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Publicacions i Edicions



UNIVERSITAT DE BARCELONA



Con mis mejores deseos... Carta del editor

Queridos socios de la AIL, Colegas de estudio de las aguas continentales, Investigadores que habéis confiado en *Limnetica* para dar a conocer los resultados de vuestras investigaciones, Amigos:

Con esta carta quiero despedirme de todos vosotros desde mi condición de editor de *Limnetica* ya que éste va a ser mi último volumen como tal. En el último Congreso de la AIL en Huelva, ya manifesté mi interés por dejar el cargo de editor y finalmente esto ha sido posible. Con este volumen se cumplirán casi 12 años desde que, en el congreso de Évora, asumí este cargo. Han sido años duros para ir situando a esta revista en un lugar destacado en la literatura especializada. Pero también años en los que el trabajo ha venido acompañado de muchas satisfacciones en la medida en la que se iban alcanzando los objetivos previstos, modestos al principio y con más pretensiones en estos momentos. En estos años como editor he visto como nuestra Asociación también iba cambiando, desde el nombre de AEL a AIL, de cargos en la Junta Directiva, como iba aumentando el número de socios y otros muchos que sería prolijo describir, pero que se pueden resumir diciendo que ha sido el reflejo de una asociación joven, dinámica, que va evolucionando a más, para irse situando en un lugar en el que pueda seguir incidiendo en nuestra sociedad.

Es evidente que *Limnetica* también ha seguido esta tendencia, y personalmente me ha producido una gran satisfacción el ver como se iba consolidando como una revista de referencia, no solo en España y Portugal, sino para la mayoría de los países de Iberoamérica. Desde este año *Limnetica* está entre las revistas ICI y se encuentra en fase de evaluación para ser considerada como una revista de referencia indexada y cuantificada por su impacto científico.

Con el paso de los años he seguido con placer la evolución de la revista, y no me refiero a las mejoras de diseño, a la regularidad o a todo aquello que se ha podido hacer desde el Consejo Editorial o desde la dirección de la AIL. Los cambios a los que me refiero son mucho más importantes y tienen que ver con el incremento del número de manuscritos recibidos, los países de origen, el número de citas recibidas, que han ido convirtiendo a *Limnetica* en una revista de referencia. En estos momentos, y después del bache de Huelva, estamos pasando por un momento muy dulce por las posibilidades de futuro que nuevamente se abren ante nosotros.

Pues bien, esta situación creo que es muy propicia para hacer el cambio en la dirección de la revista. No me anima otro motivo que el de dejar paso a nuevas generaciones, que puedan llevar con energías renovadas hacia nuevos objetivos, como puede ser por ejemplo una revista con factor de impacto o hacia un formato electrónico entre otros. Mi intención es dejar el cargo, pero no desvincularme de *Limnetica*. He disfrutado haciendo este trabajo y me gustaría continuar, pero desde un segundo plano, cosa a la que ha accedido la Junta Directiva de la AIL y que agradezco muy sinceramente.

El tema de mi sustitución se planteó en la última reunión anual de la Junta Directiva de la AIL del pasado mes de octubre y con él se trató también el de la elección del nuevo editor. Agradezco sinceramente a mis compañeros de la Junta Directiva la amabilidad de dejarme que os anunciara que la Dra. Isabel Muñoz va a ser la nueva editora. Bajo mi cargo Isabel ha sido sucesivamente Secretaria de Redacción y Editora Adjunta, pero yo resumiría mejor su papel diciendo que ha sido mi mano derecha desde los años en los que solo tenía esta mano. Por este motivo no solo es un acto de cortesía, sino de justicia, decir que ha tenido un papel muy destacado en la realización de la revista y en su evolución. Por todo cuanto acabo de deciros queda claro cuanto valoro la elección de Isabel como nueva editora de *Limnetica* por parte de la Junta Directiva, así como su aceptación del cargo. En este sentido solo me queda añadir que estoy a su entera disposición.

Y para acabar esta despedida, permitidme un pequeño “sermón” que recoge algunas de mis obsesiones que ya os he ido recordando a lo largo de estos años. Soy consciente de que en un mundo en el que todo se mide por parámetros cuantificables, número de proyectos, de publicaciones, de citas recibidas, índices de impacto, factores H y otras medidas supuestamente objetivas que se han ido convirtiendo en una forma de supervivencia científica, ha podido parecer que publicar en *Limnetica* ha sido un acto que estaba a medio camino entre un “acto de fe” en el futuro y una inversión a “fondo perdido”. Pues bien, ni lo uno, ni lo otro, publicar en *Limnetica* ha sido poner ladrillos para construir un edificio que ha ido creciendo y del que ahora estamos a punto de poner el tejado. Está donde está gracias a todos los que han creído en ella. Es precisamente aquí y ahora que quiero aprovechar para agradecer a todos los que han enviado sus trabajos, a todos los que han citado los trabajos publicados, a todos los que han hecho posible su edición con las cuotas de socio de la AIL, cuan importante ha sido su contribución. Queda camino por recorrer, pero igual que hasta ahora, el futuro de *Limnetica* esta en nuestras manos, con la ventaja adicional de que ahora parece que el camino es más llano y sin tantos baches. Y una última advertencia, que no me entere yo... que algún socio de la AIL obvía las citas de nuestra revista. Los ex-editores acostumbran a ser gente terrible.

Con mis mejores deseos para *Limnetica* y su nueva editora,

Joan Armengol

New records of *Eunapius fragilis* (Leidy, 1851) and *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Linnaeus, 1759) (Porifera, Spongillidae) in Ebro River Basin (N Spain)

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ABSTRACT

New records of *Eunapius fragilis* (Leidy, 1851) and *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Linnaeus, 1759) (Porifera, Spongillidae) in the Ebro River Basin (N Spain)

This note represents a contribution to the knowledge of the presence of some species of freshwater sponges (Porifera, Spongillidae) in the Ebro River Basin. Two species (*Eunapius fragilis* and *Ephydatia fluviatilis*) collected in four rivers were identified. The presence of *Eunapius fragilis* in the Iberian Peninsula was confirmed comparing spicules measurements with existing literature data.

Key words: Freshwater sponges, *Eunapius fragilis*, *Ephydatia fluviatilis*, Ebro River Basin

RESUMEN

Nuevas citas de *Eunapius fragilis* (Leidy, 1851) y *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Linnaeus, 1759) (Porifera, Spongillidae) en la cuenca del río Ebro (N España)

Esta nota representa una contribución al conocimiento sobre la presencia de algunas especies de esponjas dulceacuícolas (Porifera, Spongillidae) en la cuenca del río Ebro. Se identificaron dos especies (*Eunapius fragilis* y *Ephydatia fluviatilis*), las cuales fueron halladas en cuatro ríos. Mediante la comparación de los tamaños medidos de las espículas con los datos existentes en la literatura, se confirmó la presencia de *Eunapius fragilis* en la Península Ibérica.

Palabras clave: Esponjas dulceacuícolas, *Eunapius fragilis*, *Ephydatia fluviatilis*, Cuenca del río Ebro.

Sponges (Porifera) are ancient multicellular animals that have colonized most aquatic habitats, from polar seas to tropical waters. The majority of sponges are restricted to marine environments, but a few taxa live in freshwater habitats. All freshwater sponges were combined into a new haplosclerid suborder Spongillina, comprising seven families: Spongillidae, Lubomirskidae, Malawispongiidae, Metaniidae, Metschni-

kowiidae, Palaeospongillidae and Potamolepidae (Manconi & Pronzato, 2002). The Palaeospongillidae is exclusively fossil. Spongillidae show a worldwide distribution, whereas the other five families are endemic or are geographically restricted. According to Pronzato & Manconi (2001) three families are present in Europe: Malawispongiidae (endemic to the lake Ochrid in Macedonia), Metschnikowiidae (endemic to

the Caspian Sea) and Spongillidae (cosmopolitan and widely distributed). In the Iberian Peninsula four living sponges have been recorded (Traveset, 1986; Pronzato & Manconi, 2001): *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Linnaeus, 1759), *Ephydatia muelleri* (Lieberkühn, 1855), *Heteromeyenia baileyi* (Bowerbank, 1863) and *Spongilla lacustris* (Linnaeus, 1759). Moreover, *Trochospongilla horrida* (Weltner, 1893) has been recorded as a fossil sponge in Portugal, and on the other hand the presence of *Eunapius fragilis* (Leidy, 1851) is doubtful (Traveset, 1986). Due to relative scarcity of data about the presence of freshwater sponges, their discovery and identification could be con-

sidered interesting in order to increase the knowledge of their distribution.

During the 2007 and 2008 water quality surveys carried out in the Ebro River Basin, several specimens of freshwater sponges were found in eight sample stations belonging to four rivers. However, due to the absence of gemmules in some of these specimens, only specimens from four localities in four rivers could be identified.

- *Ephydatia fluviatilis* (Fig. 1): This cosmopolitan sponge, widely distributed throughout the northern Hemisphere, is notably common in Europe and the Iberian Peninsula, both in

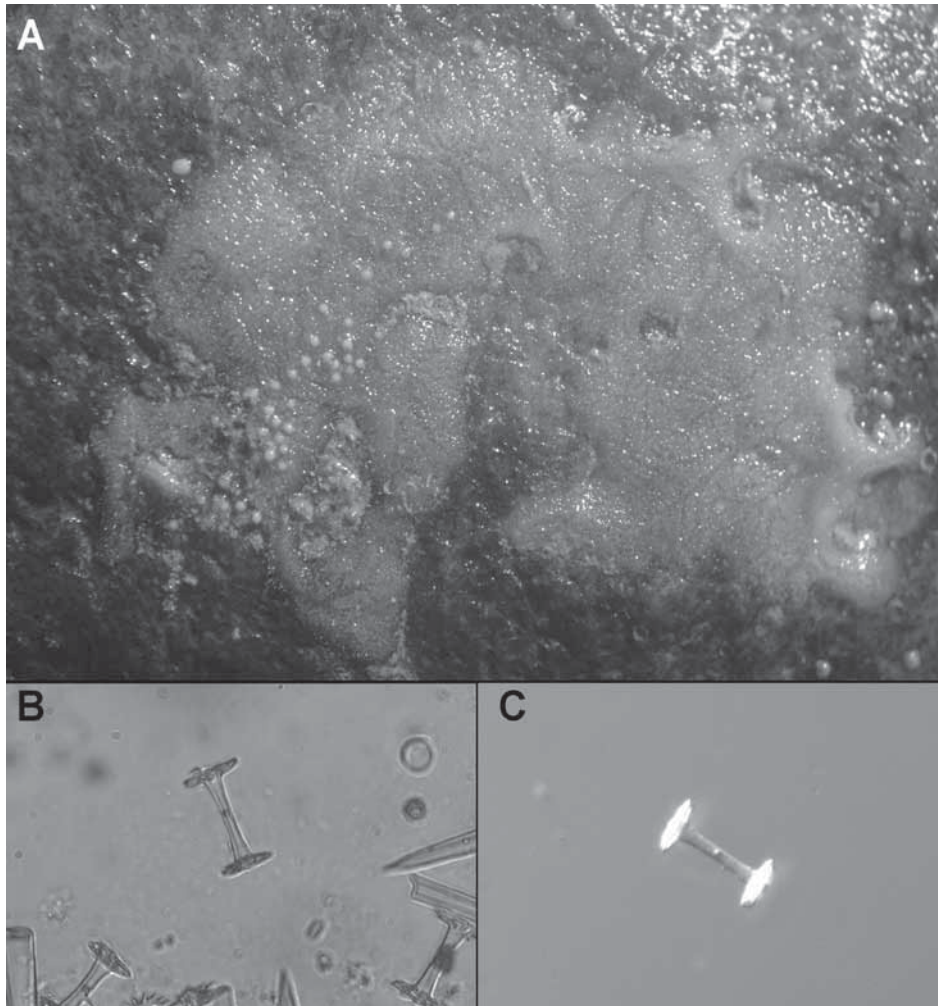


Figure 1. *Ephydatia fluviatilis* from Ebro River Basin. A: Specimen with gemmules; B and C: Gemmoscleres. *Ephydatia fluviatilis* de la Cuenca del río Ebro. A: Individuo con gémulas; B y C: Gemoscleras.

running and still waters (Traveset, 1986). It was found in two sample stations: Epila, lower Jalon River (2008-07-08) [UTM: 30T XM 422076] and Alfaro, in the lower Alhama River (2008-08-11) [UTM: 30T XM 024705].

All the specimens were found on boulders from lotic areas (riffles).

– *Eunapius fragilis* (Fig. 2): This sponge is cosmopolitan in a wide range of lentic and lo-

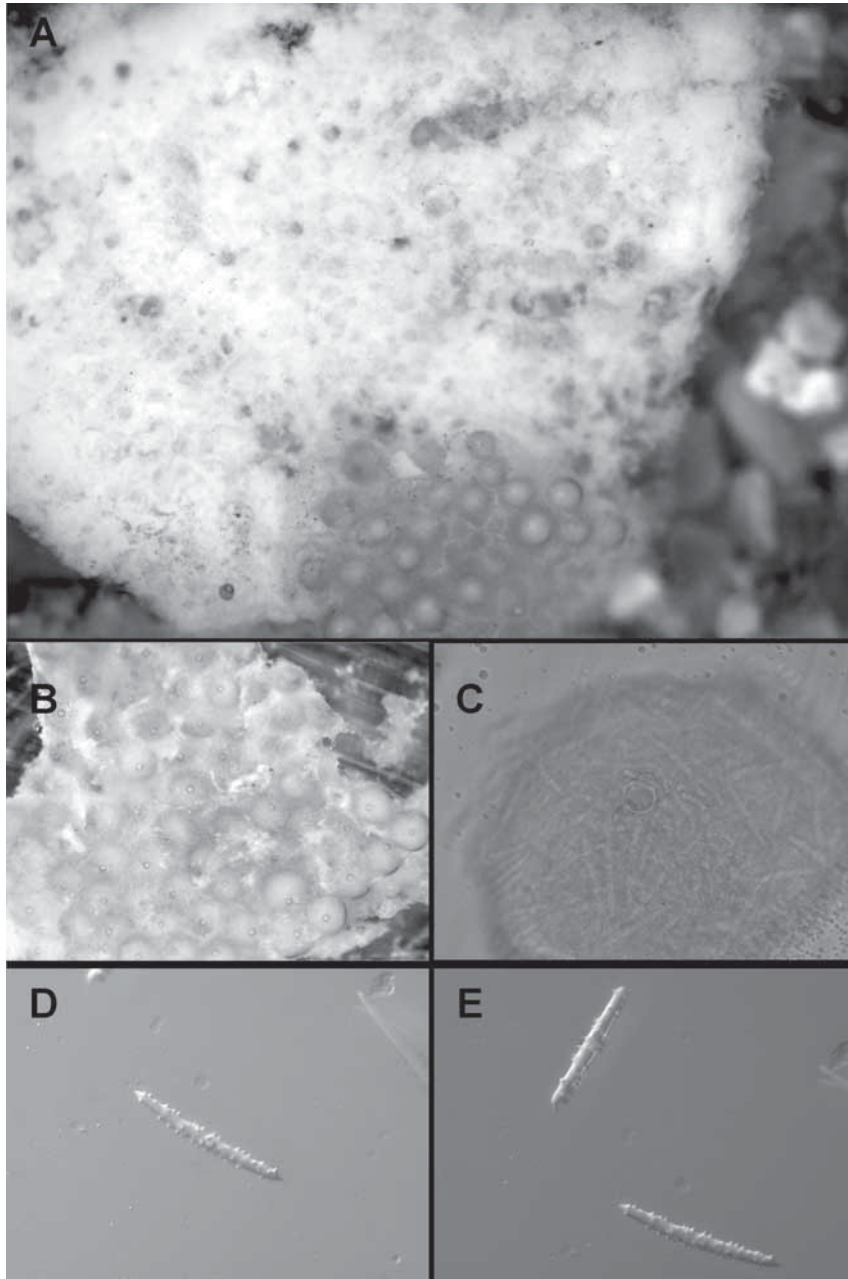


Figure 2. *Eunapius fragilis* from Ebro River Basin. A: Specimen with gemmules; B: Carpet of gemmules; C: Gemmule with foramen; D and E: Gemmoscleres. *Eunapius fragilis* de la Cuenca del río Ebro. A: Individuo con gémulas; B: Grupo de gémulas; C: Gémula con foramen; D y E: Gemoscleras.

tic habitats in Europe. It was cited in Portugal by Mathes (1952), but Traveset (1986) pointed out that its presence in the Iberian Peninsula was doubtful, and according to Pronzato & Manconi (2001) this species was not present in the Iberian Peninsula. Specimens of this species were found in two close sample stations: Miranda de Ebro, in the lower Zadorra River (2008-08-20) [UTM: 30T WN 085251] and Miranda de Ebro, in the middle Ebro River (2008-08-20) [UTM: 30T WN 073245]. In the Zadorra River the specimen was found on a small boulder from a riffle, whereas in the Ebro River the sponge was found on an empty Trichoptera case in a river stretch dominated by runs and riffles. At least 30 megascleres and 40 gemmoscleres were measured in each specimen. Most of the measured spicules agreed with the ranges reported in the literature for this species (Pronzato & Manconi, 2001). In the specimen from the Zadorra River, megascleres measured 174 to 224 μm in length and averaged 204 μm , whereas gemmoscleres measured 62 to 150 μm and averaged 87 μm in length. In the specimen from the Ebro River, megascleres measured 195 to 232 μm in length and averaged 218 μm , whereas gemmoscleres measured 70 to 132 μm and averaged 83 μm in length.

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International Standardization of Common Names for Iberian Endemic Freshwater Fishes

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ABSTRACT

International Standardization of Common Names for Iberian Endemic Freshwater Fishes

Iberian endemic freshwater fishes do not have standardized common names in English, which is usually a cause of inconveniences for authors when publishing for an international audience. With the aim to tackle this problem, an updated list of Iberian endemic freshwater fish species is presented with a reasoned proposition of a standard international designation along with Spanish and/or Portuguese common names adopted in the National Red Data Books.

Key words: Standard designation, ichthyofauna, Spain, Portugal.

RESUMEN

Estandarización Internacional de los Nombres Comunes para los Peces Dulceacuícolas Endémicos de la Península Ibérica

Las especies de peces dulceacuícolas endémicas de la península Ibérica carecen de nombres comunes en inglés, lo cual frecuentemente causa inconvenientes a los autores en el momento de publicar para una audiencia internacional. Con el objetivo de llenar este vacío, se presenta una lista actualizada de las especies de peces dulceacuícolas endémicas de la península Ibérica con una propuesta razonada de designación internacional estandarizada junto con los nombres comunes en español y/o portugués adoptados en los Libros Rojos Nacionales.

Palabras clave: Designación estándar, ictiofauna, España, Portugal.

RESUMO

Padronização Internacional dos Nomes Comuns dos Peixes Dulciaquícolas Endémicos da Península Ibérica

Os peixes dulciaquícolas endémicos da Península Ibérica não possuem um nome comum devidamente padronizado em Inglês, o que causa problemas aos investigadores quando publicam em revistas com uma audiência internacional. O presente trabalho procurou resolver esta questão, incluindo uma lista actualizada das espécies piscícolas endémicas da Península Ibérica e uma proposta fundamentada de nomes comuns em Inglês, juntamente com as designações comuns em Espanhol e/ou Português adoptadas nos respectivos Livros Vermelhos Nacionais.

Palavras-chave: designação padrão, ictiofauna, Espanha, Portugal.

INTRODUCTION

Endemic species of non-English speaking countries do not have standardized common names in English and Iberian fish species may be considered a good example (Froese & Pauly, 2008; IUCN, 2008). The absence of common names in English for an international use is usually the cause of inconveniences for authors when publishing scientific, technical, legal or academic contributions. Specifically, during the manuscript preparation and review processes, editors and/or reviewers of some international journals require full names —i.e. common and scientific names with authority— whilst others prefer to use vernacular names in the title, introducing the fish species' scientific names in the abstract. In such cases, it is for the author consideration to attribute/create an international common designation, leading to a growing variety of vernacular names in English for Iberian fishes and other endemic ichthyofaunas in non-English speaking regions.

Some of the English common names for Iberian fishes have been used consistently enough that became almost standard. However, it is frequent to find in literature the same common name referring to different species, for example, “Iberian barbel” which could correspond to any of the nine endemic species presently recognized within the genus *Barbus*. Additionally, it is common to find the same species with different common names in English, due to direct translation of local languages vernacular names. This is utmost problematic in the Iberian Peninsula, where several languages (Portuguese, Spanish, Basque, Catalanian, and Galician) are officially recognized and many more local dialects are spoken. Such linguistic diversity inevitably resulted in several vernacular names for a single species but also to several species sharing the same name in different regions. To overcome such problems, sometimes editors and/or reviewers of international journals recommend using only the species scientific name along the manuscripts, resulting in tedious papers, regardless of the content, especially when several fish species names are mentioned repeatedly. As a rule, scientific names should be included and

prioritized in the title —without author(s) and year— and given complete in their first appearance in the abstract and introduction sections.

Here, we present an updated list of Iberian endemic freshwater fish species with Spanish and/or Portuguese vernacular names adopted in the National Red Data Books (Doadrio, 2001, 2002; Rogado *et al.*, 2005; but see also Collares-Pereira *et al.*, 2007; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2007) along with a reasoned proposition of a standard international designation. Genera within a given family are presented in alphabetical order, as are species within a given genus.

Our standardization effort obeyed, whenever possible, to former common names, adopted by earlier authors and used in the literature, but some new names are now proposed if we considered earlier ones inaccurate, geographically biased or scientifically unsatisfactory. For example, names that include geographical areas or drainages are preferred against current administrative provinces, autonomous regions or countries, in order to link common name with accurate species distribution, avoiding inappropriate regional or local names. We also avoided common names with designations of genera that do not occur in Iberia (e.g., roach = *Rutilus*). Moreover, in some Iberian endemic genera we recommend, with some exceptions (already traditionally well-established), the local language name as the most appropriate standard common name.

As far as we know, the only similar standardization effort in Europe was carried out for the British Isles fish fauna (Wheeler, 1992; Wheeler *et al.*, 2004). However, the American Fisheries Society (AFS) publishes updated lists (e.g., Nelson *et al.*, 2004) of common and scientific names for North American species. Based on this, the AFS also has developed a fish name spell-checker software as an aid to authors and editors of fisheries science papers. We encourage scientific associations or research groups from other regions to coordinate the agreement and completion of similar lists for their ichthyofauna.

The list we present here (see Table 1) should be considered a live document where additions, corrections, comments and suggestions are welcome.

STANDARD NAMES AND JUSTIFICATION

1. Family Cyprinidae

- 1.1 *Achondrostoma arcasii* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Bermejuela. Portuguese: Panjorca. Standard name: **Bermejuela**. The species was described as *Leuciscus*, and after transferred to the genera *Rutilus* first, and *Chondrostoma* later, thus receiving in the literature common names such as “(Iberian) red roach” or “bermejuela nase”. Recently, based on the putative congruence between molecular and morphological characters, Robalo *et al.* (2007) proposed five new genera within *Chondrostoma* s.l., and the species was assigned to the new Iberian endemic genus *Achondrostoma*. However, the proposed generic changes still raise some concerns (see comments on *Iberochondrostoma olisiponensis*). Endemicity of the genus no longer supports name combinations previously used, which incorrectly evoke other genera. It presents a wider distribution range in Spain and therefore we recommend the standard designation of “Bermejuela” as also adopted by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007).
- 1.2 *Achondrostoma occidentale* (Robalo, Almada, Sousa-Santos, Moreira & Doadrio, 2005). Portuguese: Ruivaco do Oeste. Standard name: **Western ruivaco**. The natural distribution of the species is restricted to some coastal and central drainages in western Iberia. The Portuguese endemicity of this newly described species (Robalo *et al.*, 2005a) recommends the use of the translation of its national vernacular name (Robalo *et al.*, 2008).
- 1.3 *Achondrostoma oligolepis* (Robalo, Doadrio, Almada & Kottelat, 2005). Portuguese: Ruivaco. Standard name: **Ruivaco**. The replacement name for *Leuciscus macrolepidotus* Steindachner, 1866 given by Robalo *et al.* (2005b) was *Chondrostoma oligolepis*. The Portuguese endemicity of this species and its wider natural distribution range (from Lima to Tornada drainages) when compared to *A. occidentale* suggests the adoption of its single vernacular name as appropriate.
- 1.4 *Achondrostoma salmantinum* Doadrio & Elvira, 2007. Spanish: Sarda. Standard name: **Sarda**. This recently described species has a narrow distribution range encompassing the Huebra, Turones and Uces catchments within the Duero River basin in southwestern Spain. Such a regional range justifies the appropriateness of its local name as standard designation (Doadrio & Elvira, 2007).
- 1.5 *Anaocypris hispanica* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Jarabugo. Portuguese: Saramugo. Standard name: **Jarabugo**. The Iberian endemicity of the genus with this single species could recommend both Spanish and Portuguese vernacular names (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007), since it occurs in both countries along the Guadiana River basin (Collares-Pereira & Cowx, 2001). However, Steindachner described the species in 1866 (as *Phoxinellus hispanicus*) based on specimens collected in a small Guadiana tributary in Spain. Because it was firstly recorded by the Spanish vernacular name, we recommend the standardization of this older designation—the first citation to the Portuguese Guadiana was indeed posterior (Collares-Pereira & Alმაça, 1979). Moreover, the Portuguese name may well be confused with the vernacular name of another quite distinct endemic species—the “Samaruc” (see *Valencia hispanica*).
- 1.6 *Barbus bocagei* Steindachner, 1865. Spanish: Barbo común. Portuguese: Barbo-comum. Standard name: **Iberian barbel**. Due to the still ongoing doubts about the generic status (*Barbus*, *Luciobarbus*), we maintain all Iberian barbels in the previous single genus *Barbus* until further studies are carried on, to avoid nomenclatural instability. Even though several endemic barbel species inhabit Iberia and thus have shared this name in the literature, this species has the broadest natural distribution range within Iberia, occurring in the Atlantic slope drainages from the Lima to the Sado River basins, including the two largest Iberian drainages Tagus and Douro.
- 1.7 *Barbus comizo* Steindachner, 1865. Spanish: Barbo comizo. Portuguese: Cumba.

Table 1. List of Iberian freshwater fish species with Portuguese and/or Spanish vernacular names along with the proposed international standard designations (ordered according to text). *Lista de los peces de agua dulce ibéricos con sus nombres comunes en portugués y español junto con la designación internacional estándar propuesta (orden acorde al texto). Lista de peixes dulciaquícolas endémicos da Península Ibérica com os nomes comuns em Português e Espanhol com proposta para padronização de designação internacional (ordem de acordo com o texto).*

Family/Species	Synonymy	Portuguese Common Name	Spanish Common Name	Standard International Name
1. Cyprinidae				
1.1 <i>Achondrostoma arcasii</i>	<i>Leuciscus arcasii</i> <i>Rutilus arcasii</i> <i>Chondrostoma arcasii</i>	Panjorea	Bermejuela	Bermejuela
1.2 <i>Achondrostoma occidentale</i>	<i>Chondrostoma occidentale</i>	Ruivaco-do-Oeste	—	Western ruivaco
1.3 <i>Achondrostoma oligolepis</i>	<i>Rutilus macrolepidotus</i> <i>Chondrostoma macrolepidotus</i> <i>Chondrostoma oligolepis</i>	Ruivaco	—	Ruivaco
1.4 <i>Achondrostoma salmantinum</i>	—	—	Sarda	Sarda
1.5 <i>Anaocypris hispanica</i>	<i>Pseudophoxinus hispanicus</i> <i>Phoxinus hispanicus</i> <i>Phoxinellus hispanicus</i>	Saramugo	Jarabugo	Jarabugo
1.6 <i>Barbus bocagei</i>	<i>Barbus bocagei</i> <i>Luciobarbus bocagei</i>	Barbo-comum	Barbo común	Iberian barbel
1.7 <i>Barbus comizo</i>	<i>Barbus comizo</i> <i>Luciobarbus comizo</i>	Cumba	Barbo comizo	Iberian long-snout barbel
1.8 <i>Barbus graellsii</i>	<i>Barbus graellsii</i> <i>Luciobarbus graellsii</i>	—	Barbo de Graells	Ebro barbel
1.9 <i>Barbus guiraonis</i>	<i>Barbus guiraonis</i> <i>Luciobarbus guiraonis</i>	—	Barbo mediterráneo	Eastern Iberian barbel
1.10 <i>Barbus haasi</i>	—	—	Barbo colirrojo	Iberian redfin barbel
1.11 <i>Barbus meridionalis</i>	—	—	Barbo de montaña	Western Mediterranean barbel
1.12 <i>Barbus microcephalus</i>	<i>Barbus microcephalus</i> <i>Luciobarbus microcephalus</i>	Barbo-de-cabeça-pequena	Barbo cabecicorto	Iberian small-head barbel
1.13 <i>Barbus sclateri</i>	<i>Barbus sclateri</i> <i>Luciobarbus sclateri</i>	Barbo do Sul	Barbo gitano	Southern Iberian barbel
1.14 <i>Barbus steindachneri</i>	<i>Barbus steindachneri</i> <i>Luciobarbus steindachneri</i>	Barbo de Steindachner	—	Steindachner barbel
1.15 <i>Gobio lozanoi</i>	—	Góbio	Gobio	Pyrenean gudgeon
1.16 <i>Iberochondrostoma almacai</i>	<i>Chondrostoma almacai</i>	Boga do Sudoeste	—	Southwestern arched-mouth nase
1.17 <i>Iberochondrostoma lemmingii</i>	<i>Leuciscus lemmingii</i> <i>Rutilus lemmingii</i> <i>Chondrostoma lemmingii</i>	Boga de boca arqueada	Partilla	Iberian arched-mouth nase
1.18 <i>Iberochondrostoma lusitanicum</i>	<i>Chondrostoma lusitanicum</i>	Boga Portuguesa	—	Portuguese arched-mouth nase
1.19 <i>Iberochondrostoma olisiponensis</i>	<i>Chondrostoma olisiponensis</i>	Boga de boca arqueada de Lisboa	—	Lisbon arched-mouth nase

Family Species	Synonymy	Portuguese Common Name	Spanish Common Name	Standard International Name
1. Cyprinidae				
1.20 <i>Iberochondrostoma oretanum</i>	—	—	Pardilla oretana	Oretanian arched-mouth nase
1.21 <i>Parachondrostoma arrigonis</i>	<i>Chondrostoma arrigonis</i>	—	Loina	Júcar nase
1.22 <i>Parachondrostoma miegii</i>	<i>Chondrostoma miegii</i>	—	Madrilla	Ebro nase
1.23 <i>Parachondrostoma turicense</i>	<i>Chondrostoma turicense</i>	—	Madrilla	Turia nase
1.24 <i>Phoxinus bigerri</i>	—	—	Piscardo	Pyrenean minnow
1.25 <i>Pseudochondrostoma duriense</i>	<i>Chondrostoma duriense</i>	Boga do Norte	Boga del Duero	Northern straight-mouth nase
1.26 <i>Pseudochondrostoma polylepis</i>	<i>Chondrostoma polylepis</i>	Boga comum	Boga del Tajo	Iberian straight-mouth nase
1.27 <i>Pseudochondrostoma willkommii</i>	<i>Chondrostoma willkommii</i>	Boga do Guadiana	Boga del Guadiana	Southern straight-mouth nase
1.28 <i>Squalius alburnoides complex</i>	<i>Leuciscus alburnoides</i> <i>Rutilus alburnoides</i> <i>Tropidophoxinellus alburnoides</i> <i>Iberocypris alburnoides</i>	Bordalo	Calandino	Calandino
1.29 <i>Squalius aradensis</i>	<i>Leuciscus aradensis</i>	Escalo do Arade	—	Arade chub
1.30 <i>Squalius caroltertii</i>	<i>Leuciscus caroltertii</i>	Escalo do Norte	Bordallo	Northern Iberian chub
1.31 <i>Squalius castellanus</i>	—	—	Bordallo del Gallo	Gallo chub
1.32 <i>Squalius laietanus</i>	—	—	Bagre	Ebro chub
1.33 <i>Squalius malacitanus</i>	—	—	Cacho malagueño	Málaga chub
1.34 <i>Squalius palaciosi complex</i>	<i>Iberocypris palaciosi</i>	—	Bogardilla	Bogardilla
1.35 <i>Squalius pyrenaicus</i>	<i>Leuciscus pyrenaicus</i>	Escalo do Sul	Cacho	Southern Iberian chub
1.36 <i>Squalius torgalensis</i>	<i>Leuciscus torgalensis</i>	Escalo do Mira	—	Mira chub
1.37 <i>Squalius valentinus</i>	—	—	Cacho valenciano	Eastern Iberian chub
2. Cobitidae				
2.1 <i>Cobitis calderoni</i>	—	Verdemã do Norte	Lamprehuela	Northern Iberian spined-loach
2.2 <i>Cobitis paludica</i>	—	Verdemã comum	Colmilleja	Southern Iberian spined-loach
2.3 <i>Cobitis vettonica</i>	—	—	Colmilleja del Alagón	Vettonian spined-loach
3. Nemacheilidae (Balitoridae)				
3.1 <i>Barbatula quignardi</i>	—	—	Lobo de río	Pyrenean stone loach
4. Valenciidae				
4.1 <i>Valencia hispanica</i>	—	—	Samaruc	Samaruc
5. Cyprinodontidae				
5.1 <i>Aphanius baeticus</i>	—	—	Salinete	Baetican toothcarp
5.2 <i>Aphanius iberus</i>	—	—	Fartet	Iberian toothcarp
6. Cottidae				
6.1 <i>Cottus aturi</i>	—	—	Burtiaina	Adour sculpin
6.2 <i>Cottus hispaniolensis</i>	—	—	Cavilat	Pyrenean sculpin

Standard name: **Iberian long-snout barbel**. This species is native to both Iberian countries inhabiting currently the Tagus and Guadiana drainages. Therefore, we recommend the use of this English common name, which was occasionally used in the scientific literature, and derives from the characteristic head shape result of the pronounced snout elongation in adult specimens (Doadrio & Perdices, 1998), instead of a derived latin name “comizo barbel” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007). See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.

- 1.8 *Barbus graellsii* Steindachner, 1866. Spanish: Barbo de Graells. Standard name: **Ebro barbel**. The species natural and current distribution range includes most of the Ebro River basin and some neighbouring small basins draining to the Mediterranean Sea and the Bay of Biscay. We found more accurate and appropriate the name “Ebro barbel” than others that have been used in the literature such as “common barbel”, “Iberian barbel” (see earlier comments on *B. bocagei*), or “Graells barbel” (see comments on *B. steindachneri*). See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.
- 1.9 *Barbus guiraonis* Steindachner, 1866. Spanish: Barbo mediterráneo. Standard name: **Eastern Iberian barbel**. The species inhabits streams draining to Mediterranean Sea between Ebro (north) and Vinalopó (south) (but not included), in the eastern coast of Spain. This name is preferred over “Valencia barbel” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) because Valencia is only one of the provinces within the distribution area of the species. See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.
- 1.10 *Barbus haasi* Mertens, 1924. Spanish: Barbo colirrojo. Standard name: **Iberian redfin barbel**. The native and current distribution range includes most of the Ebro River basin and neighbouring small basins of the Mediterranean slope (Miranda *et al.*, 2005). We propose “Iberian redfin barbel” as standard common name in English because the Spanish vernacular name also makes reference to the red pigmentation of the anal, caudal and pelvic fins during the spawning season. We discourage from using “Catalonian barbel” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) since Catalonia is only one of the nine autonomous regions sharing the Ebro River basin.
- 1.11 *Barbus meridionalis* Risso, 1827. Spanish: Barbo de montaña. Standard name: **Western Mediterranean barbel**. Its natural and present distribution range is limited to the rivers draining to Mediterranean Sea in north-eastern Spain and southern France. There has been some consensus in the literature for the use of “Mediterranean barbel” (e.g., Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) but many other barbel species occur in the Mediterranean area, therefore we recommend a more precise geographic confinement.
- 1.12 *Barbus microcephalus* Almaça, 1967. Spanish: Barbo cabecicorto. Portuguese: Barbo-de-cabeça-pequena. Standard name: **Iberian small-head barbel**. The species is native of the Guadiana River basin. This name is preferred because the scientific designation as well as the Spanish and Portuguese common names make reference to the reduced size of its head when compared to other Iberian barbel species. See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.
- 1.13 *Barbus sclateri* Günther, 1868. Spanish: Barbo gitano. Portuguese: Barbo do Sul. Standard name: **Southern Iberian barbel**. The southern Iberian distribution range of the species, beyond the limits of the autonomous region of Andalusia, discourages the name “Andalusian barbel” used by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007). We also advise against the English translation of its Spanish name, i.e. “Gipsy barbel”, which has already been used in the literature, in order to avoid terms that could sound disparaging for ethnic groups. Thus, we recommend highlighting the species southern distribution confinement. See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.
- 1.14 *Barbus steindachneri* Almaça, 1967. Portuguese: Barbo de Steindachner. Standard name: **Steindachner barbel**. The species

native range (mainly the Guadiana but also more locally the Tagus River basin) could well support the common name “Guadiana barbel” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007). However, another *Barbus* (*B. microcephalus*) is also endemic to this basin leading to potential confusions. Therefore, we recommend the designation of “Steindachner barbel” already adopted in Portuguese literature in spite of being conscious that names intended to honour persons are without descriptive value. This is justified by the fact that the species has been considered in general by Spanish authors as a synonym of *B. comizo* (e.g., Doadrio, 2002) conversely to Portuguese (Almaça, 1967; Almaça & Banarescu, 2003; Collares-Pereira *et al.*, 2007) and other authors (Kottelat, 1997; Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) that do consider it as a distinct species from the Iberian long-snout barbel. See also earlier comments on the genus in *B. bocagei*.

1.15 *Gobio lozanoi* Doadrio & Madeira, 2004. Spanish: Gobio. Portuguese: Góbio. Standard name: **Pyrenean gudgeon**. Recently, Iberian and southern-French gudgeon populations were described as a different species (Doadrio & Madeira, 2004) based on genetic (Madeira *et al.*, 2005) and morphometric evidences, no longer belonging to the morphologically variable *G. gobio* (Linnaeus, 1758), which has an almost pan-European distribution. Despite some controversy exists on the species natural distribution range (it is known to have invaded many Iberian catchments since the 19th century both in Spain and in Portugal), recent consensus suggests that Adour (France) and Bidasoa (Spain) drainages —on each side of the Pyrenees— constitute its native area (Doadrio, 2001, 2002; Doadrio & Madeira, 2004; Kottelat & Persat, 2005), justifying the now proposed standard name instead of “Iberian gudgeon” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007).

1.16 *Iberochondrostoma almakai* (Coelho, Mesquita & Collares-Pereira, 2005). Portuguese: Boga do Sudoeste. Standard name: **South-western arched-mouth nase**. This recently described species is restricted to Mira, Arade

and Bensafirim drainages in southwestern Portugal (Coelho *et al.*, 2005). All *Iberochondrostoma* species have typically an arched-mouth and were earlier placed in *Chondrostoma* (but see comments on *A. arcasii* and *I. olisiponensis*), thus receiving names in combination with “nase”. Although the Iberian endemicity of the genus (Robalo *et al.*, 2007) could encourage proposing name combinations with the common name in Portuguese, “boga” is also a vernacular name for a marine fish species, the bogue *Boops boops*. Thus we recommend keeping the former and most well-known designation (Coelho *et al.*, 2005) instead of the restricted one adopted by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007) —“Mira pardelha”. Moreover, the Portuguese word “pardelha” is also used as a vernacular name for *Cobitis paludica* in some regions of Portugal.

1.17 *Iberochondrostoma lemmingii* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Pardilla. Portuguese: Boga-de-boca-arqueada. Standard name: **Iberian arched-mouth nase**. This endemic fish occurs in Spain and in Portugal (Tagus, Guadiana, Quarteira, Odiel, Douro and Guadalquivir drainages) being the species within this genus with the widest distribution range. Therefore, we recommend the use of a standard name that refers to its pan-central and southern Iberian geographic distribution and to the previously used common and informative “arched-mouth nase” designation. See also earlier comments on the genus in *I. almakai*.

1.18 *Iberochondrostoma lusitanicum* (Collares-Pereira, 1980). Portuguese: Boga-Portuguesa. Standard name: **Portuguese arched-mouth nase**. The use of this common name seems adequate once the species is endemic to Portugal and has the widest geographic distribution when compared to the congeneric species restricted to Portuguese freshwaters (*I. almakai* and *I. olisiponensis*). See also earlier comments on the genus in *I. almakai*.

1.19 *Iberochondrostoma olisiponensis* (Gante, Santos & Alves, 2007). Portuguese: Boga-de-boca-arqueada de Lisboa. Standard name: **Lisbon arched-mouth nase**. This species,

highly confined, was recently described from the lower Tagus basin, in the vicinity of Lisbon (Gante *et al.*, 2007). The species' description raised concerns on the proposed splitting of *Chondrostoma* by Robalo *et al.* (2007), since the new species did not fit exclusively into any of the proposed genera using morphological characters, and broke down combinations of traits diagnosing the newly erected genera. See also earlier comments in *I. almacai* for the reasoning of why the common name "Lisbon arched-mouth nase" suggested in the species' description article (Gante *et al.*, 2007) is recommended.

- 1.20 *Iberochondrostoma oretanum* (Doadrio & Carmona, 2003). Spanish: Pardilla oretana. Standard name: **Oretanian arched-mouth nase**. This recently described species is restricted to Robledillo and Fresneda rivers (tributaries of the Jándula River, Guadalquivir basin) (Doadrio & Carmona, 2003), an area known as Oretania, justifying the combination with the informative "arched-mouth nase" designation as standard name. See also earlier comments on the genus in *I. almacai*.
- 1.21 *Parachondrostoma arrigonis* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Loina. Standard name: **Júcar nase**. The species is endemic to the Júcar drainage in Spain (Elvira & Almodóvar, 2008), and is currently included in the new genus *Parachondrostoma* (Robalo *et al.*, 2007) (but see comments on *A. arcasii* and *I. olisiponensis*). The former taxonomic status (*Chondrostoma*) often led in the literature to English name combinations containing the name of their endemic drainage of origin followed by "nase" (e.g., Elvira & Almodóvar, 2008), as we recommend here.
- 1.22 *Parachondrostoma miegii* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Madrilla. Standard name: **Ebro nase**. The species is endemic to the Ebro River basin and adjacent smaller basins draining to the Bay of Biscay and Mediterranean Sea. Therefore, we recommend this geographic nomenclature instead of the Spanish name "Madrilla" (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) which may well be confused with the vernacular name of *P. turiense* —"Madrifa". See earlier comments on the genus in *P. arrigonis*.
- 1.23 *Parachondrostoma turiense* (Elvira, 1987). Spanish: Madrifa. Standard name: **Turia nase**. The species is endemic of the Turia and Mijares River basins (Elvira, 1987, 1997a). Therefore, we recommend this geographic nomenclature instead of the Spanish name "Madrifa" (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) which may well be confused with the vernacular name of *P. miegii* —"Madrilla". See earlier comments on the genus in *P. arrigonis*.
- 1.24 *Phoxinus bigerri* Kottelat, 2007. Spanish: Piscardo. Standard name: **Pyrenean minnow**. Until the recent systematic revision conducted by Kottelat (2007), all European *Phoxinus* were classified as *P. phoxinus*. Seven species are now recognized in European waters, including *P. bigerri* that is native to the Adour (France) and Ebro (Spain) River basins and some streams draining to the Bay of Biscay (Spain). Since Kottelat (2007) cautioned that the identification of the Iberian populations was tentative, we understand the suggested name "Adour minnow" could be acceptable. But, if future studies confirm Iberian minnow populations to belong to this species as described by Kottelat (2007), the name "Pyrenean minnow" is preferred.
- 1.25 *Pseudochondrostoma duriense* (Coelho, 1985). Spanish: Boga del Duero. Portuguese: Boga do Norte. Standard name: **Northern straight-mouth nase**. Species currently placed in the new *Pseudochondrostoma* genus (Robalo *et al.*, 2007) (but see comments on *A. arcasii* and *I. olisiponensis*) have been named "straight-mouth nases" (e.g., Coelho, 1985) as we recommend here to differentiate from those placed in the genus *Parachondrostoma*. The species was formerly described from the Douro River basin, but its geographic distribution does range from the Vouga drainage in Portugal to the northern adjacent smaller basins of the Atlantic slope (Coelho, 1985; Elvira, 1997a; Aboim *et al.*, 2009); therefore, the designation recommended here seems more adequate than

the more confined “Douro nase” adopted by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007).

- 1.26 *Pseudochondrostoma polylepis* (Steindachner, 1865). Spanish: Boga del Tajo. Portuguese: Boga comum. Standard name: **Iberian straight-mouth nase**. This straight-mouth nase has the widest distribution in Iberian freshwaters, ranging in Portugal from the central Mondego drainage to the southern Sado drainage including the Tagus drainage in both countries; therefore, the designation recommended here seems more adequate than the more restricted “Tagus nase” used by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007). See also earlier comments on the genus in *P. duriense*.
- 1.27 *Pseudochondrostoma willkommii* (Steindachner, 1866). Spanish: Boga del Guadiana. Portuguese: Boga do Guadiana. Standard name: **Southern straight-mouth nase**. This species has been traditionally named as “Guadiana nase” (e.g., Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) once it occurs there but it is natural of a wider area including the Guadalquivir River basin along with other adjacent smaller rivers draining southern Iberian Peninsula. See earlier comments on the genus in *P. duriense*.
- 1.28 *Squalius alburnoides* (Steindachner, 1866) **complex**. Spanish: Calandino. Portuguese: Bordalo. Standard name: **Calandino**. This diploid-polyploid complex with a hybrid origin, was already assigned to several genera (*Leuciscus*, *Rutilus* and *Tropidophoxinellus*) (reviewed in Collares-Pereira *et al.*, 1999), thus receiving common names in combination with “chub”, “roach” and “minnow”. Recently, Kottelat & Freyhof (2007) transferred it from the commonly accepted last generic position in the genus *Squalius* to the Iberian genus *Iberocypris*, but this nomenclatural change has been challenged (Collares-Pereira & Coelho, *in press*). The distribution range of the complex includes several Iberian drainages (namely Douro, Mondego, Tagus, Sado, Guadiana, Odiel, Guadalquivir and Quarteira) being wider in Spain. Therefore we recommend the standard adoption of the Spanish designation.
- 1.29 *Squalius aradensis* (Coelho, Bogutskaya, Rodrigues & Collares-Pereira, 1998). Portuguese: Escalo do Arade. Standard name: **Arade chub**. Iberian *Squalius* species were until recently (Sanjur *et al.*, 2003) placed in the genus *Leuciscus*, and therefore traditionally named as “chubs” in the literature. Most *Squalius* are endemic at drainage level, justifying name combinations of their drainage (area) of origin followed by “chub”. This species is confined to Portugal and inhabits the Arade and some other small drainages in the south (Coelho *et al.*, 1998; Mesquita & Coelho, 2002; Mesquita *et al.*, 2005).
- 1.30 *Squalius carolitertii* (Doadrio, 1988). Spanish: Bordallo. Portuguese: Escalo do Norte. Standard name: **Northern Iberian chub**. Species distribution ranges from the most northern smaller drainages of the Atlantic slope to the Mondego drainage in Portugal (Doadrio, 1987; Coelho *et al.*, 1998; Carmona & Doadrio, 2000). Thus, we recommend this designation instead of the Spanish vernacular name “Bordallo” adopted by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007). See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.
- 1.31 *Squalius castellanus* Doadrio, Perea & Alonso, 2007. Spanish: Bordallo del Gallo. Standard name: **Gallo chub**. This species was recently described from the Gallo River and its tributaries in the upper Tagus drainage in Spain (Doadrio *et al.*, 2007b). See earlier comment on the genus in *S. aradensis*.
- 1.32 *Squalius laietanus* Doadrio, Kottelat & Sostoa, 2007. Spanish: Bagre. Standard name: **Ebro chub**. This recently described species is endemic of the Ebro River basin and other neighbouring smaller basins of the Mediterranean slope (Doadrio *et al.*, 2007a). We discourage from using “Catalan chub” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) since Catalonia is only one of the nine autonomous regions sharing the Ebro River basin. See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.
- 1.33 *Squalius malacitanus* Doadrio & Carmona, 2006. Spanish: Cacho malagueño. Standard name: **Málaga chub**. The species known

distribution range is restricted to three small rivers in the province of Málaga (Doadrio & Carmona, 2006), justifying the translation of the scientific name (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007). See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.

- 1.34 *Squalius palaciosi* (Doadrio, 1980) **complex**. Spanish: Bogardilla. Standard name: **Bogardilla**. After the species description in the new genus *Iberocypris* Doadrio, 1980, diploid, triploid and tetraploid specimens were found to exist and a direct link of *palaciosi* complex with *Squalius pyrenaicus* was later confirmed (Zardoya & Doadrio, 1998; Zardoya & Doadrio, 1999; Sanjur *et al.*, 2003; Doadrio & Carmona, 2006). Recently, Kottelat & Freyhof (2007) returned *palaciosi* to the first generic position in the genus *Iberocypris* but this change has not yet been accurately supported (Collares-Pereira & Coelho, *in press*). This highly confined endemism occurs in the middle Guadalquivir basin—right side tributaries Rumber, Jándula and Robledo (Elvira, 1997b)—thus it should be recognised by its local Spanish name.
- 1.35 *Squalius pyrenaicus* (Günther, 1868). Spanish: Cacho. Portuguese: Escalo do Sul. Standard name: **Southern Iberian chub**. This species has the widest distribution range in Iberia compared to other members of the genus, practically all the southern half of the Peninsula, justifying the proposed designation, instead of the common name in Spanish “cacho” used by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007). See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.
- 1.36 *Squalius torgalensis* (Coelho, Bogutskaya, Rodrigues & Collares-Pereira, 1998). Portuguese: Escalo do Mira. Standard name: **Mira chub**. The species is endemic of the Mira River basin, southwestern Portugal (Coelho *et al.*, 1998). See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.
- 1.37 *Squalius valentinus* Doadrio & Carmona, 2006. Spanish: Cacho valenciano. Standard name: **Eastern Iberian chub**. The species is endemic to the rivers draining to the Mediter-

anean Sea between the Mijares and Vinálopó basins (Doadrio & Carmona, 2006) in the eastern coast of Spain. This designation is recommended over “Valencia chub” (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) because Valencia is only one of the provinces within the distribution area of the species. See earlier comments on the genus in *S. aradensis*.

2. Family Cobitidae

- 2.1 *Cobitis calderoni* Băcescu, 1962. Spanish: Lamprehuela. Portuguese: Verdemã do Norte. Standard name: **Northern Iberian spined-loach**. Species of *Cobitis* known from most of Europe, temperate Asia and Northern Africa are commonly named in the literature as “spined loaches” and therefore we recommend the adoption of this common name instead of the Spanish designation as done by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007). This species inhabits the northern half of the Peninsula, mainly in Ebro and Douro River basins but also in a few headwaters of rivers draining to the Tagus River (Perdices & Doadrio, 1997a).
- 2.2 *Cobitis paludica* (de Buen, 1930). Spanish: Colmilleja. Portuguese: Verdemã comum. Standard name: **Southern Iberian spined-loach**. This species inhabits most rivers in central and southern Iberia (Perdices & Doadrio, 1997b), justifying our recommendation for this common name. See earlier comments on the genus in *C. calderoni*.
- 2.3 *Cobitis vettonica* Doadrio & Perdices, 1997. Spanish: Colmilleja del Alagón. Standard name: **Vettonian spined-loach**. The species is restricted to the Alagón River system (Tagus basin) and its latin name was derived from the name of the local inhabitants in old times (Vettonians) (Doadrio & Perdices, 1997), justifying our recommendation for this designation. See earlier comments on the genus in *C. calderoni*.

3. Family Nemacheilidae (Balitoridae)

- 3.1 *Barbatula quignardi* (Băcescu-Mester, 1967). Spanish: Lobo de Río. Standard name: **Pyrenean stone loach**. Stone loach populations

from both sides of the Pyrenees, namely from the Ebro River basin, some rivers draining to the Bay of Biscay and south-western (Aquitaine) and south-eastern (Languedoc) France, are now considered as a distinct species (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007). The proposed designation making reference to the circum-Pyrenean distribution of this species should be standardized instead of others more inaccurate (e.g., “Languedoc stone loach”, Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007).

4. Family Valenciidae

- 4.1 *Valencia hispanica* (Valenciennes, 1846). Spanish: Samaruc. Standard name: **Samaruc**. This family with a single genus and only two species was formerly included in Cyprinodontidae and thus it has been traditionally named with the combined designation “toothcarp” (Oliva-Paterna *et al.*, 2009). Based on the species distribution range (Spain, along the Mediterranean coast), we recommend the use of the well-known Spanish designation (e.g., Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007) to avoid misinterpretations.

5. Family Cyprinodontidae

- 5.1 *Aphanius baeticus* Doadrio, Carmona & Fernández-Delgado, 2002. Spanish: Salinete. Standard name: **Baetican toothcarp**. This recently described species occurs in the lower reaches of the River Guadalquivir and streams located on the southern Atlantic slope, an area known as “Baetica” by romans (Doadrio *et al.*, 2002; Oliva-Paterna *et al.*, 2006a). Thus we recommend the standardization of the designation of this well-known area instead of other more restricted common names (e.g., “Guadalquivir toothcarp”, Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007).
- 5.2 *Aphanius iberus* (Valenciennes, 1846). Spanish: Fartet. Standard name: **Iberian toothcarp**. The species occurs only along the Mediterranean coast of Spain, and even the name might suggest a wider distribution, we found appropriate to keep this well-known standard designation traditionally adopted in

literature (Oliva-Paterna *et al.*, 2006b) that derives from the scientific name.

6. Family Cottidae

- 6.1 *Cottus aturi* Freyhof, Kottelat & Nolte, 2005. Spanish: Burtaina. Standard name: **Adour sculpin**. After the recent taxonomic revision of European species of *Cottus*, as much as 15 species are recognized (Freyhof *et al.*, 2005). We found this standard designation as adopted by Kottelat & Freyhof (2007) well appropriate for the sculpin populations from the Adour River basin (France, Spain) and the smaller Nivelles (France, Spain) and Bidasoa (Spain) drainages, now recognized as a distinct species.
- 6.2 *Cottus hispaniolensis* Băcescu & Băcescu-Mester, 1964. Spanish: Caviat. Standard name: **Pyrenean sculpin**. We found this designation well appropriate for the sculpin populations from Pyrenean Garonne drainage (France, Spain) (Kottelat & Freyhof, 2007), now recognized as a distinct species. See earlier comments on the genus in *C. aturi*.

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