

Order ARGENTINIFORMES

Argentines or Herring Smelts

Family ARGENTINIDAE

Bonaparte 1846



Argentina silus. From: Ascanius, P. 1775. *Icones rerum naturalium, ou figures enluminées d'histoire naturelle du Nord*. Copenhagen. Pt. 3. 6 pp., Pls. 21-30.

Argentina Linnaeus 1758

Spanish for silvery, referring to bright silver peritoneum and scales of *A. sphyraena*, which were used to make artificial pearls

***Argentina aliciae* Cohen & Atsides 1969** in honor of Alice Holland, former Secretary, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, for her “devoted” services to ichthyology

***Argentina australiae* Cohen 1958** of Australia, proposed as an Australian subspecies of *A. elongata*

***Argentina brasiliensis* Kobylansky 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: coastal waters of Brazil, where it occurs

***Argentina brucei* Cohen & Atsides 1969** in honor of American ichthyologist Bruce B. Collette (b. 1934), Director, National Marine Fisheries Service Systematics Laboratory, who helped collect many of the type specimens

***Argentina elongata* Hutton 1879** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate body

***Argentina euchus* Cohen 1961** from *eûchos* (Gr. εὐχος), the thing prayed for, referring to fact that this species is the “answer to a long-standing puzzle,” i.e., the true identity of specimens of *A. sphyraena* recorded from the western Indian Ocean but subsequently lost

***Argentina georgei* Cohen & Atsides 1969** in honor of George Clipper, Bureau of Commercial Fisheries Systematics Laboratory, U.S. National Museum, where the authors are “indebted for [his] efficient assistance”

***Argentina kagoshimae* Jordan & Snyder 1902** of Kagoshima, a city on the island of Kyushu, Japan, type locality

***Argentina sialis* Gilbert 1890** from *síalos* (σίαλος), a porker or fat pig, or fat (noun), but sometimes used as an adjective (i.e., plump), allusion not explained, possibly referring to its “much deeper body” compared with the similar *A. elongata*

***Argentina silus* (Ascanius 1775)** etymology not explained, presumably a Latinization of “Le Sil,” Ascanius’ French vernacular for this species, derived from *Vas-Sil* (modern spelling is *vassild*), its vernacular name in Norway, where Ascanius ate several and enjoyed its “very excellent” (translation) flesh

***Argentina sphyraena* Linnaeus 1758** from *sphýraina* (Gr. σφύραινα), a kind of sea-fish dating to Pliny, historically used for slender, sharp-headed fishes (e.g., barracudas), which this one certainly is

***Argentina stewarti* Cohen & Atsides 1969** in honor of American shark biologist Stewart Springer (1906–1991), for numerous contributions to the ichthyology of the tropical western Atlantic

***Argentina striata* Goode & Bean 1896** Latin for striated (marked with long, thin parallel streaks), referring to “obliquely striate” scales in lateral line

Glossanodon Guichenot 1867

glōssa (Gr. γλώσσα), tongue; *án-* (Gr. ἄν-), without, and *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative *όδοός* (*odoús*), tooth; referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition on *G. leioglossus* (actually, small teeth are present on many specimens)

Subgenus *Glossanodon*

***Glossanodon australis* Kobylansky 1998** Latin for southern, referring to occurrence in near-shore waters off eastern Australia in the Tasman Sea

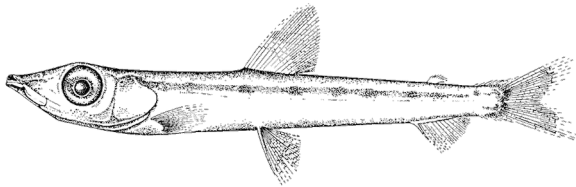
***Glossanodon danieli* Parin & Shcherbachev 1982** in honor of American ichthyologist Daniel M. Cohen (1930–2017), Natural History Museum of Los Angeles County, for contributions to the knowledge of the family Argentinidae

***Glossanodon elongatus* Kobylansky 1998** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate body shape

***Glossanodon katakamaru* Endo & Nashida 2010** named for the R/V *Kotaka-maru*, National Research Institute of Fisheries Science (Kochi, Japan), which collected paratypes and many other scientific specimens from Tosa Bay, Japan

***Glossanodon leioglossus* (Valenciennes 1848)** *leíos* (Gr. λείος) smooth; *glōssa* (Gr. γλώσσα), tongue, referring to perceived absence of tongue dentition (actually, small teeth are present on many specimens)

***Glossanodon lineatus* (Matsubara 1943)** Latin for lined, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “definite dark brown longitudinal band” immediately above lateral line and/or silvery band below it (figure accompanying description illustrates both of these features but also



Glossanodon mildredae, holotype, 64.9 mm SL. Illustration by Mildred H. Carrington, for whom the species is named. From: Cohen, D. M. and S. P. Atsides. 1969. Additions to a revision of Argentinine fishes. United States Fish and Wildlife Service Fishery Bulletin 68 (1): 13–36.

shows a prominent lateral line)

***Glossanodon macrocephalus* Bineesh & Endo 2019** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to larger head compared with congeners

***Glossanodon melanomanus* Kobylansky 1998** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *-oma*, English suffix denoting a tumor and other abnormal growths, referring to black spot on pectoral fin; *-anus* (L.), adjectival suffix

***Glossanodon microcephalus* Endo & Nishida 2012** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to smaller head compared to most congeners

***Glossanodon mildredae* Cohen & Atsides 1969** in honor of scientific illustrator Mildred H. Carrington (1908–1988), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, “whose tasteful and accurate drawings have contributed greatly to the progress of ichthyology”

***Glossanodon nazca* Parin & Shcherbachev 1982** named for the Nazca Ridge, eastern South Pacific, type locality

***Glossanodon polli* Cohen 1958** in honor of Belgian ichthyologist Max Poll (1908–1991), who first reported and illustrated this species (as *Argentina sphyraena*) in 1953

***Glossanodon pseudolineatus* Kobylansky 1998** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this species may superficially resemble *G. lineatus*, such an appearance is false

***Glossanodon semifasciatus* (Kishinouye 1904)** *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), a half or moiety; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to 7–10 dusky blotches or saddle marks of adults, which are confined to dorsal half of body

***Glossanodon struhsakeri* Cohen 1970** in honor of Paul Struhsaker (1935–2018), University of Hawaii, who collected holotype during his investigations on the biology of Hawaiian demersal fish and shrimp populations

Subgenus *Prosoarchus*

Cohen 1958

prósō (Gr. πρόσω), forward or in front; *archus*, from *archós* (Gr. αρχός), anus, referring to forwardly positioned anus of *G. pygmaeus*

***Glossanodon pygmaeus* Cohen 1958** Latin for dwarfish, referring to its small size (up to 86.6 mm SL)