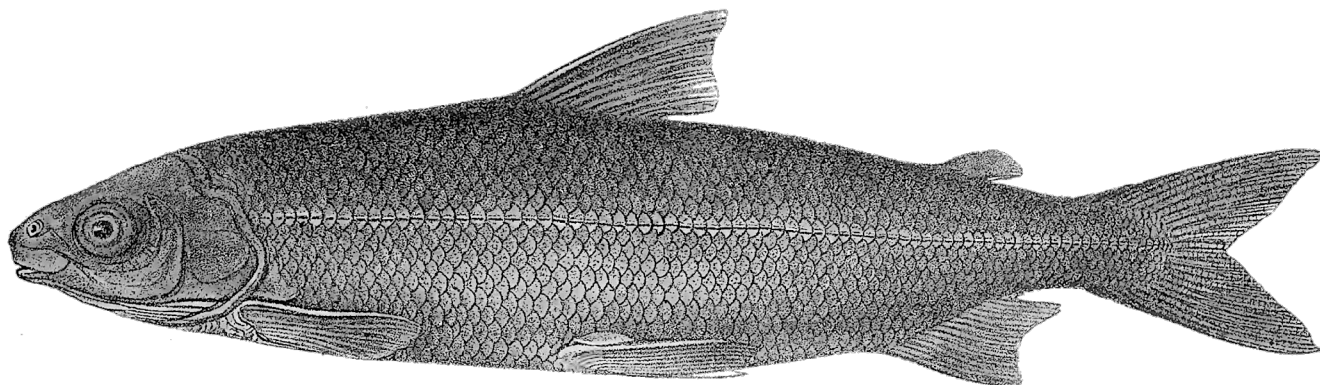


Order SALMONIFORMES

Salmonids

Family SALMONIDAE

Jarocki or Schinz 1822¹

Coregonus smitti. From: Warpachowski, N. A. 1901. Ryby Teletskago ozero. [The fishes of Lake Teletskoye.] Ezhegodnik, Zoologicheskago Muzeya Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauk 5 (for 1900): 412–427, Pl. 13.

Whitefishes

Subfamily COREGONINAE

Bonaparte 1845

Coregonus

Linnaeus 1758

Artedi's 1738 name for *C. lavaretus*: *core*, from *kórē* (Gr. κόρη), pupil of eye; *gōnía* (Gr. γωνία), angle or corner, referring to how front part of pupil projects at an acute angle

Subgenus *Coregonus*

***Coregonus acrinasus* Selz, DöNZ, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020** *acer* (L.), sharp or pungent; *nasus* (L.), nose, referring to its pointed snout when viewed in the sagittal plane

***Coregonus albellus* Fatio 1890** Latinization of the local names *Albele* and *Albuli* in Switzerland, derived from *albus* (L.), white, root of the name *Weissfische* (whitefish)

***Coregonus albula* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for whitish, referring to its silvery coloration

***Coregonus alpinus* Fatio 1885** Latin for alpine or of the Alps, described from an alpine lake in Switzerland, Lake Thun

***Coregonus anaulorum* Chereshev 1996** name coined by Kaganowsky in 1933 but not made available until 1996, etymology not explained, possibly *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural, referring to the Anaouls (or Anauls), a sedentary subtribe of the Yukaghir tribe of northern Siberia, who reportedly lived as fishers and hunters in the Anadyr River basin (where this whitefish occurs) in the 17th century

***Coregonus arenicolus* Kottelat 1997** *arena* (L.), sand; *-colus* (L.), dwelling in, referring to its local name, *sandfelchen* (sand whitefish), along Lake Constance (Konstanz) in Switzerland, Germany and Austria, where it naturally occurs (introduced elsewhere)

***Coregonus atterensis* Kottelat 1997** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Attersee, Austria, where it appears to be endemic

***Coregonus austriacus* Vogt 1909** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Austria, where it occurs in Lake Attersee (may also occur in Lake Wolfgangsee)

***Coregonus baerii* Kessler 1864** in honor of Karl Ernst von Baer (1792–

1876), Baltic-German scientist and explorer, who recommended that Kessler join a commission to study the fishes of St. Petersburg Province, Russia, during which this species was discovered

***Coregonus baicalensis* Dybowski 1874** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Russia's Lake Baikal, where it is endemic

***Coregonus baunti* Mukhomedyarov 1948** of Baunt Administrative district, home of the Tsipo-Tsipikan lakes, Vitim River system, Siberia, Russia, where this whitefish occurs

***Coregonus bavaricus* Hofer 1909** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Upper Bavaria, Germany, where it is endemic to Lake Ammersee

***Coregonus bezola* Fatio 1888** Latinization of its local name, *besoule* or *bezoule*, at Lake Borget, France [extinct; reported by anglers to have disappeared in the 1960s]

***Coregonus brienzi* Selz, DöNZ, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020** of Lake Brienz, Switzerland, the only endemic whitefish species known from this lake

***Coregonus candidus* Goll 1883** Latin for shining white, clear or bright, referring to its pale livery, "almost devoid of pigmentation" (translation), except during the summer, when it may take on a light bluish tint

***Coregonus chadary* Dybowski 1869** local name for this whitefish (also spelled *khadary*) in the Burjatskaja Republic of Russia (now the Republic of Buryatia, a federal subject of Russia)

***Coregonus clupeaformis* (Mitchill 1818)** *clupea* (L.), herring or herring-like fish; but often applied to shad; *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, described as "more like a shad than any other fish" in general form and color

***Coregonus clupeoides* Lacepède 1803** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídōs* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *clupea*, (L.), herring or herring-like fish, referring to its herring-like appearance as demonstrated by its common name in Scotland (type locality) at time of description, "freshwater herring"

***Coregonus confusus* Fatio 1885** Latin for confused or mixed together, allusion not explained; proposed as a subspecies of *C. annectus* (= *suidteri*) from Lake Morat, Switzerland, Fatio tentatively considered rare individuals from nearby lakes Neuchâtel and Bienne as hybrids between it and the local species, which could have hybridized (i.e., mixed together) when the original hydrography and environment of the lakes were modified in 1868–1878

¹ Family name dates to one of two publications from 1822 but priority has not been established.

***Coregonus danneri* Vogt 1908** in honor of fisheries inspector H. Danner (Linz, Austria), who collected holotype

***Coregonus duplex* Fatio 1890** Latin for double or twofold, allusion not explained, but probably used here to mean duplicitous: proposed as one of four subspecies of *C. schinzi* (= *fera*), referring to the “different [taxonomic] assessments” caused by this species’ “misleading forms” (translation)

***Coregonus fatioi* Kottelat 1997** in honor of Swiss zoologist Victor Fatio (1838–1906), who wrote a standard reference work on Swiss vertebrates (1890) in which he described this species as *C. wartmanni alpinus*, a name preoccupied by his own *C. alpinus* (1885)

***Coregonus fera* Jurine 1825** local name for several species of *Coregonus* in Switzerland and France, including this one, as recorded by Rondelet in 1555 [extinct due to overfishing and introgression with introduced *Coregonus*; last seen in 1920]

***Coregonus fluviatilis* Isachenko 1925** Latin for riverine or of a river, described as a “purely” (translation) river-adapted relative of *C. lavaretus* and *C. pidschian*

***Coregonus fontanae* Schulz & Freyhof 2003** in honor of German poet Theodor Fontane (1819–1898), who published several books reflecting his love for the state of Brandenburg, and dedicated his last book to the people and landscape around Lake Stechlin, Germany, where this whitefish is endemic

***Coregonus gutturosus* (Gmelin 1818)** Latin for goitered or strumose, derived from its German name, *Kropf-Maräne* (Struma Whitefish), presumably referring to its small head and high body so that throat appears to be hypertrophied with a vague resemblance to a goiter or struma² [extinct due to eutrophication; last verifiably seen no later than 1950]

***Coregonus heglingus* Schinz 1822** Latinization of *Hegling*, German word for a small kind of whitefish (this species reaches 24 cm SL)

***Coregonus hiemalis* Jurine 1825** Latin for of winter, referring to its December spawning run from deeper parts of Lake Geneva, Switzerland and France, to shallow areas near shore [extinct due to overfishing and eutrophication; last seen in the early 1900s]

***Coregonus hoferi* Berg 1932** in honor of German fisheries scientist Bruno Hofer (1861–1916), who reported this species as a variety of *C. wartmanni* in 1909 [present in the 1940s but probably extinct due to introduction of stocked *Coregonus* of unknown origin]

***Coregonus holsatus* Thienemann 1916** Latinization of Holstein (derived from the Northern Low Saxon *Holsaten*), proposed as a subspecies of *C. maraena* from Lake Selenter near Lütjenburg, Holstein, Germany

***Coregonus intermundia* Selz & Seehausen 2023** Latin for “spaces between the worlds,” referring to how this species is intermediate to *C. litoralis* and *C. suspensus* in its ecology and in some morphological characters

***Coregonus karasjovi* Bogdanov 2022** in honor of G. L. Karasjov (romanized as Karasev), who described this species as *C. baunti* in 1987 but used a preoccupied name (*C. baunti* Mukhomediaryov 1948)

***Coregonus kiletz* Michailovsky 1903** local name for this species along Onega Lake of northwestern Russia, derived from the Russian *kil*, keel, presumably referring to its general body shape³

***Coregonus ladogae* Pravdin, Golubev & Belyaeva 1938** of Lake Ladoga, Russia, where it is endemic (but introduced into other lakes)

***Coregonus lavaretus* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latinization of *lavaret*, its vernacular name in the Savoyard dialect of France and Switzerland, as recorded by Rondelet in 1555

***Coregonus litoralis* Selz & Seehausen 2023** Latin for “coming from the shore,” referring to its spawning habitat, in very shallow water of a few

meters close to or directly at the lake shore

***Coregonus lucinensis* Thienemann 1933** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Breiter Lucin (or Luzin), Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, where it is endemic

***Coregonus lutokka* Kottelat, Bogutskaya & Freyhof 2005** Finnish variant of *ladoga*, known as the Ludoga Whitefish, referring to its occurrence in Lake Ladoga (sometimes spelled Ludoga), Russia [replacement name for *Coregonus widegreeni ludoga* Berg 1916, preoccupied by *Coregonus ludoga* Polyakov 1874 (= *C. widegreni*)]

***Coregonus macrophthalmus* Nüsslin 1882** big-eyed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its very large eyes, their diameter representing at least 5% of body length

***Coregonus maraena* (Bloch 1779)** Latinization of *Maräne*, German word for whitefish

***Coregonus maraenoides* Polyakov 1874** -oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its similarity to and previous identification as *C. maraena*

***Coregonus maxillaris* Günther 1866** Latin for of or belonging to the jaw, referring to its “well developed, strong” maxillary

***Coregonus megalops* Widegren 1863** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *óps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to large eye, its diameter just over 1/3 length of head

***Coregonus muelleri* Selz & Seehausen 2023** in honor of the late Rudolf Müller (1944–2023), fisheries biologist, Center for Ecology, Evolution and Biogeochemistry (Kastanienbaum, Switzerland), who dedicated a large part of his career to understanding the ecology of whitefishes in Swiss lakes, and confirmed the rediscovery of *C. nobilis*

***Coregonus muksun* (Pallas 1814)** *Muksún*, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Coregonus nasus* (Pallas 1776)** Latin for nose, referring to its rounded snout

***Coregonus nelsonii* Bean 1884** in honor of American naturalist and ethnologist Edward W. Nelson (1855–1934), who collected holotype, for his “important zoological researches” in Alaska

***Coregonus nilsoni* Valenciennes 1848** in honor of Swedish zoologist and archaeologist Sven Nilsson (1787–1883), whose 1832 work on Scandinavian fishes is cited several times by Valenciennes

***Coregonus nobilis* Haack 1882** Latin for well-known, noted or celebrated, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how it was “often caught in enormous quantities” (translation) during the spawning season in Lake Vierwaldstätter, Switzerland, where it is endemic

***Coregonus obliterus* Selz & Seehausen 2023** Latin for forgotten, this whitefish having been forgotten for more than a century in the scientific literature [extinct by 1935 due to eutrophication]

***Coregonus oxyrinchus* (Linnaeus 1758)** sharp-snouted, from *oxýs* (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its long, pointed snout [possibly a synonym of *C. lavaretus*]

***Coregonus palaea* Cuvier 1829** presumably a Latinization of *palée*, its local name in Switzerland, where it is endemic

***Coregonus pallasii* Valenciennes 1848** in honor of Prussian naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), whose collection provided holotype, with “respect for the memory of this great naturalist” (translation)

***Coregonus pennantii* Valenciennes 1848** in honor of Welsh naturalist and writer Thomas Pennant (1726–1798), who wrote about this species (called the “Gwiniad”) in 1769 but referred to it as *C. lavaretus*

***Coregonus pidschian* (Gmelin 1789)** local name for this species in the Ob River region of Siberia, its presumed type locality

² Ronald Fricke, Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde, Stuttgart, Germany, pers. comm.

³ Artem Prokofiev, A. N. Severtsov’s Institute of Ecology and Evolution, Russian Academy of Sciences, pers. comm.

***Coregonus pollan* Thompson 1835** name by which it is “invariably known” at Lough Neah, Ireland, type locality

***Coregonus pravedinellus* Dulkeit 1950** *-ellus* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Ivan Fedorovich Pravdin (1880–1963), who co-described *Coregonus ladogae* in 1938

***Coregonus profundus* Selz, Dönz, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020** Latin for deep, referring to its unique ecology of living and breeding in great depths in Lake Thun (Switzerland)

***Coregonus renke* (Schrank 1783)** local name for this species at Lake Starnberg, Germany, type locality

***Coregonus restrictus* Fatio 1885** Latin for confined, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being confined to Lake Morat, Switzerland, where it is now extinct

***Coregonus sajanensis* Gundriser 1978** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sajany (romanized as Sayan) Mountains, which overlook the Todzha depression in Tyva, Russia, where this species was reported in 1966

***Coregonus sarnensis* Selz & Seehausen 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sarnen, Switzerland, a village on the shores of Lake Sarnen, type locality

***Coregonus skrjabini* Karasev 1987** in honor of Anatoly Georgievich Scryabin (1938–2000), for his contribution to the study of whitefishes from the Baunt Lakes system

***Coregonus smitti* Warpachowski 1900** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Swedish zoologist Fredrik Adam Smitt (1839–1904), whose 1883 revision of *Coregonus* and system of measuring coregonine fishes are cited by Warpachowski

***Coregonus steinmanni* Selz, Dönz, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020** in honor of Swiss biologist Paul Steinmann (1885–1953), whose 1950 monograph on Swiss *Coregonus* is the “most comprehensive compendium” on the subject to date, and whose large collection of Swiss fishes has been “essential to describe the whitefish diversity that was present in Switzerland just before or at the beginning of the strong anthropogenic-induced eutrophication of many Swiss lakes which was accompanied by population collapse, speciation reversals, and extinction of Swiss whitefish”

***Coregonus stigmaticus* Regan 1908** Latin for marked, referring to small blackish spots on sides

***Coregonus suidteri* Fatio 1885** patronym not explained but almost certainly in honor of Otto Suidter (1833–1901), a Swiss pharmacist and naturalist who studied coregonine fishes [extinct due to eutrophication; last seen 1899]

***Coregonus supersum* Selz & Seehausen 2023** Latin for to be over and above, be left or remain (or “I survive” or “I am left over” per the authors) the only surviving whitefish species in Lake Zug, Switzerland

***Coregonus suspensus* Selz & Seehausen 2023** Latin for suspended or levitating, referring to its only being caught during the spawning season in the pelagic water column

***Coregonus trybomi* Svårdson 1979** in honor of “prominent” Swedish fisheries biologist Filip Trybom (1850–1913), who was the first to publish on the existence of this species and study its morphology in 1903

***Coregonus vandesius* Richardson 1836** Latinization of *vendace*, local name for this species at Lochmaben, Scotland, type locality

***Coregonus vessicus* Dryagin 1932** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: *Ves'*, old Russian name for Vespians, Finnish people who lived on the shores of Lake Belozero, Karelia, Russia, type locality

***Coregonus wartmanni* (Bloch 1784)** in honor of Swiss physician-naturalist Bernhard Wartmann (1739–1815), who described this species in 1777 but did not use a Linnaean name

***Coregonus widegreni* Malmgren 1863** in honor of Swedish ichthyologist

and fisheries official Hjalmar Widegren (1838–1878), who recognized this species as a unique form of *C. fera* in 1862

***Coregonus zuerichensis* Nüsslin 1882** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Zürich, Switzerland, type locality

***Coregonus zugensis* Nüsslin 1882** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Zug, Switzerland, type locality [extinct by 1935 due to eutrophication]

Subgenus *Leucichthys*

Dybowski 1874

leukós (Gr. λευκός), white; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, Greek translation of the Anglo-Saxon vernacular “whitefish,” referring to their generally white or silvery coloration

***Coregonus alpenae* (Koelz 1924)** of Alpena, Michigan, USA, a city on the shore of Lake Michigan’s Thunder Bay, one of the locations where this whitefish was collected (but not considered part of the paratype series)

***Coregonus artedi* Lesueur 1818** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705–1735), often described as the “father of ichthyology”

***Coregonus artedi hubbsi* (Koelz 1929)** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl L. Hubbs (1894–1979), who conducted “extensive explorations” of the eight lakes of the Huron Mountain Club in Marquette County, Michigan, USA, and whose specimens were used in this description

***Coregonus autumnalis* (Pallas 1776)** Latin for autumnal, referring to how it migrates from the sea to fresh water in “immense numbers” (translation) during the autumn

***Coregonus hoyi* (Milner 1874)** in honor of American physician-naturalist Philo R. Hoy (1816–1892), Racine, Wisconsin, USA, who provided holotype

***Coregonus johanna* (Wagner 1910)** in honor of Johanna, “a slight token of gratitude for my great indebtedness to my life-companion” (no other information available)

***Coregonus kiyi* (Koelz 1921)** name for this species used by the commercial fishermen of Lake Michigan (rhymes with *eye-eye*)

***Coregonus kiyi orientalis* (Koelz 1929)** Latin for eastern, referring to Lake Ontario, the easternmost of the Great Lakes (where it was endemic and last seen in 1964, extinct due to commercial overexploitation and introduced species)

***Coregonus laurettae* Bean 1881** in honor of Bean’s wife, Lauretta

***Coregonus migratorius* (Georgi 1775)** Latin for migratory, referring to its spawning migrations into rivers, which Georgi noted did not seem to follow a set pattern year after year (e.g., different times of years and types of rivers)

***Coregonus nigripinnis* (Milner 1874)** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to black outer halves of fins [extinct due to commercial overexploitation and introduced species; last seen in 1969 but still may be extant in Lake Nipigon as *C. n. regalis*]

***Coregonus nigripinnis regalis* (Koelz 1929)** Latin for royal, allusion not explained nor evident

***Coregonus nipigon* (Koelz 1925)** named for Lake Nipigon (Ontario, Canada), type locality; presumably derived from the Ojibwe word *Animbiigoong*, meaning “at continuous water” or “at waters that extend [over the horizon]”

***Coregonus peled* (Gmelin 1789)** presumably from *peiyad*, its local name along the Pechora River in northern Russia, type locality

***Coregonus reighardi* (Koelz 1924)** in honor of American zoologist Jacob Reighard (1861–1942), Koelz’ professor at the University of Michigan and director of the biological survey of the Great Lakes under the United States Fish Commission [probably extinct, last seen in 1985]

***Coregonus sardinella* Valenciennes 1848** diminutive of *Sardina*, a sardine, referring to its herring-like shape [treated as a synonym of *C.*

albula by some workers]

***Coregonus subautumnalis* Kaganowsky 1932** etymology not explained, presumably *sub*, (L.), less or under (i.e., somewhat), referring to its close relationship with *C. autumnalis*

***Coregonus tugun* (Pallas 1814)** *Tughùn*, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Coregonus ussuriensis* Berg 1906** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ussuri River, Russia, where part of the type series was collected

***Coregonus zenithicus* (Jordan & Evermann 1909)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Duluth, Minnesota, USA, the “Zenith City,” where Jordan and Evermann saw hundreds of this species in a cold-storage plant

***Coregonus zenithicus bartletti* (Koelz 1931)** in honor of Harley Harris Bartlett (1886–1960), American botanist, ethnographer, collector, and Koelz’ colleague at the University of Michigan

Subgenus *Incertae sedis*

***Coregonus huntsmani* Scott 1987** in honor of Canadian marine biologist Archibald Gowalock Huntsman (1883–1973), who recognized the species as distinct as early as 1921 [replacement name for *C. canadensis* Scott 1967, preoccupied by *C. nasus canadensis* Berg 1932]

Prosopium

Jordan 1878

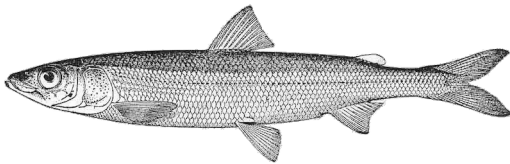
from *prosōpeion* (Gr. προσωπεῖον), mask, referring to the large bones (preorbitals) in front of eyes of *P. quadrilateralis* (=cylindraceum)

***Prosopium abyssicola* (Snyder 1919)** *abyssus* (L.), from *ábyssos* (Gr. ἄβυσσος), the deep sea; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its deep-water habitat in Bear Lake, Utah-Idaho border, USA (Snyder also noted that it spawned late winter at a depth of 30 m)

***Prosopium coulterii* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1892)** in honor of American botanist John Merle Coulter (1851–1928), author of *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* (the area where this species occurs)

***Prosopium cylindraceum* (Pennant 1784)** Latin for cylindrical, referring to its “almost cylindrical” body

***Prosopium gemmifer* (Snyder 1919)** Latin for producing gems, probably referring to its “pearly” breeding tubercles



Prosopium gemmifer. From: Snyder, J. O. 1919. Three new whitefishes from Bear Lake, Idaho and Utah. Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries 36 (for 1917–18): 1–9.

***Prosopium pilonotus* (Snyder 1919)** *spilos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot; *nótos* (Gr. νότος), back, referring to round, dusky spots on dorsal region (which disappear with age)

***Prosopium williamsoni* (Girard 1856)** in honor of Lt. Robert S. Williamson (1825–1882), U.S. Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, who commanded a government survey of proposed transcontinental railroad routes, during which holotype was collected

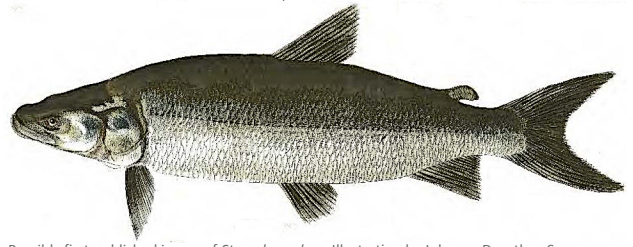
Stenodus

Richardson 1836

sténos (Gr. στένος), narrow; *odoús* (Gr. οδούς), tooth, referring to narrow bands of minute teeth on both jaws

***Stenodus leucichthys* (Güldenstädt 1772)** *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, Greek translation of *Belaia Rybyza*, its Russian vernacular name

***Stenodus nelma* (Pallas 1773)** local Russian name for this species in Siberia



Possibly first-published image of *Stenodus nelma*. Illustration by Johanna Dorothea Sysang. From: Lepechin, I. I. 1772. Dnevnyja zapiski putestestvija doktora i Akademii nauk ad-juncta Ivana Lepechina po raznym provincijam Rossijskogo Gosudarstva, 1768 i 1769 godu (Travel journals about various provinces of the Russian State in 1768 and 1769). St. Petersburg. v. 2 1–342 + 1–11 plates.

Graylings

Subfamily **THYMALLINAE**

Gill 1885

Thymallus

Linck 1790

presumably tautonymous with *Salmo thymallus* Linnaeus 1758 (see *T. thymallus* for etymology)

***Thymallus aeliani* (Valenciennes 1848)** in honor of Roman author and naturalist Claudius Aelianus (ca. 175–ca. 235), who wrote about this species (or one similar to it) in his *De Natura Animalium*

***Thymallus arcticus* (Pallas 1776)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Arctic Ocean basin of Siberia, Russia, where it occurs in “rocky streams”

***Thymallus baicalensis* Dybowski 1874** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: described as a Lake Baikal (Russia) variety of *T. grubii* (also occurs in Mongolia)

***Thymallus baicalolenensis* Matveyev, Samusenok, Pronin & Tel’pukhovskiy 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: *baical* and *lena*, referring to distribution in Lake Baikal basin and Lena River, Siberia, respectively

***Thymallus brevicephalis* Mitrofanov 1971** short-headed, from *brevis* (L.), short, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to shorter and lower head relative to body length compared with *T. arcticus* [originally spelled *brevicephalis*, often incorrectly emended to *brevicephalus*]

***Thymallus brevipinnis* Svetovidov 1931** *brevis* (L.), short; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to shorter dorsal and anal fins compared with *T. arcticus*

***Thymallus brevirostris* Kessler 1879** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “noticeably shorter” (translation) snout compared with *T. vulgaris* (=thymallus)

***Thymallus burejensis* Antonov 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Bureya (or Bureya) River, tributary of Middle Amur River, Russia, where it is endemic

***Thymallus flavomaculatus* Knizhin, Antonov & Weiss 2006** *flavus* (L.), yellow; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to orange-yellow spots on dorsal fin

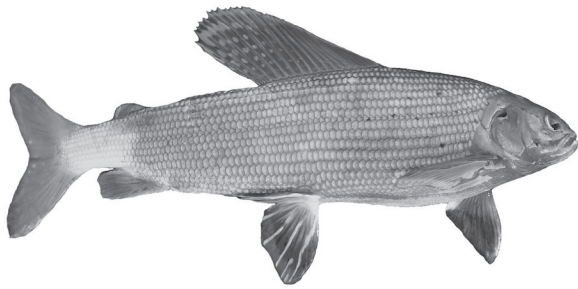
***Thymallus grubii* Dybowski 1869** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Dybowski’s professor, the Prussian zoologist Adolph Eduard Grube (1812–1880)

***Thymallus lenensis* Knizhin 2022** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Lena River basin, Russia, where it primarily occurs

***Thymallus ligericus* Persat, Weiss, Froufe, Secci-Petretto & Denys 2019** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Liger, Latin name for Loire River basin (France), where it is endemic

***Thymallus mertensii* Valenciennes 1848** in honor of German naturalist and explorer Karl Heinrich Mertens (1796–1830), who illustrated the plate from which Valenciennes proposed the species

***Thymallus nigrescens* Dorogostaisky 1923** Latin for blackish, referring to dark (not mottled) coloration, blackish-blue or almost black during spawning



Thymallus svetovidovi, holotype, male, 374 mm SL. Photo by C. Ratschan. From: Knizhin, I. B. and S. J. Weiss. 2009. A new species of grayling *Thymallus svetovidovi* sp. nova (Thymallidae) from the Yenisei Basin and its position in the genus *Thymallus*. Journal of Ichthyology 49 (1): 1–9. [In Russian in Voprosy Ikhtologii 49 (1): 5–14.]

***Thymallus nikolskyi* Kaschenko 1899** in honor of Russian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alexander Mikhailovich Nikolsky (also spelled Nikolskii, 1858–1942), who, with Solomon Markovich Herzenstein (1854–1894), first indicated differences between Altai and European graylings

***Thymallus pallasii* Valenciennes 1848** in honor of Prussian naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741–1811), who described *T. arcticus* in 1776

***Thymallus signifer* (Richardson 1823) signum** (L.), flag or banner; *-fer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its large dorsal fin, whose rays increase “rapidly in height, as their origin is more posterior, become more and more branched, and cause the fin to play loosely like a flag over the posterior part of the body”

***Thymallus svetovidovi* Knizhin & Weiss 2009** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), “famous researcher of graylings of Eurasia” (translation)

***Thymallus thymallus* (Linnaeus 1758) thymallos** (Gr. θύμαλλος), named for how it smells of freshly plucked *Thymus*, or thyme, as reported by Roman author Claudius Aelianus (see *T. aeliani*, above); whether the fish actually smells of thyme is a matter of some debate among anglers, naturalist and ichthyologists

***Thymallus tugarinae* Knizhin, Antonov, Safronov & Weiss 2007** in honor of Polina Yakovlevna Tugarina (1928–2004), Irkutsk State University, “renowned” (translation) researcher of the graylings of Siberia and the Russian Far East

***Thymallus yaluensis* Mori 1928 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Yalu River at Kozan, Korea, type locality [sometimes spelled *jaluensis*]

Trouts, Salmon and Chars
Subfamily SALMONINAE
Jarocki or Schinz 1822⁷

Brachymystax Günther 1866

brachys (Gr. βραχύς), short; *mystax* (Gr. μύσταξ), upper lip or moustache, referring to “rather short” maxillary of *B. coregonoides* (=lenok)

***Brachymystax czerskii* Kirillov 1979** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Jan Czerski (1845–1892), Polish paleontologist, geologist, geographer and explorer of Siberia, where this species occurs⁴

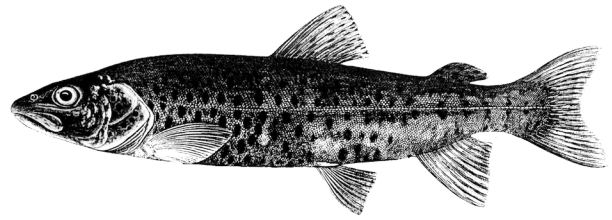
***Brachymystax lenok* (Pallas 1773) Lénok**, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Brachymystax savinovi* Mitrofanov 1959** patronym not identified, possibly mammalogist E. F. Savinov, one of Mitrofanov’s colleagues at the Academy of Sciences Kazakhstan USSR, Institute of Zoology

***Brachymystax tsinlingensis* Li 1966 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Tsinling Mountain region, Shaanxi Province, China, type locality

***Brachymystax tumensis* Mori 1930 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Tumen (also spelled Tuman) River, Yen-gan, Korea, type locality

⁴ Bakhtiar Bogdanov, Limnological Institute of the Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences, pers. comm.



Brachymystax tumensis, holotype, 400 mm TL. From: Mori, T. 1930. On the fresh water fishes from the Tumen River, Korea, with description of new species. Journal of the Chosen Natural History Society 11: 39–49, Pl. 3.

Hucho

Günther 1866

tautonymous with *Salmo hucho* Linnaeus 1758, presumably a Latinization of *huchen*, German name for *H. hucho*

***Hucho bleekeri* Kimura 1934** in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878), who described the “allied” *Salmo pomatops* (species inquirenda) in 1879

***Hucho hucho* (Linnaeus 1758)** presumably a Latinization of *huchen*, German name for this species



Possibly first-published image *Hucho hucho*. From: Gesner, C. 1558. Historiae animalium liber III, qui est de piscium et aquatiliu animantium natura. Cvm iconibus singulorvm ad vivum expressis fere omnib. DCCVI. C. Froschover, Tiburi [Zürich]. i–xx + 1–1297.

***Hucho ishikawae* Mori 1928** in honor of Japanese biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861–1935), Tokyo Imperial University

***Hucho taimen* (Pallas 1773) Taimen**, its local Russian name in Siberia

Oncorhynchus

Suckley 1861

ónkos (Gr. ὄγκος), hook; *rhynchus*, from *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout (i.e., jaw), referring to hooked lower jaw, or kype, of breeding males

Subgenus ***Oncorhynchus***

***Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (Walbaum 1792)** derived from *gorbúša*, Russian word for humpback, referring to the pronounced humped back of males during their spawning migration

***Oncorhynchus gorbuschka* Glubokovsky & Zhivotovsky 2024** same name as *O. gorbuscha* but differing by one letter, emphasizing their “crypticity and close phylogenetic relationship” (this species spawns in odd- rather than even-numbered years)

***Oncorhynchus kawamurae* Jordan & McGregor 1925** in honor of Japanese biologist-limnologist Tamiji Kawamura (1883–1964), Imperial University (Kyoto, Japan), who “presented” holotype [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

***Oncorhynchus keta* (Walbaum 1792)** local name for this species in the Evenki language of eastern Siberia

***Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum 1792)** from *kysutch* (pronounced *keez-utch*), vernacular name for this species in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century (Walbaum spelled it variously as *hisutch*, *hisatch* and *kisatch*; although *kisutch* is the younger name, prevailing usage applies since 1899)

***Oncorhynchus masou* (Brevoort 1856)** from *masu*, vernacular name for this species in Japan

***Oncorhynchus masou formosanus* (Jordan & Oshima 1919) -anus** (L.), belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic

***Oncorhynchus masou ishikawae* Jordan & McGregor 1925** in honor of Japanese biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861–1935), Imperial Museum of Tokyo, who collected some of the salmonid specimens examined by the authors

***Oncorhynchus masou macrostomus* (Günther 1877)** big-mouthed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its “wide oblique” mouth

***Oncorhynchus masou rhodurus* Jordan & McGregor 1925** rosy-tailed, from *rhódon* (Gr. ρόδον), and *ourá* (Gr. ούρά), tail, presumably referring to a bright red stripe along outer rays of caudal fin (fading to white in spirits)

***Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum 1792)** vernacular name (also spelled *narka*) for this salmon used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

***Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum 1792)** derived from *chavycha* (pronounced *cha-vee-cha* or *cho-wee-cha*), vernacular name for this salmon used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

**Subgenus *Parasalmo*
Vladykov 1972**

pará (Gr. παρά), near, for Pacific-area salmonids then placed in *Salmo* [proposed by Vladykov in 1963 but not available until 1972]

***Oncorhynchus aguabonita* (Jordan 1892)** *agua* and *bonita*, Spanish for water and beautiful, respectively, named for Agua Bonita Falls, the cataract (or cascade) at Volcano Creek, California, USA, near type locality

***Oncorhynchus aguabonita gilberti* (Jordan 1894)** in honor of American ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859–1928) who collected holotype

***Oncorhynchus aguabonita whitei* (Evermann 1906)** in honor of American adventurer and nature writer Stewart Edward White (1873–1946), who, fearing the overfishing and potential extinction of California’s golden trout (of which this is one), contacted his friend and fellow outdoors enthusiast U.S. president Theodore Roosevelt, who then ordered the government to research their biology, distribution and propagation (with Evermann as the lead investigator)

***Oncorhynchus apache* (Miller 1972)** “... in view of the deep concern of the [White Mountain] Apache Tribe for the welfare of this species, it is most appropriate that this distinctive fish be named”

***Oncorhynchus chrysogaster* (Needham & Gard 1964)** *chrysós* (Gr. χρυσός), gold or golden; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to bright-orange color on belly

***Oncorhynchus clarkii* (Richardson 1836)** in “tribute to the memory” of explorer William Clark (1770–1838, misspelled Clarke by Richardson), who, with Meriwether Lewis (see below), caught this trout during the Lewis and Clark (or Corps of Discovery) Expedition (1804–06), the first American expedition to cross what is now the western portion of the United States

***Oncorhynchus gilae* (Miller 1950)** of the Upper Gila River system, New Mexico, where this trout has “managed to persist” (Arizona populations are now extirpated)

***Oncorhynchus henshawi* (Gill & Jordan 1878)** in honor of American ornithologist Henry W. Henshaw (1850–1930), U.S. Geological Survey, who collected holotype

***Oncorhynchus henshawi alvordensis* (Sigler & Sigler 1987) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Alvord Basin, Oregon and Nevada, USA, where it occurred [extinct due to hybridization with stocked *O. mykiss* in the 1920s]

***Oncorhynchus henshawi humboldtensis* Trotter & Behnke 2008 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Humboldt River drainage, Nevada and Oregon, USA, where it is endemic

***Oncorhynchus henshawi seleniris* (Snyder 1933)** combination of Selene and Iris, Greek goddesses of the moon and rainbow, respectively, allusion not explained but according to Snyder’s 1908 description of the ribbonfish



Oncorhynchus mykiss calisulat. Illustration © Joseph R. Tomelleri. From: Campbell, M. A., E. Habibi, G. Auringer, M. Stephens, J. Rodzen, K. W. Conway and A. J. Finger. 2023. Molecular systematics of Redband Trout from genome-wide DNA sequencing substantiates the description of a new taxon (Salmonidae: *Oncorhynchus mykiss calisulat*) from the McCloud River. Zootaxa 5254 (1): 1–29.

Trachypterus seleniris (= *Trachipterus altivelis*), which he named “on account of a fancied resemblance of the long, flat, silvery body to the colorless lunar rainbow,” referring to this trout’s pale coloration, “the whole body much suffused with yellow,” and absence of spots

***Oncorhynchus lewisi* (Girard 1856)** in honor of American explorer Meriwether Lewis (1774–1809), who, with William Clark (see above), caught six of this trout at Great Falls, on the Missouri River, Montana, during the Lewis and Clark (or Corps of Discovery) Expedition (1804–06), the first American expedition to cross what is now the western portion of the United States

***Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum 1792)** from *mykizha*, vernacular name for this species used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

***Oncorhynchus mykiss aquilorum* (Snyder 1917)** genitive plural of *aquila* (L.), eagle, referring to Eagle Lake, California, USA, where it is endemic

***Oncorhynchus mykiss calisulat* Campbell & Conway 2023** from the Winnemem Wintu name for this subspecies, *cali sulat*, meaning “beautiful trout” (the Winnemem Wintu are a Native American tribe who were originally located along the McCloud River, Shasta County, California, where this trout occurs)

***Oncorhynchus mykiss gairdnerii* (Richardson 1836)** in honor of British surgeon-naturalist Meredith Gairdner (1809–1837), Hudson’s Bay Company (a fur trading company), who collected type specimens and sent them to Richardson, along with a detailed written description which Richardson quoted; name is “intended as a tribute to the merits of a young though able naturalist, from whom science may expect many important acquisitions, and especially in the history of the Zoology of the Northwest coast of America, should his engagements with the Hudson’s Bay Company permit him to cultivate that hitherto neglected field of observation” (Gairdner died a year later from tuberculosis)

***Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* (Gibbons 1855)** Latin for rainbow-like or iridescent, referring to its coloration, a fitting description for a fish that would later be known as the Rainbow Trout

***Oncorhynchus mykiss nelsoni* (Evermann 1908)** in honor of American naturalist and ethnologist Edward W. Nelson (1855–1934), who collected holotype

***Oncorhynchus mykiss newberrii* (Girard 1859)** in honor of John Strong Newberry (1822–1892), American geologist, physician and explorer, who collected holotype

***Oncorhynchus mykiss stonei* (Jordan 1894)** in honor of Livingston Stone (1836–1913), superintendent of the first U.S. fish hatchery (The Baird Hatchery, Shasta County, California), who collected holotype at or near the hatchery; Jordan & Evermann (1896⁵) said name honors Stone for his “valuable services in the propagation of salmon and trout”

***Oncorhynchus penshinensis* (Pallas 1814) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Gulf of Peshine, Norofskuja River, Russia, type locality

***Oncorhynchus virginialis* (Girard 1856)** Latin for maidenly, allusion not explained; according to James Prosek’s *Trout: an Illustrated History* (1996), “its qualities suited a maiden: a pure, unsullied beauty, delicate and desirable”

***Oncorhynchus virginialis behnkei* Montgomery 1995** in honor of salmonid taxonomist Robert J. Behnke (1929–2013) [Montgomery, a *Boston Globe* columnist, reprinted descriptive information from Behnke (1992) under the name *O. clarkii behnkei* in a book about fly fishing (*Many Rivers to Cross*),

⁵ Jordan, D. S. and B. W. Evermann. 1896. The fishes of North and Middle America: a descriptive catalogue of the species of fish-like vertebrates found in the waters of North America, north of the Isthmus of Panama. Part I. Bulletin of the United States National Museum No. 47: i–lx + 1–1240.

making him the author of the taxon]

Oncorhynchus virginialis bouvieri (Jordan & Gilbert 1883) name proposed by U.S. Army officer and ornithologist Charles E. Bendire (1836–1897), in honor of his friend “Captain Bouvier,” possibly John Vernou Bouvier, Sr. (1843–1926), 80th New York Infantry during the U.S. Civil War

Oncorhynchus virginialis macdonaldi (Jordan & Evermann 1890) in honor of Marshall McDonald (1835–1895, note Latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”), U.S. Commissioner of Fisheries, for his services in spreading the range of salmonids in America [extinct due to introgressive hybridization with stocked *O. mykiss*; last seen ca. 1910]

Oncorhynchus virginialis pleuriticus (Cope 1872) *-icus* (L.), pertaining to: *pleuri-*, from *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to its red lateral band

Oncorhynchus virginialis stomias (Cope 1871) *stomias* (Gr. στομίας), a hard-mouthed horse but often used for any large-mouthed animal, referring to its “wide mandible and mouth” (although its mouth is no larger than other cutthroat trout subspecies) [this taxon is subject to revalidation since holotype is actually a specimen of *O. v. virginialis*]

Oncorhynchus virginialis utah (Suckley 1874) named for Utah Lake, Utah, USA, type locality

Parahucho

Vladykov 1963

pará (Gr. παρά), proposed as a subgenus of *Hucho*

Parahucho perryi (Brevoort 1856) in honor of Matthew C. Perry (1794–1858), Commodore, U.S. Navy, “able commander of the United States Japan Expedition, to whose efforts alone we owe the scanty yet interesting zoological collections and drawings [including that of this species], made under disadvantageous circumstances, while the squadron was in those distant seas”



Parahucho perryi, painting upon which species was described. From: Brevoort, J. C. 1856. Notes on some figures of Japanese fish taken from recent specimens by the artists of the U. S. Japan Expedition. In: M. C. Perry. Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, performed in the years 1852, 1853, and 1854 under the command of Commodore M. C. Perry, United States Navy, by order of the Government of the United States. Vol. 2. U.S. Senate Ex. Doc. No. 79, 33rd Congress, 2nd Session. Beverley Tucker, Washington, D.C. [i–viii] + 1–414 + 1–14 + I–XI + [1], 17 folded charts, Pls. [Also as a separate, pp. 1–36, Pls. 3–12 + corrigenda.]

Salmo

Linnaeus 1758

Latin for trout or salmon

Subgenus *Salmo*

Salmo abanticus Tortonese 1954 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Abant, Turkey, type locality

Salmo akairos Delling & Doadrio 2005 *ákairos* (Gr. άκαιρος), inopportune, allusion not explained in description; per Delling (pers. comm.), name reflects the set of circumstances that prevented his first attempt to describe this species (with a different name) from being published in 2002 (rejection by journal, unauthorized release of manuscript name to the popular press, and a general reticence to describe new *Salmo* taxa due to prevailing notions of salmonid taxonomy)

Salmo aphelios Kottelat 1997 *ápo* (Gr. άπω), far away or remote; *hēlios* (Gr. ήλιος), sun, i.e., aphelion, astronomic term for point of orbit where a planet is at its greatest distance from the sun (early July for Earth), referring to its June–July spawning time [replacement name for *Salmo letnica aestivalis* Stefanovic 1948, preoccupied by *Salmo ischchan aestivalis* Fortunatov 1927]

Salmo araxensis Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2022 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Arax, ancient name of the Aras River, Kars Province, Turkey, in whose basin this trout occurs

Salmo ardahanensis Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2022 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ardahan Province, Turkey, where type locality (Stream Toros, Kura River drainage) is situated

Salmo balcanicus (Karaman 1927) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: the Balkans, referring to its distribution in Lake Ohrid (Albania and Macedonia), the deepest lake of the Balkans

Salmo baliki Turan, Aksu, Oral, Kaya & Bayçelesi 2021 in honor of Turkish ichthyologist Süleyman Balık, for his contributions to the freshwater fish fauna of Turkey

Salmo brunoi Turan, Bayçelesi, Aksu & Oral 2024 in honor of Bruno Guinand, University of Montpellier (France), for his “valuable contribution” to *Salmo* population genomics research

Salmo carpio Linnaeus 1758 Latin for carp but in this case probably referring to *carpione*, this trout’s vernacular name in Italy (where it is native to Lake Garda), as recorded in Salviani’s *Aquatilium animalium* (1558)

Salmo caspius Kessler 1877 Latin for Caspian, referring to its distribution in the Caspian Sea drainage basin

Salmo cenerinus Nardo 1847 apparent Latinization of the Italian *cenero*, ashen or ashy, name coined by Italian malacologist Stefano Abate Chierghini (1745–1820) in an unpublished manuscript, where he described this trout as having “shiny silver ashy [sides] sown with circular dark red spots” (translation)

Salmo cettii Rafinesque 1810 in honor of Francesco Cetti (1726–1778), Jesuit priest, zoologist and mathematician, who referred to this species as “Trotta Sonda” in his multi-volume natural history of Sardinia (1774–77)

Salmo chilo Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2012 Latin word for someone who has a big lip, referring to its “conspicuously” subterminal mouth with a fleshy maxilla and lower lip

Salmo ciscaucasicus Dorofeeva 1967 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Ciscaucasia, referring to distribution in northeast Caucasus (between Black and Caspian Seas)

Salmo coruhensis Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2010 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Çoruh River drainage, Erzurum Province, Turkey, type locality

Salmo danilewskii (Gulemi 1888) patronym not identified, presumably in honor of Nikolai Danilewski (also spelled Nikolay Danilevsky, 1822–1885), Russian naturalist, economist, ethnologist, philosopher and historian

Salmo dentex (Heckel 1851) from *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to its larger, more powerful teeth compared with typical *S. trutta* in Dalmatia (now Bosnia-Herzegovina)

Salmo duhani Turan & Aksu 2023 in honor of Duhan Turan, son of the first author

Salmo ekmekciae Küçük, Kalaycı, Güçlü, Oral & Turan 2024 in honor of Turkish ichthyologist Fitnat Güler Ekmekçi, Hacettepe University, “in appreciation of her contribution to literature”

Salmo euphrataeus Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2014 *-eus* (L.), adjectival suffix: headwaters of the northern Euphrates River in Turkey, where it occurs



Salmo ekmekciae, paratype, female, 150 mm SL. From: Küçük, F., G. Kalaycı, S. S. Güçlü, M. Oral and D. Turan. 2024 A new species of trout from the Köprüçay River, a drainage of Mediterranean Sea, Türkiye (Salmoniformes, Salmonidae). Zoosystematics and Evolution 100 (2): 391–403.

Salmo ezenami Berg 1948 of Lake Ezenam, Daghestan, Caucasus, Russia, type locality

Salmo fahrettini Turan, Kalayci, Bektaş, Kaya & Bayçelebi 2020 in honor of Turkish zoologist Fahrettin Küçük, Süleyman Demirel University, for his contributions to the knowledge of freshwater fishes in Turkey (where this trout is endemic)

Salmo farioides Karaman 1938 *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its previous identification under the name *S. fario* (=trutta)

Salmo ferox Jardine 1835 Latin for fierce, referring to its “extreme voracity and rapacious habits”

Salmo fibreni Zerunian & Gandolfi 1990 of the Fibreno river basin, including Lake Posta Fibreno (Italy), where it is endemic

Salmo gegarkuni Kessler 1877 historical name for Lake Sevan, Armenia (also spelled Gegharkuni), where this species is endemic (although introduced elsewhere)

Salmo ghigii Pomini 1941 in honor of Italian zoologist Alessandro Ghigi (1875–1970), who led expedition during which holotype (now lost) was collected

Salmo ischchan Kessler 1877 Armenian for prince, local name for this trout in Armenia, referring to row of spots like a crown on its head

Salmo ischchan aestivalis Fortunatov 1926 Latin for of the summer, referring to the timing of its spawning run

Salmo kottelati Turan, Doğan, Kaya & Kanyılmaz 2014 in honor of Swiss ichthyologist Maurice Kottelat (b. 1957), for his contributions to the knowledge of European and Asian fishes

Salmo labecula Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2012 Latin for a slight stain or blemish (authors say “with small spots”), referring to black-spotted color pattern of adults

Salmo labrax Pallas 1814 *lábrax* (Gr. λάβραξ), derived from *lavraki*, name used by the Crimean Greeks for the anadromous trout of the Black Sea (in Greece, the European Bass *Dicentrarchus labrax* is also called *lavraki*)⁶

Salmo letnica (Karaman 1924) local Slavic word meaning “summer fish” because it is caught mainly in the summer, compared with *S. dentex*, “zimnica,” which is caught mainly in the winter

Salmo lourosensis Delling 2011 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Louros River, Greece, where it is endemic

Salmo lumi Poljakov 1958 Albanian word for river, proposed as a river-spawning subspecies of the lacustrine *S. letnica*

Salmo macedonicus (Karaman 1924) *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Macedonia, where type locality (mouth of Treska River, Vardar basin) is situated

Salmo macrostigma (Duméril 1858) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to many black rounded spots regularly arranged on the sides

Salmo marmoratus Cuvier 1829 Latin for marbled, referring to its distinctive color pattern

Salmo multipunctatus Doadrio, Perea & Yahyaoui 2015 *multi-* (L.), many; *punctatus* (L.), spotted, referring to numerous spots and marks along body

Salmo munzuricus Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2017 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Munzur Stream, Euphrates River drainage, Turkey, type locality

Salmo murathani Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2022 in honor of Murathan Turan, son of the first author

Salmo nigripinnis Günther 1866 *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to black spots on dorsal fin, black vertical fins, and/or paired fins whose outer halves are black

Salmo okumusi Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2014 in honor of the late Ibrahim Okumuş (1960–2009), Dean of the Faculty of Fisheries, Rize University (Turkey)

Salmo opimus Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2012 Latin for fat, plump or opulent, referring to “massive, deep body” of large adults

Salmo oxianus Kessler 1874 *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Oxua River, ancient name for Amu Darya River, referring to distribution in the Upper Amu Darya River basin

Salmo pallaryi Pellegrin 1924 in honor of French-Algerian malacologist Paul Maurice Pallary (1869–1942), who collected holotype [extinct in the 1930s due to introduced Common Carp *Cyprinus carpio*]

Salmo pelagonicus Karaman 1938 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Pelagonia, the geographical plain between Greece and Macedonia, where it occurs

Salmo pellegrini Werner 1931 in honor of French zoologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873–1944), who collected and studied the fishes of Morocco (where this trout occurs), and described *S. pallaryi*, also from Morocco, in 1924

Salmo peristericus Karaman 1938 *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Perister (or Baba) Mountain, Macedonia, which overlooks Prespa Lake and Brajcinska Reka creek, co-type localities

Salmo platycephalus Behnke 1968 flat-headed, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its “broad, comparatively flat head”

Salmo rhodanensis Fowler 1974 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rhône River (Rhodanus in Greco-Roman geography), France, type locality [name coined by Roule (1923) but was not published in an available way]

Salmo rizeensis Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2010 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rize, Turkey (both city and province), where it is widely distributed

Salmo salar Linnaeus 1758 presumably from the Latin *salire*, to jump, referring to its ability to leap up waterfalls and other obstructions during its spawning run; another explanation is that it derives from *sal*, Latin for salt, referring to its marine life-history stage

Salmo schieffermuelleri Bloch 1784 in honor of Johann Ignaz Schiffermüller (1727–1806), Austrian theologian and naturalist, who provided holotype (note that Bloch misspelled the name)

Salmo stomachicus Günther 1866 *stomachikós* (Gr. στομαχικός), disordered in the stomach, or having a stomach disease, referring to its stomach membranes, which are “conspicuously thicker in this species than in its congeners”

Salmo taleri (Karaman 1933) in honor of Zdravko Taler (d. 1954), an amateur scientist who helped Karaman access remote sites to collect interesting trout populations in Montenegro, including holotype of this species

Salmo tigridis Turan, Kottelat & Bektaş 2011 genitive singular of Tigris, referring to Tigris River drainage, where type locality (Çatak Stream, Van Province, Turkey) is situated

Salmo trutta Linnaeus 1758 Medieval Latin for trout, its origins obscure, perhaps from *tructa* (L.), a kind of trout, in turn derived from *tróktēs* (Gr. τρώκτης), gnawer or nibbler

Salmo trutta fario Linnaeus 1758 a teutonic word for “salmon-trout,” perhaps from the Old High German *forhana*, possibly a *falsa lectio* (false reading) of *sario* (typeset with a long *s*, which looks like an *f*); according to Ausonius (ca. 310–ca. 395), *sario* was a fish intermediate between *salmo* and *salar*

⁶ Schöffmann, J. 2021. Trout and salmon of the genus *Salmo*. American Fisheries Society. Bethesda, Maryland, USA. i–xxi + 1–303.

⁷ Andrews, A. C. 1955. Greek and Latin terms for salmon and trout. Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association 86: 308–318.

***Salmo trutta lacustris* Linnaeus 1758** Latin for of or belonging to a lake (lacustrine), referring to its occurrence in large cool lakes (compared with the anadromous nominate subspecies) [treated as a full species by some workers]

***Salmo viridis* Doadrio, Perea & Yahyaoui 2015** Latin for green, referring to its diagnostic greenish coloration on some parts of body and fins

***Salmo visovacensis* Taler 1950** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Visovac Lake, Croatia, type locality

***Salmo zрманjaensis* Karaman 1938** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zрманja River near Obrovac and Zegar, Croatia, type locality

**Subgenus *Acantholingua*
Hadzisce 1960**

acanthus (L.), from *ákantha* (Gr. ἀκανθα), thorn; *lingua* (L.), tongue, referring to glossohyal teeth of *S. ohridanus*

***Salmo ohridanus* Steindachner 1892** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Ohrid, Albania and Macedonia, where it is endemic

**Subgenus *Salmothymus*
Berg 1908**

etymology not explained, probably a combination of *Salmo* and *Thymallus*, the latter genus at one time housing *S. obtusirostris*, and probably reflecting Berg's belief that *Salmothymus* is a connecting link between the two genera⁸

***Salmo montenigrinus* (Karaman 1933)** *-inus* (L.), belonging to: Montenegro, where type locality (Morača River at Titograd) is situated

***Salmo obtusirostris* (Heckel 1851)** *obtusus* (L.), blunt; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its "remarkably short, blunt and rounded" snout (translation, although snout is better described as elongate, not short)

***Salmo obtusirostris krkensis* (Karaman 1927)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Krka River at Knin, Croatia, where it is endemic

***Salmo obtusirostris salonitana* (Karaman 1927)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Solin (Salona in Latin), Dalmatia, Croatia, near where Jadro River (type locality) is situated

***Salmo zetensis* (Hadzisce 1960)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zeta River, tributary to Lake Skadar, Montenegro, type locality

***Salvelinus*
Richardson 1836**

Latinization of *säibling*, an old German word for char (Richardson credited the name to Nilsson 1832, who used it for the group "Salvelini")

Subgenus *Salvelinus*

***Salvelinus albus* Glubokovsky 1977** Latin for white, allusion not explained, presumably referring to white belly and/or pelvic and anal fins, whose first rays are white

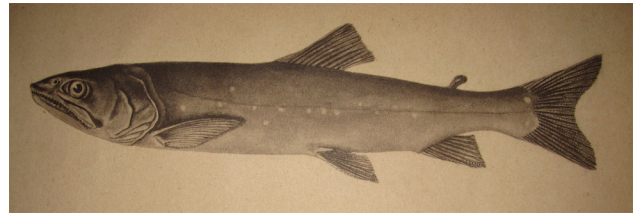
***Salvelinus alpinus* (Linnaeus 1758)** Latin for alpine or of the Alps, referring to its occurrence in alpine lakes

***Salvelinus alpinus erythrinus* (Georgi 1775)** *-inus*, Latin adjectival suffix: *erythros* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, presumably referring to its brilliant red sides and ventral region

***Salvelinus alpinus oquassa* (Girard 1854)** named for Lake Oquassa, one of the Rangeley Lakes of Maine, USA; according to local anglers, on or about 10 October this trout leaves the deep waters of Moosemegantic Lake to spawn in Kenebago, an inlet, and then ascends into Lake Oquassa, where it spends a month before returning to Moosemegantic until the next October

***Salvelinus alpinus orientalis* Kirillov 1972** Latin eastern, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its distribution in eastern Yakutia (or Sakha Republic), Russia

***Salvelinus andriashevi* Berg 1948** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910–2009), who collected holotype



Salvelinus boganidae. From: Berg, L. S. 1926. The fishes of the Khatanga River basin. Materialy Komissii po Izučeniju Jakutskoj Avtonomnoj Sovetskoj Socialističeskoj Respubliki. Akademija Nauk SSSR. No. 2: 1–22, Pls. 1–2.

***Salvelinus boganidae* Berg 1926** of Boganida Lake, Khatanga River basin, Sakha-Yakutia, Russia, type locality

***Salvelinus confluentus* (Suckley 1859)** Latin for flowing together, referring to "confluent spots of dark brown, or black" on upper surface of body

***Salvelinus curilus* (Pallas 1814)** Latinization of *Kuriles*, referring to its occurrence in rivers of the Kurile (or Kuril) Islands of the Russian Far East

***Salvelinus czerskii* Dryagin 1932** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Jan Czerski (1845–1892), Polish paleontologist, geologist, geographer and explorer of Siberia, where this species occurs

***Salvelinus drjagini* Logashev 1940** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Petr Amphilokhovich Drjagin (1893–1977), ichthyologist, hydrobiologist, fisheries specialist, and a pioneer of fisheries research in Russia and management of inland waters³

***Salvelinus elgyticus* Viktorovsky & Glubokovsky 1981** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Elgytykhyn Lake, Anadyr River basin, Chukotski Peninsula, Russia, type locality

***Salvelinus evasus* Freyhof & Kottelat 2005** past participle of the Latin verb *evadere* (escape, get away), referring to how, unlike other deep-water chars (e.g., *S. neocomensis*, *S. profundus*), this one has evaded extinction despite heavy pollution

***Salvelinus faroensis* Joensen & Tåning 1970** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Faroe Islands, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus gracillimus* Regan 1909** superlative of *gracilis* (L.), slender, i.e., very slender; according to Regan (1911), its body is "more elongate than any other Char, the greatest depth being contained from five and a half to six and a half times in the length of the fish, measured to the base of the caudal fin"

***Salvelinus gritzenkoi* Vasil'eva & Stygar 2000** in honor of salmon biologist Oleg F. Gritsenko (also spelled Gritzenko), the "main organizer" of the 1999 expedition to the north Kuril Islands of Russia, when holotype was collected (and where this species is endemic)

***Salvelinus inframundus* Regan 1909** *infra* (L.), underneath or below; *mundus* (L.), world, i.e., underworld, referring to Hellylu Lake (now known as Heldale Water, Hoy Island, Scotland), type locality, derived from Hel (or Hella), the Norse goddess of the underworld

***Salvelinus jacuticus* Borisov 1935** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Yakutia (Latinized a Jacutia), a large area in northern-central and eastern Siberia, where it occurs

***Salvelinus killinensis* (Günther 1866)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Loch Killin, Scotland, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus krogiusae* Glubokovsky & Chereshev 2002** in honor of Russian ichthyologist Faina Vladimirovna Krogius (1902–1989), who worked for about 50 years on Dal'nee Lake, Kamchatka, on the biology of *Oncorhynchus nerka* and on lake ecology in general (also, she collected holotype in 1938)

***Salvelinus kronocius* Viktorovsky 1978** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Kronotskoye drainage, Kamchatka, Russia, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus kuznetzovi* Taranetz 1933** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Russian fisheries biologist Ivan Ivanovich Kuznetsov (1885–1962), who was working in Kamchatka (where this char occurs)

⁸ Svetovidov, A. N. 1975. Comparative osteological study of the Balkan endemic genus *Salmothymus* in relation to its classification. Zoologičeskii Zhurnal 54: 1174–1190.

at the time

***Salvelinus lepechini* (Gmelin 1789)** in honor of Ivan Ivanovich Lepechin (also spelled Lepyokhin, 1737–1802), Russian physician, naturalist and explorer, who first described this species, but apparently did not name it, in 1780

***Salvelinus leucomaenis* (Pallas 1814)** artificially formed Latin adjective of *leúkōma* (Gr. λεύκωμα), a white spot, referring to white- or cream-colored spots on body

***Salvelinus leucomaenis imbricus* (Jordan & McGregor 1925)** Latin for rainy, similar to *S. l. pluvius*, whose name means rainy, from a Japanese name that means “rain fish”

***Salvelinus leucomaenis japonicus* Oshima 1961** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Japan, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus leucomaenis pluvius* (Hilgendorf 1876)** Latin for rainy, named for *Ameno-uwo*, vernacular name for this fish in Japan, meaning “rain fish” or “rain charr,” referring to how they move from one shallow mountain stream to another during the rainy season

***Salvelinus levanidovi* Chereshnev, Skopets & Gudkov 1989** in honor of the late Russian ichthyologist and hydrobiologist Vladimir Yakovlevich Levanidov (1913–1981), “a leading expert on and student of the biology of salmonid ecosystems of the [Russian] Far East” (translation)

***Salvelinus lonsdalii* Regan 1909** in honor of Hugh Lowther, 5th Earl of Lonsdale (1857–1944), who “presented” the type specimens

***Salvelinus mallochii* Regan 1909** in honor of Peter Duncan Malloch (1853–1921), the “well-known naturalist of Perth” (Scotland), where this trout occurs (he was also a renowned angler and tackle maker)

***Salvelinus malma* (Walbaum 1792)** vernacular name for this trout used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

***Salvelinus malma anaktavukensis* Morrow 1973** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: from the Eskimo name *Anaktuvuk* (meaning Pass), “the place of the caribou crossing,” referring to the approximate center of its east-west distribution and general area of its type locality in Alaska

***Salvelinus malma lordii* (Günther 1866)** in honor of John Keast Lord (1819–1872), English veterinarian, journalist and naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission, who presented holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Salvelinus malma miyabei* Oshima 1938** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Japanese botanist-mycologist Kingo Miyabe (1876–1951)

***Salvelinus maxillaris* Regan 1909** Latin for of or belonging to the jaw, presumably referring to its maxillary extending to below posterior margin of eye in females and beyond in males

***Salvelinus murta* (Saemundsson 1908)** local name for this charr along Lake Thingvalla, Iceland, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus neiva* Taranetz 1933** local name (possibly of Eskimo origin) for this char in the Russian Far East, where it occurs

***Salvelinus neocomensis* Freyhof & Kottelat 2005** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Neocomus, Latin name of Neuchâtel, referring to Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where this char was endemic [extinct due to eutrophication; last collected in 1904]

***Salvelinus perisii* (Günther 1865)** of Llyn Peris (also known as Llanberis), a lake in Snowdonia, Wales, type locality [replacement name for *Salmo cambricus* Günther 1862, preoccupied by *S. cambricus* Donovan 1806, a synonym of *S. trutta*]

***Salvelinus profundus* (Schillinger 1901)** Latin for deep, referring to its occurrence in deepwater habitat of Lake Constance in Germany, Switzerland and Austria [extinct since the late 1970s due to eutrophication]

***Salvelinus salvelinoinsularis* (Lönnberg 1900)** Latin for of islands or insular, proposed as a subspecies of *S. salvelinus* (= *alpinus*) from Lake Ella, Bear Island, Norway

***Salvelinus schmidti* Viktorovsky 1978** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Russian ichthyologist Petr Yulievich Schmidt (1872–1949), a prominent researcher on fishes of the Russian Far East, where this species occurs

***Salvelinus struanensis* (Maitland 1881)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place, not explained in original description, but probably honors the chief of Clan Donnachaidh (traditionally known as Robertson of Struan, or Struan Robertson or simply Struan), in whose ancient territories Loch Rannoch, Perthshire, Scotland (type locality), lay

***Salvelinus taimyricus* Mikhin 1949** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Lake Taimyr, Russia, type locality

***Salvelinus taranetzi* Kaganowsky 1955** in memory of Russian ichthyologist Anatoly Yakovlevich Taranetz (1910–1941), for significant contributions to the study of fishes from the Russian Far East and the genus *Salvelinus*

***Salvelinus thingvallensis* (Saemundsson 1908)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Thingvalla, Iceland, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus tolmachoffi* Berg 1926** in honor of Innokenty Petrovich Tolmachov (1872–1950), geographer, geologist and paleontologist, who led an expedition to Khatanga, Russia, in 1905–06 and collected holotype

***Salvelinus vasiljevae* Safronov & Zvezdov 2005** in honor of ichthyologist Ekaterina Denisovna Vasil'yeva (b. 1952), for her significant contribution to the study of fishes from the Russian Far East, including *Salvelinus*

***Salvelinus willoughbii* (Günther 1862)** in honor of Francis Willughby (sometimes spelled Willoughby, 1635–1672), British ichthyologist and ornithologist, “the first who with the practised eye of an ichthyologist examined the Charrs of England and Wales”

***Salvelinus youngeri* Friend 1956** in honor of Henry John Younger, of Younger’s Brewery (est. 1778), who gave permission for the “netting” in Loch Eck, Cowal, Argyllshire, Scotland, type locality

Subgenus *Baione*

DeKay 1842

baión (Gr. Βαίων), “a small fish alluded to by ancient writers,” referring to a spring population of dwarf or juvenile *S. fontinalis* that DeKay believed represented both a new genus and species (which he also named *fontinalis*, independent of *S. fontinalis*)

***Salvelinus fontinalis* (Mitchill 1814)** Latin for of a spring or fountain; “He lives in running waters only,” Mitchill wrote, “and not in stagnant ponds; and, therefore, the lively streams, descending north and south from their sources on Long-Island [New York, USA], exactly suit the constitution of this fish”

***Salvelinus fontinalis agassizii* (Garman 1885)** in honor of Swiss-born American zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807–1873), Harvard University, whose 1839 *Histoire naturelle des poissons d'eau douce de l'Europe centrale* is cited several times in Garman’s work, and who described *S. namaycush siscowet* in 1850 [extinct due to stocked gamefishes, last collected in 1930; treated as a full species by some workers]

***Salvelinus fontinalis timagamiensis* Henn & Rinkenbach 1925** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Timagami region of Ontario, Canada, type locality

Subgenus *Cristivomer*

Gill & Jordan 1878

crista (L.), crest; *vomer* (L.), plowshare, but in ichthyology the bone forming the front part of the roof of the mouth, referring to raised crest behind head of vomer, armed with teeth

***Salvelinus namaycush* (Walbaum 1792)** Native American name for this species, probably the Cree *namekush*, meaning “dweller of the deep”

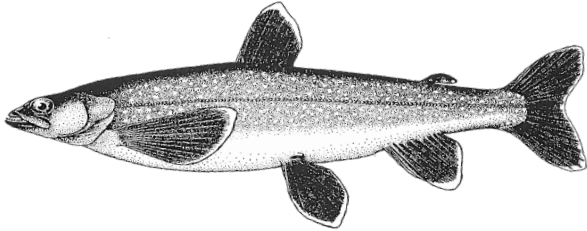
***Salvelinus namaycush siscowet* (Agassiz 1850)** Native American name for this trout along Lake Superior in Ontario, Canada, derived from an Ojibwe word meaning “cooks itself” or “that which has oily flesh” (also apparently root word for “cisco,” vernacular name for *Coregonus* species in North America)

Salvethymus

Chereshnev & Skopets 1990

combination of *Salvelinus* and *Thymallus*, reflecting how it possesses a number of morphological characteristics found in both genera

Salvethymus svetovidovi Chereshnev & Skopets 1990 in honor of Russian ichthyologist and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the late Anatoliy Nikolayevich Svetovidov (1903–1985), for his “considerable” (translation) contribution to the study of salmonids



Salvethymus svetovidovi, holotype, mature male, 290 mm SL. From: Chereshnev, I. A. and M. B. Skopets. 1990. *Salvethymus svetovidovi* gen. et sp. nova – a new endemic fish of the subfamily Salmoninae from Lake El'gygytgyn (Central Chukotka). *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* 30 (2): 201–213. [English translation in *Journal of Ichthyology* 30 (2): 87–103.