1813. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Iburiella Jordan & Hubbs 1925:290, 291 [ref. 2486]. Type species *Iburiella kasawae* Jordan & Hubbs 1925. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Iburina Jordan & Hubbs 1925:290, 291 [ref. 2486]. Type species *Occa iburia* Jordan & Starks 1904. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Freeman (1951:25 [ref. 12890]) split *Occella* (as *Occa*) into two subgenera, establishing *Iburina* as new subgenus with *O. iburia, O. kasawae*, and *O. kuronumai*. Bailey and Gruchy (1970 [ref. 6508]) described the nomenclatural history and, serving as first revisers, determined the sequence of junior synonyms of *Occella.* Spelled *Ocella* on pages 96 and 290 of the original description but corrected to *Occella* on page xvii; because it was an inadvertent error, *Ocella* is considered an incorrect original spelling and, therefore, is unavailable (see Art. 32.5.1.1).

***Occella dodecaedron* (Tilesius 1813)**

Agonus dodecaedron Tilesius 1813:439, Pl. 13 (figs. 1–3) [ref. 13413] (Kamchatka, Russia). Lectotype: ZIN 5598 (134 mm specimen).

Phalangistes loricatus Pallas 1814:114, [Pl. 19] [ref. 3351] (near Kamchatka and surrounding islands, Russia). Syntypes: ZMB (3, lost).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and adjacent Arctic: southern Chukchi Sea to northern Japan Sea, Pacific coast of northern Japan, and Gulf of Alaska.

REMARKS: Originally appeared as *Agonus dodecaëdron*; the spelling *dodecaedron* is a justified emendation (Art. 32.5.2.1). The lectotype of *A. dodecaedron* was designated by Sheiko (1993:76 [ref. 21227]). The name *Phalangistes loricatus* first appeared as a name in the synonymy of *A. dodecaedron* in Tilesius (1813:440 [ref. 13413]); plate 19 has never been printed (Svetovidov 1978:7, 28 [ref. 6025]).

***Occella iburia* (Jordan & Starks 1904)**

Occa iburia Jordan & Starks 1904:585, Fig. 6 [ref. 10665] (Tomakomai, Iburi, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7730.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to Pacific coast of northern Japan.

***Occella kasawae* (Jordan & Hubbs 1925)**

Iburiella kasawae Jordan & Hubbs 1925:291, Pl. 11 (fig. 1) [ref. 2486] (Tomakomai, near Muroran, Japan). Holotype: FMNH 58796 [ex CM 7906].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to Pacific coast of Hokkaido.

REMARKS: Jordan and Hubbs (1925:293 [ref. 2486]) spelled the specific name *kasawae*. The spelling *kasawai* is an incorrect subsequent spelling and is not in prevailing usage; it is unavailable. Bailey and Gruchy's (1970:982 [ref. 6508]) emendation of *kasawae* to *kazawai*, arguing that the species was named after Mr. Kazawa, is contrary to current provisions of the Code (see Arts. 31.1 and 32.5.1); it is an unjustified emendation of the correct original spelling (Art. 33.2.3).

***Occella kuronumai* (Freeman 1951)**

Occa (*Iburina*) *kuronumai* Freeman 1951:24, Fig. 2 [ref. 12890] (Japan Sea, close to Niigata, Japan). Holotype: UMMZ 160733.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan Sea off coast of northern Honshu, Japan.

Genus *Pallasina* Cramer 1895

Pallasina Cramer in Jordan & Starks 1895:815 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Siphagonus barbatus* Steindachner 1876. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Currently there is no consensus on the taxonomic status of nominal species in *Pallasina*. For convenience we treat *Pallasina* as a monotypic genus. This is the treatment in the most recent revision of the genus (Kanayama 1991:113–117 [ref. 19261]). However, reexamination of the problem with new morphological evidence indicates that the nominal species *P. aix* and *P. eryngia* may be valid; this research is ongoing.

***Pallasina barbata* (Steindachner 1876)**

Siphagonus barbatus Steindachner 1876:188 [140 of separate], Pl. 5 [ref. 4225] ("Polar Sea near Bering Strait"; Hakodate and Nagasaki, Japan). Syntypes: NMW 12103 (1), Japan; 19835 (1), Hakodate, Japan.

Pallasina aix Starks 1896:558, Pl. 75 [ref. 4195] (Puget Sound, near Port Ludlow, Washington, U.S.A.). Holotype: SU 5040.

Pallasina eryngia Jordan & Richardson 1907:264, Fig. 2 [ref. 10643] (coast of Echigo near Sado I., Japan). Holotype (unique): SU 20165.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Chukchi Sea to Okhotsk Sea, northern Japan Sea (Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay), Pacific coast of northern Japan, and Alaska to northern California.

REMARKS: *Pallasina aix* has been treated as a junior synonym or subspecies of *P. barbata* (Gilbert and Burke 1912:65–67 [ref. 1634]; Barraclough 1952:145–146 [ref. 27457]; Hemphill and Follett 1958:282 [ref. 27456]; Kanayama 1991:115 [ref. 19261]; Mecklenburg et al. 2002:533 [ref. 25968]), as well as a separate species (e.g., Lindberg and Krasyukova 1987:319 [ref.15964]; Sheiko 1993:78 [ref. 21225]). Kanayama (1991) included both *P. aix* and *P. eryngia* in *P. barbata*, without recognizing subspecies.

Steindachner's (1876 [ref. 4225]) *barbata* type series evidently included specimens of both *barbata* and *aix* (BAS, unpubl. data), and this has complicated the taxonomic history and obscured the geographic distributions of the forms. A review of the historical records and new morphological evidence bearing on the validity of the nominal species is part of ongoing research by BAS. Jordan et al. (1930:394 [ref. 6476]) stated that the Nagasaki locality given for *Siphagonus barbatus* Steindachner was "impossible." Of the two syntypes in the NMW, one is from Hakodate, Japan and the other from Japan with no other details. The whereabouts of syntypes from the Bering Strait region, if any were kept, are unknown.

Genus *Stellerina* Cramer 1896

Stellerina Cramer in Jordan & Evermann 1896:447 [ref. 2442]. Type species *Brachyopsis xyosternus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Stellerina xyosterna (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

Brachyopsis xyosternus Jordan & Gilbert 1880:152 [ref. 10583] (Santa Cruz beach, Monterey Bay, California, U.S.A.). Holotype: USNM (not found).

Agonus annae Steindachner 1880:159 [ref. 20481] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: NMW 11917 (3), 81742 (1).

Occella impi Gruchy 1970:1109, Fig. 1 [ref. 7745] (mouth of Skonun R., McIntyre Bay, Graham I., Queen Charlotte Is., British Columbia, Canada, 54°02'N, 132°00'W). Holotype (unique): NMC 60-283.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Gulf of Alaska to northern Baja California.

REMARKS: *Brachyopsis xyosternus* Jordan & Gilbert dates to 2 July 1880 and predates *Agonus annae* Steindachner published after 15 July in the same year. The specific name was originally *xyosternus* but should have been spelled *xyosterna* to agree with the gender of *Brachyopsis*; correction is mandatory if the specific epithet is used again in combination with *Brachyopsis*.

In the original description, Jordan and Gilbert (1880:153) stated the species was known only from a single specimen found on the beach at Santa Cruz by Dr. C. L. Anderson. The specimens distributed to museums from USNM 27188 (3, now 2) and USNM 27375 (39, now 7) and listed as types by Jordan and Jouy (1881:5 [ref. 26665]) cannot be types or include the holotype; they have different localities or collectors than given by Jordan and Gilbert. Thus MCZ 26913, MNHN A. 3278, MTD F158, NRM 9223, ZIN 6073, and ZMB 11603, all listed in the respective catalogs as types or possible types, are not types; MNHN A. 3278 listed as the holotype by Blanc and Hureau (1968:56 [ref. 20738]), at 111 mm TL is too small to be the holotype (5.20 inches TL).

The holotype and only known specimen of *Occella impi* Gruchy 1970 is the juvenile of *Stellerina xyosterna* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880).

Genus *Tilesina* Schmidt 1904

Tilesina Schmidt in Jordan & Starks 1904:577 [ref. 10665]. Type species *Tilesina gibbosa* Schmidt 1904. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: The name *Tilesina* appeared first as a nomen nudum in Schmidt (1903:518 [20 of separate] [ref. 3945]). Schmidt's description in Jordan and Starks (1904 (23 Feb.):577 [ref. 10665]) predates that in Schmidt (1904 (Oct.):134 [ref. 3946]).

***Tilesina gibbosa* Schmidt 1904**

Tilesina gibbosa Schmidt in Jordan & Starks 1904:577 [ref. 10665] (Peter the Great Bay, near Vladivostok, Russia). Lectotype: ZIN 12870.

Tilesina hubbsi Freeman 1951:22, Fig. 1 [ref. 12890] (Japan Sea, off Siberia, Russia, ca. 38°N). Holotype (unique): UMMZ 158503.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea to northern Japan Sea and Pacific coast of northern Japan.

REMARKS: The name *Tilesina gibbosa* appeared first as a nomen nudum in Schmidt (1903:518 [20 of separate] [ref. 3945]). Schmidt's description in Jordan and Starks (1904 (23 Feb.):577 [ref. 10665]) predates that in Schmidt (1904 (Oct.):135, Pl. 4 (figs. 1a–c) [ref. 3946]). The lectotype was designated, as "holotype," by Lindberg and Krasyukova (1987:311, fig. 193 [ref. 15964]). The type locality for the holotype of *Tilesina hubbsi* is correctly about 38°N (Lindberg and Krasyukova 1987:315 [ref. 15964]); not "58°(?)" as given by Freeman (1951 [ref. 12890]).

Summary Lists

Genus-Group Names of Family Agonidae

Acanthostelgis Fowler 1958 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Agonomalus Guichenot 1866 = *Agonomalus* Guichenot 1866

Agonopsis Gill 1861 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Agonus Bloch & Schneider 1801 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Angelogonus Lütken 1898 = *Anoplagonus* Gill 1861

Anoplagonus Gill 1861 = *Anoplagonus* Gill 1861

Archagonus Lütken 1877 = *Leptagonus* Gill 1861

Aspidophoroides Lacepède 1801 = *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801

Aspidophorus Lacepède 1801 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Asterotheca Gilbert 1915 = *Bathyagonus* Gilbert 1890

Averruncus Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Bathyagonus Gilbert 1890 = *Bathyagonus* Gilbert 1890

Bothragonus Gill 1883 = *Bothragonus* Gill 1883

Brachyopsis Gill 1861 = *Brachyopsis* Gill 1861

Canthyrynchus Swainson 1839 = *Aspidophoroides* Lacepède 1801

Cataphractus Fleming 1828 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Cheiragonus Herzenstein 1890 = *Hypsagonus* Gill 1861

Chesnonia Iredale & Whitley 1969 = *Chesnonia* Iredale & Whitley 1969

Draciscus Jordan & Snyder 1901 = *Podothecus* Gill 1861

Freemanichthys Kanayama 1991 = *Freemanichthys* Kanayama 1991

Ganoideus Whitley 1950 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Hippocephalus Swainson 1839 = *Percis* Scopoli 1777

Hypsagonus Gill 1861 = *Hypsagonus* Gill 1861

Iburiella Jordan & Hubbs 1925 = *Occella* Jordan & Hubbs 1925

Iburina Jordan & Hubbs 1925 = *Occella* Jordan & Hubbs 1925

Leptagonus Gill 1861 = *Leptagonus* Gill 1861

Occa Jordan & Evermann 1898 = *Chesnonia* Iredale & Whitley 1969

Occella Jordan & Hubbs 1925 = *Occella* Jordan & Hubbs 1925

Odontopyxis Lockington 1880 = *Odontopyxis* Lockington 1880

Pallasina Cramer 1895 = *Pallasina* Cramer 1895

Paragonus Guichenot 1869 = *Podothecus* Gill 1861

Paragonus Miranda-Ribeiro 1918 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Paragonus Gill 1861 = *Podothecus* Gill 1861

Percis Scopoli 1777 = *Percis* Scopoli 1777

Phalangistes Pallas 1811 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Podothecus Gill 1861 = *Podothecus* Gill 1861

Ribeiroa Jordan 1920 = *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Sarritor Cramer 1896 = *Sarritor* Cramer 1896

Siphagonus Steindachner 1876 = *Brachyopsis* Gill 1861

Stelgis Cramer 1895 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Stellerina Cramer 1896 = *Stellerina* Cramer 1896

Tilesina Schmidt 1904 = *Tilesina* Schmidt 1904

Ulcina Cramer 1896 = *Ulcina* Cramer 1896

Xeneretmus Gilbert 1903 = *Xeneretmus* Gilbert 1903

Xenochirus Gilbert 1890 = *Xeneretmus* Gilbert 1903

Xenopyxis Gilbert 1915 = *Xeneretmus* Gilbert 1903

Xystes Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Agonopsis* Gill 1861

Incertae Sedis Genus-Group Names

None

Unavailable Genus-Group Names

Amblyrhachis Leipertz 1988:69 [ref. 6233]. Nomen nudum. In the synonymy of *Percis* Scopoli 1777.

Cataphractus Klein 1777:828 [ref. 4920]. Suppressed. Published in a work that does not conform to the principle of binominal nomenclature. In the synonymy of *Agonus* Bloch & Schneider 1801.

Hippocephalichthys Bleeker 1849:xxiv [ref. 371]. Nomen nudum. Apparently in the synonymy of *Hypsagonus* Gill 1861. See Sheiko (1993:87 [ref. 21227]).

Species-Group Names of Family Agonidae

accipenserinus, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Podothecus accipenserinus* (Tilesius 1813)

accipiter, Podothecus Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Podothecus sturioides* (Guichenot 1869)

aix, Pallasina Starks 1896 = *Pallasina barbata* (Steindachner 1876)

alascanus, Xenochirus Gilbert 1896 = *Bathyagonus alascanus* (Gilbert 1896)

annae, Agonus Steindachner 1880 = *Stellerina xyosterna* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

armatus, Aspidophorus Lacepède 1801 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)

asperoculis, Agonopsis Thompson 1916 = *Agonopsis asperoculis* Thompson 1916

axinophrys, Xystes Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Agonopsis vulsa* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

barbatus, Siphagonus Steindachner 1876 = *Pallasina barbata* (Steindachner 1876)

barkani, Agonus Steindachner 1880 = *Chesnonia verrucosa* (Lockington 1880)

bartoni, Aspidophoroides Gilbert 1896 = *Aspidophoroides bartoni* Gilbert 1896

borealis, Aspidophoroides Valenciennes 1841 = *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)

brashnikowi, Agonomalus Pavlenko 1910 = *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904

brodamus, Cottus Bonnaterre 1788 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)

cataphractus, Cottus Linnaeus 1758 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)

chiloensis, Aspidophorus Jenyns 1840 = *Agonopsis chiloensis* (Jenyns 1840)

corniger, Hypsagonus Taranetz 1933 = *Hypsagonus corniger* Taranetz 1933

curillicus, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769)

decagonus, Agonus Bloch & Schneider 1801 = *Leptagonus decagonus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
dodecaedron, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Occella dodecaedron* (Tilesius 1813)
emmelane, Averruncus Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Agonopsis vulsa* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
eryngia, Pallasina Jordan & Richardson 1907 = *Pallasina barbata* (Steindachner 1876)
europaeus, Aspidophorus Cuvier 1829 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)
frenatus, Odontopyxis Gilbert 1896 = *Sarritor frenatus* (Gilbert 1896)
fusiformis, Phalangistes Tilesius 1814 = *Brachyopsis segaliensis* (Tilesius 1809)
gibbosa, Tilesina Schmidt 1904 = *Tilesina gibbosa* Schmidt 1904
gilberti, Agonus Collett 1895 = *Podothecus sturioides* (Guichenot 1869)
gradiens, Hypsagonus Herzenstein 1890 = *Hypsagonus quadricornis* (Valenciennes 1829)
groenlandicus, Aspidophoroides Valenciennes 1838 = *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)
guentherii, Aspidophoroides Bean 1885 = *Ulcina olrikii* (Lütken 1877)
hamlini, Podothecus Jordan & Gilbert 1898 = *Podothecus hamlini* Jordan & Gilbert 1898
hubbsi, Tilesina Freeman 1951 = *Tilesina gibbosa* Schmidt 1904
iburia, Occa Jordan & Starks 1904 = *Occella iburia* (Jordan & Starks 1904)
impi, Occella Gruchy 1970 = *Stellerina xyosterna* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
indicus, Cottus Bonnaterre 1788 = *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)
inermis, Aspidophoroides Günther 1860 = *Anoplagonus inermis* (Günther 1860)
infraspinatus, Xeneretmus Gilbert 1904 = *Bathyagonus infraspinatus* (Gilbert 1904)
japonicus, Cottus Pallas 1769 = *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769)
jordani, Agonomalus Jordan & Starks 1904 = *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904
jordani, Agonomalus Schmidt 1904 = *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904
kasawae, Iburiella Jordan & Hubbs 1925 = *Occella kasawae* (Jordan & Hubbs 1925)
knipowitschi, Sarritor leptorhynchus Lindberg & Andriashev 1937 = *Sarritor knipowitschi* Lindberg & Andriashev 1937
kuronumai, Occa (*Iburina*) Freeman 1951 = *Occella kuronumai* (Freeman 1951)
laevigatus, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Brachyopsis segaliensis* (Tilesius 1809)
latifrons, Xenochirus Gilbert 1890 = *Xeneretmus latifrons* (Gilbert 1890)
leiops, Xeneretmus Gilbert 1915 = *Xeneretmus leiops* Gilbert 1915
leptorhynchus, Odontopyxis Gilbert 1896 = *Sarritor leptorhynchus* (Gilbert 1896)
lisiza, Aspidophorus Lacepède 1801 = *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769)
loricatus, Phalangistes Pallas 1814 = *Occella dodecaedron* (Tilesius 1813)
malarmoides, Aspidophorus Eudes-Deslongchamps 1853 = *Leptagonus decagonus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
matsuii, Percis Matsubara 1936 = *Percis matsuii* Matsubara 1936
monopterygius, Cottus Bloch 1786 = *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)
mozinoi, Agonomalus Wilimovsky & Wilson 1979 = *Agonomalus mozinoi* Wilimovsky & Wilson 1979
niger, Aspidophorus Krøyer 1845 = *Agonopsis chiloensis* (Jenyns 1840)
nigripinnis, Bathyagonus Gilbert 1890 = *Bathyagonus nigripinnis* Gilbert 1890
occidentalis, Anoplagonus Lindberg 1950 = *Anoplagonus occidentalis* Lindberg 1950
occidentalis, Bothragonus Lindberg 1935 = *Bothragonus occidentalis* Lindberg 1935
occidentalis, Sarritor frenatus Lindberg & Andriashev 1937 = *Sarritor frenatus* (Gilbert 1896)
olrikii, Aspidophoroides Lütken 1877 = *Ulcina olrikii* (Lütken 1877)
pacificus, Leptagonus decagonus Schmidt 1950 = *Leptagonus decagonus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
pentacanthus, Xenochirus Gilbert 1890 = *Bathyagonus pentacanthus* (Gilbert 1890)
peristethus, Podothecus Gill 1861 = *Podothecus accipenserinus* (Tilesius 1813)

proboscidalis, Aspidophorus Valenciennes 1858 = *Agonomalus proboscidalis* (Valenciennes 1858)

quadricornis, Aspidophorus Valenciennes 1829 = *Hypsagonus quadricornis* (Valenciennes 1829)

ritteri, Xeneretmus Gilbert 1915 = *Xeneretmus ritteri* Gilbert 1915

rostratus, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Brachyopsis segaliensis* (Tilesius 1809)

sachi, Draciscus Jordan & Snyder 1901 = *Podothecus sach*i (Jordan & Snyder 1901)

schoneveldii, Cataphractus Fleming 1828 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)

segaliensis, Agonus Tilesius 1809 = *Brachyopsis segaliensis* (Tilesius 1809)

sertorii, Paragonus Miranda-Ribeiro 1918 = *Agonus cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)

severus, Agonomalus Gratzianov 1907 = *Agonomalus jordani* Jordan & Starks 1904

spinosissimus, Aspidophorus Krøyer 1845 = *Leptagonus decagonus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

stegophthalmus, Agonus Tilesius 1813 = *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769)

sterletus, Averruncus Gilbert 1898 = *Agonopsis sterletus* (Gilbert 1898)

sturioides, Paragonus Guichenot 1869 = *Podothecus sturioides* (Guichenot 1869)

superciliosus, Aspidophorus Cuvier 1829 = *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769)

swanii, Hypsagonus Steindachner 1876 = *Bothragonus swanii* (Steindachner 1876)

thompsoni, Podothecus Jordan & Gilbert 1898 = *Freemanichthys thompsoni* (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)

tokubire, Podothecus Ishikawa 1904 = *Podothecus sachi* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)

tranquebar, Aspidophoroides Lacepède 1801 = *Aspidophoroides monopterygius* (Bloch 1786)

triacanthus, Xenochirus Gilbert 1890 = *Xeneretmus triacanthu*s (Gilbert 1890)

trispinosus, Odontopyxis Lockington 1880 = *Odontopyxis trispinosa* Lockington 1880

verrucosus, Brachyopsis Lockington 1880 = *Chesnonia verrucosa* (Lockington 1880)

veternus, Podothecus Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Podothecus veternus* Jordan & Starks 1895

vulsus, Agonus Jordan & Gilbert 1880 = *Agonopsis vulsa* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

xyosternus, Brachyopsis Jordan & Gilbert 1880 = *Stellerina xyosterna* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

xystes, Podothecus Snyder 1911 = *Podothecus sachi* (Jordan & Snyder 1901)

Incertae Sedis Species-Group Names

None

Unavailable Species-Group Names

lisiza, Cottus Kanayama 1991:27 [ref. 19261]. Nomen nudum. Bonnaterre (1788:67, Pl. 38 (fig. 150) [ref. 4950]) used the vernacular name “Le Lisiza” for *Cottus japonicus* Pallas 1769, and the name *Cottus lisiza* does not appear in that work. Later workers used the name *Cottus lisiza* as a name in synonymy attributed to Bonnaterre 1788. Earliest use of the name not researched. In the synonymy of *Percis japonica* (Pallas 1769).

loricatus, Phalangistes Tilesius 1813:440 [ref. 13413]. Nomen nudum. In the synonymy of *Occella dodecaedron* (Tilesius 1813).

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