

# The *ETYFish* Project

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COMMENTS: 

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## Order SALMONIFORMES

### Family SALMONIDAE Salmonids

17 genera/subgenera · 301 species/subspecies

#### Subfamily Coregoninae Whitefishes

##### **Coregonus** Linnaeus 1758

Artedi's 1738 name for *C. lavaretus*: *core*, pupil of eye; *gonia*, angle, referring to how front part of pupil projects at an acute angle

##### Subgenus **Coregonus**

##### **Coregonus acrinus** Selz, Dönz, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020

*acer*, pointed; *nasus*, nose, referring to 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*, white, root of the name *Weissfische* (whitefish)

##### **Coregonus albula** (Linnaeus 1758)

whitish, referring to its silvery coloration

##### **Coregonus alpinus** Fatio 1885

alpine, referring to its occurrence in an alpine lake in Switzerland, Lake Thun, type locality (also occurs in Lake Brienz)

##### **Coregonus anaulorum** Chereshev 1996

name coined by Kaganowsky in 1933 but not made available until 1996; etymology not explained, possibly *-orum*, 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 salmonid occurs) in the 17th century

##### **Coregonus arenicolus** Kottelat 1997

*arena*, sand; *colere*, to inhabit, 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*, suffix denoting place: Lake Attersee, Austria, where it appears to be endemic

##### **Coregonus austriacus** Vogt 1909

Austrian, referring to country 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 Russian biologist who recommended that Kessler join the commission to study the fishes of St. Petersburg Province, during which this species was discovered

##### **Coregonus baicalensis** Dybowski 1874

*-ensis*, 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

Bavarian, referring to its occurrence in Lake Ammersee, Upper Bavaria, Germany, where it is endemic

##### **Coregonus bezola** Fatio 1888

latinization of its local name, *besoule* or *bezoule*, at Lake Borget, France, where it is now extinct

##### **Coregonus brienzi** Selz, Dönz, Vonlanthen & Seehausen 2020

of Lake Brienz, Switzerland, the only endemic whitefish species known from this lake

##### **Coregonus candidus** Goll 1883

shining white, 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*, Latin for herring but often applied to shad; *forma*, shape, “more like a shad than any other fish” in general form and color

**Coregonus clupeoides Lacepède 1803**

-*oides*, having the form of: *clupea*, Latin for herring, 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**

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 1868-78

**Coregonus danneri Vogt 1908**

in honor of fisheries inspector H. Danner (Linz, Austria), who collected type

**Coregonus duplex Fatio 1890**

double, but probably used here to mean duplicitous; proposed as one of four subspecies of *C. schinzii* (= *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, dating back to at least Rondelet in the 1550s [extinct]

**Coregonus fluviatilis Isachenko 1925**

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 species is endemic

**Coregonus gutturosus (Gmelin 1818)**

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 struma (Ronald Fricke, pers. comm.) [extinct]

**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**

of winter, referring to its spawning run from deeper parts of Lake Geneva, Switzerland and France, to shallow areas near shore [extinct]

**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 [probably extinct]

**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**

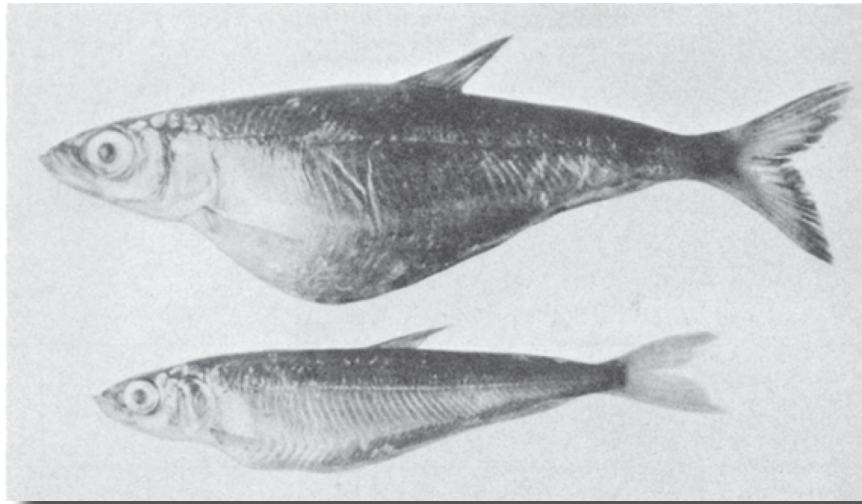
*inter*, in between; *mundia*, the world, described as intermediate to *C. litoralis* and *C. suspensus* in its ecology and in some morphological characters

**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* Mukhomedyarov 1948)

**Coregonus kiletz Michailovsky 1903**

keeled, local name for this species along Onega Lake of northwestern Russia, derived from the Russian *kil*, keel, presumably referring to its general body shape (Artém Prokofiev, pers. comm.)



*Coregonus lucinensis*. From: Thienemann, A. 1933. *Coregonus albula lucinensis*, eine Tiefenform der kleinen Maräne aus einem norddeutschen See. (Zugleich ein Beitrag zur Rassenbildung bei *Coregonus albula*). *Zeitschrift für Morphologie und Ökologie der Tiere* v. 27 (no. 4): 654-683.

***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, dating to at least 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*, suffix denoting place: Lake Breiter Lucin (or Luzin), Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Germany, where it is endemic

***Coregonus lutokka* Kottelat, Bogutskaya & Freyhof 2005**

Finnish variant of *ludoga*, known as the Ludoga Whitefish, referring to 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**

*macro-*, large; *ophthalmus*, 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*, having the form of: referring to similarity to and previous identification as *C. maraena*

***Coregonus maxillaris* Günther 1866**

referring to its “well developed, strong” maxillary

***Coregonus megalops* Widegren 1863**

*mega-*, large; *ops*, eye, referring to large eye, its diameter just over  $\frac{1}{3}$  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 re-discovery of *C. nobilis*

***Coregonus muksun* (Pallas 1814)**

*Muksun*, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Coregonus nasus* (Pallas 1776)**

nose, referring to its rounded snout

***Coregonus nelsonii* Bean 1884**

in honor of American naturalist and ethnologist Edward W. Nelson (1855–1934), who collected type, for his “important zoological researches” in Alaska

***Coregonus nilssonii* 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**

well-known or excellent, 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)**

*oxys*, sharp; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to its long, pointed snout [extinct]

***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 naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), whose collection provided type, 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

***Coregonus pollan* Thompson 1835**

name by which it is “invariably known” at Lough Neah, Ireland, type locality

***Coregonus pravdinellus* Dulkeit 1949**

*-ellus*, 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**

deep, referring to its unique ecology of living and breeding in great depths in Lake Thun (Switzerland)

***Coregonus renke* (Schränk 1783)**

local name for this species at Lake Starnberg, Germany, type locality (also occurs in Austria)

***Coregonus restrictus* Fatio 1885**

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 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**

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 “I survive” or “I am left over,” 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 the “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 (also occurs in England)

**Coregonus vessicus Dryagin 1932**

-*icus*, belonging to: *Ves'*, old Russian name for Vespians, Finnish people who lived on the shores of Lake Belozero, Karelia, Russia, where it is native (now introduced into Volga River reservoirs)

**Coregonus wartmanni (Bloch 1784)**

in honor of 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*, suffix denoting place: Lake Zürich, Switzerland, type locality

**Coregonus zugensis Nüsslin 1882**

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

Subgenus **Leucichthys Dybowski 1874**

*leukos*, white; *ichthys*, fish, Greek transliteration 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 artedi Lesueur 1818**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology”

**Coregonus artedi hubbsi (Koelz 1929)**

in honor of 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)**

of autumn, 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 physician-naturalist Philo R. Hoy (1816-1892), Racine, Wisconsin, USA, who provided type

**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 kiyi (Koelz 1921)**

name used by commercial fishermen of Lake Michigan (rhymes with *eye-eye*)

**Coregonus kiyi orientalis (Koelz 1929)**

eastern, referring to Lake Ontario, the easternmost of the Great Lakes (where it was endemic and last seen in 1964)

**Coregonus laurettae Bean 1881**

in honor of Bean's wife, Lauretta

**Coregonus migratorius (Georgi 1775)**

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 nigripinnis (Milner 1874)**

*niger*, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to black outer halves of fins [extinct]

**Coregonus nigripinnis regalis (Koelz 1929)**

royal, allusion not explained nor evident

**Coregonus nipigon (Koelz 1925)**

named for Lake Nipigon, Ontario, Canada, type locality (also occurs in Minnesota, USA); presumably derived from the Ojibwe word *Animbiigoong*, meaning “at continuous water” or “at waters that extend [over the horizon]”

**Coregonus peled (Gmelin 1789)**

presumably its local name along the Pechora River in northern Russia, type locality

**Coregonus reighardi (Koelz 1924)**

in honor of 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]

**Coregonus sardinella Valenciennes 1848**

diminutive of *Sardina*, a sardine, referring to its herring-like shape [treated as a junior synonym of *C. albula* by some workers]

**Coregonus subautumnalis Kaganowsky 1932**

etymology not explained, presumably *sub-*, somewhat, referring to its close relationship to *C. autumnalis*

**Coregonus tugun (Pallas 1814)**

*Tughùn*, its local Russian name in Siberia

**Coregonus ussuriensis Berg 1906**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ussuri River, Russia, where part of the type series was collected (also occurs in China and Japan)

**Coregonus zenithicus zenithicus (Jordan & Evermann 1909)**

*-icus*, 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 botanist Harley Harris Bartlett (1886-1960), Koelz’ colleague at the University of Michigan

*Incertae sedis***Coregonus huntsmani Scott 1987**

in honor of 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**

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

**Prosopium abyssicola (Snyder 1919)**

*abyss*, the deep; *-cola*, 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 botanist John Merle Coulter (1851-1928), author of *Manual of the Botany of the Rocky Mountain Region* (the area where this salmonid occurs)

**Prosopium cylindraceum (Pennant 1784)**

referring to its “almost cylindrical” body

**Prosopium gemmifer (Snyder 1919)**

set with gems, probably referring to its “pearly” breeding tubercles

**Prosopium spilonotus (Snyder 1919)**

*spilos*, spot; *notus*, 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 type was collected

**Stenodus Richardson 1836**

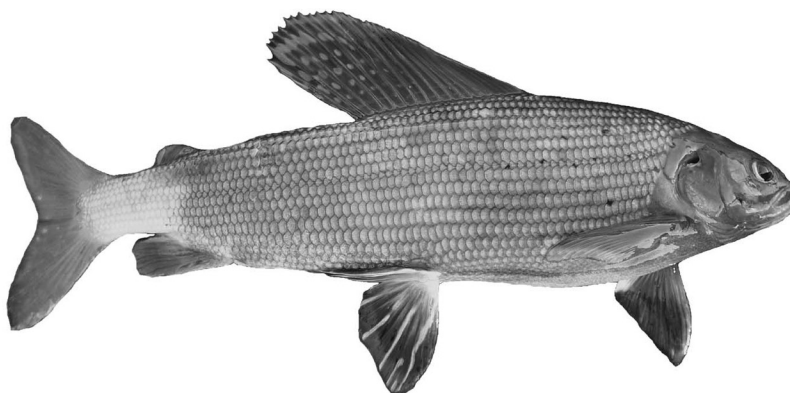
*steno-*, narrow; *odus*, tooth, referring to narrow bands of minute teeth on both jaws

**Stenodus leucichthys (Güldenstädt 1772)**

*leucos*, white; *ichthys*, fish, Greek transliteration of *Belaia Rybyza*, its Russian vernacular name

**Stenodus nelma (Pallas 1773)**

local Russian name for this species in Siberia



*Thymallus svetovidovi*. 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* v. 49 (no. 1): 1-9. [In Russian in *Voprosy Ikhtiologii* v. 49 (no. 1):5-14.]

#### Subfamily Thymallinae Graylings

##### ***Thymallus* Linck 1790**

apparently tautonymous with *Salmo thymallus* (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)**

referring to its occurrence in the “rocky streams” (translation) of the Arctic Ocean basin of Siberia

##### ***Thymallus baicalensis* Dybowski 1874**

-*ensis*, 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*, suffix denoting place: *baicol* and *lena*, referring to distribution in Lake Baikal basin and Lena River, Siberia, respectively

##### ***Thymallus brevicephalis* Mitrofanov 1971**

*brevi*, short; *cephalus*, head, referring to shorter and lower head relative to body length compared to *T. arcticus* [originally spelled *brevicephalis*, often incorrectly emended to *brevicephalus*]

##### ***Thymallus brevipinnis* Svetovidov 1931**

*brevi*, short; *pinnis*, fin, referring to shorter dorsal and anal fins compared to *T. arcticus*

##### ***Thymallus brevirostris* Kessler 1879**

*brevi*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its “noticeably shorter” (translation) snout compared to *T. vulgaris* (= *thymallus*)

##### ***Thymallus burejensis* Antonov 2004**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bureya (also spelled Bureya) River, tributary of Middle Amur River, Russia, where it is endemic

##### ***Thymallus flavomaculatus* Knizhin, Antonov & Weiss 2006**

*flavus*, yellow; *maculatus*, 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*, 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**

blackish, referring to dark (not mottled) coloration, blackish-blue or almost black during spawning

***Thymallus nikolskyi* Kaschenko 1899**

in honor of 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 naturalist and explorer Peter Simon Pallas (1741-1811), who described *T. arcticus* in 1776

***Thymallus signifer* (Richardson 1823)**

*signum*, flag; *fero*, to 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 Anatolii Nikolaevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), “famous researcher of graylings of Eurasia” (translation)

***Thymallus thymallus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

according to European folklore, graylings eat “water thyme” and have a thyme-like odor, hence the name; but as salmonid taxonomist Robert J. Behnke (2002) pointed out, “In reality, it takes considerable imagination to sense an odor of thyme on or in a grayling”

***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*, suffix denoting place: upper Yalu River at Kozan, Korea, type locality [sometimes spelled *jaluensis*]

**Subfamily Salmoninae** Trouts, Salmons and Chars***Brachymystax* Günther 1866**

*brachys*, short; *mystax*, upper lips, referring to “rather short” maxillary of *B. coregonoides* (= *lenok*)

***Brachymystax czerskii* Kirillov 1979**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Jan Czerski (1845-1892), Polish paleontologist, geologist, geographer and explorer of Siberia, where this species occurs (Bakhtiar Bogdanov, pers. comm.)

***Brachymystax lenok* (Pallas 1773)**

*Lénok*, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Brachymystax savinovi* Mitrofanov 1959**

patronym not identified but here is a guess: mammalogist E. F. Savinov, one of Mitrofanov’s colleagues at the Academy of Sciences Kazakhstan USSR, Institute of Zoology

***Brachymystax tsinlingensis* Li 1966**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tsinling Mountain region, Shaanxi Province, China, type locality

***Brachymystax tumensis* Mori 1930**

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

***Hucho* Günther 1866**

tautonymous with *Salmo hucho* (presumably latinization of *huchen*, German name for *H. hucho*)

***Hucho bleekeri* Kimura 1934**

in honor of Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist, who described the “allied” *Salmo pomatops* (species inquirenda) in 1879

***Hucho hucho* (Linnaeus 1758)**

presumably latinization of *huchen*, German name for this species

***Hucho ishikawae* Mori 1928**

in honor of biologist Chiyomatsu Ishikawa (1861-1935), Tokyo Imperial University

***Hucho taimen* (Pallas 1773)**

*Taimen*, its local Russian name in Siberia

***Oncorhynchus* Suckley 1861**

*onkos*, hook; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to hooked lower jaw, or kype, of breeding males

Subgenus ***Oncorhynchus******Oncorhynchus formosanus* (Jordan & Oshima 1919)**

*-anus*, belonging to: Formosa (Taiwan), where it is endemic



***Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* (Walbaum 1792)**

derived from *gorbuša*, Russian word for humpback, referring to pronounced humped back of males during their spawning migration

***Oncorhynchus kawamurae* Jordan & McGregor 1925**

in honor of biologist-limnologist Tamiji Kawamura (1883-1964), Imperial University (Kyoto, Japan), who “presented” holotype

***Oncorhynchus keta* (Walbaum 1792)**

local name for this salmon in the Evenki language of eastern Siberia

***Oncorhynchus kisutch* (Walbaum 1792)**

derived from *kizbuch* (pronounced *keez-utch*), vernacular name used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century (Walbaum spelled it variously as *hisutch*, *bisatch* and *kisatch*; although *kisutch* is the younger name, prevailing usage applies since 1899)

***Oncorhynchus masou masou* (Brevoort 1856)**

derived from *masu*, vernacular name for this species in Japan

***Oncorhynchus masou ishikawae* Jordan & McGregor 1925**

in honor of 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)**

*macro-*, large; *stomus*, mouth, referring to its “wide oblique” mouth

***Oncorhynchus masou rhodurus* Jordan & McGregor 1925**

*rhodo-*, rosy; *ouros*, tail, presumably referring to a bright red stripe along outer rays of caudal fin (fading to white in spirits)

***Oncorhynchus nerka* (Walbaum 1792)**

Russian name for this species

***Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* (Walbaum 1792)**

derived from *chavytcha* (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**

*para-*, near, for Pacific-area salmonids then placed in the genus *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 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)**

*chrysos*, gold; *gaster*, belly, 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 henshawi* (Gill & Jordan 1878)**

in honor of American ornithologist Henry W. Henshaw (1850-1930), U.S. Geological Survey, who collected type

***Oncorhynchus henshawi alvordensis* (Sigler & Sigler 1987)**

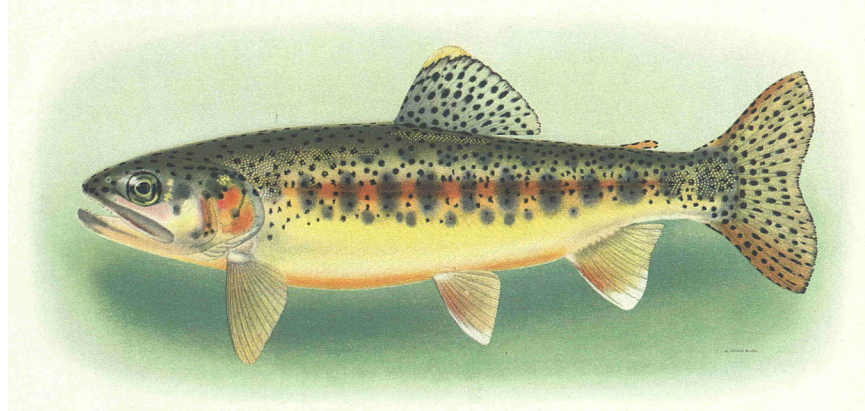
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Alvord Basin, Oregon and Nevada, USA, where it occurs [extinct]

***Oncorhynchus henshawi humboldtensis* Trotter & Behnke 2008**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Humboldt River drainage, Nevada and Oregon, USA, where it is endemic

***Oncorhynchus henshawi seleniris* (Snyder 1933)**

Selene and Iris, Greek goddesses of the moon and rainbow, respectively, allusion not explained, but according to Snyder's 1908 description of the ribbonfish (Trachipteridae) *Trachipterus seleniris* (= *Trachipterus altivelis*), named “on account of a fancied resemblance of the long, flat, silvery body to the colorless lunar rainbow,”



*Oncorhynchus mykiss whitei*. From: Evermann, B. W. 1906. The golden trout of the southern high Sierras. *Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries* v. 25 (for 1905): 1-51, Pls. 1-16 + 1 map.

may refer to this Rainbow Trout's pale coloration, "the whole body much suffused with yellow," and absence of spots

***Oncorhynchus lewisi* (Girard 1856)**

in honor of 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 mykiss* (Walbaum 1792)**

derived from *mykizha*, vernacular name for this species used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

***Oncorhynchus mykiss aquilarum* (Snyder 1917)**

eagles, 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 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 gilberti* (Jordan 1894)**

in honor of ichthyologist and fisheries biologist Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), who collected type

***Oncorhynchus mykiss irideus* (Gibbons 1855)**

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 type

***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, superintendent of the first U.S. fish hatchery (The Baird Hatchery, Shasta County, California), who collected type at or near the hatchery; Jordan later (1896) said the name honors Stone for his "valuable services in the propagation of salmon and trout"

***Oncorhynchus mykiss whitei* (Evermann 1906)**

in honor of American adventure and nature writer Stewart Edward White (1873-1946), who, fearing the overfishing and potential extinction of California's golden trouts (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 penshinensis* (Pallas 1814)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Gulf of Peshine, Norofskuja River, Russia, type locality

***Oncorhynchus virginalis virginalis* (Girard 1856)**

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 virginalis 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 popular book about fly fishing (*Many Rivers to Cross*), making him the author of the taxon]

***Oncorhynchus virginalis bouvieri* (Jordan & Gilbert 1883)**

in honor of "Captain Bouvier," friend of U.S. Army officer and ornithologist Charles E. Bendire (1836-1897), who proposed the name *Salmo bouvieri* as a new species in an unpublished manuscript

***Oncorhynchus virginalis macdonaldi* (Jordan & Evermann 1890)**

in honor of Marhsall 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]

***Oncorhynchus virginalis pleuriticus* (Cope 1872)**

*-icus*, pertaining to: *pleuros*, the side, referring to its red lateral band

***Oncorhynchus virginalis stomias* (Cope 1871)**

Greek for a large-mouthed animal, referring to its "wide mandible and mouth" (although its mouth is no larger than other cuthroat trout subspecies) [this taxon is subject to revalidation since holotype is actually a specimen of *O. v. virginalis*]

***Oncorhynchus virginalis utah* (Suckley 1874)**

named for Utah Lake, Utah, USA, type locality (also occurs in Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada)

***Parahucho* Vladykov 1963**

*para-*, near, originally 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"

***Salmo* Linnaeus 1758**

ancient word for salmon, probably either of Celtic origin or from the pre-Indo-European Iberian of Aquitania (source: A. Andrews, "Greek and Latin terms for salmon and trout," *Transactions and Proceedings of the American Philological Association*, 86[1955]: 308-318)

Subgenus ***Salmo***

***Salmo abanticus* Tortonese 1954**

*-icus*, belonging to: Lake Abant, Turkey, type locality

***Salmo akairos* Delling & Doadrio 2005**

Greek for inopportune, allusion not explained in description; according to Bo 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**

*apo-*, far or remote; *helios*, 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)**

Balkan, referring to its distribution in Lake Ohrid (Albania and Macedonia), the deepest lake of the Balkans

***Salmo baliki* Turan, Aksu, Oral, Kaya & Bayçelebi 2021**

in honor of Turkish taxonomist Süleyman Balik, for his contributions to the freshwater fish fauna of Turkey

***Salmo brunoi* Turan, Bayçelebi, 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, presumably derived from *carpione*, its vernacular name in Italy (where it is native), which dates to at least the 5th-century writer Salvian (or Salvianus)

***Salmo caspius* Kessler 1877**

Caspian, referring to its distribution in the Caspian Sea drainage basin

***Salmo cenerinus* Nardo 1847**

apparent latinization of the Italian *cenere*, ashen or ashy, name coined by Italian malacologist Stefano Abate Chiareghini (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 “conspicuously” subterminal mouth with a fleshy maxilla and lower lip

***Salmo ciscaucasicus* Dorofeeva 1967**

*cis-*, on this side, i.e., Ciscaucasia, referring to distribution in northeast Caucasus (between Black and Caspian Seas)

***Salmo coruhensis* Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2010**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Çoruh River drainage, Erzurum Province, Turkey, type locality

***Salmo danilewskii* (Gulelmi 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)**

with large teeth, referring to its larger, more powerful teeth compared to typical *S. trutta* in Dalmatia (now Bosnia-Herzegovina)

***Salmo duhani* Turan & Aksu 2023**

in honor of Duhan Turan, son of the first author

***Salmo ekmekçiae* 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**

of the Euphrates River, referring to distribution in headwaters of the northern Euphrates River in Turkey

***Salmo ezenami* Berg 1948**

of Lake Ezenam, Dagestan, Caucasus, Russia, type locality

***Salmo fahrettini* Turan, Kalaycı, 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*, having the form of: referring to its previous identification under the name *S. fario* (=trutta)

***Salmo ferox* Jardine 1835**

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 ischchan 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**

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 word meaning “with small spots,” referring to color pattern of adults made only of black spots

***Salmo labrax* Pallas 1814**

ancient Greek equivalent of the modern Greek *lavraki*, both meaning seabass, its local name in the Crimean Peninsula

***Salmo letnica* (Karaman 1924)**

local Slavic word than means “summer fish” because it is caught mainly in the summer, compared to *S. dentex*, “*zimnica*,” which is caught mainly in the winter

***Salmo lourosensis* Delling 2011**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Louros River, Greece, where it appears to be endemic

***Salmo lumi* Poljakov 1958**

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

***Salmo macedonicus* (Karaman 1924)**

Macedonian, referring to country where it is endemic

***Salmo macrostigma* (Duméril 1858)**

*macro-*, long or large; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to many black rounded spots regularly arranged on the sides

***Salmo marmoratus* Cuvier 1829**

marbled, referring to its distinctive color pattern

***Salmo multipunctatus* Doadrio, Perea & Yahyaoui 2015**

*multi-*, many; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to numerous spots and marks along body

***Salmo munzuricus* Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2017**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Munzur Stream, Euphrates River drainage, Turkey, where it appears to be endemic

***Salmo murathani* Turan, Kottelat & Kaya 2022**

in honor of Murathan Turan, son of the senior author

***Salmo nigripinnis* Günther 1866**

*niger*, black; *pinnis*, fin, 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*, belonging to: Oxua River, ancient name for Amu Darya River, referring to distribution in the Upper Amu Darya River basin (including Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Afghanistan)

***Salmo pallaryi* Pellegrin 1924**

in honor of malacologist Paul Maurice Pallary (1869-1942), who collected type [probably extinct]

***Salmo pelagonicus* Karaman 1938**

-*icus*, belonging to: Pelagonia, the geographical plain between Greece and Macedonia, where it occurs

***Salmo pellegrini* Werner 1931**

in honor of ichthyologist 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*, belonging to: Perister (or Baba) Mountain, Macedonia, which overlooks Prespa Lake and Brajcinska Reka creek, co-type localities (also occurs in Greece and Albania)

***Salmo platycephalus* Behnke 1968**

*platy*, broad or flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to its “broad, comparatively flat head”

***Salmo rhodanensis* Fowler 1974**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rhône River (Rhodanus in Greco-Roman geography), France, type locality (also occurs in Switzerland and Italy) [name dates to Roule 1923 but was not published in an available way]

***Salmo rizeensis* Turan, Kottelat & Engin 2010**

-*ensis*, 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, but some scholars dispute this notion, saying it derives from a Celtic or Pre-Indo-European name (see account for *Salmo*); another explanation is that it derives from *salis*, salt, referring to its marine life-history stage

***Salmo schiefermuelleri* Bloch 1784**

in honor of Johann Ignaz Schiffermüller (1727-1806), Austrian theologian and naturalist, who provided type [note that Bloch misspelled the name]

***Salmo stomachicus* Günther 1866**

-*icus*, pertaining to: the stomach, 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 type of this species

***Salmo tigridis* Turan, Kottelat & Bektaş 2011**

genitive singular of Tigris, referring to Tigris River drainage, Turkey, where it is endemic

***Salmo trutta trutta* Linnaeus 1758**

Latin word for trout, possibly derived from the Greek *troktes*, meaning nibbler

***Salmo trutta fario* Linnaeus 1758**

ancient word for trout, synonymous with *trutta*, its origin obscure, possibly a *falsa lectio* (false reading) of *sario* (typeset with a long *s*, which looks like an *f*); according to Ausonius (c.310-c.395), *sario* was a fish intermediate between *salmo* and *salar*

***Salmo trutta lacustris* Linnaeus 1758**

lacustrine (belonging to a lake), referring to its occurrence in large cool lakes (compared to the anadromous nominate subspecies) [treated as a full species by some workers]

***Salmo viridis* Doadrio, Perea & Yahyaoui 2015**

green, referring to its diagnostic greenish coloration on some parts of body and fins

***Salmo visovacensis* Taler 1950**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Visovac Lake, Croatia, type locality

***Salmo zrmanjaensis* Karaman 1938**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Zrmanja River near Obrovac and Zegar, Croatia, type locality

Subgenus ***Acantholingua* Hadzisce 1960**

*acanthus*, thorn or spine; *lingua*, tongue, referring to glossohyal teeth of *S. ohridanus*

***Salmo ohridanus* Steindachner 1892**

-*anus*, 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* (according to Svetovidov 1975, Berg regarded *Salmothymus* as a connecting link between *Salmo* and *Thymallus*)

***Salmo montenigrinus* (Karaman 1933)**

-*inus*, belonging to: Montenegro, where type locality (Morača River at Titograd) is situated (also occurs in Bosnia-Herzegovina)

***Salmo obtusirostris obtusirostris* (Heckel 1851)**

*obtusus*, blunt; *rostris*, 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*, suffix denoting place: Krka River at Knin, Croatia, where it is endemic

***Salmo obtusirostris salonitana* (Karaman 1927)**

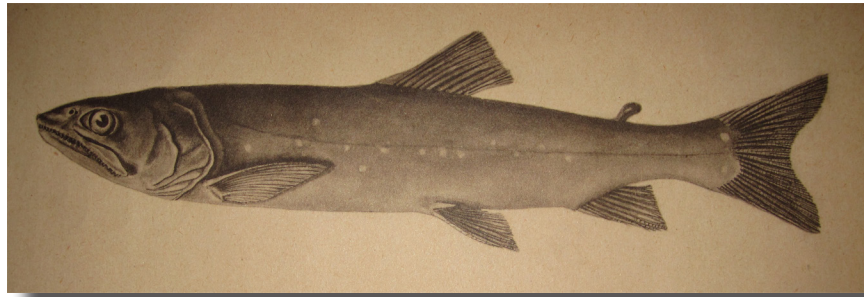
-*ana*, belonging to: Solin (Salona in Latin), Dalmatia, Croatia, near where Jadro River (type locality) is situated

***Salmo zetensis* (Hadzisce 1960)**

-*ensis*, 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



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

the group “Salvelini”)

Subgenus **Salvelinus**

***Salvelinus albus* Glubokovsky 1977**

white, allusion not explained, presumably referring to white belly and/or pelvic and anal fins, whose first rays are white

***Salvelinus alpinus alpinus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

alpine, referring to its occurrence in alpine lakes

***Salvelinus alpinus erythrinus* (Georgi 1775)**

*erythros*, red; *-inus*, adjectival suffix, presumably referring to 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**

eastern, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its distribution in eastern Yakutia (or Sakha Republic), Russia

***Salvelinus andriashevi* Berg 1948**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist Anatoly Petrovich Andriashev (1910-2009), who collected type

***Salvelinus boganidae* Berg 1926**

of Boganida Lake, Khatanga River basin, Sakha-Yakutia, Russia, type locality

***Salvelinus confluentus* (Suckley 1859)**

referring to “confluent spots of dark brown, or black” on upper surface of body

***Salvelinus curilus* (Pallas 1814)**

latinization of *Kuriles*, referring to distribution in rivers of the Kurile (or Kuril) Islands of the Russian Far East (also occurs in Sakhalin Island, Russia, and in Korea and Japan)

***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 and fisheries specialist, a pioneer of fisheries research in Russia and management of inland waters (Artém Prokofiev, pers. comm.)

***Salvelinus elgyticus* Viktorovsky & Glubokovsky 1981**

*-icus*, belonging to: Elgygytkhyn 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 deepwater chars (e.g., *S. neocomensis*, *S. profundus*), this one has evaded extinction despite heavy pollution

***Salvelinus faroensis* Joensen & Tåning 1970**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Faroe Islands, where it is endemic

***Salmo ghigii* Pomini 1941**

in honor of Italian zoologist Alessandro Ghigi (1875-1970), who led expedition during which holotype (now

lost) was collected

***Salvelinus gracillimus* Regan 1909**

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 type was collected (and where this species is endemic)

***Salvelinus inframundus* Regan 1909**

*infra-*, below or under; *mundus*, earth or world, i.e., underworld, referring to Hellyal Lake (now known as Heldale Water, Hoy Island, Scotland), type locality, derived from Hel (or Hella), the Norse goddess of the underworld [possibly extinct]

***Salvelinus jacuticus* Borisov 1935**

latinization of Yakutian, referring to Yakutia, a large area in northern-central and eastern Siberia, where it occurs

***Salvelinus killinensis* (Günther 1866)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Loch Killin, Scotland, where it is endemic

***Salvelinus krogiusae* Glubokovsky & Chereshevnev 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 type in 1938)

***Salvelinus kronocius* Viktorovsky 1978**

*-icus*, belonging to: Lake Kronotskoye drainage, Kamchatka, Russia, where it occurs

***Salvelinus kuznetzovi* Taranetz 1933**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of fisheries biologist Ivan Ivanovich Kuznetsov (1885-1962), who was working in Kamchatka (where this char occurs) 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 leucomaenis* (Pallas 1814)**

adjectival form of *leukoma*, a white opacity, referring to white- or cream-colored spots on body

***Salvelinus leucomaenis imbricus* (Jordan & McGregor 1925)**

etymology not explained, possibly *imbrium*, showers or rain, similar to *S. l. pluvius*, whose name means rainy, from a Japanese name that means “rain fish”

***Salvelinus leucomaenis japonicus* Oshima 1961**

Japanese, referring to country where it is endemic

***Salvelinus leucomaenis pluvius* (Hilgendorf 1876)**

rainy, Latin equivalent of *Ameno-uwu*, 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* Chereshevnev, Skopets & Gudkov 1989**

in honor of the late Soviet 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 mallochi* 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 malma* (Walbaum 1792)**

vernacular name for this trout used in the Kamchatka Peninsula in the 16th century

***Salvelinus malma anaktavukensis* Morrow 1973**

*-ensis*, 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), naturalist to the British North American Boundary Commission, who presented type to the British Museum (Natural History)



***Salvelinus malma miyabei* Oshima 1938**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of botanist-mycologist Kingo Miyabe (1876-1951)

***Salvelinus maxillaris* Regan 1909**

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*, suffix denoting place: Neocomus, Latin name of Neuchâtel, referring to Lake Neuchâtel, Switzerland, where this char (now extinct) was endemic

***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)**

deep, referring to occurrence in deepwater habitat of Lake Constance in Germany, Switzerland and Austria [extinct]

***Salvelinus salvelinoinsularis* (Lönnberg 1900)**

insular, of an island, proposed as a subspecies of *S. salvelinus* (= *alpinus*) from Lake Ella, Bear Island, Norway

***Salvelinus schmidti* Viktorovsky 1978**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Soviet 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*, 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*, belonging to: Lake Taimyr, Russia, type locality

***Salvelinus taranetzi* Kaganowsky 1955**

in memory of Soviet 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*, 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 type

***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 Willoughby (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**

*baion*, "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

***Salvelinus fontinalis fontinalis* (Mitchill 1814)**

living in or near springs; "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 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; treated as a full species by some workers]

***Salvelinus fontinalis timagamiensis* Henn & Rinkenbach 1925**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Timagami region of Ontario, Canada, type locality

Subgenus ***Cristivomer* Gill & Jordan 1878**

*crista*, crest, referring to raised crest behind head of vomer, armed with teeth

***Salvelinus namaycush 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* Chereshev & Skopets 1990**

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

***Salvethymus svetovidovi* Chereshev & Skopets 1990**

in honor of Soviet ichthyologist and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the late Anatoliy Nikolayevich Svetovidov (1903-1985), for his considerable contribution to the study of salmonids