Order PETROMYZONTIFORMES

Northern Lampreys

Family PETROMYZONTIDAE

Bonaparte 1831

Subfamily PETROMYZONTINAE

Bonaparte 1831

Ichthyomyzon

Girard 1858

ichthýos (Gr. ἰχθύος), genitive of ichthýs (ἰχθύς), fish; myzon, Latinized from myző (Gr. μύζω) to suck (borrowed from Petromyzon), i.e., a sucking fish, referring to their suctorial behavior

Ichthyomyzon bdellium (Jordan 1885) Latinized from bdélía (Gr. βδέλλα), leech, referring to its leech-like suctorial and/or parasitic feeding behavior (as adults)

Ichthyomyzon castaneus Girard 1858 Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to its “uniform chestnut [sic] tint”

Ichthyomyzon fossor Reighard & Cummins 1916 Latin for digger, referring to how ammocoetes burrow into silt and sand

Ichthyomyzon gagei Hubbs & Trautman 1937 in honor of American histologist and embryologist Simon Henry Gage (1851–1944), Cornell University (Ithaca, New York, USA), “one of the foremost students of the lampreys,” who brought this “interesting and distinct species” to the authors’ attention

Ichthyomyzon greeleyi Hubbs & Trautman 1937 in honor of fisheries scientist John R. Greeley (1904–1964), who collected holotype and granted the authors permission to describe it

Ichthyomyzon unicuspid Hubbs & Trautman 1937 unus (L.), one; cusps (L), point, referring to single (unicuspid) cusps of circumoral teeth of adults (compared with bicuspid circumoral teeth of congeners)

Petromyzon

Linnaeus 1758

petro-, Latinized from pētra (Gr. πέτρα) rock or stone; myzon, Latinized from myző (Gr. μύζω) to suck, referring to their suctorial behavior (adults attach to rocks during nest building and mating)

Petromyzon marinus Linnaeus 1758 Latin for “of the sea,” referring to its marine habitat (as a non-breeding adult) [see box, next page]

Caspiozymon

Berg 1906

Caspio, from the Caspian Sea basin, where C. wagneri is endemic; myzon, Latinized from myző (Gr. μύζω) to suck (borrowed from Petromyzon), referring to their suctorial behavior [placed in Petromyzontinae by some workers]

Caspiozymon graecus (Renaud & Economidis 2010) Latinized from graikós (Gr. γραικός), Greek, “an adjective formed from the noun Graeci, a tribe of Hellenes living since Prehistoric times in the area” where this lamprey occurs [placed in Eudontomyzon by some workers]

Caspiozymon hellenicus (Vladíkov, Renaud, Kott & Economidis 1982) Latinized form of hellenikós (Gr. ἡλληνικός), adjective meaning Greek, referring to the only country where it occurs [placed in Eudontomyzon by some workers]

Caspiozymon wagneri (Kessler 1870) in honor of Nicolai Petrivitsch Wagner (1829–1907), Kessler’s colleague at the Zoological Institute in St. Petersburg, Russia; Kessler described this lamprey from a specimen in Wagner’s collection

Entosphenus

Gill 1862

entós (Gr. ἐντός) within or inside; sphēnus, Latinized from sphḗnus (σφήνος), genitive of sphén (σφήν), wedge, referring to wedge-shaped tooth within mouth (on tongue) of E. tridentatus

Entosphenus folletti Vladíkov & Kott 1976 in honor of Wilbur (“Bill”) I. Follett (1901–1992), Curator of Fishes, California Academy of Sciences, “friend, a collaborator in the studies of holarctic lampreys, and a distinguished scholar of the fishes of California” [authors incorrectly gave Follett’s name as “William”]
Petromyzon marinus: the first named “fish”

Although classified as an amphibian at the time, the first fish (or fish-like vertebrate) mentioned in the 10th edition of Linnaeus’ Systema Naturae — the starting point of zoological nomenclature — is the Sea Lamprey Petromyzon marinus. The generic name derives from πέτρα (nêtêia) stone, and μύζω (muζζο) to suck. Although Linnaeus did not explain the meaning of the name, it almost certainly refers to the lamprey’s “stone-sucking” behavior when it enters fresh water in the spring to spawn. Mating pairs move stones with their sourcorial mouths to build their reds, and attach themselves to stones in order to complete the spawning act. The trivial name marinus, of course, means “of the sea” and refers to its marine habitat (as a non-breeding adult, at least), specifically in “Mari Europaeo,” or European seas.

Linnaeus did not coin the Petromyzon epithet. As with many of the names in his Systema Naturae, he simply utilized a name that was already in use, in this case dating back to at least Ardei’s Genera Piscium (1738). However, the trivial epithet marinus appears to have originated with Linnaeus.

**Eudontomyzon mariae** (Berg 1931) in honor of Berg’s second wife Maria (née Ivanova), “who examined many thousands of river lampreys from the mouth of the Neva and other streams, falling into the Finnish Gulf”

**Eudontomyzon morii** (Berg 1931) in honor of zoologist Tamezo Mori (1884–1962), Hyogo Agricultural College (Japan), who provided holotype [placed in Lethenteron by some workers]

**Eudontomyzon stankokaramani** Karaman 1974 in honor of Karaman’s father, biologist Stanko L. Karaman (1889–1959), founder, Macedonian Museum of Natural History, “the greatest explorer of freshwater fish fauna in Yugoslavia”

**Eudontomyzon vladykovi** Oliva & Zanandrea 1959 patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Ukrainian-born Canadian lamprey biologist Vadim D. Vladykov (1898–1986)

**Lamproptera**

*Bonnaterre 1788*

**Lamproptera alavariensis** Mateus, Alves, Quintella & Almeida 2013 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Alavari, Latin for Aveiro, Portuguese district where it occurs

**Lamproptera auremensis** Mateus, Alves, Quintella & Almeida 2013 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Aurem, 12th-century name for what is now Ourém, Portuguese region where it occurs

**Lamproptera ayresii** (Günther 1870) in honor of physician-ichthyologist William O. Ayres (1817–1887), founding member of the California Academy of Sciences, who described this species in 1855 but used a preoccupied name (*Petromyzon plumbeus*)

**Lamproptera fluviatilis** (Linnaeus 1758) Latin for “of a river,” referring to its upstream river spawning migration

**Lamproptera hubbsi** (Vladykov & Kott 1976) in honor of American ichthy-
Lethenteron alaskense Vladylkov & Kott 1978 -ense, neuter of -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Alaska (USA), where type locality (West Creek, a tributary of Brooks Lake) is situated

Lethenteron appendix (DeKay 1842) Latin for appendage, referring to “thread-like appendix” (genital papilla) on anterior portion of nuptial males (DeKay believed this papilla was appended to the anal fin)

Lethenteron camtschaticum (Tilesius 1811) -icum (L.), belonging to: the Kamchatka, Russia, type locality

Letheteron kessleri (Anikin 1905) patronym not identified but probably in honor of German-Russian zoologist Karl Fedorovich Kessler (1815–1881), who described Casiomyzon Wagneri in 1870

Lethenteron mitsukurii (Hatta 1901) in honor of zoologist Kakichi Mitsukuri (1857–1909), Imperial University of Tokyo, who provided “free access” to specimens

Lethenteron ninae Naseka, Tuniyev & Renaud 2009 in honor of ichthyologist Nina G. Bogutskaya (b. 1958), Russian Academy of Sciences, for her contribution to the knowledge of Eurasian freshwater fishes [placed in Lampeatra and by some workers]

Lethenteron reissneri (Dybowski 1869) patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Baltic German anatomist Ernst Reissner (1824–1878)

Tetrapleurodon Creaser & Hubbs 1922
tetra (Gr. τετρά), four; pleuro (Gr. πλευρά), side; odon, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοὺς, tooth, referring to four enlarged teeth on each side of mouth of T. spadiceus

Tetrapleurodon geminis Álvarez 1966 Latin for twin, the non-parasitic “twin” of the parasitic T. spadiceus [date often given as 1964]

Tetrapleurodon spadiceus (Bean 1887) Latin for light- or nut-brown, referring to its color

Lampetra laceolata Kux & Steiner 1972 Latin for lance-like, probably referring to how end of tapers to a lance- or lancet-like point

Lampetra lusitanica Mateus, Alves, Quintella & Almeida 2013 -ica (L.), belonging to: Lusitania, ancient name of Portugal, where it is endemic

Lampetra pacifica Vladylkov 1973 -ica (L.), belonging to: Pacific Coast streams of California and Oregon, USA, where it occurs

Lampetra planeri (Bloch 1784) in honor of Johann Jacob Planer (1743–1789), German physician, botanist and mycologist, who supplied holotype

Lampetra richardsoni Vladylkov & Follett 1965 in honor of Scottish surgeon-naturalist John Richardson (1787–1865), “author of several important works on fishes from North America”

Lampetra soljani Tutman, Freyhof, Dulčić, Glamuzina & Geiger 2017 in honor of Tonko Šoljan (1907–1980), for his contribution to the knowledge and development of ichthyology in Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina

Lampetra zanandreai Vladylkov 1955 in honor of Giuseppe Zanandrea (1907–1965), Istituto di Anatomia Comparata della Università di Bologna, “who made several interesting biometrical and biological studies of lampreys from northern Italy”

Subgenus Okkelbergia Creaser & Hubbs 1922
-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Peter Okkelberg (1880–1960), University of Michigan, for his “careful studies on the history of the germ cells in lampreys” [treated as a full genus by some workers]

Lampetra aepyptera (Abbott 1860) aep-, Latinized from aipýs (Gr. αἰπύς), high and steep; ptera, Latinized from pterótos (Gr. πτεροτός), finned, referring to enlarged dorsal fins of nuptial males

Lethenteron Creaser & Hubbs 1922
etymology not explained, perhaps lethais (L.), lethal, or lēthē (Gr. λήθη), forgetfulness; enteron (Gr. εἰστρέψων), intestine, presumably referring to “degenerate and non-functional” intestine of adult L. appendix