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ANNOTATED CHECKLISTS OF FISHES

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Family Stichaeidae Gill 1864

pricklebacks

By

Catherine W. Mecklenburg

Field Associate, Department of Ichthyology, California Academy of Sciences
c/o Point Stephens Research, P.O. Box 210307, Auke Bay, Alaska 99821, U.S.A.
email: ptstephens@alaska.com

Boris A. Sheiko

Laboratory of Ichthyology, Zoological Institute, Russian Academy of Sciences
Universitetskaya nab. 1, Saint Petersburg, 199034 Russia
email: bsheiko@mail.ru

Pricklebacks are elongate, slightly compressed, blennylike fishes inhabiting cold coastal marine waters of the Northern Hemisphere. Numerous sharp spines in the dorsal fin, which runs the entire length of the body, give this family its common name. Pricklebacks are most similar to gunnels (Pholidae); a major feature distinguishing pricklebacks is the greater length of the anal fin relative to the length of the fish, with the anal fin origin typically closer to the tip of the snout than to the tip of the caudal fin or equidistant. Dorsal fin entirely made up of spines or including some soft rays posteriorly; 22–127 spines and 0–82 soft rays. Anal fin with 1–5 spines at origin followed by 20–102 soft rays; one subfamily (Stichaeinae) with up to 3 spines at insertion of anal fin. Pectoral fins smaller than eye to large and fan-shaped or with lower rays longer than upper, rays 3–21. Pelvic fins small, placed in front of the pectorals (jugular), usually present, with 1 spine and 1–4 rays. Head with or without dermal appendages ("tentacles," "cirri," or "filaments" of authors); dermal crest present in some species. One pair of nostrils. Body usually covered with small overlapping scales, head except for cheeks usually devoid of scales. Seismosensory canals of head usually well developed; preopercular pores typically 6, mandibular 4. Trunk lateral line variable, from one or two barely discernible rows of neuromasts to single and multiple canals, some with complex branching. Teeth small, conical or incisiform. Gill membranes in most species broadly united and not attached to the isthmus. Branchiostegal rays 5–7. Opercular siphon present in most species. Pyloric caeca typically present. Ribs present. Swim bladder absent. Vertebrae 43–133. Total length 5–7 cm (2–2.75 in) measured in small samples of *Eulophias* and *Zoarchias*, to 76 cm (30 in) in the well-known species *Cebidichthys violaceus* (monkeyface prickleback). Distributed along coasts in the North Pacific, North Atlantic, and Arctic oceans. Most species occur in the North Pacific. Found under rocks and among algae in the intertidal zone to shallow bays, to depths of 250 m or more on the outer continental shelf and upper slope. Diet is small benthic invertebrates. Thirty-seven genera and 76 species.

The Stichaeidae are most closely related to the Pholidae, Zoarcidae, and other northern blennylike fishes (Makushok 1958 [ref. 2878], Gosline 1968 [ref. 26848]) and classified with them in the suborder Zoarcoidei (Nelson 1984 [ref. 13596], 1994 [ref. 26204]). Gill (1864 [ref. 1703]) was first to separate the stichaeids from the gunnels and other blennioid fishes and name them as a separate group. Following the orthography of the time, he called the group the Stichaeoidae. Gill's family included *Anisarchus, Chirolophis, Eumesogrammus, Leptoclinus, Lumpenus,* and *Stichaeus.* Later authors added many new forms,

including *Neozoarces* and *Zoarchias*. The 37 genera and 76 species currently treated as valid represent a considerable consolidation from 57 nominal genera and 120 nominal species.

Makushok (1958 [ref. 2878]), in a comprehensive work on stichaeid evolution and classification which served as the standard for this family for many years, separated the stichaeids into eight subfamilies and removed *Neozoarces* and *Zoarchias* to Zoarcidae. Makushok (1961 [ref. 26645]) believed that the similarity of the Neozoarcinae to stichaeids, pholids, and other "spiny-rayed Stichaeoidae" was due to convergence. The family has since been modified to reduce Makushok's eight subfamilies to five and to include the Neozoarcinae. The current classification with six subfamilies results from cladistic studies focusing mainly on the Xiphisterinae (Stoddard 1985 [ref. 26646], Yatsu 1986 [ref. 5150]) and several works presenting new anatomical data and discussion (e.g., Follett and Powell 1988 [ref. 6234], Follett and Anderson 1990 [ref. 13635], Kimura and Jiang 1995 [ref. 21739], Posner and Lavenberg 1999 [ref. 24188]). Anderson (1994:4 [ref. 21438]) showed that the Neozoarcinae are reductive stichaeids, not zoarcids. Stichaeid diversity is reflected in the low ratio of species to genera (2 to 1). However, much more work is needed to resolve monophyly within the family and its subfamilies and to better define some genera and species. Configuration of the seismosensory system (reviewed by Makushok 1961 [ref. 26648]), meristics, and coloration are some of the most important characters for differentiating stichaeid genera and species.

A few nominal species previously classified as pricklebacks belong to other families. The description and illustration of *Zoarchias anguillaris* Mori 1928, a freshwater fish from China originally classified in Cebidichthyidae (Mori 1928:71, pl. 2 fig. 3 [ref. 15862]), clearly indicate the fish belongs in the Mastacembelidae (freshwater spiny eels). *Ophidium aculeatum* Basilewsky 1855, described as an ophidiid by Basilewsky (1855:248 [ref. 200]), placed in *Zoarchias* by Jordan and Metz (1913:63 [ref. 2490]), and consequently treated as a stichaeid or a zoarcid (e.g., Mori 1928:72 [ref. 15862]; Kim and Kang 1991:4 [ref. 26647]), is also a mastacembelid. Jordan and Metz (1913) mistakenly reported the type locality to be the "sea off Peking" (= Beijing), whereas Basilewsky (1855) had only said, in Latin, "prope Pekinum" (in the vicinity of Peking). Beijing is an inland city, indicating *O. aculeatum* was collected from fresh water. The Southern Hemisphere locality and morphological characters given for *Stichaeus castelnaui* Sauvage 1882, described from specimens caught off the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa (Sauvage 1882:172 [ref. 3894]), indicate this form is a clinid; photographs recently supplied by the MNHN verify this conclusion.

Subfamily Stichaeinae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

Body less elongate than in most Stichaeidae. Head relatively large, without scales or dermal processes. Anal fin with 1 or 2 spines at origin and 0–3 spines at insertion. Pectoral fins large, rays 14–18. Pelvic fins with 1 spine and 3–5 soft rays. Sensory canals of head well developed; supraorbital, postorbital, suborbital, and occipital pores in double rows in most species. Trunk lateral line system complex, with multiple canals and various branching patterns. Vomerine and palatine teeth present. Gill membranes broadly joined in most species and free from the isthmus. Branchiostegal rays 6. Vertebrae 43–61.

Genus *Ernogrammus* Jordan & Evermann 1898

Ernogrammus Jordan & Evermann 1898:2441 [ref. 2445]. Type species *Stichaeus enneagrammus* Kner 1868. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Placement of *Ernogrammus* in Stichaeinae follows Makushok (1958 [ref. 28788]), Stoddard (1985 [ref. 26646]), and Follett and Anderson (1990 [ref. 13635]). Yatsu (1986 [ref. 5150]) argued for classification in Xiphisterinae; see Follett and Powell (1988:150 [ref. 6234]) for discussion.

Ernogrammus hexagrammus (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)

Stichaeus hexagrammus Temminck & Schlegel 1845:136, Pl. 78 (fig. 1) [ref. 4373] (Baie de Simabara [Shimabara Bay, near Nagasaki], Japan).

Stichaeus enneagrammus Kner 1868:30 [ref. 6074] (Decastris [De Kastri] Bay, Tatar Strait, n. Japan Sea, Russia). Holotype (unique): NMW 90355.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Tatar Strait and southern Kuril Islands, and all around Japan to Gulf of Pohai, Yellow Sea, China. Coastal, near rocky reefs among algae and rocks, also brackish waters, at depths of 40–142 m.

REMARKS: The description of *Stichaeus hexagrammus* Temminck & Schlegel was based on a drawing and manuscript of Burger (Boeseman 1947:117 [ref. 12876]). The description of *Stichaeus enneagrammus* Kner 1868 appeared in more detail and with an illustration in another work by Kner (1868:338 [46 of separate], Pl. 6 (fig. 19) [ref. 2646]).

***Ernogrammus walkeri* Follett & Powell 1988**

Ernogrammus walkeri Follett & Powell 1988:137, Fig. 1 [ref. 6234] (west of San Simeon Point, San Luis Obispo County, California, U.S.A., 35°38'N, 121°12'W, 9.1–15.2 m). Holotype: CAS 56198.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: central and southern California. Intertidal zone to subtidal depth of 21 m.

Genus *Eumesogrammus* Gill 1864

Eumesogrammus Gill 1864:210 [ref. 1703]. Type species *Chirus praecisus* Krøyer 1836. Type by monotypy.

Trigrammus Gratzianov 1907:418 [ref. 1871]. Type species *Ernogrammus storoshi* Schmidt 1904. Type by monotypy.

***Eumesogrammus praecisus* (Krøyer 1836)**

Chirus praecisus Krøyer 1836:31 [ref. 18436] (Greenland). Holotype (unique): ZMUC (lost).

Clinus unimaculatus Reinhardt 1836:9 [ref. 6587] (Fiskenaesset, sw. Greenland). Syntypes: whereabouts unknown.

Ernogrammus storoshi Schmidt 1904:193 [ref. 3946] (north of Cape Terpeniya, near Cape Popova, Okhotsk Sea, 343 ft [49 Russian fm]). Holotype (unique): ZIN 13026.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific, Arctic, western North Atlantic: Beaufort and Chukchi seas, northeastern Bering Sea and northern Okhotsk Sea to northeastern Sakhalin Island, east in Canadian Arctic to Greenland and south to Gulf of St. Lawrence. Sand to gravel-and-stone bottoms at depths of 16–400 m, typically shallower than 70 m.

REMARKS: Reinhardt (1837:114, 121 [32, 39 of separate] (see “Nr. 12” on p. 121) [ref. 3691]) is often cited as the original description of *Clinus unimaculatus*, but a description, albeit brief, appeared in 1836 (as cited in the synonymy above). The specimens (1 in ZMUC 174 and 2 others lost) listed as types by Nielsen (1974:75 [ref. 9588]) were not listed in the 1836 work and may not belong to the type series. The ZMUC material is from Umanak (Nielsen 1974) or Omenak (Reinhardt 1837 [ref. 3691]), and the original type locality for *C. unimaculatus*, given by Reinhardt (1836 [ref. 6587]), is Fiskenaesset.

Reinhardt’s (1836:9–10 [ref. 6587]) reference to Krøyer’s (1836 [ref. 18436]) *Chirus praecisus*, citing the journal title and page of the original description, helps establish the priority of Krøyer’s name.

Genus *Plagiogrammus* Bean 1894

Plagiogrammus Bean 1894:699 [ref. 230]. Type species *Plagiogrammus hopkinsii* Bean 1894. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Yatsu (1986 [ref. 5150]) synonymized *Plagiogrammus* with *Stichaeopsis*. Follett and Powell (1988 [ref. 6234]) preferred to treat the two as distinct genera pending more thorough review of stichaeid anatomy.

***Plagiogrammus hopkinsii* Bean 1894**

Plagiogrammus hopkinsii Bean 1894:700, Fig. [ref. 230] (Monterey, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 44721.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: central and southern California. Intertidal area to 21 m.

Genus *Stichaeopsis* Kner 1870

Stichaeopsis Kner in Steindachner & Kner 1870:441 [ref. 4250]. Type species *Stichaeopsis nana* Kner in Steindachner & Kner 1870. Type by monotypy.

Ozorthe Jordan & Evermann 1898:2441 [ref. 2445]. Type species *Stichaeus hexagrammus* of Kner 1868 (not of Temminck & Schlegel 1845) (= *Stichaeopsis nana* Kner in Steindachner & Kner 1870). Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Jordan and Evermann based their new genus *Ozorthe* on a description by Kner (1868:45 [ref. 2646]) of a fish Kner believed to be a variety of Temminck & Schlegel's *Stichaeus hexagrammus*. Kner (in Steindachner and Kner 1870:441 [ref. 4250]) later redescribed and gave this form the name *Stichaeopsis nana*. In erecting *Ozorthe*, Jordan and Evermann stated that Kner's description differed somewhat from the type of *Stichaeus hexagrammus* Temminck & Schlegel and may be different, but they appear not to have seen Kner's description of *Stichaeopsis nana.*

***Stichaeopsis epallax* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

Ernogrammus epallax Jordan & Snyder 1902:491, Fig. 24 [ref. 2516] (Otaru, Japan). Holotype (unique): "Fisheries Bureau at Sapporo," current whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands and southern Okhotsk Sea to Toyama Prefecture, central Honshu, and to Peter the Great Bay. Rocky reefs or sand and stone bottoms at depths of 9–200 m.

***Stichaeopsis nana* Kner 1870**

Stichaeopsis nana Kner in Steindachner & Kner 1870:441 [21 of separate] [ref. 4250] (Decastris [De Kastri] Bay, Tatar Strait, n. Japan Sea, Russia). Syntypes: (several) NMW 75384 (2), 76586 (3).

Stichaeus dictyogrammus Herzenstein 1890:121 [31 in new series printing] [ref. 2149] (Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan). Syntypes: ZIN 8716 (1), 8717 (2).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Okhotsk Sea at northern Sakhalin and southern Kuril Islands, Hokkaido, northern Honshu, Tatar Strait, northern Japan Sea. Near shore on rocky reefs or silty sand to stone and broken shell bottoms, often among algae, to depth of 90 m.

***Stichaeopsis nevelskoi* (Schmidt 1904)**

Ozorthe nevelskoi Schmidt 1904:194 [ref. 3946] (Decastris [De Kastri] Bay, Tatar Strait, n. Japan Sea, Russia; Cape Bellinsgauzena, ne. Sakhalin, Okhotsk Sea, Russia). Syntypes: (3) ZIN 13100 (1 + 1 skull), 13101 (1).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: northern and western Okhotsk Sea and northern Japan Sea in Tatar Strait. Depth range 15–125 m.

Genus *Stichaeus* Reinhardt 1836

Stichaeus Reinhardt 1836:11 [ref. 6587]. Type species *Blennius punctatus* Fabricius 1780. Type by original designation.

Notogrammus Bean 1881:147 [ref. 223]. Type species *Stichaeus rothrocki* Bean 1881. Type by monotypy.

Dinogunellus Herzenstein 1890:121 [ref. 2149]. Type species *Stichaeus grigorjewi* Herzenstein 1890. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: When Reinhardt (1836:9–11), including both *Blennius punctatus* Fabricius and *Clinus unimaculatus* Reinhardt in his new genus *Stichaeus*, compared *unimaculatus* to *punctatus* he clearly meant *punctatus* to serve as the type species for the genus.

Authors have treated Bean's *rothrocki* as valid in either *Stichaeus* or *Notogrammus*. See Remarks for *Stichaeus punctatus*.

***Stichaeus fuscus* Miki & Maruyama 1986**

Stichaeus fuscus Miki & Maruyama 1986:401, Figs. 1, 2, 3a [ref. 5694] (Okhotsk Sea off Shokotsu, Hokkaido, Japan, 44°27'N, 143°23'E, 50 m). Holotype: HUMZ 92555.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea off Aniva Bay, Hokkaido, and southern Kuril Islands to Japan Sea off central Honshu and Peter the Great Bay. Coastal waters at depths of 8–75 m.

***Stichaeus grigorjewi* Herzenstein 1890**

Stichaeus grigorjewi Herzenstein 1890:119 [29 in new series printing] [ref. 2149] (Volcano [Uchiura] Bay, Hokkaido, Japan). Syntypes: ZIN 8720–21 (1, 1).

Stichaeus elongatus Sakamoto 1930:15, Fig. 1 [ref. 16327] (Toyama Bay, Japan). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea and southern Kuril Islands, Japan Sea coasts from De Kastri Bay to Korean Peninsula, to Yellow Sea, Pacific coast of Japan to Tokyo. Sandy and muddy bottoms at depths to 300 m.

REMARKS: Occasionally seen spelled *grigoriewi,* but the correct original spelling is *grigorjewi.*

***Stichaeus nozawae* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

Stichaeus nozawae Jordan & Snyder 1902:496, Fig. 26 [ref. 2516] (Otaru, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype (unique): "fisheries bureau at Sapporo," current whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands and southern Okhotsk Sea, Hokkaido, Japan Sea from Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay and central Honshu. Coastal waters at depths of 6.5–118 m, usually deeper than *S. fuscus.*

REMARKS: Some authors in recent years have used the spelling *nozawai.* This is an incorrect subsequent spelling (Art. 33.3) of the correct original spelling *nozawae.* Authors may have changed the spelling because they considered the original spelling contained an error in transliteration or latinization. However, such errors are not to be considered inadvertent errors requiring correction (Art. 32.5.1). The formation of the species-group name by adding an *e* to Mr. Nozawa's name is admissible (Art. 31.1.1).

***Stichaeus ochriamkini* Taranetz 1935**

Stichaeus ochriamkini Taranetz 1935:96 [ref. 4339] (n. part of Japan Sea to Peter the Great Bay; Aniva Bay, Sakhalin I., Russia). Syntypes: ZIN 17751 (1), 17754 (1), 17756 (5 + 1 skeleton), 18710–11 (1, 3), 18714 (3), 18716 (1), 18726–27 (3, 6), 18729 (1), 18733 (1).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands, southwestern Okhotsk Sea (Aniva Bay, Sakhalin), Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay and Moneron I., Japan Sea. Coastal waters at depths of 14–99 m.

REMARKS: The type series was not specified in the original description or later publications, but jar labels written by A. Ya. Taranetz in 1935 make it clear which specimens were available to him when writing the description.

There is only one report (Amaoka et al. 1989:271 [ref. 17334]) of this species from Japan, off southeastern Hokkaido.

***Stichaeus punctatus* (Fabricius 1780)**

Blennius punctatus Fabricius 1780:153 [ref. 17464] (western Greenland). No types known.

Stichaeus rothrocki Bean 1881:146 [ref. 223] (Cape Lisburne, Arctic Ocean, Alaska, U.S.A.). Lectotype: USNM 27573.

Stichaeus punctatus pulcherrimus Taranetz 1935:96 [ref. 4339] (Okhotsk Sea and Japan Sea). Syntypes: ZIN 18712–13 (5, 6), 18715 (3), 18718 (3), 18728 (3), 19126–27 (1, 8).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific, Arctic, western North Atlantic: Beaufort and Chukchi seas to northern British Columbia and to Okhotsk and Japan seas, Canadian Arctic to Greenland and south to Gulf of Maine. Rocky to sandy subtidal to depth of 100 m, usually less than 55 m.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Stichaeus rothrocki* Bean was designated by Springer and Anderson (1997:11–12 [ref. 22953]). Bean described this species under the name "*Stichaeus* ? *rothrocki*" but suggested that it may belong in a new genus, *Notogrammus*. Consequently, some authors give the name *Notogrammus rothrocki* as the original name. Springer and Anderson (1997:11) considered the original name of Bean's species to be *Stichaeus rothrocki*.

The type series of *S. p. pulcherrimus* was not specified in the original description or in later publications, but labels written by A. Ya. Taranetz in 1935 identify the types.

The *pulcherrimus* form is sometimes treated as a valid subspecies, with both forms, *S. punctatus punctatus* and *S. p. pulcherrimus*, occurring in the Okhotsk Sea (e.g., Lavrova 1990:52 [ref. 20302]). Recent examination of type and nontype specimens of *S. p. pulcherrimus* indicates treatment as a subspecies is justified, and that it may be a close but distinct species; this question requires further research.

Genus *Ulvaria* Jordan & Evermann 1896

Ulvaria Jordan & Evermann 1896:475 [ref. 2442]. Type species *Pholis subbifurcatus* Storer 1839. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Ulvaria subbifurcata* (Storer 1839)**

Pholis subbifurcatus Storer 1839:370 [63 of separate] [ref. 4278] (intertidal zone at Nahant, Massachusetts, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Atlantic: Strait of Belle Isle, Newfoundland, to Massachusetts. Among algae on rocky shores and on hard bottom in deeper water, to depth of 55 m or more.

REMARKS: Evidently Gill (1864:211 [ref. 1703]) was first to recognize that *Pholis subbifurcatus* Storer belongs in the prickleback family rather than with the gunnels (Pholidae), and he placed it in the genus *Eumesogrammus*. Jordan and Evermann (1896) made it the type of their new stichaeid genus *Ulvaria*, changing the spelling of the specific name to *subbifurcata* to match the gender of the genus.

Subfamily Opisthocentrinae Jordan & Evermann 1898

Body elongate, relatively deep. Head without dermal appendages. Anal fin with 1 or 2 spines at origin. Pectoral fins large, rays 12–21. Pelvic fins small, with 1 spine and 3 soft rays; or rudimentary or absent (fins and girdle absent in *Kasatkia*). Scales completely cover head, present only on cheeks, or absent from head. Sensory canals of head well developed. Body lateral line system represented by mediolateral and dorsal lines of superficial neuromasts. Gill membranes broadly joined and free from the isthmus. Branchiostegal rays 5 or 6. Vertebrae 52–72. Little is known or reported about mode of life.

Genus *Askoldia* Pavlenko 1910

Askoldia Pavlenko 1910:50 [ref. 3393]. Type species *Askoldia variegata* Pavlenko 1910. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Sometimes seen as *Ascoldia*, but the correct original spelling is *Askoldia*.

***Askoldia variegata* Pavlenko 1910**

Askoldia variegata Pavlenko 1910:50, Fig. 9 [ref. 3393] (near Askold I., Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea, Russia). Syntypes: Zool. Mus. Kazan Univ. (2).

Ascoldia variegata knipowitschi Soldatov 1927:400, Fig. 1 [ref. 18737] (Abrek Inlet, Shantar I., Okhotsk Sea). Syntypes (4): ZIN 18857 (1, skull), 18858 (1); others lost.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: northern Okhotsk Sea to Pacific coast of Hokkaido and Japan Sea to Peter the Great Bay. Depth range 1.5–100 m, typically shallower than 60 m.

REMARKS: The locality for syntypes of *A. variegata* was specified by Soldatov (1927:399 [ref. 18737]). Two of the four syntypes of *A. v. knipowitschi* were lost during flooding of the Neva River in 1924 (Soldatov 1927:401).

The form *A. variegata knipowitschi* is sometimes treated as a valid subspecies or as a species. Data presented by Amaoka et al. (1977:91 [ref. 26644]) from a specimen caught off Kushiro, Hokkaido indicate this may not be a distinct subspecies.

Genus *Kasatkia* Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916

Kasatkia Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916:638 [ref. 4162]. Type species *Kasatkia memorabilis* Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Kasatkia memorabilis* Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916**

Kasatkia memorabilis Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916:638, Fig. [ref. 4162] (Japan Sea: south of Cape Gamova, 42°31'N, 131°14'30"E, 3 fm; Cape Lesseps near mouth of Tumnin R., 49[not 40]°07'43"N, 140°32'10"E, w. coast n. Tatar Strait). Syntypes: ZIN 18976 (1, lost), 18977 (1) (south of Cape Gamova).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Kuril Islands and Japan Sea from Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay. Near shore to depth of 26 m.

***Kasatkia seigeli* Posner & Lavenberg 1999**

Kasatkia seigeli Posner & Lavenberg 1999:1035, Fig. 1 [ref. 24188] (Intake Cove [Diablo Canyon Power Plant], San Luis Obispo County, California, U.S.A., 9 m). Holotype: LACM 47329-1.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: northern and central California. Near shore to 26 m.

Genus *Lumpenopsis* Soldatov 1916

Lumpenopsis Soldatov 1916:635 [ref. 4158]. Type species *Lumpenopsis pavlenkoi* Soldatov 1916. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Allolumpenus Hubbs & Schultz 1932:321 [ref. 2261]. Type species *Allolumpenus hypochromus* Hubbs & Schultz 1932. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Lumpenopsis clitella* Hastings & Walker 2003**

Lumpenopsis clitella Hastings & Walker 2003:804, Figs. 1a–c, 2 [ref. 27260] (off mouth of Tijuana R., San Diego County, California, U.S.A., 32°33.4'N, 117°15.4'W, 54 m). Holotype: SIO 02-10.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southern California. Depth range 54–100 m. Known from two specimens collected off San Diego and Santa Catalina Island.

***Lumpenopsis hypochroma* (Hubbs & Schultz 1932)**

Allolumpenus hypochromus Hubbs & Schultz 1932:322, Fig. [ref. 2261] (off Newcastle I., near Nanaimo, e. coast of Vancouver I., British Columbia, Canada, 37 m). Holotype (unique): UBC 72-0152.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific. Known only from British Columbia. Sandy to rocky bottoms at depths of about 30–100 m.

REMARKS: Makushok (1958:92 [ref. 2878]; in Whitehead et al. 1986:1126 [ref. 13677]) remarked on the similarity of *Allolumpenus* to *Lumpenopsis* and suggested they are synonymous. Hastings and Walker (2003 [ref. 27260]), from new information, formally classified *Allolumpenus* as a junior synonym of *Lumpenopsis*. The correct spelling of the specific name in the new combination is *hypochroma*, in agreement with the gender (feminine) of *Lumpenopsis*. The spelling *hypochromis* in Hastings and Walker (2003) is a mistake.

***Lumpenopsis pavlenkoi* Soldatov 1916**

Lumpenopsis pavlenkoi Soldatov 1916:636, Fig. [ref. 4158] (Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea, Russia, 30 m). Holotype: ZIN 18859.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: souhern Kuril Islands, Okhotsk Sea, and Japan Sea from Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay. Depth range 30–40 m.

***Lumpenopsis triocellata* (Matsubara 1943)**

Leptoclinus triocellatus Matsubara 1943:38, Pl. 1 [ref. 6514] (northeast of Suruga Bay, Japan, 125 fm). Holotype: FAKU 6465 (apparently lost).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan Sea and Pacific Ocean off central Honshu. Shelf edge to continental slope.

REMARKS: The specific name is correctly spelled *triocellata* to match the gender of *Lumpenopsis* (feminine).

Genus *Opisthocentrus* Kner 1868

Opisthocentrus Kner 1868:29 [ref. 6074]. Type species *Centronotus quinquemaculatus* Kner 1868. Type by monotypy.

Blenniophidium Boulenger 1893:583 [ref. 534]. Type species *Blenniophidium petropauli* Boulenger 1893. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Regarded by some authors as a monotypic genus with *O. ocellatus* the valid species. Shiogaki (1984 [ref. 5309]) presented evidence favoring recognition of both *O. tenuis* and *O. zonope* as species separate from *O. ocellatus.*

***Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)**

Ophidium ocellatum Tilesius 1811:237, Pl. 8 (fig. 2) [ref. 4408] (Petropavlovsk harbor, Kamchatka, Russia). Syntypes : (2–4) whereabouts unknown.

Gunnellus apos Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836:426 [ref. 1005] (Petropavlovsk harbor, Kamchatka, Russia). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

Centronotus apus Günther 1861:288 [ref. 1964] (Petropavlovsk harbor, Kamchatka, Russia). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

Centronotus quinquemaculatus Kner 1868:29 [ref. 6074] (“Pinang” [but probably De Kastri Bay, Tatar Strait, n. Japan Sea, Russia]). Holotype (unique): NMW 94535.

Opisthocentrus reticulatus Steindachner 1881:189 [11 of separate], Pl. 5 (fig. 2) [ref. 4231] (Strelok Strait, Japan Sea near Vladivostok, Russia). Syntypes: MSNG 12398 (1); NMW 71785–88 (4, 2, 3, 2), 76359 (2), 76423 (2), 78113 (1); ZMUC uncataloged (1 or 2).

Blenniophidium petropauli Boulenger 1893:584, Fig. [ref. 534] (Petropavlovsk harbor, se. Kamchatka, Russia). Holotype (unique): BMNH 1891.12.21.30.

Opisthocentrus ochotensis Ueno 1954:103, Figs. 3, 4c [ref. 12669] (off Mombetsu, n. coast Hokkaido, Japan, Okhotsk Sea, 250 m). Holotype (unique): HUMZ (not found in 1997, possibly missing).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: western Bering Sea, Okhotsk Sea, coasts of Japan to central Honshu, Japan Sea to Korean Peninsula. Near shore among algae and rocks, typically shallower than 70 m but recorded to more than 300 m.

REMARKS: *Gunnellus apos* Valenciennes is based on a drawing made at Kamchatka by Tilesius. *Centronotus apus* of Günther (1861:288 [ref. 1964]) is an unjustified emendation of *Gunnellus apos* Valenciennes (with same type and locality).

Centronotus quinquemaculatus Kner appeared in more detail, with an illustration, later the same year (Kner 1868:340–342 [48–50 of separate], Pl. 7 (fig. 20) [ref. 2646]). Kner gave Pinang (seaport in Malaysia) for the type locality, but Steindachner (1880:262 [ref. 4239]) considered the locality to more likely be De Kastri Bay.

***Opisthocentrus tenuis* Bean & Bean 1897**

Opisthocentrus tenuis Bean & Bean 1897:463, Pl. 35 [ref. 14622] (Uchiura [Volcano] Bay, Port Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype (unique): USNM 47565.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan Sea and Pacific coast of Hokkaido to central Honshu. Algae beds near shore, found to depth of 300 m but typically shallower than 70 m.

***Opisthocentrus zonope* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

Opisthocentrus zonope Jordan & Snyder 1902:485, Fig. 21 [ref. 2516] (Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7077.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands and Japan Sea from Tatar Strait and Hokkaido to Korean Peninsula. Algae beds near shore.

Genus *Pholidapus* Bean & Bean 1897

Pholidapus Bean & Bean 1897:389 [ref. 233]. Type species *Pholidapus grebnitskii* Bean & Bean 1897. Type by monotypy.

Abryois Jordan & Snyder 1902:486 [ref. 2516]. Type species *Abryois azumae* Jordan & Snyder 1902. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Makushok (1958 [ref. 2878]) synonymized *Pholidapus* with *Opisthocentrus.* Shiogaki (1984 [ref. 5309]) presented evidence warranting generic separation.

***Pholidapus dybowskii* (Steindachner 1880)**

Centronotus dybowskii Steindachner 1880:259 [22 of separate] [ref. 4230] (Gulf of Strietok [Strelok Strait], Japan Sea near Vladivostok, Russia). Syntypes: (several) NMW 75829 (2), whereabouts of others unknown.

Pholidapus grebnitskii Bean & Bean 1897:390, Pl. 34 [ref. 233] (Uchiura [Volcano] Bay, Port Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan). Lectotype: USNM 47564.

Abryois azumae Jordan & Snyder 1902:486, Fig. 22 [ref. 2516] (Muroran, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7078.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands and northwestern Okhotsk Sea to Hokkaido and northern Japan Sea. Algae beds near shore to depth of 146 m.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Pholidapus grebnitskii* Bean & Bean was designated by Springer and Anderson (1997:10 [ref. 22953]).

Following the then-current edition of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1985), Springer and Anderson (1997:8 [ref. 22953]) concluded that specimens of *Abryois azumae* Jordan & Starks in SU 7097, which had been listed as paratypes by Böhlke (1953:99 [ref. 12291]), could not be considered as paratypes because they were not among the specimens specifically designated as types in the original description. Jordan and Starks mentioned that they had many specimens from Muroran and Otaru but did not give catalog numbers for all; SU 7097 contains specimens from Muroran with the same collection data as the holotype. The current edition of the Code (1999; Art. 72.4.1.1) allows that these specimens, which evidently were available to Jordan and Starks and recognized by them as *A. azumae* when the nominal species was established, can be paratypes. It is not known where the specimens obtained at Otaru are deposited (Springer and Anderson 1997), but they also have status as paratypes.

Genus *Plectobranchus* Gilbert 1890

Plectobranchus Gilbert 1890:102 [ref. 1623]. Type species *Plectobranchus evides* Gilbert 1890. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Plectobranchus evides Gilbert 1890

Plectobranchus evides Gilbert 1890:102 [ref. 1623] (off northern Oregon, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3064, 46°03'15"N, 124°09'00"W, 46 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 43093 (poor condition).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: central British Columbia to southern California. Sand and gravel bottom at depths of 84–368 m.

Subfamily Lumpeninae Jordan & Evermann 1898

Body moderately elongate. Head without dermal appendages. Anal fin with 1–5 spines at origin. Pectoral fins large, rays 12–16, except very small and with 3 or 4 rays in *Leptostichaeus.* Pelvic fins with 1 spine and 2 or 3 soft rays, except absent in *Leptostichaeus.* Body covered with small scales; scales present on cheeks, covering entire head in *Lumpenella.* Sensory canals of head reduced, suborbital and occipital canals absent. Body lateral line canal absent, a mediolateral line of neuromasts present. Opercular siphon reduced to a groove. Gill openings extending forward, with gill membranes narrowly joined to the isthmus anteriorly (gill membranes not broadly united). Branchiostegal rays 6. Vertebrae 60–87.

Genus *Acantholumpenus* Makushok 1958

Acantholumpenus Makushok 1958:87 [ref. 2878]. Type species *Lumpenus mackayi* Gilbert 1896. Type by original designation.

Acantholumpenus mackayi (Gilbert 1896)

Lumpenus mackayi Gilbert 1896:450, Pl. 32 (top) [ref. 1628] (near mouth of Nushagak R., Alaska, U.S.A.). Lectotype: USNM 48633.

Lumpenus fowleri Jordan & Snyder 1902:500, Fig. 28 [ref. 2516] (Kushiro, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype (unique): SU 7079.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and Arctic: Beaufort Sea to Aleutian Islands and northern Gulf of Alaska; southeastern Kamchatka, Okhotsk and Japan seas, and Pacific coast of Hokkaido. Mud and sand bottoms to depth of about 56 m, often in brackish waters.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *L. mackayi* was established by Jordan and Evermann (1900:3303 [ref. 2446]) as the specimen illustrated by referring to it as “the type” in the caption to Plate 344; the same illustration had been provided by Gilbert (1896) but not identified as the type. The specimen was not identified by museum catalog number in either publication. Springer and Anderson (1997:10 [ref. 22953]) identified the specimen in USNM 48633 as the specimen Gilbert intended to serve as the type from the original *Albatross* label which included the words “type (figured)” and the size of the specimen which roughly matched that of the specimen portrayed, and formally designated it the lectotype.

Genus *Anisarchus* Gill 1864

Anisarchus Gill 1864:210 [ref. 1703]. Type species *Clinus medius* Reinhardt 1837. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: Not recognized as a genus separate from *Lumpenus* by some authors. See Makushok (1958:71 [ref. 2878]) and Lindberg and Krasyukova (1975:89 [ref. 7348]) for diagnostic characters.

Anisarchus macrops (Matsubara & Ochiai 1952)

Lumpenus macrops Matsubara & Ochiai 1952:206, Fig. 1 [ref. 12786] (Kanaiwa, southwest of Noto Peninsula, Japan, 200 m). Holotype: FAKU 11201.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Kuril Islands and Tatar Strait to Japan Sea off central Honshu. Depth range 100–300 m.

***Anisarchus medius* (Reinhardt 1837)**

Clinus medius Reinhardt 1837:114, 121–122, 194 [32, 39–40, 112 of separate] [ref. 3691] (Fiskenaesset, sw. Greenland). Syntypes: ZMUC 253 (1), 254 (1).

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic, North Pacific, North Atlantic: Barents Sea along Siberian coasts to Chukchi and Beaufort seas, to southeastern Alaska and to Okhotsk Sea and Tatar Strait; southern Greenland to Gulf of St. Lawrence; White Sea to Spitsbergen. Mud bottom at depths of 10–150 m.

REMARKS: This species is sometimes mistakenly attributed to Reinhardt 1836. In that work Reinhardt (1836:11 [ref. 6587]) gave the name *Lumpenus medius* as an included name in the new genus *Lumpenus* and, although he indicated one or more specimens were in the Museum Regium ("Mus. Reg.," or Royal Danish Kunst Kammer), he did not provide a description of the species. *Lumpenus medius* Reinhardt 1836 is a nomen nudum. The genus *Lumpenus* dates to Reinhardt 1836, but the name *medius* for this fish dates to Reinhardt 1837 [ref. 3691], where the species was described under the name *Clinus medius* with type locality of Fiskenaesset, southwestern Greenland; the *medius* types were listed by Nielsen (1974:76 [ref. 9588]).

Reported by authors to occur off Japan, but Nakabo (2002:1584 [ref. 26193]) considered those specimens to be identical with *Anisarchus macrops.*

Genus *Leptoclinus* Gill 1861

Leptoclinus Gill 1861:45 [ref. 1766]. Type species *Clinus aculeatus* Reinhardt 1837. Type by monotypy.

Ctenodon Nilsson 1855:190 [ref. 3205]. Subgenus of *Lumpenus.* Type species *Clinus maculatus* Fries 1838. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: The type species is sometimes given as "*Lumpenus aculeatus* Reinhardt 1837" but *Lumpenus aculeatus* is a nomen nudum in Reinhardt (1836:11 [ref. 6587]) and did not appear in 1837. Gill (1861 [ref. 1766]) included *aculeatus* in the synonymy of his new genus *Leptoclinus,* but used the name *Lumpenus aculeatus* and attributed it to the work in which Reinhardt (1837:122 [ref. 3691]) actually described *aculeatus* in *Clinus*. The genus *Clinus* has been retained in the family Clinidae.

Ctenodon is not available. Although preoccupied by *Ctenodon* Wagler 1830 in Reptilia, *Ctenodon* Ehrenberg 1838 in Rotifera, and *Ctenodon* Swainson 1839 in Pisces, it was not replaced. Makushok (1973:538 [ref. 6889]) included *Ctenodon* in the synonymy of *Leptoclinus* Gill 1861.

Some authors do not recognize *Leptoclinus* as a genus separate from *Lumpenus*. Makushok (1958:61 [ref. 2878]) and Lindberg and Krasyukova (1975:91 [ref. 7348]) give diagnostic characters.

***Leptoclinus maculatus* (Fries 1838)**

Clinus maculatus Fries 1838:51 [ref. 18096] (Bohuslan, Sweden). Syntypes: NRM 20512 (1, lost?), 30512 (3).

Clinus aculeatus Reinhardt 1837:114, 122, 194 [32, 40, 112 of separate] [ref. 3691] (Godhavn, w. Greenland). No types known.

Plectobranchus diaphanocarus Schmidt 1904:182 [ref. 3946] (e. Sakhalin I., Russia, Okhotsk Sea, 343 ft [40–49 Russian fm]). Syntypes: ZIN 12959 (5, lost), 12960 (5).

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic, North Atlantic, North Pacific: northern Scandinavia, White Sea to Spitsbergen, Iceland, southern Greenland to Cape Cod; Beaufort Sea to Puget Sound, Okhotsk Sea and Tatar Strait. Mud to pebble bottoms at depths of 2–475 m, usually less than 170 m.

REMARKS: The name *Clinus aculeatus* Reinhardt 1837 was suppressed by the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature (Opinion 1021) for the purposes of the Principle of Priority but not for those of the Principle of Homonymy; for detailed history and comments on the

action, see Bull. Zool. Nomencl. v. 28, pts. 1/2 (Aug. 1971):64; v. 29, pt. 3 (Nov. 1972):110; v. 31, pt. 3 (Sept. 1974):123–124.

The Pacific form is sometimes treated as a subspecies, *Leptoclinus maculatus diaphanocarus* (Schmidt 1904), separate from the Atlantic form *L. m. maculatus* (Fries 1838). One lot of syntypes (ZIN 12959) of *L. m. diaphanocarus* was lost during flooding of the Neva River in 1924.

Leptoclinus maculatus has been regarded as a Japanese species, but Nakabo (2002:1584 [ref. 26193]) concluded there is no distinct record of it from Japan.

Genus *Leptostichaeus* Miki 1985

Leptostichaeus Miki 1985:137 [ref. 5798]. Type species *Leptostichaeus pumilus* Miki 1985. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Placement of *Leptostichaeus* in Lumpeninae follows Follett and Anderson (1990:162 [ref. 13635]). Miki (1985) remarked that his new genus was most similar to the Lumpeninae in features of the seismosensory canals but because of marked differences in meristics declined to classify it in Lumpeninae without further study of phylogenetic relationships among stichaeids.

Leptostichaeus pumilus Miki 1985

Leptostichaeus pumilus Miki 1985:139, Figs. 1–3 [ref. 5798] (off Yamagaru, Sarufutsu, Hokkaido, Japan, 70 m). Holotype: HUMZ 98032.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Okhotsk Sea coast of Hokkaido between Capes Soya and Shiretoko. Inhabits calcified tubes of polychaetes at depths of 2–100 m.

Genus *Lumpenella* Hubbs 1927

Lumpenella Hubbs 1927:378 [ref. 2236]. Type species *Lumpenus longirostris* Evermann & Goldsborough 1907. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Lumpenella longirostris (Evermann & Goldsborough 1907)

Lumpenus longirostris Evermann & Goldsborough 1907:340, Fig. 115 [ref. 6532] (Taiya Inlet, Lynn Canal, se. Alaska, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 4255, 247–259 fm). Holotype: USNM 57827.

Lumpenella nigricans Matsubara & Ochiai 1952:210, Fig. 2 [ref. 12786] (off Kushiro, s. coast of Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: FAKU 7946 [not 4946].

DISTRIBUTION: Primarily North Pacific: Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to British Columbia, Okhotsk Sea, Pacific coast of northern Japan, Korean Peninsula and Sado Island in Japan Sea; Greenland. Possibly the deepest-living lumpenine; at depths of 25–1,140 m, typically 300–600 m.

REMARKS: Kim and Kang (1991:523 [ref. 26647]) gave the first record from the Korean Peninsula, using the name *Lumpenella nigricans*. Miki (in Okamura et al. 1995:211 [ref. 22531]) recorded the first known occurrence in the Atlantic Ocean, comprising one specimen collected off the southern coast of Greenland at a depth of 734 m.

Genus *Lumpenus* Reinhardt 1836

Lumpenus Reinhardt 1836:11 [ref. 6587]. Type species *Blennius lumpenus* Fabricius (not of Linnaeus) 1793. Type by absolute tautonymy.

Leptogunnellus Ayres 1855: [ref. 13428]. Type species *Leptogunnellus gracilis* Ayres 1855. Type by monotypy.

Leptoblennius Gill 1860:21 [ref. 1763]. Type species *Blennius serpentinus* Storer 1848. Type by monotypy.

Centroblennius Gill 1861:45 [ref. 1766]. Type species *Lumpenus nubilus* Richardson 1855. Type by subsequent designation.

REMARKS: The type species for *Centroblennius* Gill was designated by Jordan and Evermann (1898:2435 [ref. 2445]).

***Lumpenus fabricii* Reinhardt 1836**

Lumpenus fabricii Reinhardt 1836:11 [ref. 6587] (Greenland). No types known.

Gunnellus fabricii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836:431 [ref. 1005] (Greenland). No types known.

Lumpenus nubilus Richardson 1855:359, Pl. 28 [ref. 18631] (Wellington Strait, Arctic Canada). Holotype (unique): ? BMNH.

DISTRIBUTION: Arctic, North Pacific, western North Atlantic: Barents Sea eastward to western Greenland; in Pacific to southeastern Alaska and to northern Okhotsk Sea; in western Atlantic to Nova Scotia. Sandy to rocky bottoms, often in seagrass or algae, to depth of 175 m; rarely, if ever, found in intertidal area.

REMARKS: Both Reinhardt (1836 [ref. 6587]) and Valenciennes (1836 [ref. 1005]) based their *Lumpenus fabricii* and *Gunnellus fabricii*, respectively, on *Blennius lumpenus* of Fabricius (non-Linnaean). We have not been able to independently determine which name was published earlier, but accept Reinhardt's name following Andriashev (1954:244 [ref. 6547]), who evidently is the first reviser (Art. 24.2); in his review of northern fishes of the USSR, Andriashev listed both names in his synonymy and selected the Reinhardt name. Makushok (1958:61 [ref. 2878]), in his treatise on the northern blennioids, did not mention Valenciennes but attributed *Lumpenus fabricii* to Reinhardt with the date of 1836. Andriashev (1954) and Makushok (1958) both gave the correct dates of publication for the critical Reinhardt papers. Authors attributing the name to Valenciennes or to Cuvier and Valenciennes may not have seen the Reinhardt 1836 paper (e.g., Jordan and Evermann 1898:2438 [ref. 2445]) or believed it dated to 1837 or 1838 (e.g., Makushok 1973:536 [ref. 6590]). Makushok's (1973) switch from Reinhardt to Valenciennes for *L. fabricii* evidently is attributable to a mistaken reinterpretation of the Reinhardt publication dates.

***Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)**

Blennius lampretaeformis Walbaum 1792:184, 700, 702 [ref. 4572] (Iceland). No types known.

Centronotus islandicus Bloch & Schneider 1801:167 [ref. 471] (Iceland). No types known.

Clinus mohrii Krøyer 1836:38 [ref. 18436] (Iceland). No types known.

Clinus nebulosus Fries 1838:55 [ref. 18096] (Bohuslan, Sweden). No types known.

Lumpenus gracilis Reinhardt 1837:194 [112 of separate] [ref. 3691] (Fiskenaesset, sw. Greenland). Syntypes: ZMUC 253 (1), 254 (1).

Blennius gracilis Stuwitz 1838:406, Pl. 3 [ref. 18854] (Oslo [Christianiafjorden], Norway). Syntypes: (several) whereabouts unknown.

Blennius serpentinus Storer 1848:30 [ref. 18845] (off Massachusetts Bay, Massachusetts, U.S.A. [stomach content]). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

Lumpenus lampetraeformis terraenovae Vladykov 1935:75 [ref. 15751] (off St. John's, 45°14'N, 53°27'W, Newfoundland, Canada, 79 m). Syntypes: (2) FOSJ (?).

Lumpenus lampetraeformis americanus Vladykov 1935:75 [ref. 15751] (Gulf of St. Lawrence, nw. Atlantic). Syntypes: (10) FOSJ (?).

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic and Arctic: Baltic Sea, North Sea, Scandinavian coasts to Spitsbergen, Faeroes, Iceland; southeastern and western Greenland; Labrador to Massachusetts Bay. Muddy bottoms at depths of 30–200 m or more, typically at 40–100 m.

REMARKS: Both *Blennius lampretaeformis* Walbaum and *Centronotus islandicus* Bloch & Schneider were based on "*Blennius capite laevi*, etc." of Mohr (1786:85, Pl. 4 [ref. 17781]).

Walbaum (1792 [ref. 4572]) spelled the specific name three ways: *lumpretaeformis*, *lampretiformis*, and *lampretaeformis*. Andriashev (1954:246 footnote [ref. 6457]), as first reviser (see Art. 24.2.3), selected *lampretaeformis* as the correct spelling. Makushok (1973:537 [ref. 6889]) made the same choice. The incorrect subsequent spellings *lampretiformes* and *lampetraeformis* are not in prevailing usage and not available (Art. 33.3).

Clinus mohrii Krøyer 1836 is an unneeded new name for *Blennius lampretaeformis* Walbaum 1792.

Lumpenus lampretaeformis from the Gulf of Maine have characters intermediate between the two nominal subspecific forms *L. l. americanus* from the Gulf of St. Lawrence and *L. l. terraenovae* from Newfoundland (Collette in Collette and Klein-MacPhee 2002:475 [ref. 26158]). The form occurring from Labrador and Newfoundland to Massachusetts Bay is sometimes treated as a subspecies, *L. l. serpentinus* (Storer 1848) (e.g., Makushok in Whitehead et al. 1986:1129 [ref. 13677]).

***Lumpenus sagitta* Wilimovsky 1956**

Lumpenus sagitta Wilimovsky 1956:24 [ref. 17838] (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): apparently lost.

Blennius anguillaris Pallas 1814:176 [ref. 3351] (Kamchatka, Russia; America; and islands). Syntypes: ZMB 7781 (1), ?1934 (1).

Leptogunnellus gracilis Ayres 1855:[2] column 4 [ref. 13428] (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): apparently lost.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to northern California and to Okhotsk and Japan seas, to central Honshu. On sand mixed with silt, pebbles, and stones to depth of 425 m, typically shallower than 200 m.

REMARKS: *Lumpenus sagitta* Wilimovsky 1956 is a replacement name for *Leptogunnellus gracilis* Ayres 1855, a junior secondary homonym since both Ayres' name and *Blennius gracilis* Stuwitz 1838 (= *Lumpenus lampretaeformis*) are referable to the same genus. *Blennius anguillaris* Pallas 1814 is preoccupied by *Blennius anguillaris* Peck 1804 in Zoarcidae. Ayres' description also appeared in another work in the same year (Ayres 1855:26 [ref. 159]).

Genus *Neolumpenus* Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987

Neolumpenus Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987:128 [ref. 6704]. Type species *Neolumpenus unocellatus* Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Neolumpenus unocellatus* Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987**

Neolumpenus unocellatus Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987:130, Figs. 1, 2a, 2e, 3a, 4–6 [ref. 6704] (off Akkeshi, Hokkaido, Japan, 42°49.6'N, 144°53.5'E, 106–107 m [stomach content]). Holotype (unique): HUMZ 103749.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific. Known from one specimen, found in stomach of *Gadus macrocephalus* collected off the Pacific coast of northern Hokkaido.

Genus *Poroclinus* Bean 1890

Poroclinus Bean 1890:40 [ref. 229]. Type species *Poroclinus rothrocki* Bean 1890. Type by monotypy.

***Poroclinus rothrocki* Bean 1890**

Poroclinus rothrocki Bean 1890:40 [ref. 229] (between Nagai I. and Big Koniushi I., Alaska, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 2852, 55°15'00"N, 159°37'00"W, 58 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 45366.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southeastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to southern California. Sandy to rocky bottoms at depths of 46–128 m.

Subfamily Chirolophinae Jordan & Evermann 1898

Body moderately elongate, relatively robust. Head, anterior part of body, and first few dorsal fin spines with dermal appendages. One weakly developed spine at origin of anal fin. Pectoral fins large, rays 13–15. Pelvic fins with 1 spine and 2–4 soft rays. Head typically naked, body covered with small scales. Trunk

lateral line system represented by a dorsal and a mediolateral line of neuromasts, in *Chirolophis* the dorsal branch beginning as a short canal with 4 or 5 pores. Gill membranes broadly joined and free from the isthmus. Branchiostegal rays 6. Vertebrae 57–71.

Genus *Bryozoichthys* Whitley 1931

Bryozoichthys Whitley 1931:334 [ref. 4672]. Type species *Bryolophus lysimus* Jordan & Snyder 1902. Type by being a replacement name.

Bryolophus Jordan & Snyder 1902:617 [ref. 2517]. Type species *Bryolophus lysimus* Jordan & Snyder 1902. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: *Bryolophus* Jordan & Snyder is preoccupied by *Bryolophus* Ehrenberg 1839 in Bryozoa.

Bryozoichthys lysimus (Jordan & Snyder 1902)

Bryolophus lysimus Jordan & Snyder 1902:617, Fig. 3 [ref. 2517] (Pacific south of Sanak Is., Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3213, 54°10'00"N, 162°57'30"W, 41 fm). Holotype: USNM 50571.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Bering Sea to western Gulf of Alaska and to Okhotsk Sea, northern Japan Sea in Tatar Strait, and Pacific Ocean off Hokkaido. Soft bottoms at depths of 45–490 m, typically on outer continental shelf and upper slope.

REMARKS: Often confused with *B. marjorius.* Review and comparison or redescription of the two species would be helpful.

Bryozoichthys marjorius McPhail 1970

Bryozoichthys marjorius McPhail 1970:2363, Fig. 1 [ref. 7447] (near Forrester I., se. Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype: NMC 66-268.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands to southern British Columbia. Soft bottom at depths of 183–310 m on outer continental shelf and upper slope.

REMARKS: See Remark for *B. lysimus.*

Genus *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839

Chirolophis Swainson 1839:73–74, 182, 275 [ref. 4303]. Type species *Blennius yarrellii* Valenciennes 1836. Type by monotypy.

Carelophus Krøyer 1845:227, 236 [ref. 2689]. Type species *Gunnellus stroemii* Valenciennes 1836. Type by monotypy.

Blenniops Nilsson 1855:184 [ref. 3205]. Type species *Blennius galerita* of Nilsson (not of Linnaeus) 1855. Type by monotypy.

Bryostemma Jordan & Starks 1895:841 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Blennius polyactocephalus* Pallas 1814. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Azuma Jordan & Snyder 1902:463 [ref. 2516]. Type species *Azuma emmnion* Jordan & Snyder 1902. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: The name *Chirolophis* has been attributed to Swainson 1838:71 [ref. 4302], but we could not find the name in that work. The name evidently dates to Swainson 1839 [ref. 4303]), where the genus is named and described on pages 73–74 and 182, and most completely on page 275, where the only included species is "C. Yarrellii. C. V. xi. 218" (= *Chirolophis ascanii*).

Bryostemma is based on a misidentified type species (not of Pallas). The case should be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature. See Remark under *Soldatovia.*

Chirolophis ascanii (Walbaum 1792)

Blennius gattorugine var. *ascanii* Walbaum 1792:173 [ref. 4572] (Norway). No types known.

Centronotus brosme Bloch & Schneider 1801:167 [ref. 471] (Norway). No types known.

Blennius yarellii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836:218 [ref. 1005] (Berwick-upon-Tweed). No types known.

Gunnellus stroemii Valenciennes in Cuvier & Valenciennes 1836:444 [ref. 1005] (Norway).

DISTRIBUTION: North Atlantic: northern Europe from Murman coast of Barents Sea to British Isles, the Orkneys, Shetlands, Faeroes, and Iceland; eastern Canada from Baffin Island to Gulf of St. Lawrence. Typically near shore on rocky bottom in algae, to depths of 100–175 m, not in intertidal zone.

REMARKS: A neotype for *Blennius gattorugine ascanii* Walbaum was designated by Fricke (1999:46 [ref. 24101]), but later withdrawn (Fricke 2000:639 [ref. 24537]). *Blennius gattorugine* Linnaeus 1758 is in Blenniidae. Walbaum (1792) described the variety *ascanii* after "Brosme toupée" of Ascanius (1772:8, Pl. 19 [ref. 5115]), which was also the basis for *Centronotus brosme* Bloch & Schneider.

Blennius yarellii Valenciennes 1836 was based on Yarrell's (1835:233 [ref. 4812]) description and illustration of a stichaeid he incorrectly identified as *B. palmicornis* Cuvier (Cuvier's *palmicornis* is a blenniid). Correction of *yarellii* to *yarrellii* is mandatory (Art. 32.5.1); Valenciennes (in Cuvier and Valenciennes 1836:219 [ref. 1005]) stated that this form was named after Yarrell (but misspelled his name Yarell).

Blennius pennantii appeared as a name attributed to Yarrell in Jenyns (1835:24 [ref. 21620]); no description was provided in this work. Later in the same year, Jenyns (1835:380 [ref. 18335]) included *B. pennantii*, along with other names, in the synonymy of *B. palmicornis* Cuvier, and provided a description. However, Jenyns' text clearly describes a stichaeid, not a blenniid. Makushok (1973:532 [ref. 6889]) listed Jenyns' *B. pennantii* in the synonymy of *Chirolophis ascanii* (although with a confusing citation lacking reference to the later 1835 work). References by authors to *B. palmicornis* in the *C. ascanii* synonymy are to this non-Cuvier *B. palmicornis* of Yarrell and Jenyns, and not to the Cuvier species in Blenniidae (and not to be confused with *B. palmicornis* Valenciennes, an invalid name preoccupied by the Cuvier name).

Gunnellus stroemii Valenciennes was based on descriptions and illustrations of fishes mistakenly identified as *Blennius galerita* Linnaeus by various authors (see Bauchot 1967:60–61 [ref. 20734]); they were mistaken for the Mediterranean species in Blennidae which retained the name *galerita.* Placed in the synonymy of *C. ascanii* by Andriashev (1954:234 [ref. 6547]).

***Chirolophis decoratus* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

Bryostemma decoratum Jordan & Snyder 1902:615, Fig. 2 [ref. 2517] (Point [Port] Orchard, near Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.). Holotype: SU 3156.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: eastern Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands to northern California. Subtidal depths to 91 m on rocky bottom and in reef crevices, usually among algae.

***Chirolophis japonicus* Herzenstein 1890**

Chirolophis japonicus Herzenstein 1890:123 [33 in new series printing] [ref. 2149] (Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype (unique): ZIN 8724.

Azuma emmnion Jordan & Snyder 1902:463, Fig. 11 [ref. 2516] (Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7137.

Bryostemma otohime Jordan & Snyder 1902:466, Fig. 12 [ref. 2516] (Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7073.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Pacific coast of northern Japan, southern Japan Sea from northern Honshu and Peter the Great Bay to Korean Peninsula, and Yellow Sea. Rocky reefs and bottom in bays.

***Chirolophis nugator* (Jordan & Williams 1895)**

Bryostemma nugator Jordan & Williams in Jordan & Starks 1895:843, Pl. 101 [ref. 2522] (Seattle, Washington, U.S.A.). Lectotype: SU 3134.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands to southern California. Intertidal and rocky subtidal to depth of 80 m, usually shallower than 20 m.

REMARKS: Jordan and Starks (1895) described the species from five specimens in SU 3134 and SU 4337 (Böhlke 1953:100 [ref. 12291]). The lectotype was established by Jordan and Evermann (1900:3302 [ref. 2446]) by reference to the figured specimen as "the type" in the caption to Plate 341; the same illustration appeared in Jordan and Starks (1895) but was identified there only as a "type." The one specimen remaining in SU 3134 (originally two specimens) has a metal tag with "DRAWN" stamped on it and has features clearly matching the illustration; the other has been removed as a paralectotype to SU 69718.

***Chirolophis saitone* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

Bryostemma saitone Jordan & Snyder 1902:467, Fig. 13 [ref. 2516] (Aomori, Japan). Holotype (unique): SU 7072.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Mutsu Bay (northern Honshu) and Volcano Bay (southern Hokkaido), Japan; Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea, Russia. Shallow coastal waters, depth range 0.5–4.5 m.

***Chirolophis snyderi* (Taranetz 1938)**

Bryostemma snyderi Taranetz 1938:123, Fig. 6 (insert) [ref. 17894] (coast of w. Sakhalin I., 47°45'N, Japan Sea, 34–45 m; Petropavlovsk; Bering Sea at Cape Olyutorskiy). Syntypes: ZIN 29994 (2); others not found.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and adjacent Arctic: Chukchi Sea to western Gulf of Alaska and to Okhotsk Sea, Tatar Strait, and Pacific coast of Hokkaido. Soft and rocky bottoms at depths of 17–490 m, typically near shore and shallower than 70 m.

REMARKS: The type specimens were previously reported as not found. However, all specimens listed in the text of the original description and without expression of doubt in the synonymy belong to the type series, and at least two of those have been found. The complete series includes 1 specimen from Petropavlovsk described by Jordan and Evermann (1898:2409 [ref. 2445]) and by Jordan and Snyder (1902:465 [ref. 2516]); 1 juvenile of *Bryostemma* sp. and 1 adult specimen from 47°45'N, described by Taranetz (1938 [ref. 17894]); and 2 specimens collected from Cape Olyutorskiy on 8 September 1933 by K. Panin and determined by A. Taranetz (ZIN 29994).

***Chirolophis tarsodes* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)**

Bryostemma tarsodes Jordan & Snyder 1902:614, Fig. 1 [ref. 2517] (Pacific Ocean south of Sanak Is., Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A., *Albatross* sta. 3213, 54°10'00"N, 162°57'30"W, 41 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 50570.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Sanak Islands and Gulf of Alaska to northern British Columbia. Sandy bottom in rocky areas near shore at depths to 75 m.

REMARKS: Although reported to be near Unalaska Island, the type locality is farther east, near the Sanak Islands (Mecklenburg et al. 2002:749 [ref. 25968]). Reported, but without documentation, from the eastern Bering Sea.

***Chirolophis wui* (Wang & Wang 1935)**

Azuma wui Wang & Wang 1935:210, Fig. 36 [ref. 17227] (Chefoo, Shantung Province, China). Holotype (unique): SSCN 10224.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Korean Peninsula and Yellow Sea near Chefoo.

REMARKS: Known only from the type locality until Kim and Kang (1991:523 [ref. 26647]) reported collecting several specimens from the Korean Peninsula.

Genus *Gymnoclinus* Gilbert & Burke 1912

Gymnoclinus Gilbert & Burke 1912:86 [ref. 1634]. Type species *Gymnoclinus cristulatus* Gilbert & Burke 1912. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Gymnoclinus cristulatus Gilbert & Burke 1912

Gymnoclinus cristulatus Gilbert & Burke 1912:86, Fig. 30 [ref. 1634] (Nikolski, Bering I., Commander Is.). Holotype: USNM 74392.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: western Aleutian Islands and Commander Islands to Hokkaido. Intertidal to depth of about 40 m, usually in tidepools or shallower than 20 m.

Genus *Soldatovia* Taranetz 1937

Soldatovia Taranetz 1937:153 [ref. 13384]. Type species *Blennius polyactocephalus* Pallas 1814. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: *Blennius polyactocephalus* also was designated as the type species of the older *Bryostemma* Jordan & Starks 1895, but *Bryostemma* appears to have been established on a misidentified type species. The case must be referred to the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature.

Soldatovia polyactocephala (Pallas 1814)

Blennius polyactocephalus Pallas 1814:179 [ref. 3351] (Kamchatka, Russia). No types known.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southeastern Kamchatka; Okhotsk Sea at Tugurskiy Bay, Aniva Bay, and off northern Hokkaido; Japan Sea at Peter the Great Bay and western Hokkaido. Depth range 30–90 m.

Subfamily Xiphisterinae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

This subfamily includes Makushok's (1958 [ref. 2878]) subfamilies Alectriinae and Xiphisterinae as tribes, following Stoddard (1985 [ref. 26646]). With new species added by Shiogaki (1985 [ref. 5199]) and Follett and Anderson (1990 [ref. 13635]), the tribe Alectriini includes *Alectrias, Alectridium, Anoplarchus,* and *Pseudalectrias*; and the Xiphisterini includes *Cebidiththys, Dictyosoma, Esselenichthys, Phytichthys,* and *Xiphister.* Body moderately elongate, relatively deep anteriorly. Dorsal fin with pronounced gradation, first spine noticeably shorter and weaker than the last. Dorsal fin with soft rays in the posterior portion in several of the Xiphisterini, with up to 43 soft rays in *Cebidichthys*, considered the most primitive member of the tribe. Anal fin with 1–3 spines at origin. Pectoral fins small in all species, except minute (less than eye diameter) in *Xiphister*; pectoral rays 9–15. Pelvic fins absent or with 1 spine and no soft rays. Dermal crest present on head in some species, most pronounced in Alectriini. Cheek scales absent. Body scales present in Xiphisterini, on posterior half of body only or absent in Alectriini. Sensory canals of head reduced in *Pseudalectrias*; preopercular canals present only in *Phytichthys* and *Xiphister.* Body lateral line canal absent in Alectriini; complex, with multiple lines and ascending and descending branches, in Xiphisterini. Vomerine and palatine teeth present in most Alectriini, absent in most Xiphisterini. Gill membranes broadly joined and not attached to the isthmus except in *Anoplarchus.* Branchiostegal rays 5 in Alectriini, 6 in Xiphisterini. Anterior ribs massive. Vertebrae 62–81. The Xiphisterini has most of its species in the eastern North Pacific, with only *Dictyosoma* occurring in the western Pacific; and the Alectriini are mostly in the western North Pacific, with only *Anoplarchus* in the eastern Pacific.

Genus *Alectrias* Jordan & Evermann 1898

Alectrias Jordan & Evermann 1898:2869 [ref. 2445]. Type species *Blennius alectrolophus* Pallas 1814. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Alectrias alectrolophus (Pallas 1814)

Blennius alectrolophus Pallas 1814:174 [ref. 3351] (Talek I., Penzhinskiy Gulf, Okhotsk Sea). No types known.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific, primarily western: Bering Sea, Commander Islands to Okhotsk Sea, northern Japan Sea, and Pacific coast of Hokkaido. Primarily intertidal, found to depth of 100 m but typically shallower than 50 m.

***Alectrias benjamini* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

Alectrias benjamini Jordan & Snyder 1902:475, Fig. 16 [ref. 2516] (Hakodate, Hokkaido, Japan). Holotype: SU 7074.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands, Aniva Bay, Japan from Hokkaido to northern Honshu, Japan Sea from Tatar Strait to Korean Peninsula; Yellow Sea at Chefoo and Gulf of Pohai. Tidepools and shallow water.

***Alectrias cirratus* (Lindberg 1938)**

Alectridium cirratum Lindberg 1938:505, Fig. 4 [ref. 19730] (Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea, Russia). Holotype: ZIN 18852 (97 mm).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: west coast of Japan Sea at Vladimir Bay and Peter the Great Bay. Shallow water to depth of about 5 m.

***Alectrias gallinus* (Lindberg 1938)**

Alectridium gallinum Lindberg 1938:506 [ref. 19730] (Cape Ukoy, nw. Okhotsk Sea, Russia). Holotype: ZIN 18854.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: northern and southwestern Okhotsk Sea. Silty sand, gravel, and pebble bottoms at depths of 9–100 m.

***Alectrias mutsuensis* Shiogaki 1985**

Alectrias mutsuensis Shiogaki 1985:307, Figs. 2, 3a, 4b, 5a, 6b, 7, 8a [ref. 5199] (off Moura I., Hiranaimachi, Mutsu Bay, Aomori Pref., Japan, 40°56'N, 140°51'E). Holotype: NSMT P-23201.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Mutsu Bay, northern Honshu; Tauyskaya Bay, northern Okhotsk Sea. Muddy bottom at depths of 20–40 m (usually deeper than other species of *Alectrias*).

Genus *Alectridium* Gilbert & Burke 1912

Alectridium Gilbert & Burke 1912:87 [ref. 1634]. Type species *Alectridium aurantiacum* Gilbert & Burke 1912. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Alectridium aurantiacum* Gilbert & Burke 1912**

Alectridium aurantiacum Gilbert & Burke 1912:87, Fig. 31 [ref. 1634] (Nikolski, Bering I., Commander Is., Bering Sea). Holotype (unique): USNM 74393.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Commander and Aleutian islands to northern Gulf of Alaska and northern Kuril Islands. Lower intertidal and subtidal to depth of 56 m.

Genus *Anoplarchus* Gill 1861

Anoplarchus Gill 1861:261 [ref. 1777]. Type species *Anoplarchus purpurescens* Gill 1861. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

***Anoplarchus insignis* Gilbert & Burke 1912**

Anoplarchus insignis Gilbert & Burke 1912:88, Fig. 32 [ref. 1634] (Attu I., Aleutian Is., Bering Sea). Holotype: USNM 74394.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands, Pribilof Islands, and Bristol Bay, Bering Sea, to northern California. Intertidal to depth of 30 m among rocks and algae, typically subtidal.

***Anoplarchus purpurescens* Gill 1861**

Anoplarchus purpurescens Gill 1861:262 [ref. 1777] ("Washington Territory", U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 9409 (2, in pieces).

Anoplarchus purpurescens archolepis Hubbs 1927:375 [ref. 2236] (low tidepool on the reef at Carmel, California, U.S.A.). Holotype: UMMZ 55005.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands and Pribilof Islands, Bering Sea, to southern California. Intertidal area to depth of 30 m among rocks and algae, typically intertidal.

Genus *Cebidichthys* Ayres 1855

Cebidichthys Ayres 1855:59 [ref. 159]. Type species *Cebidichthys cristagalli* Ayres 1855. Type by monotypy.

***Cebidichthys violaceus* (Girard 1854)**

Apodichthys violaceus Girard 1854:150 [ref. 5769] (San Luis Obispo, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 499.

Cebidichthys cristagalli Ayres 1855:58 [ref. 159] (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): whereabouts unknown.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Oregon to northern Baja California. Intertidal area to depth of 24 m, typically intertidal.

Genus *Dictyosoma* Temminck & Schlegel 1845

Dictyosoma Temminck & Schlegel 1845:139, Pl. 73 (fig. 3) [ref. 4373]. Type species *Dictyosoma burgeri* van der Hoeven 1855. Type by subsequent monotypy.

REMARKS: The original description did not designate a species. Van der Hoeven (1855:347 [ref. 2182]) and Bleeker (1853:42 [ref. 340]) each gave different species names for Temminck and Schlegel's *Dictyosoma*.

***Dictyosoma burgeri* van der Hoeven 1855**

Dictyosoma burgeri van der Hoeven 1855:347 [ref. 2182] (Simabara [Shimabara] Bay, Nagasaki Prefecture, Kyushu, Japan). Holotype (unique): destroyed.

Dictyosoma temminckii Bleeker 1853:42 [ref. 340] (Kaminoseki I. [= Murotu?], Yamaguti Prefecture, Japan, 33.8333°N, 132.1170°E. Syntypes: (6) RMNH 1948 (5); plus figured specimen that was destroyed.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: around Japan from Tsugaru Strait to East China Sea and southern Korean Peninsula; Liaodong Peninsula, Yellow Sea. Intertidal to subtidal rocky bottom.

REMARKS: The date for vol. 2 of van der Hoeven [ref. 2182] often has been cited as 1851; however, the cover of vol. 2 bears the date 1855 and other sources agree with that date. There were various translations of both vol. 1 and vol. 2, one of which was in 1850 for vol. 1. The fact that Bleeker cited van der Hoeven in such detail in his papers dating to 1853 and 1854 might be due to him coming into possession of a manuscript or pre-published copy of van der Hoeven's vol. 2. Bleeker synonymized his own species name, *Dictyosoma temminckii*, with *D. burgeri* van der Hoeven, and the latter name has been used most often [for over a century?]. Use of *D. burgeri* is continued here even though Bleeker's name appears to have priority.

Dictyosoma temminckii Bleeker 1853 is based on the description and illustration identified only to genus *Dictyosoma* by Temminck and Schlegel (1845:139, Pl. 73 (fig. 3) [ref. 4373]). The latter authors stated that the specimen illustrated, which they reported to be about 11 inches long, had been destroyed by accident but that they had several other smaller individuals. Yatsu et al. (1978:43–44 [ref. 8858]) reported there were five syntypes (RMNH 1948); with the destroyed (illustrated) specimen, there must have been at least six syntypes. Boeseman (1947:120 [ref. 12876]) gave information on the smaller syntypes.

Dictyosoma burgeri van der Hoeven is based on the same illustration in Temminck and Schlegel (1845: Pl. 73 (fig. 3) [ref. 4373]), but without mention of the text. Because van der Hoeven based his name only on a single, illustrated specimen, the species has one type specimen.

Differences in certain characters, including fin-ray and vertebral counts and development of the third lateral line, were considered sufficient by Yatsu et al. (1978:47 [ref. 8858]) to warrant recognition of two subspecies, with one in China and the other in Korea. The authors declined to name the forms until additional material from more localities becomes available for study.

***Dictyosoma rubrimaculatum* Yatsu, Yasuda & Taki 1978**

Dictyosoma rubrimaculata Yatsu, Yasuda & Taki 1978:41, Figs. 1, 2, 3a, 4 [ref. 8858] (Kominato, Chiba Prefecture, Japan). Holotype: NSMT-P 18401.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: around Japan from Aomori Prefecture (northern Honshu) to East China Sea and to Korean Peninsula. Subtidal zones of rocky reefs.

REMARKS: Since the gender of *Dictyosoma* is neuter, the correct ending for the specific name is *-um* (e.g., Nakabo 2002:1049 [ref. 26193]).

Genus *Esselenichthys* Anderson 2003

Esselenichthys Anderson 2003:414 [ref. 26910]. Type species *Esselenia carli* Follett & Anderson 1990. Type by being a replacement name.

Esselenia Follett & Anderson 1990:148 [ref. 13635]. Type species *Esselenia carli* Follett & Anderson 1990. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: Esselenia Follet & Anderson 1990 is preoccupied by *Esselenia* Hebard 1920, a genus of grasshopper (Orthoptera).

***Esselenichthys carli* (Follett & Anderson 1990)**

Esselenia carli Follett & Anderson 1990:149, Figs. 1–4, 7–13 [ref. 13635] (Cuyler Harbor, San Miguel I., Santa Barbara County, California, U.S.A., 34°03'33"N, 120°21'16"W). Holotype: SIO 54–191.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: northern California to northern Baja California. Subtidal, to depth of 26 m in rocky areas among algae.

***Esselenichthys laurae* (Follett & Anderson 1990)**

Esselenia laurae Follett & Anderson 1990:153, Figs. 5–6 [ref. 13635] (off Santa Catalina I., Los Angeles County, California, U.S.A., 33°21'N, 118°31'W, 0–46 m). Holotype: LACM 33356-26.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: northern California to northern Baja California. Subtidal, to depth of 46 m in rocky areas among algae.

Genus *Phytichthys* Hubbs 1923

Phytichthys Hubbs in Jordan 1923:234 [ref. 2421]. Type species *Xiphister chirus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by being a replacement name.

Xiphistes Jordan & Starks 1895:847 [ref. 2522]. Type species *Xiphister chirus* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: Although from the description of *Xiphistes ulvae* Jordan & Starks 1895 it looks like the type species is *X. ulvae*, on the preceding page (p. 846) the authors clearly state that *X. chirus* is the type of the new genus.

Xiphistes is preoccupied in Hemiptera (Hubbs in Jordan 1923:234 [ref. 2421]).

***Phytichthys chirus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)**

Xiphister chirus Jordan & Gilbert 1880:135 [ref. 10594] (Point Pinos, Pacific Grove, near Monterey, California, U.S.A.). Lectotype: USNM 27175.

Xiphistes ulvae Jordan & Starks 1895:847, Pl. 102 [ref. 2522] (Waadda I., Neah Bay, Washington, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): SU 3132.

Xiphistes versicolor Gilbert & Burke 1912:88, Fig. 33 [ref. 1634] (Attu I., Aleutian Is., Bering Sea, Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype: USNM 74395.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands to southern California. Under rocks and in algae in intertidal area and to depth of about 12 m.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Xiphister chirus* Jordan & Gilbert was designated by Springer and Anderson (1997:9 [ref. 22953]).

Genus *Pseudalectrias* Lindberg 1938

Pseudalectrias Lindberg 1938:507 [ref. 19730]. Type species *Alectrias tarasovi* Popov 1933.

REMARKS: The subsequent spelling *Pseudoalectrias* is incorrect and unavailable.

Pseudalectrias tarasovi (Popov 1933)

Alectrias tarasovi Popov 1933:150, Fig. 1 [labeled 2 on plate] [ref. 6535] (Decastris [De Kastri] Bay, Tatar Strait, n. Japan Sea, Russia). Holotype (unique): ZIN, lost.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Kuril Islands to southern Hokkaido, Japan Sea from Tatar Strait (De Kastri Bay) to Peter the Great Bay. Intertidal area to depth of 4.5 m.

REMARKS: Lindberg (1938:508 [ref. 19730]) reported the loss of the holotype.

Genus *Xiphister* Jordan 1880

Xiphister Jordan 1880:241 [ref. 2381]. Type species *Xiphidion mucosum* Girard 1858. Type by being a replacement name.

Xiphidion Girard 1858:119 [ref. 4911]. Type species *Xiphidion mucosum* Girard 1858. Type by monotypy.

Epigeichthys Hubbs 1927:385 [ref. 2236]. Type species *Xiphister rupestris* Jordan & Gilbert 1880. Type by original designation.

REMARKS: *Xiphister* Jordan 1880 is a replacement name for *Xiphidion* Girard 1858, which was believed to be preoccupied by *Xiphidium* Serville 1831 in Orthoptera; research not complete on this, but the case may have to be brought before the ICZN to continue use of *Xiphister*.

Xiphister atropurpureus (Kittlitz 1858)

Ophidium atropurpureum Kittlitz 1858:225 [ref. 18421] (Alaska, U.S.A.). Syntypes: UMMZ 61475 (1).

Centronotus cristagalli Günther 1861:289, 564 [ref. 1964] (coast of Vancouver I., British Columbia, Canada). Syntypes: (4) BMNH 1860.2.20.30–32.

Xiphister rupestris Jordan & Gilbert 1880:137 [ref. 10594] (Monterey, California, U.S.A.). Lectotype: USNM 27001.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Kodiak Island, western Gulf of Alaska, to northern Baja California. Intertidal area to depth of 12 m.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Xiphister rupestris* Jordan & Gilbert was designated by Springer and Anderson (1997:12 [ref. 22953]).

Xiphister mucosus (Girard 1858)

Xiphidion mucosum Girard 1858:119 [ref. 4911] (South Farallone Is., off San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Lectotype: USNM 493.

Xiphidium cruoreum Cope 1873:27 [4 of separate] [ref. 929] (Sitka, Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ANSP 10537.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Kodiak Island, western Gulf of Alaska, to southern California. Intertidal area to subtidal depth of 18 m.

REMARKS: The lectotype of *Xiphidion mucosum* Girard was designated by Springer and Anderson (1997:11 [ref. 22953]).

Subfamily Neozoarcinae Jordan & Snyder 1902

Body greatly elongate. Dorsal and anal fins low, both confluent with caudal fin which is greatly reduced. Dorsal fin elements all spinous (*Azygopterus*) or including soft rays posteriorly (about 12 in *Eulophias* to about 75 in *Zoarchias*). Anal fin with 1 large spine anteriorly. Pectoral fins small, with 6–10 rays, or absent. Pelvic fins absent. Scales present or absent. Seismosensory canals of head well developed. Lateral line canal absent, one or two rows of superficial neuromasts present. Gill membranes broadly united and free from the isthmus. Branchiostegal rays 6 or 7. Vertebrae 96–133.

Makushok (1961 [ref. 26645]) moved the Neozoarcinae of Jordan and Snyder (1902 [ref. 2516]), which included only *Neozoarces* and *Zoarchias*, from the Blenniidae to the Zoarcidae. Anderson (1994 [ref. 21438]) moved the group back to the Stichaeidae and added *Azygopterus* and *Eulophias.* The diagnosis relative to other stichaeids given by Anderson (1994:5) includes: two epurals present, parhypural fused to lower hypural elements, hypural 5 absent, and no anterior ramus of supraoccipital extending under the frontals. He separated the neozoarcines into two tribes: the Neozoarcini (*Neozoarces* and *Zoarchias*), with pectoral fin rays 9–10, vomerine and palatine teeth present, branchiostegal rays 7, pyloric caeca present, precaudal vertebrae 17–22, and parietals meeting in the midline; and the Eulophiini (*Azygopterus* and *Eulophias*), with pectoral fins absent or with up to 7 rays, vomerine and palatine teeth absent, branchiostegal rays 6, pyloric caeca absent, precaudal vertebrae 36–45, and parietals not meeting in the midline.

Genus *Azygopterus* Andriashev & Makushok 1955

Azygopterus Andriashev & Makushok 1955:50 [ref. 6465]. Type species *Azygopterus corallinus* Andriashev & Makushok 1955. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Azygopterus corallinus Andriashev & Makushok 1955

Azygopterus corallinus Andriashev & Makushok 1955:50, Fig. 1 [ref. 6465] (Rasshua I., near Nadezhda Strait, Kuril Is., *Vityaz* sta. 895, 130 m). Holotype (unique): ZIN 33444.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Kuril Islands from Shiashkotan Island to Urup Island. Depth range 60–142 m.

REMARKS: Makushok (1958:105 [ref. 2878]) gave an expanded morphological description and both he and Lavrova (1990:48 [ref. 20302]) reported additional specimens.

Genus *Eulophias* Smith 1902

Eulophias Smith 1902:93 [ref. 4039]. Type species *Eulophias tanneri* Smith 1902. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Eulophias owashii Okada & Suzuki 1954

Eulophias owashii Okada & Suzuki 1954:227, Fig. 1 [ref. 12466] (off Owashi, Mie Prefecture, Japan). Holotype (unique): Fac. Fish. Pref. Univ. Mie 4494.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: off Owashi, Pacific coast of southern Honshu. Known from only one specimen, collected in “deep water.”

Eulophias tanneri Smith 1902

Eulophias tanneri Smith 1902:94, figured [ref. 4039] (head of Suruga Bay, Honshu I., Japan, *Albatross* sta. 3715, 65–68 fm). Holotype (unique): USNM 49798 (in pieces).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Suruga and Sagami bays, Pacific coast of central Honshu; and Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea. Sand, shell, and rock bottom at depths of 119–124 m.

REMARKS: The description also appeared in Jordan and Snyder (1902:477, Fig. 17 [ref. 2516]).

Genus *Neozoarces* Steindachner 1880

Neozoarces Steindachner 1880:263 [26 of separate] [ref. 4230]. Type species *Neozoarces pulcher* Steindachner 1881. Type by monotypy.

REMARKS: The name *Neocoarces*, evidently in error for *Neozoarces*, appeared in an abstract (Steindacher 1880:158 [ref. 20481]) earlier in the same year with a brief description but without a named genus.

Neozoarces pulcher Steindachner 1880

Neozoarces pulcher Steindachner 1880:264 [27 of separate], Pl. 6 (fig. 2) [ref. 4230] (Gulf of Strietok [Strelok Strait], Peter the Great Bay, Japan Sea, Russia). Syntypes: (several) NMW 76602 (3).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan Sea off Korean Peninsula and coast of Russia to both sides of Tatar Strait, Okhotsk Sea off east and south coasts of Sakhalin. Near coast in beds and clumps of algae.

REMARKS: The species has not been recorded from Japanese waters (T. Nakabo, pers. comm., January 2004). The type locality, previously given as "N. Japan" (Eschmeyer 1998:1394 [ref. 23416]), is actually on the Russian side of the Japan Sea. *Neozoarces pulcher* and *N. steindachneri* may be synonymous; if so, the name *pulcher* has priority.

Neozoarces steindachneri Jordan & Snyder 1902

Neozoarces steindachneri Jordan & Snyder 1902:479, Fig. 18 [ref. 2516] (Japan). Holotype: SU 7075.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Okhotsk Sea off Sakhalin and Hokkaido, Pacific coast of Hokkaido, Japan Sea off Russian coast from Tatar Strait to Peter the Great Bay and off Japan northward from Aomori Prefecture. Near coast in beds and clumps of algae.

REMARKS: *Neozoarces steindachneri* may be a synonym of *N. pulcher.*

Genus *Zoarchias* Jordan & Snyder 1902

Zoarchias Jordan & Snyder 1902:480 [ref. 2516]. Type species *Zoarchias veneficus* Jordan & Snyder 1902. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Zoarchias glaber Tanaka 1908

Zoarchias glaber Tanaka 1908:38 [ref. 14424] (Sagami Bay, e. coast Honshu, Japan). Holotype (unique): ZUMT 2011 (lost).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan at Boso Peninsula and Sagami Bay, Pacific coast of central Honshu; Korean Peninsula. Tidepools.

Zoarchias major Tomiyama 1972

Zoarchias major Tomiyama 1972:14, Fig. 6 [ref. 446] (Ike-jima, s. Japan). Holotype: Aitsu Mar. Biol. Sta., Kumamoto University.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Japan, from central Honshu to Ike-jima (island off East China Sea coast of Kyushu Island).

Zoarchias microstomus Kimura & Jiang 1995

Zoarchias microstomus Kimura & Jiang 1995:115, Fig. 1 [ref. 21739] (Heishijiao, Dalian, Liaoning Province, coast of Yellow Sea, China, 38°52'N, 121°33'E). Holotype: NSMT-P 45961.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: Yellow Sea coasts.

REMARKS: Only the type series of seven specimens seems to have been recorded in the literature.

***Zoarchias neglectus* Tanaka 1908**

Zoarchias neglectus Tanaka 1908:24 [ref. 14423] (tidepools near Misaki, Japan). Holotype: ?ZUMT 57527 [ex ZUMT 1969].

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: near Misaki on Pacific coast of central Honshu. Tidepools.

REMARKS: Only the type series of 18 specimens seems to have been recorded in the literature.

***Zoarchias uchidai* Matsubara 1932**

Zoarchias uchidai Matsubara 1932:1, Fig. 1 [ref. 21787] (Pusan, South Korea). Syntypes: whereabouts unknown, not at FAKU.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: South Korea.

***Zoarchias veneficus* Jordan & Snyder 1902**

Zoarchias veneficus Jordan & Snyder 1902:480, Fig. 19 [ref. 2516] (Japan). Holotype: SU 7076.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Honshu at Wakayama Prefecture to all coasts of Hokkaido. Coastal rocky reefs and algae beds.

Summary Lists

Genus-Group Names of Family Stichaeidae

Abryois Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Pholidapus* Bean & Bean 1897
Acantholumpenus Makushok 1958 = *Acantholumpenus* Makushok 1958
Alectrias Jordan & Evermann 1898 = *Alectrias* Jordan & Evermann 1898
Alectridium Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Alectridium* Gilbert & Burke 1912
Allolumpenus Hubbs & Schultz 1932 = *Lumpenopsis* Soldatov 1916
Anisarchus Gill 1864 = *Anisarchus* Gill 1864
Anoplarchus Gill 1861 = *Anoplarchus* Gill 1861
Askoldia Pavlenko 1910 = *Askoldia* Pavlenko 1910
Azuma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839
Azygopterus Andriashev & Makushok 1955 = *Azygopterus* Andriashev & Makushok 1955
Blenniophidium Boulenger 1893 = *Opisthocentrus* Kner 1868
Blenniops Nilsson 1855 = *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839
Bryolophus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Bryozoichthys* Whitley 1931
Bryostemma Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839
Bryozoichthys Whitley 1931 = *Bryozoichthys* Whitley 1931
Carelophus Krøyer 1845 = *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839
Cebidichthys Ayres 1855 = *Cebidichthys* Ayres 1855
Centroblennius Gill 1861 = *Lumpenus* Reinhardt 1836
Chirolophis Swainson 1839 = *Chirolophis* Swainson 1839
Ctenodon Nilsson 1855 = *Leptoclinus* Gill 1861
Dictyosoma Temminck & Schlegel 1845 = *Dictyosoma* Temminck & Schlegel 1845
Dinogunellus Herzenstein 1890 = *Stichaeus* Reinhardt 1836
Epigeichthys Hubbs 1927 = *Xiphister* Jordan 1880
Ernogrammus Jordan & Evermann 1898 = *Ernogrammus* Jordan & Evermann 1898
Esselenia Follett & Anderson 1990 = *Esselenichthys* Anderson 2003
Esselenichthys Anderson 2003 = *Esselenichthys* Anderson 2003
Eulophias Smith 1902 = *Eulophias* Smith 1902
Eumesogrammus Gill 1864 = *Eumesogrammus* Gill 1864

Gymnoclinus Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Gymnoclinus* Gilbert & Burke 1912
Kasatkia Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916 = *Kasatkia* Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916
Leptoblennius Gill 1860 = *Lumpenus* Reinhardt 1836
Leptoclinus Gill 1861 = *Leptoclinus* Gill 1861
Leptogunnellus Ayres 1855 = *Lumpenus* Reinhardt 1836
Leptostichaeus Miki 1985 = *Leptostichaeus* Miki 1985
Lumpenella Hubbs 1927 = *Lumpenella* Hubbs 1927
Lumpenopsis Soldatov 1916 = *Lumpenopsis* Soldatov 1916
Lumpenus Reinhardt 1836 = *Lumpenus* Reinhardt 1836
Neolumpenus Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987 = *Neolumpenus* Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987
Neozoarces Steindachner 1880 = *Neozoarces* Steindachner 1880
Notogrammus Bean 1881 = *Stichaeus* Reinhardt 1836
Opisthocentrus Kner 1868 = *Opisthocentrus* Kner 1868
Ozorthe Jordan & Evermann 1898 = *Stichaeopsis* Kner 1870
Pholidapus Bean & Bean 1897 = *Pholidapus* Bean & Bean 1897
Phytichthys Hubbs 1923 = *Phytichthys* Hubbs 1923
Plagiogrammus Bean 1894 = *Plagiogrammus* Bean 1894
Plectobranchus Gilbert 1890 = *Plectobranchus* Gilbert 1890
Poroclinus Bean 1890 = *Poroclinus* Bean 1890
Pseudalectrias Lindberg 1938 = *Pseudalectrias* Lindberg 1938
Soldatovia Taranetz 1937 = *Soldatovia* Taranetz 1937
Stichaeopsis Kner 1870 = *Stichaeopsis* Kner 1870
Stichaeus Reinhardt 1836 = *Stichaeus* Reinhardt 1836
Trigrammus Gratzianov 1907 = *Eumesogrammus* Gill 1864
Ulvaria Jordan & Evermann 1896 = *Ulvaria* Jordan & Evermann 1896
Xiphidion Girard 1858 = *Xiphister* Jordan 1880
Xiphister Jordan 1880 = *Xiphister* Jordan 1880
Xiphistes Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Phytichthys* Hubbs 1923
Zoarchias Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Zoarchias* Jordan & Snyder 1902

Incertae Sedis Genus-Group Names

None

Unavailable Genus-Group Names

None

Species-Group Names of Family Stichaeidae

aculeatus, Clinus Reinhardt 1837 = *Leptoclinus maculatus* (Fries 1838)
alectrolophus, Blennius Pallas 1814 = *Alectrias alectrolophus* (Pallas 1814)
americanus, Lumpenus lampetraeformis Vladykov 1935 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
anguillaris, Blennius Pallas 1814 = *Lumpenus sagitta* Wilimovsky 1956
apos, Gunnellus Valenciennes 1836 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
*apus, Centronotu*s Günther 1861 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
archolepis, Anoplarchus purpurescens Hubbs 1927 = *Anoplarchus purpurescens* Gill 1861
ascanii, Blennius gattorugine Walbaum 1792 = *Chirolophis ascanii* (Walbaum 1792)
atropurpureum, Ophidium Kittlitz 1858 = *Xiphister atropurpureus* (Kittlitz 1858)
aurantiacum, Alectridium Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Alectridium aurantiacum* Gilbert & Burke 1912

azumae, Abryois Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Pholidapus dybowskii* (Steindachner 1880)
benjamini, Alectrias Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Alectrias benjamini* Jordan & Snyder 1902
brosme, Centronotus Bloch & Schneider 1801 = *Chirolophis ascanii* (Walbaum 1792)
burgeri, Dictyosoma van der Hoeven 1855 = *Dictyosoma burgeri* van der Hoeven 1855
carli, Esselenia Follett & Anderson 1990 = *Esselenichthys carli* (Follett & Anderson 1990)
chirus, Xiphister Jordan & Gilbert 1880 = *Phytichthys chirus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)
cirratum, Alectridium Lindberg 1938 = *Alectrias cirratus* (Lindberg 1938)
clitella, Lumpenopsis Hastings & Walker 2003 = *Lumpenopsis clitella* Hastings & Walker 2003
corallinus, Azygopterus Andriashev & Makushok 1955 = *Azygopterus corallinus* Andriashev & Makushok 1955
cristagalli, Cebidichthys Ayres 1855 = *Cebidichthys violaceus* (Girard 1854)
cristagalli, Centronotus Günther 1861 = *Xiphister atropurpureus* (Kittlitz 1858)
cristulatus, Gymnoclinus Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Gymnoclinus cristulatus* Gilbert & Burke 1912
cruoreum, Xiphidium Cope 1873 = *Xiphister mucosus* (Girard 1858)
decoratum, Bryostemma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis decoratus* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)
diaphanocarus, Plectobranchus Schmidt 1904 = *Leptoclinus maculatus* (Fries 1838)
dictyogrammus, Stichaeus Herzenstein 1890 = *Stichaeopsis nana* Kner 1870
dybowskii, Centronotus Steindachner 1880 = *Pholidapus dybowskii* (Steindachner 1880)
elongatus, Stichaeus Sakamoto 1930 = *Stichaeus grigorjewi* Herzenstein 1890
emmnion, Azuma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis japonicus* Herzenstein 1890
enneagrammus, Stichaeus Kner 1868 = *Ernogrammus hexagrammus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)
epallax, Ernogrammus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Stichaeopsis epallax* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)
evides, Plectobranchus Gilbert 1890 = *Plectobranchus evides* Gilbert 1890
fabricii, Gunnellus Valenciennes 1836 = *Lumpenus fabricii* Reinhardt 1836
fabricii, Lumpenus Reinhardt 1836 = *Lumpenus fabricii* Reinhardt 1836
fowleri, Lumpenus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Acantholumpenus mackayi* (Gilbert 1896)
fuscus, Stichaeus Miki & Maruyama 1986 = *Stichaeus fuscus* Miki & Maruyama 1986
gallinum, Alectridium Lindberg 1938 = *Alectrias gallinus* (Lindberg 1938)
glaber, Zoarchias Tanaka 1908 = *Zoarchias glaber* Tanaka 1908
gracilis, Blennius Stuwitz 1838 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
gracilis, Leptogunnellus Ayres 1855 = *Lumpenus sagitta* Wilimovsky 1956
gracilis, Lumpenus Reinhardt 1837 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
grebnitskii, Pholidapus Bean & Bean 1897 = *Pholidapus dybowskii* (Steindachner 1880)
grigorjewi, Stichaeus Herzenstein 1890 = *Stichaeus grigorjewi* Herzenstein 1890
hexagrammus, Stichaeus Temminck & Schlegel 1845 = *Ernogrammus hexagrammus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1845)
hopkinsii, Plagiogrammus Bean 1894 = *Plagiogrammus hopkinsii* Bean 1894
hypochromus, Allolumpenus Hubbs & Schultz 1932 = *Lumpenopsis hypochroma* (Hubbs & Schultz 1932)
insignis, Anoplarchus Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Anoplarchus insignis* Gilbert & Burke 1912
islandicus, Centronotus Bloch & Schneider 1801 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
japonicus, Chirolophis Herzenstein 1890 = *Chirolophis japonicus* Herzenstein 1890
knipowitschi, Ascoldia variegata Soldatov 1927 = *Askoldia variegata* Pavlenko 1910
lampretaeformis, Blennius Walbaum 1792 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
laurae, Esselenia Follett & Anderson 1990 = *Esselenichthys laurae* (Follett & Anderson 1990)
longirostris, Lumpenus Evermann & Goldsborough 1907 = *Lumpenella longirostris* (Evermann & Goldsborough 1907)

lysimus, Bryolophus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Bryozoichthys lysimus* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)
mackayi, Lumpenus Gilbert 1896 = *Acantholumpenus mackayi* (Gilbert 1896)
macrops, Lumpenus Matsubara & Ochiai 1952 = *Anisarchus macrops* (Matsubara & Ochiai 1952)
maculatus, Clinus Fries 1838 = *Leptoclinus maculatus* (Fries 1838)
major, Zoarchias Tomiyama 1972 = *Zoarchias major* Tomiyama 1972
marjorius, Bryozoichthys McPhail 1970 = *Bryozoichthys marjorius* McPhail 1970
medius, Clinus Reinhardt 1837 = *Anisarchus medius* (Reinhardt 1837)
memorabilis, Kasatkia Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916 = *Kasatkia memorabilis* Soldatov & Pavlenko 1916
microstomus, Zoarchias Kimura & Jiang 1995 = *Zoarchias microstomus* Kimura & Jiang 1995
mohrii, Clinus Krøyer 1836 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
mucosum, Xiphidion Girard 1858 = *Xiphister mucosus* (Girard 1858)
mutsuensis, Alectrias Shiogaki 1985 = *Alectrias mutsuensis* Shiogaki 1985
nana, Stichaeopsis Kner 1870 = *Stichaeopsis nana* Kner 1870
nebulosus, Clinus Fries 1838 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)
neglectus, Zoarchias Tanaka 1908 = *Zoarchias neglectus* Tanaka 1908
nevelskoi, Ozorthe Schmidt 1904 = *Stichaeopsis nevelskoi* (Schmidt 1904)
nigricans, Lumpenella Matsubara & Ochiai 1952 = *Lumpenella longirostris* (Evermann & Goldsborough 1907)
nozawae, Stichaeus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Stichaeus nozawae* Jordan & Snyder 1902
nubilus, Lumpenus Richardson 1855 = *Lumpenus fabricii* Reinhardt 1836
nugator, Bryostemma Jordan & Williams 1895 = *Chirolophis nugator* (Jordan & Williams 1895)
ocellatum, Ophidium Tilesius 1811 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
ochotensis, Opisthocentrus Ueno 1954 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
ochriamkini, Stichaeus Taranetz 1935 = *Stichaeus ochriamkini* Taranetz 1935
otohime, Bryostemma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis japonicus* Herzenstein 1890
owashii, Eulophias Okada & Suzuki 1954 = *Eulophias owashii* Okada & Suzuki 1954
pavlenkoi, Lumpenopsis Soldatov 1916 = *Lumpenopsis pavlenkoi* Soldatov 1916
petropauli, Blenniophidium Boulenger 1893 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
polyactocephalus, Blennius Pallas 1814 = *Soldatovia polyactocephala* (Pallas 1814)
praecisus, Chirus Krøyer 1836 = *Eumesogrammus praecisus* (Krøyer 1836)
pulcher, Neozoarces Steindachner 1880 = *Neozoarces pulcher* Steindachner 1880
pulcherrimus, Stichaeus punctatus Taranetz 1935 = *Stichaeus punctatus pulcherrimus* Taranetz 1935
pumilus, Leptostichaeus Miki 1985 = *Leptostichaeus pumilus* Miki 1985
punctatus, Blennius Fabricius 1780 = *Stichaeus punctatus* (Fabricius 1780)
purpurescens, Anoplarchus Gill 1861 = *Anoplarchus purpurescens* Gill 1861
quinquemaculatus, Centronotus Kner 1868 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
reticulatus, Opisthocentrus Steindachner 1881 = *Opisthocentrus ocellatus* (Tilesius 1811)
rothrocki, Poroclinus Bean 1890 = *Poroclinus rothrocki* Bean 1890
rothrocki, Stichaeus Bean 1881 = *Stichaeus punctatus* (Fabricius 1780)
rubrimaculata, Dictyosoma Yatsu, Yasuda & Taki 1978 = *Dictyosoma rubrimaculatum* Yatsu, Yasuda & Taki 1978
rupestris, Xiphister Jordan & Gilbert 1880 = *Xiphister atropurpureus* (Kittlitz 1858)
sagitta, Lumpenus Wilimovsky 1956 = *Lumpenus sagitta* Wilimovsky 1956
saitone, Bryostemma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis saitone* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)
seigeli, Kasatkia Posner & Lavenberg 1999 = *Kasatkia seigeli* Posner & Lavenberg 1999
serpentinus, Blennius Storer 1848 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)

snyderi, Bryostemma Taranetz 1938 = *Chirolophis snyderi* (Taranetz 1938)

steindachneri, Neozoarces Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Neozoarces steindachneri* Jordan & Snyder 1902

storoshi, Ernogrammus Schmidt 1904 = *Eumesogrammus praecisus* (Krøyer 1836)

stroemii, Gunnellus Valenciennes 1836 = *Chirolophis ascanii* (Walbaum 1792)

subbifurcatus, Pholis Storer 1839 = *Ulvaria subbifurcata* (Storer 1839)

tanneri, Eulophias Smith 1902 = *Eulophias tanneri* Smith 1902

tarasovi, Alectrias Popov 1933 = *Pseudalectrias tarasovi* (Popov 1933)

tarsodes, Bryostemma Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Chirolophis tarsodes* (Jordan & Snyder 1902)

temminckii, Dictyosoma Bleeker 1853 = *Dictyosoma burgeri* van der Hoeven 1855

tenuis, Opisthocentrus Bean & Bean 1897 = *Opisthocentrus tenuis* Bean & Bean 1897

terraenovae, Lumpenus lampetraeformis Vladykov 1935 = *Lumpenus lampretaeformis* (Walbaum 1792)

triocellatus, Leptoclinus Matsubara 1943 = *Lumpenopsis triocellata* (Matsubara 1943)

uchidai, Zoarchias Matsubara 1932 = *Zoarchias uchidai* Matsubara 1932

ulvae, Xiphistes Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Phytichthys chirus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

unimaculatus, Clinus Reinhardt 1836 = *Eumesogrammus praecisus* (Krøyer 1836)

unocellatus, Neolumpenus Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987 = *Neolumpenus unocellatus* Miki, Kanamaru & Amaoka 1987

variegata, Askoldia Pavlenko 1910 = *Askoldia variegata* Pavlenko 1910

veneficus, Zoarchias Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Zoarchias veneficus* Jordan & Snyder 1902

versicolor, Xiphistes Gilbert & Burke 1912 = *Phytichthys chirus* (Jordan & Gilbert 1880)

violaceus, Apodichthys Girard 1854 = *Cebidichthys violaceus* (Girard 1854)

walkeri, Ernogrammus Follett & Powell 1988 = *Ernogrammus walkeri* Follett & Powell 1988

wui, Azuma Wang & Wang 1935 = *Chirolophis wui* (Wang & Wang 1935)

yarellii, Blennius Valenciennes 1836 = *Chirolophis ascanii* (Walbaum 1792)

zonope, Opisthocentrus Jordan & Snyder 1902 = *Opisthocentrus zonope* Jordan & Snyder 1902

Incertae Sedis Species-Group Names

beringinianum, Bryostemma Gratzianov 1907:404, 405 [ref. 1871] (coast of Alaska, U.S.A., Bering Sea). No types known. Based on descriptions by Jordan and Evermann (1898:2408 [ref. 2445]) and Jordan and Snyder (1902:465 [ref. 2516]; 1902:614 [ref. 2517]).

Unavailable Species-Group Names

aculeatus, Lumpenus Reinhardt 1836:11 [ref. 6587]. Nomen nudum. Also appeared in an 1837 printing (on p. cx or 110) which is the same as the 1836 work but with a different title and pagination. Described as *Clinus aculeatus* Reinhardt 1837: “Nr. 16” on p. 122 [40 of separate] [ref. 3691]. In the synonymy of *Leptoclinus maculatus* (Fries 1838).

medius, Lumpenus Reinhardt 1836:11 [ref. 6587]. Nomen nudum. Also appeared in an 1837 printing (on p. cx or 110) which is the same as the 1836 work but with a different title and pagination. Described as *Clinus medius* Reinhardt 1837: “Nr. 15” on pp. 121–122 [39–40 of separate] [ref. 3691]. In the synonymy of *Anisarchus medius* (Reinhardt 1837).

pennantii, Blennius Yarrell in Jenyns 1835:24 [ref. 21620]. Nomen nudum. Described later by Jenyns (1835:380 [ref. 18335]) but as a name in the synonymy of *B. palmicornis* Cuvier (a misidentification). In the synonymy of *Chirolophis ascanii* (Walbaum 1792).

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