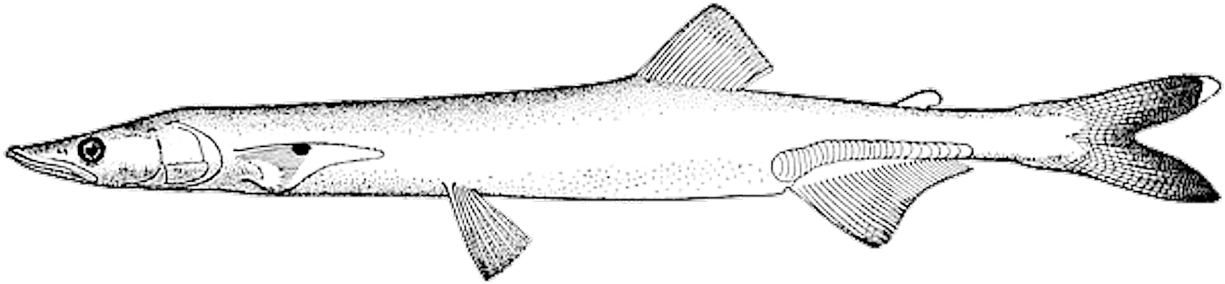


Order OSMERIFORMES

Icefishes of Noodlefishes

Family SALANGIDAE

Bleeker 1859



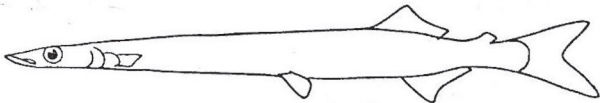
Possibly first-published image of *Protosalanx chinensis*, as *Salanx hyalocranius*, a junior synonym (with upper caudal lobe reconstructed). From: Abbott, J. F. 1901. List of fishes collected in the River Pei-Ho, at Tien-Tsin, China, by Noah Fields Drake, with descriptions of seven new species. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 23 (1221): 483–491.

**Hemisanlx**

Regan 1908

*hemi-*, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half, referring to close affinity to *Salanx* (“very hard to be distinguished from it,” per Fang’s description of *H. brachyrostralis*)

***Hemisanlx brachyrostralis* (Fang 1934)** *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *rostralis* (L.), of or belonging to the rostra, referring to snout “desireddly shorter” than postorbital portion of head



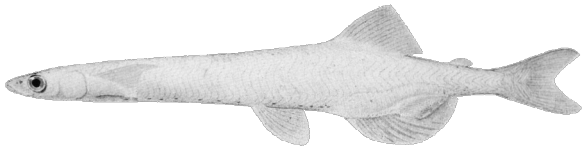
Possibly first-published image of *Hemisanlx brachyrostralis*, 61 years after its description. From: Zhu, S.-Q. 1995. Synopsis of freshwater fishes of China. Jiangsu Science and Technology Publishing House, Nanjing. 7 unnumbered pp. + i–v + 1–549.

**Neosalangichthys**

Fu, Li, Xia & Lei 2012

*néos* (Gr. νέος) new, i.e., a new genus of *Salangichthys*, referring to previous generic placement of *N. ishikawae*

***Neosalangichthys ishikawae* (Wakiya & Takahashi 1913)** in honor of biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861–1935), Tokyo Imperial University, for kindness in placing materials at the authors’ disposal and valuable assistance in various ways [although named after a man, “*ae*” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “*a*”]



Probably first-published image of *Neosalangichthys ishikawae* showing its full body (male shown here); images accompanying original description showed only jaw and egg membranes. Illustration by Nisuke Takahasi. From: Wakiya, Y. and N. Takahasi. 1937. Study on fishes of the family Salangidae. Journal of the College of Agriculture, Imperial University Tokyo 14 (4): 265–296, Pls. 16–21.

**Neosalanx**

Wakiya & Takahashi 1937

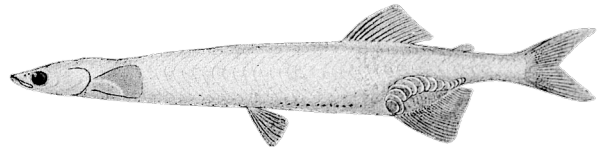
*néos* (Gr. νέος) new, i.e., a new species of *Salanx*, type genus of family

***Neosalanx anderssoni* (Rendahl 1923)** in honor of Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874–1960), Swedish archaeologist, paleontologist and geologist, who obtained holotype [often misspelled *anderssoni* with a single “*s*”]

***Neosalanx brevirostris* (Pellegrin 1923)** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to shorter snout compared with the similar *Salanx hyalocranius* (= *Protosalanx chinensis*)

***Neosalanx hubbsi* Wakiya & Takahasi 1937** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl (misspelled Karl by the authors) L. Hubbs (1894–1979), University of Michigan, for “kind suggestions and valuable help in reading [the authors’] manuscript”

***Neosalanx jordani* Wakiya & Takahasi 1937** in honor of the late David Starr Jordan (1851–1931), ichthyologist and “esteemed friend and teacher”



*Neosalanx jordani*, male. Illustration by Nisuke Takahasi. See *Neosalangichthys ishikawae* caption for source.

***Neosalanx oligodontis* Chen 1956** *olígos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *odontis*, Latin genitive singular of *odoús* (Gr. ὀδοός), tooth, referring to single row of minute teeth on premaxillary and maxillary (fewer teeth compared to congeners, but this is not mentioned in description), and/or toothless tongue, mandible and palatine

***Neosalanx reganius* Wakiya & Takahasi 1937** *-ius* (L.), adjectival suffix: English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), who revised the family in 1908

***Neosalanx taihuensis* Chen 1956** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: proposed as a subspecies of *N. tangkahkeii* from Lake Taihu (or Tai), Jiangsu Province, China

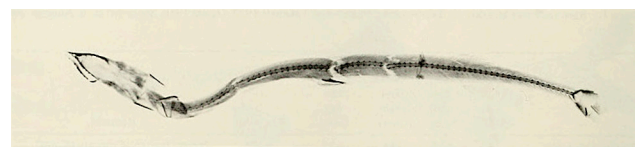
***Neosalanx tangkahkeii* (Wu 1931)** in honor of Tang Kah Kei (also known as Tan Kah Kee and Chen Jiageng, 1874–1961), Chinese businessman, community leader, philanthropist, and founder of l’Université d’Ami

**Parasalanx**

Regan 1908

*pará* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to similarity to and/or close affinity with *Salanx*, type genus of family

***Parasalanx cuvieri* (Valenciennes 1850)** in honor of the “great natural-



Radiograph of *Parasalanx cuvieri*, holotype, 112 mm. From: Roberts, T. R. 1984. Skeletal anatomy and classification of the neotenic Asian salmoniform superfamily Salangoidea (icefishes or noodlefishes). Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences 43 (13): 179–220.

ist” (translation) Georges Cuvier (1769–1832), who created the genus *Salanx* in 1816

### **Protosalanx**

**Regan 1908**

*prōtos* (Gr. πρῶτος), first, allusion not explained, perhaps describing a *Salanx* (type genus of family) with dorsal fin entirely in front of anal (also the first genus keyed in Regan’s revision of the family); Fang (1934) says name indicates that *Protosalanx* “may be regarded as the most primitive and less specialized form” in the family

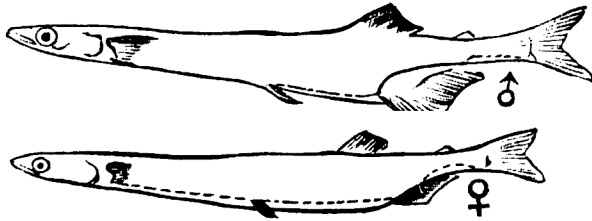
***Protosalanx chinensis* (Basilewsky 1855) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: China, where type locality (Gulf of Tschili, or Zhili) is situated

### **Salangichthys**

**Bleeker 1860**

*salang*, a more euphonic declension of the nominative *Salanx*, provisionally proposed as a new genus related to *Salanx*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Salangichthys microdon* (Bleeker 1860) micro-**, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odous*), tooth, referring to its small teeth, much smaller than *Parasalanx cuvieri* and *Protosalanx chinensis*, its presumed congeners at the time



Possibly first-published image of *Salangichthys microdon*. From: Kitahara, T. 1896. Note on Salmonidae of Japan. Dobutsugaku Zasshi (Zoological Magazine Tokyo) 8 (97): 456–462.

### **Salanx**

**Cuvier 1816**

“Greek name of an unknown fish” (translation), apparently another of the ancient Greek fish names that Cuvier repurposed for several new genera he proposed (e.g., *Synodontis*, *Premnas*), often without any obvious connections between the ancient and modern taxa [according to FishBase, name is a Latinization of the Filipino *salamga* and French *salangana*, both referring to a kind of swallow, but this explanation has no basis in reality]

***Salanx acuticeps* Regan 1908 acutus** (L.), sharp or pointed; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its “acutely pointed” snout

***Salanx ariakensis* Kishinouye 1902 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Ariake Sea, Kyushu, Japan, type locality, where they were collected from a weir

***Salanx chinensis* (Osbeck 1765) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: China, where it is endemic to the Pearl River basin [placed in *Leucosoma* by some workers, treated here as a synonym of *Salanx*]

***Salanx longianalis* (Regan 1908) longus** (L.), long; *analis* (L.), anal, presumably referring to length of anal fin, with 30–32 rays, one of the longest in the genus

***Salanx prognathus* (Regan 1908) pro-**, (L.), in front of; *gnáthos* (Gr. γνάθος), jaw, referring to its projecting lower jaw

***Salanx reevesii* (Gray 1831)** in honor of naturalist John Reeves (1774–1856), who gave to the British Museum (Natural History) many of the fishes he had illustrated by Chinese artists while working as a tea inspector in China (1812–1831), including holotype of this one



Probably first-published image of *Salanx acuticeps*, male. Illustration by Nisuke Takahasi. See *Neosalangichthys ishikawae* caption for source.