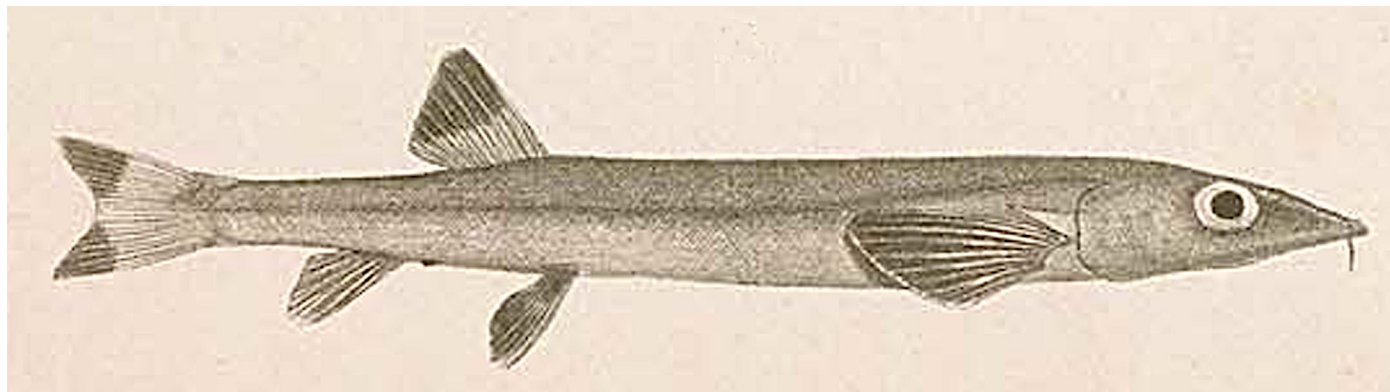


Order GONORYNCHIFORMES

Beaked Sandfishes

Family **GONORYNCHIDAE**Fowler 1941 (1848)¹

Gonorynchus abbreviatus. From: Temminck, C. J. and H. Schlegel. 1846. Pisces. In: Fauna Japonica, sive descriptio animalium quae in itinere per Japoniam suscepto annis 1823-30 collegit, notis observationibus etadumbrationibus illustravit P. F. de Siebold. Parts 10–14: 173–269.

Gonorynchus Scopoli 1777

tautonymous with *Cyprinus gonorynchus* Linnaeus 1766

***Gonorynchus abbreviatus* Temminck & Schlegel 1846** Latin for shortened, presumably referring to its shorter head compared with *G. gonorynchus*

***Gonorynchus forsteri* Ogilby 1911** patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Johann Reinhold Forster (1729–1798), naturalist aboard Captain Cook's second voyage on HMS *Resolution*, which first documented the occurrence of *Gonorynchus* in New Zealand (where this species occurs) in 1769

***Gonorynchus gonorynchus* (Linnaeus 1766)** *gōnía-* (Gr. γωνία), corner or angle; *rynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to distinctive angular snout used to dig themselves into sand

***Gonorynchus greyi* (Richardson 1845)** in honor of Capt. George Grey (1812–1898), Lieutenant-Governor of West Australia, “whose exertions

in the cause of Zoology have been productive of several important discoveries,” including this species

***Gonorynchus moseleyi* Jordan & Snyder 1923** in honor of Edwin Lincoln Moseley (1865–1948), professor of biology, State Normal School at Bowling Green, Ohio, USA, who collected holotype

¹ Why the addition of “(1848)”? It's complicated. Gonorhynchidae Richardson 1848 (note spelling with an “h”) was used as the family name and authority based on *Gonorhynchus* Cuvier 1816. In 1941, Fowler synonymized *Gonorhynchus* (with an “h”) with *Gonorynchus* Scopoli 1777 (without the “h”) and adopted Gonorynchidae as the spelling of the family name. Per ICZN Code 40.2, if a “family-group name was replaced before 1961 because of the synonymy of the type genus, the substitute name is to be maintained if it is in prevailing usage.” Since Fowler's treatment of the family name has been almost universally used since that time, it satisfies the “prevailing usage” criterion and is to be maintained. The ICZN recommends that family-group names maintained under Article 40.2 should be cited with its own author and date (in this case Fowler 1941) followed by the date of the replaced name in parentheses (1848). The point of this is, apparently, to signal later researchers who discover a family-group name synonym or homonym (published after 1848 and before 1941) not to displace the current name nor even to spend time researching it (R. van der Laan, pers. comm.). For a detailed analysis, see: Kottelat, M. On *Gonorynchus*, *Gonorhynchus*, *Gonorinchus*, *Gonorhinchus* and *Gonorhynchus*, and some other names of labeonine fishes (Teleostei: Gonorynchidae and Cyprinidae). *Zootaxa* 4178 (3): 443–450.