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25 February 2022

To the Selection Committee for the Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. Memorial Award for Excellence in Systematic Ichthyology:

I write to nominate **Dr. David (Dave) George Smith**, Research Associate at the Smithsonian Institution National Museum of Natural History (NMNH), Washington, DC for the Robert H. Gibbs, Jr. Memorial Award for Excellence in Systematic Ichthyology. In preparing the nomination, I discussed Dave's accomplishments with others in the NMNH Fishes community, including Carole Baldwin, Bruce Collette, Dave Johnson, Tom Munroe, Lynne Parenti, and Diane Pitassy. All reviewed and added comments to the letter provided here and indicated their support and encouragement for Dave to be recognized with the Gibbs Award.

Dave was born in Buffalo, New York, and was awarded his BS in Vertebrate Zoology at Cornell University (1964), where he studied with Ed Raney, and his MS and PhD from University of Miami (1967, 1971, respectively), as a student of Dick Robins. Before coming to NMNH, Dave was an Instructor at the University of Texas, Galveston for 10 years and then a Research Associate at the Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University for three years. From 1989–2012, Dave worked as a Museum Specialist at NMNH before retiring. For much of his career, Dave did not have a research position, yet in addition to his formal duties in the various positions he held, he maintained an incredible level of research productivity, as strong a career as many of those who are afforded the opportunity to conduct full-time taxonomic research. Dave has had and continues to lead an exceptionally distinguished career in systematic ichthyology, which I will outline below.

Dave is the world's taxonomic authority on eels (Anguilliformes), a group that includes >1010 species (Fricke et al. 2022). He has published > **140 publications** as of February 2022 (see Smith CV, attached). He has described **one new family (Colocongridae), eight new genera, and 74 new species** (Table 1). Remarkably – a testament to his taxonomic skill – **all taxa he has described are currently valid** (Fricke et al. 2022).

Perhaps Dave's greatest systematic contribution is preparing original content and editing the two volumes (Volume 1, adult eels, Volume 2, Leptocephali) of Part Nine of the *Fishes of the Western North Atlantic* (FWNA) series. One of the most widely used references for fishes of the region, FWNA includes comprehensive species accounts that cover taxonomy, nomenclature, identification, biology, distribution, and illustrations for each species. Strang (1990) considered the eel volumes to be the most comprehensive piece of literature on the subject, and Marshall

(1990) wrote in his review “apart from the Ophichthidae and Serrivomeridae, all other leptocephali are in the hands of David Smith whose dedicated studies have resulted in eels now being on the map.”

As part of his systematic collaborations, **Dave has published with 44 scientists from > 15 countries**, including: Australia, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, Germany, India, Israel, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Taiwan, and USA. Many of these collaborations began because of Dave’s global recognition as the eel authority and from scientists from around the world reaching out to seek his input. These contacts often developed into collaborations in which Dave combined his knowledge of eel taxonomy with the first-hand knowledge from people living in the region the eel is native to. As Tom Munroe stated, and I have experienced first-hand as well, “Dave shares his knowledge regarding rules of nomenclature as they apply to issues raised by colleagues and students visiting the museum. He willingly gives his time to answering these questions and conducts his own research to gather the information needed to resolve the questions at hand.”

Dave’s contributions to systematic ichthyology far exceed his publications. As Diane Pitassy, Fishes Collections Manager at NMNH, said “Dave has always been very generous in providing eel identifications to all colleagues. I’ve never heard Dave say no, only smile and say ‘Yes, I should probably have a look.’” At NMNH, Dave fully inventoried the Anguilliformes, including cataloging **8,600 (25,320 specimens) of the 13,900 overall eel lots (40,500 specimens)**. As part of this process, Dave reidentified nearly all of the museum’s holdings for eels, the largest collection of eels in the world. Dave has also studied and identified eels in many of the major fish collections of the world, including those in Philadelphia, Boston, Copenhagen, London, Paris, Los Angeles, Honolulu, Taipei, and Wellington. Despite being a renowned eel expert, Dave’s non-eel identifications are also always spot on.

Dave participated in extensive field work and collecting trips, including trawling from 1964–1977 and diving 1975–2009. I have not had the opportunity to work with Dave in the field, so I asked NMNH colleagues who have.

Carole Baldwin wrote:

“I conducted fieldwork with Dave beginning in 1992, initially working on larval fishes nearly annually at the Smithsonian’s field station at Carrie Bow Cay, Belize, and then also in the late 1990’s and early 2000’s in many locations as part of my efforts to provide a comprehensive DNA barcode library and tissue/voucher collection for shorefishes of the western Atlantic and Caribbean Sea. **Dave was nothing short of phenomenal in the field, and he was among the most competent and reliable field partners I’ve ever worked with.** Few things ruffle him, including, as he aged, working in the water on scuba or snorkel all day and then working until 2-4 AM in the lab after dinner. Day after day after day. His knowledge of fishes and fish literature is extraordinary, and his curious mind and passion for solving identification puzzles was exactly what the projects needed. Although initially we tried with minimal success to identify Belizean larval fishes by capturing living larvae and rearing them to an identifiable size, thanks to our collaboration with Lee Weigt and his introducing us to DNA barcoding, we dramatically

increased the success rate of species identification. This involved creating a database of DNA sequences for adult fishes, which not only provided the necessary reference library for identifying larvae but revealed dozens of existing taxonomic issues in the Caribbean fish fauna. Our subsequent field efforts in Belize, Curacao, Florida, Tobago, Turks & Caicos, and more provided invaluable specimen and tissue collections and resulted in numerous publications for which he was an author describing larvae, new species, and resolving taxonomic issues in cardinalfishes and gobies among others. The extensive Caribbean fish-tissue and DNA-extraction collections he helped build at NMNH have subsequently been used by scientists globally, including in many high-impact papers on fish phylogeny.

I'll end with a little-known fact: Dave has a fabulous sense of humor, which most people don't know about because he is very quiet. But let me just say that making your fellow field mates laugh at 2 in the morning when you're all exhausted is a valuable talent!"

Bruce Collette remembers that during their time together in Tonga, Dave carefully spread out eels to preserve them straight, not curled up in a bottle, which takes more time but makes subsequent examination, x-raying, and photography much easier. This is representative of the care that Dave puts into his collections.

Dave is well-known to the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists (ASIH), and has served as the Ichthyology Historian since 2005. In this position, Dave documents the contributions of dedicated ASIH members in accounts published in the Historical Perspectives section of the society's journal. Some accounts are for well-known members of ASIH, such as Bruce Collette (Hilton and Smith, 2014) but others are lesser-known unsung heroes of the society, such as Arthur Wilbur Henn, who, through careful study, Bowman and Smith (2015) demonstrated was crucial to the society remaining solvent during the Great Depression. Dave writes in a way that makes history interesting and accessible, and with details that allow readers to get to know the achievements and personal histories of members of our society.

Finally, in his unassuming way, Dave is an exceptional mentor. Since I was an undergraduate intern at NMNH, beginning in 2013, Dave made time to mentor me. Together we have enjoyed many lunches at the NMNH Museum Support Center (MSC). During these lunches, he recounted stories of discovery from the field and from the museum's shelves – stories that made me seek those experiences myself. When I began my position at NOAA National Systematics Lab based at NMNH in 2019, Dave spent time to orient me to many of the resources the museum has to offer, and still always stops by my office to see if I need anything whenever we are both at MSC.

As anyone who interacts with Dave knows, he is quiet and understated but exceptionally kind, talented, and deserving of recognition for his outstanding career in systematic ichthyology. I give Dave my highest recommendation for the Gibbs award. Please contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,



Dr. Katherine Elliott Bemis

**Attachment:** CV of Dr. David (Dave) G. Smith (last updated January 2021).

**Table 1.** Eight genera and 74 Species described by Dr. David (Dave) George Smith. Note all are currently valid.

<b>Genera</b>	<b>Authors</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Status</b>
<i>Robinsia</i>	Böhlke & Smith	1967	Valid
<i>Catesbya</i>	Böhlke & Smith	1968	Valid
<i>Acromycter</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Blachea</i>	Karrer & Smith	1980	Valid
<i>Linkenchelys</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Kenyaconger</i>	Smith & Karmovskaya	2003	Valid
<i>Castleichthys</i>	Smith	2004	Valid
<i>Rostroconger</i>	Smith	2018	Valid
<i>Robinsia catherinae</i>	J.E. Böhlke & Smith	1967	Valid
<i>Catesbya pseudomuraena</i>	J.E. Böhlke & Smith	1968	Valid
<i>Ariosoma coquettei</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus bullisi</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus polyporus</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Gnathophis bathytopos</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Gnathophis bracheatopos</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Gnathophis tritos</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Japonoconger caribbeus</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Parabathymyrus oregoni</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1977	Valid
<i>Avocettina paucipora</i>	Nielsen & Smith	1978	Valid
<i>Nemichthys larseni</i>	Nielsen & Smith	1978	Valid
<i>Blachea xenobranchialis</i>	Karrer & Smith	1980	Valid
<i>Nettastoma syntresis</i>	Smith & J.E. Böhlke	1981	Valid
<i>Nettastoma solitarium</i>	Castle & Smith	1981	Valid
<i>Nettenchelys exoria</i>	J.E. Böhlke & Smith	1981	Valid
<i>Nettenchelys gephyra</i>	Castle & Smith	1981	Valid
<i>Nettenchelys inion</i>	Smith & J.E. Böhlke	1981	Valid
<i>Nettenchelys pygmaea</i>	Smith & J.E. Böhlke	1981	Valid
<i>Neenchelys retopinna</i>	Smith & J.E. Böhlke	1983	Valid
<i>Acromycter atlanticus</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Heteroconger luteolus</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Xenomystax congroides</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1989	Valid
<i>Xenomystax austrinus</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1989	Valid
<i>Hoplunnis megista</i>	Smith & Kanazawa	1989	Valid
<i>Hoplunnis similis</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Saurenychelys cognita</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Linkenchelys multipora</i>	Smith	1989	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax parini</i>	Collette, Smith & E. B. Böhlke	1991	Valid

<i>Gymnothorax annulatus</i>	Smith & E. B. Böhlke	1997	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax mccoskeri</i>	Smith & E. B. Böhlke	1997	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax randalli</i>	Smith & E. B. Böhlke	1997	Valid
<i>Uropterygius xenodontus</i>	McCosker & Smith	1997	Valid
<i>Uropterygius golanii</i>	McCosker & Smith	1997	Valid
<i>Carrigobius amblyrhynchus</i>	Smith & Baldwin	1999	Valid
<i>Enchelycore nycturanus</i>	Smith	2002	Valid
<i>Chilococonger philippinensis</i>	Smith & Karmovskaya	2003	Valid
<i>Kenyaconger heemstrai</i>	Smith & Karmovskaya	2003	Valid
<i>Castleichthys auritus</i>	Smith	2004	Valid
<i>Pteropsaron springeri</i>	Smith & Johnson	2007	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus trimaculatus</i>	Karmovskaya & Smith	2008	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax baranesi</i>	Smith, Brokovich & Einbinder	2008	Valid
<i>Anarchias exulatus</i>	Reece, Smith & Holm	2010	Valid
<i>Anarchias schultzi</i>	Reece, Smith & Holm	2010	Valid
<i>Parabathymyrus philippinensis</i>	Ho, Smith & Shao	2015	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax mishrai</i>	Ray, Mohapatra & Smith	2015	Valid
<i>Nettenchelys proxima</i>	Smith, Lin & Chen	2015	Valid
<i>Saurenychelys gigas</i>	Lin, Smith & Shao	2015	Valid
<i>Neenchelys diaphora</i>	Ho, McCosker & Smith	2015	Valid
<i>Neenchelys pelagica</i>	Ho, McCosker & Smith	2015	Valid
<i>Neenchelys similis</i>	Ho, McCosker & Smith	2015	Valid
<i>Dysomma taiwanense</i>	Ho, Smith & Tighe	2015	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax indicus</i>	Mohapatra, Ray, Smith & Mishra	2016	Valid
<i>Enchelycore propinqua</i>	Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu	2017	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax pseudotile</i>	Mohapatra, Smith, Ray, Mishra & Mohanty	2017	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax visakhaensis</i>	Mohapatra, Smith, Mohanty, Mishra & Tudu	2017	Valid
<i>Ariosoma emmae</i>	Smith & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus albimarginatus</i>	Huang, Smith, Chang & Chen	2018	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus graciliceps</i>	Smith & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus bimaculatus</i>	Smith & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus castlei</i>	Smith & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Bathyuroconger hawaiiensis</i>	Smith, Ho & Tashiro	2018	Valid
<i>Bathyuroconger albus</i>	Smith, Ho & Tashiro	2018	Valid
<i>Bathyuroconger dolichosomus</i>	Smith, Ho & Tashiro	2018	Valid
<i>Bathyuroconger fowleri</i>	Smith, Ho & Tashiro	2018	Valid
<i>Macrocephenchelys nigriventris</i>	Lin, Shao & Smith	2018	Valid
<i>Rostroconger macrouriceps</i>	Smith	2018	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax odishi</i>	Mohapatra, Mohanty, Smith, Mishra & Roy	2018	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax vietnamensis</i>	Smith, Hibino & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax pseudoprolatus</i>	Smith, Hibino & Ho	2018	Valid
<i>Gymnothorax pharaonis</i>	Smith, Bogorodsky, Mal & Alpermann	2019	Valid
<i>Bathycongrus villosus</i>	Smith, Karmovskaya & da Silva	2020	Valid

<i>Gymnothorax elaineheemstrae</i>	Sithole, Smith, Mwale & Gouws	2020	Valid
<i>Diaphenchelys laimospila</i>	Huang, Smith & Liao	2021	Valid

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