Order PERCIFORMES (part 20)  
Suborder COTTOIDEI  
Infraorder COTTALES (part 2 of 4)  

Family COTTIDAE Sculpins  
75 genera/subgenera · 306 species/subspecies  

Subfamily Cottinae Sculpins  

**Abyssocottus** Berg 1906  
abyss, deep water, referring to its occurrence in the deep water of Lake Baikal; *Cottus*, type genus of family  

*Abyssocottus elochini* Taliev 1955  
of Cape Elokhin, 2 km south of type locality at Lake Baikal, Russia  

*Abyssocottus fuscus* Bogdanov 2013  
dusky, dark or swarthy, referring to brown coloration [possibly an unavailable name since holotype was not deposited at a museum as required by ICZN Article 16.4.2]  

*Abyssocottus gibbosus* Berg 1906  
humpbacked, presumably referring to high nape and arched dorsal profile  

*Abyssocottus korotneffi* Berg 1906  
in honor of biologist Alexei Alexeiich Korotneff (1852-1914), Kiev University, who dredged all the sculpins from Lake Baikal that Berg examined, including type of this one  

*Abyssocottus pumilus* Bogdanov 2013  
dwarfish, diminutive or little, referring to small size, up to 58.3 mm TL [possibly an unavailable name since holotype was not deposited at a museum as required by ICZN Article 16.4.2]  

*Abyssocottus subulatus* (Dybowski 1908)  
subulate (slender and tapering to a point), proposed as a longer or more streamlined variety (or subspecies) of *A. gibbosus*  

**Alcichthys** Jordan & Starks 1904  
alce, referring to *A. acicorns* (alce, elk; cornis, horn, now a junior synonym of *A. elongatus*), presumably named for its preopercular spine, which is flat, broad and divided into many points, like the antlers of an elk; ichthys, fish  

*Alcichthys elongatus* (Steindachner 1881)  
elongate, referring to “strongly stretched” (translation) body, compared with the “moderately elongate” (translation) body of *Bero elegans*, its presumed congener at the time (and described in the same publication)  

**Andriashevicottus** Fedorov 1990  
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009); *Cottus*, type genus of family  

*Andriashevicottus megacephalus* Fedorov 1990  
mega-, large; cephalus, head, referring to its large head, 43.8% of SL  

**Antipodocottus** Bolin 1952  
Antipodes, i.e., the other side of the globe, referring to its antipodal distribution of *A. galatheae* (Australia and New Zealand) in relation to all other sculpins known at the time; *Cottus*, type genus of family  

*Antipodocottus elegans* Fricke & Brunken 1984  
fine, select, well proportioned, or elegant, referring to “elegant body shape”  

*Antipodocottus galatheae* Bolin 1952  
in honor of the Danish research vessel *Galathea*, from which holotype was collected  

*Antipodocottus megalops* DeWitt 1969  
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to large eyes, “bulging prominently into dorsal profile of head”  

*Antipodocottus mesembrinus* (Fricke & Brunken 1983)  
southern, then considered a southern (Kai Islands, Indonesia) representative of the Japanese genus *Stlengis*
Archistes Jordan & Gilbert 1898
archos, rectum or anus; -istes, adjectival suffix, i.e., referring to vent far forward on *A. plumarius*, immediately behind base of ventral fins, the male with a long anal papilla

Archistes biseriatus (Gilbert & Burke 1912)
bii-, two; seriiatus, rowed, referring to a double series of plates along bases of both dorsal fins

Archistes plumarius Jordan & Gilbert 1898
feathery, presumably referring to a large fringed supraorbital flap, with small flaps and cirri on occiput, sides of head, and along lateral line

Artediellichthys Fedorov 1973
proposed as a subgenus of *Artediellus* by Taranetz (1941), distinguished (in part) by a plate-like (broad and spatulate) rather than a stick-like (narrow and round) suborbital stay; ichthys, fish [since Taranetz did not designate a type per ICZN Art. 13.3, first available usage of name dates to Fedorov]

Artediellichthys nigripinnis (Schmidt 1937)
niger, black; pinnis, fin, referring to black dorsal and anal fins, and blackish ventral and pectoral fins

Artediellina Taranetz 1941
~ina, having the nature of: *Artediellus*, original genus of *A. antilope* [sometimes dated to Taranetz 1937, with two included species but without fixation of type; Taranetz indicated type in 1941]

Artediellina antilope (Schmidt 1937)
antelope, referring to long upper preopercular spine, like the horn of an antelope

Artedielloides Soldatov 1922
~oides, having the form of: “Named for its appearance, resembling that of *Artediellus*”

Artedielloides auriculatus Soldatov 1922
shaped like an ear, presumably referring to a pair of “stout, flat very large earlike flaps” above the eyes

Artediellus Jordan 1885
diminutive of *Artedius*, a similar genus from which it differs chiefly in the naked skin of head and body

Subgenus Artediellus

Artediellus aporosus Soldatov 1922
a-, not; porosus, full of pores, related to *A. pacificus* but distinguished by absence of pores on top of head

Artediellus atlanticus atlanticus Jordan & Evermann 1898
~icus, belonging to: described as a western Atlantic (Massachusetts, USA) relative of the Arctic *A. uncinatus*

Artediellus atlanticus europeaeus Knipowitsch 1907
European, described from the west coast of Norway, from Svalbard (a Norwegian archipelago between mainland Norway and the North Pole), and from the European Arctic Ocean, presumed to be a European form of the Arctic *A. uncinatus*

Artediellus camchaticus Gilbert & Burke 1912
~icus, belonging to: off eastern coast of Kamchatka, Russia, type locality (occurs in northwestern Pacific from Sea of Okhotsk and Kamchatka to Kuril Islands, east to western Aleutian Islands, Alaska, USA)

Artediellus gomojunovi Taranetz 1933
in honor of A. A. Gomojunov (no other information available), who prepared the illustrations for Taranetz’ paper

Artediellus ingens Nelson 1986
Latin for huge, referring to large, very robust body (up to 123.8 mm SL)

Artediellus miacanthus Gilbert & Burke 1912
meion, less, smaller or fewer; acanthus, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to absence of nasal spines (compared with their presence on the similar *A. pacificus*)

Artediellus neyelovi Muto, Yabe & Amaoka 1994
in honor of Alexei Vadimovich Neyelov (also spelled Neelov), Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, who has “contributed greatly” to systematic studies of cottid fishes

Artediellus ochotensis Gilbert & Burke 1912
~ensis, suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, where co-type locality (Robben Island) is situated

Artediellus pacificus Gilbert 1896
~icus, belonging to: Pacific Ocean, i.e., a North Pacific counterpart of the North Atlantic *A. uncinatus*

Artediellus scaber Knipowitsch 1907
rough, referring to “numerous small granular or conical elevations” (translation) on head and upper body
**Artediellus uncinatus** (Reinhardt 1834)
hooked, referring to long and sharp upper preopercular spines, which curve upward

Subgenus **Artediellops** Neelov 1979
ops, appearance, a subgenus of *Artediellus* with four, instead of two, preopercular spines [author's name also spelled Neyelov]

*Artediellus dydymovi dydymovi* Soldatov 1915
in honor of fisheries steamer *Lieutenant Dydyomov*, from which type was collected; the vessel was named for Akim Grigorevitch Dydyomov, a Russian naval officer who served in the Far East

*Artediellus dydymovi schmidti* Soldatov 1915
in honor of ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), who first collected this sculpin at Aniva Bay, Sakhalin Island, Russia

*Artediellus fuscimentus* Nelson 1986
fuscus, dusky; mentum, chin, referring to brownish-black underside of head and branchiostegal membranes of the male

*Artediellus minor* (Watanabe 1958)
small or lesser, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller size (6.9 cm TL) compared with *Cottiusculus gonez* (12.3 cm), its presumed closest congener at the time

*Artedius* Girard 1856
- ius, belonging to; patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology”

*Artedius corallinus* (Hubbs 1926)
pertaining to coral, referring to its “probable relationship in habitat and color” with coralline algae

*Artedius fenestralis* Jordan & Gilbert 1883
of a window, presumably referring to small pore-like opening behind fourth gill arch (not present on *A. notospilotus*)

*Artedius harringtoni* (Starks 1896)
in honor of Mark Walrod Harrington (1848-1926), botanist, astronomer, meteorologist, and president of the University of Washington (1895-1897) [biographical footnote: he reportedly suffered a mental breakdown after being struck by lightning, disappeared in 1908 and was later found by his wife in a New Jersey mental hospital, where he subsequently died]

*Artedius lateralis* (Girard 1854)
of the side, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “conspicuous” lateral line, “making a slight inflexion downwards upon the middle of the abdomen”; Pietsch & Orr (*Fishes of the Salish Sea*, 2019), suggest name refers to arrangement of scale rows along sides of body, but this character is not mentioned by Girard

*Artedius notospilotus* Girard 1856
notor, back; spilotos, marked or spotted, referring to 4-6 dark bars or saddles along upper body

*Ascelichthys* Jordan & Gilbert 1880
- a-, without; skelos, leg, referring to absence of pelvic fins; ichthys, fish

*Ascelichthys rhodorus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880
rhodon, rosy or red; oros, margin, referring to lips “edged with vermilion” and/or dorsal fin with a “conspicuous edging of bright crimson” (italics in original)

*Asemichthys* Gilbert 1912
etymology not explained, perhaps - a-, without and semion, standard or flag, referring to shorter spinous dorsal fin compared with that of the “Closely related” *Radulinus*, which has a higher, flag-like spinous dorsal fin; ichthys, fish (Pietsch & Orr, *Fishes of the Salish Sea*, 2019, translate sema- as sign or mark, but concede that nothing is unmarked about this sculpin except for its nearly transparent anal and pelvic fins)

*Asemichthys taylori* Gilbert 1912
in honor of Rev. George William Taylor (1854-1912), Director of the Dominion Government Biological Station at Nanaimo, British Columbia, Canada, who collected type

*Asprocottus* Berg 1906
asper-, etymology not explained, possibly from asper, rough, referring to body (but not head) densely covered with spines, and/or to *Aspro*, referring to slender, ventrally-flattened body shape of *A. herzensteini*, superficially resembling the European percid *Aspro apron* (= *Zingel asper*); *Cottus*, type genus of family

*Asprocottus abyssalis* Talieff 1955
of the deep sea, referring to its occurrence at up to 1400 m in the southern part of Lake Baikal
**Asprocottus herzensteini** Berg 1906
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Russian ichthyologist Solomon Markovich Herzenstein (1854-1894)

**Asprocottus intermedius** Taliev 1955
intermediate, presumably intermediate in characters between *A. herzensteini* and *A. abyssalis*

**Asprocottus korjakovi korjakovi** Sideleva 2001
in honor of Evgeniy Alekseevich Koryakov, an ichthyologist at the Lake Baikal Limnological Station in the 1940s (this sculpin is endemic to Lake Baikal)

**Asprocottus korjakovi minor** Sideleva 2001
small, presumably referring to smaller size (up to 80 mm TL) compared with the nominate form (up to 110 mm TL)

**Asprocottus parmiferus** Taliev 1955
*parma*, shield; *fero*, to bear, referring to whole body (except for belly, area under pectoral fins, and lower part of head) covered with wide bony scutes

**Asprocottus platycephalus** Taliev 1955
*platy*, flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to dorso-ventrally flattened head, its shape similar to the bill of a duck

**Asprocottus pulcher** Taliev 1955
beautiful, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to it coloration, described as having a brown back, yellow-brown sides, and dark-gray fins

**Astrocottus** Bolin 1936
*astron*, constellation, allusion not explained, however, illustration accompanying Bolin’s description shows what appears to be a dense covering of ctenoid scales on body of *A. lepros*, which, on darker portions, can be said to look like stars in a night sky; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Astrocottus lepros** Bolin 1936
*lepros*, scaly; *ops*, face, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head (and body) “almost completely scaled” and/or many small scales on eyeball (but lips and chin are described as scaleless)

**Astrocottus matsubarae** Katayama 1942
in honor of Kiyomatsu Matsubara (1907-1968), Imperial Fisheries Institute (Tokyo), for “kindness extended to [Katayama] in various ways” [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

**Astrocottus regulus** Tsuruoka, Maruyama & Yabe 2008
regular, referring to its being a common species frequently collected in northern Japan; also, Regulus is the name of the alpha star of the constellation Leo, alluding to the generic name *Astrocottus* (“constellation sculpin”), and to the fact that holotype was collected on 19 Aug. 2004, which is in the sign of Leo

**Atopocottus** Bolin 1936
*atopos*, extraordinary, described as a “strange” sculpin, perhaps referring to small size (3 cm SL), three gills (vs. 3½-4), and/or uncertain affinities; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Atopocottus tribranchius** Bolin 1936
*tri*- , three; *branchius*, gill, referring to three gills (vs. 3½-4 in most other sculpins)

**Batrachocottus** Berg 1903
*batrachus*, frog, allusion not explained, probably referring to large head and or wide mouth of *B. baicalensis*; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Batrachocottus baicalensis** (Dybowski 1874)
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Baikal, where it is endemic

**Batrachocottus multiradiatus** Berg 1907
*multi-*, many; *radiatus*, rayed, proposed as a variety (or subspecies) of *B. nikolskii* with a greater number of dorsal-, anal- and pectoral-fin rays

**Batrachocottus nikolskii** (Berg 1900)
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Alexander Mikhailovich Nikolsky (also spelled Nikolskii, 1858-1942)

**Batrachocottus talievi** Sideleva 1999
in honor of Dmitrii Nikolaevich Taliev (1908-1952), Soviet ichthyologist-limnologist, known for his work studying the sculpins of Lake Baikal, where this one is endemic

**Bero** Jordan & Starks 1904
local name for *B. elegans* at Aomori, Japan (in southern Japan, *bero* means tongue)
**Bero elegans** (Steindachner 1881)
elegant, fine, tasteful, neat or select, allusion not explained, possibly referring to color pattern, described as having 5-6 groups of black-brown spots above lateral line, with alternating light and dark-brown transverse bands or F-shaped spots below, with brown and light-gray spots and marblings (color in life is a light brownish cherry red, but Steindachner probably did not see a living specimen)

**Bolinia Yabe 1991**
-ia, belonging to: ichthyologist Rolf Bolin (1901-1973), Hopkins Marine Station, Stanford University, for his “great” contributions to our understanding of sculpin systematics

**Bolinia euryptera** Yabe 1991
eury, broad; ptera, fin, referring to its broad-based pectoral fins, with the highest number of pectoral-fin rays known among sculpins

**Chitonotus Lockington 1879**
chiton, an outer covering or coat of mail; notos, back, referring to rough ctenoid scales on upper body, “leaving the lower undefended”

**Clinocottus Gill 1861**
Clinus, a genus of blenny; Cottus, type genus of family, i.e., a blenny-like sculpin, perhaps alluding to Girard’s 1858 description of *C. globiceps* in 1858: “The general physiognomy of this species reminds us forcibly of certain species of blennies and gobies, owing to its peculiarly rounded head, a feature not common in the cottoid group.”

**Clinocottus acuticeps** (Gilbert 1896)
acutus, pointed; cephal, head, referring to small head, which “tapers rapidly forward to the sharp slender snout”

**Clinocottus analis** (Girard 1858)
anal, allusion not explained, described as having anal-fin origin situated behind anterior margin of second dorsal fin; Jordan & Evermann (1898) say name refers to “large anal papilla,” but this feature is not mentioned by Girard

**Clinocottus embryum** (Jordan & Starks 1895)
em-, in; bryum, moss, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its occurrence among algae in tide pools

**Clinocottus globiceps** (Girard 1858)
globus, globe or sphere; cephalus, head, referring to its rounded or bulbous head

**Clinocottus recalvus** (Greeley 1899)
bald in front, referring to few cirri on top of head, none on interorbital space

**Cottinella Berg 1907**
-ella, a diminutive; Cottus, type genus of family, i.e., a small sculpin, allusion not explained, proposed as a subgenus of *Abyssocottus*, possibly referring to smaller size (12.2 cm TL) relative to *A. gibbosus* (14.0 cm) and *A. korotneffi* (13.2 cm)

**Cottinella boulengeri** (Berg 1906)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History)

**Cottiusculus Jordan & Starks 1904**
a “quasi diminutive” of Cottus (a manuscript name proposed by Petr Yulievich Schmidt; see *C. schmidti*)

**Cottiusculus gonzalez Jordan & Starks 1904**
named for the vessel *Gonzalez*, from which the fauna of Peter the Great Bay (co-type locality) was studied (a manuscript name proposed by Petr Yulievich Schmidt; see *C. schmidti*)

**Cottiusculus nihonkaiensis** Kai & Nakabo 2009
-enai, suffix denoting place: Nihonkai, Japanese name of the Sea of Japan, which includes most of its distributional range

**Cottiusculus primoricus** Prokokiev 2020
-ius, belonging to: Primorsky Krai, a federal subject of Russia, where type locality (Peter the Great Bay) is situated

**Cottiusculus schmidti** Jordan & Starks 1904
in honor of Russian ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872-1949), who collected in Japan and Siberia in 1900, and whose manuscript provided the names and descriptive material for *Cottiusculus* and *C. gonzalez*

**Cottocomephorus Pellegrin 1900**
combination of *Cottus* and *Comephorus* (Comephorinae), a similar genus also from Lake Baikal

**Cottocomephorus alexandrii** Taliev 1935
matronym not identified, probably in honor of Taliev's wife, amphipod biologist Aleksandra Yakovlevna Bazikalova;
they worked together at the Limnological Research Station at Lake Baikal, where this sculpin is endemic

_Cottocomephorus comephoroides_ (Berg 1900)
~oides, having the form of: resembling _Comephorus baikalensis_, also from Lake Baikal

_Cottocomephorus growingkii_ (Dybowski 1874)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Konstantin Ivanovich Grewingk (1819-1887), Baltic-German geologist and mineralogist

_Cottocomephorus inermis_ (Yakovlev 1890)
unarmed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small spines on head, usually hidden in skin, and/or sparse scales on body, lacking spines

_Cottus Linnaeus 1758_
Latinization of the Greek _kóttos_ (κόττος), _kóthos_ (κῶθος) and a few similar words, denoting a bulging head, used as a name for small freshwater fishes with a large head [Gobio, gudgeon, and _Gobius_, goby, have the same etymological source]

Subgenus _Cottus_

_Cottus aturi_ Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
of Aturus (also spelled Athurus), Latin name of River Adour (occurs in Adour and Nivelle drainages in France and Spain)

_Cottus cyclophthalmus_ Sideleva, Kesminas & Zhidkov 2022
cyclos, round; _ophthalmus_, eye, referring to round and convex shape of eyes

_Cottus duranii_ Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
of Duraniius (also spelled Durranus), Latin name of River Dordogne, France, in whose drainage type locality (Stream Epie) is situated

_Cottus dzungaricus_ Kottelat 2006
~icus, belonging to: Dzungarian Gobi (Mongolia and China), where it occurs [replacement name for _Cottus sibiricus altaicus_ Li & Ho 1966, preoccupied by _C. altaicus_ Kaschenko 1899; may be a junior synonym of _C. sibiricus_]

_Cottus ferrugineus_ Heckel & Kner 1857
rust-colored, its base color described as brownish to rust-colored in spirits

_Cottus gobio_ Linnaeus 1758
from the Greek _kobios_, most likely meaning head, usually applied to small fishes with large heads

_Cottus gratzianowi_ Sideleva, Naseka & Zhidkov 2015
in honor of Valerian Ivanovich Gratziawon (also spelled Gratsianov, 1876-1932), author of the first taxonomic review of Russian fishes (1907), and who described _C. koshewnikowi_

_Cottus haemusi_ Marinov & Dikov 1986
of Haemus, old name of the Balkan Ridge, from which the Beli Vit River (Danube River basin, Bulgaria, type locality) originates

_Cottus hispaniolensis_ Băcescu & Băcescu-Meşter 1964
~ensis, suffix denoting place: Hispania (i.e., Iberian Peninsula), referring to its occurrence in the southern Garonne drainage of Spain (also in France)

_Cottus jaxartensis_ Berg 1916
~ensis, suffix denoting place: Jaxartes, ancient name of Syr Darya, Uzbekistan, in whose type locality (Ugam River, tributary of Chirchik River) is situated

_Cottus koshewnikowii_ Gratziawon 1907
in honor of entomologist Grigorii Aleksandrovich Kozhevnikov (1866-1933), Moscow University, president of the Commission for the Study of the Fauna of the Moscow Governorate from the Goredva River (Oka River Basin), under whose auspices holotype was collected

_Cottus metae_ Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
in honor of biologist Meta Povž (Ljubljana, Slovenia), for her “continuous help with several projects”

_Cottus microstomus_ Heckel 1837
micro-, small; _stomus_, mouth, referring to smaller mouth than that of _C. gobio_

_Cottus perifretum_ Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
peri-, around; _fretum_, strait, referring to its occurrence in streams on both sides of the English Channel (Fretum Gallicum in Latin)

_Cottus petiti_ Băcescu & Băcescu-Meşter 1964
in honor of zoologist-anatomist Georges Petit (1892-1973), Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), “with
esteem and affection on the occasion of his 50th anniversary in science" (translation)

Cottus rhenanus Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
-anus, belonging to: Rhenus, Latin name of Rhine River (Germany), in whose drainage it occurs

Cottus ricei (Nelson 1876)
in honor of Nelson's friend F. L. Rice, then a student in zoology at Northwestern University (Evanston, Illinois, USA), who collected holotype and gave it to Nelson for identification

Cottus rondeleti Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
in honor of Guillaume Rondelet (1507–1566), precursor of European ichthyology and author of one the very first ichthyological treatises (1554–55); he was professor of medicine at the University of Montpellier, very close to type locality (a creek in Dept. Hérault, France)

Cottus sabaudicus Sideleva 2009
-icus, belonging to: Sabaudia, Latin spelling of Savoy, referring to Haute-Savoy district of southeastern France, where this sculpin appears to be endemic

Cottus scaturigo Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
Latin for spouting water, i.e., a spring, referring to Timavo spring, Province Friuli-Venezia, Italy, where it is endemic

Cottus sibiricus Warpachowski 1889
-icus, belonging to: Siberia, type locality (Yenisey River near Minusinsk Town, Krasnoyarsk Krai) is situated

Cottus spinulosus Kessler 1872
diminutive of spinosus, spiny, referring to granular spiny plates densely covering upper sides of head and dorsal and lateral regions of body

Cottus transsilvaniae Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte 2005
of Transsilvania, Latin name of Transylvania, historical region located in central Romania, where this sculpin is endemic

Subgenus Cephalocottus Gratianov 1907
proposed as a new genus for C. amblystomopsis, distinguished by its flattened cephalus, or head

Cottus amblystomopsis Schmidt 1904
misspelling (with an “l”) of Ambystoma, referring to the Axolotl, Ambystoma mexicanus; opsis, appearance, described as having a head that is “strongly dorsoventrally depressed, wide, nearly flat dorsally, abruptly sloping laterally, similar to the head of an axolotl” (translation)

Cottus nozawae Snyder 1911
in honor of zoologist Shunjiro (sometimes spelled Sunziro) Nozawa, Director, Fisheries Bureau (Hokkaido, Japan) [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals that ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Subgenus Cottopsis Girard 1850
opsis, appearance, proposed as a new genus for C. asper, similar to Cottus but distinguished by its palatine teeth and dermal prickles

Cottus aleuticus Gilbert 1896
-ica, belonging to: the Aleutians (specifically, Unalaska Island, Alaska, USA), type locality (occurs in eastern Pacific south to California)

Cottus asper Richardson 1836
rough, its back and sides “thickly studded with very small, subulate, acute spines directed backwards”

Cottus asperrimus Rutter 1908
superlative of asper, very rough, presumably referring to “Fine prickles” covering body

Cottus gulosus gulosus (Girard 1854)
gluttonous, referring to its “proportionally large” mouth

Cottus gulosus wintu Moyle & Campbell 2022
named for the Wintu people, original inhabitants of the Sacramento River watershed of California (USA), where this sculpin occurs; the Winnemem Wintu (Middle Water People) still live in the area and are working to restore salmon runs and to protect sacred rivers and sites in the region

Cottus klamathensis klamathensis Gilbert 1898
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Upper Klamath Lake near Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oregon (USA), type locality (also occurs in California)

Cottus klamathensis macrops Rutter 1908
macro-, large; opsi, eye, referring to larger eye than nominate form
Cottus klamathensis polyergus Daniels & Moyle 1984
many; pore, referring to greater number of lateral-line pores compared with the other two subspecies

Cottus marginatus (Bean 1881)
margined, presumably referring to “distinct” white margin on first dorsal fin

Cottus ohlone ohlone Moyle & Campbell 2022
named for the Ohlone peoples, original inhabitants of the Santa Clara Valley region and much of the southern San Francisco Bay region of California (USA), where this sculpin occurs; the Ohlone name originally referred to more than 50 peoples who spoke similar languages and interacted with one another, but whose descendants are largely encompassed by the present-day Muwekma Ohlone Tribe

Cottus ohlone pomo Moyle & Campbell 2022
named for the Pomo peoples who were once the principal inhabitants (prior to the arrival of the Spanish) of the Russian River region of California (USA), where this sculpin occurs

Cottus perplexus Gilbert & Evermann 1894
interwoven, entangled, involved, intricate or confused, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its complex color pattern (e.g., “back and sides with vermiculations of light and dark, the back with 5 or 6 ill-defined black crossbars, which usually reach the lateral line; … below the lateral line a number of small, quadrat, dark blotches, arranged in two irregular series”); Jordan & Evermann (1898) say name means “perplexed” without explanation, and Moyle (Inland Fishes of California, 2nd. ed., 2002) translates name as “perplexing,” reflecting the difficulty in defining this species, but species was unambiguously described without any confusion or hesitation regarding its distinctiveness and status

Cottus pitensis Bailey & Bond 1963
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pit River basin, California, USA, type locality (the river itself was was named because early Euro-American visitors were impressed by the deep pits dug by the native peoples to trap wildlife)

Cottus princeps Gilbert 1898
chief, first or foremost, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it differs from congeners known at the time in its “very narrow, slender form, the long fins, and especially in the extreme development of the mucous tubes and pores”

Cottus tenuis (Evermann & Meek 1898)
slender, referring to its “very slender” body

Subgenus Uranidea DeKay 1842
urano, sky; eidon, I looked, i.e., stargazer, referring to “nearly vertical” eyes of C. quiescens (=cognatus) [treated as a full genus by some workers]

Cottus baileyi Robins 1961
in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), University of Michigan, for his “many noteworthy” contributions to our knowledge of North American freshwater fishes

Cottus bairdii bairdii Girard 1850
in honor of Spencer Fullerton Baird (1823-1887), Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Director of the U.S. National Museum, and U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, who collected type

Cottus bairdii kumlieni (Hoy 1876)
in honor of ornithologist Aaron Ludwig Kumlien (1853-1902), who provided a “very accurate” drawing of the holotype of Uranidea hoyi (=Cottus cognatus) [authorship uncertain from text; perhaps Nelson (ex Hoy), with description from one of Hoy’s types]
Cottus bairdii punctulatus (Gill 1861)  
speckled, referring to numerous black spots, “very small and abundant” on head and anterior portion of body, with “quite thickly spotted” dorsal-, caudal- and pectoral-fin rays

Cottus bairdii semiscaber (Cope 1872)  
semi-, half; scaber, rough, referring to “prickly” skin above lateral line, smooth below it posteriorly

Cottus bendrei (Bean 1881)  
in honor of U.S. Army officer and ornithologist Charles E. Bendire (1836-1897), who collected type

Cottus caeruleomentum Kinziger, Raesly & Neely 2000  
caeruleus, blue; mentum, chin, referring to blue chin of spawning males

Cottus carolinae carolinae (Gill 1861)  
in honor of Gill’s “estimable young friend,” Miss Caroline Henry (1839-1920); she was the daughter of Joseph Henry (1797-1878), first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, who took Gill under his wing when Gill was beginning his career

Cottus carolinae infernatus Williams & Robins 1970  
of the lowlands, referring to its distribution below the Fall Line in Alabama (USA)

Cottus carolinae zopherus (Jordan 1877)  
Greek for dusky, referring to its “very dark, almost black” color

Cottus chattahoochee Neely, Williams & Mayden 2007  
named for its distribution in the Chattahoochee River drainage above the Fall Line in Georgia (USA)

Cottus cognatus cognatus Richardson 1836  
related, referring to its resemblance to the European C. gobio

Cottus cognatus gracilis Heckel 1837  
slender, referring to its “slimmer and less spindle-shaped” body (translation) compared with C. gobio

Cottus echinatus Bailey & Bond 1963  
Latin for prickly, referring to “heavy investment of prickles on the body, including the ventral surface” [extinct due to pollution and increased salinity from agriculture and drought; last seen in 1928]

Cottus extensus Bailey & Bond 1963  
extended or stretched out, referring to its slender form

Cottus girardi Robins 1961  
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Charles Girard (1822-1895), “an early student of the genus”

Cottus hubbsi Bailey & Dimick 1949  
in honor of Carl L. Hubbs (1894-1979), who recognized the species as new and “from whose broad experience with North American fishes [the authors] have drawn freely”; he also read the manuscript and offered “numerous helpful criticisms”

Cottus hypselurus Robins & Robison 1985  
hypselos, high; sura, tail, referring to deep posterior part of body

Cottus immaculatus Kinziger & Wood 2010  
spotless (immaculate), referring to absence of melanophores on ventral surface of peritoneum

Cottus kanawhae Robins 2005  
of the Kanawha (=New) River system, Virginia and West Virginia, USA, where it is endemic

Cottus paulus Williams 2000  
Latin for little, it being the smallest North American sculpin (38 mm SL, 45 mm TL) [replacement name for C. pygmaeus Williams 1968, preoccupied by Cottus quadricornis pygmaeus Lönnberg 1932, =Myxocephalus quadricornis]

Cottus rhotheus (Smith 1882)  
rushing (i.e., torrential), presumably referring to its occurrence in falls or swift current [author later known as Rosa Smith Eigenmann]

Cottus specus Adams & Burr 2013  
cave or cavern, referring to primary habitat in caves

Cottus tallapoosae Neely, Williams & Mayden 2007  
of the Tallapoosa River drainage, where it occurs above the Fall Line in Alabama and Georgia (USA)

Subgenus Incertae sedis

Cottus altaicus Kaschenko 1899  
-icus, belonging to: Altai, Siberia, Russia, where type locality (Katun River, Bol'shii Uiman) is situated
**Cottus beldingii** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1891
in honor of professional bird collector Lyman Belding (1829-1917), who collected part of type series

**Cottus confusus** Bailey & Bond 1963
Latin for clouded, referring to “irregular and indistinct body pigmentation”

**Cottus czerskii** Berg 1913
in honor of ornithologist Alexander Ivanovich Czerski (1879-1921, son of Jan Czerski [1845-1892], celebrated Polish geologist, naturalist and explorer), who helped collect type

**Cottus greenei** (Gilbert & Culver 1898)
in honor of Charles Wilson Greene (1866-1947, then a physiology instructor at Stanford University (later a full professor of physiology and pharmacology at University of Missouri), “to whose energy was due much of the success of the expedition” during which type was collected (he later studied the phosphorescent organs of toadfishes, the circulatory system of hagfishes, and the physiology of Chinook Salmon)

**Cottus hangiongensis** Mori 1930
-eunii, suffix denoting place: location not explained, perhaps an alternate spelling of Hamgyeong, referring to North Hamgyeong Province of North Korea, where type locality (Kainei) is situated

**Cottus kolymensis** Sideleva & Goto 2012
-eunii, suffix denoting place: referring to its occurrence in the Kolyma River and other rivers of the Kolyma Krai (federal subject) of Russia

**Cottus koreanus** Fujii, Choi & Yabe 2005
Korean, known only from the Korean Peninsula, where it occurs in several rivers

**Cottus kuznetzovi** Berg 1903
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Innokentiy Dmitrievich Kuznetsov (1863-1921), Russian ichthyologist and fisheries scientist who took part in expeditions to Azov Sea (1866), Volga (1890) and Caspian Sea (1894)

**Cottus leiopomus** Gilbert & Evermann 1894
leio-, smooth; poma, operculum, referring to its lack of preopercular spines

**Cottus ohmimensis** Watanabe 1960
-eunii, suffix denoting place: Ōmi Province, an old province of Japan that today comprises Shiga Prefecture, where co-type localities (Chinai River and Ado River) are situated [status uncertain; provisionally included here]

**Cottus poecilopus** Heckel 1837
poecilio-, varicolored; pous, foot, presumably referring to narrow transverse stripes on all fins (except first dorsal fin), but best seen in the ventral fins (which all-white on *C. gobio*)

**Cottus pollux** Günther 1873
presumably named for Pollux, along with Caster, the Gemini, or twins, in Greek mythology, a seeming twin to *C. gobio*, described as “very similar” in general appearance and color

**Cottus reinii** Hilgendorf 1879
in honor of “Prof. Rein,” who provided type, probably German geographer Johannes Justus Rein (1835-1918), who explored Japan in 1874-1875

**Cottus schitsuumsh** LeMoine, Young, McKelvey, Eby, Pilgrim & Schwartz 2014
Americanist phonetic notation of the spoken word (pronounced *s-CHED-ee-umsh*) used by the first peoples (now recognized as the Coeur d’Alene Tribe) who inhabited portions of northern Idaho and western Montana (where this sculpin occurs), meaning “those who were found here,” referring to the people of this tribe

**Cottus szanaga** Dybowski 1869
from Szanaga-sagasu (spoon fish), Buryat (Mongolian dialect) for this sculpin in the Upper Amur River basin

**Cottus volki** Taranetz 1933
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Alexander Maksimovich Volk (d. 1943), Pacific Scientific-Research Institute of Fisheries; he was Taranetz’ friend and they collected fishes, amphibians and reptiles together in the Russian Far East (both died in action during WW2)

**Cyphocottus** Sideleva 2003
cypho-, bent or hunchbacked, referring to back of *C. megalops*, which elevates sharply with age, forming a hump; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Cyphocottus eurystomus** (Taliev 1955)
eury, wide; stoma, mouth, proposed as a subspecies of *C. megalops* with a bigger mouth, its terminus reaching middle of eye (vs. first ⅓ of eye)

**Cyphocottus megalops** (Gratzianov 1902)
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to very large convex eyes, their diameter horizontally four times in HL
Daruma Jordan & Starks 1904
a “name applied to squat figures of Buddha, and thence to certain thick-headed fishes of Japan”

Daruma sagamia Jordan & Starks 1904
-ia, belonging to: Sagami Bay, Japan, type locality

Furcina Jordan & Starks 1904
-ina, adjectival suffix: furca, fork, referring to forked upper preopercular spine

Furcina ishikawae Jordan & Starks 1904
in honor of biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861-1935), Tokyo Imperial University [although named after a
man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a”
by adding an “e” to the spelling]

Furcina osimae Jordan & Starks 1904
of Oshima (sometimes spelled Osima), the “great island” of Japan, where type locality (Hakodate, Oshima
Subprefecture, Hokkaido) is situated

Gymnocanthus Swainson 1839
gymnos, bare or naked; acanthus, thorn or spine, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to head of G. ventralis
(=pistilliger), described as scaleless (actually covered or partially covered with large plates) and with “few” spines, or to
scaleless preopercular spine and cusps

Gymnocanthus detrisus Gilbert & Burke 1912
etymology not explained; detrisus does not appear in any of our dictionaries, perhaps a misspelling of detritus,
written away, referring to absence of filaments or papillae on head

Gymnocanthus galeatus Bean 1881
helmeted, referring to space between eyes “deeply concave and completely covered by aggregated bony granulations,
as are the crown and neck” (italics in original)

Gymnocanthus herzensteini Jordan & Starks 1904
in honor of the late Russian ichthyologist Solomon Markovich Herzenstein (1854-1894), for his “excellent” work
on the fishes of Hokkaido, Japan (type locality for this species)

Gymnocanthus intermedius (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
intermediate, described as seeming to “hold the middle” (translation) between Cottus (now Enophrys) diceraus and
Cottus (now Gymnocanthus) pistilliger

Gymnocanthus pistilliger (Pallas 1814)
pistilla, pistil; -iger, to bear, referring to axillary papillae of the male, with fringed filaments, white at the tip

Gymnocanthus tricuspis (Reinhardt 1830)
tri-, three; cuspis, cusp, referring to usually three cusps on upper preopercular spine

Gymnocanthus vandesandei Poll 1949
in honor of Commandant Remi Van de Sande (1893-1969), in charge of the Belgian training ship Mercator, from
which holotype was collected

Iclinus Jordan 1885
diminutive of Icelus, in which I. quadriseriatus had previously been placed

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**Icelinus borealis** Gilbert 1896  
northern, referring to its distribution, described from Alaska (occurs south to Puget Sound, Washington, USA)

**Icelinus burchami** Evermann & Goldsborough 1907  
in honor of James S. Burcham, a “young naturalist of great promise,” who lost his life at Lake McDonald (Glacier National Park, Montana, USA) on November 12, 1905, while in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries

**Icelinus cavifrons** Gilbert 1890  
cavus, concave; frons, front or forehead, referring to “deep circular pit” (more of a shallow depression) on top of head

**Icelinus filamentosus** Gilbert 1890  
with filaments, referring to long and filamentous first two dorsal-fin spines

**Icelinus fimbriatus** Gilbert 1890  
fringed, referring to conspicuous palmate tentacles on nasal spines and above and behind eyes

**Icelinus japonicus** Yabe, Tsumura & Katayama 1980  
Japanese, the first record of this genus from Japanese waters

**Icelinus limbaughi** Rosenblatt & Smith 2004  
in honor of zoologist, diver and underwater photographer Conrad Limbaugh (1925-1960), who collected type in 1955, and for his pioneering work as diving officer at Scripps Institution of Oceanography, which “paved the way for the modern techniques of collection, manipulation, and observation of underwater marine life for scientific study” [he died after losing his way while diving in the labyrinth of an underground river in France]

**Icelinus oculatus** Gilbert 1890  
eyed, presumably referring to “very large” eyes, as long as snout

**Icelinus pietschi** Yabe, Soma & Amaoka 2001  
in honor of Theodore W. Pietsch (b. 1945), University of Washington (Seattle, USA), a principal investigator for the International Kuril Island Project (1994-1999), during which this sculpin was discovered

**Icelinus quadriseriatus** (Lockington 1880)  
quadri-, four; seriatus, rowed, presumably referring to two bands of large, strongly ctenoid scales on each side (for a total of four)

**Icelinus tenuis** Gilbert 1890  
thin or slender, referring to elongate, slender body, “tapering into a very slender caudal peduncle”

**Icelus Krøyer 1845**  
Icelus, son of Hypnus, Greek god of sleep, referring to the “sluggishness” (translation) of various northern sculpins

**Icelus armatus** (Schmidt 1916)  
armed with a weapon, presumably referring large plates on dorsal half of body, “armed with 10-12 spines each”

**Icelus bicornis** (Reinhardt 1840)  
biri-, two; cornis, horn, referring to pair of spines behind each eye

**Icelus canaliculatus** Gilbert 1896  
with small canals, referring to interorbital space “wholly occupied by the two conspicuous supraorbital mucous canals”

**Icelus cataphractus** (Pavlenko 1910)  
clad in armor, referring to body “definitely armed” with a series of bony plates along lateral line and dorsal-fin base

**Icelus ecornis** Tsutsui & Yabe 1996  
e- or non; cornis, horn, referring to absence of head spines on supraocular and occipital regions

**Icelus euryops** Bean 1890  
eury-, wide; ops, eye, referring to eye about twice as long as snout and \( \frac{2}{5} \) as long as head

**Icelus gilberti** Taranetz 1936  
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist Charles Henry Gilbert (1859-1928), who described *I. canaliculatus* and *I. spiniger* in 1896, and co-described *I. spatula* in 1912

**Icelus hypselopterus** Fukuzawa, Mori, Matsuzaki & Kai 2022  
hypselos, high; pterus, fin, referring to high first dorsal fin

**Icelus mandibularis** Yabe 1983  
of the lower jaw, referring to lower jaw protruding beyond anterior margin of upper jaw

**Icelus mororanis** (Jordan & Seale 1906)  
-is, genitive singular of: Mororan harbor, Hokkaido Island, Japan
**Icelus ochotensis** Schmidt 1927
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: northern Okhotsk Sea, type locality (occurs in northwestern Pacific from Sea of Japan to Sea of Okhotsk)

**Icelus perminovi** Taranetz 1936
patronym not identified but probably in honor of G. N. Perminov, who worked with Taranetz at TIRH (Pacific Institute of Fishing Industry); he later became a colonel in the Russian army

**Icelus rastrinoides** Taranetz 1936
- *oides*, having the form of: etymology not explained, presumably referring to its similarity to *Rastrinus scutiger* (which Taranetz retained in *Icelus*)

**Icelus sekii** Tsuruoka, Munehara & Yabe 2006
in honor of Katsunori Seki, Shiretoko Diving Kikaku, Rausu, Japan), who provided the authors with the first information about this species

**Icelus spatula** Gilbert & Burke 1912
paddle, spoon or broad blade used for stirring, referring to “distinctly spatular” shape of anal papilla of the male

**Icelus spiniger** Gilbert 1896
*spinus*, spine; - *iger*, to bear, i.e., spiny, referring to a single strong spine, directed outward and backward, at center of each dorsal plate

**Icelus stenosomus** Andriashev 1937
*stenos*, narrow; *soma*, body, proposed as a subspecies of *I. uncinalis* with a thinner, more elongate body

**Icelus uncinalis** Gilbert & Burke 1912
*uncinus*, hooked; *analis*, anal, referring to short, curved, hook-shaped process of anal papilla of the male

**Leiocottus** Girard 1856
*leios*, smooth, referring to its “perfectly smooth” skin, “bearing neither prickles nor scales”; *Cottus*, type genus of family [not to be confused with *Leiocottus*]

**Leiocottus hirundo** Girard 1856
swallow (bird), named for having “so much of the aspect of *Trigla*” (i.e., *Trigla hirundo*, = *Chelidonichthys lucerna*, Trigloidei: Triglidae)

**Leocottus** Palmer 1961
*leo*, etymology not explained nor evident, but here is a guess: named for ichthyologist Lev (or Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876–1950), who wrote several papers on Lake Baikal sculpins that Taliev cited, and who described over a dozen sculpin taxa; *Cottus*, type genus of family [Taliev did not designate a type, so authorship is credited to G. Palmer, British Museum (Natural History), a compiler for the *Zoological Record*, who designated type [not to be confused with *Leiocottus*]

**Leocottus kesslerii** kesslerii (Dybowski 1874)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Federovich Kessler (1815-1881), who described *Cottus spinulosus* in 1872

**Leocottus kesslerii arachlensis** Tarkhova 1962
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Arakhlei, Lake Baikal Basin, Russia, type locality

**Leocottus kesslerii gussinensis** Tarkhova 1962
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Gusinor (also spelled Gusinoye), Lake Baikal Basin, Russia, type locality

**Lepidobero** Qin & Jin 1992
*lepido*, scaled, similar to *Bero* but differing in having a series of plate-like scales along lateral line

**Lepidobero sinensis** Qin & Jin 1992
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Gusinor (also spelled Gusinoye), Lake Baikal Basin, Russia, type locality

**Leptocottus** Girard 1854
*leptos*, slender, referring to “elongated” body and head; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Leptocottus armatus** Girard 1854
armed (with a weapon), referring to large, sharp preopercular spines

**Limnocottus** Berg 1906
*limno*, lake, endemic to Russia’s Lake Baikal; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Limnocottus bergi** Dybowski 1908
in honor of ichthyologist Lev (also Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876–1950), who proposed the genus in 1906

**Limnocottus bergianus** Taliev 1935
- *anus*, belonging to: patronym not explained but almost certainly in honor of Russian ichthyologist Lev (or Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876–1950), who proposed the genus in 1906
Limnocottus godlewskii (Dybowski 1874)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Polish naturalist Wiktor Ignacy Aleksandrovich Godlewski (1831-1900), who was exiled to Siberia, along with Dybowski, after the failed Polish uprising (1863) in Ukraine; he settled in a village by Lake Baikal (where this sculpin is endemic), where he studied the local fauna

Limnocottus griseus (Taliev 1955)
gray, described as having a violet-brown body with a gray belly

Limnocottus pallidus Taliev 1948
pallid, described as having a yellow-brown back and nape, light-yellow sides, and light-gray belly with a lilac tint

Mesocottus Gratziainov 1907
meos, middle, allusion not explained, perhaps Gratziainov believed this genus was intermediate between two or more related genera (he placed it between Asprocottus and Abyssocottus in his key); Cottus, type genus of family

Mesocottus haitej (Dybowski 1869)
from Haitij-sagasu, Buryat (Mongolian dialect) for this sculpin in the Upper Amur River basin

Micrenophrys Andriashev 1954
micro-, small; Enophrys, a related genus (or the tribe Enophryini, to which it belongs), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smaller size (~7.4 cm SL) compared with related species (e.g., Enophrys diceraus, ~32.0 cm SL)

Micrenophrys lilljeborgii (Collett 1875)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of zoologist Wilhelm Lilljeborg (1816-1908), Uppsala University, whose 1849 account of a journey through Russia and Finnmark (a former county in northern Norway) is cited several times by Collett

Neocottus Sideleva 1982
neo-, new; Cottus, type genus of family, allusion not explained, perhaps connoting a similarity with Cottus and/or its uniqueness (e.g., a new kind of sculpin), distinguished by the morphology of its lateral-line system papillae, unique in the family

Neocottus thermalis Sideleva 2002
Latin for hot spring, referring to its occurrence in the region of hydrothermal activity

Neocottus werestschagini (Taliev 1935)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Gleb Yurievich Werestschagin, limnologist and cladocerologist, Leningrad Academy of Sciences, who led an expedition to Lake Baikal (1925-1927), where this sculpin is endemic

Ocynectes Jordan & Starks 1904
ocy, swift (bird); nectes, swimmer, referring to very large pectoral fins (like the wings of a swift) of O. maschalis

Ocynectes maschalis Jordan & Starks 1904
Greek for armpit, referring to “single conspicuous black dot always present on axil”

Ocynectes modestus Snyder 1911
modest or unassuming, referring to how it differs from O. maschalis, in part, by its “plain” color

Oligocottus Girard 1856
oligos, referring to its “diminutive” size (reaching 9 cm TL); Cottus, type genus of family (Girard added: “We have full evidence that the specimens before us are adults, and consequently have not hesitated in the selection of that name. We are aware, however, that further search might bring to notice other species not quite so small and still of the same generic stamp. On the other hand, the etymology of a name is of but little avail towards elucidating the history of the object it designates.”)

Oligocottus maculosus Girard 1856
mottled or speckled, described as having a yellowish-brown body above, “mottled or variegated with blackish”

Oligocottus rimensis (Greeley 1899)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: etymology not explained but per Jordan & Evermann (1900) named for its habitat, i.e., rima, fissure or crevice, referring to its occurrence in tidepools lined with coralline algae (Pietsch & Orr 2019, Fishes of the Salish Sea, suggest name refers to the deeply incised interradial membranes of its anal fin, but we doubt this explanation)

Oligocottus rubellio (Greeley 1899)
a rosy one, referring to its coloration, described as “light brown to all shades of light red, pink, or lavender”

Oligocottus snyderi Greeley 1898
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of ichthyologist John Otterbein Snyder (1867-1943)

Orthonopias Starks & Mann 1911
etymology not explained, perhaps ortbo-, straight or upright, and ops, eye, referring to eyes “set high in head, standing a little above profile” and/or a “line” of four cirri extending backwards from each eye; -ias, suffix used in some Greek
names of fishes (e.g., Xiphias)

**Orthonopias triacis** Starks & Mann 1911
etymology not explained, perhaps tri, three, and aki, point, referring to trifid upper preopercular spine

**Paracottus Taliev 1949**
para-, near; *Cottus*, original genus of *P. knerii*

**Paracottus knerii knerii** (Dybowski 1874)
patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869)

**Paracottus knerii putorania** Koryakov & Sidelev 1976
-ia, belonging to: Putorana Plateau, Krasnoyarsk Krai, Russia, where type locality (Lake Agatha, Enisei River basin) is situated

**Phallocottus Schultze 1938**
phallos, penis, referring to large conical anal papillae

**Phallocottus obtusus** Schultze 1938
blunt, referring to “bluntly rounded” preopercular spine

**Phasmatocottus Bolin 1936**
phasma, ghost or specter, allusion not explained nor evident; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Phasmatocottus ctenopterygius** Bolin 1936
ctenos, comb; pterygius, finned, referring to rays of first dorsal fin not connected by a membrane, therefore the rays are like the teeth of a comb

**Procottus Gratianov 1902**
pro-, before, forward, first, or in front of, allusion not explained but probably referring in some way to its similarity to and/or close relationship with *Cottus*, original genus of the type species *P. jeittelesii*

**Procottus gotoi** Sideleva 2001
in honor of ichthyologist Akira Goto, Hokkaido University (Japan), who studies freshwater sculpins (and who later collaborated with Sideleva on the description of *Cottus kalymensis* in 2012)

**Procottus gurwicii** (Taliev 1946)
in honor of “talented” zoologist Georgi Semenovich Gurvich (1906–1942), who was killed in action near Leningrad during WW2

**Procottus jeittelesii** (Dybowski 1874)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Ludwig Heinrich Christian Jeitteles (1830–1883), Czech zoologist, paleontologist, geologist, and a pioneer of seismological research in the mid–19th century; he also proposed the genus *Alburnoides* (Cypriniformes: Leuciscidae) in 1861

**Procottus major** Taliev 1949
greater, proposed as a subspecies of *P. jeittelesii* that reaches a larger size (35 cm vs. 28 cm)

**Pseudoblennius Temminck & Schlegel 1850**
pseudo-, false; blennius, blenny, described as having the characters of blennies (Blenniiformes) but differing in physiognomy and dentition [proposed without a species, later named *P. percoides*]

**Pseudoblennius argenteus** (Döderlein 1887)
silvery, referring to several large, shiny silver spots below lateral line

**Pseudoblennius cottoides** (Richardson 1848)
-sides, having the form of: described as having “some resemblance” to *Cottus*

**Pseudoblennius marmoratus** (Döderlein 1884)
mottled, referring to head, sides and fins marbled with black-brown spots and bands

**Pseudoblennius percoides** Günther 1861
-sides, having the form of: perc, perch, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its perch-like appearance

**Pseudoblennius totonius** Jordan & Starks 1904
-tus, belonging to: Totomi Bay, Japan, type locality

**Pseudoblennius zonostigma** Jordan & Starks 1904
zono, band; stigma, mark or spot, presumably referring to any or all of the following: body entirely crossed by six double rows of small brown spots, a pair of rows across caudal peduncle, three pairs under soft dorsal fin, two pairs under spinous dorsal, wavy dark stripes on spinous dorsal, broader bands on anal fin, dark spot on maxillary below each eye, a small dark spot on base of middle pectoral-fin rays, a jet-black spot on first and last spines of spinous dorsal fin
*Radulinopsis* Soldatov & Lindberg 1930  
_opsis_, appearance, referring to *Radulinus*, “which it resembles in appearance, but with which it is not closely related”

*Radulinopsis derjavini* Soldatov & Lindberg 1930  
in honor of ichthyologist-hydrobiologist Alexander Nikolaevich Derjavin (1878-1963, also spelled Derzhavin), Director of the Research Institute of Fisheries at Vladivostok, Russia

*Radulinopsis taranetzi* Yabe & Maruyama 2001  
in honor of Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910-1941), for his “understanding of boreal fishes and especially cottoid classification”

*Radulinus* Gilbert 1890  
_-inus, adjectival suffix: _radula_, Latin for scraper, presumably referring to rows of large, keeled, spinous plates along lateral line, with similar plates on head

*Radulinus asprellus* Gilbert 1890  
diminutive of _asper_, rough, presumably referring to rows of large, keeled, spinous plates along lateral line, with similar plates on head

*Radulinus boleoides* Gilbert 1898  
_-oides_, having the form of: referring to “marked likeness” to the darter (Percidae) subgenus _Boleosoma_ (bole, dart or javelin; _soma_, body, named for its dart-like shape)

*Radulinus vinculus* Bolin 1950  
link or means of binding, referring to its intermediate position connecting *Radulinus* and *Radulinopsis*

*Rastrinus* Jordan & Evermann 1896  
_-inus, adjectival suffix: _rastrum_, scraper, referring to its rough scales

*Rastrinus scutiger* (Bean 1890)  
_scutum_, shield; -_iger_, to bear, presumably referring to small, spiny scales on head and body above lateral line

*Rheopresbe* Jordan & Starks 1904  
_rheo-_ , to flow swiftly; _presbys_, old man or elder (i.e., first born), referring to Takitaroo (“first born of the cataract”), Japanese name of _R. fujiyamae_ (=_kazika_)

*Rheopresbe kazika* (Jordan & Starks 1904)  
from _kajika_, Japanese name for river sculpins

*Ricuzenius* Jordan & Starks 1904  
_-ius_, belonging to: Rikuzen Province, old name for area now encompassing Miyagi Prefecture, where type locality of _R. pinetorum_ (Matsushima Bay, off Kinkwazan Island) is situated

*Ricuzenius nudithorax* Bolin 1936  
nudus_, bare or naked; _thorax_, breast, presumably referring to a “few minute scales” anterior to pelvic-fin base, in contrast to scales on head and body above lateral line

*Ricuzenius pinetorum* Jordan & Starks 1904  
of the pines, referring to Matsushima (“pine island”) Bay, Japan, type locality

*Ruscarius* Jordan & Starks 1895  
from _Ruscum_, genus of the Butcher’s Broom, a rough plant, referring to prickly scales of _R. meanyi_

*Ruscarius creaseri* (Hubbs 1926)  
in honor of Charles William Creaser (1897-1965), a “student of fishes,” Hubbs’ ichthyological colleague at the Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan

*Ruscarius meanyi* Jordan & Starks 1895  
in honor of Edmond Stephen Meany (1862-1935), Secretary of the University of Washington (Seattle, USA), for his work in the Young Naturalists’ Society

*Sigmistes* Rutter 1898  
sigma, the letter “S,” -_istes_, adjectival suffix, referring to lateral line of _S. caulias_, strongly arched anteriorly, creating an _S_-like shape

*Sigmistes caulias* Rutter 1898  
Greek for stem or stalk, referring to many (20-21) rays of soft dorsal fin

*Sigmistes smithi* Schultz 1938  
in honor of Hugh M. Smith (1865-1941), for his “numerous valuable contributions in ichthyology made over a long period of years”

*Stelgistrum* Jordan & Gilbert 1898  
from _stelgistrum_, Greek for scraper, presumably referring to “strongly spinous” plates along lateral line of _S. stejnegeri_
**Stelgistrum beringianum** Gilbert & Burke 1912
- *anum*, belonging to: Bering Sea, where type locality (Petrel Bank, Aleutian Islands, Alaska, USA) is situated

**Stelgistrum concinnum** Andriashev 1935
- skillfully put together, beautiful or appropriate, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “very characteristic” color, which makes it “easily distinguishable” (translation) from its congeners

**Stelgistrum stejnegeri** Jordan & Gilbert 1898
- in honor of Leonhard Stejneger (1851-1943), Curator of Reptiles, U.S. National Museum

**Stlengis** Jordan & Starks 1904
- Greek for comb, presumably referring to villiform teeth (resembling bristles on a brush) on jaws, vomer and palatines of *S. osensis*

**Stlengis distoechus** Bolin 1936
- *di-*, two; *stoechos*, rows, referring to two bands of ctenoid scales on sides, intermediate between *S. misakia* (one band) and *S. osensis* (three bands)

**Stlengis misakia** (Jordan & Starks 1904)
- *-ia*, adjectival suffix: near Misaki, Japan, where type locality (Manazuru Point, Sagami Bay) is situated

**Stlengis osensis** Jordan & Starks 1904
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: off Ose Point, Suruga Bay, Japan, type locality

**Synchirus** Bean 1890
- *syn-*, together; *cheiros*, hand, referring to fused pectoral fins, unique among eastern Pacific sculpins

**Synchirus gilli** Bean 1890
- in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914), for his “researches upon the mail-cheeked fishes”

**Taurocottus** Soldatov & Pavlenko 1915
- *taurus*, bull, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “unusual” preopercular spines, the top one very long and sometimes curved, like the horns of a bull; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Taurocottus bergii** Soldatov & Pavlenko 1915
- in honor of Lev (also Leo) Semyonovich Berg (1876-1950), Professor of Ichthyology, Agricultural Institute of Moscow, who described over a dozen sculpin taxa

**Thyriscus** Gilbert & Burke 1912
- etymology not explained, perhaps diminutive of *thyris*, window, or *thyra*, door, referring to “short slit behind last gill”

**Thyriscus anoplus** Gilbert & Burke 1912
- unarmed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to absence of dorsal series of plates, distinguishing it from the similar *Icelus*

**Trachidermus** Heckel 1837
- *trachys*, rough; *dermus*, skin, referring to scaleless body with thick skin covered with hook-shaped spines with their points turned backwards

**Trachidermus fasciatus** Heckel 1837
- banded, referring to three vertical, dark-brown bands on upper body and/or narrow, brown transverse bands on pectoral, dorsal, anal, and caudal fins

**Trichocottus** Soldatov & Pavlenko 1915
- *trichos*, hair or ray, presumably referring to many “cirri on lower part of head and some along lateral line; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Trichocottus brashnikovi** Soldatov & Pavlenko 1915
- in honor of Russian ichthyologist and fisheries chief Vladimir Konstantinovich Bražnikov (or Brashnikov, 1870-1921), “who collected some years ago in Okhotsk Sea and whose industry and zeal we are indebted for many valuable collections”

**Triglops** Reinhardt 1830
- *ops*, appearance, the transverse folds of *T. pingelii* resembling the lateral plates of *Trigla pini* and *T. lineata* (Trigloidei: Triglidae), junior synonyms of *Obolodictyes cucus* and *C. lastoviza*, respectively

**Triglops dorothy** Pietsch & Orr 2006
- in honor of Dorothy Thomlinson Gilbert (1929-2008), great granddaughter-in-law of the “eminent” ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles Henry Gilbert (who recognized this species as distinct in 1912), for her “generous and steadfast support to graduate students in ichthyology at the University of Washington, Seattle, in establishing the William W. and Dorothy T. Gilbert Ichthyology Research Fund” (a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”)
**Triglops forficatus** (Gilbert 1896)
deeply forked, like shears, referring to “very widely forked” caudal fin

**Triglops jordani** (Schmidt 1904)
in honor of ichthyologist David Starr Jordan (1851-1931) [authorship often given as Jordan & Starks 1904, in whose paper description first appeared]

**Triglops macellus** (Bean 1884)
diminutive of macer, slender or thin, referring to its slenderer body compared with *T. pingelii*

**Triglops metopias** Gilbert & Burke 1912
having a high forehead, presumably referring to “anterior portion of orbital rim forming a convex prominence over front of orbit”

**Triglops murrayi** Günther 1888
in honor of John Murray (1841-1914, later the founder of modern oceanography), who obtained type while dredging in deep water on the northwest coast of Scotland

**Triglops nybelini** Jensen 1944
in honor of ichthyologist Orvar Nybelin (1892-1982), Museum of Natural History (Stockholm, Sweden), who “keensightedly pointed out” this species’ characteristic features in 1941 but did not separate it from *T. pingelii*; Jensen admitted that he had given Nybelin information that was “not satisfactory” about Reinhardt’s original specimens of *T. pingelii*, which contributed to Nybelin’s conservative assessment of its taxonomic status

**Triglops pingelii** Reinhardt 1837
in honor of Peter Christian Pingel (1793-1852), Danish geologist who explored Greenland (type locality) and collected the first specimen in 1829

**Triglops scepticus** Gilbert 1896
from the Greek skeptikos, observant, presumably referring to its large eyes, larger than those of *T. pingelii*

**Triglops xenostethus** Gilbert 1896
*xenos*, strange (i.e., different); *stethos*, breast, referring to small, closely imbricated spinous scales on breast, compared with cutaneous folds on congeners known at the time

**Vellitor** Jordan & Starks 1904
one who plucks or tears, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to long, pike-like head of *V. centropomus*

**Vellitor centropomus** (Richardson 1848)
premusedly referring to its snook-like (*Centropomus*, Carangiformes: Centropomidae) body shape

**Vellitor minutus** Iwata 1983
small, a smaller species (up to 93.6 cm SL) than *V. centropomus* (up to 114.0 cm SL)

**Zesticelus** Jordan & Evermann 1896
*zestos*, soft-boiled, referring to very soft body and feeble skeleton of *Z. profundorum*, an adaptation to deep-sea life; Icelus, son of Hypnus, Greek god of sleep and name of a related genus (but described as most closely related to *Porocottus*), allusion not explained

**Zesticelus bathybius** (Günther 1878)
bathy, deep; bios, life, referring to its capture at 1033 m

**Zesticelus japonicus** Oshima 1957
-ensis, suffix denoting place: southwestern Okhotsk Sea off Cape Shiretoko, Japan, type locality

**Zesticelus profundorum** (Gilbert 1896)
of the depths, collected at 730 m

**Argyrocottus** Herzenstein 1892
argyros, silver, referring to silvery spots on belly and sides, and two silvery stripes, one from below eye to base of lower jaw, and another from eye to preopercle; *Cottus*, type genus of family

**Argyrocottus zanderi** Herzenstein 1892
in honor of “Dr. Zander,” a medical doctor in St. Petersburg, Russia, who collected holotype (now lost) at Sakhalin Island in the Sea of Okhotsk; with the help of Hans-J. Paepke (Berlin Museum of Natural History) and Natalia Chernova (Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg), we determined that Dr. Zander was Alexander Karlovich Zander (life dates unknown), who served as “senior ship doctor” on the clipper Rider, which visited Sakhalin Island in 1889 or 1890

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*Subfamily Myoxocephalinae*

*Argyrocottus* Herzenstein 1892
placed in Psychrolutidae by some workers.

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Enophrys Swainson 1839
en-, very; *ophrys*, eyebrow, presumably referring to thick, bony supraorbital ridge of *E. claviger* (* diceraus*), “rendering the fore part of the head club-shaped”

*Enophrys bison* (Girard 1854)
named for the American buffalo or bison, presumably referring to its long preopercular spines, like the horns of a bison

*Enophrys diceraus* (Pallas 1787)
di-, two; *keras*, horned, referring long upper preopercular spine, one on each side, like the horns of a bull

*Enophrys lucasi* (Jordan & Gilbert 1898)
in honor of Frederick Augustus Lucas (1852–1929), Curator of Comparative Anatomy, U.S. National Museum, and member of the U.S. Fur Seal Commission in 1896 and 1897

*Enophrys taurina* Gilbert 1914
bull-like, presumably referring to its long upper preopercular spines, like the horns of a bull

*Megalocottus* Gill 1861
megalo-, large or great, presumably referring to size of *M. platycephalus*, which reaches 42 cm TL; *Cottus*, type genus of family

*Megalocottus platycephalus* (Pallas 1814)
platy, broad or flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to broad, flat head, with strongly projecting lower jaw

*Megalocottus taeniopterus* (Kner 1868)
taenio-, band; *pterus*, fin, referring to three dark, oblique, longitudinal bands on second dorsal fin and four on anal fin, three vertical bands on caudal fin, and 4-5 bands on pectoral fins, much narrower than the light membrane between them

*Microcottus* Schmidt 1940
micro-, small, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small size of *M. sellaris* (up to 14.7 cm TL) compared with other sculpins, especially *Myoxocephalus* (18-80 cm TL); *Cottus*, type genus of family

*Microcottus matuensis* Yabe & Pietsch 2003
~ensis, suffix denoting place: Matua Island, central Kuril Archipelago, western Pacific between Russia and Japan, only known area of occurrence

*Microcottus sellaris* (Gilbert 1896)
saddled, referring to two “very conspicuous white saddle-shaped bars extending downward and forward from back”

*Myoxocephalus* Tilesius 1811
etymology not explained, possibly *myoxo-*, derived from *mys*, Greek for muscle, and *cephalus*, head, referring to beefy or humped ("tuberculum prominet") head of *M. stelleri*, *myoxos* also translates as Greek for dormouse, but we reject this interpretation since Tilesius said the head resembles that of a frog or toad ("Caput quale in ranis et bufonibus")

*Myoxocephalus aenaeus* (Mitchill 1814)
brazen, referring to "yellowish, or rather brass coloured" body below lateral line, and belly a "brassy white"

*Myoxocephalus brandtii* (Steindachner 1867)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of German naturalist Johann Friedrich von Brandt (1802–1879)

*Myoxocephalus jaok* (Cuvier 1829)
local name for this sculpin in Kamchatka, Russia

*Myoxocephalus niger* (Bean 1881)
black, referring to very dark brown, almost black, color in alcohol (with a purplish tinge in some specimens), mottled with lighter brown or white

*Myoxocephalus ochotensis* Schmidt 1929
~ensis, suffix denoting place: Okhotsk Sea, Kamchatka, Russia, type locality

*Myoxocephalus octodecemspinus* (Mitchill 1814)
*octodecem*, eighteen; *spinus*, spined, referring to 18 (actually 20) spines about the head

*Myoxocephalus polyacanthocephalus* (Pallas 1814)
poly, many; *acanthus*, thorn or spine; *cephalus*, head, referring to numerous spines about the head, including three preopercular spines (the uppermost one very long) and well-developed opercular spines

*Myoxocephalus quadricornis* (Linnaeus 1758)
*quadri-*, four; *cornis*, horn, referring to four opercular spines

*Myoxocephalus scorpioideus* (Fabricius 1780)
~*oides*, having the form of: allusion not explained, probably referring to resemblance to *M. scorpius*
Myoxocephalus scorpius (Linnaeus 1758)
scorpion, probably referring to “sea scorpion,” an early common name for sculpins

Myoxocephalus sinensis (Sauvage 1873)
-sensis, suffix denoting place: Sinica (China), where this sculpin is endemic

Myoxocephalus stelleri Tilesius 1811
in honor of Georg Wilhelm Steller (1709-1746), German physician-naturalist who worked in Russia and explored the Kamchatka Peninsula; his unpublished manuscript provided material for Tilesius’ description

Myoxocephalus thompsonii (Girard 1851)
in honor of Rev. Zadock Thompson (1796-1856), Episcopalian priest, geologist, geographer, historian, professor, and “esteemed naturalist” of Burlington, Vermont (USA)

Myoxocephalus tuberculatus Soldatov & Pavlenko 1922
with tubercles, referring to a pair of large, subconical tubercles above eyes and a pair of somewhat smaller ones at occiput, and/or “horny” tubercles on inner surface of pectoral fins on males

Porocottus Gill 1859
poros, pore, referring to numerous pores along head and body of P. quadrisfilis, and pores along lateral line

Porocottus allisi (Jordan & Starks 1904)
in honor of Edward Phelps Allis (1851-1947), Milwaukee, Wisconsin (USA), comparative anatomist, evolutionary morphologist, and author of a 1909 monograph on the cranial anatomy of mail-cheeked fishes

Porocottus camtschaticus (Schmidt 1916)
-icus, belonging to: west coast of Kamchatka, Russia, where type locality (mouth of Osernaya River) is situated

Porocottus coronatus Yabe 1992
crowned, referring to group of finger-like cirri on dorsal midline of head

Porocottus japonicus Schmidt 1935
Japanese, probably referring to Sea of Japan, where co-type localities, DeCastri Bay (now called Chikhachyova Bay) and western coast of Sakhalin, are situated

Porocottus leptosomus Muto, Choi & Yabe 2002
leptos, thin; soma, body, referring to strongly compressed body

Porocottus mednius (Bean 1898)
latinization of Medni, its Russian name, meaning copper, referring to Medny Island, Commander Islands, Bering Sea, type locality

Porocottus minutus (Pallas 1814)
small, described at 7.62 cm, the smallest sculpin known to Pallas

Porocottus quadrisfilis Gill 1859
quadri-, four; filum, filament, referring to pair of occipital cirri and pair of postocular cirri

**Porocottus tentaculatus** (Kner 1868)
with tentacles, referring to fringed tentacle on sharp spine before each eye, and a small, thread-like tentacle on blunt, forked, bony knob on end of supraocular ridge

**Taurulus Gratiani 1907**
diminutive of **taurus**, bull, referring to anterior of two spines on gill cover, reaching backward to a point below foremost part of dorsal fin, like the horns of a bull or water buffalo

**Taurulus bubalis** (Euphrasen 1786)
water buffalo (**Bubalus bubalis**), referring to anterior of two spines on gill cover, reaching backward to a point below foremost part of dorsal fin, like the horns of a water buffalo

**Subfamily Comephorinae** Baikal Oilfishes

**Comephorus Lacepède 1800**
**coma**, from the Greek **kome**, hair of the head; **phorus**, bearer, referring to many rays of second dorsal fin garnished with long, hair-like filaments, a misnomer: Lacepède, paraphrasing Pallas’ exaggerated account of the delicacy of the dorsal-fin rays of **C. baikalensis**, erroneously believed the rays, as fine as hair, extended far beyond the fin’s membrane (which they do not)

**Comephorus baikalensis** (Pallas 1776)
-**ensis**, suffix denoting place: Lake Baikal of Russia, where it is endemic

**Comephorus dybowskii** Korotneff 1904
in honor of Polish biologist Benedykt Dybowski (1833-1930), the “learned professor who has studied this strange genus of fishes the most” [often spelled **dybowskii**, but Korotneff (also spelled Korotnev) left off the second “i,” either a transcription error or a noun in apposition]