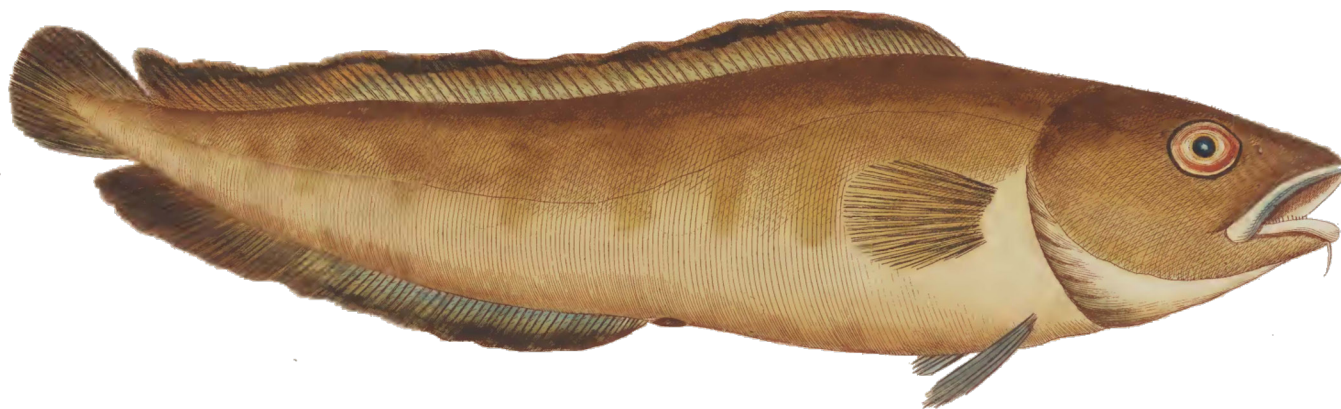


Order GADIFORMES

Cusk, Burbot and Lings

Family **LOTIDAE**

Bonaparte 1835



*Brosme brosme*. Ascanius, P. 1772. Icones rerum naturalium, ou figures enluminées d'histoire naturelle du Nord. Pt. 2 (1772), 8 pp., Pls. 11–20. Copenhagen.

**Brosme**

Oken 1817

tautonymous with *Gadus brosme* Ascanius 1772

***Brosme brosme* (Ascanius 1772)** vernacular name for this species among Danish fishermen of the 18th century

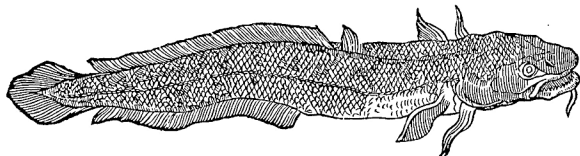
**Lota**

Oken 1817

tautonymous with *Gadus lota* Linnaeus 1758

***Lota lota* (Linnaeus 1758)** Spanish (*lota*), Portuguese (*lota do rio*) and French (*lote*, *lotte*) vernaculars for this species, modified from the Italian vernacular *bota*, derived from the Latin *barba* (beard) or *barbatus* (bearded), referring to its single chin whisker, eventually forming the English vernacular burbot<sup>1</sup>

***Lota lota lacustris* (Walbaum 1792)** Latin for of or belonging to a lake (lacustrine), based on Thomas Pennant's statement (1784) that it occurs in the "northerly lakes" of the Hudson Bay region, Canada (which in turn was taken nearly verbatim from a 1773 paper by John Reinhold Forster)<sup>2</sup>



First published image of *Lota lota*. From: Rondelet, G. 1554. Libri de piscibus marinis, in quibus veræ piscium effigies expressæ sunt. M. Bonhomme, Lugduni (Lyon). i–xiv (unnumbered) + 1–583 + i–xxiii (unnumbered).

<sup>1</sup> Holger Funk, pers. comm.

<sup>2</sup> Some workers treat this subspecies as *Lota lota maculosa* (Lesueur 1817), and sometimes as a full species using that name, even though Walbaum's *lacustris* has priority. *Maculosa* is Latin for dappled or spotted, referring to roundish white spots scattered across a reddish body.

**Molva**

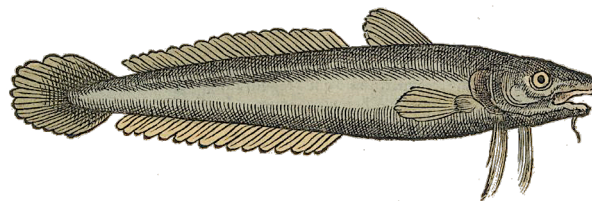
Lesueur 1819

presumably tautonymous with *Gadus molva* Linnaeus 1758 (Lesueur did not explicitly link the genus to this species)

***Molva dypterygia* (Pennant 1784)** *dy-*, from *dýo* (δύο), two or double; *pterygius*, from *pterúgion* (πτερύγιον), diminutive of *pterýx* (πτερυξ), wing or fin, referring to its two dorsal fins, the first one short and the second one long (~ $\frac{2}{3}$  of body length)

***Molva macrophthalma* (Rafinesque 1810)** large-eyed, from *makrós* (μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (ὀφθαλμός), eye, described as having "big eyes protruding outwards [i.e., globular]" (translation)

***Molva molva* (Linnaeus 1758)** etymology uncertain, said by Cuvier (1816)<sup>3</sup> to be from *molua*, a corruption of *morrhua*, Neo-Latin for codfish, first applied to this species by Charleton (*Onomasticon zoicon*, 1668)



First-published image of *Molva molva*. From: Belon, P. 1553. De aquatilibus libri duo. Paris. 1–448.

<sup>3</sup> Cuvier, G. 1816. Le Règne Animal distribué d'après son organisation pour servir de base à l'histoire naturelle des animaux et d'introduction à l'anatomie comparée. Les reptiles, les poissons, les mollusques et les annélides. A. Belin, Paris. Edition 1. v. 2: i–xviii + 1–532.