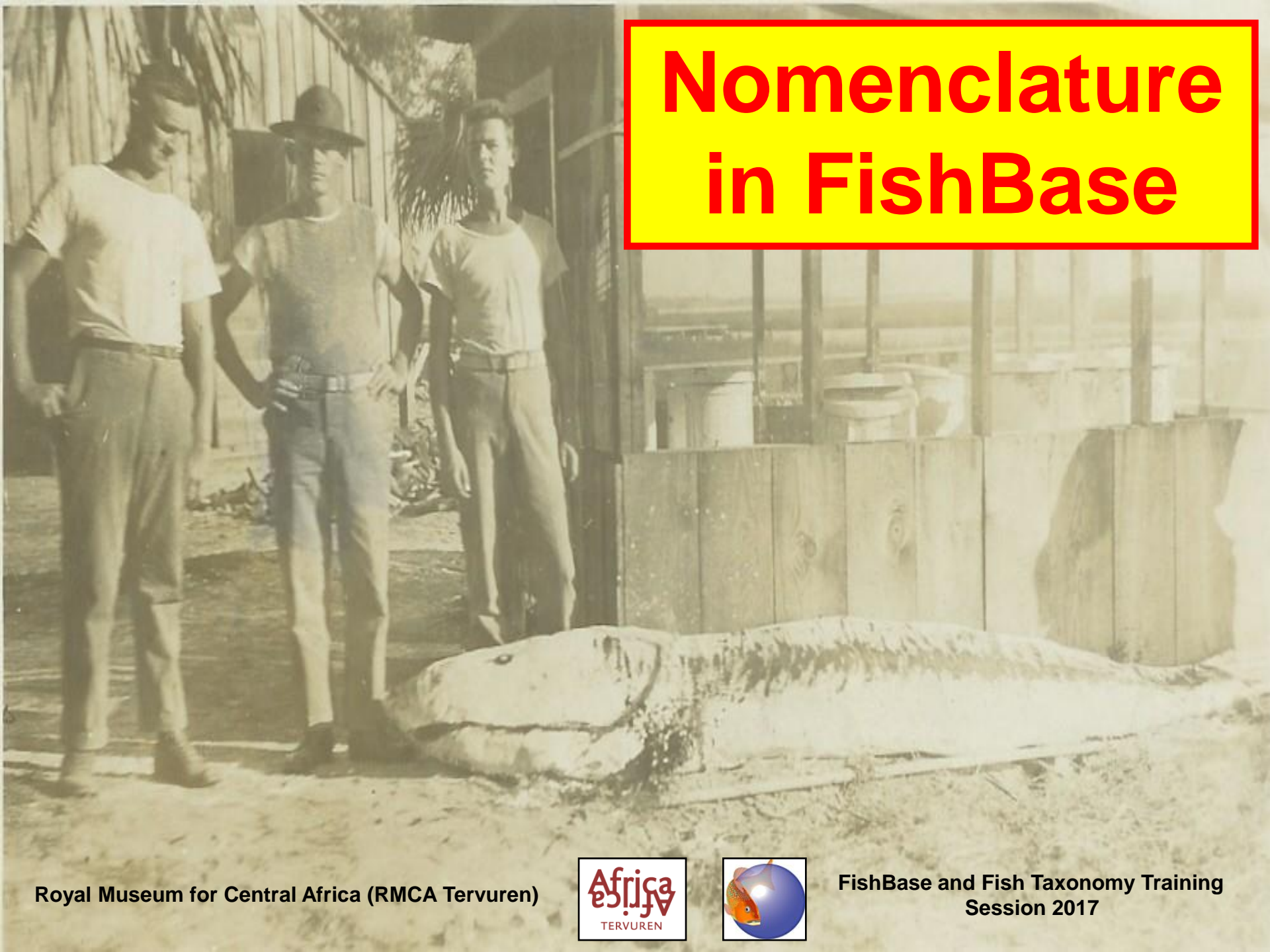


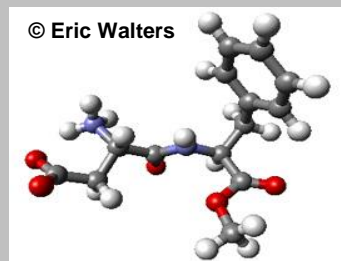
Nomenclature in FishBase



Definition

***nomenclatura* = giving names** →

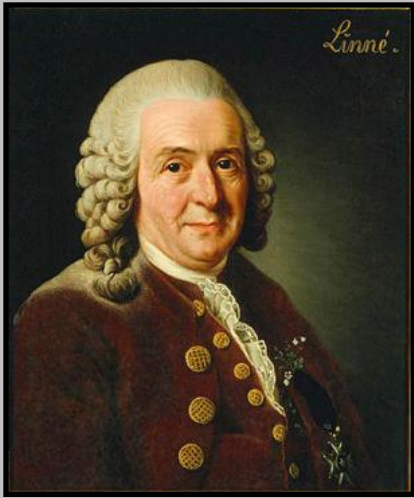
Nomenclature refers to a method of assigning (unique) names, used by an individual or community, especially used in science or art.



1. Astronomy – ‘International Astronomical Union’ (IAU).
2. Chemistry – ‘International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry’ (IUPAC).
3. Biology – >>>
4. Commerce – ‘Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System’ (HS).
- ...

→ There are some rules for forming the names or terms.

Biological nomenclature



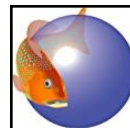
Carolus Linnaeus (1707-1778)

He was a Swedish botanist, physician and zoologist who laid the foundations for the modern nomenclature. Therefore, he is known as the 'father of modern taxonomy'. In his attempt to describe the entire natural world he gave all known species (mineral, plant, animal) a two-part name, also called binomial nomenclature. Hereby he established conventions for the naming of living organisms that became universally accepted in the scientific world.

Binomial nomenclature: The scientific naming of species whereby each species receives a Latin or Latinized name of two parts, the first being the genus and the second being the specific epithet. The genus name is always a noun, italicized (or underlined) and capitalized; the species name is a descriptive term, italicized (or underlined) and not capitalized.



Homo sapiens



Biological nomenclature

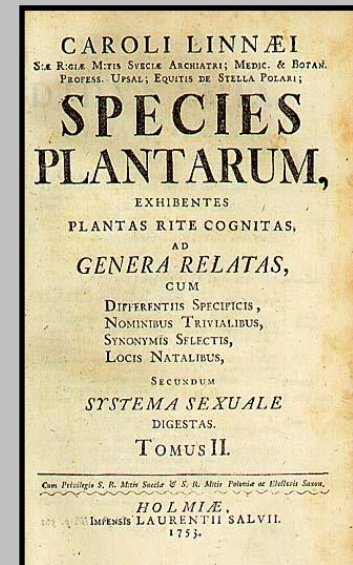
'International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi and plants' (ICN)

Linnaeus, C. (1753), *Species plantarum, exhibentes plantas rite cognitatas, ad genera relatas, cum differentiis specificis, nominibus trivialibus, synonymis selectis, locis natalibus, secundum systema sexuale digestas*. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae. [2 vols.]



The ICN is a set of rules and recommendations dealing with the formal botanical names given to plants. Its intent is that each taxonomic group of plants has one correct name, accepted worldwide.

The guiding principle is priority and a botanical name is fixed to a taxon by a 'type', usually deposited and preserved in a herbarium. These principles are regulated and limited. The ICN can only be changed by an International Botanical Congress.



It was formerly called the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (ICBN); its name was changed at the International Botanical Congress in Melbourne in 2011. The lower-case for the words 'algae, fungi and plants' indicates that these terms are not formal names of clades, but indicate groups of organisms that were historically known by these names and traditionally studied by phycologists, mycologists and botanists.



Biological nomenclature

'International Code of Nomenclature of Bacteria (ICNB)

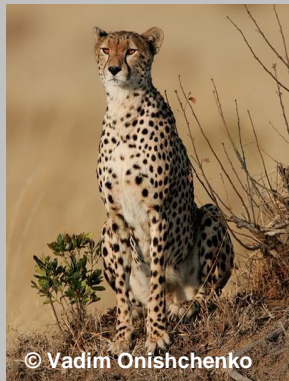
Originally the ICBN dealt with bacteria. Since 1980 the scientific names of bacteria are regulated by the ICNB. In the near future the name will be changed to ICNP (International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes).



Biological nomenclature

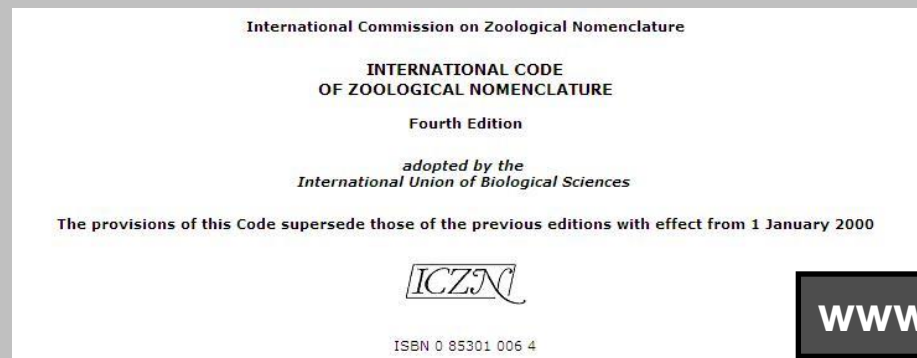
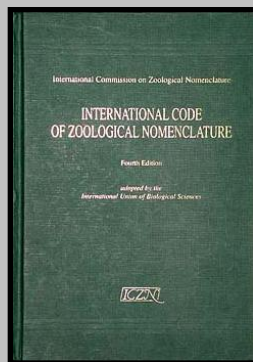
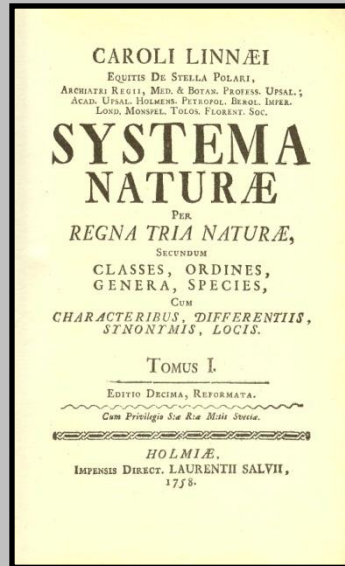
International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN)

Linnaeus, C. (1758), *Systema naturae per regna tria naturae, secundum classes, ordines, genera, species, cum characteribus, differentiis, synonymis, locis. Tome I. Editio decima, reformata. Laurentii Salvii, Holmiae.*



The ICZN is a set of rules in zoology to provide the maximal universality and continuity in classifying all animals according to a taxonomic judgement. It is meant to guide the nomenclature of animals, while leaving the zoologists some degree of freedom in naming and classifying new species.

The rules in the ICZN determine what names are potentially valid for any taxon. Exceptions can only be accepted by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, acting on behalf of all zoologists.

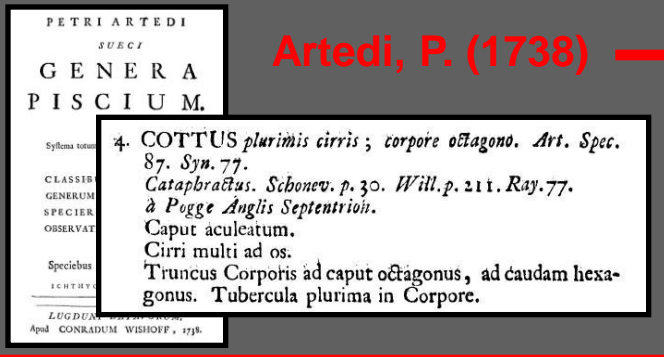


www.iczn.org

Biological nomenclature

International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN)

Artedi, P. (1738)



~~Cottus plurimis cirris; corpore octagono~~

This name is not valid because:

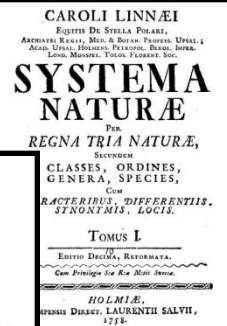
- (1) according to Art. 3 of the ICZN the zoological nomenclature starts with Linnaeus (1758). This means that names published by Artedi (1738) are not valid.
- (2) according to Art. 5 of the ICZN, the scientific name of a species is a combination of two parts. Artedi (1738) has used more than two parts to describe the species.

Cottus cataphractus

Linnaeus, C. (1758)

136. COTTUS. Caput corpore latius spinosum, Membr. branch. radiis VI. Corpus . . .

cataphra-1. C. loricatus; rostro verrucis 2 bifidis, capite lub-tus cirrolo,
Art. gen. 49. syn. 77. spec. 87. Cottus cirris plurimis, corpore octagono. D. 5. P. 15. V. 3. A. 6. C. 11. Muf. Ad. Fr. 1. p. 70. idem. D. 5. 7. P. 16. V. 2. A. 7. C. 11. Habitat in M. Europæo.



Article 3. Starting point. The date 1 January 1758 is arbitrarily fixed in this Code as the date of the starting point of zoological nomenclature.

3.1. **Works and names published in 1758.** Two works are deemed to have been published on 1 January 1758:
- Linnaeus's *Systema Naturæ*, 10th Edition;
- Clerck's *Arales Svecici*.
Names in the latter have precedence over names in the former, but names in any other work published in 1758 are deemed to have been published after the 10th Edition of *Systema Naturæ*.

3.2. **Names, acts and information published before 1758.** No name or nomenclatural act published before 1 January 1758 enters zoological nomenclature, but information (such as descriptions or illustrations) published before that date may be used. (See Article 5.2.3 for the status of names, acts and information in works published after 1757 which have been suppressed for nomenclatural purposes by the Commission).

Article 5. Principle of Binominal Nomenclature.

5.1. **Names of species.** The scientific name of a species, and not of a taxon of any other rank, is a combination of two names (a binomen), the first being the generic name and the second being the specific name. The generic name must begin with an upper-case letter and the specific name must begin with a lower-case letter (Art. 26).

5.1.1. For the application of the Principle of Binominal Nomenclature to the availability of genus-group names published without associated nominal species and of subspecific names published in trinomia see Article 11.6.

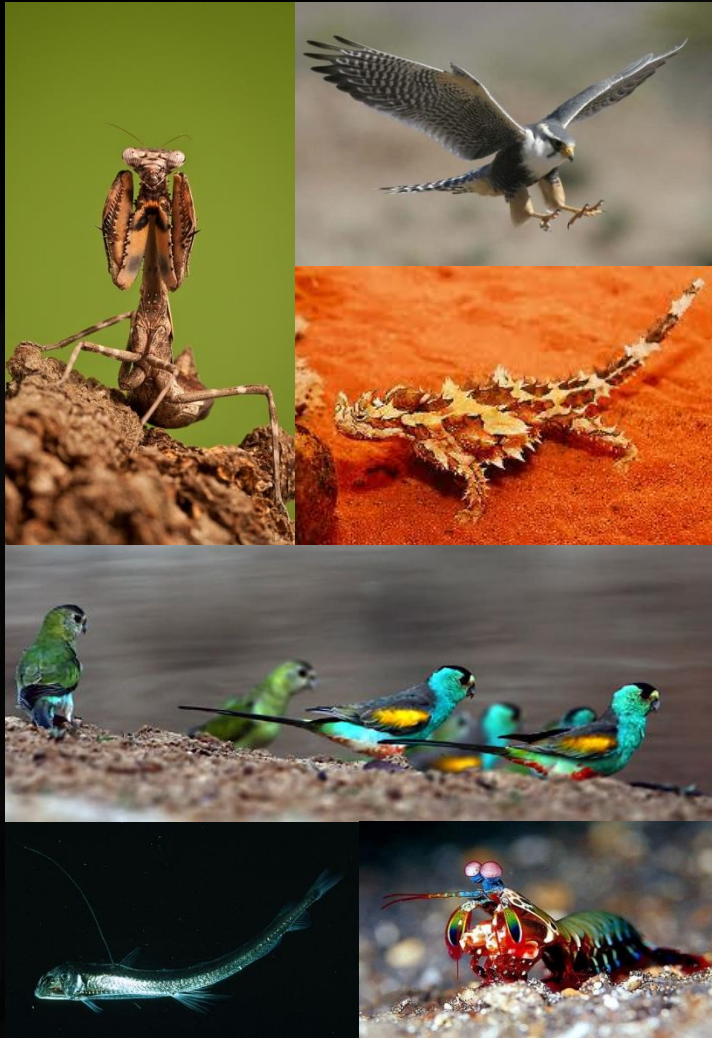
5.1.2. For the application of the Principle of Binominal Nomenclature in the use of subgeneric names and names for aggregates of species and subspecies see Article 6.

5.2. **Names of subspecies.** The scientific name of a subspecies is a combination of three names (a trinomen, i.e. a binomen followed by a subspecific name) [Art. 11.4.2]. The subspecific name must begin with a lower-case letter [Art. 28].

5.3. **Typographical signs and qualifying abbreviations excluded.** A typographical sign such as †, and an abbreviation such as aff., prox. or cf., when used to qualify the application of a scientific name, does not form part of the name of a taxon even when inserted between the components of a name.

Importance of nomenclature

NAMES ??



Importance of nomenclature

Construction of a scientific name

Callionymus lyra Linnaeus, 1758

(1)

(2)

(3)

(1) genus name. A genus consists of a group of species exhibiting similar characteristics. It is always written in italic (or underlined) and starts with a capital.

(2) species name. The second part of a name is a descriptive term to separate one species from another. It is always written in italic (or underlined), but it never starts with a capital.

(3) author. The specific name is followed by the name of the author who first described the species, a comma and its year of publication.



PISCES JUGULARES. Callionymus. 249

II. JUGULARES.

126. CALLIONYMUS. *Caput* labio superiore duplicato; *Oculi* approximati.
Membr. branch. radiis V.
(Gron.) *Aperturae* laterales (sæpius clausæ, nucha foraminibus respirante).
Corpus nudum. *Pinnae ventrales* remotissimæ.

Lyra. 1. *C. dorsalis* prioris radii longitudine corporis.
Mus. Ad. Fr. 1. p. 71. Uranoscopus. D. 4, 10. P. 18. V. 6. A. 10. C. 10.
Fn. suec. 283. *Trachinus* maxilla superiore longiore, pinna dorsali prioris altissima.
Gron. mus. 1. n. 64. Uranoscopus officulo primo pinnae dorsalis longitudine corporis. D. 4, 10. P. 19. V. 5. A. 10. C. 10.
Gron. Aë. Upsl. 1740. p. 121. s. 8. *Cottus* officulis pinnae dorsalis longitudine corporis. D. 4, 10. P. 19. V. 5. A. 10. C. 10.
Aë. angl. 293. p. 1749. *Gurardus* luteus.
Habitat in Mari Atlantico.

Dracun- 2. *C. dorsalis* prioris radii corpore brevioribus.
Gron. mus. 1. n. 63. Uranoscopus officulo primo pinnae dorsalis primæ unciali. D. 4, 9. P. 20. V. 5. A. 9. C. 10.

Q 5

Art.

Importance of nomenclature

Construction of a scientific name

The scientific name is a Latin or Latinized name in two parts. The species name can be a descriptive term, give a geographical indication or honour a person.

Examples:

- 1/ *Elephas maximus* Linnaeus, 1758
- 2/ *Accipiter madagascariensis* Smith, 1834
- 3/ *Cervus schomburgki* Blyth, 1863



Sometimes species have received strange names.

1/ *la io* Thomas, 1902

* the shortest binomial name



2/ *Eucritta melanolimnetes* Clack, 1998

* = 'creature from the black lagoon'



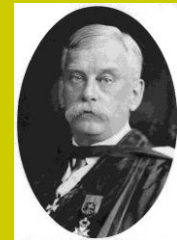
3/ *Otocinclus batmani* Lehmann, 2006

* named after the batman sign (caudal fin)



4/ *Dinohyus hollandi* Peterson, 1905

* = 'Holland's terrible pig'



He used to put his name as first author on each publication of his institution.

Importance of nomenclature

Construction of a scientific name

MICRALESTES, g. n.

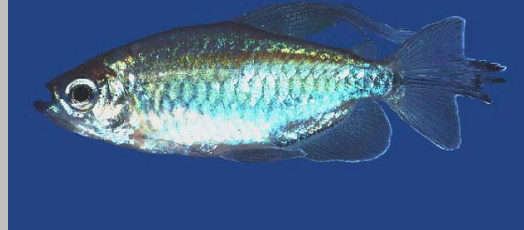
Je propose de grouper, sous le nom de *Micralestes*, les *Alestes acutidens*, Peters, *A. holargyreus*, Gthr., et les trois espèces suivantes, qui diffèrent des vrais *Alestes* par le caractère des dents prémaxillaires de la seconde rangée qui sont simplement comprimées, à couronnes pluricuspidées, non molariformes, semblables à celles des genres *Tetragonopterus* et *Petersius*, dont ils se distinguent par la présence d'une paire de dents coniques derrière la série mandibulaire. Par la petitesse de ces dents coniques, l'espèce que je désigne sous le nom de *M. altus* établit une sorte de passage entre *Micralestes* et *Petersius*.

SYNOPSIS DES ESPÈCES

I. Ligne latérale complète

- A. 18-19; Sq. 25-27 $\frac{41/2}{81/2}$; la hauteur du corps excède la longueur de la tête *M. acutidens*, Ptrs.
A. 20; Sq. 27 $\frac{41/2}{81/2}$; la hauteur du corps égale la longueur de la tête. *M. humilis*, sp. n.
A. 20-22; Sq. 23-25 $\frac{41/2}{81/2}$; la hauteur du corps excède la longueur de la tête. *M. holargyreus*, Gthr.
A. 26-28; Sq. 23-26 $\frac{41/2}{81/2}$; corps très élevé, sa hauteur 2 1/5 à 2 1/3 fois dans la longueur totale *M. altus*, sp. n.
- II. Ligne latérale réduite à quelques écailles sur la partie antérieure du corps; A. 21-22; Sq. 21-23 $\frac{41/2}{81/2}$ *M. interruptus*, sp. n.

© Kjell Nilsson



Micralestes interruptus Boulenger, 1899

PHENACOGRAMMUS^a Eigenmann, new genus.

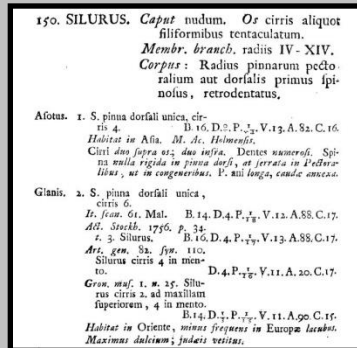
This genus differs from *Micralestes* as *Hemigrammus* differs from *Astyanax*, and as *Cheirodon* differs from *Odontostilbe*, etc. It is *Micralestes* with an incomplete lateral line.
Type.—*Micralestes interruptus* Boulenger.

Phenacogrammus interruptus (Boulenger, 1899)

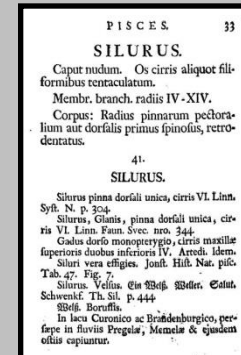
If a species is placed in another genus, then the name and year of the author, who first described this species, is placed between brackets.

Importance of nomenclature

Principle of priority



© Steffen Zienert



Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758

Silurus silurus Wulff, 1765

Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758

Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758: 304. Type locality: Oriente, minus frequens in Europae lacubus. Syntypes: BMNH 1853.11.12.168 (1, skin), NRM 59 (1). Placed on Official List as type of *Silurus* (ICZN Direction 57).

Silurus silurus Wulff, 1765: 33. Type locality: Germany. No types known.

Silurus glanis aralensis Kessler, 1872: 48. Type locality: Amu-Darya, Syr-Darya, and Zeravshan rivers, cent. Asia. Syntype (3): ZISP 2071 (1). Originally as *Silurus glanis* var. *aralensis*.

Silurus glanis Linnaeus, 1758

The first published name of an organism takes priority.
The first published use of a name takes priority.

Importance of nomenclature

Principle of priority

Esox lucius Linnaeus, 1758

- distribution: Europe, Asia, North America.
- 125-148 lateral-line scales.
- colour pattern: 'round spot'.

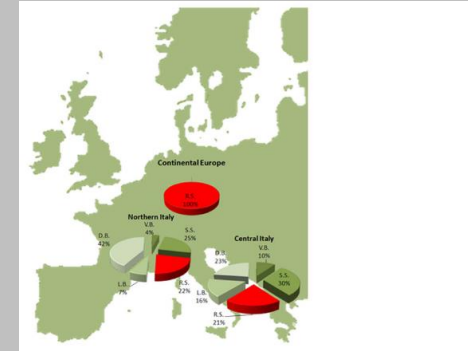


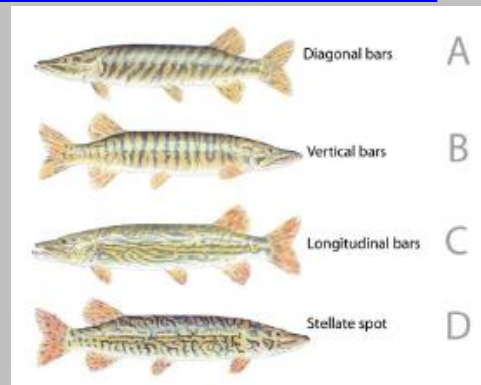
Figure 2. Distribution of the five colour patterns shown by pike in Europe. Round spot (RS), stellate spot (SS), diagonal bars (DB), longitudinal bars (LB) and vertical bars (VB) data for 1371 (journal.pone.025118.g002)

Esox cisalpinus Bianco & Delmastro, 2011

V

- distribution: Italy.
- 92-107 lateral-line scales.
- colour pattern: variable.

Publication on 10 July 2011



- distribution: Italy.
- 101-115 lateral-line scales.
- colour pattern: variable.

Publication on 2 December 2011

X

Esox flaviae Lucentini et al., 2011

Importance of nomenclature

Principle of priority

Haplochromis serranoides Regan, 1922

30. HAPLOCHROMIS SERRANOIDES, sp. n. (Pl. 11.)

Paratilapia serranoides (part.) Bouleng. Cat. Afr. Fish. iii. p. 334.

Pelmatochromis spekei (part.) Bouleng. t. c. p. 417.

Depth of body equal to length of head, $2\frac{2}{3}$ in length of fish. Snout with straight upper profile, $1\frac{1}{3}$ to twice diameter of eye, which is $3\frac{2}{3}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ in length of head, in adult less than depth of preorbital; interorbital width 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ in length of head. Mouth moderately oblique; maxillary barely reaching vertical from anterior edge of eye; lower jaw projecting, moderately in young, strongly in adult; teeth conical, in 3 or 4 series in upper jaw and 2 or 3 in lower, 40 to 60 in outer series of upper jaw. Cheek with 3 or 4 series of scales, once to $1\frac{2}{3}$ diameter of eye. 8 gill-rakers and 2 rudiments on lower part of anterior arch. Pharyngeal teeth slender. 32 scales in a longitudinal series, 5 or 6 from origin of dorsal to lateral line. Dorsal XVI 9-10; last spine $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ length of head. Anal III 10-11; third spine $\frac{1}{4}$ to more than $\frac{1}{2}$ head. Pectoral $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{2}{5}$ length of head, reaching vent or origin of anal. Caudal subtruncate. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Silvery or greyish; a dark opercular spot; spinous dorsal dusky; soft dorsal and anal dusky at the base, pale distally, the dark colour with a well-defined undulating margin; caudal dusky at base. Adult male with a blackish bar below the eye, blackish pelvic fins, and ocelli on the anal fin.

Three specimens, 95 to 220 mm. in total length, from Lake Victoria (*Delmé Radcliffe*) and between L. Kioja and Murchison Falls (*Melland*).

Haplochromis serranoides Ahl, 1926

Haplochromis serranoides spec. nov.

Körperhöhe $3\frac{1}{4}$ mal, Kopf $2\frac{2}{5}$ mal in der Körperlänge enthalten. Schnauze mit geradem Profil, kürzer als der postorbitale Teil des Kopfes, Auge länglich oval, an das mancher *Datygates*-Arten erinnernd, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mal in der Kopflänge; Praeorbitale $1\frac{1}{2}$ mal im Auge; Interorbitalbreite etwas über 5 mal in der Kopflänge. Kiefer vorn gleich lang; Stiel des Praemaxillare nicht bis zum vorderen Augenrand reichend, 5 mal in der Kopflänge; Maxillare nicht bis unter das Auge gehend. Zähne klein, konisch, etwas nach innen gebogen, in 2-3 Reihen. 9 Kiemenstrahlen auf dem unteren Aste des vordersten Bogens. Schuppen 33 in einer Längsreihe, $\frac{6}{11}$ in einer Querreihe; Seitenlinien $\frac{20}{14}$. Rückenflosse XVII, 11, der letzte Strahl am längsten, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mal im Kopf. Afterflosse III, 8, der 3. Stachel gleich dem letzten Rückenflossenstachel. Brustflossen kürzer als der Kopf, bis zur Senkrechten über der Afterflosse reichend. Die Bauchflossen nicht bis zur Afterflosse gehend. Schwanzstiel $1\frac{1}{2}$ mal so lang wie hoch.

Färbung (in Alkohol) silbrig, auf dem Rücken dunkler. Auf dem Rücken und dem oberen Teil der Körperseiten befinden sich 11 schmale dunkle Querbinden; Rückenflosse schwarz gefleckt.

Delmé Radcliffe, 1925, p. 105, no. 1.
Nyassa-See bei Langenburg, bzw. dem Kunde-Ufer.
1 Exemplar.

Lake Victoria

Lake Malawi

In 1922, Regan has described a new species as *Haplochromis serranoides*. In 1926, Ahl has described another new species, but (probably without knowing it) he gave the species the same name as Regan did. This resulted in two species with the same binomial name.

- (1) Priority rule: the oldest name (from Regan, 1922) is the valid name.
- (2) The second name (from Ahl, 1926) is preoccupied and thus considered as invalid.
- (3) The second name has to be replaced by a new name. This is the replacement name.

Importance of nomenclature

Principle of priority

Haplochromis serranoides Regan, 1922

Haplochromis serranoides Ahl, 1926

72. *Haplochromis ahli*, nom. nov.

Haplochromis serranoides (non Regan) Ahl. Sitzungsber. Ges. naturf. Fr. Berlin, July 1926 (1927), p. 54.

Nineteen specimens, 115 to 160 mm. in total length, from both ends of the lake.

The type has been examined by me in Berlin. It is larger than any of the British Museum specimens, and has, accordingly, a wider interorbital region (nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ length of head).

Haplochromis serranoides is synonymized with *Haplochromis spekii* by Greenwood (1967):

Pelmatochromis spekii Boulenger, 1906

Haplochromis spekii (Boulenger, 1906)

The replacement name is given by Trewavas (1935):

Haplochromis ahli Trewavas, 1935



Eccles & Trewavas (1989) have transferred the species to another genus:

Sciaenochromis ahli (Trewavas, 1935)

Taxonomical hierarchy

Kingdom:	Animalia
Phylum:	Chordata
Classis:	Actinopterygii
Order:	Perciformes
Family:	Cichlidae
Genus:	<i>Oreochromis</i>
Species:	<i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>



Each species is a member of a genus, a family, an order, etc.

However the problem with taxonomical hierarchy is how to group all the different species in higher categories. It's a theoretical 'solution' with opposite taxonomic schools.

Taxonomical hierarchy

The taxonomic placement changes over time. The classification of taxa can be changed based on information in new publications. But there are also contradictory taxonomic ideas.

Nelson (1994)

Osteoglossiformes

- Osteoglossidae
 - a. Heterotidinae
 - b. Osteoglossinae
- Pantodontidae

Hiodontoidea

- Hiodontidae

Notopteroidea

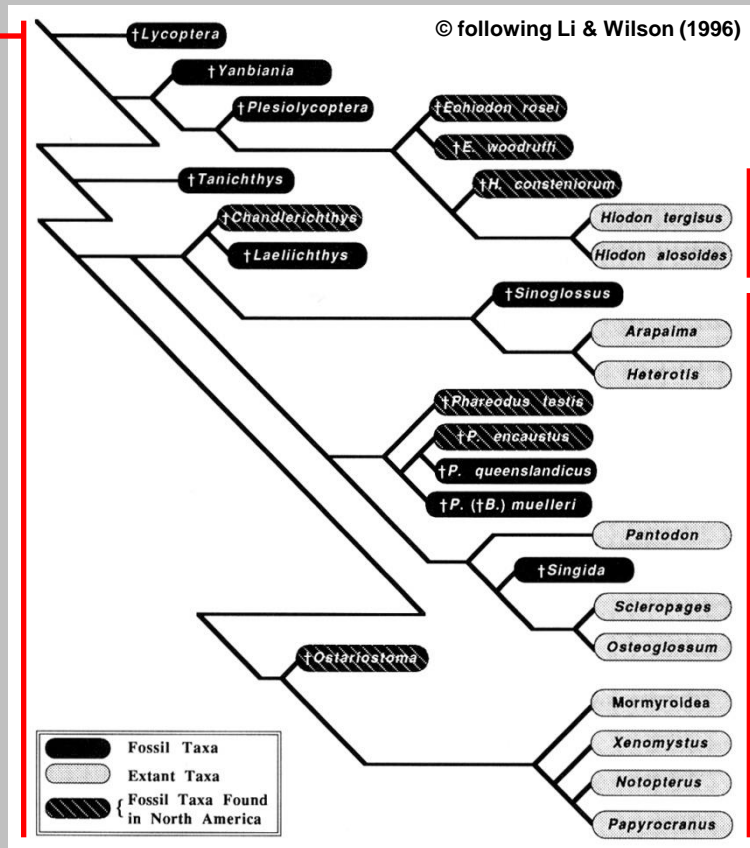
- Notopteridae

Mormyroidea

- Mormyridae
- Gymnarchidae

Osteoglossoidae

Notopteroidei



Nelson (2006)

Changes were made mainly based on publications of Li & Wilson (1996) and Hilton (2003).

Hiodontiformes

- Hiodontidae

Osteoglossiformes

- Osteoglossidae

a. Heterotidinae

→ Arapaimidae [according to Ferraris (2003), but name modified]

b. Osteoglossinae
→ Including Osteoglossidae and Pantodontidae [used by most scientists]

- Mormyridae
- Gymnarchidae
- Notopteridae

Taxonomical hierarchy

The taxonomic placement changes over time. The classification of taxa can be changed based on information in new publications. But there are also contradictory taxonomic ideas.

Nelson (1994)

Osteoglossiformes

- Osteoglossidae

a. Heterotidinae

b. Osteoglossinae

- Pantodontidae

Hiodontoidea

- Hiodontidae

Notopteroidea

- Notopteridae

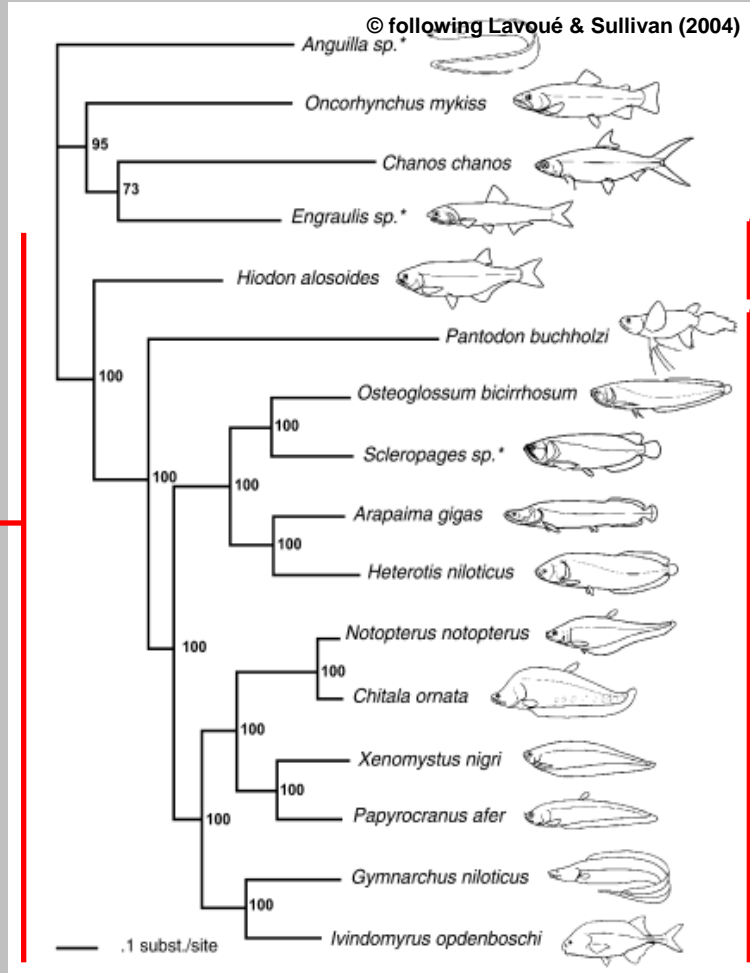
Mormyroidea

- Mormyridae

- Gymnarchidae

Osteoglossoidei

Notopteroidei



Nelson (2016)

Hiodontiformes

- Hiodontidae

Osteoglossiformes

- Pantodontidae

- Osteoglossidae

a. Osteoglossinae

b. Heterotidinae

→ Arapaimidae [according to Ferraris (2003), but name modified]

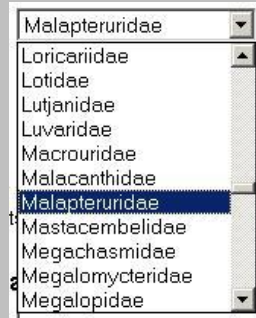
- Notopteridae

- Gymnarchidae

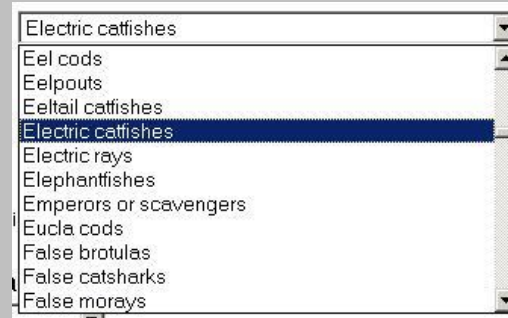
- Mormyridae

One can choose the family name by:

(1) scientific name



(2) common name



Information by Family

- Family info.
- All fishes
- Nominal species
- Identification by pictures
- List of pictures
- Identification keys
- References (FishBase)
- Missing photos
- Stamps and coins
- Graphs
- Species Ecology Matrix

Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

Following information is present for each family in FishBase: general information, list with valid species, list with nominal species, pictures, identification keys, references, etc.

Information by Family

- Family info.
- All fishes
- Nominal species
- Identification by pictures
- List of pictures
- Identification keys
- References (FishBase)
- Missing photos
- Stamps and coins
- Graphs
- Species Ecology Matrix

Note: Lists may be incomplete. Some lists may be very long and will take time to load

The most important references used for the family information are:

fossil record of the family.

Berg, L.S. (1958), System der rezenten und fossilen Fischartigen und Fische. VEB Verlag der Wissenschaften, Berlin. 310 pp.

division (tolerance of salt water).

Berra, T.M. (1981), An atlas of distribution of the freshwater fish families of the world. University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln and London. 197 pp.

scientific and common names.

Eschmeyer, W.N. (1998), Catalog of fishes. California Academy of Sciences, Special Publication 1: 2905 pp.

Family Clariidae - Airbreathing catfishes

Order	: Siluriformes
Class	: Actinopterygii
No. of Genera in Ref	: 13
No. of Species in Ref	: 100
Environment	: Fresh : Yes Brackish : No Marine : No
Aquarium	: some
First Fossil Record	: upper Tertiary lower Pliocene Ref.. Berg, L.S. 1958
Remark	: Distribution: Africa, Syria and southern and western Asia (Philippines to Java). Dorsal fin extending over much of body length. Dorsal fin rays usually over 30 without a leading spine. Dorsal fin discontinuous or united to caudal fin. Rounded caudal fin. Wide gill openings. Barbels 4 pairs. Airbreathing is accomplished with a labyrinthic organ arising from the gill arches ('labyrinth catfishes'). Some species are capable of travelling over short distances on land ('walking catfishes'). Some are burrowers with small eyes and the pectoral and pelvic fins small or lacking.
Etymology	: Clariidae; Latin, clarias, -a, -um = shining
Division	: Primary freshwater
Reproductive guild	: mixed
Typical activity level	: normal
Main Ref	: Nelson, J.S. 1994
Coordinator	:

[Show species images](#) | [Show valid names](#) | [Nominal species list for Clariidae](#) | [Identification keys](#) | [CAS specimen photos](#) | [References](#)

number of species / genera.
general characteristics of the family.

Nelson, J.S. (1994), Fishes of the world. Third edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 600 pp.

Nelson, J.S. (2006), Fishes of the world. Fourth edition. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 601 pp.

Family Clariidae - Airbreathing catfishes

Order: **Siluriformes**

Class: Actinopterygii

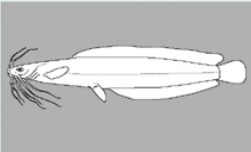
No. of Genera in Ref: 13

No. of Species in Ref: 100

Environment: Fresh: Yes | Brackish: No | Marine: No

Aquarium: some

First Fossil Record: upper Tertiary lower Pliocene Ref.: Berg, L.S. 1958



Remark: Distribution: Africa, Syria and southern and western Asia (Philippines to Java). Dorsal fin extending over much of body length. Dorsal fin rays usually over 30 without a leading spine. Dorsal fin discontinuous or united to caudal fin. Rounded caudal fin. Wide gill openings. Barbels 4 pairs. Airbreathing is accomplished with a labyrinthic organ arising from the gill arches ('labyrinth catfishes'). Some species are capable of travelling over short distances on land ('walking catfishes'). Some are burrowers with small eyes and the pectoral and pelvic fins small or lacking.

Etymology: Clariidae: Latin, clarias, -a, -um = shining

Division: Primary freshwater

Reproductive guild: mixed

Typical activity level: normal

Main Ref: Nelson, J.S. 1994

Coordinator:

[Show species images](#) | [Show valid names](#) | [Nominal species list for Clariidae](#) | [Identification keys](#) | [CAS specimen photos](#) | [References](#)

Order Summary for Siluriformes

Main Ref: :Nelson, J.S., 1994

Order: :Siluriformes catfish

Class: :Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes)

Sister Order: :Gymnotiformes 150 M years

Ref.: :Carroll, R., 1988 | Colbert, E. and M. Morales, 1991

First Fossil Record: :late Jurassic

Occurs in: Marine Fresh Brackish

Remark: :Symplectic, subopercular, basihyal, and intermuscular bones absent; parietals probably present but fused to supraoccipital; mesopterygoid very reduced; preopercle and interopercle relatively small; posttemporal probably fused to supracleithrum but thought by some to be present as a separate element in many families; vomer usually toothed (as is the pterygoid and palatine); dorsal- and anal fin pterygiophores lacking middle radial ossification (as is also true for gymnotiforms), distal radial also absent in silurids; adipose fin usually present; spinelike (=spinous) rays often present at the front of the dorsal and pectoral fins (referred to as spines in family descriptions) (the dorsal fin of most catfishes technically has two spines - the first being very short and forming a locking mechanism for the second spine, which is usually the only one referred to in the family descriptions); body either naked or covered with bony plates; normally up to four pairs of barbels on head, one nasal, one maxillary, and two on chin (i.e., on the lower jaw or mandible), the nasal and chin barbels may be variously absent, maxilla toothless and rudimentary (except in Diplomystidae and the extinct Hysidoridae), supporting a barbel; principal caudal fin rays 18 or fewer (most with 17); caudal skeleton varying between having six separate hypural plates to complete fusion of caudal elements; eyes usually small (barbels are important in detecting food); air-breathing organs in Clariidae and Heteropneustidae. In contrast to other teleosts, where the urohyal forms as an unpaired ossification of the tendon of the sternohyoideus muscle, which is equivalent to "parurohyal" in siluriforms.

Classsetymology: :Greek aktis = ray, thunderbolt, beam + Greek pterygion, diminutive of pteryx = wing, fin. Ref. 45335.

Orderetymology: :Greek, silouros, silurus, sly silurus (Silurus glanis) + Latin, forma = shape. Ref. 45335.

Families: :(n = 33) - Akysidae Amblycipitidae Amphiliidae Anchariidae Aridae Aspredinidae Astroblepidae Auchenipteridae Austroglanididae Bagridae Callichthyidae Cetopsidae Chacidae Clariidae Claroteidae Cranoglanididae Diplomystidae Doradidae Erethistidae Heptapteridae Heteropneustidae Ictaluridae Lacantuniidae Loricariidae Malapteruridae Mochokidae Nematogenyidae Olyridae Pangasilidae Parakysidae Pimelodidae Plotosidae Pseudopimelodidae Schilbeidae Scolopiacidae Siluridae Sisoridae Trichomycteridae

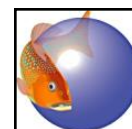
[Identification keys](#) | [Tree of Life](#)

Etymology: This is the study of the history of words. In zoological nomenclature it describes the origin of a scientific name.

- **Clarias:** Greek 'Chlaros' = lively; in reference to the ability of the fish to live for a long period out of the water.
- **alluaudi:** species named after Charles A. Alluaud from the Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, who collected part of the type material.



Royal Museum for Central Africa (RMCA Tervuren)



Family Clariidae - Airbreathing catfishes

Order : Siluriformes

Class : Actinopterygii

No. of Genera in Ref : 13

No. of Species in Ref : 100

Environment : Fresh : Yes | Brackish : No | Marine : No

Aquarium : some

First Fossil Record : upper Tertiary lower Pliocene Ref.. Berg, L.S. 1958



Remark : Distribution: Africa, Syria and southern and western Asia (Philippines to Java). Dorsal fin extending over much of body length. Dorsal fin rays usually over 30 without a leading spine. Dorsal fin discontinuous or united to caudal fin. Rounded caudal fin. Wide gill openings. Barbels 4 pairs. Airbreathing is accomplished with a labyrinthine organ arising from the gill arches ('labyrinth catfishes'). Some species are capable of travelling over short distances on land ('walking catfishes'). Some are burrowers with small eyes and the pectoral and pelvic fins small or lacking.

Etymology : Clariidae: Latin, clarius, -a, -um = shining

Division : Primary freshwater

Reproductive guild : mixed

Typical activity level : normal

Main Ref : Nelson, J.S. 1994

Coordinator :

[Show species images](#) | [Show valid names](#) | [Nominal species list for Clariidae](#) | [Identification keys](#) | [CAS specimen photos](#) | [References](#)

Valid species: This is the correct scientific name for a species. According to the principle of priority it is the oldest available name applied to the species (provided that the name is not invalidated by any provision of the ICZN).

Nominal species: The scientific name of a species defined by its type-specimen(s). It is denoted by an available name, and based, actually or potentially, upon its name-bearing type.

List of Nominal Species of *Clariidae*
(Airbreathing catfishes)

[Show all fishes](#)

Nominal Species (n = 215)	Present allocation (n = 114)	Ref.
<i>Clarias abbreviatus</i> Valenciennes, 1840	<i>Clarias abbreviatus</i>	6868
<i>Clarias aboiensis</i> Sydenham, 1981	<i>Clarias jaensis</i>	248
<i>Clarias agboyiensis</i> Sydenham, 1980	<i>Clarias agboyiensis</i>	248
<i>Tanganikallabes alboperca</i> Wright & Bailey, 2012	<i>Tanganikallabes alboperca</i>	90118
<i>Clarias albopunctatus</i> Nichols & La Monte, 1953	<i>Clarias albopunctatus</i>	248
<i>Horaglanis alkunhii</i> Subhash Babu & Nayyar, 2004	<i>Horaglanis alkunhii</i>	54621
<i>Clarias alluaudi</i> Boulenger, 1906	<i>Clarias alluaudi</i>	248
<i>Gymnallabes alvarezii</i> Roman, 1971	<i>Channallabes alvarezii</i>	58516
<i>Clarias amplexicauda</i> Boulenger, 1902	<i>Clarias theodorae</i>	248



For each family, there is also a list with available identification keys, available pictures of type-specimens, and references used for the different species.

Synonymy/Species list for the family Clariidae as currently in FishBase

Important recommendation:

The list below must not be used as an authority reference synonymy list like those found in scientific published revisions, which must be the source to be used and cited eventually when they exist.

Rather, it reflects the current content of FishBase, and the progress with respect to comparison with the Catalog of Fishes. However, we think it can be useful for users to assess the quality of information in FishBase, to start new work on the family, or to cross-check with other lists.

But we appreciate to be cited in publications when this list has been of any working value. In particular, for scientific publications, we suggest then to cite it in the Material and Method section as a useful tool to conduct the research, but again, not as a taxonomic or nomenclatural authority reference.

Unless it is explicitly precised, the list is not complete, please search all original names published for the family in the Catalog of Fishes (**genera, species**), including those with uncertain or unknown status, that are not included in FishBase when they are not attached to a valid species.

This list uses some data from [Catalog of Fishes](#) (not shown but used to sort names).

In the column Coff, the digit indicates the status of comparison with Coff: **0**: Not checked; **1**: Same status; **2**: Different status; **3**: Other combination; **4**: Synonym in Coff; **5**: Species/Subspecies issue; **6**: Synonym of another species in Coff; **7**: Not in Coff; **8**: Should not be in Coff.

The list ordered as follows:

- When subfamilies are recognized, nominotypical subfamily first then other subfamilies by alphabetical order.
- Type genus of the family first (or of subfamily when subfamilies are recognized) then other genera by chronological order of description (and alphabetical order).
- Type species of the genus first by chronological order (and alphabetical order), with last listed misapplied names in a light gray font.
- ! Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used.

Please send comments and corrections if you detect errors or missing names.

[Show all](#) | [Show only accepted name](#) | [Show only accepted and original names](#)

Scientific name	Status	Senior/Junior synonym	Combination	Coff
<i>Clarias anguillaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	accepted	senior	new	
<i>Silurus anguillaris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	synonym	senior	original	1
<i>Macropteronotus charmuth</i> Lacepède, 1803	ambiguous	questionable	original	2
<i>Clarias hasselquistii</i> Valenciennes, 1840	synonym	junior	original	1
<i>Clarias senegalensis</i> Valenciennes, 1840	synonym	junior	original	1
<i>Clarias parvimanus</i> Günther, 1864	synonym	junior	original	1
<i>Clarias budgetti</i> Boulenger, 1900	synonym	junior	original	1
<i>Clarias anguillaris nigeriensis</i> Pellegrin, 1923	ambiguous	questionable	original	1

Erpetoichthys calabaricus Smith, 1865 (1)
 Reedfish Like 0 (3)



Classification / Names (2)
 Actinopterygii (ray-finned fishes) > Polypteriformes (Bichirs) > Polypteridae (Bichirs)
 Etymology: *Erpetoichthys*: Greek, erpeton = creeping thing + Greek, ichthys = fish (Ref. 45335); *calabaricus*: Named after the locality where the fish was taken: Old Calabar (Ref. 42916)
 Common names Synonyms | Catalog of Fishes (gen., sp.) | ITIS | CoL (4)

More information

- Countries
- FAO areas
- Ecosystems
- Occurrences
- Introductions
- Stocks
- Ecology
- Diet
- Food items
- Food consumption
- Ration

- Common names
- Synonyms** (4)
- Metabolism
- Predators
- Ecotoxicology
- Reproduction
- Maturity
- Spawning
- Fecundity
- Eggs
- Egg development

- Age/Size
- Growth
- Length-weight
- Length-length
- Length-frequencies
- Morphometrics
- Morphology
- Larvae
- Survival dynamics
- Recruitment
- Abundance

- References
- Aquaculture
- Aquaculture profile
- Strains
- Genetics
- Allele frequencies
- Heritability
- Diseases
- Processing
- Mass conversion
- Vision

- Collaborators
- Pictures
- Stamps and coins
- Sounds
- Ciguatera
- Speed
- Swim. type
- Gill area
- Brains

valid name →

Some taxonomic information is also present on the 'species summary page':

- (1) the valid scientific name.
- (2) the taxonomic hierarchy; with etymology.
- (3) the common name.
- (4) a link to the 'synonyms' table.

Synonyms of *Erpetoichthys calabaricus* Smith, 1865
 [n = 9]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year Col. Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	Col. Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Erpetoichthys calabaricus</i>	Smith, 1865	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Calamoichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Herpetoichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calamichthys calabarica</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calamichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calanichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Erpetoichthys calabar</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Erpetoichthys robbianus</i>	Smith, 1865	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Polypterus erpetoideus</i>	Smith, 1865	ambiguous	No	other	original

! - Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used. [New synonym] Col. : Catalogue of Life.

A list with synonyms is available for each species in FishBase. The valid name is clearly indicated. The taxonomic status for all names is given in the columns 'CoL status', 'synonymy' and 'combination'.

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Erpetoichthys calabaricus</i>	Smith, 1865	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Calamoichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Herpetoichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calamichthys calabarica</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calamichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Calanichthys calabaricus</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
! <i>Erpetoichthys calabaris</i>	(Smith, 1865)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Erpetoichthys robbianus</i>	Smith, 1865	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Polypterus erpetoideus</i>	Smith, 1865	ambiguous	No	other	original

valid name

misspelling of name

'CoL Status': This is the most recent taxonomic status of the synonym.

→ accepted / synonym / misapplied / ambiguous

'Synonymy': This is the status of the 'Synonym' name.

→ senior / junior / misapplied / other

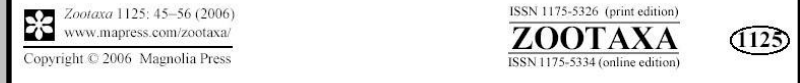
'Combination': This is the type of combination of the 'Synonym' name.

→ original / new / other rank / other species

'Combination' = original

The 'original combination' is the original name which was used to describe a new species.

Synodontis acanthoperca Friel & Vigliotta, 2006



Synodontis acanthoperca, a new species from the Ogôoué River system, Gabon with comments on spiny ornamentation and sexual dimorphism in mochokid catfishes (Siluriformes: Mochokidae)

JOHN P. FRIEL¹ & THOMAS R. VIGLIOTTA²

Cornell University Museum of Vertebrates, 159 Sapsucker Woods Road, Ithaca, NY 14850-1923, USA;

¹ Email: jpf19@cornell.edu, ² trv2@cornell.edu

Synodontis acanthoperca, new species (Figs. 1–3, Table 1)

Abstract

Synodontis acanthoperca Friel & Vigliotta, 2006, *Zootaxa* 1125: 45–56. All congeners by a combination of the genus and the species name.

Key words: Siluriformes, spiny ornamentation

Holotype: CU 89005, male, 44.1 mm SL; Gabon, Haut-Ogôoué Province, Ogôoué River at and below the Rapids of Massoukou (Masuku), 1°39'30"S 13°32'14"E; M.E. Arnegard, A. Chow, S. Lavoué, J.F. Livourvou and J.P. Sullivan, August 15, 1999.

Paratypes: CU 89006, two specimens, one male, 45.9 mm SL, and one female, 40.4 mm SL; collection data as for holotype. MRAC A4-13-P-1, one male, 40.4 mm SL; collection data as for holotype. SAIAB 74202, one male, 40.5 mm SL; collection data as for holotype. CU 80105, eight specimens, three males, 30.0–31.4 mm SL, three females, 34.5–42.3 mm SL, and two unsexed juveniles, 27.0–28.7 mm SL; Gabon, Ngounié Province, Louési River just below falls at Bongolo Hydroelectric Facility, 2°14'2"S 11°27'42"E; M.E. Arnegard, J. Beck, C.D. Hopkins and J.P. Sullivan, July 20, 1999. AMNH 236128, four specimens, one male, 46.4 mm SL, and three females, 30.2–38.4 mm SL; collection data as for CU 80105.

Diagnosis: *Synodontis acanthoperca* is a relatively small species that can be distinguished from all congeners by a distinctive pigmentation pattern that includes a pair of dark patches on the caudal fin. One patch is present in the middle of each lobe of the fin. In addition, this species is distinguished by the presence of a well-developed spiny ornamentation in sexually mature males (Figs. 1, 2A & 3). In all other congeners, the opercle lacks such well-developed ornamentation and sexual dimorphism is unknown.

© John Friel



Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Synodontis acanthoperca</i>	Friel & Vigliotta, 2006	accepted	Yes	senior	original

Synodontis acanthoperca Friel & Vigliotta, 2006 : Accepted name

<i>Synodontis acanthoperca</i> Friel & Vigliotta, 2006	Accepted name (Catalogue of Life Status)
Status:	senior synonym, original combination
ICZN valid name:	Yes
Status ref.:	Friel, J.P. and T.R. Vigliotta, 2006
Comment:	
Etymology of Generic name:	Greek, syn, symphysis = grown together + Greek, odous = teeth (Ref. 45335).
Etymology of specific name:	The specific name is a Latinized combination of the Greek 'acantha', meaning a thorn, and the Latin 'opercul', meaning a cover or lid, alluding to the distinctive opercular spines developed by mature males in this species (Ref. 56332).

ITS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life | ZooBank Record | References using this synonym | Update

Entered by : Boden, Gerl - 2006-03-07 Modified by : Bailey, Nicolas - 2006-03-16

This page uses some information from Catalog of Fishes (CoF):
Click on the generic noun or the specific epithet to get more information, or on the author to get the corresponding reference from CoF.
Please cite CoF properly and/or the original reference above when information you use is extracted from these sources.

'Combination' = new

The 'new combination' is used when the original name is transferred to another genus.

Auchenoglanis akiri Risch, 1987

TAXONOMIC EVALUATION AND REDESCRIPTION OF *ANASPIDOGLANIS AKIRI* (RISCH, 1987) (SILURIFORMES: CLAROTEIDAE)

by

Tom GEERINCKX (1), Dominique ADRIAENS (1), Guy G. TEUGELS (2) & Walter VERRAES (1)

ABSTRACT. - Since 1991, the African catfish *Auchenoglanis akiri* Risch, 1987 has been included in the genus *Parauchenoglanis*. An extensive re-analysis of the genera *Parauchenoglanis* and *Anaspidoglanis*, however, provides evidence for a closer affinity of *A. akiri* with the species of the genus *Anaspidoglanis*, which have a more depressed body and a different head morphology. Both biometric (using 294 specimens) and morphological (external and osteological) evidence supports this generic shift. Consequently, *Auchenoglanis akiri* has been transferred to the genus *Anaspidoglanis*, and given a redescription. The most important characters that allow to identify the species are: a thin skin covering the eyes, a premaxillary toothplate measuring 22 to 27% of the head length, a moderately broad snout, and completely fused branchiostegal membranes.

RÉSUMÉ. - Évaluation taxinomique et redescription de *Anaspidoglanis akiri* (Risch, 1987) (Siluriformes : Claroteidae).

Depuis 1991 le poisson-chat africain *Auchenoglanis akiri* Risch, 1987 est inclus dans le genre *Parauchenoglanis*. Une nouvelle analyse détaillée des genres *Parauchenoglanis* et *Anaspidoglanis* démontre une affinité plus proche de *A. akiri* avec les espèces du genre *Anaspidoglanis*, ayant un corps plus déprimé et une morphologie de la tête différente. Des caractères biométriques (sur 294 spécimens) et morphologiques (externes et ostéologiques) soutiennent ce transfert générique. Par conséquent, *Auchenoglanis akiri* est transféré dans le genre *Anaspidoglanis* et est redécrit. Les principaux caractères permettant l'identification de l'espèce sont : une peau recouvrant les yeux, une bande dentaire prémaxillaire mesurant 22 à 27% de la longueur de la tête, un museau assez large et des membranes branchiostéges complètement fusionnées.

Key words. - Claroteidae - *Anaspidoglanis* - *Parauchenoglanis* - Africa - Taxonomy.

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Anaspidoglanis akiri</i>	(Risch, 1987)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
<i>Auchenoglanis akiri</i>	Risch, 1987	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Parauchenoglanis akiri</i>	(Risch, 1987)	synonym	No	senior	new

Anaspidoglanis akiri (Risch, 1987)

Anaspidoglanis akiri (Risch, 1987) : Accepted name

***Anaspidoglanis akiri* (Risch, 1987)** Accepted name (Catalogue of Life Status)

Status: senior synonym, new combination

ICZN valid name: Yes

Status ref.: Geerinckx, T., D. Adriaens, G.G. Teugels and W. Verraes, 2003

Comment:

ITIS TSN : 680889 | Catalogue of Life | ZooBank Record | References using this synonym | Update

Entered by: Capuli, Estelita Emily - 2004-04-10

Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2008-03-17

Checked by: Boden, Gert - 2008-03-17

***Auchenoglanis akiri* Risch, 1987** Original combination

Status: senior synonym, original combination

ICZN valid name: No

Status ref.: Risch, L.M., 1992

Comment:

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life | Zoological Record | References using this synonym

Entered by: Sa-a, Pasqualita - 1995-02-16

Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-10

Checked by: Boden, Gert - 2003-11-07

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'Combination' = other rank

The 'other rank' is used when the original name, described as a subspecies, was upgraded to species rank.

Aphyosemion calliurum ahli Myers, 1933

3. *Aphyosemion ahli* (Myers 1933)
 Meinken beschrieb 1932 einen *Panchax* (*Aphyosemion*) *calliurus* (Boul.) var. *caerulea*. Im folgenden Jahr hat Myers (Copeia 1933) diesen Namen in *Aphyosemion calliurum ahli* umgewandelt. Die-
 sen Fisch fanden Stenholt Clausen und Scheel 1966 im Gebiet des Mboumboula-Flusses in Ostkammerun und an anderen Stellen im Urwald des Flachlandes von Kamerun wieder. Da er aber keine Unterart, sondern eine selbständige Art darstellt, hält Scheel den Namen *Aphyosemion ahli* für richtig und erinnert daran, daß Rachow aus demselben Grund 1928 für die Bezeichnung *Aphyosemion calliurum australe* den richtigen Namen *Aphyosemion australe* eingeführt hat. *A. ahli* wurde hauptsächlich in kleinen und flachen Senken des Waldbodens gefunden, die mit verrotteter Vegetation angefüllt waren. An manchen Stellen konnte man die Fische nur mit den Händen fangen. Das Wasser dieser Urwaldtümpel war meist sehr weich (0,0° dH). Am Abhang des Kamerunvulkans (Westkammerun) fing man *A. ahli* in Wasser von 4° dH. Im Flachland von Kamerun stellte man noch das Vorkommen von *A. bivittatum*, *cameronense*, *cinnamomeum* und *gardneri* fest.
 Bei älteren Männchen ist die Schwanzflosse oben und unten etwas ausgezogen. Die Brustflossen sind meist orange eingesäumt. Die Kiemendeckel und die Schuppen dahinter leuchten hellgrün. Die Körperseiten sind besonders im hinteren Teil meist dunkler und zeigen violette Farböne. Die

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Aphyosemion ahli</i>	Myers, 1933	accepted	Yes	senior	other rank
<i>Aphyosemion calliurum ahli</i>	Myers, 1933	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Panchax calliurus caeruleus</i>	Meinken, 1932	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Haplochilus elegans</i>	(non Boulenger, 1899)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Aphyosemion pascheni</i>	(non Ahl, 1928)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied

Aphyosemion ahli Myers, 1933

Aphyosemion ahli Myers, 1933 : Accepted name

***Aphyosemion ahli* Myers, 1933** Accepted name (Catalogue of Life Status)

Status: senior synonym, change in rank
 ICZN valid name: yes
 Status ref.: Wildekamp, R.H., R. Romand and J.J. Scheel, 1986
 Comment:

ITS TSN: 646890 | Catalogue of Life | ZooBank Record | References using this synonym | Update
 Entered by: Sa-a, Pascualita - 1994-04-27 Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-10 Checked by: Sa-a, Pascualita - 1995-02-09

***Aphyosemion calliurum ahli* Myers, 1933** Original combination

Status: senior synonym, original combination
 ICZN valid name: No
 Status ref.: Wildekamp, R.H., R. Romand and J.J. Scheel, 1986
 Comment: Nomen novum for *Panchax calliurus caeruleus* Meinken 1932.

ITS TSN: 165769 | Catalogue of Life | Zoological Record | References using this synonym
 Entered by: Sa-a, Pascualita - 1994-11-16 Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-10 Checked by: Sa-a, Pascualita - 1995-02-09



'Combination' = other species

The 'other species' is used when a subspecies of a certain species is transferred to another species.

Epiplatys fasciolatus puetzi
Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985

Epiplatys olbrechtsi puetzi
Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi</i>	Poll, 1941	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Aplocheilus olbrechtsi</i>	(Poll, 1941)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Epiplatys fasciolatus olbrechtsi</i>	Poll, 1941	synonym	No	senior	other rank
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi olbrechtsi</i>	Poll, 1941	synonym	No	senior	other rank
<i>Epiplatys kassiapleuensis</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1977	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Aplocheilus kassiapleuensis</i>	(Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1977)	synonym	No	junior	new
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi kassiapleuensis</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1977	synonym	No	junior	other rank
<i>Epiplatys azureus</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1983	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Aplocheilus azureus</i>	(Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1983)	synonym	No	junior	new
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi azureus</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1983	synonym	No	junior	other rank
<i>Epiplatys fasciolatus puetzi</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi puetzi</i>	Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985	synonym	No	junior	other species
<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi dauresi</i>	Romand, 1985	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Epiplatys fasciolatus</i>	(non Günther, 1866)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Panchax fasciolatus</i>	(non Günther, 1866)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Panchax ansorgei</i>	(non Boulenger, 1911)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied

Epiplatys olbrechtsi puetzi Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985 : Synonym for *Epiplatys olbrechtsi* Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985 .

<i>Epiplatys olbrechtsi puetzi</i> Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985	Synonym (Catalogue of Life Status)
Status :	junior synonym, change in species
ICZN valid name :	No
Status ref. :	Huber, J.H., 1996
Comment :	
ITIS TSN : None Catalogue of Life ZooBank Record References using this synonym Update	
Entered by : Bailly, Nicolas - 1998-09-20 Modified by : Garilao, Cristina V. - 2006-08-31	
<i>Epiplatys fasciolatus puetzi</i> Berkenkamp & Etzel, 1985	Original combination
Status :	junior synonym, original combination
ICZN valid name :	No
Status ref. :	Wildekamp, R.H. and J.R. Van der Zee, 2003
Comment :	
ITIS TSN : None Catalogue of Life Zoological Record References using this synonym	
Entered by : Bailly, Nicolas - 1998-09-20 Modified by : Torres, Ami G. - 2012-03-08 Checked by : Boden, Gert - 2012-03-08	

'Combination' = misapplied

The term 'misapplied' is used when specimens identified as a particular species, are later recognized as belonging to another species. In fact it is a misidentification.

Astatotilapia graueri Boulenger, 1914

Poissons de la région du Kivu récoltés
par M. Guy Babault

PAR LE

DR. JACQUES PELLEGRIN (Paris)

17. - *Astatotilapia Graueri* BOULENGER.

Nabula Kaléhé, Kadjudju.
L'espèce pratique l'incubation bucale comme nombre d'autres Cichlidés.
Une femelle de 77 + 15 = 92 mm. a des alevins dans la gueule.

Haplochromis gracilis Boulenger, 1914

Astatotilapia graueri (non Boulenger, 1914)

The prefix word 'non' is used in order to indicate that the species identification does not correspond to the original described species, although that name is used in some publications. The prefix 'non', author, and year are always placed between brackets.

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Haplochromis gracilior</i>	Boulenger, 1914	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Haplochromis angustifrons gracilior</i>	Boulenger, 1914	synonym	No	senior	other rank
<i>Haplochromis desfontainesi</i>	(non Lacepède, 1802)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Haplochromis desfontainesii</i>	(non Lacepède, 1802)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Tilapia burtoni</i>	(non Günther, 1894)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Astatotilapia graueri</i>	(non Boulenger, 1914)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Haplochromis graueri</i>	(non Boulenger, 1914)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Psammochromis graueri</i>	(non Boulenger, 1914)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Haplochromis angustifrons</i>	(non Pappenheim & Boulenger, 1914)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied



Astatotilapia graueri (non Boulenger, 1914) : Misapplied name for *Haplochromis gracilior* (non Boulenger, 1914).

***Astatotilapia graueri* (non Boulenger, 1914)** Misapplied name (Catalogue of Life Status)

Status: misapplied name, misapplied

ICZN valid name: no

Status ref.: van Oijen, H.J.P., J. Snoeks, P.H. Skelton, C. Maréchal and G.G. Teugels, 1991

Comment: in Pellegrin 1933, (part).

ITIS TSN: None | Catalogue of Life | ZooBank Record | References using this synonym | Update

Entered by: Sa-a, Pasqualita - 1993-11-16

Modified by: Sa-a, Pasqualita - 1995-02-28

Checked by: Froese, Rainer - 1994-09-05

'Synonymy' = senior / junior

Synonyms are different scientific names used for a single taxon, i.e. different names for the same species. The rule of zoological nomenclature is that the first name to be published is the senior synonym; any others are junior synonyms and should not be used.

Clarias gariepinus (Burchell, 1822)

Clarias lazera Valenciennes, 1840

Synonyms of *Clarias gariepinus* (Burchell, 1822)

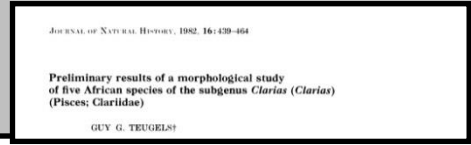
[n = 27]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year CoL Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Clarias capensis</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias depressus</i>	Myers, 1925	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	(Burchell, 1822)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
<i>Clarias guentheri</i>	Pfeffer, 1896	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias lazera</i>	Valenciennes, 1840	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias longiceps</i>	Boulenger, 1899	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias macracanthus</i>	Gunther, 1864	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Clarias malaris</i>	Nichols & Griscom, 1917	synonym	No	junior	original

SENIOR

JUNIOR



Summary
 The results of a morphological study on five nominal species of the subgenus *Clarias* (*Clarias*) show clearly that two, *C. lazera* and *C. mossambicus*, are synonyms of *C. gariepinus* (Burchell 1822).
Clarias anguillar is recognized as a valid species, with *C. senegalensis* as its junior synonym.
 The subgenus *Clarias* (*Clarias*) composed of the species considered here, appears to be a 'homogeneous' group on the basis of the head length, the heavily ossified cranium, the pectoral spine serrations etc. (see David 1935). To what extent these characters can be regarded as signifying a monophyletic assemblage and how this assemblage may be related to other clariid groups, must await the results of a further study now being undertaken.



Clarias lazera Valenciennes, 1840 : *Synonym for Clarias gariepinus* Valenciennes, 1840.

Clarias lazera Valenciennes, 1840 Synonym (Catalogue of Life Status)

Status : junior synonym, original combination

ICZN valid name : no

Status ref. : Teugels, G.G., 1986

Comment : In Cuvier & Valenciennes.

Etymology of Generic name : Greek, chloros = lively, in reference to the ability of the fish to live for a long time out of water

Etymology of specific name :

ITIS TSN : 164123 | Catalogue of Life | ZooBank Record | References using this synonym | Update

Entered by : Binohlan, Cirapina B. - 1990-11-10 Modified by : Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-10 Checked by : Sa-a, Pascualita - 1995-02-07

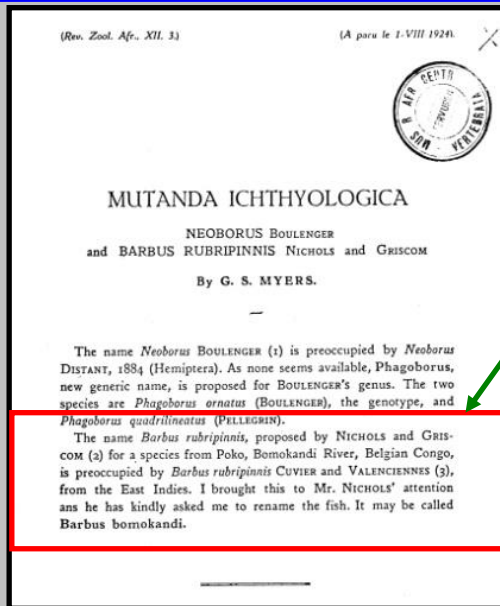
'Synonymy' = replacement name

A replacement name is any available name used to replace an older available name. A name established expressly to replace a preoccupied name is a new replacement name.

Barbus rubripinnis Valenciennes, 1842

Barbus rubripinnis Nichols & Griscom, 1917

Barbus bomokandi Myers, 1924



Synonyms of *Clypeobarbus bomokandi* (Myers, 1924)

Sort by: Synonym Author Year CoL Status Valid Synonymy Combination [n = 3]

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Barbus bomokandi</i>	Myers, 1924	synonym	No	replacement name	original combination
<i>Barbus rubripinnis</i>	Nichols & Griscom, 1917	ambiguous synonym	No	other	original combination
<i>Clypeobarbus bomokandi</i>	(Myers, 1924)	accepted name	Yes	senior synonym	new combination

! - Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used. CoL: Catalogue of Life

Synonym summary of *Barbus bomokandi* Myers, 1924

This page uses some information from Catalog of Fishes (CoIF):
Click on the generic noun or the specific epithet to get more information, or on the author to get the corresponding reference from CoIF.
Please cite CoIF properly and/or the original reference below when information you use is extracted from these sources.

<i>Barbus bomokandi</i> Myers, 1924	Synonym (Catalogue of Life Status)
Status:	replacement name, original combination
ICZN valid name:	No
Status ref.:	Conway, K.W. and M.L.J. Stiassny, 2008
Comment:	
Etymology of Generic name:	Latin, barbus = barbel (Ref. 45335).
Etymology of specific name:	

ITIS TSN: None | Zoological Record | References using this synonym | Update

Entered by: Boden, Gert - 2008-11-21 Modified by: Boden, Gert - 2008-11-21

'Synonymy' = homonym

A **homonym** is each of two or more available names having the same spelling, and established for different nominal taxa. They are either originally (primary homonymy) or subsequently (secondary homonymy) combined with the same generic name.

Umbrina dussumieri Valenciennes, 1833

Corvina dussumieri Cuvier, 1830

Johnius dussumieri (Valenciennes, 1833)

Johnius dussumieri (Cuvier, 1830)

next available name:

Johnius amblycephalus (Bleeker, 1855)

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Johnius amblycephalus</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
! <i>Umbrina amblycephalus</i>	Bleeker, 1855	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Umbrina amblycephala</i>	Bleeker, 1855	synonym	No	senior	original
! <i>Johnius amblycephala</i>	(Bleeker, 1855)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Umbrina dussumieri</i>	Valenciennes, 1833	ambiguous	No	homonym	original
<i>Blythia dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	ambiguous	No	homonym	new
<i>Dendrophysa dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	ambiguous	No	homonym	new
<i>Johnius dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	ambiguous	No	other	new
<i>Sciaena dussumieri</i>	(Valenciennes, 1833)	ambiguous	No	homonym	new
<i>Umbrina muelleri</i>	Klunzinger, 1879	synonym	No	junior	original
! <i>Umbrina mülleri</i>	Klunzinger, 1879	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Dendrophysa russelli</i>	(non Cuvier, 1830)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Sciaena dussumieri</i>	(non Cuvier, 1830)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Johnius macropterus</i>	(non Bleeker, 1853)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied

*The name *Johnius dussumieri* (Valenciennes, 1833) can be used if *Johnius* and *Johnieops* are kept distinct genera; if they are combined, then *dussumieri* of Valenciennes is a junior homonym of *Johnieops dussumieri* (Cuvier, 1830), a quite different species, and so must be replaced by the next available name, *Johnius amblycephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)

Umbrina dussumieri Valenciennes, 1833
Ambiguous synonym for *Johnius amblycephalus* (Valenciennes, 1833)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Umbrina*; Species: *dussumieri*; Original reference

Current accepted name : No
Status details: homonym, original combination

Status ref. : Trewavas, E., 1977
Comment : Subjectively invalid, replaced by *amblycephalus*.
Etymology of Generic name : Latin, umbra, -ae = shadow, in the sense of phantom; due to its quick movements (Ref. 45335).
Etymology of specific name :
Status in Catalogue of Life : Ambiguous synonym

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (ambiguous synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym
Entered by : Capuli, Estelle Emily - 1993-04-13 Modified by : Bailly, Nicolas - 2007-05-18 Checked by : Sasaki, Kunio - 1995-10-02

'Synonymy' = questionable

The option 'questionable' is used if the status of the scientific name is not sure and additional research is necessary to reveal its correct status.

Batrachus congicus Reichenow, 1877

14. *Batrachus congicus* Rehw. n. sp.
D. 3117, A. 14.

Körper mit kleinen Schuppen bedeckt. Kopf wenig länger als breit, länger als einhalb des Körpers (ohne Schwanzflosse). Kiemendeckel mit vier nach hinten gerichteten Stacheln, wovon zwei dem Operculum, zwei dem Suboperculum angehören. Ober-

vom 29. October 1877. 623

Kürzer als die Schnauze. Kurze conische Ganmen- und Vomer-Zähne, welche zu zwei bis drei unregelmässige Reihen geordnet sind. Zähne der Kiefer ebenfalls kurz und conisch ohne grössere Eckzähne, die des Unterkiefers vorn in drei bis vier unregelmässige Reihen geordnet, seitlich in zwei Reihen. Maul mit Tentakeln umgeben, von welchen die zwischen den Nasenlöchern stehenden am grössten sind. Achselgrube vorhanden.

Oberseite braun mit dunkler Marmorirung. Unterseite weisslich, auf der Kehle mit netzartiger brauner Zeichnung. Rücken-, Brust- und Schwanzflossen wie die Oberseite gefärbt, erstere mit schräg über die Flosse laufenden dunklen Binden, Brustflossen mit Querbinden, letztere mit rundlichen Flecken. Analflösse weisslich mit schrägen braunen Binden.

Das vorliegende Exemplar hat eine Länge von 28 Ctm. — Chinchoxo.

Characteristisch für diese neue Art sind insbesondere die geringe Zahl der Weichstrahlen in der Rückenflosse und Analflösse und die Färbung.

Perulibatrachus elminensis (Bleeker, 1863)
Batrachus elminensis Bleeker, 1863, *Natuurk. Verb. holland. Maatsch. Wer Haarlem*, (2)18:98, (Elmina, Guinea). Holotype: RMNH 2374.

Batrachus congicus ? Reichenow, 1877, *Mon. Akad. Berlin*:621-624 (is probably this species). (Chinchoxo). Type no information.

Batrachus budkeri Roux, 1957, *Poissons marins, Atl. mollusq., Crustac., Poiss. mar. A.E.F.*:221, fig. 95 (côtes Rep. du Congo, face à Pointe Noire). Holotype: MNHN 1970-41.

Batrachus alminensis: Boeseman, 1963:43.

Batrachoides budkeri: Blache et al., 1970:402, fig. 1030.

Parabatrachus elminensis: Roux, 1971:633-635, fig. 1(2), 3, 4(5), 6.

Perulibatrachus elminensis: Roux, 1971:349; 1981, (FAO sheets).

Habitat and distribution: Western African coast from Ghana to Walfish Bay in coastal waters.

Size: to 350 mm; common to 200 mm.



Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Perulibatrachus elminensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1863)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
<i>Batrachus elminensis</i>	Bleeker, 1863	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Parabatrachus elminensis</i>	(Bleeker, 1863)	synonym	No	senior	new
<i>Batrachus congicus</i>	Reichenow, 1877	ambiguous	No	questionable	original
<i>Batrachus budkeri</i>	Roux, 1957	synonym	No	junior	original

Batrachus congicus Reichenow, 1877
Ambiguous synonym for *Perulibatrachus elminensis* (Reichenow, 1877)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: <i>Batrachus</i> Species: <i>congicus</i> ; Original reference	
Current accepted name:	No
Status details:	questionable, original combination
Status ref.:	Roux C., 1990
Comment:	
Etymology of Generic name:	
Etymology of specific name:	
Status in Catalogue of Life:	Ambiguous synonym

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (ambiguous synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by : Ganlao, Cristina V. - 1999-07-29 Modified by : Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-10

'Synonymy' = misapplied

The status of 'misapplied' is used if a specimen is not correctly identified. This misidentification is mentioned in a scientific publication and later rectified in another publication.

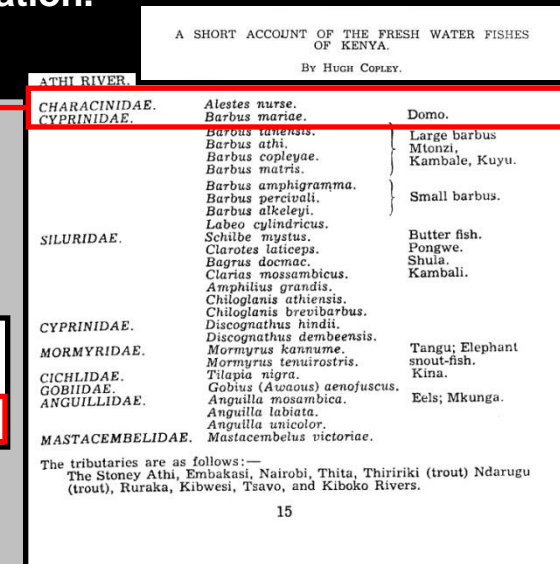
Brycinus affinis (Günther, 1894)



Brycinus nurse (non Rüppell, 1832)

Brycinus affinis (Günther, 1894)
Redfin robber
"Nkwakwa" (Pokomo, Lower Tana)

Eastward flowing coastal rivers including Galana-Sabaki and Tana River (lower courses); a record of *Brycinus affinis* from the upper reaches of the Athi system by Okeyo (1998) is unsubstantiated; also reported as *Alestes affinis* (old name); reported from Athi and Tana drainages as *A. nurse* by Copley (1941), a misidentification; 14.7 cm SL



Synonyms of *Brycinus affinis* (Günther, 1894) [n = 4]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year CoL Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Brycinus affinis</i>	(Günther, 1894)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
<i>Brycinus affinis</i>	(Günther, 1894)	synonymy	No	senior	senior
<i>Alestes nurse</i>	(non Rüppell, 1832)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied
<i>Alestes nurse</i>	(non Peters, 1832)	misapplied	No	misapplied	misapplied

Alestes nurse (non Rüppell, 1832)
Misapplied name for *Brycinus affinis* (non Rüppell, 1832)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Alestes*; Species: *nurse*; (non Rüppell, 1832)

Current accepted name: No

Status details: misapplied name, misapplied

Status ref.: [Synonymy list by De Vos and D.O. Keyo, 2003](#)

Comment: Misidentifications by Copley (1941) (Ref. 41374) of specimens from Athi and Tana drainages (Ref. 52331)

Status in Catalogue of Life: Misapplied name

MIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (misapplied name) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by: Boden, Gert - 2005-04-11 Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-02-03

'Synonymy' = other

Nomen nudum: This is the descriptive term given to a scientific name of an organism, which fails to conform the formal rules for scientific use [articles 12 or 13].

Cynolebias regani Myers 1952. A deep-bodied fish, 3 inches in total length, known only from two females. From temporary ponds near Russas, on the Rio Jaguaribe.

- 1) The name is not published or published as a form which is not in accordance with the rules of zoological nomenclature.
- 2) The name is published, but without the intention of creating a new scientific name.
- 3) The name is published, but without description of a type-specimen, or with a description unable to distinguish it from other species.

Synonyms of *Cynolebias microphthalmus* Costa & Brasil, 1995

[n = 2]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year CoL Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Cynolebias microphthalmus</i>	Costa & Brasil, 1995	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Cynolebias regani</i>	Myers, 1952	ambiguous	No	other	original

Cynolebias regani Myers, 1952
Ambiguous synonym for *Cynolebias microphthalmus* (Myers, 1952)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Cynolebias*; Species: *regani*; Original reference

Current accepted name: No
 Status details: other, original combination
 Status ref.: Costa, W.J.E.M., 2003
 Comment: **Nomen nudum.**
 Etymology of Generic name: Creek, Ivon + dog + Greek, odous = teeth + Greek, lebias = a kind of small fish (Ref. 45335).
 Etymology of specific name:
 Status in Catalogue of Life: Ambiguous synonym

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (ambiguous synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by : Bailly, Nicolas - 1998-10-04 Modified by : Bailly, Nicolas - 2009-05-25 Checked by : Costa, Wilson J.E.M. - 2000-11-16

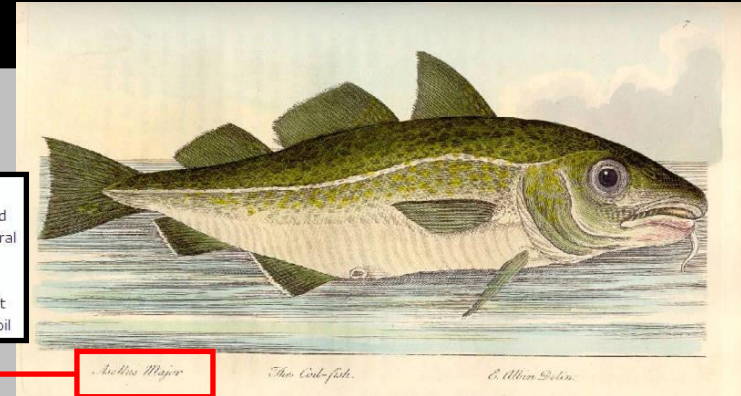
regani*, *Cynolebias Myers 1952:139 [The Aquarium Journal v. 23 (no. 7); ref. 3125]. Not available, name only. Subsequent validation of name not researched. •Nomen nudum in genus *Cynolebias* -- (Lazara 2001:78 [ref. 25711]). •Nomen nudum in synonymy of *Cynolebias microphthalmus* Costa & Basil 1995 -- (Costa 2001:354 [ref. 25719], Costa in Reis et al. 2003:529 [ref. 27061]). **Current status:** *Cynolebias*. Rivulidae.

'Synonymy' = other

Sometimes the species name is from unknown origin and not much information is available. Its taxonomic status is unknown.

Asellus major

Source and History.—The common codfish is the *Gadus Morrhua* of Linnaeus, or *Morrhua vulgaris* and *Asellus major* of other naturalists. It is a fish 2 or 3 feet in length, having a gray back with yellowish spots, and a white abdomen. The body is somewhat flattened, and symmetrical; the ventral fins are pointed and placed under the throat. There are 3 dorsal and 2 anal fins, and a cirrus or beard at the end of the snout. The teeth are pointed and unequal, and are disposed in several rows. The large gills are 7-rayed. On the external surface of the body are scales, rather soft, and not of large size. It is an inhabitant of cold or temperate seas, and is found, at certain seasons of the year, in abundance on the coast of Norway, in the neighborhood of Iceland, in the Russian Arctic Sea, and on the New England and Newfoundland coasts. The Norwegian oil, from the Lofoten Archipelago, is the most famous, and much of it is consumed in this country; but in recent years, the oil from the Newfoundland coast is gradually gaining in favor, owing to improvements in its manufacture. Other species of *Gadus* from which cod-liver oil



Synonyms of *Gadus morhua* Linnaeus, 1758

[n = 19]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year Col. Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy, list

Synonym	Author	Col. Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Asellus major</i>	Not given	synonym	No	other	other
<i>Gadus morhua kildinensis</i>	Derjugin, 1920	synonym	No	junior	other species
<i>Gadus morhua morhua</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	synonym	No	senior	other rank
<i>Gadus morhua</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Gadus callarias</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus morhua callarias</i>	Linnaeus, 1758	synonym	No	junior	other rank
<i>Gadus vertagus</i>	Walbaum, 1792	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus heteroglossus</i>	Walbaum, 1792	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus ruber</i>	Lacepède, 1803	ambiguous	No	questionable	original
<i>Gadus arenosus</i>	Mitchill, 1815	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus rupestris</i>	Mitchill, 1815	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Morrhua vulgaris</i>	Fleming, 1828	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Morrhua vulgaris</i>	Fleming, 1828	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Morrhua punctatus</i>	Fleming, 1828	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus nanus</i>	Faber, 1829	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Morrhua americana</i>	Storer, 1839	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus callarias kildinensis</i>	Derjugin, 1920	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Gadus callarias hiemalis</i>	Taliev, 1931	synonym	No	junior	original

Asellus Major

The Cod-fish.

W. Yarwood

Asellus major Synonym for *Gadus morhua*

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Asellus* Species: *major*, Not given

Current accepted name : No

Status details: other, other

Status ref.: Peter, H.V. and J.O. Lloyd, 1898

Comment : Not in Eschmeyer (CofF ver. Jul. 2009: Ref. 81932).

Status in Catalogue of Life: Synonym

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by : Capuli, Estelita Emily - 2004-11-26

Modified by : Millante, Christian Stacy - 2012-10-12

→ Nomen dubium

Nomen dubium: This is a descriptive term given to a name of unknown or doubtful application; it is impossible to determine if a specimen belongs to this group or not.

Synonyms of *Ogcocephalus radiatus* (Mitchill, 1818)

[n = 2]

Sort by : Synonym Author Year CoL Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	CoL Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Ogcocephalus radiatus</i>	(Mitchill, 1818)	accepted	Yes	senior	new
<i>Lophius radiatus</i>	Mitchill, 1818	synonym	No	senior	original



Lophius radiatus Mitchill, 1818 Synonym for *Ogcocephalus radiatus* (Mitchill, 1818)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Lophius*; Species: *radiatus*; Original reference

Current accepted name :	No
Status details :	senior synonym, original combination
Status ref. :	BRANCHIUS, 1939
Comment :	Incertae sedis; considered as a nomen dubium in the genus <i>Ogcocephalus</i> (Ref. 50473).
Etymology of Generic name :	Greek, <i>lophos</i> = crest (Ref. 45335).
Etymology of specific name :	
Status in Catalogue of Life :	Synonym

ITIS TSN : None | Catalogue of Life (synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by : Pablico, Grace Tolentino - 1998-02-09 Modified by : Bailly, Nicolas - 2010-04-28

Incertae Sedis Species-Group Names

guacucuja, *Malthea* Castelnau 1855:26 [ref. 766]

marmorata, *Halimetus ruber* Weber 1913:567 [ref. 4602].

nasutus, *Dibranchus* Alcock 1891:24, Pl. 7 (fig. 1) [ref. 87]. Examination of ZSI F13028 (Dec. 1986) showed fragments in the jar represented not one but two specimens. Fragments of the two skulls bore *Halieutopsis*-like escas and, like *Halieutopsis*, lacked the central groove formed by frontal bones seen in *Dibranchus*.

mdiventer, *Dibranchus* Lloyd 1909:168 [ref. 2814]. Figured in Lloyd 1909:Pl. 45 (fig. 2) [ref. 20539]. Holotype lost according to Dr. P. K. Talwar, ZSI, Dec. 1986.

obscurus, *Dibranchus* Beumer 1906:330 [ref. 632]

radiatus, *Lophius* Mitchill 1818:326 [ref. 17774]. Included in the synonymy of *Ogcocephalus cubifrons* but as a nomen dubium by Bradbury (1980:258 [ref. 6538]), with additional comments following the synonymy (Bradbury 1980:259). Species is therefore considered a nomen dubium in the genus *Ogcocephalus*.

rostratus, *Lophius* Shaw 1804:383, Pl. 163 [ref. 4015].

simica, *Halieutaea* Tehang & Chang 1964:156, Pl. 1 (figs. 1-3) [ref. 3500].

Unavailable Species-Group Names

faujas, *Lophius* Lacepède, 1798:318, Pl. 11 (figs. 2, 3) [ref. 2708]. In the synonymy of *Halieutaea stellata* (Vahl 1797). Appeared in vernacular but latinized by later authors.

notata, *Malthe* Cuvier, 1829:252 [ref. 995]. Nomen nudum. In the synonymy of *Ogcocephalus notatus* (Valenciennes 1837).

Misspelling

If the name of the species is not correctly written, it is a misspelling, and it is indicated by a '!'.
 ! - Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used.

Pantodon buchholzi Peters, 1877

Synonyms of *Pantodon buchholzi* Peters, 1876

[n = 7]

Sort by: Synonym Author Year Col. Status Valid Synonymy Combination Synonymy list

Synonym	Author	Col. Status	Valid	Synonymy	Combination
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>	Peters, 1876	accepted	Yes	senior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>	Peters, 1876	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>	Peters, 1876	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>	Peters, 1876	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i>	Peters, 1876	synonym	No	senior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi schizonotus</i>	Brüning, 1911	synonym	No	junior	original
<i>Pantodon buchholzi macrolepis</i>	Brüning, 1911	synonym	No	junior	original

! - Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used.

[New synonym]

Col.: Catalogue of Life.

— 992 —

TABLE 2. The vertical distribution of fish species along the River Ogun. Asteric indicates personal observation; "r" indicates fisherman's report.

Family and species	Sampling areas in ascending order						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
POLYPTERIDAE							
<i>Erpetoichthys calabaricus</i> Smith 1835		*	*				
OSTEOGLOSSIDAE							
<i>Heterotis niloticus</i> Ehrenburg 1827		*	r	*			
PANTODONTIDAE							
<i>Pantodon buchholzi</i> Peters 1867		*					
NOTOPTERIDAE							
<i>Pappyrocranus afer</i> Günther 1868		*	r				
<i>Xenomystis nigri</i> Günther 1868		*	*	r	r		

Pantodon buchholzi Peters, 1877



Pantodon buchholzi Peters, 1876 !

Synonym for *Pantodon buchholzi* (Peters, 1876)

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Pantodon*; Species: *buchholzi*; Original reference

Current accepted name: No
 Status details: senior synonym, original combination, misspelling
 Status ref.: Teugels, G.G., 1990

Comment:
 Etymology of Generic name: Greek, pan = all + Greek, odous = teeth (Ref. 45335).
 Etymology of specific name:
 Status in Catalogue of Life: Synonym

ITIS TSN: None | Catalogue of Life (synonym) | ZooBank Record | WoRMS | References using this synonym

Entered by: Boden, Gert - 2004-08-25 Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2012-10-17

! - Marks misspellings of the species names that must not be used.

Check Catalog of Fishes: Genus: *Pantodon*; Species: *buchholzi*; Original reference

Current accepted name: Yes
 Status details: senior synonym, original combination
 Status ref.: Teugels, G.G., 1990
 Comment: Year Eschmeyer (ColF ver. Apr. 2008: Ref. 56787).

ITIS TSN: 161901 | Catalogue of Life | Zoological Record | References using this synonym

Entered by: Luna, Susan M. - 1991-01-21 Modified by: Bailly, Nicolas - 2006-10-10 Checked by: Froese, Rainer - 1994-02-03

'CoL Status'

1/ 'accepted'.

This indicates the valid name of the species.

2/ 'synonym'.

This indicates a species name which is placed in synonym with the valid species.

3/ 'misapplied'.

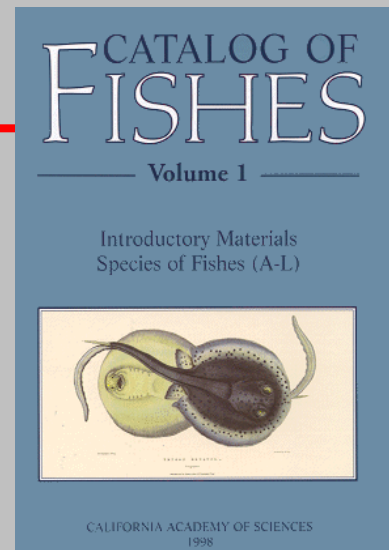
This indicates a species name which was used as a misidentification for the valid species.

4/ 'ambiguous'.

This indicates a name given to a species, but not according to the ICZN.

Catalog of Fishes (CoF)

Eschmeyer, W.N. (1998), *Catalog of fishes. California Academy of Sciences, Special Publication 1: 2905 pp.*



www.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatsearch.html

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Online Version, Updated 11 February 2013

[Search the Online Catalog](#) | [Species by Family/Subfamily](#) | [Guide to Fish Collections](#) | [Journals in the Catalog](#) | [Family Group Names](#) | [Browse the Classification](#) | [Glossary](#) | [About the Print Version](#)

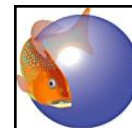
SEARCH THE ONLINE
Catalog of Fishes

Select the database to search:

GENERA SPECIES REFERENCES

Search Reset

Comments: William Eschmeyer



Catalog of Fishes (CoF)



SEARCH RESULTS FROM THE Catalog of Fishes

Select the database to search:

GENERA SPECIES REFERENCES

Search

Reset

Comments: weschmeyer@calacademy.org

Species that contain: gnathonemus and petersii [3] records

brevicaudatus, *Gnathonemus* Pellegrin 1919:206 [Bulletin de la Société Zoologique de France v. 44; ref. 15224]. Gribingui River, Congo. Syntypes: MNHN 1919-0096 to 0101 (1, 1, 1, 5, 5, 9). Type catalog: Bertin 1940:265 [ref. 293]. •Valid as *Gnathonemus brevicaudatus* Pellegrin 1919 -- (Gosse 1984:71 [ref. 6169]). •Synonym of *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862) -- (Bigorne 1990:125 [ref. 20120], Bigorne in Lévêque et al. 1990:135 [ref. 21589]). **Current status:** *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862). Mormyridae.

histris, *Gnathonemus* Fowler 1936:250, Fig. 6 [Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia v. 88; ref. 1424]. Fort Sibut, Central African Republic [Ubangi-Shari]. Holotype: ANSP 65524. Paratypes: ANSP 65525-42 (18). Type catalog: Böhlke 1984:128 [ref. 13621]. •Synonym of *Gnathonemus brevicaudatus* Pellegrin 1919 -- (Gosse 1984:71 [ref. 6169]). •Synonym of *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862). **Current status:** *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862). Mormyridae.

petersii, *Mormyrus* Günther 1862:64 [Archiv für Naturgeschichte v. 28 (no. 1); ref. 18180]. Old Calabar, Nigeria. Holotype (unique): BMNH 1863.9.29.141. Figured in Günther 1864:22, Pl. 2 (fig. 2) [ref. 13929]. •Valid as *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862) -- (Gosse 1984:72 [ref. 6169], Bigorne 1990:125 [ref. 20120], Bigorne in Lévêque et al. 1990:135 [ref. 21589]). **Current status:** *Gnathonemus petersii* (Günther 1862). Mormyridae. Distribution: Western Africa. Habitat: freshwater.

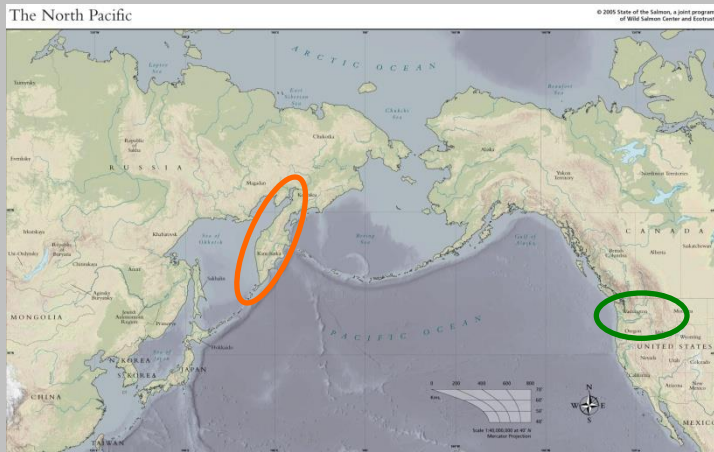
- 1) The original name with the most important data provided by the original description: reference, types, type-locality.
- 2) Literature list and all different names used in those references.
- 3) The valid name as suggested by CoF (William Eschmeyer) and classification in a family.
- 4) General information on distribution and habitat.

Importance of nomenclature

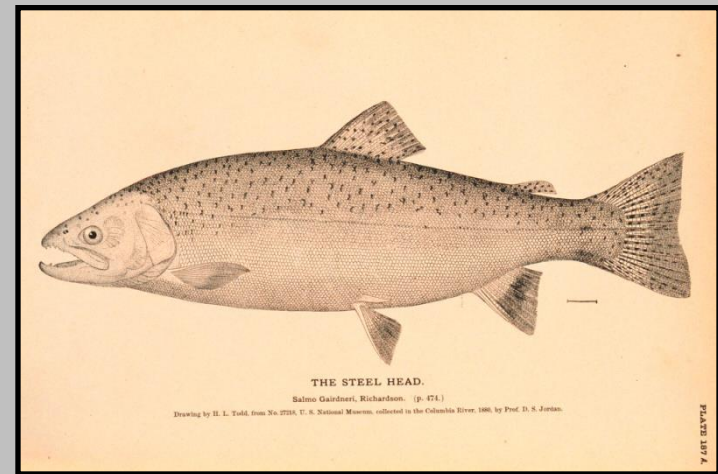
The main problem is the changing nature of the classification and the scientific names.

Salmo gairdneri Richardson, 1836

The species was compared with *mykiss* from Kamtchatka and placed in synonymy with it. Because of the rule of priority, the name *mykiss* has preference over the name *gairdneri*.



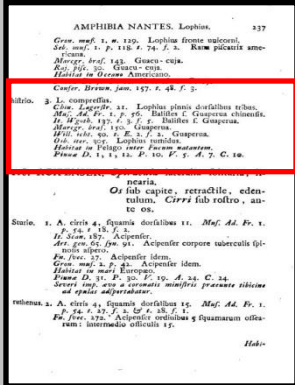
Based on some fossil evidence, the species was linked with the Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*).



Oncorhynchus mykiss (Walbaum, 1792)

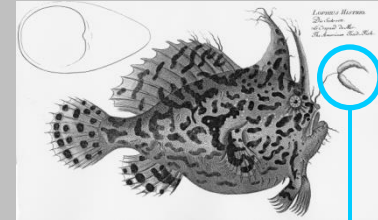
Importance of nomenclature

Linnaeus (1758) described a new species:



Lophius histrio Linnaeus, 1758

Bloch (1795) published a description of *Lophius histrio* accompanied by a figure.

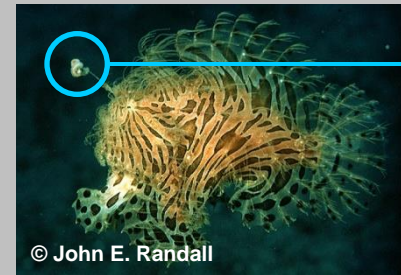


Pietsch & Grobecker (1987) discovered that the figure was actually a composition of the body and head of *Histrio histrio*, with the illicium originating from *Antennarius striatus*.



Fischer (1813) has described a new genus *Histrio*. The characters of *Lophius histrio* correspond to the characters of this new genus, and therefore it is transferred to the genus *Histrio*.

Histrio histrio (Linnaeus, 1758)



Antennarius striatus (Shaw, 1794)

Information attached on an erroneous species is actually erroneous information.

It is important to use the correct scientific names in publications.

Tools

- Identification
- Identification keys
- Adverse introductions
- Global introductions
- Invasiveness
- Species by ecosystem
- Graphs
- SeaFood Advisory
- Shifting Baselines WP2 - Online Toolset
- Preferred algae/plants of herbivorous fishes
- Match names
- Disease diagnosis
- My Fish Page
- Life-history tool
- L-F Analysis
- Information gaps
- Sea Around Us
- FishBase for Americas
- FishBase for Africa
- ISSCAAP Troph
- FAO aquaculture
- FAO catches
- Catch analysis
- ICES catch
- Fish statistics
- World records
- Country codes
- Catalogue of Life 2008
- Fish collections
- Collected
- Trophic
- Top 10
- Coastal Model

Note: Tools without radio button are available from the Species Summary page.

Match Species Names Against FishBase

Here you can compare long lists of scientific names against FishBase. Enter names as shown in example or cut & paste from spreadsheets or text documents

e.g.
Gadus morhua
Clupea harengus
Chanos chanos

Genus and species are:
Space-separated

Submit Reset

Clarias gariepinus
Clarias ngamensis
Clarias lazera
Clarias hollyi
Clarias butupogon
Clarias agboyensis
Clarias anguillus



FishBase contains a tool ('match names') to check the validity of scientific names.

Results from matching names against FishBase

7 name(s) submitted

Matched Species:

#	Your data	Valid name	Author	Family	Order	Class	SpecCode
1.	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	(Burchell, 1822)	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	1934
2.	<i>Clarias ngamensis</i>	<i>Clarias ngamensis</i>	Castelnau, 1861	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	2089
3.	<i>Clarias lazera</i>	<i>Clarias gariepinus</i>	(Burchell, 1822)	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	1934
4.	<i>Clarias hollyi</i>	<i>Clarias jaensis</i>	Boulenger, 1909	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	237
5.	<i>Clarias butupogon</i>	<i>Clarias butupogon</i>	Sauvage, 1879	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	2095
6.	<i>Clarias agboyensis</i>	<i>Clarias agboyensis</i>	Sydenham, 1980	Clariidae	Siluriformes	Actinopterygii	2098

Note: Submitted names that were different from valid names are marked with yellow background. SpecCodes can be used as ID to link directly to FB species summary pages, as can be seen in the URL if you click on a valid name. You can save this page and open it in a spreadsheet.

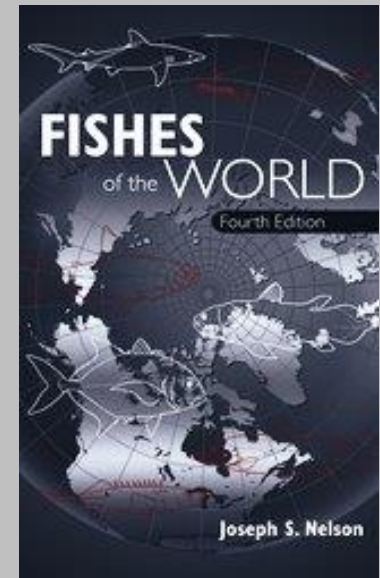
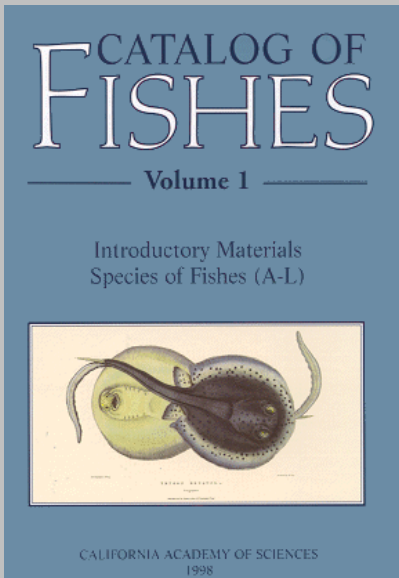
Unmatched species: 1

- Clarias anguillus*



Conclusions

Taxonomy provides us basic information on fish species. But information which is linked with a wrong species is actually erroneous information. Therefore, FishBase not only gives the most recent name, but also the synonyms, the misidentifications, etc.



The taxonomic basis of FishBase is formed by:

- (1) 'Catalog of Fishes' by William Eschmeyer; for species and genera
- (2) 'Fishes of the World' by Joseph Nelson; for family and orders

Gepeto and the Big White Whale

