

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order PERCIFORMES (part 21)

### Suborder COTTOIDEI

#### Infraorder COTTALES (part 3 of 4)

### Family PSYCHROLUTIDAE Fathead Sculpins

9 genera · 39 species · Taxonomic note: includes the former Bathylutichthyidae and several marine genera previously placed in Cottidae.

#### Subfamily Cottunculinae

##### **Ambopthalmos** Jackson & Nelson 1998

*ambon*, ridge; *ophthalmos*, eye, referring to protruding orbital ridges of *A. angustus* and *A. magnicirrus*

##### **Ambopthalmos angustus** (Nelson 1977)

narrow, referring to relatively narrow interorbital area compared with *Neophrynichthys latus*, its presumed congener at the time

##### **Ambopthalmos eurystigmatophoros** Jackson & Nelson 1999

*eurys*, wide or broad; *stigmata*, marks; *phoros*, bearer, referring to “widespread nature of markings,” i.e., “irregular pigmentation that covers most of the body”

##### **Ambopthalmos magnicirrus** (Nelson 1977)

*magnus*, large; *cirrus*, frill or tendril, referring to fleshy appendages on head

##### **Cottunculus** Collett 1875

*-unculus*, diminutive suffix, presumed to be related to the sculpin genus *Cottus* (Cottidae)

##### **Cottunculus granulosus** Karrer 1968

granulated, referring to small, rough granules on back, roof of skull, gill cover, and dorsal part of eyelid

##### **Cottunculus microps** Collett 1875

*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, referring to its “extraordinarily” (translation) small eyes

##### **Cottunculus nudus** Nelson 1989

bare or naked, referring to lack of prickles or plates on body (at least in late juveniles and adults)

##### **Cottunculus spinosus** Gilchrist 1906

spiny, referring to series of spines (or sharp tubercles) on head, “arranged with perfect bilateral symmetry with reference to the body”

##### **Cottunculus subspinosus** Jensen 1902

*sub*, less than or somewhat; *spinosus*, spiny, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to very small postocular and nuchal spines (or sharp tubercles), nearly or completely hidden by skin

##### **Cottunculus thomsonii** (Günther 1882)

in honor of Charles Wyville Thomson (1830-1882), chief scientist of the HMS *Challenger*, from which type was collected (Thomson also persuaded the British Government to furnish the *Challenger* for a global voyage of oceanographic research)

##### **Cottunculus tubulosus** Byrkjedal & Orlov 2007

*tubus*, pipe; *-osus*, full of, referring to prominent bony tubes of lateral line

##### **Dasycottus** Bean 1890

*dasys*, woolly, referring to fine cirri scattered over head and body, giving it a furry or bristly appearance; *Cottus*, type genus of Cottidae, familial placement at time of description

##### **Dasycottus setiger** Bean 1890

*seti*, setae (hair-like structures); *-iger*, to bear, referring to fine cirri scattered over head and body, giving it a furry or bristly appearance

##### **Eurymen** Gilbert & Burke 1912

etymology not explained, perhaps named for Eurymenes from Greek mythology, whose name means “broad and strong”; if so, allusion not evident

##### **Eurymen bassargini** Lindberg 1930

of Basargin Cape, Peter the Great Bay, Vladivostok, Russia, type locality (Lindberg spelled species name with two

“s” and name of type locality with just one)

***Eurymen gyrinus* Gilbert & Burke 1912**

latinization of *gyrinos*, tadpole, referring to tadpole-shaped body

***Malacocottus* Bean 1890**

*malakos*, soft, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “thin” skull bones of *M. zonurus*; *Cottus*, type genus of Cottidae, familial placement at time of description

***Malacocottus gibber* Sakamoto 1930**

humpbacked, referring to “much elevated, hump-shaped” back, compared with almost straight dorsal profiles of congeners

***Malacocottus kincaidi* Gilbert & Thompson 1905**

in honor of Trevor Kincaid (1872-1970), zoologist and oyster farmer, University of Washington (Seattle, USA), who collected type

***Malacocottus zonurus* Bean 1890**

*zonus*, belt or band; *oura*, tail, referring to brown band at base of caudal fin and three on the fin itself

**Subfamily Psychrolutinae**

***Bathylutichthys* Balushkin & Voskoboinikova 1990**

*bathos*, deep (“sea bed” per English version of paper) and *luteo-*, “to bathe” (per English version), perhaps from *lutus*, washed, presumably referring to capture of *B. taranetzi* at 1650 m; *ichthys*, fish

***Bathylutichthys balushkini* Voskoboinikova 2014**

in honor of Arkadii Vladimirovich Balushkin (1948-2021), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, a “prominent” (translation) contributor to the study of Antarctic fishes

***Bathylutichthys taranetzi* Balushkin & Voskoboinikova 1990**

in honor of the “outstanding” (translation) Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910-1941), whose 1941 paper laid the foundation of present-day views on cottoid systematics

***Ebinania* Sakamoto 1932**

*-ia*, belonging to: Ken-ichi Ebina, Iwate Fisheries Experimental Station, who provided holotype of *E. vermiculata*; Sakamoto (later known as Matsubara) thanked Ebina and his staff for “many acts of kindness given me in various ways”

***Ebinania australiae* Jackson & Nelson 2006**

of Australia, known only from Victoria, Tasmania, and South Australia to Western Australia (authors add: “Given the paucity of outwardly apparent specific characteristics within this genus, geographic names seem fitting for newly described allopatric species of this wide ranging genus.”)

***Ebinania brephocephala* (Jordan & Starks 1903)**

*brephos*, fetus, embryo or babe; *cephalus*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to spineless head, compared with spines on heads of *Cottunculus microps* and *C. thomsonii*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Ebinania costaecanariae* (Cervigón 1961)**

of *Costa Canaria*, ship from which type was collected

***Ebinania gyrinoides* (Weber 1913)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *gyrinus*, tadpole, its body “strikingly similar to that of a frog larva” (translation)

***Ebinania macquariensis* Nelson 1982**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Macquarie Island, south of Tasmania, southern Pacific, type locality

***Ebinania malaccocephala* Nelson 1982**

*malakos*, soft; *cephala*, headed, referring to its moderately soft head (like other psychrolutids, arches and bones on top of head are fragile)

***Ebinania vermiculata* Sakamoto 1932**

vermiculate (with worm-like markings), presumably referring to whitish vermiculations on head

***Neophrnichthys* Günther 1876**

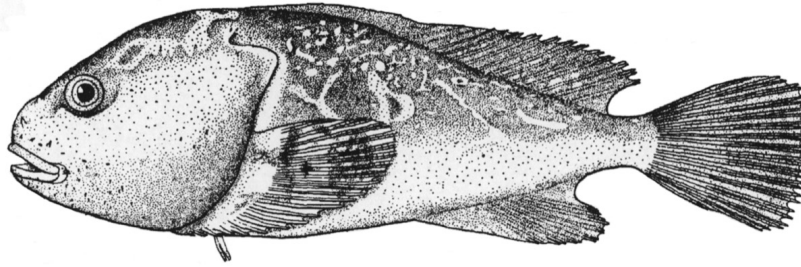
*neo-*, new; *phryne*, toad; *ichthys*, fish, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its toad-like appearance, or perhaps to the stonefish genus *Phrynichthys* (= *Synanceia*), but we see only a superficial resemblance

***Neophrnichthys heterospilos* Jackson & Nelson 2000**

*heteros*, different; *spilos*, mark or spot, referring to how its spots vary in number and size from head to tail, compared with *N. latus*, which has relatively uniform spotting on its body

***Neophrnichthys latus* (Hutton 1875)**

broad, referring to its broad head, as wide as it is long



*Ebinania vermiculata*. Sakamoto, K. 1932. Two new genera and species of cottoid fishes from Japan. *Journal of the Imperial Fisheries Institute* v. 27 (no. 1): 1-6.

**Psychrolutes Günther 1861**

*psychro-*, cold; *lutes*, bather, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to temperate and subpolar habitat of *P. paradoxus*

**Psychrolutes dolganovi (Mandrytsa 1993)**

in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Nikolaevich Dolganov (b. 1949), TINRO (Pacific Scientific Research Fisheries Centre), who supplied holotype [sometimes placed in *Gilbertidia* Berg 1898, treated here as a synonym of *Psychrolutes*; *Gilbertidia*, a replacement name for *Gilbertina* Jordan & Starks 1895 (preoccupied in molluscs), was originally named for ichthyologist Charles Henry Gilbert (1859-1928), “who has contributed more than any one else to the knowledge of the fishes of the Northern Pacific”]

**Psychrolutes inermis (Vaillant 1888)**

unarmed, referring to absence of spiny tubercles on head compared with *Cottunculus microps* and *C. torvus* (= *thomsonii*), its presumed congeners at the time

**Psychrolutes macrocephalus (Gilchrist 1904)**

*macro-*, long or large; *cephalus*, head, length of head  $\frac{1}{2}$  length of body

**Psychrolutes marcidus (McCulloch 1926)**

withered, wasted or weak, allusion not explained, possibly referring to head, body and fins “entirely covered in loose, flabby skin, which almost entirely conceals the characters beneath it”

**Psychrolutes marmoratus (Gill 1889)**

marbled, referring to blackish-brown color, marbled with light brown and gray

**Psychrolutes microporos Nelson 1995**

*micro-*, small; *poros*, pore, referring to minute terminal chin pore and, in general, to minute lateral-line pores on head

**Psychrolutes occidentalis Fricke 1990**

western, referring to its distribution in Western Australia, west of the other Australian species, *P. marcidus*

**Psychrolutes paradoxus Günther 1861**

strange or contrary to expectation, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its combination of characters, which suggest a “natural affinity” with snailfishes, blennies, clingfishes, toadfishes, and anglerfishes

**Psychrolutes phricтус Stein & Bond 1978**

*phrikτος*, Greek for “causing one to shudder,” referring to its “grotesque” appearance

**Psychrolutes pustulosus (Schmidt 1937)**

full of blisters, referring to numerous tubercles on skin of holotype (but skin of a smaller specimen is said to be much smoother) [sometimes placed in *Gilbertidia*, treated here as a synonym of *Psychrolutes*; see *P. dolganovi*, above]

**Psychrolutes sigalutes (Jordan & Starks 1895)**

*sigelos*, silent; *lutes*, bather, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its lethargic, slow-swimming habits

**Psychrolutes sio Nelson 1980**

named after the Scripps Institution of Oceanography (SIO), which sponsored collection of holotype

## Family CYCLOPTERIDAE Lumpfishes

6 genera · 32 species

### Subfamily Cyclopterinae Lumpsucker

#### **Cyclopterus Linnaeus 1758**

*cyclos*, circle or ring; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to ventral fins forming an adhesive disc

#### **Cyclopterus lumpus Linnaeus 1758**

from the Anglo-Saxon lump, the fish having been called *Lumpus anglorum* by Gesner (1558), referring to dorsal fin so enveloped by a thick and tubercular skin that it might be mistaken for a lump

### Subfamily Liparopsinae Smooth Lumpsucker

named for *Liparops* Garman 1892 (= *Aptocyclus*), *ops*, appearance, allusion not explained, presumably referring to superficial resemblance of *L. stelleri* (= *A. ventricosus*) to the snailfish genus *Liparis* (Liparidae)

#### **Aptocyclus De la Pylaie 1835**

etymology not explained, possibly [*b*]*apto*, to fasten or bind; *cyclos*, circle or ring, referring to ventral fins forming an adhesive disc

#### **Aptocyclus ventricosus (Pallas 1769)**

potbellied or bulging, referring to its two exceedingly large urinary bladders, which can cause an “unsightly belly size” (translation)

### Subfamily Eumicrotreminae Spiny Lumpsuckers

#### **Cyclopsis Popov 1930**

*cyclo-*, circle; *opsis*, appearance, having an “oval form in its longitudinal section” (per Popov 1931)

#### **Cyclopsis tentacularis Popov 1930**

tentacled, referring to numerous small, thin tentacles over surface of body

#### **Eumicrotremus Gill 1862**

*eu-*, very; *micro*, small; *trema*, hole, presumably referring to extremely restricted gill opening of *E. spinosus*, smaller than those of *Cyclopterus*

#### **Eumicrotremus andriashevi Perminov 1936**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), who, at the time, was studying the fishes of the northern Pacific Ocean, and provided Perminov with “valuable recommendations” (translation)

#### **Eumicrotremus asperrimus (Tanaka 1912)**

very rough, referring to body thickly covered with large tubercles

#### **Eumicrotremus awae (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

of Awa Province (now Chiba Prefecture), Japan, where type locality (Kominato, entrance to Tokyo Bay) is situated

#### **Eumicrotremus barbatus (Lindberg & Legeza 1955)**

bearded, referring to dermal papillae projecting from subcutaneous bases on cheeks, chin and throat (also on upper part of head), unique in the genus

#### **Eumicrotremus bergi (Popov 1929)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Lev (also Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876–1950)

#### **Eumicrotremus brashnikowi (Schmidt 1904)**

in honor of Russian ichthyologist and fisheries chief Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Brashnikov, 1870–1921), who collected holotype

#### **Eumicrotremus derjugini Popov 1926**

in honor of oceanographer Konstantin Mikhailovich Deryugin (1878–1938), Popov’s “dear teacher” (translation)

#### **Eumicrotremus fedorovi Mandrytsa 1991**

in honor of Vladimir Vladimirovich Fedorov (1939–2011), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, who had studied the holotype and first suggested it as a new species

#### **Eumicrotremus gyrinops (Garman 1892)**

*gyrinus*, tadpole; *ops*, appearance, presumably referring to its tadpole-like appearance

#### **Eumicrotremus inarmatus (Mednikov & Prokhorov 1956)**

*in-*, not; *armatus*, armed (with a weapon), referring to low bumps and leathery (instead of conical) tubercles on skin lacking spiny or subdermal bony plates

#### **Eumicrotremus jindoensis Lee & Kim 2017**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Jin-do Island, southwestern coast of Korean Peninsula, type locality

***Eumicrotremus jordani* (Soldatov 1929)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931), who co-described *E. arvae* in 1902

***Eumicrotremus lindbergi* (Soldatov 1930)**

in honor of Georgii Ustinovich Lindberg (1894-1976), ichthyologist, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, co-author of book in which description appeared

***Eumicrotremus mcalpini* (Fowler 1914)**

in honor of philanthropist Charles Williston McAlpin (1865-1942), Secretary, Princeton University, “to whom the University is indebted for assistance in securing the present collection,” including type of this species

***Eumicrotremus multituberculatus* Voskoboinikova 2018**

*multi-*, many; *tuberculatus*, with tubercles, referring to numerous bony tubercles on head and sides

***Eumicrotremus ochotonensis* Popov 1928**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: proposed as a subspecies of *E. derjugini* endemic to the Sea of Okhotsk

***Eumicrotremus orbis* (Günther 1861)**

circle, its head and body forming “one orbicular mass”

***Eumicrotremus pacificus* Schmidt 1904**

*-icus*, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, described as a northwestern Pacific species similar to *E. spinosus* from the Arctic and North Atlantic

***Eumicrotremus phrynoides* Gilbert & Burke 1912**

*-oides*, having the form of: *phryne*, toad, presumably referring to “tadpole shaped” body

***Eumicrotremus popovi* (Soldatov 1929)**

in honor of Alexander Mikhailovich Popov (d. 1942), Hydrobiological Laboratory of Leningrad State University and the Zoological Institute of the Russian Academy of Sciences, who proposed several cyclopterid taxa and coauthored paper in which description appeared

***Eumicrotremus schmidti* Lindberg & Legeza 1955**

patronym not identified, presumably in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949)

***Eumicrotremus spinosus* (Fabricius 1776)**

spiny, referring to numerous strong, sharp spinules on large tubercles that cover most of body

***Eumicrotremus taranetzi* Perminov 1936**

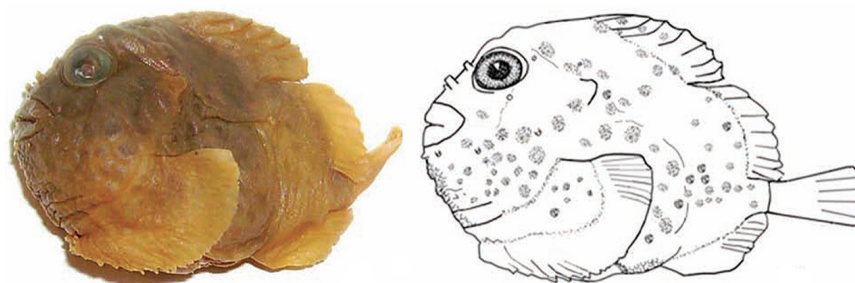
in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910-1941), who provided “valuable recommendations” (translation) during the author’s study

***Eumicrotremus tartaricus* Lindberg & Legeza 1955**

*-icus*, belonging to: Strait of Tartary, which divides Sakhalin, Russia, from mainland Asia, co-type locality (occurs in northwestern Pacific from southern Okhotsk Sea to Japan Sea at Peter the Great Bay, and Pacific coast off southern Kuril Islands)

***Eumicrotremus terraenovae* Myers & Böhlke 1950**

of *terra*, land, and *nova*, new, referring to Newfoundland, Canada, type locality (also occurs in Gulf of Maine)



*Eumicrotremus tokranovi*. From: Voskoboinikova, O. S. 2015. New genus of the family Cyclopteridae — *Microancathus* gen. n. (Pisces: Cottoidei: Cyclopteridae) with description of a new species *Microancathus tokranovi* sp. n. *Proceedings of the Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences* v. 319 (no. 2): 215-228.

***Eumicrotremus tokranovi* (Voskoboinikova 2015)**

in honor of Alexei Mikhailovich Tokranov, Kamchatka Branch of the Pacific Institute of Geography, Far East Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, “famous” (translation) Russian ichthyologist specializing in fishes of the Russian Far East

***Eumicrotremus uenoi* Kai, Ikeguchi & Nakabo 2017**

in honor of Tatsuji Ueno, formerly of the Hokkaido Fisheries Experimental Station, who contributed “greatly” to the systematics of Cyclopteridae

***Lethotremus* Gilbert 1896**

*lethos*, to forget; *trema*, hole, differing from *Eumicrotremus*, in part, by the absence of pores on sides of head and body

***Lethotremus muticus* Gilbert 1896**

unarmed, differing from *Eumicrotremus* in the “total absence” of bony plates

***Proeumicrotremus* Voskoboinikova & Orlov 2020**

*pro-*, first or in front, referring to its intermediate position between generalized cyclopterid genera and *Eumicrotremus*

***Proeumicrotremus soldatovi* (Popov 1930)**

patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Vladimir Konstantinovich Soldatov (1875-1941), Moscow Technical Institute of Fishing Industry and Fish Farming, who collaborated with Popov on a cyclopterid paper in 1929