

Order GADIFORMES

Rocklings

Family **GADROPSARIDAE**

Jordan & Evermann 1898



Gaidropsarus mauritanicus. Photo © Tomas Lundälv. From: Knorrn, A. H., L. Beuck, D. Barros-García, L. Fernández-Peralta and A. Freiwald. 2024. *Gaidropsarus mauritanicus* (Gadiformes, Gaidropsaridae) a new three-bearded rockling from a deep-water coral ecosystem with a genetically verified biogeographical distribution of the genus and notes to its ecology and behavior. *Journal of Fish Biology* 105 (6): 1643–1665.

Ciliata

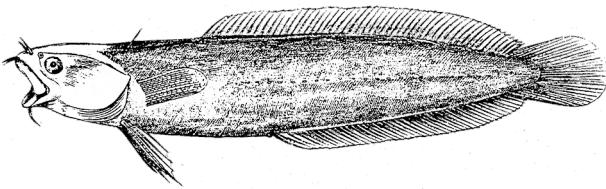
Couch 1832

Neo-Latin for fringed with hairlike appendages (ciliate), referring to a “ciliated membrane placed in a chink behind the head” (i.e., a row of small, fleshy filaments behind first dorsal-fin ray) of *C. glauca* (= *mustela*)

***Ciliata mustela* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for weasel, a name for a gadid fish that dates back to Pliny, allusion not evident

***Ciliata septentrionalis* (Collett 1875)** Latin for northern, referring to its distribution, described from Norway and occurring in the North Sea, eastern North Atlantic and Western Baltic Sea

***Ciliata tchangi* Li 1994** in honor of Li’s teacher, ichthyologist Tchunglin (or Tchung-Lin) Tchang (1897–1963), “memorializing his stunning achievements in studies of Chinese fishes”



Ciliata tchangi, holotype, 79.5 mm TL. From: Li, S.-Z. 1994. A review of the fish genus *Ciliata* Couch, 1822, and description of a new species from Shandong Coast, China (Gadiformes: Gadidae). *Journal of Dalian Fisheries College* 9 (1–2): 1–5.

Enchelyopus

Bloch & Schneider 1801

enchelys (ἔγγελος), eel; *opus*, perhaps from *ōps* (ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), i.e., resembling an eel (“facie anguillae”), perhaps referring to its slippery body (“Corpus lubricum”)

***Enchelyopus cimbricus* (Linnaeus 1766)** Neo-Latin adjective derived from Cimbric, a people of northern Germany, referring to its occurrence in the Cimbric or Cimbrian Peninsula, also known as Jutland, bounded by the North Sea to the west, the Skagerrak to the north, the Kattegat (type locality) and Baltic Sea to the east and Germany to the south [illustration on next page]

Gaidropsarus

Rafinesque 1810

gáidaros (γάιδαρος), donkey or ass, perhaps evoking *onos* (ὄνος), donkey or ass (*asellus* in Latin), a name dating to Aristotle for an unidentified gadiform fish, possibly *Phycis blennoides* (Gadidae);¹ *opsarus*, perhaps from *opsárium* (ὀψάριον), a little fish used as a relish that complements the staple of a meal (*G. mustellaris* [= *mediterraneus*], the type species, is palatable and sometimes sold fresh in small markets)

***Gaidropsarus argentatus* (Reinhardt 1837)** Latin for silvery, proposed without a description, possibly referring to juvenile coloration (adults are brown or brick red, with a pink belly and a bluish hue around the head)

***Gaidropsarus capensis* (Kaup 1858)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Kaup did not provide type locality or distribution data, presumably Cape of Good Hope based on its occurrence in the southeastern Atlantic and southwestern Indian oceans

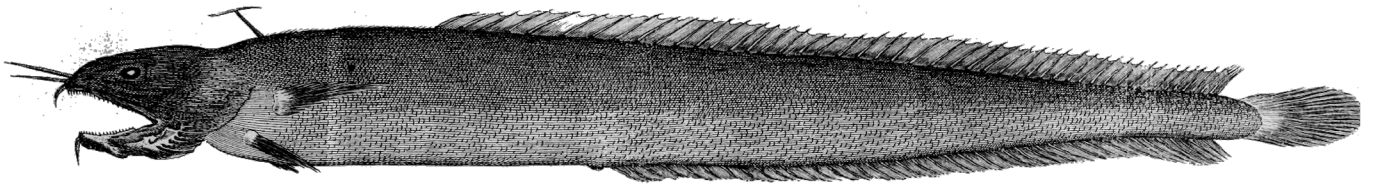
***Gaidropsarus ensis* (Reinhardt 1837)** Latin for sword; proposed without a description, probably referring to long first ray of dorsal fin, as long as head

***Gaidropsarus gallaeciae* Bañón, Baldó, Serrano, Barros-García & Carlos 2022** of Gallaecia, an ancient Roman Iberian province, now called Galicia, the westernmost region of Spain, referring to the Galicia Bank, northeast Atlantic, type locality

***Gaidropsarus granti* (Regan 1903)** in honor of Scottish ornithologist William Robert Ogilvie-Grant (1863–1924), who acquired a collection of fishes from the Azores, including type of this one

***Gaidropsarus guttatus* (Collett 1890)** Latin for dappled, speckled or spotted, referring to numerous white spots on blackish body

¹ Why a donkey or ass? At least four explanations have been mentioned but no one knows for sure. (1) The color of Hake *Merluccius merluccius* (Merlucciidae)—grayish-white color above, white below—is like that of an ass (Varro, 1471, *De lingua Latina*). (2) The Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus* (Gadidae) is as sluggish as a donkey (Varro, citing Oppian). (3) The dark mark on the shoulder of the Haddock is said to resemble the dark stripe over the withers of an ass (Yarrell, 1836, *History of British Fishes*, vol. 2). (4) In ancient times, gadiform fishes were carried to market on the backs of asses (Day, 1882, *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*).



Enchelyopus cimbricus, illustration upon which description is partly based. From: Strussenfelt, A. M. von. 1773. Beskrifning och ritning på tvänne fiskar af Torsk-släktet. Kongliga Vetenskaps-Academiens Handlingar, Stockholm 35: 22–27, Pl. 2. [White vertical band running through pectoral fin is a fold in the printed foldout plate.]

***Gaidropsarus insularum* Sivertsen 1945** Latin for of islands, referring to its occurrence in small tidewater pools on Tristan da Cunha (type locality), a remote island in the southeast Atlantic

***Gaidropsarus macrophthalmus* (Günther 1867)** big-eyed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its larger eye compared with congeners of the same size

***Gaidropsarus maui* Biscoito & Saldanha 2018** in honor of “good friend and fine ichthyologist” Günther Edmund Maul (1909–1997), former director of the Funchal Natural History Museum, Madeira, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of Atlantic fishes

***Gaidropsarus mauritanicus* Knorrn, Beuck & Freiwald 2024** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Mauritania, “known for its species-rich marine ecosystems, among them the most extensive known ‘chain’-shaped, habitat-forming deep-water coral ecosystem, to which this species is associated”

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***aidropsarus mediterraneus* (Linnaeus 1758)** named for its occurrence in the Mediterranean Sea

***Gaidropsarus novaezealandiae* (Hector 1874)** of New Zealand, referring to type locality at Cape Campbell, Cook Strait

***Gaidropsarus pakhorukovi* Shcherbachev 1995** in honor of Ukrainian ichthyologist Nikolay P. Pakhorukov, Institute of the Biology of Southern Seas, National Academy of Sciences of the Ukraine, Sevastopol, who collected holotype

***Gaidropsarus parini* Svetovidov 1986** in honor of ichthyologist Nikolai Vasil’evich Parin (1932–2012), Russian Academy of Sciences, who provided specimens for Svetovidov’s revision of the genus

***Gaidropsarus vulgaris* (Cloquet 1824)** Latin for common, a name that dates to Rondelet (1554), “*De Mustella vulgari*”