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Francis de Castelnau (1802–1880), French Consul-General in Australia: his fish collections and contributions to Australian ichthyology, 1872–1879

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Abstract

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Francis de Castelnau (b.1802–d.1880) was a widely travelled explorer and diplomat, and one of the most prolific naturalists of the 19th century, best known for his papers on fishes and beetles (the latter published under the name Laporte). As an ichthyologist, Castelnau was prolific, taking advantage of his various diplomatic postings in Brazil, Cape Town, Bangkok, Melbourne, and Sydney to collect and describe fishes. Over his lifetime, he published 21 papers and monographs, and described 461 new species of marine and freshwater fishes. During his time as French Consul in Melbourne (1862–1876) and Sydney (1877), Castelnau personally collected, or had sent to him, collections of fishes from all parts of Australia and from New Caledonia (herein referred to collectively as his Australian fishes). In a series of 19 papers published between 1872–1879 Castelnau described 62 new genera and 276 new species of Australian fishes (including a hoax species, *Ompax spatuloides* Castelnau 1879). The bulk of these collections were sent to the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, with only a few deposited in Australia: in the Melbourne Museum, the Australian Museum, Sydney, and Macleay Museum [now Chau Chak Wing Museum], University of Sydney. Because of the dispersed nature of Castelnau's Australian fish collections and their age and condition, with many specimens lost or destroyed, they have been difficult to study. Castelnau's descriptions were often inadequate and very few species were illustrated, compounding the problems in correctly identifying many of the fishes he described. The recent discovery of his paintings and sketches of fishes in the Melbourne Museum, however, has made it possible to identify and determine the taxonomic validity of many of the Australian fishes he described. This paper re-examines Castelnau's Australian fish collections in Paris, Melbourne and Sydney, and presents for the first time his previously unpublished paintings.

Résumé

Francis de Castelnau (n.1802–d.1880) était un explorateur et diplomate qui a beaucoup voyagé, et l'un des naturalistes les plus prolifiques du XIXe siècle, surtout connu pour ses articles sur les poissons et les coléoptères (ces derniers étant publiés sous le nom de Laporte). En tant qu'ichtyologue, Castelnau était prolifique, profitant de ses divers postes diplomatiques au Brésil, au Cap, à Bangkok, à Melbourne et à Sydney pour collecter et décrire des poissons. Au cours de sa vie, il publia 21 articles et monographies, et décrivit 461 nouvelles espèces de poissons marins et d'eau douce. Durant son mandat de consul de France à Melbourne (1862–1876) et à Sydney (1877), Castelnau a personnellement collecté, ou s'est fait envoyer des collections de poissons de toutes les régions d'Australie et de Nouvelle-Calédonie (ci-après dénommées collectivement ses poissons australiens). Dans une série de 19 articles publiés entre 1872 et 1879, Castelnau a décrit 62 nouveaux genres et 276 nouvelles espèces de poissons australiens (dont une espèce canular, *Ompax spatuloides* Castelnau, 1879). La majeure partie de ces collections a été envoyée au Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle de Paris, et seules quelques-unes ont été déposées en Australie: au Musée de Melbourne, au Musée australien à Sydney, et la Musée Macleay [Musée Chau Chak Wing], de l'université de Sydney. En raison de la nature dispersée des collections de poissons australiens de Castelnau, de leur âge et de leur état, avec de nombreux spécimens perdus ou détruits, ils ont été difficiles à étudier. Les descriptions de Castelnau étaient également souvent inadéquates et très peu d'espèces étaient illustrées, ce qui aggravait les problèmes d'identification correcte de nombreux poissons qu'il décrivait. La récente découverte de peintures et de croquis de poissons par Castelnau au Musée de Melbourne a cependant permis d'identifier et de déterminer la validité taxonomique de nombreux poissons australiens décrits par lui. Cet article réexamine les collections de poissons australiens de Castelnau à Paris, Melbourne et Sydney, et présente pour la première fois ses peintures inédites.

Keywords

Type specimens, Australia, New Caledonia, notebooks and paintings, Australian Museum, Macleay Museum, Melbourne Museum, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle

Dedication

This paper is dedicated to the memory of Dr William (Bill) N. Eschmeyer (b.1939–d.2024), Curator Emeritus of Fishes at the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco. He is remembered as a friend and colleague, and the creator of *Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes*, an invaluable resource, without which much of the present work would not have been attempted.

Introduction

Francis de Castelnau (fig. 1) (also variously known as François Louis Nompar de Caumont Laporte, comte de Castelnau; Francis de la Porte de Castelnau; Francis de La Porte Castelnau; Francis Louis Laporte; Francis Louis Laporte, comte de Castelnau; François Louis Nompar de Caumont de Laporte; Francis Louis de la Porte, comte de Castelnau; and François Laporte Comte de Castelnau), was a widely travelled explorer and diplomat, and one of the most prolific naturalists of the 19th century. Born in London on 24 December 1802 (Evenhuis 2012) (other accounts variously give his date of birth as 1805, 1809, 1810 or 1812 – for discussion of the date and circumstances of Castelnau's birth see Evenhuis 2012 and Kirsop 2015), allegedly the illegitimate child of Prince George (later King George IV of England) and the exiled French royalist Louise-Josephine de Caumont (b.1758–d.1842) (Reiset 1908), although this is disputed (de Serville, 1991, Kirsop 2015). After the Bourbon Restoration in 1814, Castelnau returned to France with his mother, and later studied natural science in Paris under Georges Cuvier, Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire and other noted French zoologists (Whitley 1965b, Whitley 1974). In 1834, Castelnau married Anne Béatrix Ernestine de Choiseul Beaupré (b.1802–d.1881), and an only son, Ludovic, was born in 1835. The marriage was not a success and the couple became estranged, but never divorced. After his appointment as French Consul at Salvador, Bahia, Brazil in 1848 (see below), during a period of illness, Castelnau was cared for by a young Brazilian woman, Carolina D'Aranjo Fonceca (b.ca.1834–1901), who helped him recover. They subsequently were 'married' in a ceremony at Bahia and lived together until Castelnau's death in 1880. The couple had two sons, Charles (b.1853 in Brazil) and Edward (b.1864 in Melbourne). Whilst the paternity of the two boys has never been established beyond doubt, it is assumed that Castelnau was the father of both Charles and Edward, although Edward's birth certificate lists one Louis Edouard Fonçeca (the former Brazilian husband of Carolina) as the father. In any case, perhaps to obscure the fact that neither Castelnau nor Carolina had divorced their respective spouses, and to hide the consequent illegitimate births of their children, Castelnau was always referred to by both boys as 'Uncle' and he never formally acknowledged either as his child. For details of Castelnau and Fonseca's relationship and family see Evenhuis (2012), Kirsop (2015) and Willingham (2018).

Castelnau travelled extensively: in 1837–1841 he journeyed in the United States and Canada; and in 1843–1847, under the patronage of King Louis-Philippe of France (b.1773–d.1850), he led an expedition to South America,

Figure 1. F.L. de Castelnau, from the magazine *L'illustration* No. 239, 1847 (Joanne 1847).

crossing from the Mato Grosso to Peru and returning via the Amazon River. This epic journey of exploration resulted in a massive 15-volume report, *Animaux nouveaux ou rares recueillis pendant l'expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud … pendant … 1843 à 1847* (Castelnau 1850–1859; Bajon 2005).

After the upheaval of the French Revolution of 1848, and following his return from South America, Castelnau took up a diplomatic career, and successively was French Consul at Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (1848–1855); Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope (1856–1858); Bangkok (1858–1861); Melbourne (1862–1876); and Sydney (1877).

Castelnau had wide interests and was a prodigious worker, publishing papers on geography, palaeontology, anthropology, mammals, birds and reptiles, but is best known for his papers on beetles and fishes (Whitley 1965b, 1974). As an ichthyologist, Castelnau was exceptionally prolific, taking advantage of his various diplomatic postings to collect and describe fishes. Over his lifetime, he described some 461 new species of marine and freshwater fishes (Fricke et al. 2024) from Brazil and Peru (Castelnau 1855), South Africa (Castelnau 1861), Australia

(Castelnau 1872a, 1872b, 1873a, 1873b, 1873c, 1873d, 1873e, 1873g, 1873h, 1874, 1875, 1876a, 1876b, 1878a, 1878b, 1878c, 1879a, 1879b, 1879c) and New Caledonia (Castelnau 1873f).

During his time in Cape Town, Castelnau sent specimens from the Cape of Good Hope to the famous Dutch ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (b.1819–d.1878), who described 34 species, including a new genus and five new species (Bleeker 1859d), most of which are extant in the Naturalis (RMNH), Leiden (Russell and Van Oijen, 2021).

Later, during his posting in Bangkok, he obtained fishes from Siam (Thailand), Singapore, Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City), Batavia (Jakarta), Padang and Malacca, many of which he illustrated in colour in two of five sketchbooks, which he shared with Pieter Bleeker (Russell et al. 2010) who described several new species (Bleeker 1860a) and published many new records based mainly on Castelnau's fish paintings (Bleeker 1859a, 1859b, 1859c, 1859d, 1860b, 1860c, 1864a, 1864b, 1864c).

The bulk of Castelnau's various fish collections, including those from Australia, were deposited in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (MNHN), Paris (Bauchot et al. 1997), and his other collections from South Africa and Southeast Asia are in the Zoological Museum of the University of Liège (ZMUL), Belgium (Loneux 2002, 2006), but a few specimens were also exchanged by the MNHN with the Natural History Museum (BMNH), London, and by the ZMUL with the Ghent University Museum (GUM), Belgium. Other Castelnau specimens, from Australia, are in the Melbourne Museum, Museums Victoria (NMV), the Australian Museum (AMS), Sydney and the Macleay Museum (MAMU) [now Macleay Collections, Chau Chak Wing Museum], Sydney.

Important collections of Castelnau's notebooks and paintings, mainly from South Africa, Siam, and Singapore are also in the ZMUL (Loneux 2002, 2006, Russell et al. 2010), and notebooks and paintings from South Africa (Natal) and Australia are in the NMV.

Castelnau in Australia

On March 20, 1863, Castelnau was formally appointed Consul-General for France to the Australian colonies in Melbourne, reporting to the Ambassador of France in England, and with responsibility for Victoria, South Australia (which then included the present-day Northern Territory), Western Australia and Tasmania (Archives diplomatiques, La Courneuve, Castelnau personnel 1e série, Carton 791). He arrived in Melbourne with Carolina D'Aranjo Fonceca and first-born son Charles, on board the P&O Steamship *Bombay* on 16 June 1863, to take up his post as French Consul-General in Melbourne (fig. 2), a position he occupied for the next 14 years (Kirsop 2015). Shortly before his retirement, Castelnau was temporarily appointed as French Consul in the colony of New South Wales (with responsibility also for Queensland, North Australia [now the Northern Territory] and New Zealand) and was based in Sydney from January to December 1877 (Berti and Barco 2015), returning to his home in Melbourne on 7 December 1877 before officially retiring on 26 January 1878. Castelnau died on February 4, 1880, at his residence in East Melbourne, and was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery (Willingham 2018).

Melbourne. Soon after his arrival in Melbourne, Castelnau established a select network of friends and scholarly acquaintances, and was an active member of the Acclimatisation Society of Victoria and the Royal Society of Victoria. He was later appointed an honorary member of the Royal Society of Tasmania and the Philosophical Society of Queensland.

Edmond Marin la Meslée (b.1852–d.1893), a French immigrant, public servant, geographer and writer, who in 1876 was Castelnau's private secretary in Melbourne, described Castelnau thus:

> Monsieur the Count de Castelnau, French Consul-General in Melbourne, is a man of about sixty-five whose tall frame stoops a little under the weight of his years, but whose step is still steady and grip firm. A distinguished scholar and traveller, science is indebted to him for extremely interesting accounts of his explorations of the South American continent. In Melbourne the Count lived very quietly, extending his friendship to only two or three other men, scholars like himself; and consequently, he was generally thought to be rather eccentric. A man of simple tastes who perhaps neglected his appearance a little, M. de Castelnau was the warmest of friends to those who knew him intimately. He was a gifted raconteur who had seen much in his time and carried out many important missions. As for me, I must put it on record that many a night has slipped away in no time as I listened to his conversation, always enlivened as it was by some original ideas. However, he was a man whom one had to know well to appreciate, and he had not the knack of making a good first impression on people. He was said to be mean, but unknown to the world at large he did much good by stealth (Marin la Meslée 1883).

In Melbourne, Castelnau spent much of his time at his city residence and Consulate, at Apsley Place, East Melbourne. Whitley (1965b) relates a story told to M. Loubère, Vice Consul for France in Melbourne in 1948, by a French resident

Figure 2. F.L. de Castelnau (sitting, top right-hand side of table) at Consular Corps farewell dinner for his predecessor, M. A. Truy, Vice-Consul for France, Melbourne, 19 July 1863 (from *The Leader* 18 July 1863, after Kirsop 2018).

of the time, Madame Crivelli, how 'the Count had a passion for stuffing birds and that his Consulate looked like a taxidermist's shop, with dozens of stuffed birds hanging on the walls.'

Castelnau also had a country property, Mayfield House in Mordialloc – a farm of more than 300 acres – where his family mainly resided. Other Melbourne property owned by him included four shops in Brunswick Street, Fitzroy, plus a cottage close by in Hanover Street, and three acres on the river at Footscray. In partnership with the Victorian politicians Andrew Anderson (b.1838–d.1897) and James Williamson (b.1831–d.1914) (de Serville 1991), Castelnau also had a financial interest in pastoral properties in Victoria and New South Wales, including the now heritage-listed sheep farm 'Tottington' at St Arnaud, Victoria (Victorian Heritage Database Report 1999) and another in the Lachlan District of New South Wales (Kirsop 2015).

During his time in Melbourne, Castelnau collected fishes from the lower Yarra River and Hobson's Bay, as well as the newly opened Melbourne fish market on the corner of Swanston and Flinders Streets (fig. 3). He also had specimens sent to him from the Murray River and other rivers of the Riverina region. Castelnau developed a close working relationship with Professor Sir Frederick McCoy (b.1817–d.1899), director of the National Museum of Victoria (now Melbourne Museum, Museums Victoria) and contributed collections of insects (especially Coleoptera), birds and fishes to the museum (Letters - Inwards - Francis de Castelnau to National Museum of Victoria - 1867 to 1874. DOC/20/496; OLDERSYSTEM~02609. Letters - Outwards - National Museum of Victoria to Francis de Castelnau - 1866 to 1873. DOC/20/497; VOL/344). His collections of fishes from Victoria, along with descriptions of new species, were documented in a series of papers published between 1872 and 1878 (Castelnau 1872a, 1873a, 1873b, 1873h, 1874, 1875, 1878a, 1878c).

Although having responsibility in Melbourne as Consul-General for France for all the Australian colonies (except New South Wales and Queensland), Castelnau seldom journeyed much beyond Melbourne, visiting only Sydney and Brisbane in 1876, before taking charge of the Sydney Consulate in 1877. Despite not traveling extensively, Castelnau had specimens sent to him by a wide network of collectors (see below, Castelnau's collectors) and described 276 new species and 62 new genera of fishes from across Australia. His published works included fishes from New South Wales (Castelnau 1872a, 1875, 1878c), Tasmania (Castelnau 1872a, 1873b), South Australia (Castelnau 1872b, 1873c), Western Australia (Castelnau 1873g, 1875), Northern Australia [now Northern Territory] (Castelnau 1873d) and Queensland (Castelnau 1873d, 1873e, 1875, 1876a, 1876b, 1878a, 1878b, 1879a), as well as New Caledonia (Castelnau 1873f).

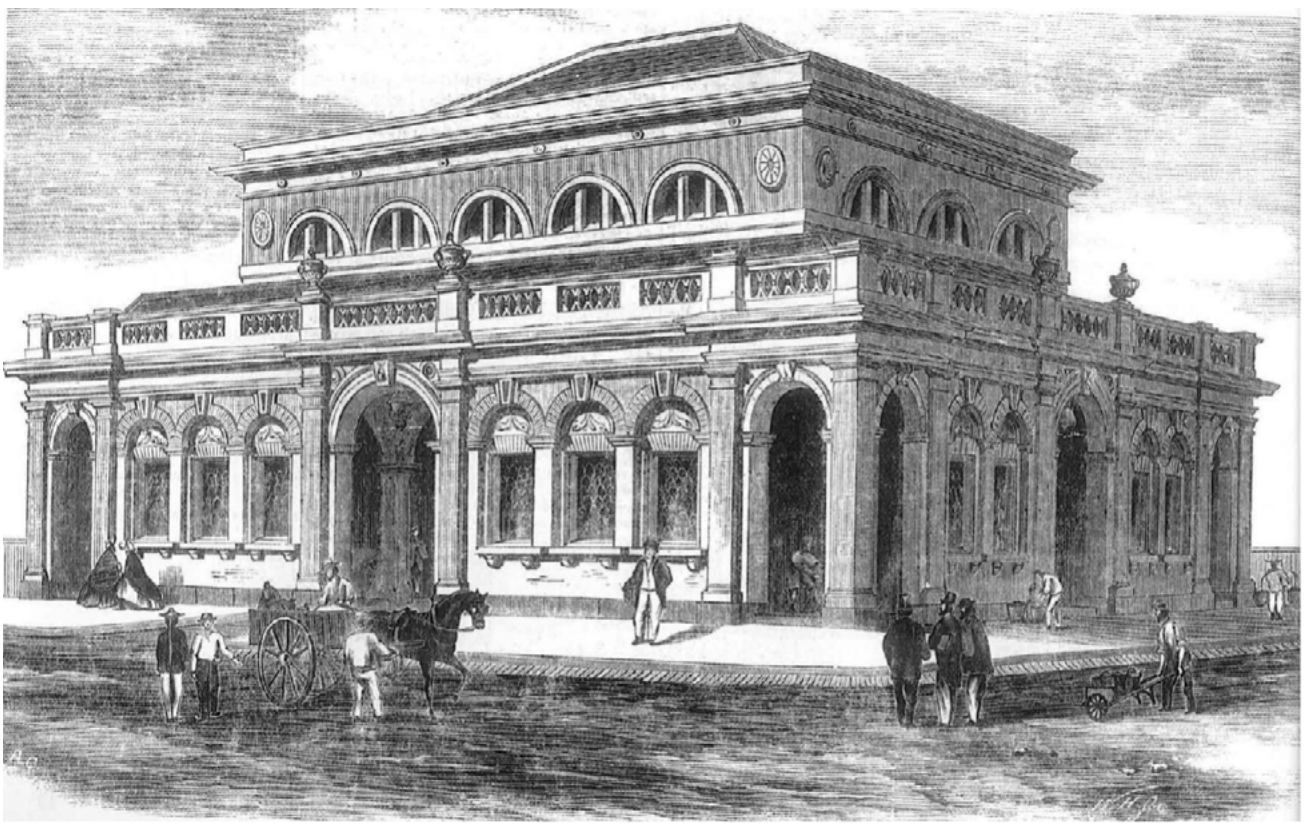

Figure 3. Melbourne fish market 1865. Swanston street to the left and Flinders Street to the right (from *The Australian* News, 15 March 1865, after Bennett 2002).

Figure 4. Wooloomooloo Fish Market, Sydney (image from the collections of the State Library of New South Wales).

Sydney. Castelnau visited Sydney briefly in 1876 during an overland journey with his de facto spouse Carolina and young son Edward, by train from Melbourne to Albury, then by coach to Sydney and steamship from Sydney to Brisbane (Marin la Meslée 1883). While in Sydney, Castelnau visited Sir William John Macleay (b.1820–d.1891) who recorded in his diary (June 22) 'He was very unwell, but spent about an hour and a half looking at insects, fishes &c' (Fletcher 1929: 262). While in Sydney he also met with Edward Pierson Ramsay (b.1842–d.1916), Zoology Curator at the Australian Museum, and later corresponded and exchanged specimens with both Macleay (Fletcher 1929: 264) and Ramsay (E.P. Ramsay papers, Volume 3, MLMSS 563/3, https://collection.sl.nsw.gov.au/record/9NaARQmY).

Later, in 1877, while in charge of the Sydney Consulate, Castelnau 'made daily visits to the fishmongers', presumably at the Sydney Fish Market in Wooloomooloo (fig. 4) and made important collections of fishes. This work resulted in the first scientific paper on the fishes of Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) (Castelnau 1879b). Despite his fish collecting activities, however, there is no record of him depositing any specimens at the AMS during this time in Sydney.

Brisbane. Castelnau visited Brisbane between 1 July and 15 August 1876. In Brisbane he met Karl Staiger (b.1833–d.1888), custodian of the Queensland Museum, and Walter Hill (b.1820–d.1904), superintendent of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens, and collected and examined specimens from Brisbane and surrounding areas. Staiger also sent him specimens. These Queensland fishes were described in several papers by Castelnau (1876a, 1876b, 1878a, 1878b, 1878c, 1879a, 1879b).

Castelnau's descriptions of Australian fishes

Castelnau's original published descriptions of Australian fishes were often cursory or brief and, although he sometimes provided more complete descriptions later, his papers have numerous errors and omissions; and in a few cases he described the same species as new more than once. Many of the specimens he described, particularly those received from more remote parts of Australia were in poor condition, preserved in alcohol or salt, or else conserved as dried skins, which made description difficult.

Though Castelnau was a talented artist who painted many fish, few of his published fish descriptions included illustrations. Consequently, the correct identity of many of his Australian fishes have been difficult to determine and their taxonomic status has remained obscure.

Another notable shortcoming of Castelnau's work on Australian ichthyology was his apparent lack of awareness or disregard for significant contemporaneous research by prominent German ichthyologists Wilhelm Carl Peters (b.1815–d.1883) in Berlin and Carl Benjamin Klunzinger (b.1834–d.1914) in Stuttgart, as well as the Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (b.1834–d.1919) in Vienna. Peters received collections of Australian fishes from Frederick George Waterhouse (b.1815–d.1898), naturalist and curator of the South Australian Museum, Adelaide, and Richard Schomburgk (b.1811–d.1891), botanist and curator of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens (Middelmann 1976). Peters also received a collection from Sydney through Johann Ludwig (Louis) Gerard Krefft (b.1830–d.1881) of the Australian Museum (Saunders 2012). Baron Sir Ferdinand Jacob Heinrich von Mueller (b.1825–d.1896), the celebrated explorer and botanist in Melbourne, additionally sent Australian fish specimens to Klunzinger in Stuttgart and to Steindachner in Vienna (Saunders 2012). These collections resulted in important near-contemporaneous publications of new species of Australian fishes by Peters (1864a,1864b 1866, 1869, 1877), Steindachner (1866, 1867, 1879a, 1879b) and Klunzinger (1872, 1879, 1880), none of which were reported or acknowledged in Castelnau's publications between 1872 and 1879, leading to the duplication of descriptions of many species and contributing to subsequent taxonomic confusion.

The present study of Castelnau's Australian fishes was prompted by the discovery of drawings, paintings and notes by Castelnau, together with other archival material, in the NMV. This historically and scientifically important find has made it possible for the first time to verify the identity of many of the species that Castelnau described from Australia. Extant fish specimens purportedly obtained by Castelnau in Australia were examined at the MNHN, NMV, AMS and MAMU. These included alcohol-preserved specimens, dried skins, and stuffed and mounted material. Deciding which of Castelnau's specimens were types, and their correct identity, was a major task, which involved comparing the museum specimens with the original published descriptions and Castelnau's unpublished paintings. The hand-written register books and catalogues, as well archival notes and records in the above museums, together with published work since 1879, provided important information in reassessing Castelnau's original descriptions and clarifying the taxonomic status of the fish species he described.

Methods

Presentation. The Australian fish taxa described by Castelnau and published between 1872 and 1879, including those from a collection from New Caledonia sent to Castelnau in Melbourne, are presented below in the chronological and page order of his original publications. The original species name, date of publication, page number and provenance are given. Extant types, number of specimens and their size(s) are included, together with the permalink citation to online records in the MNHN Ichthyology (IC) catalogue where available, as well as links to specimens in the AMS and NMV. These links include photographs of the type specimens in these institutions. References to previously published type catalogues also are given. Except for Castelnau's comments on the number of specimens, their size(s) and provenance, details of his descriptions generally are not repeated, and the reader is referred to the original description.

Apart from three papers published in French in the *Journal de Zoologie* and authored under the name 'M. Fr de Castelnau' (Castelnau 1874) or 'M. F. de Castelnau' (Castelnau 1876a, 1876b), his other papers on Australian and New Caledonia fishes were published in English, and were all authored under the name 'Count F. de Castelnau' (Castelnau 1872a, 1872b, 1873a, 1873b, 1873c, 1873d, 1873e, 1873f, 1873g, 1873h, 1875, 1878a, 1878b, 1878c, 1879a, 1879b). Publication dates for Castelnau's papers in the *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales* (Castelnau 1878a, 1878b, 1878c, 1879a, 1879b) follow Fletcher (1896). All Castelnau's works are freely available online at Biodiversity Heritage Library (www.biodiversitylibrary.org).

For each species we provide evidence based on examination of specimen(s), size and provenance, registration and/or label details, comparison with painting or line drawing, and previous determinations to verify the identity of types (where extant) and their taxonomic status. Photographs of extant type specimens, together with original paintings or drawings of the specimens, many of these previously unpublished by Castelnau, are presented here. Some of Castelnau's illustrations contain more than one species as well as pencilled notes and annotations. To avoid confusion, the images presented here have been edited where necessary to remove superfluous text and illustrations (or parts thereof) pertaining to other species included on the same page. For ease of access, Castelnau's paintings and drawings are presented at the end of this paper, in order of the figure number(s) for each of his species descriptions in the main body of the text.

Wherever quotations from Castelnau's descriptions have been used, we have retained the original orthography and abbreviations of the paper, with comments by us, where necessary, included in square brackets. We have also followed Castelnau's use of italics and capitals in species names. At the time, there was no official standard to print Latin names in italics, and Castelnau used italics rather haphazardly. Inconsistencies in use of punctuation, the application of diereses, etc. also are retained; only mistakes in spelling of scientific names or localities are corrected [in square brackets].

Notes on Castelnau's measurements. Except for a paper published in French in the *Journal de Zoologie* (Castelnau 1876a), Castelnau gave all his measurements in inches and his 'length' measurements appear to have been total length (here converted to the nearest millimetre and included in square brackets following his length measurement). In re-examining Castelnau's specimens, we measured standard length (SL) and total length (TL) in millimetres (mm) wherever possible, but if

Table 1. Specimens from Australia received by the MNHN from Castelnau recorded in the *Catalogue des poissons reçus en don, en échange ou acquis 1864 à 1881* and *1882 – 1887*. (The annotation 'bis' indicates another specimen with the same lot number).

Year	Date	Page No.	Reference	Locality	Lots	Preservation
1867	17 Sep	30	No, 30 du livre d'Entrées	Rivière de Paroo [Paroo River, NSW]	Lot No. 111 Galaxias (1)	Not stated
1875	21 Apr	102–107	No. 18 du livre d'Entreés	Australia, [and New Caledonia]	Lot No's 75–260 (+ 101bis, 123bis, 136bis, 198bis), (190)	Skins and alcohol
1876	10 Oct	136	No. 40 du livre d'Entreés	Queensland	Lot No's 508–513 (6)	Not stated
1877	6 Oct	160–169	No. 42 du livre d'Entreés	Australia, New Caledonia	Lot No's 371–673 (+ 559bis, 595bis) (303 lots)	Skins and alcohol
1879	2 Apr	193–194	No. 12 du livre d'Entreés	Australia	Lot No's 53–86 (34 lots)	Alcohol
1879	3 May	194–200	No. 19 du livre d'Entreés	Australia	Lot No's 91–293 (+164 bis, 293bis) (205 lots)	Skins
1882	24 May	10-11	No. 37 du livre d'Entreés	Australia	Lot No's 272-277 (26 lots)	Not stated
1882	30 June	12	No. 47 du livre d'Entreés	Australia (Fitzroy River, Murrumbidgee River)	Lot No's 289-291 (3 lots)	Not stated
1882	6 Oct	23	No. 68 du livre d'Entreés	Australia	Lot No's 668-675 (8 lots)	Not stated

the specimen was damaged these measurements were approximate (indicated by 'c.' before the measurement). For seahorses (*Hippocampus*) we used the method of Lourie et al. (1999) to determine the SL of the specimen (SL = head length, HL = trunk length, TrL = tail length, TaL) using ICMeasure software© (https://www.theimagingsource.com) to measure these distances from photographs of the specimens calibrated against a photographed reference scale (in mm).

It should be noted that Castelnau's original measurements do not appear to have been very precise and due to age and condition of both dried and alcohol preserved specimens, linear shrinkage over more than 145 years of storage is to be expected.

Type specimen nomenclature and definition. Like most 19th century taxonomists, Castelnau did not specifically use the term 'type' in any of his published accounts of fishes. Indeed, the modern concept of type specimen '... the original specimen to which any generic or specific name was first assigned' (Hughes 1891), was not formalised in zoological nomenclature until 1905 with publication of the 'International Rules on Zoological Nomenclature', which included recommendations on the deposition of type specimens in museums (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature 1905). For a comprehensive discussion see Witteveen (2016).

Castelnau sometimes indicated the number of specimens used in his descriptions but frequently did not, and often referred to 'other' specimens, making it difficult to decide which of his extant specimens qualify as types. Following Article 72.4.1 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (1999; hereafter the Code), we considered all the specimens referred to in the original descriptions to be type material, except for any specimens referred to as distinct varieties which cannot be included in the type series (Code, Article 72.4.1). We applied the current definitions of the Code retrospectively to determine whether Castelnau had a holotype (a single specimen, fixed by monotypy – Code, Article 73.1.2) or a syntype series. We follow Recommendation 73F of the Code which specifies adoption of the assumption of syntypes rather than one specimen, and we regard here any extant specimen likely to have been examined by Castelnau when preparing his new species accounts, whether used for morphological descriptions or distribution records, as

Table 2. Australian Museum A-Register (1879), B-Register (1885) and I-Register (1917) entries for specimens received from Castelnau. Species described by Castelnau (potential types) highlighted in bold. [1] ERW = Edgar R Waite – Curator of Fishes 1893-1906. [2] A.R McCulloch – Curator of Fishes 1906-1925.

Date/ Register No.	**Species (original Register orthography retained – comments in square brackets)**	**Collection locality**	**Notes**
1879			
A.7126	*Neonephraeops zebra* Rich.	-	Dried specimen Not found 12/12/2013
A.7127	*Glypiodon* [= *Glyphidodon*] *victoriae* [Günther]	Victoria	Dried specimen Not found 12/12/2013
A.7128	*Olistherops cyanomelas* Rich.	Melbourne	Dried specimen
A.7129	*Kathetostoma laeve* Bloch	Melbourne	Dried specimen 'destroyed 30/VIII/99 ERW' [1] Not found 12/12/2013
A.7130	*Cheilodactylus gibbosa* Rich.	Melbourne	Dried specimen 'mounted'
A.7131	*Chironemus marmoratus* [Günther]	Melbourne	Dried specimen 'number found detached from specimen' Not found 12/12/2013
A.7132	*Rhombosolea bassensis* Castln	Bass Straits	Dried specimen 'ex. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80' 'destroyed 30/VIII/99 ERW' [1] Not found 12/12/2013
A.7133	*Pleuronectes victoriae* Castln	Melbourne	Dried specimen 'ex. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80' Not found 12/12/2013
A.7134	*Sebastes percoides* Rich.	Melbourne	Dried specimen 'ex. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80' Not found 12/12/2013
A.7135	*Murrayia guntheri* Castln	Murray River	Dried specimen 'Type. Proc. Linn.Soc. N. S. Wales. II. (2). p.181' Not found 12/12/2013
A.7136	***Therapon fasciatus* Castln**	**Swan River, WA**	**Dried specimen**
A.7137	***Gerres australis* Castln**	**Swan River, WA**	**Dried specimen Not found 12/12/2013**
A.7138	***Gerres melbournensis* Castln**	**Melbourne**	**Dried specimen Not found 12/12/2013**
A.7139	***Apogon guntheri* Castln**	**Bass Straits**	**Dried specimen 'ex. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80'**
A.7140	***Cristiceps howittii* Castln**	**Melbourne**	**Dried specimen**
A.7141	*Caesioperca razor* Rich.	-	Dried specimen
A.7142	'No. 65 no name'[*Nemadactylus macropterus* (Forster)]	-	Dried specimen 'stuffed and mounted collection'
A.7143	***Dules auratus* [Castelnau]**	**'Murray River and other rivers of Riverina'**	**Dried specimen. Not found 12/12/2013**
A.7144	***Hemigymnus bleasdalei* Castln**	**Adelaide**	**Dried specimen. Not found 12/12/2013**
1885			
B.9208	***Kurtus gulliveri* Castln**	**Norman River, Qld**	**'Purch', in alcohol, syntype, 62.5mm SL, 76.4mm [= 3"] TL**
B.9209	***Haploactis schomburghii* [= *Aploactis schomburgkii* Castelnau]**	**South Australia**	**'Purch', in alcohol, syntype, 84.5mm SL, 105.1mm [= 4.1"] TL**
1917			
I.14216	***Neogunellus sulcans* Castelnau**	**Adelaide**	**In alcohol, 'Old Coll' 'Name and locality copied from parchment labels attached to the specimen, the writing on which is identical with that on other specimens in Australian Museum known to have been exchanged from Castelnau, and which was probably written by Castelnau himself. The specimen may therefore be considered a co-type. A.R. McCulloch 15.6.1917 [2].' Syntype, 102.8mm SL, 116.4mm [= 4.6"] TL Found 12/12/2013**

Table 3. Museums Victoria (NMV) List of fishes F. de Castelnau – 15 possible type specimens from a list of 28 fish species received from Castelnau by the NMV and registered on 2/9/1887.

No. in list	Species name (original orthography retained)	Collection locality	NMV Register No.	Notes
3	*Bellone Gavialoides* Cast	Swan River	51847	*Belone gavialoides*. **Missing, not found**.
4	*Labrichthys Parila* Rich	Swan River	51848	Included as a possible syntype of *L. rubra* Castelnau, 1875 by Russell (1988), but now considered unlikely. Also registered as NMV 60130.
5	*Plotosus unicolor* Cast	Swan River	51851	Probable syntype.
7	*Mugil occidentalis* Cast	Swan River	51852	Syntype. Also registered as NMV A 9732.
8	*Monacanthus Forsteri*	Melbourne	51853	*Monacanthus forsteri*. **Missing, not found.**
9	*Chrysophrys Novae Caledoniae* Cast	New Caledonia	51854	*Chrysophrys novaecaledoniae*. Holotype. Also registered as NMV A 9738.
10	*Diacopus adetii* Cast	New Caledonia	51855	Missing, not found.
11	*Sillago Insularis* Cast	New Caledonia	51856	*Sillago insularis*. Syntype.
15	*Mugil Neocaledonicus* Cast	New Caledonia	51860	*Mugil neocaledonicus*. Holotype. Also registered as NMV A 9739.
17	*Neosudis vorax* Cast	New Caledonia	51862	Syntype.
19	*Raja (Neotrygon) Trigonoides* Cast	New Caledonia	51864	*Raya trigonoides*. Holotype. Also registered as NMV A 5255.
21	*Vincentia Waterhousii* Cast	Adelaide	51865	*Vincentia waterhousii*. Two syntypes. Also registered as NMV A 11773.
22	*Monacanthus perulifer* Cast	Adelaide	51866	Syntype of *Monacanthus perulifer* and its replacement name *M. margaritifer* Castelnau, 1873.
25	*Acronurus Formosus* Cast	Knob Island	51869	*Acronurus formosus*. Lectotype.
26	*Urocampus carinirostris* Cast.	Melbourne	51870	Two syntypes. Also registered as NMV A 696.

Table 4. Macleay Collection, Chau Chak Wing Museum (MAMU) specimens received from Castelnau and regarded as type or possible type specimens (see Fletcher 1929, Gill et al. 2018).

Register No.	Species (original Register orthography retained)	Collection locality	Notes
F.394	*Kurtus gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878b	Norman River	Specimen in alcohol - syntype
F.433	*Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau, 1878b	Norman River	Alcohol specimens - lectotype (1), paralectypes (2)
F.431	*Pseudoambassis elongatus* Castelnau, 1878b	Norman River	Alcohol specimens - lectotype (1), paralectype (1)
F.426	*Acanthoperca gulliveri* Castelnau 1878b	Norman River	Specimen in alcohol - syntype
F.1211	*Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872a	Yarra River	Specimen in alcohol – syntype?
F.1194	*Engraulis nasutus* Castelnau, 1878b	Norman River	Specimen in alcohol - syntypes (2)

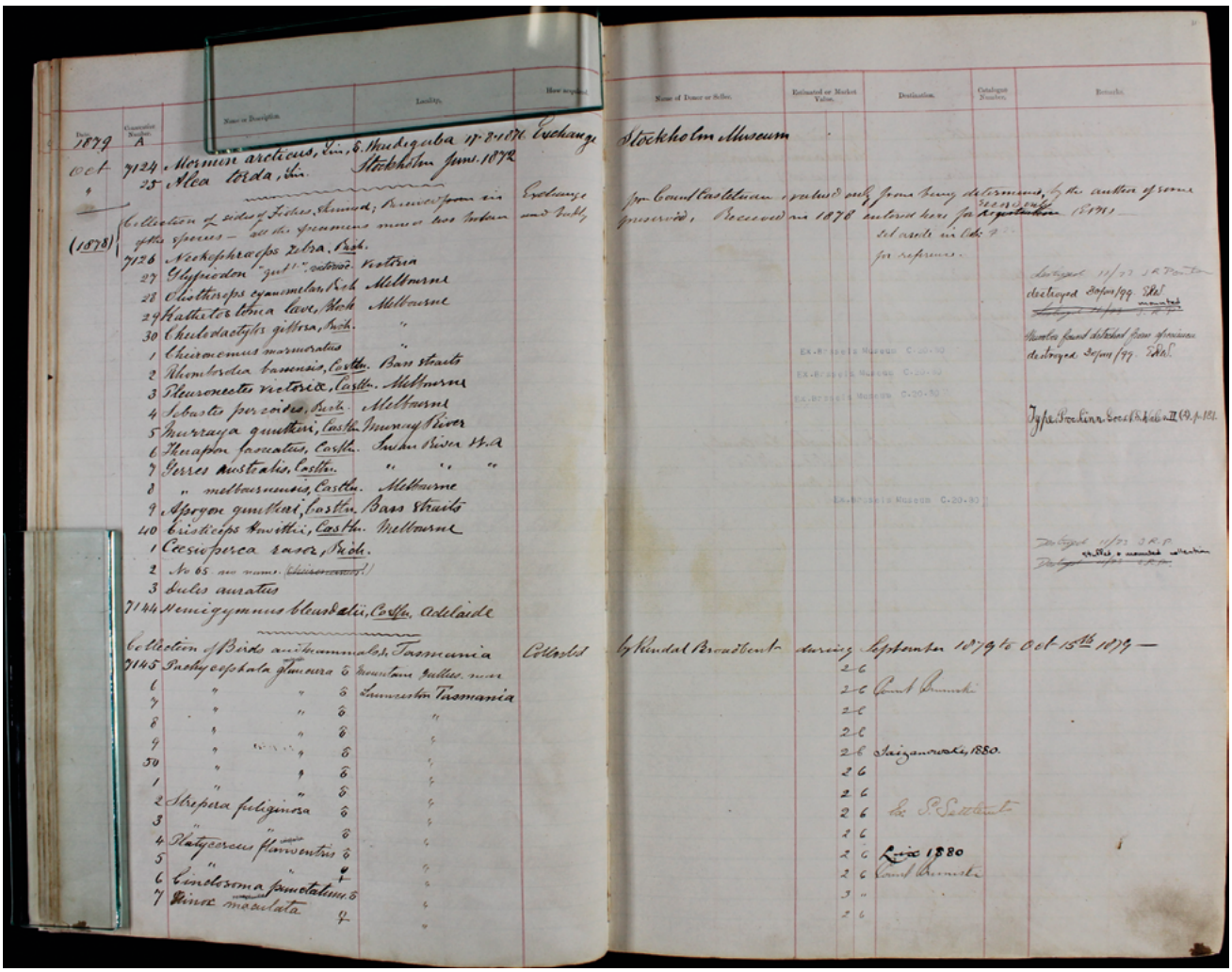

Figure 5. Australian Museum A-Register: A.7126-7144 - Collection of 17 dried skins of fishes including 10 type specimens, received from Castelnau in 1878 (registered in 1879).

syntypes. Size of specimen(s) and collection locality mentioned in descriptions were also used to determine whether an extant specimen could be considered a type. In some cases where Castelnau later redescribed or expanded his original description, and if it was clear that these were based on the same original specimens, these were also regarded as syntypes.

Castelnau's Australian fishes in museum collections

Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris (MNHN). Castelnau sent the bulk of his Australian fish collections to the MNHN. These were received between 1867 and 1882 as nine separate shipments comprising some 768 lots (each lot consisting of one or more specimens) of fishes from Australia and New Caledonia (*Catalogue des poissons reçus en don, en échange ou acquis 1864 à 1881* and *1882–1887* – Table 1). Most of Castelnau's Australian specimens were preserved in alcohol, but some were prepared and sent as dried skins. Specimens received were recorded in the receiving books (Livre d'Entrées) between 1867 and 1882 and catalogued in the MNHN Catalogues Ichtyologique 6650–A7999-1, A2300–A7999-1, A8000–B3197-1.

Australian Museum, Sydney (AMS). Castelnau first visited Sydney in 1876 during an overland journey from Melbourne enroute to Brisbane (Marin la Meslée 1883). While in Sydney he met with E.P. Ramsay, Curator at the Australian Museum. Later, after his return to Melbourne, he sent 'a case containing about 40 types of my fishes for exchange for birds' (Letter to Ramsay from Melbourne, 26 September 1876 – Mitchell Library Manuscripts MLMSS 563 Vol 3/CY2321). The *Report of the Australian Museum* for 1877 (Ramsay 1878: Appendix 6, page 8) acknowledges 'A new fish (*Kurtus gulliveri*)' from 'Le Comte de Castelnau.'

The Australian Museum's A-Register (1879) also lists a collection of 'sides of fishes, skinned, received in exchange from Count Castelnau' (fig. 5, Table 2), presumably those sent

from Melbourne in 1876. A handwritten entry in the A-Register by Ramsay notes 'valued only from being determined by the author of some of the species [Castelnau] – all the specimens more or less broken and badly preserved, received in 1878 and entered here for record only'; hereafter referred to as 'AMS A-Register 1879'. Other specimens from Castelnau are listed in the Australian Museum's B-register (November 1885), and I-Register (June 12, 1917) (Table 1). In an unpublished list of type-specimens in the Australian Museum Whitley (1957b) lists 6 species as Castelnau types. Whitley (1965b: 95) reports 'The Australian Museum had specimens from Castelnau … some skins of fishes, some still extant, registered nos. A.7126 et seq. in 1878 or 1879.'

Of the total 22 specimens confirmed as registered in the Australian Museum (Table 2), only eleven – including seven types – were found during a comprehensive search in December 2013; the remaining specimens appear lost. Four of the type specimens originally listed in the AMS Register (Table 2) are annotated as 'ex. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80' indicating they were sent on exchange to the Brussels Museum (now Royal Belgium Institute of Natural Sciences – RBINS). However, one of these (*Apogon guntheri*, AMS A.7139) is still extant in the collection, and it appears the others were either destroyed or 'written off' (Australian Museum Archives, C.20.80); and during a visit to RBINS in 2018 no evidence was found that any of the specimens proposed for exchange by the AMS were ever received by the Brussels Museum.

Museums Victoria, Melbourne (NMV). Although Castelnau collected extensively in Victoria and received many fish specimens from collectors in Western Australia, South Australia, Queensland, the Northern Territory and New Caledonia, very few were deposited in the NMV. The collections Register lists only 28 fishes received from Castelnau (registered in 1887) and of these 15 are possible type specimens (Table 3).

Macleay Museum, Sydney (MAMU). The Macleay Museum was established at the University of Sydney in 1889 as a bequest from Sir William John Macleay. He donated an enormous private collection of natural history, geological and ethnographic specimens along with funds to employ the 52-year-old George Masters (b.1837–d.1912) as curator for the rest of his working life. Macleay had diverse interests in natural history, including entomology, marine invertebrates, fishes, and reptiles, amongst others (Holland and Stanbury 1988, Parnaby and Gill 2021). Macleay's collection contained an estimated 9000 fish specimens, including about 75 types (Stanbury 1969), mostly sourced from a range of collectors employed by Macleay or by purchase and exchange, including a few specimens from the Norman River apparently received from Castelnau, which include some type specimens (Gill et al. 2018). Macleay also records in his diary (3 October 1876) having received '… through Ramsay [of the Australian Museum] a donation from Count Castelnau … three Yarra River fish. - The Yarra herring *Gadopsis marmoratus* and *Microperca yarrae* of Castelnau' (Fletcher 1929: 260). One of these, *Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872 is a possible syntype (see that species below).

Some of the MAMU fish collections were subsequently transferred to the AMS (Stanbury 1969, Gill 2014), which resulted in considerable confusion regarding the status of other possible types of many species, and it has been incorrectly assumed by many researchers that no types remain in the MAMU collection. However, ongoing work by A.C. Gill indicates that some fish types remain and, conversely, that some of the 'types' listed by Stanbury (1969) are not types. Amongst remaining fish types in MAMU are the specimens collected from the Norman River, Queensland, and Yarra River, Victoria, which were apparently received by Macleay from Castelnau. See Table 4.

Castelnau's collectors

Castelnau collected many of his own specimenvs at fish markets in Melbourne and Sydney, and during a visit to Brisbane in 1876, but also relied on a network of collectors who sent him fish specimens from all parts of Australia as well as New Caledonia. These collectors included:

Édouard Laurent Adet (b.1829–d.1903). Melbourne wine merchant and importer, who collected fishes from Noumea, New Caledonia, during a few months sojourn there. *Diacopus adeti* was named after him by Castelnau.

Moreton Allport (b.1830–d.1878). Hobart solicitor and naturalist, and early Tasmanian photographer with a keen interest in introducing freshwater species into Tasmania. He provided Castelnau with specimens from Tasmania. *Sebastes alporti* was named after him by Castelnau.

John Ignatius Bleasdale (b.1822–d.1884). Catholic clergyman with a strong interest in science. He was a prominent member of the Royal Society of Victoria and later become its president. He provided Castelnau with specimens, including *Hemigymnus bleasdalei*, named after him by Castelnau.

George James Bostock (b.1833–d.1881). Chaplain of Fremantle, Western Australia (1860–1875) was much interested in natural history, exhibiting specimens at the inter-colonial exhibition in Melbourne 1866–1867. He sent specimens to Castelnau mainly from Fremantle, with a few also from the Dampier Archipelago, Northwest Australia. Castelnau named a genus, *Bostockia*, and several species of fish after him (*Cnidoglanis bostockii, Labrichthys bostockii, Sillago bostockii, Therapon bostockii*).

Francis Houssemayne du Boulay (b1837–d.1914). Du Boulay [misspelled 'Duboulay' by Castelnau], a keen beetle collector, also sent fishes from north Queensland and New South Wales to Castelnau who named *Melanotaenia duboulayi* and *Atherinichthys duboulayi* after him.

Kendall Broadbent (b.1837–d.1911). Described as a 'thorough field naturalist and a most discerning zoological collector', collected in every Australian state. A collector for Castelnau at Cape York and the Gulf of Carpentaria in 1873. He worked for the Queensland Museum from 1880 to 1900 collecting fossils, animals and anthropological material (Mather 1986).

Charles French (b.1842–d.1933). A horticulturalist, naturalist and entomologist, French provided a specimen of *Ellerya unicolor* collected during the Royal Society of Victoria Solar

Eclipse Expedition to Cape York, Queensland in 1871 (Castelnau 1873b: 83, 97)

Thomas Allen Gulliver (b.1848–d.1931). Employee of the Postal and Telegraph Department in Queensland and telegraph master at Normanton (1876–1877), Gulliver collected natural history specimens, including important collections of fishes sent to Castelnau from the Norman River in the Gulf of Carpentaria (Dowe and Short 2024). Castelnau named a genus, *Gulliveria*, and two species, *Kurtus gulliveri* and *Acanthoperca gulliveri*, after him.

Walter Hill (b.1820-d.1904). Horticulturist, superintendent of the Brisbane Botanic Gardens (now known as City Botanic Gardens), Hill acted as a botanist on several voyages of exploration up the Queensland coast and into its interior. Castelnau named *Therapon hillii* in his honour.

Dr Godfrey Howitt (b.1800–d.1873). Physician and natural scientist in Melbourne, and an 'old and highly esteemed friend' of Castelnau, Howitt was widely reputed as a botanist and entomologist and collected fishes from Victoria. *Neomordacia howittii* and *Cristiceps howittii* were named by Castelnau in his honour.

George Maxwell (b.1804–d.1880), a professional botanical collector who lived in Albany, Western Australia (Maiden 1909). He collected two specimens of *Edelia viridus* (= *Nannoperca vittata*) from fresh water in the interior of King George Sound, Western Australia.

William Frederick Petterd (b.1849–d.1910). Petterd [misspelled 'Petard' by Castelnau (1875: 46)] was a boot importer from Hobart and Launceston, Tasmania. He was also an accomplished natural history collector and taxidermist who accompanied Sir William Macleay on the *Chevert* Expedition to New Guinea (1877). Castelnau (1875: 46) reports a 'Mr Petard' (sic) sent a few fish from the Richmond River, New South Wales (*Mugil petardi* was named after him by Castelnau).

Lavington Roope (b.1821–d.1881). Roope [misspelled 'Livington Rooke' by Castelnau (1872a: 40), later corrected (Castelnau (1872b: errata)] was a merchant and Honorary Consul for France in Hobart who sent fish specimens from Tasmania.

Moritz Richard Schomburgk (b.1811–d.1891). Botanist and curator of the Adelaide Botanic Gardens, Schomburgk sent fish specimens from St Vincent Gulf, South Australia (*Aploactisoma schomburgki* was named after him by Castelnau).

Karl Theodor Staiger (b.1833–d.1888). Staiger was government analyst and custodian of the Queensland Museum (1872–1888). He sent specimens from the Brisbane region and Cape York to Castelnau. *Brisbania staigeri*, *Platycephalus staigeri* and *Tetrodon staigeri* were named after him by Castelnau. Staiger also sent the infamous sketch of a hoax fish that Castelnau (1879a) described as *Ompax spatuloides*.

Francis St. John (b.1831–d.1898). 'A most able taxidermist' (Castelnau 1878a: 246), who procured specimens of *Cheilodactylus rubrofasciatus* (= *Chirodactylus spectabilis*) from the Melbourne Fish Market, and *Monacanthus santijoanni* from Hobson's Bay, Victoria (the latter named after him by Castelnau).

Frederick George Waterhouse (b.1815–d.1898). Waterhouse was a naturalist and curator of the South Australian Institute Museum, Adelaide (1860–1882), and accompanied John McDouall Stuart on his North Australia expedition (1861–1863). In January 1871 Waterhouse forwarded to Castelnau a small collection of marine and freshwater fishes collected from Port Darwin, Northern Territory (South Australian Museum Archives, A298/14/1/3) by Frederick Schultz (1804–1902), naturalist to the Northern Territory Survey Expedition between 1869–1870 (Wallis 2020), these being subsequently described by Castelnau (1873b, 1875). Together with Albert Molineux (1832–1909), Waterhouse also obtained collections of trawl fishes from St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia, that were sent to Castelnau in April 1872 (South Australian Museum Archives, AA 298/14/1/3) and June 1874 (South Australian State Archives, GRG 19/168), and subsequently described by Castelnau (1872, 1873b, 1875). *Neoodax waterhousii*, *Neoplotosus waterhousii, Pataecus waterhousii* and *Vincentia waterhousii* were named by Castelnau in honour of Waterhouse.

Other collectors. Other collectors acknowledged by Castelnau included Thomas Christy and George Keesley, who sent specimens from the Edwards River, near Deniliquin (*Dules christyi* is named after Christy); E.C. Curtis, taxidermy assistant at the Queensland Museum, who sent specimens from Brisbane and Moreton Bay (*Arius curtisii* is named after him); a Mr Yagoe, who caught specimens of *Monacanthus yagoi* (named after him) from St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia.

Castelnau's species descriptions

Castelnau's descriptions of new Australian fish taxa (genera and species) were published in a series of papers between 1872 and 1879. These are listed below in chronological order by publication in date and page order.

Castelnau, F.L. (1872a) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. I. – The Melbourne fish market. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 1, 29–242.

Lates similis Castelnau, 1872a: 44 (Lakes of Gippsland via Melbourne market).

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 103).

Castelnau's (1872a: 44) description is very brief and gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined:

> This fish is very nearly allied to the precedent [*Lates colonorum* Gunther, 1863 = *Percalates colonorum*]; in fact, it is only by a very close examination that it can be distinguished from it. Its form and colours are similar, but the snout is shorter, and sensibly less than the diameter of

> the eye. The denticulations of the praeoperculum are larger, and those of the lower limb are directed backwards. The second dorsal fin has only nine rays. It is found with *L. colonorum*, but seems to be very scarce.

A Castelnau ink drawing in the NMV (BA 8732.2, number '54' labelled 'Lates similis' – fig. 10, right) compares the spination of the head of this species with that of *Lates colonorum* (BA 8732.1 – number '37' labelled 'Lates colonorum' – fig. 10, left) and confirms its identity as *Macquaria novemaculeata* (Steindachner).

Synonym of *Macquaria novemaculeata* (Steindachner, 1866) – MacDonald (1978: 695); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1045). Percichthyidae.

***Lates antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872a: 44 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 103).

Castelnau (1872a: 45) states: 'This fish is not very common, and only appears now and then in the Melbourne market' and notes:

> The dried specimens are very much like those of *Lates Colonorum*, but the body is higher; the denticulations of the praeorbital are proportionately finer, those of the praeoperculum rather stronger on the posterior edge, and become longer in a more equal way. The colours are different, and the flesh of this sort is considered very savoury. It also becomes much larger, and generally attains about 16 inches [406 mm].

Synonym of *Macquaria colonorum* (Günther, 1863) – MacDonald (1978: 694); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

***Lates victoriae* Castelnau, 1872a: 45 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 103).

Castelnau (1872a: 45–46) states:

> This sort is so very nearly allied to *Antarcticus* that I considered it, at first, as belonging to that species. It is only distinguished by the second spine of the operculum, which is formed of a bunch of spines, numbering four, and of which the two central ones are the largest. The lateral line has two very strong sinuosities – one opposite to the beginning of the first dorsal, and the other to its end. The anal, also, has only eight soft rays. The body is very silvery, with the back of a light green, showing on the living specimen seven or eight longitudinal lines, of a rather darker tinge; the sides and belly have a rosy hue; the sides of the head are rather purple; the fins are of a purplish green; the eye yellow. Length, 16 inches [406 mm].

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8771, number '91' labelled 'Lates victoriae'– fig. 11) closely matches Castelnau's description and is identifiable as *Macquaria colonorum* (Günther). A description of 'an other specimen 91 bis' handwritten below the painting suggests Castelnau had more than one specimen, and that his painting represents one of the types.

Synonym of *Macquaria colonorum* (Günther, 1863) – MacDonald (1978: 694; Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513; Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

***Apogon guntheri* Castelnau, 1872a: 46 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: AMS A.7139 (https://ozcam.ala.org.au/occurrences/f433cb58-19e3-4bba-a702-e994679c5ee5: dried skin, right side, 81.8 mm SL, 89.8+ mm TL, 'Bass Straits'); MNHN A-4281 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4281: two dried skins, right side, 84 mm SL, 107 mm TL and 84 mm SL, 103+ mm TL, 'Melbourne'); MNHN A-5557 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5557: two dried skins, right side, 79 mm SL, 90+ mm TL and 88 mm SL, 98+ mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 20); Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 60).

Castelnau (1872a) did not give the number of the specimens he examined, but states: 'Average length, 4 inches [102 mm]', implying more than one.

McCulloch (1929b: 171) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum. A co-type, a dry half-skin, in Austr. Mus.' AMS A.7139 listed as 'cotype' by Whitley (1957b). AMS A.7139, MNHN A-4281 and MNHN A-5557 regarded as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987).

AMS A.7139 was registered by the Australian Museum as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). The register entry for this specimen has been stamped 'Ex[change]. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80 [Australian Museum Archives, C.20.80]', but apparently was not sent as the specimen (AMS A.7139) remains in the AMS collection.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.15, labelled as number '34', 'apogon Guntheri Cast' – Fig. 12) is of this species.

Synonym of *Vincentia conspersa* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 558); Gomon et al. (1994: 570); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1110). Apogonidae.

***Microperca* Castelnau, 1872a: 48**

Fem. *Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872a. Type by monotypy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Microperca* Putnam, 1863 in fishes, replaced by *Percamia* Bleeker, 1876. Synonym of *Nannoperca* Günther, 1861. Percichthyidae.

***Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872a: 48 (Captain Sinnott's dock, Lower Yarra River, Victoria).**

Syntypes: ?MAMU F.1211 (specimen in alcohol, size not determined, Yarra River, Victoria). MNHN A-4189 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4189: specimen in alcohol, 46 mm SL, 57 mm TL, 'Yarra River, Australie'); MNHN A-9030 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9030: 2 specimens in alcohol, 46 mm SL, 57 mm TL and 57 mm SL, c.67 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 75).

Castelnau (1872a: 48) commented:

> This pretty little fish is found in the lower Yarra, where the water is brackish. Most of my specimens were obtained in Captain Sinnott's dock. The general length is about 2½ inches [64 mm], but I have one which measures a little over 3 [76 mm].

McCulloch (1929b: 157) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-9030 (2: 57 – c.67 mm TL) and A-4189 (57 mm TL) correspond in size with Castelnau's described specimens and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987). Another specimen donated by Castelnau to Sir William John Macleay (via E.P. Ramsay of the Australian Museum) in 1876 (Macleay Diary 3 October 1876 – Fletcher 1929: 260) is in the Macleay collection (MAMU F1211) and may also be a syntype.

Two Castelnau paintings in the NMV (BA 8764: No. '68', 'Microperca yarræ Cast.' – fig. 13; and BA 9241.5, No. 68 'Microperca yarræ' – fig. 14;) closely match Castelnau's description of this species and are probably two of Castelnau's syntypes.

Included as a synonym of *Edelia obscura* (Klunzinger, 1872) by Kuiter and Allen (1986: 113); but the genus *Edelia* is a synonym of *Nannoperca* (McCulloch 1929b: 156, Morgan et al. 2013: 403). Valid as *Nannoperca obscura* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 541); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1046). Percichthyidae.

Caesioperca Castelnau. 1872a: 49

Fem. *Serranus rasor* Richardson, 1839. Type by monotypy. One included species, second taxon a variety of the first. Valid as *Caesioperca* Castelnau, 1872 – Boulenger (1895: 311); McCulloch (1911: 53); McCulloch (1929b: 155); Kendall (1984: 500); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 503); Gomon et al. (1994: 530); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 983); Roberts and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 537); Parenti and Randall (2020: 10). Serranidae.

Dules auratus Castelnau, 1872a: 55 ('Murray River and other rivers of Riverina' [New South Wales and Victoria], Australia).

Syntypes: ?AMS A.7143, not found; MNHN A-5593 [initially catalogued in Livre des entrées as 1877-412, nº42, but renumbered as A-5593 in the MNHN Catalogue; another piece from a jar was renumbered in 2022 in the Catalogue as MNHN 2022-0003 – P. Pruvost pers comm.] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5593: dried skin, left side, 183 mm SL, 227 mm TL, 'Melbourne'); MNHN 2022-0003 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2022-0003: dried skin, right side, 255 mm SL, 315 mm TL, 'Melbourne'); MNHN B-2932 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2932: box 4707, dried skin, right side, 270 mm SL, 323 mm TL, 'Rivière Murray' – fig. 10c); MNHN B-2933 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2933: box 4703, dried skin, right side, 232 mm SL, 278 mm TL, 'Rivière Murray'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 76).

Castelnau (1872a: 56) recognised that this species may be *Datnia ambigua* Richardson, 1845 (*Dules ambiguus* of Günther 1859: 270):

> I am in great doubt if it is not the *Dules Ambiguus* of Richardson and Gunther; but the numerous specimens I have examined have all one ray less at the anal, and also less scales on the lateral line. In Richardson's figure (Erebus and Terror, pl. xix.,) the lower praeopercular spines are also much smaller and more regular.

Castelnau did not state the number or size of specimens in his description, although he compares the colour of the young fish and the adult. Specimens in MNHN (A-5593, B-2932 B-2933) were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

MacDonald (1978) indicated the 'type' of *Dules auratus* was deposited in the Australian Museum. A specimen of *Dules auratus* (A.7143) was registered by the Australian Museum as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879), but this specimen not found in the AMS and is presumed lost or destroyed.

Three Castelnau paintings are in the NMV: BA 8734, labelled 'Dules auratus? jaune' closely matches Castelnau's description of a young fish – fig. 15; BA 8734.1, labelled 'Dulles auratus' is a deeper bodied adult specimen – fig. 16; and BA 9241.28, labelled 'Dules auratus Cast.' 'Murray Perch' – fig. 17, shows adult coloration as described by Castelnau. These paintings likely represent different syntype specimens.

Synonym of *Macquaria ambigua* (Richardson, 1845) – MacDonald (1978: 694); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 512); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1043). Percichthyidae.

Dules christyi Castelnau, 1872a: 57 (Edwards River, near Deniliquin, New South Wales).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 101).

Castelnau (1872a: 58) stated:

> The only specimen I have seen was kindly sent to me by Mr. Thomas Christy, from the Edwards River, near Deniliquin. It measured 14 inches long [356 mm]; when I received it, it had been some time preserved in salt, and I could not form a very good idea of its original colours. It is so much like *Murrayia Cyprinöides* in form that I should have thought it belonged to the same species, had it not been for the difference in the number of the spines of its first dorsal.

Spelled '*christii*' in index (Castelnau 1872a: 239).

Synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier 1830 – McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 693); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 512); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1043). Percichthyidae.

Therapon niger Castelnau, 1872a: 59 (Murray River, Australia).

Type: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 106).

Castelnau (1872a: 59) states: 'From the Murray River, but scarce. Length of specimen, 16½ inches [419 mm].'

Synonym of *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Mitchell, 1838) – Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 112, as *Therapon bidyana*); Vari (1978: 297); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 532); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1333). Terapontidae.

***Therapon richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872a: 60 (Murray River, Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN 0000-9150 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-9150: dried skin, right side, 239 mm SL, c.287 mm TL, 'Riv. Murray Australie'); MNHN 0000-9173 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-9173: dried skin, right side, 219 mm SL, 259 mm TL, 'Riv. Murray'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 89–90).

Castelnau (1872a: 60–61) states:

> This fish is very often brought to Melbourne from the Murray. I have also a specimen from the neighborhood of Deniliquin … Average length, 11 inches [279 mm], but some are much larger.

Specimens in MNHN (0000-9150, 0000-9173) recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b). A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8733, labelled number '51', '*Therapon Richardsoni* Cast', 'riv. Murray'– fig. 18) closely matches Castelnau's description of this species and probably represents one of his syntypes.

Included as a synonym of *Therapon bidyana* Mitchell by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 112) and McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 153), but now regarded as a synonym of *Bidyanus bidyanus* (Mitchell, 1838) – Vari (1978: 297); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 532); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1333). Terapontidae.

***Murrayia* Castelnau, 1872a: 61**

Fem. *Murrayia guntheri* Castelnau, 1872. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by McCulloch 1929a: 141. Misspelled '*Murraya*' by Bleeker 1876: 267. Synonym of *Macquaria* Cuvier, 1830 – Boulenger (1895: 135); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 692); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513). Percichthyidae.

***Murrayia guntheri* Castelnau, 1872a: 61 ('Murray River and Deniliquin', New South Wales).**

Syntypes: AMS A-7135, not found; MNHN A-5625 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5625: two dried skins, both right side, 181 mm SL, c.212 mm TL; 220 mm SL, c.240 mm TL, 'Deniliquin, A. Christy'); MNHN 1877-0454 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0454: box 4443, dried skin, right side, 223 SL, 261 mm TL, 'Murray River'); MNHN 2010-013 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2010-0013: box 4444, dried skin, left side, 268 SL, 318 mm TL). Type catalogue: Whitley 1957b:18; Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 78).

Castelnau (1872a: 62) described this species from specimen(s) from 'the Murray River, average length 14 inches [356 mm]', but also notes:

> I have a monstrous specimen of this sort which has an accidental spine on the left side of the third dorsal. The eye is red. The smaller specimens are more elongate than the adult. In one specimen, the soft rays of the dorsal number thirteen; in another those of the anal nine. I have received from Deniliquin, by Mr. Christy, a monstrous specimen of this sort, in which the ventrals are rudimentary, and only formed of one distorted spine and three rays. The second spine of the anal is also quite distorted, and there are eleven soft rays to the anal.

MacDonald (1978) erroneously stated: 'the type series deposited in the Australian Museum.' A single specimen of *Murrayia guntheri* (AMS A.7135) was registered as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). AMS A.7135 was listed by Whitley (1957b); but despite recent searches of the AMS collection the specimen could not be found and is presumed lost or destroyed.

Boulenger (1895: 135, in footnote) states:

> I have examined … three skins sent by Castelnau to the Paris Museum (nos. 5625, 5642) as *Macquaria guentheri* [MNHN A-5625] and *Riverina fluviatilis* [MNHN A-5642]. The specimen labelled *Macquaria guentheri* has only 10 dorsal spines, and these are shorter than usual, the longest not being quite half as long as the head.

MNHN A-5625 and MNHN 1877-0454 (1 of 2 specimens is now registered as MNHN 2010-013) were recognised by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b), as syntypes of *Murrayia guntheri*, and regarded as a synonym of *Plectroplites ambiguus* (Richardson, 1845) [= *Macquaria ambigua* (Richardson)]. Boulenger (1895: 135) and MacDonald (1978), however, considered *M. guntheri* to be a synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier, 1830.

Two Castelnau paintings in the NMV (BA 8762 – fig. 19, and BA 8762.1 – fig. 20; both labelled '*Murraya* [sic] *Guntheri*') probably represent syntypes and are identifiable as *M. australasica*.

Synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier, 1830 – Boulenger (1895: 135); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 693); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 512); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1043). Percichthyidae.

***Murrayia cyprinoides* Castelnau, 1872a: 62 (Murray River, Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN 1875-0083 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1875-0083: box 4701, dried skin, right side, 235 mm SL, 277 mm TL, 'Murray'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 78).

Castelnau (1872a: 63) states: 'Sometimes common in the market, from ten to twelve inches long [254–305 mm]. From the Murray.' MNHN 1875-0083 recognised as a syntype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b). Two Castelnau paintings in the NMV (BA 8777, 'Murraya cyprinoides Cast' - fig. 21; and BA 9241.24, No. '28', 'Murraya cyprinoides Cast' – fig. 22) represent this species and are both identifiable as *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier.

Synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier 1830 – Boulenger (1895: 135); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 693); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

***Murrayia bramoides* Castelnau, 1872a: 63 (Murray River, Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN 1877-0525 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0525: box 4450, dried skin, right side, 238 mm SL, 283 mm TL, 'Murray'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 77).

Castelnau (1872a: 64) does not state the number or size of his specimens, but remarks: 'Scarce; Murray River. Average length, from 10 to 12 inches [254–305 mm].' MNHN 1877-0525 recognised as a syntype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier 1830 – Boulenger (1895: 135); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 693); Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

Riverina Castelnau, 1872a: 64

Fem. *Riverina fluviatilis* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Macquaria* Cuvier, 1830 – McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 692); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513). Percichthyidae.

Riverina fluviatilis Castelnau, 1872a: 64 (Murray River, Australia).

Holotype: MNHN A-5642 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5642: dried skin, left side, 188 mm SL, 230+ mm TL, 'Riv. Murray (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 79).

Castelnau (1872a: 64) described this species based on a single specimen but did not give the size of his specimen. MNHN A-5642 recognised as the 'type' of *Riverina fluviatilis* Castelnau, 1872 by Boulenger (1895: 135 – see *Murrayia guentheri* above) and the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 79).

Synonym of *Macquaria australasica* Cuvier, 1830 – Boulenger (1895: 135); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 693); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

Neotephroeops Castelnau, 1872a: 68

Masc. *Crenidens zebra* Richardson, 1846. Type by monotypy (MNHN A-4277, *Melambaphes zebra* [Richardson] labelled 'generotype de Neotephreops [sic] Cast'). Correct spelling is *Neotephroeops* (Castelnau 1872a: 68, 69, 239), based on ligature 'œ', not 'æ' as *Neotephraeops* used by Jordan (1911) and subsequent authors; *Neotephroeps* (on errata page of Castelnau 1872b) is a misspelling. Objective synonym of *Girellichthys* Klunzinger, 1872. Synonym of *Girella* Gray, 1835. Kyphosidae.

Latris forsteri Castelnau, 1872a: 77 (Gippsland coast, Victoria).

Syntypes: MNHN A-4289 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4289: box 4423, dried skin, right side, 168 mm SL, c.205 mm TL, 'Melbourne Market'); MNHN 2010-0019 [ex MNHN A-4289] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2010-0019: box 4454 dried skin, right side, 174 mm SL, 210 mm TL, 'Melbourne Market'); MNHN 2010-0020 [ex MNHN A-4289] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2010-0020: box 4455, dried skin, left side, 267 mm SL, 327 mm TL, 'Melbourne Market'); MNHN 2010-0021 [ex MNHN A-4289] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2010-0021: box 4456, dried skin, right side, 177 mm SL, c.215 mm TL, 'Melbourne Market'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 18).

Castelnau (1872a: 79) stated:

> The specimen I am describing is about 17 inches long [432 mm]. I have also five small ones about 9 inches long [229 mm], which are entirely similar, but have only thirty-three rays to the anal; the dorsal is of a rather dull colour.

McCulloch (1929b: 260) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bauchot and Desoutter (1989) mention MNHN A-4289 as comprising five specimens (skins, 1 right side, 4 smaller left side) but only four of these are extant (P. Pruvost pers comm). The specimens of MNHN A-4289 and MNHN 2010-0019, 2010-020, 2010-0021 [3 of 4 specimens, ex A-4289] match the 'small ones about 9 inches' mentioned by Castelnau and were recognised as 'paratypes' by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989) but should be regarded as syntypes.

A Castelnau painting in NMV (BA 8774, labelled 'Latris Forsteri Cast' – fig. 23) depicts the head of this species and may represent his larger specimen.

Valid as *Latridopsis forsteri* (Castelnau 1872) – McCulloch (1915a: 146); McCulloch (1929b: 260); Whitley (1968b: 64); Paulin et al. (1989: 204); Gomon et al. (1994: 655); Kuiter (1997: 244); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1364); Roberts and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 631); Ludt et al. (2019: 131). Latridae.

Latris bilineata Castelnau, 1872a: 79 (Western Port, Victoria).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 32).

Castelnau's (1872a: 79–80) description is brief:

> This *Latris*, of which I have only seen one single specimen, is so very similar to the last [*Latris forsteri* Castelnau] that I hesitated to constitute it as a distinct species. The form is entirely the same; the dorsal is formed of fifteen spines and forty-one rays; the anal of two spines and thirty-five rays, but the fourth of these has a prolongated filament of about one-half its length. The body is silvery, with the back blue; this has two longitudinal and rather broad golden bands on the sides; towards the middle of the height there is a longitudinal impression like a second lateral line; the inside of the mouth and throat are black. From Western Port. Length, 7 inches [178 mm].

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8738.2, labelled 'Latris bilineata Cast' – fig. 24) closely matches Castelnau's description and likely depicts the holotype specimen. This species is identifiable as a young individual of *Latridopsis forsteri* (Castelnau).

Synonym of *Latridopsis forsteri* (Castelnau, 1872) – McCulloch (1915a: 146); McCulloch (1929b: 260); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1364). Latridae.

Latris inornata Castelnau, 1872a: 79 (Western Port, Victoria).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 32).

Castelnau (1872a: 79–80) described this fish from a single specimen as follows:

> The profile is nearly oval; the height is three and one-third times in the total length; the head four and one-third in the same. The dorsal is higher in its spiny than in its soft part; the first is formed of sixteen spines, the fifth, sixth, and seventh being the longest; the others grow shorter till they reach the second part, which is formed of one spine and forty rays; these become smaller as they are inserted backwards; the caudal is strongly bifurcated, of fifteen long rays; the pectorals have nineteen rays.
>
> The general colour is of a blueish silvery white, with the back and upper part of the head of a very dark blue, almost black. This colour extends to the lateral line, where it stops suddenly, without any graduation or shade; this line has a yellow tinge. The first dorsal has its membranes of a greenish brown, with also a yellow tinge; it has a rather narrow external black margin; the second dorsal is rather red, and shows the same black border. The caudal is black, with an irregular transverse yellow margin, situated on its external portion; the anal is white, with its base pink; a small black spot is seen on its anterior angle; the ventral is whitish, and the pectoral of a rather yellowish green, with the base dark; the eye silvery, with a blueish tinge. There is a black spot on the upper part of the operculum. The only specimen I have seen was taken at Western Port, in the month of October; it measured six inches and a-half [165 mm].

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8738.1, labelled number '92' 'Latris inornata Cast' – fig. 25) closely matches Castelnau's description and likely depicts the holotype specimen. This species appears to be the juvenile form of *Latridopsis forsteri* (Castelnau), similar to that described by Whitley (1941: 35).

Synonym of *Latridopsis forsteri* (Castelnau, 1872) – McCulloch (1915a: 146); McCulloch (1929b: 260); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1364). Latridae.

Platycephalus richardsoni Castelnau, 1872a: 82 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).

Type(s): whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1968) in type catalogue of Scorpaenoidei in the MNHN.

Castelnau (1872a: 83) does not mention number of specimens, stating only: 'Rather scarce; 18 inches long [457 mm].' Spelled '*richardsonii*' on p. 240.

McCulloch (1929c: 400) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum' but not found in MNHN.

Valid as *Platycephalus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872 – McCulloch (1929c: 400); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 469); Imamura (1996: 199); Paxton, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 943); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 520); Imamura (2015: 183). Platycephalidae.

Platycephalus proximus Castelnau, 1872a: 85 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).

Holotype: MNHN A-4285 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4285: dried whole specimen, 343 mm SL, 398 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1968: 45).

Castelnau (1872a: 86) states: 'Scarce; seen only once on the Melbourne Market, in the month of October. Length, 16 inches [406 mm].' McCulloch (1929c: 400) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-4285 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Blanc and Hureau (1968). A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8792.2, labelled 'Platycephalus proximus Cast.' – fig. 26) likely depicts the holotype specimen.

Synonym of *Platycephalus laevigatus* Cuvier, 1829 – Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 469); Gomon et al. (1994: 521); Paxton, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 942); Imamura (2015: 155). Platycephalidae.

Neoplatycephalus Castelnau, 1872a: 87

Masc. *Neoplatycephalus grandis* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Platycephalus* Bloch 1795 – Waite (1921: 174); McCulloch (1929c: 399); Knapp (1987: 53); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 469, based on placement of the type species); Imamura (1996: 198); Kottelat (2013: 318); Imamura (2015: 153). Platycephalidae.

Neoplatycephalus grandis Castelnau, 1872a: 87 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1968) in type catalogue of Scorpaenoidei in MNHN.

Castelnau (1872a: 88) states: 'This sort is not common on the Melbourne Market. It attains large dimensions, my specimens measuring from 20 to 23 inches in length [508–584 mm].'

McCulloch (1929c: 402) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum' but specimen not found in MNHN.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8737, labelled number '84', 'Neoplatycephalus grandis Cast' – fig. 27) of the anterior half of the body (dorsal view) and of first dorsal fin, represents this species and is identifiable as *Platycephalus richardsoni* Castelnau.

Synonym of *Platycephalus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872 – Knapp (1987: 53); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 469); Imamura (1996: 198); Imamura (2015: 183). Platycephalidae.

Pseudaphritis Castelnau, 1872a: 92

Fem. *Pseudaphritis bassii* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Pseudaphritis* Castelnau, 1872 – Waite (1921: 141); McCulloch (1929c: 336); Scott (1982: 202); Stevens et al. (1984: 563 as *Pseudophrites*); Gomon et al. (1994: 726); Eastman and Eakin (2000: 14); Balushkin (2000: S96); Last et al. (2002: 433); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1477); Raadik in Gomon et al. (2008: 670). Pseudaphritidae.

Pseudaphritis bassii Castelnau, 1872a: 92 (Bass Strait, Australia).

Holotype: MNHN A-2180 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2180: specimen in alcohol, 171 mm SL, 201 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Original spelling of species *bassïi* (p. 92) and *bassii* (p. 240); the spelling *bassïi* is regarded as a printing error (Fricke et al. 2024).

Castelnau (1872a: 93) does not give the size of his fish but states: 'Seen only once; taken in the Straits of Bass [Bass

Strait], and dedicated to the celebrated discoverer of that region [George Bass].'

MNHN A-2180 is listed in the MNHN Catalogue des entrés 1875, together with many dried and spirit specimens received from Castelnau in April 1875, on p. 106, No. 222 as '(Eleotris) Pseudaphritis Bassii Cast.', a single specimen, 'Baie d'Hobson (Melbourne)', and is regarded here as the holotype of *Pseudaphritis bassii* Castelnau, 1872.

A specimen in the Australian Museum (AMS B.9206) from 'Tasmania', recorded in the AMS B-Register 1885 as 'purch[ased]', 'Type', together with other specimens possibly purchased from Castelnau (McCulloch (1915b: 273, footnote), was also listed by Whitley (1957b) as 'type', and in *Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes* as 'Holotype (unique) (?)' (Fricke et al. 2024); but because Castelnau apparently described this species from only a single specimen collected from Melbourne Fish market, the AMS specimen from Tasmania is unlikely to be a type.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8791, labelled number '54', 'Pseudaphritis bassii' – fig. 28) probably is of the holotype specimen.

Synonym of *Pseudaphritis urvillii* (Valenciennes, 1832) – Ogilby (1898: 560); Waite (1921: 141); McCulloch (1929c: 337); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1478). Pseudaphritidae.

Neosphyraena Castelnau, 1872a: 96

Fem. *Neosphyraena multiradiata* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. According to Fowler (ms); *Neosphyraena* was published 15 July 1872, *Dinolestes* in early 1872. Synonym of *Dinolestes* Klunzinger, 1872 – McCulloch (1929b: 176); Scott (1981: 130); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 560); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1131). Dinolestidae.

Neosphyraena multiradiata Castelnau, 1872a: 97 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).

Syntypes: MNHN B-2614 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2614: box 4462, dried skin, left side, c.250 mm SL, c.373 mm TL, 'Australie'); MNHN B-2615 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2615: box 4466, dried skin, right side, 330 mm SL, 375 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 73).

Castelnau (1872a: 98) described this species from Melbourne, stating: 'it attains 2 feet in length [610 mm]', but provided measurements for only a single specimen: 'Total length 15⅜ inches [391 mm].'

McCulloch (1929b: 176) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 73) considered MNHN A-4280 (dried skin, right side: 320 mm SL, c.365 mm TL. 'Sydney') to be the 'holotype' and included MNHN B-2614, B-2615 as 'paratypes'. However, the MNHN Register and jar label for A-4280 give 'Sydney' as the collection locality and this specimen is probably that later reported from Port Jackson [Sydney] by Castelnau (1879b: 358) and thus unlikely to be a type. The remaining specimens (MNHN B-2614, B-2615) are of a comparable size and, allowing for shrinkage, could match Castelnau's described specimen, and are here regarded as syntypes of *Neosphyraena multiradiata* Castelnau, 1872.

Synonym of *Dinolestes lewini* (Griffith and Smith, 1834) – McCulloch (1929b: 176); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 560); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1132). Dinolestidae.

Sciaena antarctica Castelnau 1872a: 100, Pl. 1 (Melbourne Market, Bass Strait, Australia).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987a: 25).

Castelnau (1872a: 102) stated: 'I have only seen one fresh specimen of this sort; it measured fifty-seven inches long [1448 mm] …'.

Probably too large to have been easily preserved, whereabouts unknown.

Based on additional specimens collected in Sydney and Brisbane (Moreton Bay); Castelnau (1878a: 232, 1879b: 381) later included this species as a queried synonym of *Sciaena aquila* Cuvier, 1816.

An original Castelnau ink drawing of the head of this species labelled 'Sciaena antarctica' is in the NMV (BA 8778 – fig. 29) and probably is of the holotype specimen. An ink engraving in Castelnau (1872a: frontispiece – here reproduced as fig. 30) appears to be based on this drawing.

Included as '*Sciaena hololepidota antarctica* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 156). Now regarded as a synonym of *Argyrosomus japonicus* (Temminck and Schlegel, 1843) – Griffiths and Heemstra (1995: 10); Sasaki in Carpenter and Niem (2001: 3127); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1257); Parenti (2020: 5, as *A. japonicas*). Sciaenidae.

Thynnus maccoyii Castelnau 1872a: 104 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).

Type: MNHN 0000-0515, not found. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Blanc (1961: 377).

Castelnau (1872a: 104) does not state the number or size of his specimens but mentions:

> On the dried specimens there are two small ridges on the posterior part of the larger one we have mentioned, but they do not appear on the fresh ones. My largest specimen is about twenty-three inches long [584 mm].

Spelled as *maccoyii* on p. 104, *maccoyii* on p. 240; the latter correctly formed, *maccoyii* regarded as a printing error.

McCulloch (1929b: 263) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' A specimen received by the MNHN in 1877 (MNHN 0000-0515) not found (Bauchot and Blanc 1961, Blanc and Bauchot 1962).

A Castelnau painting in NMV (BA 8745, labelled 'Thunnus Maccoyii Cast.' – fig. 31) represents this species.

Valid as *Thunnus maccoyii* (Castelnau 1872) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 142, as '*Thunnus*, *Thunnus*, *maccoyi* Castelnau'); McCulloch (1929b: 263); Whitley (1968b: 72, as '*Thinnis maccoyii*'); Gibbs and Collette (1967: 115); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1778); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 789). Scombridae.

Scomber antarcticus **Castelnau, 1872a: 106 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN B-2125 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2125: box 4426, dried skin, left side, poor condition, 271 mm SL, 308+ mm TL, caudal fin broken, 'Marché de Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Blanc (1961: 373); Collette (1966: 363).

Castelnau (1872a: 106) stated: 'I have only seen one specimen of this fish on the Melbourne Market, in the month of September; it measured 13 inches [330 mm].'

McCulloch (1929b: 261) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN B-2125 matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Blanc (1961) and Blanc and Bauchot (1962). A Castelnau painting in NMV (BA 8735 labelled number '73', 'Scomber Antarcticus Cast' – fig. 32) is likely the holotype specimen.

Synonym of *Scomber australasicus* Cuvier, 1832 – McCulloch (1929b: 261); Collette and Nauen (1983: 55); Collette (2003: 8); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1774). Scombridae.

Richardsonia **Castelnau, 1872a: 112**

Fem. *Richardsonia insignis* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Richardsonia* Steindachner, 1866 in fishes, replaced by *Paristiopterus* Bleeker, 1876 and by *Macullochia* Waite, 1910. In the synonymy of *Paristiopterus* Bleeker, 1876 – McCulloch (1929b: 253); Hardy (1983b: 188); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese *et al*. (2006: 1313). Pentacerotidae.

Richardsonia insignis **Castelnau, 1872a: 112 (Western Port [via Melbourne Market]; Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown.

Castelnau (1872a: 113) states:

> I have only seen one specimen of this fish; it was brought to the Melbourne Market in November 1871, from Western Port, and the fishmongers said it was the first time they had seen it. Total length, 25 inches [635 mm].

McCulloch (1929b: 253) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum', but specimen not found in MNHN. A Castelnau painting of this fish in NMV (BA 8772, labelled number '103', 'Richardsonia Insignis Cast.' – fig. 33) likely depicts the holotype specimen. A Castelnau ink drawing of the head of the same species (NMV BA 8744, labelled 'Richardsonia Insignis Cast', '2nd spec. larger' 'April '73' – fig. 34) appears to have been collected later, in April 1873, and cannot be considered a type.

Synonym of *Paristiopterus labiosus* (Günther, 1872) – McCulloch (1929b: 253); Whitley (1968b: 62); Hardy (1983b: 189); Gomon et al. (1994: 633); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1314). Pentacerotidae.

Seriola grandis **Castelnau, 1872a: 115 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntype: MNHN A-5667 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5667: dried, stuffed, whole mount specimen, 670 mm SL, 705 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 27).

Castelnau (1872a: 116) states: 'The average size in length is from 30 to 40 inches [762–1016 mm], but some are much longer …'

MNHN A-5667 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as a syntype by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979). A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8786, labelled 'Seriola grandis Cast' – fig. 35) likely represents one of the syntypes.

Included as *Seriola grandis* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 144); but referred to a new genus *Regificola* by Whitley, 1931 as *R. grandis* – Whitley (1931a: 316). Currently regarded as a synonym of *Seriola lalandi* Valenciennes, 1833 – Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 27); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 584); Gomon et al. (1994: 588); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al (2006: 1167); Dyer and Westneat (2010: 606). Carangidae.

Neptonemus travale **Castelnau, 1872a: 119 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN 2022-0004 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2022-0004 : 2 dried half skins, left side, 200 mm SL, 245+ mm TL; right side, 180 mm SL, 225+ mm TL, ; tips of caudal fin damaged, 'Melbourne'); MNHN A-5624 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5624: box 4422, dried skin, left side: 220 mm SL, c.260 mm TL, Melbourne').

Original as *Neptonemus? travale*. Misspelled '*Neptonemus*'; correct spelling is *Neptomenus*. Castelnau (1872a: 122) states:

> This fish is common on the Melbourne Market, particularly in the cold months of the year; it is used for food, and its average size is from 8 to 10 inches long [203–254 mm]; but I have one which measures 23 inches [584 mm], and which only differs from the others by the absence of the sulcated line below the lateral one. The small spines of the operculum and preoperculum are worn out.

McCulloch (1929a: 124) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Three specimens of MNHN A-5624 and MNHN 2022-0004 match Castelnau's description and are regarded here as syntypes of *Neptonemus travale* Castelnau.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.36, labelled 'Neptonemus Tavale [sic] Cast.' – fig. 36) depicts this species and probably represents one of the syntypes. It clearly shows the mask of dark coloration on the head extending back to the anterior margin of body scales (see McDowall 1981: 111) that identifies it as *Seriolla punctata* (Forster).

Synonym of *Seriolla punctata* (Forster in Bloch and Schneider, 1801) – McDowall (1981: 110); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1792). Centrolophidae.

Gobius bassensis **Castelnau, 1872a: 123 ('Salt River' [Saltwater River, now Maribyrnong River], Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1106 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1106: specimen in alcohol, 91 mm SL, 121 mm TL, 'Salt River' [Maribyrnong River]). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 26).

Castelnau (1872a: 123) described this fish from a single specimen 'Only seen once, in February' and gave no size. MNHN A-1106, locality in MNHN Register as 'Salt River' [Saltwater River, now Maribyrnong River], 'Australie', was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1991, but

collection locality incorrectly given as Melbourne Market). An alcohol preserved specimen in the Melbourne Museum, registered as NMV 51872, 'Gobius bassensis (Cast.)' 'Melbourne' 'Prestd by Count de Castelnau' '6.9.87') is missing from the collection, but unlikely to be a type.

Synonym of *Arenigobius bifrenatus* (Kner, 1865) – McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 242, as *Gobius bifrenatus*); Waite (1921: 146 as *G. bifrenatus*); McCulloch (1929c: 371, as *G. bifrenatus*); Bauchot et al. (1991: 26); Gomon et al. (1994: 784); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1623); Parenti 2021: 94). Gobiidae.

***Gobius pictus* Castelnau, 1872a: 124 (St. Kilda, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 58).

Castelnau (1872a: 124) described this fish from a single specimen 'Found at St. Kilda. Length of specimen, 4 inches [102 mm].'

A Castelnau painting in NMV (BA 9241.29, labelled number '47', St. Kilda', 'Gobius Pictus Cast.' – fig. 37) likely represents the holotype specimen.

The name *Gobius pictus* Castelnau 1872 is preoccupied by *Gobius pictus* Malm 1865 and therefore objectively invalid. A synonym of *Nesogobius hinsbyi* (McCulloch and Ogilby, 1919) – McCulloch and Ogilby, (1919: 215); Waite (1921: 146, as *Gobius hisbyi*); McCulloch (1929c: 369); Gomon et al. (1994: 802); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1667); Parenti (2021a: 333). Gobiidae.

***Gobius pulchellus* Castelnau, 1872a: 125 (Western Port, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 58).

Castelnau (1872a: 125) apparently described this species from a single specimen: 'Length, two and one-third inches [68 mm]. From Western Port. It is nearly allied to *Gobius Pictus*.'

Valid as *Nesogobius pulchellus* (Castelnau, 1872) – Gomon et al. (1994: 803); Hutchins (2001b): 43); Hoese and Larson (2006: 7); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1668); Hoese and Larson in Gomon et al. (2008: 767); Hammer et al. 2015: 371); Parenti (2021a: 333). Gobiidae.

***Eleotris nudiceps* Castelnau, 1872a: 126 (Lower Yarra River, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1509 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1509: 3 specimens in alcohol, 63 mm SL, 78 mm TL – 76 mm SL, 94 mm TL, 'Yarra Riv. (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991:14)

Castelnau (1872a: 126–127) does not give the size or number of specimens he examined, but the three specimens of MNHN A-1509 closely match his description and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot et al. (1991). Redescribed by Sauvage (1880: 53) who states: 'Longueur 095 [mm]. Riv. Yarra (Australie): de Castelnau.'

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.42, labelled 'Eleotris nudiceps Cast' – fig. 38) represents this species.

„Synonym of *Philypnodon grandiceps* (Krefft, 1864) – Waite (1921: 149); Whitley (1955a: 55); Whitley (1964: 60); Cadwallader and Backhouse (1983: 215); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1609); Parenti (2021a: 55). Eleotridae.

***Cristiceps multifenestratus* Castelnau, 1872a: 131 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntype: A-5622 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5622: dried skin, right side, 220 mm SL, 253 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 53–54).

Castelnau (1872a: 132) states: 'I have only seen two specimens of this sort; the largest measures 10½ inches [267 mm]', Castelnau (1873: 48) later notes 'The length of *Fenestratus* [sic, typographic error for *multifenestratus*] is erroneously stated in my description of it ('Proceedings, 1872', p. 131). The present measurement is the correct one' [but no measurement provided].

Bauchot (1967) recognised two specimens, MNHN A-2132 and A-5622, as syntypes. However, the locality of A-2132 is listed in the MNHN Register (as *Cristiceps splendens*) and on the jar label as 'Adelaide' and it is doubtful if this specimen is a syntype. A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8740.2, labelled number '78', 'Cristiceps multifenestratus Cast' – (fig. 39); likely represents MNHN A-5622.

Synonym of *Heteroclinus tristis* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Gomon et al. (1994: 764); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1534). Clinidae.

***Cristiceps forsteri* Castelnau, 1872a: 132 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 54).

Castelnau (1872a: 132) states: 'One single specimen seen at Melbourne in the month of January; it was about six and a-half inches long [165 mm].'

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8747, labelled number '116' 'Cristiceps Forsteri Cast.' – fig. 40) likely represents the holotype specimen, and is identifiable as *Heteroclinus tristis* (Klunzinger, 1872).

Synonym of *Heteroclinus tristis* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Gomon et al. (1994: 764); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1534); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 713); Hoese et al. (2024: 301). Clinidae.

***Atherinichthys modesta* Castelnau, 1872a: 136 (Hobsons Bay and lower Yarra River, Victoria).**

Lectotype: MNHN A-4371 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4371: specimen in alcohol, 60 mm SL, 73 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Paralectotype: MNHN 2021-0474 [ex MNHN 4371] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2021-0474: specimen in alcohol, 54 mm SL, 64 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 713–714).

Castelnau (1872a: 137) states: 'Common in Hobson's Bay and the lower Yarra. Length from 2 to 3½ inches [51–89 mm].'

Blanc and Hureau (1971) included MNHN A-4368 and A-4371 as syntypes of *Atherinichthys modesta* Castelnau. However, examination of MNHN A-4368 shows it to be a

specimen of *A. cephalotes* Castelnau [= *Kestratherina esox* (Klunzinger 1872)] and it seems likely that there was an error in labelling or cataloguing, with A-4368 being mistakenly registered as *A. modesta* (see *Atherinichthys cephalotes* below). To avoid taxonomic confusion, the larger specimen of MNHN A-4371 is here designated as the lectotype of *Atherinichthys modesta* Castelnau 1872 and it is referred to the synonymy of *Atherinosoma microstoma* (Günther). Two Castelnau paintings in the NMV (BA 8794.3, number '77', 'Atherinichthys modesta Cast', 'Yarra Sinnots Dock' – fig. 41; and BA 9241.4, number '69' 'Atherinichthys modesta' – fig. 42) represent this species.

Synonym of *Atherinosoma microstoma* (Günther, 1861) – Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 355–356); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 704). Atherinidae.

***Atherinichthys picta* Castelnau, 1872a: 137 (Captain Sinnot's Dock, Lower Yarra River, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Castelnau (1872a: 137) states: 'Only seen once, at Capt. Sinnot's Dock, on the lower Yarra; under 2 inches long [51 mm].'

Whitley (1943: 132), who visited the MNHN in 1937, reported 'Types lost', and not found in MNHN.

A Castelnau painting of this species in the NMV (BA 8794.2, No. '76', 'Atherinichthys Picta Cast', 'Yarra Sinnots Dock' – fig. 43) shows a red mid-lateral stripe and is identifiable as *Atherinosoma microstoma* (Günther), and likely represents the holotype specimen.

Previously regarded as a synonym of *Kestratherina esox* (Klunzinger, 1872) by Whitley (1943: 132, as *Atherinosoma esox*) and Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 711), but Castelnau's painting of this species clearly identifies it as *Atherinosoma microstoma*.

Atherinichthys picta Castelnau, 1872 considered here to be a synonym of *A. microstoma* (Günther, 1861). Atherinidae.

***Atherinichthys cephalotes* Castelnau, 1872a: 137 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Lectotype: MNHN A-4368 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4368: specimen in alcohol, 127 mm SL, 135+ mm TL, 'Australie', caudal fin broken, and registered as *Atherinichthys modesta*); paralectotype: MNHN A-4560 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4560: dried skin, left side, 103 mm SL, 126+ mm TL, 'Melbourne', caudal fin broken). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 713).

The specimen upon which Castelnau based his description was preserved in alcohol: 'On the living specimen, there was a rather large, round, black spot on the caudal, near its base; but it has entirely disappeared after having been preserved in spirits' (Castelnau 1872a: 138). He remarks: 'I have only seen one specimen, which was taken in the month of August. It is nearly 6 inches long [152 mm]' but also notes 'Since then, I have seen a second specimen, which had only a very faint trace of the caudal black spot.' MNHN A-4560 (dried skin) may represent Castelnau's second specimen. The presence of a black spot near the lower caudal fin base is problematic. This is never seen in fresh specimens and is unknown in any species of Australian atherinid. A plausible explanation for the spot is that it could have been a small drop of ink inadvertently spilled on the fresh specimen (MNHN A-4368) when it was painted by Castelnau, hence its disappearance later after preservation in spirits, but present in his painting (D. Bray pers obs).

McCulloch (1929a: 109) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum; photograph of type in Austr. Mus.' Blanc and Hureau (1971) list MNHN A-4560 (a dried skin, left side) as the 'holotype' of *Atherinichthys cephalotes*. The only MNHN alcohol specimen matching Castelnau's description of *Atherinichthys cephalotes* is A-4368 (registered as a syntype of *A. modesta*). A-4368 also closely resembles a Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.3 No. '56' 'atherinichthys cephalotes Cast' – fig. 44) which matches his description of the species and clearly shows the black caudal 'spot'. The obvious conclusion to be drawn here is that A-4368 is a specimen of *A. cephalotes* and it is likely that there was an error in labelling or cataloguing, with it having been mistakenly registered as *A. modesta*. Whitley (1943: 132, fig.10, No. 3) examined and figured this specimen and accepted it as the 'Type' of *Atherinichthys modesta,* correctly identifying it as *Atherinosoma* (= *Kestratherina*) *esox* and referring it to the synonymy of the latter. To avoid future taxonomic confusion, MNHN A-4368 is here regarded as the lectotype of *Atherinichthys cephalotes* Castelnau 1872.

Synonym of *Kestratherina esox* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Whitley (1943: 132, as *Atherinosoma esox*); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 711). Atherinidae.

***Atherinosoma* Castelnau, 1872a: 138**

Neut. *Atherinosoma vorax* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Atherinosoma* Castelnau, 1872 – McCulloch (1929a: 111); Prince et al. (1982: 64); White et al. (1984: 360); Pavlov et al. (1988: 392); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 356); Gomon et al. (1994: 376); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 703); Raadik in Gomon et al. (2008: 396); Ivantsoff and Allen (2011: 50). Atherinidae.

***Atherinosoma vorax* Castelnau, 1872a: 138 (Cape Schanck, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Castelnau (1872a: 138–139) described this species from a single specimen, preserved in alcohol:

> I have only seen one specimen, caught at Cape Shanck by Dr. Howitt; it appears, after having been in spirits, of a light green, with the lower parts white and silvery; a broad longitudinal band, more brilliant, extends on the sides; upper fins and caudal yellow; anal and ventrals white. Length, 3 inches [76 mm].

Synonym of *Atherinosoma microstoma* (Günther 1861) – Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 356); Gomon et al. (1994: 379); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 704). Atherinidae.

***Agonostoma lacustris* Castelnau, 1872a: 142 (Gippsland Lakes, Victoria)**

Type(s): whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972) in catalogue of the Mugiliformes and Polynemiformes in the MNHN.

Castelnau (1872a: 142) does not state size or number of specimens in his description.

McCulloch (1929a: 118) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum' but not found in MNHN.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.43, number '36', labelled '*Agonostoma Lacustris* Cast.', 'Lacs de Gippsland' – fig. 45); likely represents Castelnau's described specimen and confirms its identification as *Aldrichetta forsteri* (Valenciennes).

Synonym of *Aldrichetta forsteri* (Valenciennes, 1836) – McCulloch (1929a: 118, as *Agonostomus forsteri*); Thomson (1997: 472); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 676). Mugilidae.

***Agonostoma tasmanicus* Castelnau, 1872a: 142 (Port Arthur, Tasmania).**

Types: no types exist.

The name '*Tasmanicus'* was introduced by Castelnau in his description of *Agonostoma lacustris* Castlenau (1872a: 142): '… orbit four and a-half times in the length of head. This latter is not so pointed as in *Tasmanicus* …', apparently a reference to *Agonostoma diemensis* (Richardson) on the preceding page (Castlenau (1872a: 141).

Castelnau's use of the specific name *tasmanicus* has been interpreted as a *nomen novum* for *Dajaus* (= *Agostoma*) *diemensis* Richardson, 1840 – McCulloch (1929a: 119); Thomson (1997: 472); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 676); but regarded as a replacement name for *Dajaus diemensis* Richardson – Fricke et al. (2025).

In the absence of any explanation or implied intent by Castelnau, we consider the name '*tasmanicus*' [derived from Tasmania] to be a simple *lapsus* for '*diemensis*' [derived from Van Diemans Land = Tasmania], consequently a *nomen nudum* and therefore unavailable. Mugilidae.

***Labrichthys bleekeri* Castelnau, 1872a: 148 (Melbourne Market, Victoria)**

Syntype: MNHN 1877-0435 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0435: box 4718, 1 dried skin, right side, 192 mm SL, 228 mm TL). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 77).

Castelnau (1872a: 148) does not state the number of his specimens but does mention 'The length of this fish is, on an average, from 10 to 12 inches [254–305 mm]', implying more than one specimen.

McCulloch (1929b: 310) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN 1877-0435 was regarded as a syntype by Bauchot (1963a) and Russell (1988). A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 189 – fig. 46) depicts this species and is likely one of the syntypes.

Listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *bleekeri* (Cast., P.Z.S.V., 1872, 148) by Gill (1892: 402), but as a queried synonym of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson) by McCulloch (1913: 378) who, although separately listing it as *P. bleekeri* (p. 380), states: 'I think that *P. bleekeri* will prove to be identical with the young of *P. tetricus*.' Included as a synonym of *Notolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840) – Russell (1988: 17); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1402). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys bleekeri* Castelnau, 1872 considered here to be a synonym of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Labrichthys richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872a: 150 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntype: MNHN 1877-0436 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0436: box 4480, 1 dried skin, left side, 275 mm SL, 325 mm TL). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 78).

Spelled *richardsonii* on p. 152, *richardsoni* on p. 150 and p. 24.

Castelnau (1872a: 150) states: 'My largest specimen measures about 14 inches [356 mm]' and (p.151) refers to 'dried specimens.'

McCulloch (1929b: 310) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bauchot (1963a) and Russell (1988) recognised MNHN 1877-0436 as the 'holotype', but since Castelnau refers to more than one specimen, under the Code (Article 73.2) MNHN 1877-0436 can only be considered a syntype. Two Castelnau paintings in the NMV (BA 8773 – fig. 47; BA 190 – fig. 48) probably depict syntype specimens.

Not *Pseudolabrus richardsonii* Steindachner 1867 (= *P. guentheri* Bleeker 1862) – McCulloch (1913: 368); McCulloch (1929b: 308); Russell (1988: 30).

Listed as *Pseudolabrus richardsoni* (Castelnau) by Gill (1892: 403), but as a queried synonym of *P. tetricus* (Richardson) by McCulloch (1913: 378) who, although separately listing it as *P. richardsoni* (p. 379), states (p. 380): 'This appears to me to be almost certainly a form of *P. tetricus*.' Included as a synonym of *Notolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840) – Russell (1988: 17); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1402). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872 considered here to be a synonym of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Labrichthys vestita* Castelnau, 1872a: 151 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN 1877-0432 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0432: box 4438, 1 dried skin, right side, 275 mm SL, 327 mm TL, 'Melbourne'; box 4485, 2 dried skins, both right side, 345 mm SL, 400 mm TL and 395 mm SL, 482 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 78, who designated 1877-0432 as 'neosyntypes').

Castelnau (1872a: 152) states in his description: 'Seen several specimens, which were found in February; the longest measured

17 inches [432 mm]', and specifically refers to a specimen '12 inches long [305 mm]' and another '17 inches long [432 mm]', adding 'When dry, the body presents the same feeble longitudinal ridges I have mentioned in another sort.'

McCulloch (1929b: 310) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bauchot (1963a: 78) reported:

> L'holotype de l'espèce rentré dans nos collections sous le numéro 75–114 n'a pas été retrouvé. Nous désignons comme néosyntypes 3 spécimens envoyés deux ans plus tard par Castelnau, déterminés et étiquetés par lui-même [The holotype of the species entered in our collections under the number 75–114 was not found. We designate as neotypes 3 specimens sent two years later by Castelnau, identified and labelled by him].

Castelnau's original description was based on more than one specimen, including dried material, and there is no evidence that MNHN 75-114, referred to by Bauchot (1963a) as 'not found', was the holotype. Moreover, except for the fact that the specimens registered as MNHN 1877-0432 were received two years later than the missing MNHN 75-114, there is no indication that they could not have been amongst those described by Castelnau (1872a), and we follow Russell (1988) who included the three specimens of MNHN 1877-0432 as syntypes of *Labrichthys vestita* Castelnau, 1872.

A Castelnau painting in NMV (BA 8788, labelled 'Labrichthys Vestita', '8 feb 1872' – fig. 49) probably represents one of the syntypes of this species and is clearly identifiable as *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson).

Listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *vestitus* (Cast., 1872, 151= ephippium G. [Günther]' by Gill 1982: 402). Included as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840) – McCulloch (1913: 377); McCulloch (1929b: 310). As a synonym of *Notolabrus tetricus* – Russell (1988: 17); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1402). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys vestita* Castelnau, 1872 is considered here to be a synonym *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

Odax obscurus Castelnau, 1872a: 154 (Melbourne Market, Victoria)

Holotype: MNHN 1875-0230 (destroyed). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 105–106): 'L'holotype rentré (en très mauvais état) dans nos collections sous le nº 1875-230 n'a pas été conserve' [the holotype entered (in a very bad state) in our collections under No. 1875-230, was not kept].

Castelnau (1872a: 154) described this species from a single specimen: 'Only seen once at the Melbourne Market, in the month of December', but also included description of specimens (p. 155) he considered to be probably 'a variety of the same sort … Seen several times in the Melbourne Market. In size never more than from 5 to 6 inches long [127–152 mm].'

While MNHN 1875-0230 was recognised as the holotype of *Odax obscurus* by Bauchot (1963a: 106), she also recognised another specimen, MNHN A-9303, as a 'Paratype décrit comme « variété » avec tache verte sur le dos' [paratype described as a 'variety' with a green spot on the back]. However, the Code (Article 72.4.1) specifies that any specimens referred to as distinct variants cannot be included in the type series; MNHN A-9303 thus cannot be regarded as a syntype. Another specimen, MNHN A-2793, listed as 'Odax obscurus', also marked as 'type', was collected much later in Sydney by Castelnau (1879b: 391) and therefore can be disregarded as a type.

Considered by Gomon and Paxton (1986: 28) to be the terminal-phase adult form of *N. balteatus*. A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8761 – fig. 50) depicts this species and confirms its identification as *N. balteatus*.

Listed as *Neoodax obscurus* (Castelnau) by McCulloch 1929b: 324); but as a synonym of *Neoodax balteatus* (Valenciennes 1840) by subsequent authors – McCulloch (1922: 74, as probable synonym);, Whitley (1929a: 58); Whitley (1940: 424); Whitley (1964: 60); Scott (1966: 100); Scott (1976: 354); Gomon and Paxton (1986: 27); Gomon et al. (1994: 702); Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1420); Near et al. (2025). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae, Odacini.

Gerres melbournensis Castelnau, 1872a: 158 (Melbourne, Victoria).

Syntypes: AMS I.7138 (a dried skin, no size given, 'Melbourne'), not found; ?MNHN A-0711 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0711: 2 specimens in alcohol, 122 mm SL, 145 mm TL and 125 mm SL, 146 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 22); Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 16).

Castelnau (1872a: 159) mentioned 'Seen several specimens in the month of July' but did not give the number or size of his specimens.

A specimen in the Australian Museum, AMS I.7138, listed by McCulloch (1929b: 216) as 'type or co-type' and by Whitley (1957b) as 'cotype', was not found in a search in January 2011 (Iwatsuki et al. 2012: 51) or subsequently during this study, and is presumed lost or destroyed.

MNHN A-0968 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0968: specimen in alcohol, 93 mm SL, 109 mm TL, 'Adelaide (Australie)'). was recognised as a 'syntype' by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989) and this specimen was selected as the lectotype of *Gerres melbournensis* Castelnau, 1872 by Iwatsuki et al. (2012: 48). However, the collection locality as 'Adelaide' rules out A-0968 being one of the original syntypes described by Castelnau from Melbourne. Rather, it is probably a specimen sent by F.G. Waterhouse from Adelaide as part of 'a most interesting series of small fishes, collected by himself in the St. Vincent's Gulf, by means of a trawl' and listed as 'Gerres? Melbournensis' (Castelnau 1872b: 245). Because A-0968 cannot be a syntype, its subsequent designation by Iwatsuki et al. (2012) as lectotype is thus invalid (Code, Article 74.2).

Two other specimens (MNHN A-0711: 122 mm SL, 145 mm TL and 125 mm SL, 146 mm TL, registered as '*Gerres melbournensis* Cast' 'Australie') are possible syntypes, but the MNHN livre d'Entrées for specimens received from Castelnau in 1877 lists these as 'san localite précisès (Australie)'.

A notebook painting in the NMV (BA 9241.46, labelled as number '38', '*Gerres melbournensis,* Cast' and ink sketch of jaw mechanism – fig. 51) closely matches Castelnau's species description and is probably one of the syntypes.

Valid as *Parequula melbournensis* (Castelnau, 1872) – Waite (1921: 106); McCulloch (1929b: 216); Gomon et al. (1994: 598); Hutchins (2001b): 34); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1217); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 587); Iwatsuki et al. (2012: 48). Gerreidae.

***Genypterus australis* Castelnau, 1872a: 164 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN 1877-0419 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0419: box number 4706, dried skin, left side, 443 mm SL, 458 mm TL, in two pieces, barbels missing, with label '*Genypterus australis* Cast Melbourne'); MNHN 2009-0132 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2009-0132: box number 4705, dried skin, left side, 652 mm SL, 672 mm TL, in two pieces, with label '*Genypterus australis* Cast.').

Castelnau (1872a: 165) states: 'The usual size is about 20 inches [508 mm]; but I have a specimen which measures 27 [686 mm].'

McCulloch (1929c: 357) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN 1877-0419 and 2009-0132 closely match Castelnau's description and are here regarded as syntypes, previously not recognised. A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.7 , No. '28' 'Ophidiidae' – fig. 52) also represents this species.

Synonym of *Genypterus blacodes* (Forster in Bloch and Schneider, 1801) – McCulloch (1914: 158); McCulloch (1929c: 357); Chong (1985: 36); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 311); Lloris and Rucabado (1991: 64); Hoese, Paxton, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 560). Ophidiidae.

***Rhombosolea bassensis* Castelnau, 1872a: 167 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Syntypes: AMS A.7132, destroyed; MNHN A-8764 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8764: box 4491, dried stuffed whole specimen, 208 mm SL, 258 mm TL, 'Riv. Yarra'); MNHN A-8765 [Incorrect as IA-1765 in *Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes* – Fricke et al. 2024]; (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8765: box 4490, dried stuffed whole specimen, 242 mm SL, 301 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Desoutter et al. (2001: 314).

Castelnau (1872a: 167) did not state the size or number of specimens in his description but mentions: 'The largest specimens attain one foot long [305 mm]. It is found all the year, but more commonly during the cold months. It sometimes goes up the Yarra to Melbourne.' MNHN A-8764 is labelled 'riv. Yarra'; MNHN A-8765 is labelled 'Melbourne'. Both were recognised as syntypes by Desoutter et al. (2001).

AMS A.7132 was registered by the Australian Museum as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). The register entry for this specimen is stamped 'Ex[change]. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80 [Australian Museum Archives, C.20.80]', but the specimen apparently was not sent, and Ogilby (1886: 49) states: 'The Australian Museum is fortunate in possessing the type specimen of Count Castelnau's *Rhombosolea bassensis*, labelled in his own handwriting, and it is undoubtedly this species.' A later annotation in the AMS Register by Edgar R Waite dated 30 August 1899, 'destroyed 30/VIII/99 ERW' indicates the specimen was destroyed.

Synonym of *Ammotretis rostratus* Günther, 1862 – McCulloch (1914: 122); Waite (1921: 158); Norman (1926: 267); McCulloch (1929b: 281); Norman (1934: 420); Gomon et al. (1994: 856); Desoutter et al. (2001: 314); Evseenko (2004: 19); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1833). Pleuronectidae.

***Pleuronectes victoriae* Castelnau, 1872a: 168 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Syntypes: ?AMS A.7133, specimen not found; MNHN A-8766 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8766: box 4489, dried whole stuffed specimen, 242 mm SL, 290+ mm TL, caudal fin rays broken, 'Melbourne'); MNHN A-8767 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8767: box 4488, dried, whole stuffed specimen, 194 mm SL, 240 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 14); Desoutter et al. (2001: 314).

Original as *Pleuronectes? victoriae*; misspelled '*victoriæ*' (p. 241). Castelnau (1872a: 169) does not state the size or number of specimens in his description but mentions: 'This fish is common on the Melbourne Market, but rarely attains a foot in length [305 mm].' AMS A.7133 recognised as 'cotype' by Whitley (1957b). MNHN A-8766 and A-8767 regarded as syntypes by Desoutter et al. (2001).

AMS A.7133 was registered by the Australian Museum as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). The register entry for this specimen has been stamped 'Ex[change]. Br[u]ssels Museum C.20.80 [Australian Museum Archives, C.20.80]', but apparently was never sent. Specimen not found and presumed lost or destroyed.

Synonym of *Rhombosolea tapirina* Günther, 1862 – Norman (1926: 284); Norman (1934: 434); McCulloch (1929b: 282); Gomon et al. (1994: 859); Desoutter et al. (2001: 314); Evseenko (2004: 21); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1837). Pleuronectidae.

***Galaxias versicolor* Castelnau, 1872a: 176 (Marsh near St. Kilda, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Castelnau (1872a: 176) states: 'Seen only one specimen, in a marsh near St. Kilda. Length, 5½ inches [140 mm].'

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8743.2; number '101', labelled '*Galaxias versicolor* Cast.' – fig. 53) probably represents the holotype specimen. Considered by Regan (1906: 369) as 'probably allied to *G. attenuatus*' but regarded as a synonym of *G. maculatus* (Jenyns) by McDowall and Frankenberg (1981).

Synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) – McDowall and Frankenberg (1981: 531); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 177); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 405). Galaxiidae.

***Galaxias cylindricus* Castelnau, 1872a: 177 (Lower Yarra River, Victoria)**

Type(s): whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Misspelled '*cyllndricus*' (Castelnau 1872a: 241). Castelnau (1872a: 178) does not mention the number of specimens in his description but refers to the colours when 'preserved in spirits' and remarks: 'Lower Yarra. It attains the same size as the preceding' [*Galaxias attenuatus*, '7 and 8 inches in length' [178 and 203 mm].

Included as a synonym of *G. attenuatus* (Jenyns) by Regan (1906: 368) but regarded as a synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns) by McDowall and Frankenberg (1981).

Synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) – McDowall and Frankenberg (1981: 531); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 1770); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 405). Galaxiidae.

***Galaxias delicatulus* Castelnau, 1872a: 178 (Yarra River, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b) in catalogue of Haplomes, Heteromes and Catosteomes in the MNHN.

Castelnau (1872a: 178) states: 'Yarra River; 4 inches long [102 mm]', implying only a single specimen was collected.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 9241.6, number '70', 'Galaxias Delicatulus' 'Yarra' – fig. 54) probably represents the holotype specimen.

Included as a synonym of *G. attenuatus* (Jenyns, 1842) by Regan (1906: 368) but regarded as a synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) by McDowall and Frankenberg (1981).

Synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) – McDowall and Frankenberg (1981: 531); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 177); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 405). Galaxiidae.

***Galaxias amaenus* Castelnau, 1872a: 178 (Yarra River, Victoria).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Castelnau (1872a: 128) states: 'Yarra River. From 3 to 4 inches long [76–102 mm].'

Not included by Regan (1906) in his revision of the family Galaxiidae. Regarded as a synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns) by McDowall and Frankenberg (1981).

Synonym of *Galaxias maculatus* (Jenyns, 1842) – McDowall and Frankenberg (1981: 532, as *amoenus*); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 177); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al (2006: 405). Galaxiidae.

***Engraulis antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872a: 186 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN 0000-3732 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-3732: 8 specimens in alcohol, 71–107 mm SL, 76+ – 120+ mm TL, caudal fins damaged, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1940: 298); Whitehead and Bauchot (1986: 31).

Castelnau (1872a) does not state the number or size of his specimens, but MNHN 3732 recognised as syntypes of *Engraulis antarcticus* Castelnau by Bertin (1940) and Whitehead and Bauchot (1986). A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8794.4; labelled 'Engraulis antarcticus Cast', No. '80' – fig. 55) closely matches Castelnau's species description, and is identifiable as *Engraulis australis* (Shaw).

Synonym of *Engraulis australis* (Shaw in White, 1790) – McCulloch (1929a: 43); Whitehead et al. (1988: 314); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 160); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 312). Engraulidae.

***Hippocampus tristis* Castelnau, 1872a: 197 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes?: MNHN A-4537 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4537: dried whole specimen, c.115 mm Ht, 'Rivière de Cygnes' [Swan River]); MNHN A-4538 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4538: dried whole specimen, c.125 mm Ht 'Rivière de Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 53).

Castelnau (1872a) described *Hippocampus tristis* from 'one specimen' but gave no indication of the size and origin of his specimen(s). His description was published together with other species mostly collected from Melbourne Market, and most authors have assumed Melbourne as the collection locality. Later, he also recorded *H. tristis* from Port Jackson [Sydney] (Castelnau 1879b: 356, 364).

McCulloch (1929a: 96) lists *Hippocampus tristis* as 'Melbourne Market, Victoria. Type in Paris Museum.' The MNHN Register, however, lists two specimens as 'types' (MNHN A-4537, MNHN A-4538) and gives the provenance of these as 'Rivière des Cygnes' [Swan River, Western Australia]. Bertin and Estève (1950b) regarded the two MNHN specimens as 'paratypes', also giving the collection locality as 'Swan River (Australie).' We include both specimens here as possible syntypes of *H. tristis* but question the provenance of the specimens as 'Swan River'. A more plausible type locality is suggested by Kuiter (2020) as Swan Island, near Queenscliff, Victoria, where, during the 1870s, there was a Chinese fishing community supplying the Melbourne Market with seafood from Bass Strait. Their catches may have been presented at the Market as 'from Swan' to identify that source (Kuiter 2020: 42).

Moreover, it is very unlikely that Castelnau had any specimens from Western Australia in 1872, when he published his description of *H. tristis*. Castelnau's specimens from Western Australia were all collected by the Reverend George Bostock, and it appears these were not received until the following year when Castelnau published his first paper on the fishes of Western Australia, including fishes from the Swan River (Castelnau 1873g).

It seems that a mistake could also have been made during later registration of the specimens of *Hippocampus tristis* in the MNHN. The MNHN Register d'Entrées for 1882 shows they were registered as part of a lot of 26 specimens, which also included '*Hippocampus subelongatus* Cast.' (No. 267 – MNHN A-4535; No. 268 – MNHN A-4536; No. 269 – MNHN A-4552) and '*Hippocampus breviceps* Cast.' [sic, in error for Peters] (No. 270 – MNHN A-4539; No. 271 – MNHN A-4550; No. 272 – A-4551), both species from the Swan River, Western Australia; and it may have been assumed, incorrectly, that the specimens of *H. tristis* were from the same locality.

There has been considerable disagreement and confusion over the taxonomic status of *Hippocampus tristis* Castelnau, 1872. Considered a valid species by McCulloch (1929a: 96); Whitley and Allen (1958: 32); Kuiter (2001: 316); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 829); Kuiter (2009: 107) and Kuiter (2020: 42); and regarded as a probable synonym of *H. whitei* Bleeker, 1855 by Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 422) and Gomon et al. (1994: 449). Confusingly, Lourie et al. (1999: 109) and Lourie et al. (2016: 31) included *H. tristis* as a synonym of *H. kuda* Bleeker, 1842, but Lourie (2016: 31) also considered specimens identified as *H. tristis* by Kuiter (2001) to be *H. kelloggi* Jordan and Snyder 1901. Genetic analysis of CO1 sequences of specimens from New South Wales identified as *Hippocampus* cf *tristis* by Harasti (2016) has confirmed the conspecificity of *H. tristis* with *S. kelloggi*, and if correct would make the latter species a synonym of *H. tristis*.

Further taxonomic study is needed to resolve the nomenclatural status of *Hippocampus tristis*. Pending this work, we accept *H. tristis* Castelnau, 1872 as a valid species. Syngnathidae.

***Urocampus carinirostris* Castelnau, 1872a: 200 (Yarra River, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1435 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1435: 10 specimens in alcohol, 56 mm TL – 72 mm TL, 'Yarra River'); NMV 51870 [= A 696] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106215: 2 specimens in alcohol, 63mm SL, 63.5mm TL and 73.5mm SL, 74mm TL). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 50, as *Stigmatophora boops* Castelnau).

Castelnau (1872a: 201) appears to have based his description on several specimens. Dawson (1980: 840) states:

> Castelnau (1872) failed to designate type material but his description indicates that both males and females were examined, that the largest specimen was "three and a-half inches" [89 mm] (TL) and that the species was rather common. Examination of pipefishes in the Paris collection shows that the 10 fish in MNHN A.1435, listed as "paratypes" of *Stigmatophora boops* Castelnau by Bertin and Estève (1950b) are actually *Urocampus carinirostris*. These specimens, including males and females (52–72 mm SL) labelled "Australia, Yarra River, Castelnau", are here considered to be the presumptive syntypes of *U. carinirostris*. Both *carinirostris* and *boops* were treated by Castelnau (1872) and subsequent errors in labelling or cataloging appear certain.

Two specimens in the NMV (51870 = A 696, collected by Castelnau in Melbourne) are also regarded here as syntypes of *U. carinirostris*.

Valid as *Urocampus carinirostris* Castelnau, 1872 – McCulloch (1929a: 92); Whitley and Allen (1958: 60); Dawson (1980: 838); Dawson (1985: 195); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 432); Gomon et al. (1994: 471); Johnson (1999: 726); Hutchins (2001b: 27); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 845); Kuiter in Gomon et al. (2008: 477); Kuiter (2009: 282); Araki and Motomura (2023: 4). Syngnathidae.

***Stigmatophora boops* Castelnau 1872a: 203 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-0735 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0735: 3 specimens in alcohol, 79 mm – c.121 mm TL, broken, 'Yarra (Australie)'); MNHN A-0736 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0736: 4 specimens in alcohol, c.74 mm – 81+ mm TL, broken, 'Yarra (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 50, as 'paratypes').

Misspelled *Stigmatophora*, correct spelling is *Stigmatopora* (Dawson 1982: 576). Castelnau (1872a: 203) described this species by reference to *Stigmatopora nigra* Kaup:

> Amongst the specimens of the *Nigra* I observe several similar to the others, but with enormous globular eyes; these are very prominent. I could not, up to the present, ascertain if they form a particular species.

McCulloch (1929a: 93) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bertin and Estève (1950b) mistakenly recognised MNHN A-1435 (10 specimens) as 'paratypes' of *Stigmatophora boops* Castelnau but, as discussed under *Urocampus carinirostris*, Dawson (1980: 840) considered these specimens as presumptive syntypes of *U. carinirostris*.

MNHN A-0735 and MNHN A-7036 (both registered as *Stimatophora nigra*, 'Yarra', 'Australie') are Castelnau specimens and are recognised here as the probable syntypes of *Stigmatophora boops* Castelnau.

Regarded as a synonym of *Stigmatopora nigra* Kaup, 1856 by Waite and Hale (1921: 311) and as a *nomen nudum* by Dawson (1980: 288, 1985: 178). However, Castelnau compared his species to that on the previous page [*S. nigra*] and the name *Stigmatophora boops* should be regarded as available.

Synonym of *Stigmatopora nigra* Kaup, 1856 – McCulloch (1929a: 93); Gomon et al. (1994: 469); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 842). Syngnathidae.

***Monacanthus forsteri* Castelnau 1872a: 204 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Holotype: ?NMV 51853 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/109971: 'Monacanthus Forsteri (Cast.)' 'Western Port' 'Pres[td] by Count de Castelnau', specimen in alcohol, missing, no data). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 524–525); Beaunier et al. (2009: 300).

Castelnau (1872a: 205) stated: 'I have only seen a single specimen in the month of May; it was not quite three inches long [76 mm].'

McCulloch (1929c: 420) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Le Danois (1961: 524-525) recognised MNHN B-2044 (three alcohol specimens: 53 mm SL, 64 mm TL – 55 mm SL, 74 mm TL, 'Melbourne') as 'paratypes'. However, Beaunier et al. (2009) point out Castelnau's description was based only on a single specimen, 3 inches long [76 mm], and while the largest specimen of MNHN B-2044 whose length (74 mm TL) approximates that given by Castelnau, it does not correspond to the counts in his description; and they did not consider it to be the holotype. An alcohol preserved specimen in the Melbourne Museum, registered as NMV 51853,

'Monacanthus Forsteri (Cast.)' 'Western Port' 'Pres[td]' by Count de Castelnau') may have been the holotype, but this specimen is missing from the collection and presumed lost.

Synonym of *Acanthaluteres spilomelanurus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – Hutchins (1977: 54); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1880). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus prasinus* Castelnau, 1872a: 205 (Melbourne, Victoria)**

Holotype: MNHN B-2053 https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/ic/item/b-2053

: alcohol specimen, 41 mm SL, 53 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 521); Beaunier et al. (2009: 301).

Castelnau (1872a: 206) states: 'Only seen once in the month of March; it is rather over two and a-half inches long [64 mm], and has an oval form.' Castelnau (1879b: 400) later mentions a 'small specimen, similar to those from Victoria, but with the lower part of the body of a silvery white; procured in June', from Sydney.

McCulloch (1929c: 418) remarks 'Type in Paris Museum.' Le Danois (1961: 521) considered MNHN B-2053 (specimen in alcohol, 41 mm SL, 53 mm TL, 'Melbourne') to be the 'holotype' and MNHN A-4562 (dried skin, left side: 79 mm SL, 100 mm TL, 'Melbourne') as a 'paratype'. Beaunier et al. (2009: 301), on the other hand, point out that Castelnau described only one specimen, '2.5 inches' [64 mm], and that as the MNHN specimens do not match this size they cannot be types. However, given Castelnau's rather imprecise expression of measurement and allowing for shrinkage in alcohol, MNHN B-2053 approximates the size of his described specimen, and we here regard it as the holotype.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8746.2, labelled 'Monacanthus prasinus Cast.' 'in spirits' – fig. 56) closely matches Castelnau's description of this species and is presumed to be of the holotype.

Synonym of *Meuschenia freycineti* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – Hutchins (1977: 55); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1889). Monacanthidae.

***Aracana amoena* Castelnau, 1872a: 207 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Syntype: MNHN B-1758 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-1758: alcohol specimen: 40 mm SL, 48 mm TL, 'Australie (Baie d'Hobson)'). Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1961b).

Castelnau (1872a: 208) states 'I have seen two specimens of this beautiful little sort one caught in the cold and the other in the warm season; each was two inches long [51 mm].'

Two specimens in the MNHN (B-1756, alcohol specimen 72 mm SL, 85 mm TL), and MNHN B-1758, 40 mm SL, 48 mm TL) both registered as '*Aracana ornata*' match Castelnau's description of *A. amoena*, but only one (MNHN B-1758) is close to the size (2 inches = 51 mm) of Castelnau's specimens, and is here regarded as a syntype of *Aracana amoena* Castelnau, 1872. A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8760.2, labelled 'aracana amoena Cast.' – fig. 57), is probably also one the original syntypes and is identifiable as *A. ornata* (Gray).

Recognised correctly as a synonym of *A. ornata* (Gray 1838) by Whitley (1961); but listed as *insertae cedis* in Ostraciidae by Hoese et al. (2006: 1909).

Synonym of *Aracana ornata* (Gray, 1838) – Whitley (1961: 68). Aracanidae.

***Diodon blochii* Castelnau, 1872a: 210 (Melbourne fish market, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: Leis (1978: 550); Leis and Bauchot (1984: 93).

Castelnau (1872a: 210) described this fish based on a specimen 'Six inches long [152 mm]', noting it as 'rather common'; but there is no evidence he had more than one specimen.

Leis (1978: 552) placed *Diodon blochii* Castelnau in synonomy with *D. nicthemerus* with some doubt, stating:

> The type cannot be found in MNHN, AMS or in the National Museum of Victoria, Australia. The description is incomplete and does not fit exactly any of the five species considered here, but of those, it matches *D. nicthemerus* most closely, particularly in meristic characters.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8753 – fig. 58) labelled 'Diodon Blochii Cast.' likely represents the type specimen and its colour pattern most closely resembles that of *D. nicthemerus*.

Synonym of *Diodon nicthemerus* Cuvier, 1818 – Leis (1978: 550, with question mark); Leis and Bauchot 1984: 93, with question mark); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1934). Diodontidae.

***Yarra* Castelnau 1872a: 231**

Fem. *Yarra singularis* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. 'Proposed somewhat conditionally, but regarded as available' (Fricke et al. 2025). Synonym of *Geotria* Gray, 1851 – Kullander and Fernholm in Reis et al. (2003: 11); Renaud (2011: 16). Geotriidae.

***Yarra singularis* Castelnau, 1872a: 231 (Captain Sinnot's dock, lower Yarra River, Victoria).**

Syntype: MNHN A-7542 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-7542: specimen in alcohol, head detached: c.105 mm TL, 'Yarra River'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1939: 65).

Castelnau (1872a: 231) included this species in a note:

> I consider as belonging to the *Ammocoetes* type, or larval stage, a singular little *Petromyzonid*, which was found in the Yarra. …. Total length, four and three-eighth inches [111 mm]. …. I should have thought this might be the first state of *Geotria*, but we have just seen that I had a still smaller specimen of this, which has entirely the form of the adult. In this state of things, I propose giving provisionally to this the name of *Yarra Singularis*.

MNHN A-7542 recognised as the 'holotype' by Bertin (1939) who gives the size as '12 cm', but some shrinkage appears to have occurred, with the specimen now measuring about 105 mm TL. A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8789.2; No. '67'

– fig. 59) corresponds well with Castelnau's original description of this species and probably depicts the larger of Castelnau's two specimens.

Synonym of *Geotria australis* Gray, 1851 – Cadwallader and Backhouse (1983: 214); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 23); Gomon et al. (1994: 83); Renaud (2011: 16). Geotriidae.

***Neomordacia* Castelnau, 1872a: 232**

Fem. *Neomordacia howittii* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Geotria* Gray 1851 – Renaud (2011: 16). Geotriidae.

***Neomordacia howittii* Castelnau, 1872a: 232 (Cape Schanck, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-7543 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-7543: specimen in alcohol, 80 mm TL, 'Cap Schanck'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1939: 65).

Castelnau (1872a: 232) states: 'The only specimen I have seen is about three inches long [76 mm]; it was found at Cape Shanck by my old and highly esteemed friend, Dr. Howitt.' MNHN A-7543 recognised as the 'holotype' by Bertin (1939) who gives the size as '10 cm' but some shrinkage appears to have occurred, with the specimen now measuring 80 mm TL. A Castelnau ink drawing in the NMV (BA 8789.3, labelled 'Neomordacia Howittii Cast' – fig. 60) corresponds well with Castelnau's original description of this species and likely depicts the holotype.

Synonym of *Geotria australis* Gray, 1851 – Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 23); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 43); Renaud (2011: 16). Geotriidae.

***Neocorassius* Castelnau, 1872a: 236**

Masc. *Neocorassius ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. As *Neocorassius* on p. 236 and p. 242 and *Neocarassuis* [sic] on p. 237 (Castelnau 1872a); later as *Neocarassius* (Castelnau (1875b: 4). Based on *Carassius* which Castelnau misspelled '*Corassius*'. Corrected to *Neocarassius* by Jordan (1919: 363) and McCulloch (1929a: 53), the latter regarding Castelnau's spelling as a misprint for *Neocarassius*; but *Neocorassius* is the correct original spelling and must be retained (Kottelat 2013: 237). Synonym of *Carassius* Jarocki, 1822 – Kottelat (2013: 84). Cyprinidae.

***Neocarassuis* [sic] *ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872a: 237 (Saltwater River [now Maribyrnong River], Footscray, Victoria).**

Lectotype: MNHN B-0650 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-0650: alcohol specimen: 225 mm SL, 294 mm TL, 'Australie'). Paralectotype: MNHN 1877-0461 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0461: bidon 4717, dried skin, right side: 208 mm SL, c.256 mm TL, 'Victoria').

Genus misspelled '*Neocarassuis*' in species heading (p. 237); correctly as *Neocorassius* (p. 236, p. 242). Castelnau (1872a: 237) based his description on two specimens: 'Length of first specimen … 9⅜ inches [238 mm] … Height of body 3⅜ [86 mm]'; second specimen 'length is eleven inches [279 mm], and its height five and a-quarter [133 mm].'

The whereabouts of type material of *Neocorassius ventricosus* was previously unknown (Kottelat 2013). However, two specimens in the MNHN (B-0650, 1877-0461) are registered as *N. ventricosus*. MNHN B-0650 approximates in size Castelnau's second specimen and matches his description well: 'has a far more irregular form than the first, the back, behind the head, being very gibbous, and the lower profile still more inflated.' MNHN 1877-0461 (registered as *N. ventricosus*, but subsequently reidentified as *Carassius auratus*) is a little larger (c.256 mm TL) than Castelnau's first specimen (238 mm TL).

Two Castelnau paintings labelled 'Neocarassius ventricosus Cast' are in the NMV (BA 8725 – fig. 61; BA 8776 – fig. 62); the first of these closely matches MNHN B.0650. To avoid any doubt over the taxonomic identity of this species and to fix the type species for *Neocorrasius*, MNHN B.0650 is here designated as the lectotype of *Neocorassius ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872. MNHN 1877-0461 becomes a paralectotype of *N. ventricosus*.

Castelnau (1875b: 4) later expressed doubts as to whether *N. ventricosus* was a native species. In describing the megalopid fish. *Brisbania staigeri*, he stated:

> I am not able to assign it [*B. staigeri*] with certainty to any of the known families; but it appears to belong to the Cyprinidae, and to come near to *Leuciscus*. This would be the second example of a fish of this family belonging to Australia, if *Neocarassius* is really a native of that continent.

N. ventricosus Castelnau, 1872 is based on an introduced goldfish. Included as a synonym of *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus, 1758) by Kottelat (2013: 85). Cyprinidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1872b) *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 1, 243–247 plus Errata.

In this paper, Castelnau (1872b) provides brief descriptions of species collected by F.G. Waterhouse in the St.Vincent Gulf, South Australia, stating:

> I intend, in the next volume of the publications of this Society, to give a full account of them, but I think it is only doing justice to Mr. Waterhouse to give here a list of the species, and a short diagnostic of his new discoveries.

Fuller descriptions of these species were provided by Castelnau in his *Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. IV. – Fishes of South Australia* (Castelnau 1873c) and, where relevant, additional details from that paper have been incorporated to clarify the status of each of the species considered here (see below).

***Phillopteryx elongatus* Castelnau, 1872b: 243 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-0728 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0728: specimen in alcohol, 253 mm TL, 'Adelaide

(Australie)'); MNHN A-0834 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0834: alcohol specimen: 349 mm TL, 'Australie'); MNHN 0000-9227 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-9227: alcohol specimen: 130 mm TL, 'Adelaide australie'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 45)

Genus misspelled '*Phillopteryx*' (p. 234), should have been *Phyllopteryx* (correctly spelled in Castelnau 1873c). Castelnau (1872b: 243) did not state the number or size of the specimens he examined and provided only a brief diagnosis:

> Differs from *Foliatus* [*Phyllopteryx foliatus* (Shaw, 1804)] by its being of a smaller size; the body much more elongate in both sexes; its foliated appendices much shorter, broader, and of an oval form.

In his subsequent paper Castelnau (1873b: 76) provided a more detailed description, stating:

> Very much like *Foliatus*, and at first I thought it was a variety of it, but I have seen four specimens … the largest adult female being only nine inches long [229 mm].

Castelnau (1873g: 144) also lists a specimen from Western Australia, 'which seems similar to those from Adelaide.'

Two specimens (MNHN A-0835, in alcohol: 218 mm TL and 254 mm TL, 'Swan River') were also recognised as syntypes by Bertin and Estève (1950b); but are from the Western Australia and cannot be considered types.

Listed as a synonym of *Phyllopteryx foliatus* [now considered a synonym of *P. taeniolatus* (Lacepède, 1804)] by McCulloch (1929a: 95). Synonym of *Phyllopteryx taeniolatus* (Lacepède, 1804) – Dawson (1985: 160); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 428); Gomon et al. (1994: 464); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 839). Syngnathidae.

Syngnathus curtirostris Castelnau, 1872b: 243 (Adelaide, St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).

Holotype: MNHN A-0982 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0982: specimen in alcohol, 118 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 47, as 'paratype').

Castelnau (1872b: 243) did not state the number or size of the specimens he examined and provided only a brief diagnosis: 'The snout is contained three times in the length of the head. Of a dark brown colour, with silvery spots on the head and anterior part of the body.'

In his subsequent paper Castelnau (1873c: 76) provided a more detailed description, stating: 'Length a little over four inches and a half [114 mm].' McCulloch (1929a: 86) mentions 'type in Paris Museum'; MNHN A-0982 regarded as a 'paratype' by Bertin and Estève (1950b). This specimen corresponds well in size with Castelnau's described specimen and is here regarded as the holotype.

Valid as *Pugnaso curtirostris* (Castelnau, 1872) – Whitley (1948: 75); Whitley and Allen (1958: 59); Dawson (1984: 95); Dawson (1985: 163); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 428); Gomon et al. (1994: 465); Hutchins (2001b): 27); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 839); Kuiter in Gomon et al. (2008: 472); Kuiter (2009: 213). Syngnathidae.

Stigmatophora olivacea Castelnau, 1872b: 244 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).

Holotype: MNHN A-0738 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0738: specimen in alcohol, 206+ mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Misspelled '*Stigmatophora*' (p. 244); correct spelling of genus should have been *Stigmatopora*. Castelnau (1872b: 243) did not state the number or size of the specimens he examined and provided only a brief diagnosis:

> Snout at least twice as long as the remaining part of the head; operculum without a longitudinal ridge; vent below the middle of the dorsal fin; egg-pouch extending over thirteen rings; body rings, nineteen. Entirely of an olive colour.

In his subsequent paper, Castelnau (1873c: 76) provided a more detailed description and gave the size of his specimen as 'total length nine inches [228.6 mm].'

The snout and tail are broken and a few of the posterior segments of the tail are missing in MNHN A-0738; allowing for this, the specimen approximates in size that of Castelnau's type (228.6 mm TL) and was regarded as the holotype by Dawson (1982).

Synonym of *Stigmatopora argus* (Richardson, 1840) – Waite and Hale (1921: 308); McCulloch (1929a: 93); Dawson (1982: 579); Dawson (1985: 176); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 430); Gomon et al. (1994: 468); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 842). Syngnathidae.

Aploactisoma Castelnau, 1872b: 244

Neut. *Aploactisoma schomburgki* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Misspelled or unjustifiably emended to '*Haploactisoma*' by some authors. Valid as *Aploactisoma* Castelnau, 1872 – Whitley (1933a: 299); Scott (1976: 205); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 459); Gomon et al. (1994: 506); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 912); Johnson in Gomon et al. (2008: 502); Fricke (2016: 72). Aploactinidae.

Aploactisoma schomburgki Castelnau, 1872b: 244 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).

Syntypes: AMS B.9209 (https://ozcam.ala.org.au/occurrences/b05e5c9b-63b4-4f00-9f69-f2c3e84cb066: specimen in alcohol, 83.1 mm SL, 102.5 mm TL, 'South Australia'); MNHN A-3430 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3430: specimen in alcohol, 108 mm SL, 132 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 35)

Castelnau's (1872b: 244) original description is very brief, but he subsequently provided a fuller description (Castelnau 1873c: 65) stating: 'I have seen two specimens, the longest of which measures five inches [127 mm], but Mr. Waterhouse tells me that he has one almost twice that size.' Castelnau (1973c: 65) also recognised the similarity of his fish to *Aploactis milesii* Richardson, 1850.

McCulloch (1915b: 273, footnote) remarks that of specimens of *Aploactisoma schomburgki* in the AMS:

> One of these is in the old collection of the Australian Museum, and is entered into the register as a type of the species; it was purchased together with a type of *Kurtus gullivieri* Castelnau, but the vendor's name is not given, though it was possibly Castelnau himself.

This specimen (AMS B.9209) was listed as 'Type' by Whitley (1957b), and we regard both AMS B.9209 and MNHN A-3430 as syntypes of *Aploactisoma schomburgki* Castelnau, 1872.

Four specimens in the Museum für Naturkunde (MNF), Berlin (ZMB 10288), were also reported as syntypes by Paepke and Fricke (1992: 276), but there is no evidence they are types: the specimens were sent in 1877, together with other fishes from South Australia, by F.G. Waterhouse to Prof. Wilhelm Peters in Berlin (In litt. Waterhouse to Peters, 6 November 1877, MNF archives – Edda Assel pers com 2019).

Synonym of *Aploactisoma milesii* (Richardson, 1850) – McCulloch (1915b: 274, as *Aploactis milesii*); McCulloch (1929c: 397, as *Aploactis milesii*); Whitley (1933a: 99); Poss and Eschmeyer (1978: 405); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 459); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 913). Aploactinidae.

***Pataecus waterhousii* Castelnau, 1872b: 244 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1074 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1074: specimen in alcohol, 76 mm SL, 100 mm TL, 'Adelaide'); MNHN A-2129 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2129: specimen in alcohol, 59 mm SL, 79 mm TL, 'Adelaide').

Castelnau (1872b: 244) provided only a brief description and did not mention the number or size of his specimens. Two specimens in the MNHN (A-1074, A-2129) are labelled as 'Syntype'.

Valid as *Neopataecus waterhousii* (Castelnau, 1872) – Waite (1905: 77); Waite (1921: 170); McCulloch (1929c: 399); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 462); Gomon et al. (1994: 510); Hutchins (2001b): 28); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 918); Johnson in Gomon et al. (2008: 505). Pataecidae.

***Christiceps splendens* Castelnau, 1872b: 244 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1093 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1093: 3 specimens in alcohol, 50 mm SL, 67 mm TL – 68 mm SL, c.85 mm TL, 'Adelaide'); MNHN A-1094 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1094: 3 specimens in alcohol, 67 mm SL, 86 mm TL – 77 mm SL, 95 mm TL , 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 54).

Genus misspelled as '*Christiceps*' (p. 244); later corrected as *Cristiceps* (Castelnau 1873a: 66). Castelnau's (1872b: 244) description is very brief:

> Upper profile very convex; first dorsal high, of three rays; the second of twenty-eight spines and six rays; the anal has two spines and twenty-three rays. Carmine colour, with the head and fins orange.

Castelnau (1873c: 66–68) later provided a more detailed description and remarks:

> After having been in liquor, this fish appears to have been of a uniform carmine, with the head and fins orange … My largest specimen, a female, is seven inches long [178 mm], and the largest male only a little over five [127 mm]. I have also a very young specimen, which is similar, but has faint traces of narrow, obscure transverse bands on the body; of the last I also find very faint traces on one of the large specimens.

Bauchot (1967: 54) did not specifically recognize MNHN A-1093 and A-1094 as types, remarking:

> Nous possédons plusieurs exemplaires étiquetés *Cristiceps splendens* par CASTELNAU lui-même, mais aucune indication ne permet d'affirmer que ce sont les types. Ils correspondent en tous points à la description originale. Ce sont 6 exemplaires envoyés d'Adelaide par CASTELNAU en 1877, et enregistrés sous les n° A.1093 et A.1094. L.T.: 70 à 100,5 mm; L.S.: 53 à 79,5 mm.' [We have several specimens labelled *Cristiceps splendens* by Castelnau himself, but there is no indication that these are the types. They correspond in every respect to the original description. These are 6 specimens sent from Adelaide by Castelnau in 1877 and registered under n° A.1093 and A.1094. TL: 70 to 100.5 mm; SL: 53 to 79.5 mm].

As the specimens of MNHN A-1093 and MNHN A-1094 closely match Castelnau's description there seems no reason not to regard them as types, and they are here recognised as syntypes of *Christiceps splendens* Castelnau, 1872.

Synonym of *Cristiceps australis* Valenciennes, 1836 – McCulloch (1929c: 350); Gomon et al. (1994: 744); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1531). Clinidae.

***Chironectes filamentosus* Castelnau, 1872b: 244 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4617 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4617: specimen in alcohol, 73 mm SL, 105 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Pietsch et al. (1986: 139).

Apparently described from a single specimen trawled in St. Vincent Gulf, Castelnau (1872b: 244) provided only a brief description of this species which he expanded upon in a later paper (Castelnau 1873c: 65).

Castelnau's description of *C. filamentosus* apparently includes several errors, and McCulloch (1916: 68) points out 'the details given of the dorsal spines and the dentition are so confused that it is not clear what they are intended to convey.' Castelnau did not state the size of his specimen, but MNHN A-4617 closely matches his description and was recognised as the holotype by Pietsch (1984a, 1984b) and Pietsch et al. (1986).

Valid as *Rhycherus filamentosus* (Castelnau, 1872) – McCulloch (1916: 68); Waite (1921: 180); McCulloch (1929c: 406); Pietsch (1984a: 40, 1984b: 70); Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 249); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 280); Gomon et al. (1994: 296); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 645); Pietsch in Gomon et al. (2008: 372). Antennariidae.

***Monacanthus perulifer* Castelnau, 1872b: 245 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntype: NMV 51866 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106542: alcohol specimen: 80.8 mm SL, 108.2 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Not included by Le Danois (1961) or by Beaunier et al. 2008 in their catalogues of the Monacanthidae in the MNHN.

Castelnau's (1872b: 245) description is very brief and gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined. In his later paper, using the replacement name *Monacanthus margaritifer* for 'Monacanthus Perulifer, *Cast. Olim*.' [Olim – formerly]. Castelnau (1873a: 80–81) gives a fuller description and states: 'In all the four specimens I have seen … The largest of my specimens is near four inches and a half [114 mm].'

A specimen in the NMV (51866) is regarded here as a syntype of *Monacanthus perulifer* Castelnau, 1872 and of his replacement name, *M. margaritifer* Castelnau, 1873.

Synonym of *Scobinichthys granulatus* (Shaw, 1790) – Waite and McCulloch (1915: 474, as *Cantherines granulatus*); McCulloch (1929c: 418, as *Cantherines granulatus*); Hutchins (1977: 57); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1898). Monacanthidae.

***Vincentia* Castelnau, 1872b: 245**

Fem. *Vincentia waterhousii* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Vincentia* Castelnau, 1872 – Fraser (1972: 12, as *V. waterhousei*); Allen (1987: 6); Gon (1988: 8); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 559); Fraser and Struhsaker (1991: 721); Gomon et al. (1994: 567); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1110); Allen and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 558); Mabuchi et al. (2014: 196); Fraser (2014: 289). Apogonidae.

***Vincentia waterhousii* Castelnau, 1872b: 245 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN 0000-9160 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-9160: 2 specimens in alcohol, 80 mm SL, c.98 mm TL and 85 mm SL, c.101 mm TL, 'Adelaide');

NMV 51865 [= A 11773] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106542: two specimens in alcohol: 80 mm SL, c.98 mm TL and 85 mm SL, c.101 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 97).

Castelnau's (1872b: 245) original description of this species is very brief and gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined. In his subsequent paper (Castelnau 1873b: 60–61) gives a fuller description and states: 'Mr. Waterhouse has sent me several specimens which measure about four inches [102 mm].'

Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b) reported this species as not found in the MNHN, but two specimens (MNHN 0000-9160), listed in the MNHN Register as 'Apogon Novae Hollandiae Val.', 'Adelaide', with note 'Apogon Waterhousii Cast.', match the size of specimens mentioned by Castelnau and are included here as syntypes; two specimens in the Melbourne Museum (NMV 51865, sent to Castelnau by Waterhouse from Adelaide) also are likely syntypes.

Recognised as a synonym of *Apogon conspersus* Klunzinger, 1872 – Steindachner (1884: 1066); McCulloch (1914: 103, as *Amia conspersa*); now *Vincentia conspersa* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Gomon et al. (1994: 570); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006). Apogonidae.

***Cheilinus aurantiacus* Castelnau, 1872b: 245 (Adelaide, St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-9059 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9059: specimen in alcohol, 92 mm SL, c.122 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 14).

Castelnau's (1872b: 245) original description is brief and he gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined. However, his subsequent paper (Castelnau 1873b: 71) provided a more detailed description, and states: '(the)… only specimen seen a little less than five inches [127 mm].'

MNHN A-9059 (c. 122 mm TL) was recognised by Bauchot (1963a: 14) as the holotype [misidentified as *Labrichthys parila* Richardson], but another specimen, MNHN A-9058 (121 mm TL) also is listed in the MNHN Register, both recorded as 'Labrichthys parila', 'Adelaide (Australie)' and as 'Type de Cheilinus aurantiacus Castel'. Both specimens are similar in size and closely match Castelnau's description, but MNHN 9059 was received in 1875 (Livre d'Entrées No. 18, lot No. 182); whereas MNHN A-9058 is noted as having been received in in Paris in 1877 (Livre d'Entrées No. 42, Lot No. 549), and may have been part of a second collection of fishes from St. Vincent Gulf sent by F.G. Waterhouse to Castelnau in Melbourne in 1874 (South Australian State Archives, GRG 19/168). In the absence of other evidence, we accept MNHN 9059 as the holotype of *Cheilinus aurantiacus*. Three specimens in the South Australian Museum (SAMA F1349) also are labelled as 'types or co-types' (Glover 1976: 173) and although accepted as 'syntypes' by Russell (1988: 10) [who designated MNHN 9059 as 'lectotype'], the SAMA specimens now are considered unlikely to be types.

Valid as *Dotalabrus aurantiacus* (Castelnau, 1872) – Whitley (1930b: 251); Russell (1988: 8); Gomon et al. (1994: 685); Parenti and Randall (2000: 18); Hutchins (2001b): 39); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1388); Russell and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 647); Near et al. (2025: 303). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Heteroscarus* Castelnau, 1872b: 245**

Masc. *Heteroscarus filamentosus* Castelnau, 1872. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan (1919: 363). Included as a synonym of *Odax* Valenciennes, 1840 by Gomon and Paxton (1986), but considered valid as *Heteroscarus* Castelnau, 1872 – McCulloch (1929b: 326); J.K. Scott (1976: 349); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 661); Near et al. (2025: 282). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Heteroscarus filamentosus* Castelnau, 1872b: 246 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-9300 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9300: specimen in alcohol, 155 mm SL, 192 mm TL, poor condition, 'Port Darwin' [in error]). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 46).

Castelnau's (1872b: 246) description is very brief and gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined, but in his subsequent paper Castelnau (1873c: 73–75) provided a fuller description and noted 'I have only one specimen of each sort [*Heteroscarus filamentosus* and *H. modestus*]' and gave the length of *H. filamentosus* as 'seven and a quarter inches [184 mm].'

Although a little larger than the specimen described by Castelnau (1873c), MNHN A-9300 was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1963a). However, the collection location recorded as 'Port Darwin' in the MNHN Register d'Entrées and main MNHN Register, and by Bauchot (1963a), clearly is in error, as this species is known only from southern Australia.

Heteroscarus filamentosus Castelnau, 1872 was regarded as a valid species and senior synonym of *H. modestus* Castelnau, 1872 by McCulloch (1929b: 326), but both these nominal species were referred to the genus *Odax* and placed in the synonymy of *O. acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846) – Gomon and Paxton (1986: 33); Gomon et al. (1994: 703); Hoese et al. (2006: 1421). However, phylogenetic analysis (Clements et al. 2004) indicates *Odax* is paraphyletic and that *H. filamentosus* should be retained in its own genus, *Heteroscarus*.

Scott (1962: 284) recognised *H. filamentosus* as the dimorphic female form of *Heteroscarus acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846) and included it as a synonym of *H. acroptilus*. Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini

***Heteroscarus modestus* Castelnau, 1872b: 246 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 46).

Castelnau's (1872b: 246) original description of *Heteroscarus modestus* is very brief, and he does not state the number of specimens, but in his subsequent paper (Castelnau 1873c: 75–76) provided a more detailed description and gave the length of his specimen as 'six inches [152 mm].'

MNHN A-9538 (ex MNHN 1875-0183: specimen in alcohol, 97 mm SL, 116 mm TL, 'Adelaide') was recognised as the 'Holotype' by Bauchot (1963a); but this specimen is substantially smaller (even allowing for shrinkage) and does not match several points in Castelnau's description and is therefore unlikely to be the holotype. It also is identifiable as *Neoodax balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1840) (Gomon and Paxton 1986).

Based on Castlenau's original description, *H. modestus* most closely resembles *Heteroscarus acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846) and was tentatively placed in the synonymy of this species by Gomon and Paxton (1986) and Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006), who referred it to the genus *Odax*. However, as with the preceding species, phylogenetic analysis (Clements et al. 2004, Near et al. 2025) indicates *Odax* is paraphyletic and that *H. acroptilus* should be retained in its own genus, *Heteroscarus*.

Treated as *Heteroscarus acroptilus* – J.K. Scott (1976: 349); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 661). *Heteroscarus modestus* Castelnau, 1872 is here regarded as a synonym of *H. acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Ophiclinus* Castelnau, 1872b: 246**

Masc. *Ophiclinus antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. A later emendation to *Ophioclinus* by Castelnau (1873a: 69) is unacceptable (George and Springer 1980: 12). Valid as *Ophiclinus* Castelnau, 1872 – Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 352); George and Springer (1980: 12); Gomon et al. (1994: 767); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1536); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 717). Clinidae.

***Ophiclinus antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872b: 246 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1095 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1095 : specimen in alcohol, 117 mm SL, 121+ mm TL, caudal fin rays broken, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 40).

Castelnau's (1872b: 246) description is very brief and gives no indication of number or size of specimens examined. Castelnau (1873a: 69–70), however, provides a much more detailed description and states: 'Length five inches [127 mm].'

MNHN A-1095 closely matches the size and description of Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1967).

Valid as *Ophiclinus antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872 – Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 352); George and Springer (1980: 13); Gomon et al. (1994: 768); Hutchins (2001b): 41); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1536); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 717). Clinidae.

***Heteroclinus* Castelnau, 1872b: 247**

Masc. *Heteroclinus adelaidae* Castelnau, 1872. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Heteroclinus* Castelnau, 1872 – Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 348); Hoese (1976); Gomon et al. (1994: 744); Hoese and Rennis (2006: 21); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1531); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 700); Lin and Hastings (2013: 3); Hoese and Pogonoski (2021: 291). Clinidae.

***Heteroclinus adelaidae* Castelnau, 1872b: 247 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1077 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1077: specimen in alcohol, 73 mm SL, 87 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967).

Castelnau's (1872b: 247) original description does not mention number of specimens and is very brief: 'Of a reddish brown, with the lower parts of a yellowish white; an irregular black band on the side', but in his subsequent description (Castelnau 1873a: 68) he states: 'Length three and a half inches [89 mm].' MNHN A-1077 closely matches the size and description of the specimen recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1967: 53-54) and Hoese (1976: 62). Glover (1976: 174, as *adelaide*) lists SAMA F1492 'from St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia, collected by F. G. Waterhouse, date of collection unknown' as 'Holotype', but this is probably one of several other specimens collected by Waterhouse and unlikely to be a type.

Valid as *Heteroclinus adelaidae* Castelnau, 1872 – Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 348); Hoese (1976: 54, with MNHN A.1077 as holotype); Gomon et al. (1994: 754); Hutchins (2001b): 42); Hoese and Rennis (2006: 24); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1531); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 706); Hoese et al. (2024: 301). Clinidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873a) Notes on the edible fishes of Victoria. *International Exhibition Essays, 1872–3*, No. 5, 1–17.

***Hectoria* Castelnau, 1873a: 8.**

Fem. *Oligorus gigas* of Günther, 1859 (= *Centropristis gigas* Owen, 1853 [= *Polyprion oxygeneios* (Forster in Bloch and Schneider, 1801]). Type by monotypy. See also Castelnau (1873b: 150). [The genus *Hectoria* was validly described in Castelnau 1873a. Jordan, 1919, *Genera of Fishes*, pt. 3, p. 368, had it dating from a later paper by Castelnau 1873b) (Bohlke 1960)]. Synonym of *Polyprion* Oken, 1817 – McCulloch (1929a: 143); Parenti (2019a: 50). Polyprionidae.

***Bleeckeria* Castelnau, 1873a: 14**

Fem. *Bleeckeria catafracta* Castelnau, 1873a. Type by monotypy.

Castelnau (1873a) caused considerable confusion by the manner in which described the genus *Bleeckeria* and in a later paper (Castelnau 1873b), his genera *Ruppelia* and *Lacepedia* (Bohlke 1960, Hoese and Kuiter 1984).

Ogilby (1918a: 48) was first to note this confusion:

> In his various notices of this fish Castelnau has got himself into a somewhat hopeless tangle by confusing under the same name two totally distinct species. Early in 1873 he wrote: "It forms a new genus (*Bleeckeria*), characterised by the soft part of its dorsal and of the anal being considerably prolongated, and its ventrales [sic] formed of one spine and only three rays. This species (*catafracta*) is over a foot long and is covered with rather large scales." Later in the same year he again wrote: "In my paper on the Edible Fishes of Victoria, in the Exhibition Essays, 1873 [Castelnau 1873b: 52], I stated by a *lapsus calami* that this fish was my *Bleeckeria* [misspelled by Castelnau as '*Bleckeria*'] *catafracta* (*Lacepedia*)." This latter assignment of the name was not published until some months after the issue of the earlier paper, so that it would seem that, if *Bleeckeria catafracta* was, as a name, of any scientific value, it would have to be listed as a synonym of *Paraplesiops bleekeri*, not of *Lacepedia catafracta*, which is possibly a latrididid fish. Fortunately, *Bleeckeria* is antedated by *Bleekeria* Günther, an ammodytidoid fish from the East Indian Seas.

McCulloch (1929b: 164) also regarded *Bleeckeria* as preoccupied by *Bleekeria*. While Castelnau (1973b: 44) later wrote:

> I had dedicated this genus to the great Indian ichthyologist, Dr. Bleeker, of whom I have, during my travels in India [sic Dutch East Indies – Indonesia], received so many marks of kindness …

It is questionable whether the spelling *Bleeckeria* represents a *lapsus calami* for *Bleekeria*, since it is not apparent that an error had occurred in his original publication. As such, the name *Bleeckeria* must be considered 'the correct original spelling' (Code, Article 32.2) and is not preoccupied (Hoese and Kuiter 1984: 10).

Since there is considerable confusion over the names *Bleeckeria*, *Ruppelia*, and *Lacepedia* (see also below), and since none of these names has been used as a senior synonym for over 100 years, we follow Hoese and Kuiter (1984) and Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006:1054), and accept *Paraplesiops* Bleeker, 1875 as the valid name.

Synonym of *Paraplesiops* Bleeker, 1875 – Hoese and Kuiter (1984: 9); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006:1054). Plesiopidae: Plesiopinae.

***Bleeckeria catafracta* Castelnau, 1873a: 14 (Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-8028 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8028: dried, stuffed half mount, left side: 248 mm SL, c.316 mm TL, 'Melbourne' 'Type du Ruppelia [sic] prolongata, Cast. (peau)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 83).

Castelnau (1873a: 13–14) proposed the name *Bleeckeria catafracta* with only a brief description:

> In the family of Nandidae I have obtained, since my publication on the fishes of Victoria, in the transactions of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, a very remarkable sort that the fishermen call the *devil fish*; it forms a new genus (*Bleeckeria*) characterised by the soft part of its dorsal, and of the anal being considerably prolongated, and its ventrales formed of one spine and only three rays. This species (*catafracta*) is over a foot long [305 mm] and is covered with rather large scales. In the next volume of the *Proceedings* above mentioned, I intend giving a full description of it.

However, in the subsequent paper referred to, Castelnau (1873b: 51) renamed his species *Ruppelia prolongata*, noting:

> In my paper on the edible fishes of Victoria, in the Exhibition Essays, 1873, I stated by a *lapsus calami* that this fish was my *Bleckeria* [sic] *Catafracta* (Lacepedia). This mistake is easily seen by the few descriptive words which are contained in that paper.

MNHN A-8028 matches Castelnau's (1873a: 14) brief original description and subsequent more detailed description of *Ruppelia prolongata* Castelnau (1873b: 51–52) and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b). Another specimen (MNHN A-8067) also from Melbourne ('Kew, Richmond') is not considered to be a type of *R. prolongata*.

Synonym of *Paraplesiops meleagris* (Peters, 1869) – McCulloch (1912: 84); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 525); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1054). Plesiopidae: Plesiopinae

***Raya rostrata* Castelnau, 1873a: 17 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Type: whereabouts unknown.

The name *Raya rostrata* Castelnau, 1873 [genus misspelled (p. 17) '*Raya*'; correct spelling should have been *Raja*] has been cited by most authors based on a description in Castelnau (1873b: 57), but the name was first proposed by Castelnau (1873a: 17) in his *Notes on the edible fishes of Victoria* by reference to a previous description of *Raja oxyrhinchus*

Linnaeus: 'a sort I had taken for *Raya Oxyrhynchus* of Europe, but which seems to be different, and that I will call *Raya rostrata*' (Castelnau 1872: 224–225). In a subsequent paper, Castelnau (1873b: 57) distinguished it from *R. oxyrhincus*, and the New Zealand species, *R. nasuta* Müller and Henle, but in neither description did he give size or number of specimens examined, stating only that it 'attains very large dimensions, and often weighs over sixty pounds.'

The MNHN Register d'Entrées 1875 p. 104, contains a record (No. 148 'Raja rostrata', 'Castln.' 'Melbourne') of a specimen 'Poissons en peu' [dried] received from Castelnau on 21 April 1875 ('No 18 Livre d'Entrées'); but the specimen is not recorded in the main MNHN Register and could not be found.

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8728, fig. 63) is probably of the type specimen described by Castelnau (1873a).

The name *Raya rostrata* Castelnau, 1873 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Raja rostrata* Shaw, 1794 and *Raja rostrata* Lacepède, 1802. Replaced by *Raia scabra* Ogilby, 1888, but this name is preoccupied by *Raja scabra* Linnaeus, 1764; *Raja scabra* Ogilby replaced by *Raja whitleyi* Iredale, 1938.

Synonym of *Spiniraja whitleyi* (Iredale, 1938) – Last et al. (2016d: 359). Rajidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873b) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. III. –Supplement to the fishes of Victoria. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 37–58

***Sebastes alporti* Castelnau, 1873b: 40 (Hobson's Bay, Victoria; Tasmania).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1968).

Castelnau (1873b: 40) described this species from two specimens: 'a very small specimen from Hobson's Bay, and a fine one, Fifteen inches long [381 mm], from Tasmania.'

Regarded as a valid species – Kuiter (1993: 121); Kuiter (1997: 88); but now accepted as a synonym of *Helicolenus percoides* (Richardson and Solander, 1842) – Hoese et al. (2006: 867). Sebastidae.

***Melanichthys blackii* Castelnau, 1873b: 41 (Melbourne, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-5594 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5594: dried skin, right side, 107 mm SL, 131+ mm TL, caudal fin rays broken, 'Victoria'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 178).

Genus misspelled '*Melanichthys*' (p. 41); correct spelling should have been *Melanychthys*. Castelnau (1873b: 41–42) based his description on a dried specimen 'four inches and a half [114 mm].' MNHN A-5549 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot 1963b: 178).

Synonym of *Girella tricuspidata* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – McCulloch (1929b: 239); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1321). Kyphosidae.

***Lacepedia* Castelnau, 1873b: 42**

Fem. *Lacepedia cataphracta* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. For discussion on confusion caused by the manner in which Castelnau (1873a) described the genus *Lacepedia* and his genera *Bleeckeria* and *Ruppelia*, see Bohlke (1960) and Hoese and Kuiter (1984).

Synonym of *Caesioperca* Castelnau, 1872 – Whitley (1937: 124); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 503); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 983); Parenti and Randall (2020: 10). Serranidae.

***Lacepedia cataphracta* Castelnau, 1873b: 43 (Melbourne fish market, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-5591 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5591: dried skin, right side: 140 mm SL, 169 mm TL, 'Victoria'). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1984).

Castelnau (1873b: 44) states: 'The only specimen I have seen is imperfect; it is seven inches long [178 mm].'

McCulloch (1929b: 257) mentions 'Type, mounted, in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-5591 is registered as 'Victoria' 'Type Bleekeria cataphracta, Cast.' Allowing for shrinkage, MNHN A-5591 matches Castelnau's specimen, and is recognised here as the holotype of *Lacepedia cataphracta* Castelnau.

Regarded as a synonym of *Caesioperca rasor* (Richardson, 1839) – Whitley (1937: 124); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 503); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 983); Parenti and Randall (2020: 10). Serranidae.

***Gobius caudatus* Castelnau, 1873b: 47 (Victoria market, Melbourne).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4559 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4559: dried half skin, left side, 100 mm SL, 139 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 29).

Castelnau (1873b: 47–48) described this species from a dried specimen: 'The total length of the specimen is about six inches and a half [165 mm].' Allowing for shrinkage, MNHN A-4559 closely matches Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1991).

McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 244) state: 'We have examined a photograph of the type of *G. caudatus* Castelnau, which is preserved in the Paris Museum, and are convinced that species also is synonymous with *G. bifrenatus*.'

Synonym of *Arenigobius bifrenatus* (Kner, 1865) – McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 242, as *Gobius bifrenatus*); McCulloch (1929c: 371, as *G. bifrenatus*); Gomon et al. (1994: 784); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1624); Parenti (2021a: 94). Gobiidae.

***Cristiceps amaenus* Castelnau, 1873b: 48 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-5630 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5630: dried skin, right side: 193 mm SL. c.218 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 52).

Castelnau (1873b: 48) states: 'The length of the specimen is eight inches [203 mm].' McCulloch (1929c: 351) mentions

'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-5630 is a little larger (c.218 mm TL) than the size given by Castelnau but was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1967).

Synonym of *Heteroclinus tristis* (Klunzinger, 1872) – Gomon et al. (1994: 764); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1534). Clinidae.

***Cristiceps howittii* Castelnau, 1873b: 48 (Western Port, Victoria).**

Syntypes: AMS A.7140 (https://ozcam.ala.org.au/occurrences/0f99c4d8-54d3-446c-95ad-52097b6346ea: dried skin, left side: 93.35 mm SL, 100 mm TL, 'Melbourne'); MNHN A-4558 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4558: dried skin, right side: 95 mm SL 117 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 29); Bauchot (1967: 53)

Castelnau (1873b: 48–49) states:

> I have seen several specimens of this sort, but in a dried state. …. All my specimens are about four and a half inches long [114 mm]; they have been found at Western Port.

Castelnau (1875: 28) later updated his original description:

> Several specimens from Adelaide have been sent to me by Mr. Waterhouse; they are preserved in liquor, and similar to those of Melbourne; but as my description of these was written on dried specimens, they enable me to add the following: There is a rather long tentacule over each eye, and two others in front of the lips thicker and bifide; the first are black, and the last yellow.

MNHN A-4558 recognised as a syntype by Bauchot (1967) who also indicates another specimen at the Australian Museum (AMS A.7140). This specimen of *Cristiceps howittii*, a dried skin, was part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). It has a small handwritten inked label 'Cristceps Howittii Cast.Melb' in Castelnau's hand and was listed as 'Cotype' by Whitley (1957b). Regarded here as a syntype. Two other specimens are listed in the MNHN Register as 'Cristiceps howittii Cast.' (MNHN A-2133, 'Australie'; and MNHN A-2134, 'Adelaide'); but both are probably the alcohol preserved specimens from Adelaide later mentioned by Castelnau (1875) and cannot be considered as types.

Synonym of *Cristiceps australis* Valenciennes, 1836 – McCulloch (1929c: 350); Gomon et al. (1994: 744); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1531). Clinidae.

***Callionymus ocellifer* Castelnau, 1873b: 49 (Cape Schanck and Hobson's Bay, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-4554 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4554: 2 dried – whole specimen, c.79 mm SL, c.120 mm TL, 'Melbourne', 'type'; and right skin, c.82 mm SL, c.121 mm TL, 'Melbourne', 'type'); MNHN A-4555 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4555: dried skin, left side: 65 mm SL, 82 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Fricke (1982: 77); Fricke et al. (1984: 106).

Castelnau (1873b: 50) based his main description on a single specimen from 'Cape Schanck – total length, four inches [102 mm]', but also mentions 'I have also seen several specimens from Hobson's Bay', noting in particular 'a specimen of Callyonimus [sic] from Hobson's Bay, in which the fins, and particularly the first dorsal, are lower, and the ocellated spots of the latter are less marked; it is only about three inches long [76 mm]. I think it is the female of this sort, and in that case none of the caudal rays would be produced in either sex.'

Fricke (1982) recognized MNHN A-4554 and A-4555 as a syntypes, the latter approximating in size and description the female specimen from Hobson's Bay noted by Castelnau.

Synonym of *Eocallionymus papilio* (Günther, 1864) – McCulloch (1929c: 338, as *Callionymus papilio*); Fricke (1981: 111); Gomon et al. (1994: 776); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1582); Gomon and Yearsley in Gomon et al. (2008: 742). Callionymidae.

***Ruppelia* Castelnau, 1873b: 51**

Fem. *Ruppelia prolongata* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. See account of *Bleeckeria* Castelnau. Sometimes regarded as misspelled, and listed as preoccupied by *Ruppellia* Swainson, 1839 in Gobiidae – corrected to *Rüppellia* (Opinion 27 – International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature 1958: 65). However, as of the 1985 Code, *Rüppellia* Swainson requires correction to *Rueppellia* (Kullander 2016: 94); but *Ruppelia* Castelnau was never explicitly emended and is not preoccupied by *Rueppellia* Swainson, 1839 (Kullander 2016: 95) and the two generic names are not homonyms (Code, Article 56.2). Synonym of *Paraplesiops* Bleeker, 1875 – McCulloch (1929b: 164); Hoese and Kuiter (1984: 9); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006:1054). Plesiopidae: Plesiopinae

***Ruppelia prolongata* Castelnau, 1873b: 51 (Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-8028 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8028: dried, stuffed half mount, left side: 248 mm SL, c.316 mm TL, 'Melbourne' [same specimen is holotype of *Bleeckeria catafracta* Castelnau, 1873]. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 83).

Castelnau (1873b: 52) stated:

> I have a single specimen, which is stuffed. The fishermen call this sort the devilfish, and say that when living it was of a brownish red. It appears to be very scarce; its total length is thirteen inches [330 mm].

MNHN A-8028 closely matches Castelnau's (1873b: 51–52) description and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987). Based on the same material as *Bleeckeria catafracta* Castelnau (1873a: 14); Castelnau (1873b: 52) subsequently noted:

> In my paper on the edible fishes of Victoria, in the Exhibition Essays, 1873, I stated by a *lapsus calami* that this fish was my *Bleckeria Catafracta* (Lacepedia). This mistake is easily seen by the few descriptive words which are contained in that paper.

See also discussion of *Bleeckeria catafracta* above.

Synonym of *Paraplesiops meleagris* (Peters, 1869) – Hoese and Kuiter (1984: 14); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 525); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1054). Plesiopidae: Plesiopinae.

***Labrichthys cuvieri* Castelnau, 1873b: 53 (Hobart, Tasmania).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963: 79).

Castelnau (1873b: 53) described this species from a dried specimen 'twenty-two inches long [559 mm] ... sent to me from Hobart Town.'

The type specimen is apparently lost (Bauchot 1963: 79), but from the original description is identifiable as a terminal phase colour form of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson) (Russell 1988).

Listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *cuvieri* (Cast., 1872, 53)' by Gill (1892: 402), but as a queried synonym of *Pseudolabrus cyanogenys* Ramsay and Ogilby, 1887 by McCulloch (1911: 76). Later included it as a queried synonym *P. tetricus* (Richardson) by McCulloch (1913: 378) who, although separately listing it as *P. cuvieri* (p. 379), states: 'I have little doubt that this species is identical with *P. cyanogenys* which is the adult form of *P. tetricus*.' Included as a synonym of *Notolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840) – Russell (1988: 17); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1402). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys cuvieri* Castelnau, 1872 considered here to be a synonym of *Pseudolabrus tetricus* (Richardson, 1840). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Monacanthus baudini* Castelnau, 1873b: 55 (Victoria; Hobart, Tasmania).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1963a) or by Beaunier et al (2008).

Castelnau (1873b: 55) described this species from two specimens '… one was obtained on the coast of Victoria and the other at Hobart town; the first is rather larger than the other, and has ten and a half inches in length [267 mm].'

Questionably a synonym of *Eubalichthys gunnii* (Günther, 1870) – Hutchins (1977: 55). *Incertae sedis* in Monacanthidae – Hoese et al. (2006: 1900). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus lesueurii* Castelnau, 1873b: 56 (Western Port, Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4563 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4563; dried skin, left side: 78 mm SL, 101 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 525); Beaunier et al. (2009: 292).

Castelnau (1873b: 56) based his description on a dried specimen, stating: 'The total length is four inches [102 mm]. The specimen came from Western Port.'

MNHN A-4563 closely matches Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Le Danois (1961) and Beaunier et al. (2009).

Questionably a synonym of *Meuschenia freycineti* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – Hutchins (1977: 55); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1889). Monacanthidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873c) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. IV. – Fishes of South Australia. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 59–82.

In this paper, Castelnau (1873c) provides more complete descriptions of species described briefly in his earlier paper, *Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. II. – Note on some South Australian fishes* (Castelnau 1872b):

> I have already mentioned in my last year's publication [Castelnau 1872b] that Mr. Waterhouse, the curator of the South Australian Museum, had collected a considerable number of new or rare fishes in the St. Vincent's Gulf, and I gave a short notice of them; I will submit here to the public a more complete description of those sorts deserving a particular notice.

Relevant details from these fuller descriptions have been incorporated into discussion of each of the species described in the earlier paper of Castelnau (1872b), see above. The species below are newly described by Castelnau (1873c).

***Odax pusillus* Castelnau, 1873c: 72 (Adelaide, South Australia [original locality St Vincent Gulf, South Australia].**

Holotype: uncertain. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 106). Neotype: MNHN B-2769 [ex MNHN A-9305] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2769: specimen in alcohol, 38 mm SL, 47 mm TL, 'Adelaide').

Castelnau (1873c: 73) states: 'The general colour is lilac, marbled with brown; length one inch and two-thirds [42 mm]' and notes 'The bad state of the only specimen I have seen, leaves some uncertainty about the number of rays of some of the fins.' Castelnau (1875: 36-37) later described two other specimens from Adelaide (MNHN A-9304, MNHN A-9305), the largest 'a little over three inches [76 mm] long', noting:

> In my former description of the sort I had only counted twenty-two rays to the dorsal on account of the bad state of my specimen, and by mistake this was printed "two".

McCulloch (1929b: 323) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Gomon and Paxton (1986: 50) remark: 'Castelnau's *Odax pusillus* (1873) causes some problems. The holotype of this species is lost (Bauchot, 1963: 106). Two features in the original description indicate the specimen was *Siphnognathus radiatus*: "The caudal is long and pointed; the central rays being very long, and the lateral short" and "The general color is lilac, marked with brown." Bauchot (1963) stated three Castelnau specimens were in the MNHN collections and designated each a "neosyntype". Unfortunately, the 3 specimens represent 2 species, the larger 2 specimens [MNHN A-9304, A-9305] being *Neoodax balteatus*; only the smallest specimen 38 mm SL, with 11 predorsal scales reaching the anterior margin of the eye is *Siphonognathus radiatus*, and this specimen, MNHN B.2769 (reregistered from A.9305), we designate as the neotype of *Odax pusillus* Castelnau; the other 2 specimens (MNHN A-9304, A-9305) have no type status.'

Synonym of *Siphonognathus radiatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) – Gomon and Paxton (1986: 48); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1423); Near et al. (2025: . Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Monacanthus margaritifer* Castelnau, 1873c: 80 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntype: NMV 51866 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106542: specimen in alcohol, 80.8 mm SL, 108.2 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1961) or by Beaunier et al. 2008.

Replacement name for *Monacanthus perulifer* Castelnau, 1872 – see that species above.

Castelnau (1873c: 80) proposed the name *Monacanthus margaritifer* as a replacement for his earlier described species: 'Monacanthus Perulifer, *Cast*. *Olim*. [Olim – formerly]', providing a fuller description and stating: 'In all the four specimens I have seen … The largest of my specimens is near four inches and a half [114 mm].'

NMV 51866 is regarded here as a syntype of both *Monacanthus perulifer* Castelnau, 1872 (see account of that species above) and *M. margaritifer* Castelnau, 1873.

Synonym of *Scobinichthys granulatus* (Shaw, 1790) – Waite and McCulloch (1915: 474); as *Cantherines granulatus*); McCulloch (1929c: 418, as *Cantherines granulatus*); Hutchins (1977: 57); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese *et al*. (2006: 1898). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus vittiger* Castelnau, 1873c: 81 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN B-2051 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2051: specimen in alcohol, 34 mm SL, 41 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 523–524); Beaunier et al. (2009: 293).

Castelnau (1873c: 82) states: 'The specimen is not quite two inches long [51 mm].' Recognised as the holotype of *Monacanthus vittiger* Castelnau by Le Danois (1961) and Beaunier et al. (2009).

Valid as *Acanthaluteres vittiger* (Castelnau, 1873) – Gomon et al. (1994: 870); Hutchins (2001b): 47; Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1880); Hutchins in Gomon et al. (2008: 825); Matsuura (2014: 11). Monacanthidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873d) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. V. – Notes on fishes from North Australia. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 83–97.

***Lethrinus johnii* Castelnau, 1873d: 84 (Port Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Not an original description – no types known.

Castelnau's (1873d: 84) assignment of this species to the genus *Lethrinus* apparently was a *lapsus*. While he notes 'This fish is very much like *Lethrinus Harak*, of Farskal [sic]', his inclusion of this species as a synonym of *Anthias johnii* Bloch and brief description – 'Remarkable by the large oval black blotch it has on each side; over the lateral line there are on the back rather numerous black, narrow, and oblique lines; the palatine teeth are few and feeble' – clearly identify it as *Lutjanus johnii*.

Recognised as a valid species of *Lethrinus* by Carpenter in Carpenter and Allen (1989: 64) who included it as a synonym of *Lethrinus harak* (Forsskål, 1775); but regarded as a synonym of *Lutjanus johnii* – Fowler (1931: 91); Larson et al. (2013: 131).

Lethrinus johnii Castelnau, 1873 is considered here to be a synonym of *Lutjanus johnii* (Bloch, 1792). Lutjanidae.

***Eleotris modesta* Castelnau, 1873d: 85 (Port Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 50).

Castelnau (1873d: 86) described this fish from an unstated number of specimens 'Length less than two inches [51 mm]. Port Darwin.'

McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 288) suggest this species is 'probably related to, and possibly identical with *C*. [*Carassiops*] *compressus*.'

Listed as a synonym of *Carassiops compressus* (Krefft, 1864) – Whitley (1964: 60); currently regarded as a synonym of *Hypseleotris compressa* (Krefft, 1864) – Larson and Williams (1997: 371; Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1602); Larson et al. (2013: 186); Parenti (2021a: 46). Eleotridae.

***Apocryptes macrophthalmus* Castelnau, 1873d: 87 (Port Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 51).

Castelnau (1873d: 88) states:

> The fish, after having been preserved in liquor, appears of a light silvery grey, with the upper parts rather darker. My largest specimen is over four inches long [102 mm], its dorsal is very little prolongated; the other is about three inches and a half [89 mm], and that I believe a male; has a long dorsal filament. Port Darwin.

Synonym of *Scartelaos histophorus* (Valenciennes, 1837) – Murdy (1989: 51); Larson and Williams (1997: 372); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1682); Larson et al. (2013: 207); Parenti (2021a: 396). Gobiidae.

***Zantecla* Castelnau, 1873d: 88**

Fem. *Zantecla pusilla* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Melanotaenia* Gill, 1862 – Ogilby (1896a: 130); McCulloch (1929a: 112); Allen (1980: 473); Allen and Cross (1982: 44). Melanotaeniidae.

***Zantecla pusilla* Castelnau, 1873d: 88 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Types: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Castelnau (1873d: 89) described this species from an unstated number of specimens, 'Two inches long. Port Darwin.'

Synonym of *Melanotaenia nigrans* (Richardson, 1843) – McCulloch (1929a: 112); Allen and Cross (1982: 53); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 350); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 692); Larson et al. (2013: 60); Pusey et al. (2017: 40). Melanotaeniidae.

***Pomacentrus bilineatus* Castelnau, 1873d: 89 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1978: 35).

Castelnau (1873d: 90) states: 'I have two specimens of this sort, which measure each a little over two inches long [51 mm]. Port Darwin.'

Synonym of *Pomacentrus tripunctatus* Cuvier, 1830 – Allen (1991: 251); Larson and Williams (1997: 364); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1467). Pomacentridae.

***Amphiprion ruppelii* Castelnau, 1873d: 91 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0706 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0706: specimen in alcohol, 35 mm SL, 44 mm TL, 'Port Darwin'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1978: 5)

Castelnau (1873d: 91) states: 'Length of the specimen one inch and six-eighths [44 mm]. Port Darwin.'

McCulloch (1929b: 290) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-0706 closely matches Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1978). Castelnau (1875: 34) later mentions additional specimens, from Port Darwin 'three and a half inches long [89 mm]' (probably MNHN A.0699, alcohol specimen: 69 mm SL, 91 mm TL, 'Port Darwin') and another from Cape York 'total length two inches and a quarter [57 mm] (not found)', but these cannot be considered as types.

Listed as '*Amphiprion ruppellii* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 165). Now regarded as a synonym of *Amphiprion rubrocinctus* Richardson, 1842 – Allen (1991: 237); Larson and Williams (1997: 363); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1446); Larson et al. (2013: 170). Pomacentridae.

***Amphiprion bicolor* Castelnau, 1873d: 92 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0705 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0705: specimen in alcohol, 37 mm SL, 42 mm TL, 'Port Darwin'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1978: 4).

Castelnau (1873d: 92) states: 'The total length is one inch and two-thirds [42 mm]. Port Darwin.'

McCulloch (1929b: 292) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-0705 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1978).

Synonym of *Amphiprion ocellaris* Cuvier, 1830 – Allen (1991: 237); Larson and Williams (1997: 363); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1445); Larson et al. (2013: 170). Pomacentridae.

***Meletta schlegeli* Castelnau, 1873d: 93 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Holotype: MNHN 0000-3716 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalog number/mnhn/ic/0000-3716: specimen in alcohol, 59 mm SL, 65+ mm TL, caudal fin broken, 'Port Darwin'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1940: 291); Whitehead and Bauchot (1986: 18).

Castelnau (1873d: 93) states: 'Length three inches [76 mm]. Port Darwin.'

MNHN 0000-3716 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as a 'cotype' by Bertin (1940) [although no other specimen exists]; and as the holotype by Whitehead and Bauchot (1986).

Synonym of *Sardinella brachysoma* Bleeker, 1852 – Whitehead (1985: 95); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 156); Larson and Williams (1997: 347); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 332); Larson et al. (2013: 37 as '*schelgeli*'). Clupeidae.

***Tetrodon darwinii* Castelnau, 1873d: 94 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Syntypes: MNHN B-1475 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-1475: specimen in alcohol, 48 mm SL, 68 mm TL, 'Port Darwin'); MNHN B-1476 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-1476: specimen in alcohol: 53.4 mm SL, 74 mm TL, 'Port Darwin'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961c: 473, as *darwini*).

Genus misspelled '*Tetrodon*' (p. 94); correct spelling should have been *Tetraodon*. Castelnau (1873d: 94) does not mention the number of specimens examined, only giving the length as 'three and a half inches [89 mm].'

Le Danois (1961c: 474) lists three specimens, MNHN B-1475 (2) and MNHN B-1476 (1), as 'Holotype'. Hardy (1982), who examined these, states:

> My examination of the Paris Museum specimens shows NMNH [sic] B. 1475 to be *darwinii* and B. 1476 (2 spms) to be *darwinii* and *meraukensis*. The degree of shrinkage undergone by the largest specimen (B.1475) is unknown; however, the specimen would now seem to be rather too small when compared with Castelnau's measurement of three and a half inches. The type status thus remains unresolved.

Of the two specimens in MNHN B-1476 mentioned by Hardy, one specimen (*Marilyna darwinii*) remains registered under this number; the other, re-identified by Hardy as *Marilyna meraukensis* (de Beaufort, 1955), is now registered as MNHN B-3123. Inclusion of MNHN B-3123 as a syntype of *M. darwinii* by Fricke et al. (2024) is in error; we recognise only MNHN B-1475 and B-1476 as syntypes of *M. darwinii*.

Valid as *Marilyna darwinii* (Castelnau, 1873) – Hardy (1982: 12); Allen and Swainston (1988: 156); Allen (1997: 248); Larson and Williams (1997: 376); Ebert (2001: 76); Hutchins (2001b): 48); Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1922); Larson et al. (2013: 238). Tetraodontidae.

***Ellerya* Castelnau, 1873d: 95**

Fem. *Ellerya unicolor* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. *Ellyria* Castelnau (1875: 21) is an incorrect subsequent spelling

[the name *Ellerya* after Robert Ellery, President of the Royal Society of Victoria, and leader of the Royal Society of Victoria's Solar Eclipse expedition to Cape York, Queensland, 1871]. Synonym of *Gobiodon* Bleeker, 1856 – McCulloch (1929c: 379); Maugé in Daget et al. (1986: 369); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1657); Parenti (2021a: 167). Gobiidae.

***Ellerya unicolor* Castelnau, 1873d: 95 (Eclipse Island, Cape Sidmouth, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4015 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4015: specimen in alcohol, 29 mm SL, 35 mm TL, 'Eclipse Island, Cape Sidmouth'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 22)

Castelnau (1873d: 97) states:

> The colour after dessication is of a light reddish brown; the specimen I have seen is only an inch and a half long [38 mm], and was found by a member of the Victorian Eclipse Expedition [Mr Ch. French], at about half a mile from Eclipse Island Cape Sidmouth.

NHN A-4015 recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1991). Another larger specimen obtained from north Queensland (Castelnau 1875: 21, as *Ellyria*) was used to later improve the original description but cannot be considered a type.

A Castelnau ink drawing of the holotype labelled 'Ellerya unicolor Cast', '½ mile of Eclipse Island – Cape Sidmouth' 'Eclipse Expedition' is in the NMV (BA 8729 – fig. 64)

Ellerya unicolor included as a synonym or queried synonym of *Gobiodon verticalis* Alleyne and Macleay, 1877 – McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 208); McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 172) McCulloch (1929c: 380); and as *G. unicolor* (Castelnau, 1873) – Munday et al. (1999: 56); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1657); Harold et al. (2008: 120); Parenti (2021a: 172); but Herler et al. (2013: 324) have shown *G. unicolor* sensu Munday et al. (1999: 56); Harold et al. (2008: 120) is a misidentification, and consider *G. unicolor* (Castelnau, 1873) to be a junior synonym of *Gobiodon histrio* (Valenciennes, 1837). Gobiidae.

***Castelnau*, F.L. (1873e) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. VI. –Notes on fishes from Knob Island. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne* 2, 98–109.**

In his introduction to No. IV of Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia, Castelnau (1873d: 98) states:

> The following species were contained in a small bottle purchased from a sailor, who said they came from Nob or Knob Island, in the north of Australia. I am unable to find out where this is situated, but I am inclined to believe that it may be one of the numerous islands of Torres Straits, as the sorts have a decided tropical appearance.

Greenfield (1974: 8), Randall and Greenfield (1996: 16) and others have questioned the reliability of Castelnau's locality as 'Knob Island, Torres Strait', and suggest the true locality is some island in Oceania. There is no reason, however, to doubt the provenance as Australia, although there is some uncertainty whether the correct location is Nob Island or Noble Island: the original handwritten MNHN catalogues record provenance as 'Noble Island' for specimens received from Castelnau; while 'Knob Island' is recorded by McCulloch (1918: 96), who notes 'Knob Island is probably a misprint for Nob Island, which is one of the Home Group off Cape Grenville, North Queensland.' Whitley (1940), Bauchot (1970) and Bauchot and Randall (1996) also refer to 'Knob Island'; while 'Nob Island' is used by Bauchot and Randall (1986) and Bauchot and Desoutter (1987, 1989); 'Noble [or Knob] Island' by Whitley (1940); and 'Noble Island' by Le Danois (1961a), Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979) and Beaunier et al. (2009).

Nob Island (11.95° S, 143.27° E) is part of the Home Islands, about 1 km east of Cape Grenville on the east coast of Cape York. Noble Island (14° 30' 16" S, 144° 45' 58" E) in the Howick Group is about 100 km south-east of Cape Melville, and on the east coast of Cape York. Neither island is in the Torres Strait. However, based on the spelling in Castelnau (1873e), we accept here 'Nob Island' as the probable correct locality.

***Neomyripristis* Castelnau, 1873e: 99**

Fem. *Neomyripristis amaenus* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Myripristis* Cuvier, 1829 – Woods and Sonoda (1973: 368); Kotlyar (1996: 86); Randall and Greenfield (1996: 5). Holocentridae.

***Neomyripristis amaenus*, Castelnau 1873e: 99 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-2586 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2586: 4 specimens in alcohol, 40.0 mm SL, c.47.5 mm TL – 46.0 mm SL, c.56.6 mm TL, 'Noble Island'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1970: 24, as 'Knob Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 100) stated: 'I have several specimens which measure about two inches and a quarter [57.2 mm].'

Listed as *Neomyripristis amaenus* Castelnau by McCulloch & Whitley (2025: 139). McCulloch (1929a: 134) mentions 'Type, labelled "*Myripristis amænus*" by Castelnau, in Paris Museum.' Four specimens in MNHN A-2586 closely match the original description and are regarded here as the syntypes of *Neomyripristis amaenus* Castelnau.

Valid as *Myripristis amaena* (Castelnau, 1873) – Greenfield (1974: 7); Randall and Greenfield (1996: 15); Randall et al. (2003: 410). Holocentridae.

***Priacanthus bleekeri* Castelnau, 1873e: 100 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-3074 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3074: specimen in alcohol, 67 mm SL, c.79 mm TL, 'Noble Island'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Castelnau (1873e: 100) described this species from a single specimen 'three and a quarter inches long [86 mm].' Later included by Castelnau (1879b: 369) as a synonym of *Priacanthus macracanthus* Cuvier, 1829.

McCulloch (1929b: 168) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-3074 approximates the size of Castelnau's described specimen and was regarded as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b) and also by Starnes (1988). A second

specimen originally registered together with MNHN A-3074 was re-registered as MNHN B-3060 (alcohol specimen: 62 mm SL, c.70 mm TL, 'Nob Island') – (Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b), but is too small to be the type.

Included as a synonym of *Priacanthus macracanthus* Cuvier by Castelnau (1879b: 369) and Fowler (1931: 70), and as a synonym of *Heteropriacanthus cruentatus* (Lacepède, 1801) by Starnes (1988: 150), but recent work has shown it to be a synonym of *Heteropriacanthus carolinus* (Cuvier, 1829) – Fernandez-Silva and Ho (2017: 343). Priacanthidae.

***Neocirrhites* Castelnau, 1873: 101.**

Masc. *Neocirrhites armatus* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Neocirrhites* Castelnau, 1873 – Randall (1963: 403); Randall (2001: 5); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1346); Gaither and Randall (2012: 220). Cirrhitidae.

***Neocirrhites armatus* Castelnau, 1873e: 101 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 30, as 'Nob Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 102) states: 'the only specimen is two inches long (51 mm].'

McCulloch (1929b: 255) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum', but holotype not found (Bauchot and Desoutter 1989).

Included as '*Cirrhitichthys armatus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 157); but now considered valid as *Neocirrhites armatus* Castelnau, 1873 – Randall (1963: 403); Randall et al. (1990: 287); Myers and Donaldson (2003: 622, as *Neocirrhitus*); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1346); Gaither and Randall (2012: 223); Koeda et al. (2016: 63). Cirrhitidae.

***Caranx valenciennei* Castelnau, 1873e: 102 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Lectotype: MNHN A-6434 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-6434: alcohol specimen: 94 mm SL, 107+ mm TL, caudal fin rays broken, as 'Noble Island'); paralectotype: MNHN-IC-2021-0473 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2021-0473: specimen in alcohol: 81 mm SL, 93+ mm TL). Type catalogue: Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 19, as 'Noble Island')

Castelnau (1873: 103) commented that the correct spelling is *valenciennei*, not *valenciennesii*. He based his description on 'several specimens, the largest is not quite four and a half inches long [114 mm].' Two specimens (MNHN A-6434) match Castelnau's description and were recognised as syntypes by Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979), but Whitley (1940c: 420, fig. 34, as 'Noble [or Knob] Island'), who examined the specimens at the MNHN in 1937, designated and figured the larger of the two specimens (fig. 65) as the lectotype of *Caranx valenciennei* Castelnau.

Listed as *Caranx valenciennei* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 144) but now regarded as a synonym of *Caranx melampygus* Cuvier, 1833 – Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 19); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 578); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1157); Kottelat (2013: 333). Carangidae.

***Acronurus formosus* Castelnau, 1873e: 104 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Lectotype: MNHN A-7096 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-7096: specimen in alcohol, 58 mm SL, 74 mm TL, as 'Noble Island'). Paralectotypes: MNHN A-7095 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-7095: 4 specimens in alcohol, 26 mm SL, c.30 mm TL – 28 mm SL, 32 mm TL, as 'Noble Island'); MNHN 1995-0960 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1995-0960: specimen in alcohol, 53 mm SL, 69 mm TL, 'extrait de A-7096'); NMV 51869 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/97731; specimen in alcohol, 54.4 mm SL, 65.2 mm TL). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Randall (1996: 60, as 'Knob Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 105) states:

> I have five specimens, the largest of which is two and a half inches long [64 mm]; on the smaller specimens one inch long [25 mm]; the anterior part of the head and body are brown, and the black blotches of the body are not visible.

Lectotype designated and illustrated by Whitley (1940c: 425, fig. 42, as 'Knob Island') based on the larger of two specimens (measured by him as 62 mm SL) in MNHN A-7095 (fig. 6). The smaller specimen, removed and re-registered as MNHN 1995-0960, was recognised as a paralectotype by Bauchot and Randall (1996). A specimen in the NMV (51869, sent to Castelnau from 'Knob Island') is also regarded here as a paralectotype.

Listed as '*Teuthis formosus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 160). Included as a synonym of *Acanthurus achilles* Shaw, 1803 by Randall (1956: 201, with query) and Bauchot and Randall (1996: 60), but this species is unknown from Australia (Hoese et al. 2006: 1733). Identity uncertain. Acanthuridae.

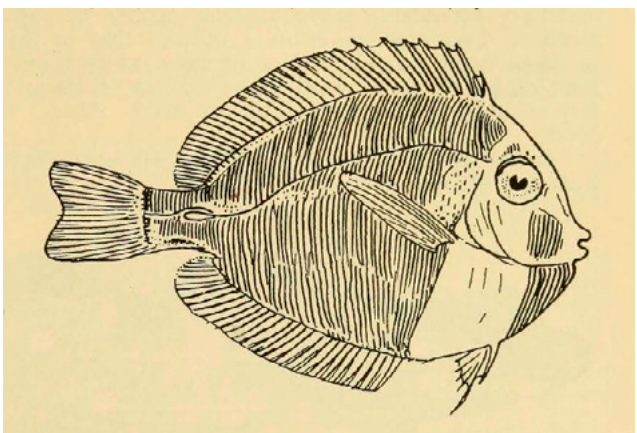

Figure 6. *Acronurus formosus* Castelnau, 1873. MNHN A-7095, larger specimen (62 mm SL), lectotype (after Whitley 1940c: Fig. 42).

***Scopelus cuvieri* Castelnau, 1873e: 106 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Syntype: MNHN A-4219 [not A-2419 in Fricke et al. 2024] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4219: alcohol specimen: 72 mm SL, caudal fin broken 78+ mm TL, as 'Noble Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 107) states: 'I have two specimens which both measure about three inches [76 mm].' MNHN A-4219 approximates the size of Castelnau's described specimens and is regarded here as a syntype; the other specimen apparently lost. Recognised as the type by Waite (1904: 156).

Included as '*Dasyscopelus cuvieri* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 136). Now regarded as a synonym of *Myctophum spinosum* (Steindachner, 1867) – Paxton (1979: 15, with question); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 267); Paxton and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 527). Myctophidae.

***Balistes garnoti* Castelnau, 1873e: 107 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN B-1934 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-1934: specimen in alcohol, 30 mm SL, 36 mm TL, as 'Noble Island'). Type catalogue: Beaunier et al. (2009: 289, as 'Noble Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 108) states:

> My unique specimen is only one and a half inches long [38 mm], and I should have hesitated to establish a species on probably such a young fish, if it had not presented so well-defined characters; it is probable that the very faint traces of spots that it presents change with age.

MNHN B-1934 closely matches Castelnau's specimen.

Listed as *Balistes garnoti* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 177); but recognised as the young of *Rhinecanthus echarpe* [= r*ectangulus*] by Whitley (1959), and as a juvenile of *Rhinecanthus rectangulus* (Bloch and Schneider) by Beaunier et al. (2009).

Regarded as *incertae sedis* in Balistidae (Hoese et al. 2006: 1877); but now generally considered a synonym of *Rhinecanthus rectangulus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) – Whitley (1959: 322, as *R. echarpe*); Beaunier et al. (2009: 289); Parenti (2021b: 658). Balistidae.

***Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau, 1873e: 108 (Nob Island, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN B-2046 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2046: specimen in alcohol, 66 mm SL, 79 mm TL, as 'Noble Island'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 523, as 'Noble Island'); Beaunier et al. (2009: 292, as 'Noble Island').

Castelnau (1873e: 109) states: 'Length of specimen three inches and a half [89 mm].' Recognised as the holotype by Le Danois (1961) and Beaunier et al. (2009). Castelnau (1873g: 145) later used the name *brunneus* for another species of *Monacanthus* from the Swan River, for which he subsequently proposed the replacement name *obscurus* (Castelnau 1875: 51) – see *Monacanthus obscurus* Castelnau, 1875 below.

Listed as 'Cantherines brunneus Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 177); but now regarded as a synonym of *Cantherhines pardalis* (Rüppell, 1837) – Hutchins (1977: 55); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1884); Beaunier et al. (2009: 292); Randall (2011: 19). Monacanthidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873f) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. VII. –Fishes of New Caledonia. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 110–122.

***Chrysophrys novaecaledoniae* Castelnau, 1873f: 110 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Holotype: NMV 51854 [= A 9738] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/96154: specimen in alcohol: 207 mm SL, 250 mm+ TL, 'New Caledonia')

Castelnau (1873f: 111) described this species from a specimen 'total length ... nine inches [229 mm].'

A specimen in the NMV (51854 = A 9738, from New Caledonia) approximates the size of the fish described by Castelnau and is regarded here as the holotype of *Chrysophrys novaecaledoniae* Castelnau. According to Iwatsuki (2013: 13) Castelnau's description closely matches *Acanthopagrus latus* (Houttuyn), but as this species is not otherwise known from New Caledonian waters; pending collection of new material, he questioned the type locality of New Caledonia for *Chrysophrys novaecaledoniae*.

Synonym of *Acanthopagrus latus* (Houttuyn, 1782) – Iwatsuki (2013: 1, 76, with question); Kottelat (2013: 352); Parenti (2019b: 69). Sparidae.

***Diacopus adetii* Castelnau, 1873f: 111 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Syntype: ?NMV 51855 (in spirits, 'New Caledonia') not found. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1981: 23).

Genus misspelled '*Diacopus*' (p. 111); correct spelling should have been *Diacope*. Castelnau (1873f: 113) described this species from several specimens, 'my largest specimen thirteen inches [330 mm].'

Types not in MNHN (Bauchot et al. 1981). An alcohol preserved Castelnau specimen registered in the Melbourne Museum as NMV 51855, '*Diacopus adetii* (Cast.)', from 'New Caledonia', 'Pres^{td} by Count de Castelnau' may have been one of the types, but is missing, presumed lost.

Valid as *Lutjanus adetii* (Castelnau, 1873) – Allen and Talbot (1985: 17); Allen (1985: 52); Iwatsuki et al. (1993: 54); Francis (1993: 161); Johnson (1999: 735); Laboute and Grandperrin (2000: 243); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1197); Iwatsuki et al. (2015: 34). Lutjanidae.

***Sillago insularis* Castelnau, 1873f: 114 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Syntype: NMV 51856 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/88470: specimen in alcohol: 235 mm SL, 277 mm TL, 'New Caledonia'). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1983a).

The name *Sillago insularis* 'proposed conditionally, but regarded as available' (Fricke et al. 2025). Castelnau (1873f: 114) doubtfully included this species under the name *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier, stating: 'If on comparison it was found different, I would propose for it the name of *Insularis*.' Castelnau's description was based on several specimens, 'length of my largest ... from eleven to twelve inches [279–305 mm].' A specimen in the Melbourne Museum (NMV 51856, from New Caledonia), matches

Castelnau's original description and is here regarded as one of the syntypes.

Synonym of *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier, 1829 – McKay (1985: 15); McKay (1992: 42); Fricke and Kulbicki (2006: 331); Fricke et al. (2011: 393); Sillaginidae.

***Mugil neocaledonicus* Castelnau, 1873f: 116 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Holotype: NMV 51860 [= A 9739] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/91354: specimen in alcohol: 322 mm SL, 415 mm TL, 'New Caledonia'). Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Castelnau (1873f: 117) mentions only a single specimen in his description, 'length sixteen inches [406 mm].' A specimen in the Melbourne Museum (NMV 51680, from New Caledonia) approximates in size the specimen described by Castelnau and is here regarded as the holotype of *Mugil neocaledonicus* Castelnau, 1873.

Previously accepted as a synonym of *Crenimugil crenilabis* (Forsskål, 1775) (Liu and Shen 1991: 278; Fricke et al. 2011: 369; Kottelat 2013: 275); but Bogorodsky et al. (2024) have shown that the name *Moolgarda* Whitley, 1945 predates *Crenilabrus* Schultz 1946; consequently, *Crenimugil* is a junior synonym of *Moolgarda*. The identity of *Mugil neocaledonicus* Castelnau remains uncertain and requires further investigation, but may be a synonym of *Mugil cirrhostomus* Forster 1801, described from the Central Pacific (Bogorodsky et al. 2024).

Uncertain as *Mugil cirrhostomus* Forster, 1801. Mugilidae.

***Neosudis* Castelnau, 1873f: 118**

Fem. *Neosudis vorax* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Chirocentrus* Cuvier, 1816 – Whitley (1929b: l); Whitley (1931b: 101); Bardack (1965: 68, but spelled *Jeosudis*), Luther (1986: 47); Kottelat (2013: 57). Chirocentridae.

***Neosudis vorax* Castelnau, 1873f: 119 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Syntype: NMV 51862 (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/90066: specimen in alcohol: 395 mm SL, 468 mm TL, 'New Caledonia').

Castelnau (1873f: 120) described this species from several specimens 'The largest ... is over twenty-four inches in length [610 mm]. Noumea, New Caledonia.'

A specimen in the Melbourne Museum (NMV 51862, from New Caledonia) closely matches Castelnau's description of this species and is here regarded as one of the syntypes of *Neosudis vorax* Castelnau, 1873. A specimen in the MNHN (B-2236, 'Chirocentrus dorab', 'Australie', 'Castelnau') possibly is another syntype of *N. vorax* but this specimen could not be found in the Register d'Entrée and specific information on its provenance is lacking.

Whitley (1929: l) and Whitley (1931b: 101) showed *Neosudis* is a clupeoid fish of the genus *Chirocentrus* and considered it to be a Pacific subspecies of the Wolf Herring *Chirocentrus dorab vorax* (Castelnau).

Synonym of *Chirocentrus dorab* (Forsskål, 1775) – Whitley (1929: l, as subspecies *C. dorab vorax*); Whitley (1931b: 101, as subspecies *vorax*); Fricke and Kulbicki (2006: 319); Fricke et al. (2011: 355); Kottelat (2013: 58). Chirocentridae.

***Tetrodon giganteus* Castelnau, 1873f: 121 (Nouméa, New Caledonia).**

Holotype: MNHN 0000-3538 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-3538: specimen in alcohol, c.395 mm SL, c.515 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1962: 465).

Genus misspelled '*Tetrodon*' (p. 121); correct spelling should have been *Tetraodon*. Castelnau (1873f: 121 described this species from a single specimen 'length of the specimen twenty-one inches' long [533 mm].

MNHN 0000-3538 (location as 'Australie', in error) closely matches Castelnau's description of *Tetrodon giganteus* and was recognised as the holotype by Le Danois (1962) who referred it to *Ovoides* [= *Arothron*] *hispidus* (Linnaeus).

Previously considered *incertae sedis* in Tetraodontidae by Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1929, 'probably belongs in *Lagocephalus*'). Here confirmed as *Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus). Valid as *Arothron hispidus* (Linnaeus, 1758). Tetraodontidae.

***Raya trigonoides* Castelnau, 1873f: 121 (New Caledonia).**

Holotype: NMV 51864 [= A 5255] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106760: specimen in alcohol: 180 mm DW, 'New Caledonia').

Castelnau (1873f: 121) described this species from a specimen 'Length of the body six inches [152 mm], total length fourteen inches [356 mm].'

A Castelnau specimen in the Melbourne Museum (NMV 51864, from New Caledonia) is regarded as the holotype of *Raya trigonoides* Castelnau. The holotype, an immature male specimen, previously considered to be conspecific with eastern Australian forms of *Neotrygon kuhlii* (Müller and Henle) by Last and White (2008) is now regarded as a valid species of *Neotrygon*.

Valid as *Neotrygon trigonoides* (Castelnau, 1873) – Borsa et al. (2013: 222) Last et al. (2016d: 358). Dasyatidae.

***Neotrygon* Castelnau 1873f: 122.**

Fem. *Raya trigonoides* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Neotrygon* Castelnau, 1873 – Last and White (2008: 315); Last et al. (2010: 38); Borsa et al. (2013: 221); Last et al. (2016a: 533); Last et al. (2016d: 358, 528); Borsa et al. (2018: 832); Pavan-Kumar et al. (2017: [1]); White et al. (2018: 238); White and Ko'ou (2018: 57); Glaus et al. (2024: 2); Hatta and Motomura (2024: 1). Dasyatidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873g) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. VIII. –Fishes of Western Australia. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 123–149.

***Edelia* Castelnau, 1873g: 123.**

Fem. *Edelia vittata* Castelnau, 1873. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Bleeker (1876: 334). Synonym of *Nannoperca* Günther, 1861 – McCulloch (1929b: 156); Kuiter et al. in McDowall (1996: 168); Jerry et al. (2001: 344); Morgan et al. (2013: 403). Percichthyidae.

***Edelia vittata* Castelnau, 1873g: 124 ('Interior of Western Australia' [southwest Western Australia]).**

Syntype: MNHN A-4565 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4565: dried skin, right side, 55 mm SL, 67 mm TL, 'Riviere de Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 75).

Castelnau (1873g: 124) evidently had several specimens, including some preserved in alcohol for which he states:

> After having been preserved in liquor the colour is of an olive-green with a broad, straight, longitudinal band of a fine red colour extending from the posterior part of the operculum, at the height of the eye, to the base of the caudal; below this the body is silvery, each scale being bordered with olive; the belly is pink; the fins of the same olive-green as the head and body.

He remarks:

> My largest specimen is two inches and eight-tenths long [71 mm]. These very pretty fishes were found by the Rev. Mr. Bostock in the fresh waters of the interior of Western Australia [southwest Western Australia].

MNHN A-4565, a dried skin, corresponds in size with one of Castelnau's largest specimens, and was recognised as a syntype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b) who give the collection information as 'Eaux douces Western Australia. Rev. BOSTOCK'. The locality 'Riviere de Cygnes' [Swan River] recorded in the Register, is likely incorrect.

Included as *Edelia vittata* Castelnau, 1873 by Kuiter and Allen (1986: 114), but the genus *Edelia* is now regarded as a synonym of *Nannoperca* (see above). Valid as *Nannoperca vittata* (Castelnau, 1873) – McCulloch (1929b: 157); Unmack (2001: 1062); Morgan et al. (2013: 401). Percichthyidae.

***Edelia viridis* Castelnau, 1873g:125 ('Interior of King George's [King George] Sound', Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-8917 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8917: 2 specimens in alcohol, 15 mm SL, c.18 mm TL and 16 mm SL, c.19 mm TL, 'Port du Roi Georges'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 75).

Castelnau (1873g: 125) based his description on several specimens, stating: 'The largest specimens are less than an inch and a half long [38 mm]. They were found in fresh-water in the interior of King George's Sound by Mr. Maxwell.' The two specimens of MNHN A-8917 recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Included as *Edelia vittata* Castelnau, 1873 by Kuiter and Allen (1986: 114); but the genus *Edelia* is now regarded as a synonym of *Nannoperca* (see above). Valid as *Nannoperca vittata* (Castelnau, 1873) – McCulloch (1929b: 157). Percichthyidae.

***Bostockia* Castelnau, 1873g: 126.**

Fem. *Bostockia porosa* Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Bostockia* Castelnau, 1873 – Ogilby (1899: 166); McCulloch (1929a: 141); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 510); Musyl and Keenan (1992: 1598); Pusey and Kennard (2001: 22); Jerry et al. (2001: 342); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1039); Morgan et al. (2013: 401). Percichthyidae.

***Bostockia porosa* Castelnau, 1873g: 126 (interior of Western Australia [southwest Western Australia]).**

Syntype: MNHN A-4158 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4158: alcohol specimen: 100 mm SL, 117 mm TL, 'Riv des Cygnes (Australie)'. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 76).

Castelnau (1873g: 126) states: 'Length of the largest specimen, a little over five inches [127 mm]. Found by Mr. Bostock in the small water-courses of the interior of Western Australia [southwest Western Australia].' MNHN A-4518 recognised as a syntype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Valid as *Bostockia porosa* Castelnau, 1873 – Ogilby (1899: 166); McCulloch (1929a: 141); MacDonald (1978: 670); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 510); Morgan et al. (1998: 20); Unmack (2001: 1062); Hutchins (2001b): 29); Allen et al. (2002: 193); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1039); Morgan et al. (2013: 402). Percichthyidae.

***Therapon bostockii* Castelnau, 1873g: 129 (Swan River, Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-5124 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5124: 2 in alcohol, 173mm SL, 215 mm TL and 178 mm SL, 220 mm TL, registered as 'Therapon unicolor' 'Australie'). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

The species name *bostockii* 'proposed conditionally, but available' (Fricke et al 2025).

Castelnau (1873g: 128–129) described this fish from specimen[s] of 'eight to nine inches' [203–229 mm] in length, under the name *Therapon caudovittatus* [sic] (Richardson 1845) but noted:

> I believe this to be the *Caudovittatus*, but the dorsal fin is very strongly notched, and the last spines are much shorter than the soft portion, contrary to Dr. Gunther's description, and it may prove a different species, which I should then call *Bostockii*. Mr. Bostock says that this sort is known under the name of yellow tail at Freemantle, and … that it is caught with line and net near rocks in the Swan River.

A specimen received from Castelnau in 1879 (MNHN A-5708, whole dried, 71 mm SL, 85 mm TL, as 'Therapon caudovittatus', 'Riv. des Cygnes'), from the Swan River, is too small to be one of his type specimens. However, two Castelnau specimens registered in 1882 as MNHN A-5124 'Therapon unicolor', 'Australie', but identified as *Therapon caudovittatus*, closely match the sizes and description of Castelnau's '*Therapon caudovittatus*', and are probable syntypes of *Therapon bostockii*.

Listed as '*Therapon caudovittatus vel bostockii* Castelnau' by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 108). Now regarded as a synonym of *Amniataba caudavittata* (Richardson, 1845) – Vari (1978: 242 as *caudavittatus*); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al.

(1989: 531); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1332). Terapontidae.

***Neochaetodon* Castelnau, 1873g: 130.**

Masc. *Neochaetodon vittatum* [*vittatus*] Castelnau, 1873. Type by monotypy. Correct spelling of type species is *vittatus*. Synonym of *Microcanthus* Swainson, 1839 based on placement of type species – McCulloch (1929b: 248); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1324); Tea and Gill (2020: 45). Microcanthidae.

***Neochaetodon vittatum* Castelnau, 1873g: 130 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4567 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4567: dried skin, right side, 53 mm SL, 68 mm TL, 'Melbourne'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 163).

Castelnau (1873g: 131) states: 'The specimen is not quite three inches long [76 mm] and very incomplete.' Castelnau (1879b: 375) also reported 'specimens entirely similar to the one from Swan River are caught at Port Jackson [Sydney].'

McCulloch (1929b: 248) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-4567 was recognised as the holotype of *Neochaetodon vittatum* Castelnau by Bauchot (1963b: 163), and closely matches the size of Castelnau's specimen and his description, particularly the incomplete soft portions of the dorsal and anal fins. It lacks the broken stripe on the breast but has the characteristic fifth body stripe inflected toward the anal fin characteristic of *Microcanthus strigatus*, of which *N. vittatum* is a synonym (Tea and Gill 2020: 51-52). The type locality 'Melbourne' for *N. vittatum* given by Bauchot (1963b) and also in the MNHN Register and on the specimen label, undoubtedly is an error, as this species, and its east Australian sibling *Microcanthus joyceae* Whitley,1931 does not occur in Victoria (Tea and Gill 2020). The MNHN Register d'Entrées for Castelnau specimens received in 1882, which includes MNHN A-4567 – No. 257, gives the locality simply as 'Poisson d'Australie', but contains species collected from Western Australia and well as Victoria, but so it may have been later incorrectly recorded as 'Melbourne'.

Castelnau (1879b: 375) also records this species (as *Neochaetodon vittatus*) from Port Jackson (Sydney), but his two specimens (MNHN A-1215) are clearly identifiable as *Microcanthus joyceae*.

Synonym of *Microcanthus strigatus* (Cuvier, 1831) – McCulloch (1929b: 248); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1324); Knudsen and Clements (2013: 78); Tea and Gill (2020: 50). Microcanthidae.

***Trigla amoena* Castelnau, 1873g: 131 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN A-5559 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5559: dried skin, right side, 168 mm SL, 216 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1968: 35).

Castelnau (1873g: 132) states:

> I have received two specimens, preserved in liquor, each six inches long [152 mm], and this is said to be the usual size of this sort, which is said to be very scarce; but since, Mr. Bostock has sent me a dried specimen measuring eight inches [203 mm].

The two alcohol preserved specimens mentioned by Castelnau (1873g) could not be found in the MNHN and are presumed lost. MNHN A-5559, a dried skin, 'Riv. des Cygnes' [Swan River], approximates in size the dried specimen mentioned by Castelnau (1873g) and was recognised as a syntype by Blanc and Hureau (1968).

An ink and pencil sketch in the NMV (BA 8723, labelled 'Very Rare' 'Natural size = six inches [152 mm]' – fig. 66), matches in size one of Castelnau's alcohol preserved specimens, and probably is one of the syntypes.

Included as a synonym of *Pterygotrigla polyommata* (Richardson, 1839) – Waite (1921: 177); McCulloch (1929c: 393, questionably); but as a synonym of *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier 1829) by Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 454); Paxton, Gates, Bray, Gomon and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 922).

Accepted as a synonym of *Chelidonichthys kumu* (Cuvier, 1829). Triglidae.

***Sillago bostockii* Castelnau, 1873g: 133 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Synypes: MNHN A-5635 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5635: dried skin left side, 305 mm SL, c.350 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'); MNHN A-3145 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3145: alcohol specimen: 257 mm SL, 304 mm TL, 'Australie'). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1983b); 'location of holotype unknown' (McKay 1985: 35).

The name *Sillago bostockii* 'proposed conditionally, but regarded as available' (Fricke et al. 2025). Castelnau (1873g: 133) received several specimens of this species from Western Australia from Mr Bostock 'averaging about twelve inches long [305 mm], and a dried one fourteen [356 mm].' Although provisionally identifying these as *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier , Castelnau had doubts about their correct identity, noting:

> The absence of the silvery band on the sides makes me have some doubt about this being the real *Sil. Ciliata* and the character of the serrated or rather finely cranulated [sic] operculum is to be observed in several other species. If this should prove different, I propose calling it *Sillago Bostockii*.

A dried specimen in MNHN (A-5635) identified as *Sillago* sp. from the Swan River closely matches Castelnau's dried specimen and is here recognised as one of the syntypes of *S. bostockii* Castelnau 1873. MNHN A-3145, identified as *Sillago ciliata* 'Australie', also matches the average size of Castelnau's liquor preserved specimens and probably also is a syntype of *S. bostockii*.

In discussing *Sillago ciliata*, McCulloch (1911: 63) comments:

> The specimens recorded by Castelnau from Fremantle district, West Australia, as *S. ciliata* are not that species. The Australian Museum has recently received some fine examples from the same locality, from Mr. A. Abjornssen, which differ from *S. ciliata* in having smaller scales, a much narrower caudal peduncle, more rays in the dorsal

> and anal fins, and in lacking the characteristic dark mark at the base of the pectorals. They are evidently identical with Castelnau's specimens and must, therefore, receive the alternative name, *bostockii*, which he proposed in case they should prove distinct from the eastern species.

Now regarded a synonym of *Sillago schomburgkii* Peters, 1864 – Whitley (1951: 65); McKay (1985: 35); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 564); McKay (1992: 58); Gomon et al. (1994: 577); Paxton, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1125). Sillaginidae.

***Eleotris obscurus* Castelnau, 1873g: 134 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN A-1886 [ex MNHN 1875-0193] (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1886: alcohol specimen: 60 mm SL, 75 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 22, 50).

Castelnau (1873g: 134) described this species from several specimens preserved in liquor, 'the largest specimen is a little over three inches long [76 mm].' Collection locality not stated, but the Register for MNHN A-1886 shows it as 'Riv. des Cygnes' [Swan River].

Castelnau's syntype specimen of *Eleotris obscurus* was originally catalogued as MNHN 1875-0193, but was later redescribed as *Gobius suppositus* by Sauvage (1880: 41), who considered *Eleotris* (= *Gobius*) *obscurus* Castelnau to be preoccupied by *Gobius obscurus* Peters, 1855, and re-registered as MNHN A-1886 'Syntype et holotype de *Gobius suppositus* Sauvage' (Bauchot et al. 1991: 22).

The name *Eleotris obscurus* Castelnau, 1873 is preoccupied by *Eleotris obscura* Temminck and Schlegel, 1845 (McCulloch (1929c: 361), and therefore is objectively invalid; replaced by *Gobius suppositus* Sauvage, 1880 and by *Eleotris castelnaui* Macleay, 1881, the former name having precedence.

Now regarded as a synonym of *Afurcagobius suppositus* (Sauvage, 1880) – Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1617); Parenti (2021a: 82). Gobiidae.

***Atherinichthys edelensis* Castelnau, 1873g: 134 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-4302 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4302: 5 specimens in alcohol, 48–51 mm SL, 56–61 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'); MNHN A-4303 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4303: 5 specimens in alcohol, 47–54 mm SL; 61–65 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'); MNHN A-4373 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4373: 4 specimens in alcohol, 50–56 mm SL; 59–65 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau 1972: 713.

Castelnau (1873g: 135) states: 'The specimens are very numerous …. The largest specimens are a little over two and a-half inches long [64 mm].' Collection locality not stated, but the Register entries for MNHN A-4302, A-4303, A-4373 show it as 'Riv. des Cygnes' [Swan River].

Whitley (1943: 135) examined the 'types' in the Paris Museum; Blanc and Hureau (1972) included MNHN A-4302, A-4303, and A-4373 as syntypes.

Included as *Craterocephalus edelensis* (Castelnau, 1873) by Whitley (1943: 135) and as a synonym of *Atherinosoma prebyteroides* (Richardson, 1843) by Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 357). Now recognised as a synonym of *Leptatherina presbyteroides* (Richardson, 1843) – Hoese et al. 2006: 712. Atherinidae.

***Mugil occidentalis* Castelnau, 1873g: 135 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntype: NMV 51852 [= A 9732] (https://collections.museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106103: specimen in alcohol: 248 mm SL, 325 mm TL, 'Swan River'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 696–697).

Castelnau (1873g: 136) states:

> The length of my specimens, which are said by Mr. Bostock to be of the average size; is about twelve inches [305 mm]; but a dried one he also sent me is fourteen [356 mm]. This sort inhabits the rivers of Western Australia, all the year round, and is a good edible fish.

Collection locality not stated, but the Register entry for NMV 51852, gives it as 'Swan River'.

McCulloch (1929a: 114) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum'. Blanc and Hureau (1972) recognised two lots of specimens, MNHN A-3654 (three alcohol specimens: 71–92 mm SL, 91–119 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere') and MNHN A-3655 (three alcohol specimens: 74–92 mm SL, 93–118 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'), as syntypes of *M. occidentalis*, but they are all substantially smaller than the those described by Castelnau (305–356 mm SL). They also are from the Dampier Archipelago, and more closely match the types of *Mugil ventriculosis* Castelnau, 1875, collected from there (see under that species below).

An alcohol preserved Castelnau specimen in Melbourne (NMV 51852, re-registered as A 9732) collected from the Swan River, Western Australia, more closely approximates the size of the fish in spirits described by Castelnau and is regarded here as a syntype of *M. occidentalis*.

Regarded as a synonym of *Liza vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) – Dor (1984: 192); Thomson (1997: 538); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 680); referred to the genus *Ellochelon* – Whitley (1930b: 251); accepted as a synonym of *Ellochelon vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) – Kottelat (2013: 276). However, recent genetic work on the genus *Ellochelon* by Durand and Borsa (2015) show two separate lineages: one from Waigeo (type locality of *E. vaigiensis*) and French Polynesia; the other from an 'unknown location' in Australia [likely Western Australia], to which they provisionally assigned the putative species name *Ellochelon* sp. A.

Pending further taxonomic study, the name *Mugil occidentalis* Castelnau, 1873 may apply to *Ellochelon* sp. A, and we provisionally recognise *Ellochelon occidentalis* (Castelnau, 1873) as a valid species from Western Australia. Mugilidae.

***Labrichthys bostockii* Castelnau, 1873g: 137 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 79).

Castelnau (1873g: 137) described this species from a specimen preserved in spirits, 'seven and a-half inches long [191 mm].'

Collection locality not given by Castelnau, but included together with other fishes sent by The Rev. Mr. Bostock: '… the learned clergyman of Freemantle [sic], has most kindly forwarded me a considerable number of the fishes that live in the part of Western Australia where he resides [Fremantle].'

Listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *bostocki* (Cast., 1873, 137)' by Gill (1892: 402) and as *Pseudolabrus bostockii* (Castelnau) by McCulloch (1913: 376); but included as a synonym of *Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) – Russell (1988: 13); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1401). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys bostockii* Castelnau, 1873 is accepted as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Labrichthys edelensis* Castelnau, 1873g: 137 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 79).

Castelnau (1873g: 137) described this species from a single specimen: 'My only specimen, which is in a bad state, is eight inches [203 mm].' As for the preceding species, the collection locality is presumed to be Fremantle. The holotype not found in MNHN (Bauchot 1963a).

Listed as '*P.*[*Pseudolabrus*] *edelensis* (Cast., 1875: 38)' by Gill (1892: 402); Waite (1905: 69) regarded it as a probable synonym of *Pseudolabrus punctulatus* (Günther, 1862) commenting on a faded specimen: 'In the absence of more stable points of difference we may assume that Castelnau's *Labrichthys edelensis*, as he himself hinted, represents an example so faded'; also included by McCulloch (1913: 384) as a synonym of *P. punctulatus*; regarded as a synonym of *Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) – Russell (1988: 13); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1401). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys edelensis* Castelnau, 1873 is accepted as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Pseudojulis lineata* Castelnau, 1873g: 138 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN A-9287 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9287: specimen in alcohol, 174 mm SL, 217 mm TL, 'Riv. des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 108).

Castelnau (1873g: 138-139) states:

> I only place this sort in the above genus on account of its dorsal having nine spines; it is otherways (sic) a real *Julis*, and I consider this character as of little importance in this family, where the spines and rays are so much alike. The height of the body is contained a little over four times in the total length, and is about equal to the length of the head; the teeth are conical and directed forwards, they become regularly smaller as they are placed more backwards; in front are two long and rather canine ones at each jaw. The scales are all equal; the dorsal has nine spines and twelve branched rays; the last are a little longer than the first, and when the fin is not extended, they attain the base of the caudal; this is rounded and formed of fourteen long rays with several shorter ones on each side; they are covered with scales to about one-half of their length; the anal is composed of three spines and twelve of rays; it has the same form as the dorsal; the pectorals have thirteen rays; the ventrals are pointed. The general colour of the fish, preserved in liquor, is of a uniform light brown, with numerous longitudinal and regular lines of a darker colour extending all along the body; the dorsal and anal appear to have been yellow, and on the first there is a narrow black spot after the first spine. Total length a little over eight inches [203 mm].

Collection locality not given by Castelnau (1873g); from Castelnau's introductory statement, presumed to be Fremantle.

McCulloch (1929b: 315) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' An alcohol preserved specimen (MNHN A-9287) was regarded as the 'Holotype' by Bauchot (1963a), but a holotype can only be fixed in the original publication and by the original author, and cannot be subsequently designated (Code, Article 73.1.3). Moreover, since Castelnau (1873g: 139) clearly mentions two specimens ('I have also received from the Rev. Mr. Bostock a dried specimen that I consider to belong to the same species; it is fourteen inches long [356 mm]'), MNHN A-9287 must be considered a syntype (Code, Article 73.2).

Bauchot (1963a: 108) identified this species as *Coris lineolata* (Valenciennes, 1839). However, re-examination of MNHN A-9287 and careful interpretation of Castelnau's description, especially its fresh colours, shows *Pseudojulis lineata* Castelnau to be clearly identifiable as *Coris auricularis* (Valenciennes).

Mistakenly included by previous authors as a synonym of *Ophthalmolepis lineolata* (Valenciennes, 1839) – Whitley (1945: 29); Parenti and Randall (2000: 32) and Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1403). We regard *Pseudojulis lineata* Castelnau, 1873 as a synonym of *Coris auricularis* Valenciennes, 1839. Labridae: Julidinae.

***Cnidoglanis bostockii* Castelnau, 1873g: 140 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: Whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Ferraris (2007: 346).

Castelnau (1973b: 140) described this species from two specimens preserved in liquor, 'both about twenty-one inches [533 mm].'

Synonym of *Cnidoglanis macrocephalus* (Valenciennes, 1840) – McCulloch (1929a: 58); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 223); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 358); Ferraris (2007: 346). Plotosidae.

***Plotosus unicolor* Castelnau, 1873g: 141 (Interior of Western Australia).**

?Syntypes: MNHN B-0240 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-0240: 3 specimens in alcohol, 143 mm SL, 161 mm TL – 156 mm SL, 182 mm TL, 'Australie'); NMV 51851 (https://collections.

museumsvictoria.com.au/specimens/106314: specimen in alcohol: 166.4 mm SL, 191.8 mm TL, 'Swan River'). Type catalogue: Ferraris (2007: 352).

Castelnau (1873g: 141) states: 'My largest specimen is seven and a-half inches long [191 mm]. Found by Mr. Bostock in the small water holes of the interior of Western Australia [southwestern Western Australia].'

Three Castelnau specimens in the MNHN (B-0240) registered as 'Plotosus sp.' 'Australie' and identified by M. Gomon in 1977 as *Tandanus* sp. are probable syntypes of *Plostosus unicolor* Castelnau. A Castelnau specimen in the NMV (51851) from the Swan River, Western Australia, probably also is a syntype of *Plostosus unicolor*.

The name *Plostosus unicolor* Castelnau, 1873 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Plotosus unicolor* Valenciennes, 1840. As a replacement for *P. unicolor* Castelnau, Whitley (1944: 260) described a new species, *Tandanus bostocki* for which he designated a 'holotype' (WAM P.241-001, 370 mm SL, Serpentine, Western Australia – later figured by Whitley 1948b: 267, Plate xxv, fig.1), and included *P. unicolor* Castelnau as a synonym of *T. bostocki*. Under the provisions of the Code (Article 72), the extant syntypes of *P. unicolor* Castelnau (MNHN B-0240, NMV 51851) constitute part of the type series and together with other specimens at WAM, mentioned, but unspecified by Whitley (1944), can all be considered as paratypes of *T. bostocki*.

Plostosus unicolor Castelnau, 1873 regarded as a synonym of *Tandanus bostocki* Whitley, 1944 – Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 365); Ferraris (2007: 352). Plotosidae.

***Belone gavialoides* Castelnau, 1873g: 142 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntype: ?NMV 51847 (not found). Type catalogue: Collette et al. (1997: 22).

Castelnau (1873: 142) based his description of this species on several specimens preserved in alcohol, the smallest 34 inches TL [864 mm], the largest 'forty-one inches long [1041 mm].'

Syntypes not in MNHN (Collette et al. 1997). An alcohol preserved Castelnau specimen registered in the Melbourne Museum as NMV 51847, *Belone gavioloides*, from the 'Swan River', 'Pres[td] by Count de Castelnau' may have been one of the types, but is also missing, presumed lost.

Valid as *Tylosurus gavialoides* (Castelnau, 1873) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 138); McCulloch 1929a: 99); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 343); Larson and Williams (1997: 350); Johnson (1999: 724); Hutchins (2001b): 24); Collette (2003a: 11); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 719); Larson et al. (2013: 65). Belonidae.

***Chatoessus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1873g: 144 (Murray River, Victoria).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin (1940); not found by Whitehead and Bauchot (1985: 36).

Castelnau's designation of the name *Chatoessus richardsoni* is somewhat confusing. He initially reported this fish, found in the Melbourne fish market, as *Chatoessus erebi* Günther, 1868 and assumed it came from Hobson's Bay, although he noted: 'It appears also to be found in fresh water, being noticed by Blandowski [Blandowski 1857] amongst the sorts of the Murray River' (Castelnau 1872a). Castelnau (1873a: 16) later corrected his statement that *C. erebi* was a marine species, noting: 'In my paper on the Victorian fishes I was mistaken when I stated that it inhabited the sea, as I have since learned that it is exclusively fluviatile.' Subsequently, having received 'several specimens of a *Chatoessus*' sent by the Rev. Mr Bostock from Fremantle, Western Australia, Castelnau (1873g: 143-144) considered these to be different from the specimens he had previously identified as *C. erebi* from Victoria, noting:

> In the Proceedings of this society for last year [Castelnau 1872a], I considered the Victorian fish as being this *Erebi*, but having since received the above-mentioned specimens from Freemantle [sic], I find that the sort from the rivers of Western Australia is different from the one of the Murray, and that the name of *Erebi* belonging to the first [Western Australia], I propose calling the other [from the Murray River] *Richardsoni*.

[Reference here to Western Australia for *C. erebi* by Castelnau (1873g) appears to be based on inclusion of 'Chatoësus come, *Richards. Voy. Ereb. & Terr. Fish.* p. 62, pl. 38. figs. 7-10 (not synon.)', from Western Australia (Richardson 1848) by Günther (1868) in his original description of *C. erebi*].

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8752 – fig. 67, labelled 'Chatoessus Erebi. Gunther' overwritten with 'Richardsoni Cast voir [see] Proceedings Vol. 2. 143.') appears to be one of Castelnau's Murray River specimens and can be considered to depict *C. richardsoni* Castelnau, 1873.

Chatoessus richardsoni has long been regarded as a synonym of *Nematalosa erebi* (Günther, 1868) – McCulloch (1929b: 41); Nelson & Rothman (1973: 152), Cadwallader & Backhouse (1983: 215); Whitehead (1985: 244); Paxton & Hanley in Paxton *et al*. (1989: 155); Paxton, Gates, Bray & Hoese in Hoese *et al*. (2006: 330). However, preliminary genetic study of the genus *Nematalosa* indicates it comprises several geographically distinct genetic clades, and that the true *N. erebi* is restricted to the eastern Australia coastal drainage system (M. Campbell pers com).

Pending further taxonomic study, we consider *Nematalosa richardsoni* (Castelnau, 1873) a valid species and the oldest available name for the species previously identified as *N. erebi* in the Murray-Darling Basin. Clupeidae.

***Hippocampus elongatus* Castelnau, 1873g: 144 ('Swan River', Western Australia).**

?Holotype: MNHN A-4536 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4536: dried whole specimen, c.152 mm Ht, 'Riviere de Cygnes' 'Type'). Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Castelnau 1873g: 145 described this species from a specimen 'length … three inches [76 mm] in a straight line.' There are no Castelnau specimens registered in the MNHN as *Hippocampus elongatus*, but in his description of *H. subelongatus* Castelnau (1873g: 145) notes: 'It is not

impossible that this may be a more developed age of *Elongatus* …', and one of the three specimens registered as *H. subelongatus* is likely the holotype of *H. elongatus*.

Kuiter (2001: 330) argues that MNHN A-4536 should be regarded as the 'holotype' of *H. elongatus*:

> As Castelnau had only a single type of *H. subelongatus*, it is likely that the second largest specimen regarded as a syntype by Bertin and Estève is the type of *H. elongatus* as suggested by the following evidence. Castelnau stated that the length of the *H. elongatus* type is "three inches [76 mm] in a straight line." Although this may be interpreted as a total length measurement, it may just as easily be a "straightline" measurement from the highest to the lowest parts of the dried specimen along its axis, regardless of the body or the tail shape. The total length of 76 mm is that of an extremely small specimen, but if the measurement is taken as a straight-line along the axis from the highest to the lowest parts of the specimen, it corresponds exactly with one of the "paratypes" of *H. subelongatus* (MNHN A-4536). Castelnau's description of *H. elongatus* not only agrees with this specimen but is consistent with other similar-sized specimens examined. The MNHN A-4536 specimen is 76 mm in a straight-line measurement and 140 mm in total length. Castelnau's description of *H. subelongatus* agrees with the largest of the "paratypes" (MNHN A4535) which is 124 mm in a straight-line measurement and 175 mm total length. The smallest "paratype" of *H. subelongatus* (MNHN A-4552), 85 mm in a straight-line measurement and 108 mm in total length, represents this species but disagrees with Castelnau's descriptions.

Lourie et al. (1999: 166-167) gave precedence to the name *Hippocampus subelongatus*, regarding *H. elongatus* Castelnau as a synonym of *H. subelongatus* Castelnau, the name *subelongatus* being 'chosen in preference to *elongatus* because type species of the latter are unavailable' (Lourie et al. 1999). While Kuiter's (2001) selection of probable types of *H. elongatus* and *H subelongatus* may be correct, his reasons for reversing the selection of *subelongatus* over *elongatus* based on 'page priority' is not supported by the Code, and as First Reviser (Code, Article 24.2) Lourie et al.'s (1999) decision fixes *H. subelongatus* as the senior synonym.

Hippocampus elongatus Castelnau, 1873 previously regarded as a synonym of *H. angustus* Günther 1870 – Whitley (1940: 413); Whitley and Allen (1958: 33); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 421); Jones et al. (1998: 1497); but most subsequent authors now include it as a synonym of *Hippocampus subelongatus* Castelnau, 1873 – Lourie et al. (1999: 172-173); Lourie et al. (2004: 78); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 828); Kuiter (2009: 94); Lourie et al. (2016: 41).

We accept *H. elongatus* Castelnau, 1873 as a synonym of *H. subelongatus* Castelnau, 1873. Syngnathidae.

Hippocampus subelongatus Castelnau, 1873g: 145 ('Swan River', Western Australia).

Syntypes: MNHN A-4535 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4535: dried whole specimen, c.193 mm Ht, 'Riviere de Cygnes' 'Type'); MNHN A-4552 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4552: dried whole specimen, c.103 mm Ht, 'Riviere de Cygnes' 'Type'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b).

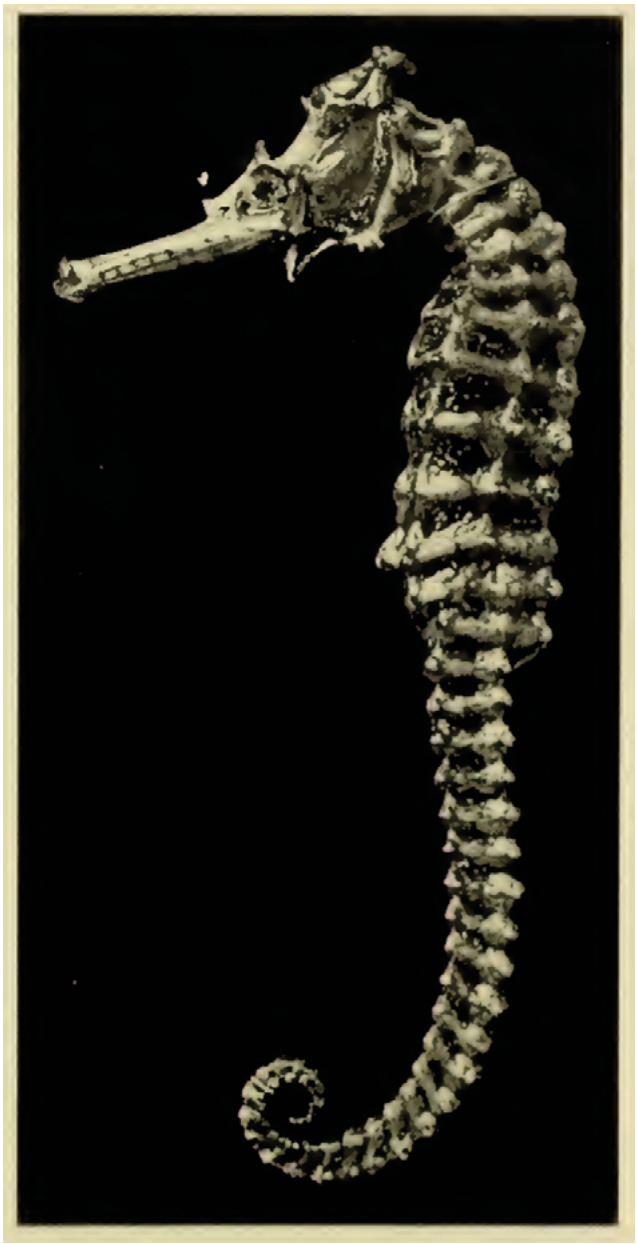

Figure 7. *Hippocampus subelongatus* Castelnau, 1873. 'Type' [MNHN A-4535] from Whitley (1940c: Pl xxx, fig. 20).

Castelnau (1873g: 145) mentioned only a single specimen, length 'in a straight line, four inches and three eighths [111 mm].' However, the MNHN register lists three specimens (MNHN A-4535, MNHN A-4536, MNHN A-4552) from 'Rivière des Cygnes' [Swan River], as 'types' of *Hippocampus subelongatus*. Bertin and Estève (1950b) recognised all three of these specimens as 'paratypes' of *H. subelongatus*; but they should correctly be considered as syntypes.

McCulloch (1929a: 96) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum;

photograph of type in Austr. Mus.' Whitley (1940: 413, Pl. xxx, fig. 20), who visited the MNHN in 1937, provided a photograph of 'the type of *Hippocampus subelongatus* Castelnau, 1873' [MNHN A-4535 – fig. 7], stating: 'I am of the opinion that *H. subelongatus* = *elongatus* Castelnau, 1873 = *angustus* Günther, 1870.'

We recognise here two specimens, MNHN A-4535 and MNHN A-4552, as syntypes of *Hippocampus subelongatus*: MNHN A-4535, most closely approximates in size Castelnau's mentioned specimen of *H. subelongatus*.

As discussed above for *Hippocampus elongatus* Castelnau, 1873, we consider MNHN A-4536 to be the probable holotype of *H. elongatus*. A decision by Lourie et al. (1999) as first revisor fixes *H. subelongatus* as the senior synonym of *H. elongatus*.

Hippocampus subelongatus Castelnau, 1873 previously considered a synonym of *H. angustus* Günther, 1870 – Whitley (1940: 413); Whitley and Allen (1958: 33). Wrongly included as a synonym of *H. elongatus* Castelnau, 1873 by Kuiter (2001: 329). Regarded as a valid species – McCulloch (1929a: 96); Kvarnemo et al. (2001: 883); Jones et al. (2003: 6598); Lourie et al. (2004: 78); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 828); Kvarnemo et al. (2007: 512); Kuiter (2009: 94); Lourie et al. (2016: 41).

Hippocampus subelongatus Castelnau, 1873 regarded here as a valid species and senior synonym of *Hippocampus elongatus* Castelnau, 1873. Syngnathidae.

***Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau, 1873g: 145 (Fremantle [Swan River], Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1961a) or Beaunier et al. (2009).

Not *Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau (1873e: 108). Castelnau (1873g: 146) described this species based on a spirit specimen 'about six inches [152 mm]; found in the rivers.'

Castelnau (1873e) gave the name *brunneus* to two different species of *Monacanthus*, with *Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau, 1873g (p.145) being a homonym of *Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau, 1873e (p.108). Subsequently, he proposed the replacement name *obscurus* for the Swan River species: 'I have given, by mistake, the name of *Brunneus* to two species of this genus in the Proceedings. I propose altering the one from Swan River into *Obscurus*' (Castelnau (1875: 51). Castelnau (1878a: 247) later notes:

> A careful comparison has satisfied me that my *Monacanthus obscurus* is identical with my *M. margaritifer*; the differences observed are only due to the state of preservation of the specimens; the first [*brunneus* = *obscurus*] is dried and from Swan River; the others were in liquor and from South Australia.

Synonym of *Scobinichthys granulatus* (Shaw, 1790) – Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1898). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus distortus* Castelnau, 1873g:146 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4564 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4564: dried skin, left side, in poor condition: c.48 mm SL, c.66 mm TL, 'Rivière des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961: 526); Beaunier et al. (2009: 292).

Castelnau (1873g: 146–147) states:

> I have only seen one specimen, in a very incomplete state, of this most singular fish; the upper part of the skin of the head has been eaten by some insects, and the bone only remain; the fins are also very incomplete …. the single specimen is two and a-half inches long [64 mm].

MNHN A-4564 was regarded as the holotype by Le Danois (1961) and Beaunier et al. (2009), and closely matches Castelnau's description of his specimen, including damage to the upper part of the head.

Synonym of *Brachaluteres jacksonianus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – Hutchins (1977: 54); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1883); Beaunier et al. (2009: 292). Monacanthidae.

***Crayracion marmorata* Castelnau, 1873g: 148 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: Le Danois (1962).

Castelnau (1873g: 148) stated: 'Length of specimen five inches and a-half [140 mm].'

The identity of this species has remained obscure. Le Danois (1962: 469) recognised MNHN B-1506 as the 'holotype' of *Crayracion marmorata* Castelnau, with collection locality 'Hobron's Bay [sic – Hobson's Bay?] (Australia)'; but four alcohol specimens (59-84 mm SL, 77–104 mm TL, 'Australie') identified as '*Aphanacanthus hamiltoni*' are registered under this number, and all are smaller than that described by Castelnau. According to Hardy (1983a: 10) these are specimens of *Tetractenos glaber* (Fréminville, 1813). Moreover, since Castelnau's description of *C. marmorata* clearly refers to strong spines, which *T. glaber* lacks, Le Danois' (1961) identification of MNHN B.1506 as types of *C. marmorata* cannot be correct (Hardy 1983a). For further discussion see also Kottelat (2001: 612).

Incertae sedis in Tetraodontidae – Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1929). Tetraodontidae.

***Rhinobatus dumerilii* Castelnau, 1873g: 148 (Western Australia – Swan River?).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown.

Castelnau (1873g: 148) described this species from a single specimen 'fourteen inches long [356 mm].' Specimen not found.

The only other Castelnau rhinobatid specimen in the MNHN collection, a whole dried specimen (MNHN A-5553) collected from the Swan River, is identifiable as *Aptychotrema vincentiana* (Haacke, 1885) (P. Last per com 2018). This specimen is probably one of two 'about 10 inches long [254 mm]' collected from the Swan River and misidentified as *Rhinobatus thouini* [= *Glaucostegus thouin* (Anonymous [Lacepède] 1798)] by Castelnau (1875: 52).

Valid as *Trygonorrhina dumerilii* (Castelnau, 1873) – Last and Stevens (2009: 313); Donnellan et al. (2015); Last et al. (2016c). Rhinobatidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1873h) Contribution to the ichthyology of Australia. No. IX –New sorts for the Victorian fauna. *Proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria, Melbourne*, 2, 150–153.

***Oligorus mitchelii* Castelnau, 1873h: 150 (Murray River, Victoria)**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Castelnau (1873: 151) described this species from a specimen 'near thirty inches long [762 mm], it was caught in the Murray in the beginning of April.' He additionally notes 'I find that the small spotted specimen I mentioned in the beginning of the present paper [referring to a specimen of *Oligorus macquariensis* – Castenau 1872, *Contribution to the Ichthyology of Australia No. 1*, p 55], belongs to this sort', thereby indicating two syntype specimens for *Oligorus mitchelii*.

Synonym of *Maccullochella macquariensis* (Cuvier, 1829) – Whitley (1937: 129); Berra and Weatherley (1972: 53); MacDonald (1978: 692); Cadwallader and Backhouse (1983: 214); Paxton and Hoese in Paxton et al. (1989: 511); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1042). Percichthyidae.

***Galaxias ornatus*, Castelnau, 1873h: 153 (Cardinia Creek, Victoria).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-5225 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5225: specimen in alcohol, 90 mm SL, 107 mm TL, 'Victoria').

MNHN A-6915 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-6915: specimen in alcohol, 69 mm SL, c.80 mm TL, poor condition, 'Cardinia Creek, Australie'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Castelnau (1873h: 153) did not give the number of specimens he examined, simply stating: 'The largest of my specimens measures four and a-half inches [114 mm]. From the Cardinia Creek, Victoria', making it clear that he had more than one specimen.

Regan (1906: 381) in his revision of the Galaxiidae referred only to a single specimen he examined in the MNHN as 'The typical example from Cardinia Creek, measures 105 mm in total length.' Bertin and Estève (1950b) regarded this specimen (MNHN A-5225) as the 'holotype', and listed MNHN A-6915 as a 'paratype'. Whitley (1955b: 154) included only MNHN A-5225 which he figured as the 'holotype'. Notwithstanding, these type designations do not meet the criteria of the Code (Articles 74 to 76), and MNHN A-5225 and MNHN A-6915 remain as syntypes.

Regarded as a synonym of *Galaxias olidus* Günther, 1866 – McDowall and Frankenberg (1981: 469); Paxton et al. (1986: 177); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 406). Now considered valid as *Galaxias ornatus* Castelnau, 1873 – McCulloch (1929a: 48); Whitley (1955b: 154); Raadik (2014: 124). Galaxiidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1875) Intercolonial Exhibition Essays, 1875–6, No. 2. Researches on the fishes of Australia. *In*: *Official record, containing introduction, catalogues, official awards of the commissioners, reports and recommendations of the experts, and essays and statistics on the social and economic resources of the colony of Victoria*. M'Carron, Bird & co., Melbourne, pp. 1–52.

***Brisbania* Castelnau, 1875: 4.**

Fem. *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Most authors cite as *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1878 but Castelnau's first use of the name in 1875 is valid. Synonym of *Megalops* Lacepède, 1803 – McCulloch (1929a: 34); Daget (1984: 32); Ferraris in Reis et al. (2003: 32); Kottelat (2013: 33). Megalopidae.

***Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875: 4, Pl. III (Brisbane River, Queensland)**

Holotype: no specimen, based on a drawing

Castelnau (1875: 4) described this species based on a drawing sent by Karl Staiger, custodian of the Brisbane Museum:

> The same gentleman [Mr Staiger] has sent me the drawing of a very singular fish, which was caught near Brisbane, in a lagoon, and not in the brackish river· water. The specimen was two feet long [610 mm]. What I can make out of the drawing is this: The general form is a long ovale; the height of the body is contained three times and a-half in the total length without the caudal, the head about four times and two-thirds in the same; the eye is less than three times in the length of the head; no teeth are represented; the mouth very large; no barbels. The opercula is rounded, and the head has no scales, but the body is covered with moderately large ones; no lateral line is seen; one dorsal situated on the centre of the back; it is high anteriorly, low in its centre, and has its posterior rays considerably elongated; no spines are marked on the drawing; the caudal is very strongly bifurcated; the anal begins below the end of the dorsal; it is large, and extends to near the end of the body; it is high in front, and grows gradually lower; the ventrals are inserted below the anterior· edge of the dorsal, the pectorals placed below the end of the head, under the operculum. I propose giving this curious fish the provisional name of *Brisbania Staigeri*. I am not able to assign it with certainty to any of the known families; but it appears to belong to the Cyprinidae, and to come near to *Leuciscus*. This would be the second example of a fish of this family belonging to Australia, if *Neocarassius* [*Neocarassuis ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872a: 237] is really a native of that continent.

Staiger's drawing of this fish is preserved in the NMV (BA 8728 – fig. 68)

Castelnau's (1878: 241, Pl. III – fig. 69) subsequently published description and figure of *Brisbania staigeri,* based on a specimen 'sixteen inches long [406 mm]' from the upper Brisbane River, has been cited as the type description, but his

earlier work constitutes a valid species description and the correct citation for this species is *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875.

Synonym of *Megalops cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782) – McCulloch (1916: 96); McCulloch (1929a: 34); Okada (1961: 288); Daget et al. (1984: 33); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 104); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 223); Kottelat (2013: 34). Megalopidae

***Myripristes australis* Castelnau, 1875: 4 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1970: 36).

Castelnau (1875: 4) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York 'Length, four inches [102 mm].'

Listed as 'Ostichthys australis Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 139); now regarded as a synonym of *Myripristis violacea* Bleeker, 1851 – Randall and Greenfield (1996: 51). Holocentridae.

***Neoniphon* Castelnau, 1875:4.**

Masc. *Neoniphon armatus* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy (*Neoniphon* De Vis, 1884: 537, not intended as a new genus – wrongly listed by Jordan 1919: 378). Valid as *Neoniphon* Castelnau, 1875 – McCulloch (1929a: 134); Randall and Heemstra (1985: 2); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 378); Kotlyar (1996: 82); Kotlyar (1998: 204); Dornburg et al. (2012: 733); Kotlyar (2017: 33). Holocentridae.

***Neoniphon armatus* Castelnau, 1875: 5 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype**:** whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1970: 36)

Castelnau (1875: 5) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York, 'length of the specimen nearly 17 inches [432 mm].'

Listed as *Neoniphon armatus* Castelnau by McCulloch & Whitley (1925: 139). Woods (1955: 54) noted that except for the number of anal spines, along with the mention of the lower jaw being larger than the upper, Castelnau's description of *Neoniphon armatus* agrees closely with *Holocentrus sammara* Forsskål, but that the size stated, nearly 17 inches [470 mm], is larger than any other known *sammara*. An ink and watercolour Castelnau painting, in poor condition, in the NMV (BA 8722, labelled 'Neo[niphon] armatus Cape York' – fig. 70) closely matches Castenau's description of the holotype and confirms the identity of *Neoniphon armatus* Castelnau as *N. sammara*.

Synonym of *Neoniphon sammara* (Forsskål, 1775) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 379); Randall and Heemstra (1985: 4); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 780). Holocentridae.

***Lates curtus* Castelnau, 1875: 5 (Richmond River, New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN 1877-0430 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0430: box 4432, dried skin, right side: 250 mm SL, c.314 mm TL, 'Richmond River'). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Castelnau (1875: 6) based his description on a dried specimen, stating: 'the length of the specimen is fourteen inches [356 mm]. Richmond River.' MacDonald (1978: 694) stated: 'type missing'. However, MNHN 1877-0430, although a little smaller (c.314 mm TL) than the size given by Castelnau (356 mm TL), has with it a small handwritten inked label, '430 Lates curtus Cast. Richmond River' and is recognised here as the holotype.

Synonym of *Macquaria colonorum* (Günther, 1863) – MacDonald (1978: 694); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 513); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1044). Percichthyidae.

***Breviperca* Castelnau, 1875: 6.**

Fem. *Breviperca lineata* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Glaucosoma* Temminck and Schlegel, 1843 – McCulloch (1929b: 198); Fowler (1931: 82); McKay (1997: 9). Glaucosomatidae.

***Breviperca lineata* Castelnau, 1875: 6 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 101).

Castelnau (1875: 6) described this species from a single specimen from the Swan River, 'Length of the specimen, nine inches [229 mm].'

Synonym of *Glaucosoma hebraicum* Richardson, 1845 – McCulloch (1929b: 198); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 529); McKay (1997: 12); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1139). Glaucosomatidae.

***Serranus australis* Castelnau, 1875: 7 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1984: 45).

Castelnau (1875: 7) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York, 'Length, four and a half inches [114 mm].'

Included as *Epinephelus australis* (Castelnau, 1875) – Boulenger (1895: 215, questionably valid); McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 148). Now considered to be a synonym of *Epinephelus polystigma* (Bleeker, 1853) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 497); Randall and Heemstra (1991: 234); Heemstra and Randall (1993: 216); Hoese, Bray and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1017); Kottelat (2013: 328). Epinephelidae.

***Serranus armatus* Castelnau, 1875: 7 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1984: 45).

Originally as *Serranus? armatus*.

Castelnau (1875: 7) described this species from a single specimen from the Swan River, 'Length of specimen over eleven inches [279 mm].'

Listed as valid, as *Gilbertia? armata* (Castelnau 1875) – Boulenger (1895: 309).

Now considered valid as *Epinephelides armatus* (Castelnau, 1875) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 505); Gomon et al. (1994: 533); Hutchins (2001b): 29); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 985); Roberts and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 540); Anderson (2018: 13); Parenti and Randall (2020: 12 [but in same paper on p. 78, incorrectly included as a synonym of *Epinephelus polystigma* (Bleeker 1853)]. Serranidae.

***Plectropoma variegatum* Castelnau, 1875: 7 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1984: 45).

Castelnau (1875: 7) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York, 'fifteen inches long [381 mm].'

Listed as '*Plectropomus variegatus* Castenau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 148). Now regarded as a synonym of *Plectropomus oligacanthus* (Bleeker, 1855) – Randall and Hoese (1986: 20); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 500); Randall and Heemstra (1991: 296); Heemstra and Randall (1993: 295); Hoese, Bray and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1023); Parenti and Randall (2020: 92). Epinephelidae.

***Neomesoprion* Castelnau, 1875: 8.**

Masc. *Neomesoprion unicolor* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Second species, *Mesoprion enneacanthus* Bleeker [= *Lutjanus vitta* (Quoy and Gaimard)], doubtfully included. Synonym of *Lutjanus* Bloch, 1790 – McCulloch (1929b: 203); Fowler (1931: 387); Allen (1985: 33); Allen and Talbot (1985: 8); Kottelat (2013: 341). Lutjanidae.

***Neomesoprion unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 8 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1981: 27).

Castelnau (1875: 8) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York, 'length … eleven inches. [279 mm].'

Included as '*Lutianus unicolor* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 151); Fowler (1931: 162) included this species as a queried synonym of *Lutjanus fulvus* (Bloch and Schneider), but Allen and Talbot (1985) state:

> The description is vague but mentions 9 dorsal spines and a silvery coloration with a yellow tinge. We are unable to locate the type specimen, and with only the original description at our disposal we cannot confidently assign this species to the synonymy of any *Lutjanus*.

Included as a synonym of *Lutjanus adetii* (Castelnau, 1873) by Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1197). Lutjanidae.

***Apogon torresiensis* Castelnau, 1875: 9 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 94).

Castelnau (1875: 9) described this species from a single specimen from Cape York, 'Total length a little over four inches. [102 mm].'

Included as *Apogon torres*iensus Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 146); but regarded by Whitley (1930c: 12) as a variety of *A. hyalosoma* Bleeker, referring it to his new genus *Yarica*, as *Y. hyalosoma torresiensis*.

Listed as *incertae sedis* in Apogonidae by Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1112), but Mabuchi et al. (2014: 199) place it as *Yarica torresiensis* (Castelnau, 1875). Species uncertain. Apogonidae.

***Dules flavescens* Castelnau, 1875: 10 (Murray River, Victoria).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 102).

Castelnau (1875: 10–11) states in his description 'Only seen once – in July, 1874. From the Murray River. The specimen is nineteen inches long [483 mm].'

Synonym of *Macquaria ambigua* (Richardson, 1845) – MacDonald (1978: 694); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 512); Paxton, Gates, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1043). Percichthyidae.

***Aida* Castelnau, 1875: 10.**

Fem. *Aida inornata* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Melanotaenia* Gill, 1862 – McCulloch (1929a: 112); Allen (1980: 474); Allen and Cross (1982: 44). Melanotaeniidae.

***Aida inornata* Castelnau, 1875: 10 (Gulf of Carpentaria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-9031 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9031: alcohol specimen 54 mm SL, c.65 mm TL, 'Australie').

Castelnau (1875: 11) states: 'The specimen measures a little over two and a half inches [64 mm], and seems a young fish.'

McCulloch (1929a: 112) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-9031 closely matches Castelnau's specimen and is here regarded as the holotype of *Aida inornata* Castelnau.

Included as a synonym of '*Melanotaenia nigrans* Richardson' by McCulloch & Whitley (125: 140); but now regarded as a synonym of *Melanotaenia splendida* (Peters, 1866), but a valid subspecies *inornata* Castelnau, 1875 – Allen and Cross (1982: 57); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 351); Allen (1991b: 96); Larson and Martin (1990: 26); Pusey et al. (2000: 72); Allen et al. (2000: 77); Allen et al. (2002: 157); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 693); Larson et al. (2013: 60); Allen et al. (2015: 103); Pusey et al. (2017: 41). Melanotaeniidae.

***Therapon fasciatus* Castelnau, 1875: 11 ('Swan River' – location in error, most likely Dampier region, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: AMS A.7136 (Record: Ichthyology:A.7136 | Occurrence record | Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums: dried whole specimen: 73.8 mm SL, 88.3 mm TL, 'Swan River WA'); MNHN A-4561 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4561: 2 dried whole specimens: 51 mm SL, c.58 mm TL and 81 mm SL, c.98 mm TL, 'Rivière des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 19); Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 89).

Castelnau (1875: 11) states: 'Several specimens, the largest about four and a-half inches long [114 mm]. Swan River.' Castelnau (1878b: 46) later mentions 'several in Mr Gulliver's collection from the Norman river; these are preserved in spirits and in a much better state than those I had seen previously [from the Swan River].'

MNHN A-4561, from the 'Swan River', recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b). According to Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 107), one of Castelnau's original specimens is preserved in the Australian Museum:

> It is dried and somewhat damaged, but does not differ in either structure or color-marking from examples of *T. percoides* of the same size from the Burnett River, Queensland. Only another three years had passed when the same author again described Günther's species as *Therapon terræreginae* from a small example "taken in one of the northern rivers of Queensland, probably the Fitzroy." In this article he refers to a "Brisbane Museum specimen six inches long from the same river," and incidentally mentions that he believes that his *T. fasciatus* is "confined to the Western Coast of Australia." In the following year, however, he claims to have found several of these fishes in "Mr. Gulliver's collection from the Norman River", but the characters relied on in that paper are those of a typical *percoides*.

A specimen in the Australian Museum (AMS A.7136), from the 'Swan River', listed as 'cotype' by Whitley (1957b), is likely that mentioned above by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916). The type location 'Swan River' for *Therapon fasciatus*, however, is clearly an error, as this species, identified here as *Amniataba percoides* (Günther), is not known to occur south of the Ashburton River in the Pilbara region of Western Australia (Allen et al. 2002: 216), and it is possible that Castelnau (1875) confused the collection locality. In his introduction to the paper in which this species is described he mentions: 'The sorts here described are generally from the following sources: – 1st. Several invoices made by the Rev. Mr. Bostock, from Swan River and the Dampier Archipelago.' It is thus probable that the actual collection locality was the Dampier region of North West Australia.

Included as a synonym of *Therapon percoides* Günther by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 105) and McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 153). Now accepted as a synonym of *Amniataba percoides* (Günther, 1864) – Vari (1978: 238); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1332). Terapontidae.

***Upenoides roseus* Castelnau, 1875: 11 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1965b).

Castelnau (1875: 11) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'Length of specimen, five inches and a half [140 mm].'

Listed as '*Upeneus roseus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 156); included as *incertae sedis* in Mullidae by Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1274); but probably a synonym of *Upeneus moluccensis* (Bleeker, 1845) – Kottelat (2013: 361). Mullidae.

***Neolethrinus* Castelnau, 1875: 11.**

Masc. *Neolethrinus similis* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Lethrinus* Cuvier, 1829 – Kottelat (2013: 350). Lethrinidae.

***Neolethrinus similis* Castelnau, 1875: 12 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1983c: 73).

Castelnau (1875: 12) described this species from a specimen from Cape York 'Length of the specimen, four inches [102 mm].'

Ogilby (1916: 160) wrote 'With regard to *Neolethrinus* Castelnau (Res. Fish. Austr., 1875, p. 11), if the author's description be correct, it can not belong to this family.' Included as *Neolethrinus similis* by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 154).

Listed as *incertae cedis* by Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1240), but from Castelnau's colour description, this species appears to be *Lethrinus genivittatus* Valenciennes, 1830.

Neolethrinus similis Castelnau, 1875 considered here to be a synonym of *Lethrinus genivittatus* Valenciennes, 1830. Lethrinidae.

***Dentex filifer* Castelnau, 1875:12 (Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Daget (1972: 66); Bauchot et al. (1983b: 14).

Castelnau (1875: 12) described this species from a specimen 'nine inches long [229 mm], and comes from Queensland.'

Included as a synonym of '*Pentapodus setosus* Cuvier & Valenciennes' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 154); but from Castelnau's original description, *Dentex filifer* is identifiable as *Pentapodus paradiseus* (Günther).

Synonym of *Pentapodus paradiseus* (Günther, 1859) – Russell (1990: 87); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1246). Nemipteridae.

***Chelmo tricinctus* Castelnau, 1875: 14 (Darwin, Northern Territory).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0698 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0698: specimen in alcohol, 84 mm SL, 110 mm TL, 'Port Darwin'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 138).

Castelnau (1875: 14) states: 'Total length, a little over three inches and a-half [89 mm]. From Port Darwin.'

McCulloch (1929b: 249) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-0698 is a little larger than the specimen described by Castelnau but was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1963b).

Synonym of *Chelmon marginalis* Richardson, 1842 – Burgess (1978: 126); Allen (1981: 162); Larson and Williams (1997: 362); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1296); Larson et al. (2013: 156). Chaetodontidae.

***Taurichthys bleekeri* Castelnau, 1875: 15 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot (1963b).

Castelnau (1875: 15) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'total length ... six inches [152 mm]', distinct from *Taurichthys* [*Heniochus*] *varius* Cuvier and Valenciennes:

> I believe this fish to form a distinct species that I propose calling *Taurichthys Bleekeri*. If I have placed it here under the name of Varius, it is only because my unique specimen is not complete in its most important part, the spines of the dorsal; but the size of the third spine of the anal, the size of the pectorals, &c., are, I believe, sufficient to justify the erection of a new species ... .

McCulloch (1929b: 20) states: 'Types? in Queensland Museum.' Two QM specimens registered without data as I.195 'Taurichthys bleekeri, Queensland Coast' were 'destroyed on 16/11/1950' (J. Johnson, pers com 2024) but there is no evidence they were types.

Synonym of *Heniochus varius* (Cuvier, 1829) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 160); Burgess (1978: 267); Allen (1981: 163); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1300). Chaetodontidae.

***Neosillago* Castelnau, 1875: 16.**

Fem. *Neosillago marmorata* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Parapercis* Bleeker 1863 – Ho (2013: 291), but Whitley (1940: 425) retained *Neosillago* 'as of at least subgeneric rank, with *Chilias* [Ogilby 1910] as an indirect synonym.' Pinguipedidae.

***Neosillago marmorata* Castelnau, 1875: 16 (Port Walcott, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-3425 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3425: alcohol specimen: 111 mm SL, c.127 mm TL, 'Port Walcott (Australie)', caudal fin partly broken).

Castelnau (1875: 17) gave the size of his specimen as 'little more than 5 inches [127 mm]' which agrees well with MNHN A-3425, which closely matches Castelnau's description of the holotype.

McCulloch (1911: 60) noted: '*Neosillago marmorata*, Castelnau, having only five spines in the first dorsal, is evidently not a member of this family [Silaginidae], but possibly belongs to the Nototheniidae.' Whitley (1940: 425) commented that this species 'has not been satisfactorily identified and classified since it was first described in 1875. However, on comparing Castelnau's description with Richardson's figure (*Icones Piscium*, 1843, p. 4, pl. i., fig. 1) of *Percis emeryana* from Depuch Island, north-western Australia, I find the two tally very well. Thus, *Neosillago marmorata* = *Percis emeryana* = *Percis nebulosus* Quoy and Gaimard, 1825, from Shark's Bay.'

Synonym of *Parapercis nebulosa* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) – Whitley (1940: 425); Ho (2013: 296, as MNHN A-3524 in error). Pinguipedidae.

***Scorpaena sumptuosa*, Castelnau, 1875: 17 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-4409 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4409: dried skin, right side: 245 mm SL, 315 mm TL, 'Rivière des Cygnes'); MNHN B-2570 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2570: box 4716, 1 dried skin, right side: 228 mm SL, 298 mm TL, 'Rivière des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1968: 17, as 'somptuosa' with 'A. 4409' as 'holotype').

Castelnau (1875: 17) states: 'Length of two specimens, about a foot [305 mm].'

McCulloch (1929c: 384) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Blanc and Hureau (1968) list only MNHN A-4409, which they recognised as the 'holotype'; however, as Castelnau mentions two specimens, and both MNHN A-4409 and MNHN B-2570 are similar in size to the specimens mentioned by Castelnau, they are both best regarded as syntypes.

Referred to a new genus *Ruboralga* Whitley, 1931 as *R. sumptuosa* (Whitley (1931a: 326). Currently valid as *Scorpaena sumptuosa* Castelnau, 1875 – McCulloch (1912: 95); McCulloch (1929c: 384); Paxton et al. 1989: 449, Gomon et al. (1994: 492); Hutchins (2001b): 27); Motomura et al. (2005a: 867); Motomura et al. (2005b: 29); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 886); Johnson and Motomura (2008: 489); Motomura et al. (2011b: 66); Wibowo and Motomura (2021: 23). Scorpaenidae.

***Scorpaena bellicosa* Castelnau, 1875: 17 (Nicol Bay, N.W. Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN 0000-9156 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-9156: alcohol specimen: 101 mm SL, 130 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'); previously unrecognised type. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1968).

Castelnau (1875: 17) described this species from a specimen from Nicol Bay [Nickol Bay, Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia], that 'measures five inches [127 mm]' but mentions 'I have seen also a small specimen three and a-half inches long [89 mm]. From Queensland', both species therefore being syntypes. McCulloch (1929c: 385) noted 'Type in Paris Museum'. A specimen in the MNHN (0000-9156) registered as '*Scorpaena bynoensis* Rich.' but identified as '*S. bellicosa* Cast.' closely matches the size and description of Castelnau's Nicol Bay specimen and is here regarded as one of the syntypes of *Scorpaena bellicosa* Castelnau,1875.

Listed as '*Scorpaena bellicosa* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 163); referred to a new genus *Ruboralga*

Whitley, 1931 as *R. bellicosa* (Whitley 1931a: 326); included as a synonym of *Scorpaena picta* Cuvier 1829 – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 449); and of *Parascorpaena picta* (Cuvier 1829) – Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 882, with Kuhl and van Hasselt as authors). Now regarded as a synonym of *Parascorpaena aurita* (Rüppell, 1838) by Motomura et al. (2011a: 330). Scorpaenidae.

***Platycephalus staigeri* Castelnau, 1875: 17 (Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1968).

Castelnau (1875: 17) described this species from a young specimen 'eight inches and a-half [216 mm].'

Long considered a valid species – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 164); Imamura (1996: 204); Johnson (1999: 728); Paxton, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 936); Fricke et al. (2011: 382); Larson et al. (2013: 90). Now regarded as a synonym of *Cymbacephalus nematophthalmus* (Günther, 1860) – Imamura (2020: 287). Platycephalidae.

***Carang gervaisi* Castelnau, 1875: 18 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 37).

Genus misspelled as '*Carang*' (p. 18); correct spelling should be *Caranx*. Castelnau (1875: 18) described this species from a specimen, length 'six inches [152 mm]' from Cape York.

Synonym of *Selar boops* (Cuvier, 1833) – McCulloch (1929b: 190); Smith-Vaniz et al. (1979: 37); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 583); Gunn (1990: 47); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1165). Carangidae.

***Gobius filamentosus* Castelnau, 1875: 19 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1089 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1089: alcohol specimen: 135 mm SL, 177 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 32).

Castelnau (1875: 20) states: 'I have seen only one specimen, a little over five inches in length [127 mm].'

MNHN A-1089 closely matches Castelnau's type specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1991).

The name *Gobius filamentosus* Castelnau, 1875 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Gobius filamentosus* Risso, 1827.

Synonym of *Arenigobius bifrenatus* (Kner, 1865) – McCulloch (1929c: 371, as *Gobius bifrenatus*); Gomon et al. (1994: 784); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1624); Parenti (2021a: 94). Gobiidae.

***Gobius maculatus* Castelnau, 1875: 20 (Queensland).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 56).

Castelnau (1875: 20) described this species from a specimen 'a little over three inches [76 mm]. Queensland.'

The name *Gobius maculatus* Castelnau 1875 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Gobius maculatus* Nardo, 1827 – Whitley (1930a: 123); Bauchot et al. (1991: 56); Prokofiev (2012: 164); (Parenti (2020: 442).

Placed in genus *Bathygobius* by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 171) and McCulloch (1929c: 375). Possibly a species of *Istigobius* Whitley, 1932 – Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1697); probably *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre 1927) (D.F Hoese pers com 2021). The replacement name *Istigobius queenslandicus* proposed by Prokofiev (2012: 442) for *Gobius maculatus* Castelnau 1875 is therefore unnecessary.

Uncertain as *Istigobius decoratus* (Herre 1927). Gobiidae.

***Gobius microlepidotus* Castelnau, 1875: 20 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 57).

Castelnau (1875: 20) described this species from two specimens collected at Cape York: 'I have seen two specimens; the largest is three inches long [76 mm].'

McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 255) state 'The very brief description of this species suggests that it is an *Amblygobius*, and is perhaps identical with *G. bynoensis*.' Listed as '*Gobius microlepidotus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 171); but regarded as *incertae sedis* in Gobiidae by Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1697) and Parenti (2021a: 442).

Identity uncertain, Gobiidae.

***Trichonotus blochii* Castelnau, 1875: 22 (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-5208 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5208: alcohol specimen: 143 mm SL, c.168 mm TL, 'Riv [sic] Carpentarie').

Castelnau (1875: 22) states: 'I have received lately, from the Gulf of Carpentaria, a specimen of this rare genus … The total length of the specimen is a little over six inches [152 mm].'

MNHN A-5208 closely matches the size and description of Castenau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Katayama and Endo (2010).

Valid as *Trichonotus blochii* Castelnau, 1875 – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 173); McCulloch (1929c: 333); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1496); Katayama and Endo (2010: 3); Larson et al. (2013: 175). Trichonotidae.

***Periophthalmus australis* Castelnau, 1875: 22 (North Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 60).

Castelnau (1875: 22–23) described this species from a single specimen 'eight and a-half inches long [216 mm]' from 'the north of Queensland.' In a subsequent paper (Castelnau 1878b: 48) he mentions 'several small specimens about two inches [51 mm] long … in spirits' from the Norman River.

Included as a synonym of '*Periopthalmodon barbarus* Linneaus' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 172).

Now regarded as a synonym of *Periophthalmodon freycineti* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1824) – Murdy (1989: 26);

Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1672, with author as Valenciennes); Kottelat (2013: 418, with author Valenciennes); Parenti (2021a: 389). Gobiidae.

***Eleotris pallida* Castelnau, 1875: 24 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 50).

Castelnau (1875: 24) described this species from a specimen 'total length three inches and one third [85 mm]. From Cape York.'

Listed as 'affinity unknown' by McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 270); as '*Eleotris pallidus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169); as a synonym of *Mogurnda striata* (Steindachner, 1866) – Whitley (1968a: 37); but as *incertae cedis* in Eleotridae – Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1599); Parenti (2021a: 440).

Uncertain as *Mogurnda striata* (Steindachner, 1866). Eleotridae

***Eleotris lineata* Castelnau, 1875: 24 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Types: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 53).

Castelnau (1875: 24) described this species from a specimen from Cape York 'total length three inches [76 mm].'

Included by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 171) as '*Valenciennea lineata* Castelnau'; but McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 264) state:

> This species is allied to, and probably identical with either *V.* [*Valenciennea*] *muralis* or *V. longipinnis*. Castelnau counted fourteen dorsal and anal rays, as against thirteen in those species, but their posterior rays are so deeply divided that they might each be counted as two. The fourth dorsal spine being longer than the third suggests the identity of *V. lineata* with *V. longipinnis*, but the colour-marking was apparently more like that of *V. muralis*.

Synonym of *Valenciennea muralis* (Valenciennes, 1837) – Hoese and Larson (1994: 32); Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1694); Parenti (2021a: 249). Gobiidae.

***Pseudobatrachus* Castelnau, 1875: 24.**

Masc. *Pseudobatrachus striatus* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Pseudobatrachus* Peters, 1873 in Amphibia. Synonym of *Batrachomoeus* Ogilby, 1908 – Whitley (1951: 68); Hutchins (1976: 19); Greenfield et al. (2008: 681); Kottelat (2013: 273). Batrachoididae.

***Pseudobatrachus striatus* Castelnau, 1875: 24 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown.

Castelnau (1875: 24 described this species from a specimen 'length five and a half inches [140 mm]. Cape York.'

Listed as *Pseudobatrachus striatus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 176). Now regarded as a synonym of *Batrachomoeus dubius* (Shaw, 1790) – Hutchins (1976: 29, as queried synonym of *B. dubius*); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 271); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 630). Batrachoididae.

***Chironectes subrotundatus* Castelnau, 1875: 25 (Port Walcott, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Pietsch et al. (1986: 148).

Castelnau (1875: 25) described this species from a specimen 'only two inches long [51 mm], from Port Walcott [between Dampier and Port Hedland, North West Australia].'

Whitley (1933a: 105) suggested this species might be related to his *Lophiocharon broomensis* [= *Lophiocharon trisignatus* (Richardson 1844)], but later assigned it to the genus *Tathicarpus* Ogilby, 1907 and listed it as *T. subrotundatus* (Castelnau) (Whitley 1964: 57).

Pietsch et al. (1986: 148) and Pietsch and Grobecker (1987: 264) considered the description provided by Castelnau as inadequate and listed *Chironectes subrotundatus* Castelnau as a *nomen dubium*. Antennariidae.

***Blennius vittipinnis* Castelnau, 1875: 25 (Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: BMNH 1883.7.4.56 (Collection specimens - Specimens - 1883.7.4.56 - Data Portal: (specimen [ex MNHN] in alcohol, 54 mm SL, 64 mm TL, 'Archipelago of Dampier'); MNHN A-2120 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2120: 3 specimens in alcohol, 92 mm SL, 110 mm TL – 108 mm SL, 130 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'); MNHN A-2121 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2121: 3 specimens in alcohol, 70 mm SL, 83 mm TL – 80 mm SL, 95 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 15).

Castelnau (1875: 25–26) states: 'The largest of my numerous specimens measures five inches [127 mm]. Dampier's Archipelago, West Coast of Australia.'

The six specimens of MNHN A-2120 and MNHN A-2121 closely match in size and description those of Castelnau and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot (1967). BMNH 1883.7.4.56, as 'Blennius vittipinnis, Castelnau (type) Archipel de Dampierre', was part of a lot of 90 fishes 'Pres by The Paris Museum' [MNHN] and is an additional syntype (Springer and Williams 1994).

Included in the genus *Istiblennius* (Smith-Vaniz and Springer, 1971: 61, as *vitipinnis*). Synonym of *Istiblennius meleagris* (Valenciennes, 1836) – Springer and Williams (1994: 126); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1553). Blenniidae.

***Blennius cinereus* Castelnau, 1875: 26 (Queensland)**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 15); Neotype: USNM 291700 (One Tree Island, Capricorn Group, Great Barrier Reef, Queensland) designated by Springer and Williams (1994: 122).

Castelnau (1875: 26) described this species from a specimen 'three and a half inches long [89 mm]. From Queensland.'

Listed as *Blennius cinereus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 174). Now considered a synonym of *Istiblennius edentulus* (Forster and Schneider, 1801) – Whitley (1958: 48); Springer and Williams (1994: 103); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1552); Kottelat (2013: 382). Blenniidae.

***Blennius pardalis* Castelnau, 1875: 26 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 16).

Castelnau (1875: 26) described this species from a specimen 'total length a little under three inches [76 mm]. Cape York.'

Listed as *Blennius pardalis* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 174); but included in the genus *Salarias* Cuvier, 1816 by Springer and Gomon (1975: 76). Now considered a synonym of *Salarias fasciatus* (Bloch, 1786) – Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1564). Blenniidae.

***Stenophus* Castelnau, 1875: 26.**

Masc. *Stenophus marmoratus* Castelnau, 1875. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan (1919: 378). Synonym of *Congrogadus* Günther, 1862 – George and Springer (1980: 6); Winterbottom et al. (1984: 1607); Kottelat (2013: 328). Pseudochromidae.

***Stenophus marmoratus* Castelnau, 1875: 27 (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-6717 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-6717: alcohol specimen c.115 mm TL, tail broken, 'Carpentarie'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 40); Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 87).

Castelnau (1875) did not state the number or size of the specimens he described, but MNHN A-6717 recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Listed as *Stenophus marmoratus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 175). The holotype was examined in 1982 by R. Winterbottom who considered it to be a synonym of *Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson).Synonym of *Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson, 1843) – Kottelat 2013: 328. Pseudochromidae.

***Stenophus obscurus* Castelnau, 1875: 27 (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-6716 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-6716: specimen in alcohol, 259 mm SL, 280 mm TL, 'Carpentarie'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 40); Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 87).

Castelnau (1875) stated: 'Total length eleven inches [279.4mm].' MNHN A-6716 closely matches in size Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b). Listed as *Stenophus obscurus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 175).The holotype was examined in 1982 by R. Winterbottom who considered it to be a synonym of *Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson).

Synonym of *Congrogadus subducens* (Richardson, 1843) – Kottelat 2013: 328. Pseudochromidae.

***Neogunellus* Castelnau, 1875: 27.**

Masc. *Neogunellus sulcatus* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Ophiclinus* Castelnau, 1872 – Whitley (1940: 427). Clinidae.

***Neogunellus sulcatus* Castelnau, 1875: 27 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Syntypes: AMS I.14216 (Record: Ichthyology:I.14216 | Occurrence record | Online Zoological Collections of Australian Museums: specimen in alcohol, 105.1 mm SL, 116.4 mm TL); MNHN A-1677 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1677: specimen in alcohol, 'Adelaide', rotten and destroyed). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 29); Bauchot (1967: 39–40).

Castelnau (1875: 28) did not state the number of specimens he examined but inferred more than one: 'My longest specimen is less than five inches long [127 mm]. South Australia.' MNHN A-1677, recognised as a syntype by Bauchot (1967), was in a rotten state when examined in October 2018, and now discarded.

A specimen in the Australian Museum (AMS I.14216) recognised as a 'co-type' by A.R. McCulloch, who wrote in the AMS register for 1917:

> Name and locality copied from parchment labels attached to the specimen, the writing on which is identical with that on other specimens in Australian Museum known to have been exchanged from Castelnau, and which was probably written by Castelnau himself. The specimen may therefore be considered a co-type (Paxton and McGrouther 1997: 198).

McCulloch and Waite (1918: 56) similarly note: 'Described from two specimens, 89 and 117 mm long. The figure represents the head of the larger example [fig. 28 – here reproduced as fig. 8] ….' Also recognised as a 'co-type' by McCulloch (1929c) and Whitley (1957b).

Synonym of *Ophiclinus antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872 – McCulloch and Waite (1918: 57); Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 352, as *Neogunnellus* [sic] *sulcatus*); Whitley (1940: 427); George and Springer (1980: 13); Gomon et al. (1994: 768); Paxton and McGrouther (1997: 198); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1536). Clinidae.

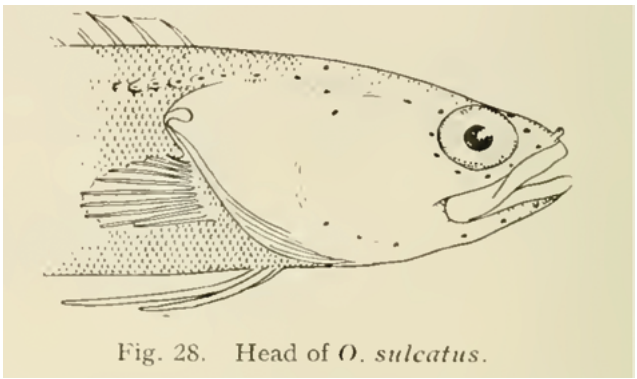
Fig. 28. Head of *O. sulcatus*.

Figure 8. *Neogunellus sulcatus* Castelnau, 1875. AMS I.14216, syntype (after McCulloch & Waite 1918: Fig. 28).

***Neoblennius* Castelnau, 1875: 26**

Masc. *Neoblennius fasciatus* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Neoblennius* Castelnau, 1875 – Waite (1921: 151); McCulloch (1929c: 351); Hoese (1976: 52); George and Springer (1980: 7). Synonym of *Heteroclinus* Castelnau, 1872, based on recent placement of the type species by Gomon et al. (1994: 761); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1533) and Hoese et al. (2024: 302). Clinidae.

***Neoblennius fasciatus* Castelnau, 1875: 28 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1079 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1079: alcohol specimen: 53 mm SL, 64 mm TL, 'Adelaide'); MNHN A-2105 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2105: 3 specimens in alcohol, 54 mm SL, 63 mm TL – 59 mm SL, 70 mm TL, 'Adelaide (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 39).

Castelnau (1875: 28) states: 'Five specimens; all under three inches [76 mm]. Adelaide.'

The four specimens of MNHN A-1079 and MNHN A-2105 closely match in size and description those of Castelnau (1875) and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot (1967).

A Castelnau ink drawing in the NMV (BA 8721 – fig. 71) depicts this species.

Synonym of *Heteroclinus perspicillatus* (Valenciennes, 1836) – Gomon et al. (1994: 761); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1533); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2024: 302). Clinidae.

***Amphacanthus javanus* Castelnau, 1875: 29**

Not an original description – no types known.

Castelnau's (1875b) description was based on a specimen from Cape York, six inches [152 mm] long. His use of the name *javanus* is considered an unjustified emendation of *Teuthis javus* Linnaeus, 1766: 507 (Kottelat 2013: 441). Valid as *Siganus javus* (Linnaeus, 1766). Siganidae.

***Dampieria* Castelnau, 1875: 30.**

Fem. *Dampieria lineata* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Labracinus* Schlegel, 1858 – Hayashi in Masuda et al. (1984: 140); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 518); Gill (2004: 23). Pseudochromidae.

***Dampieria lineata* Castelnau, 1875: 30 (Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN B-2361 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2361: box 4445, 1 dried skin, right side: 152 mm SL, c.198 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 86).

Castelnau (1875: 30) states:

> The only specimen I have seen is eight and a-half inches long [216 mm]. I have dedicated the genus to the celebrated navigator Dampier, who in 1609 discovered the archipelago that this inhabits, and which bears his name.

He also describes the colours 'on the dried one' (Castelnau 1875: 31).

McCulloch (1929b: 159) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN B-2361 recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b).

Valid as *Labracinus lineatus* (Castelnau, 1875) – Allen and Swainston (1988: 60); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 518); Allen (1997: 94); Hutchins (2001b): 30); Gill (2004: 31); Gill, Allen, Cross, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1064). Pseudochromidae.

***Atherinichthys obscurus* Castelnau, 1875: 31 ('Swan River' – location in error, most likely Dampier region, Northwest Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-4372 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4372: 2 specimens in alcohol, 47 mm SL, c.55 mm TL and 50 mm SL, c.58 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere' [sic]). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 714, as 'Rivière des Cygnes' [Swan River]).

Castelnau (1875: 31) stated: 'Two specimens of about an inch and a-half long [38 mm]. Swan River.'

The collection locality 'Swan River' reported by Castelnau is likely a *lapsus*: Castelnau (1875: 3) mentions: 'The sorts here described here are generally from the following sources: – 1st. Several invoices made by the Rev. Mr. Bostock, from Swan River and the Dampier Archipelago.'

The MNHN Register d'Entrées for 1875 (p. 107, No. 255) lists two specimens of '*Atherinichthys obscurus*' received by Castelnau and records them from the 'Arch. De Dampiere'. The main Register lists these as MNHN A-4372, 'Archipel de Dampiere', and the specimens also are labelled 'Dampiere'[Dampier]. It is thus likely that the actual collection locality was the Dampier region of Northwest Australia, and the type locality reported Castelnau as 'Swan River' and by Blanc and Hureau (1972) as 'Rivière des Cygnes' is in error.

The specimens are a little larger than the size given by Castelnau but have been regarded as the syntypes. MNHN A-4372 figured as 'holotype' of *Atherinichthys obscurus* Castelnau by Whitley (1943: 133, fig. 10, No. 5 – fig. 9).

Included as a queried synonym of *Craterocephalus edelensis* (Castelnau, 1873) by Whitley 1943: 135) and as a synonym of *Atherinosoma prebyteroides* (Richardson, 1843) by Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 357). Now recognised as a synonym of *Leptatherina presbyteroides* (Richardson, 1843) – Hoese et al. 2006: 712. Atherinidae.

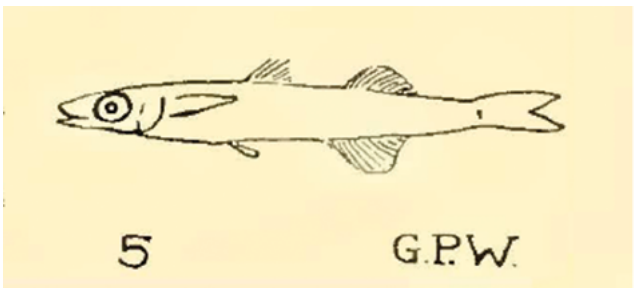

Figure 9. *Atherinichthys obscurus* Castelnau, 1875. 'Holotype' from Whitley (1943: Fig. 10, No. 5).

***Neoatherina* Castelnau, 1875: 31.**

Fem. *Neoatherina australis* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Melanotaenia* Gill, 1862 – McCulloch (1929a:112); Allen (1980: 474); Allen and Cross (1982: 44). Melanotaeniidae.

***Neoatherina australis* Castelnau, 1875: 32 ('Coast of Swan River' – location in error, most likely Dampier region, Northwest Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-4566 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4566: 2 dried, whole skins: 44 mm SL, c.53 mm TL and 69 mm SL, 80+ mm TL, 'Rivière de Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 715).

Castelnau (1875: 32) states:

> Two specimens from the coast of Swan River; the largest is about four inches long [102 mm]; the small specimen has a more elongate form; the upper profile being much less convex, and the snout rather bent upwards.

McCulloch (1929a 112) mentions 'Types in Paris Museum. Photographs of types in Austr. Mus.' [not found]. Two dried specimens in the MNHN (A-4566) closely match the description of Castelnau's types. However, the location 'coast of Swan River' is an error, as this species is known in Western Australia only from the Kimberley and Pilbara regions, as far south as the Ashburton River (Morgan and Gill 2004, Hoese et al. 2006). In his introduction to the paper in which this species is described Castelnau (1875: 3) mentions: 'The sorts here described here are generally from the following sources: – 1st. Several invoices made by the Rev. Mr. Bostock, from Swan River and the Dampier Archipelago.' It is thus likely that the actual collection locality was the Dampier region of Northwest Australia.

Included as a subspecies of *Melanotaenia splendida* (Peters, 1866) – Allen and Cross (1982: 56); Paxton et al. (1989: 351); Allen and Leggett (1990: 535); Larson and Martin (1990: 23). Valid as *Melanotaenia australis* (Castelnau, 1875) – Hutchins (2001: 25); Allen et al. (2002: 145); Morgan and Gill (2004: 2); Morgan et al. (2004: 150); Allen et al. (2006: 690); Morgan et al. (2011: 13); Larson et al. (2013: 59); Allen et al. (2015: 103); Pusey et al. (2017: 38); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 690). Melanotaeniidae.

***Mugil petardi* Castelnau, 1875: 32 (Richmond River, New South Wales).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-5130 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5130: 2 specimens in alcohol, 118 mm SL, 145 mm TL and 144 mm SL, 179 mm TL, 'River Richmond'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 697).

Castelnau (1875: 32) evidently had several specimens from 'the Richmond river in New South Wales; the largest specimen about one foot long [305 mm].' Both MNHN specimens were regarded as syntypes by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Valid as *Trachystoma petardi* (Castelnau, 1875) – McCulloch & Whitley (1925: 141); McCulloch (1929a: 118); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 683); Durand et al. (2012a: 694); Whitfield and Durand (2023: 3). Mugilidae

***Mugil ventricosus* Castelnau, 1875: 32 (Nicol Bay, Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-3725 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3725: 3 specimens in alcohol, 64–67 mm SL, c.77 – c.81 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'); MNHN A-3654 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3654: 3 specimens in alcohol, 70–92 mm SL, 91–119 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'); MNHN A-3655 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-3655: 3 specimens in alcohol, 73–92 mm SL, 94–123 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 700).

Castelnau (1875: 32) states: 'Two specimens about three and a-half inches long [89 mm].'

> The Register d'Entrées for specimens received by Castelnau in 1875 (p. 105, No.164) lists three specimens of '*Mugil ventriculosus*' [sic] from the Dampier Archipelago but the main Register lists only two specimens for MNHN A-3725 [as 'Mugil compressus Gthr' but under Observations these are identified as 'M. ventriculosus [sic] Cast.']. Blanc and Hureau (1972) recognised the three specimens in MNHN A-3725 (65–68 mm SL; 74–81 mm TL) as syntypes of *M. ventricosus*. Two additional lots of specimens registered as 'Mugil occidentalis' [but overwritten in ink in the Register as 'Mugil vaigiensis'], MNHN A-3654 (three alcohol specimens: 70–92 mm SL, 91–119 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere') and MNHN A-3655 (three alcohol specimens: 73–92 mm SL, 94–123 mm TL, 'Archipel de Dampiere') more closely match in size Castelnau's described specimens of *M. ventricosus*, and are also included as possible syntypes.

The name *Mugil ventricosus* Castelnau, 1875 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Mugil ventricosus* Richardson, 1846. Regarded as a synonym of *Myxus elongatus* Günther, 1861 by Thomson (1997: 475) but most authors now consider it to be a synonym of *Liza vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) – Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 680).

Now referred to the genus *Ellochelon*, as *E. vaigiensis* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1825) – Whitley (1932: 335); Durand et al. (2012: 689); Kottelat (2013: 276). However, as discussed above (see *Mugil occidentalis* Castelnau, 1873g), recent genetic work on the genus *Ellochelon* show two separate lineages: *E. vaigiensis* from the Pacific, and the putatively named *Ellochelon* sp. A from an 'unknown location' in Australia [likely Western Australia] (Durand and Borsa 2015). Pending further taxonomic work, we provisionally recognise the name *Ellochelon occidentalis* (Castelnau, 1873) as applying to the Western Australian lineage, and include *Mugil ventriculosus* Castelnau, 1875 here as a synonym of *E. occidentalis*. Mugilidae.

***Dascyllus blochii* Castelnau, 1875: 34 (Queensland)**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1978).

Castelnau (1875: 33–34) described this fish from a single specimen from Queensland 'less than two inches in length [51 mm]', including it under the name *Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758), but remarking:

> My fish is evidently young … it agrees well with Cuvier's description, with the exception of the tail, which is rounded and not bifid as said in his description; it is to be remarked that Bloch (pl. 198, f. 2) has also figured a specimen having that organ of the same form as mine; this may perhaps depend on the age of the fish, but if it proved to be a specific character I should propose to give the Australian fish the name of *Blochii*.

The Bloch figure referred to is that of *Chaetodon* (= *Dascyllus*) *aruanus* in Bloch (1796: Plate 198. Fig.2). The name *Dascyllus blochii* Castelnau, 1875 proposed conditionally, but available.

Regarded as a synonym of *Dascyllus aruanus* (Linnaeus, 1758) – McCulloch (1929b: 304, as *Tetradrachmum aruanum*); Allen (1991a: 243); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1455); Parenti 2021c: 63, as *blochi*). Pomacentridae.

***Premnas gibbosus* Castelnau, 1875: 34 (Cape York, Queensland)**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1978: 36).

Castelnau (1875: 34) described this species based on a single specimen 'Total length, two inches and a-quarter [57 mm]' from Cape York, noting its similarity to *P. biaculeatus*.

Listed as *Premnas gibbosus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 166); included as a synonym of *Premnas biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1790) – Allen (1991a: 252); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1469); but *Premnas* now regarded as a synonym of *Amphiprion* (Tang et al. (2021).

Premnas gibbosus Castelnau, 1875 is a synonym of *Amphiprion biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1790). Pomacentridae.

***Pomacentrus modestus* Castelnau, 1875: 35 (Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0702 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0702: alcohol specimen: 34 mm SL, 44+ mm TL, caudal fin rays broken 'Cap York (Carpentarie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1978: 25).

Castelnau (1875: 35) describes this fish:

> Height of the body twice and one-third in the length without the caudal; length of head a little over three times in the same; infraorbital ring entire; praeopercule strongly serrated; opercule sinuous on its edge; scales of the body very large and ciliated, they number eighteen to twenty on a straight line; the dorsal is formed of thirteen spines and twelve rays; the anal has two spines, the second of which is very long; the ventrals are prolongated and nearly as long as the head; the pectorals rather long; the inferior profile is convex behind the opercule. The colour, after preservation in liquor, is brownish red; the caudal, ventrals, and pectorals have a yellow tinge; the specimen is less than two inches long [51 mm]. Gulf of Carpentaria.

Listed as *Pomacentrus modestus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 166). MNHN A-0702 was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1978), who identified it as *Dischistodus fasciatus* (Cuvier 1830). Regarded as 'status uncertain' by Allen (1991a: 224) and as *incertae cedis* in Pomacentridae by Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1471). Pomacentridae.

***Julis adelaidensis* Castelnau, 1875: 35 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 71).

Castelnau (1875: 35) described this species from a specimen 'nine inches long [229 mm] ... brought for me from Adelaide by the Rev. Dr. Bleasdale; it was preserved in salt, and had kept its pretty colours remarkably well.'

Registered in the MNHN Catalogue as MNHN 1877-427, 'Adelaide', but specimen not found by Bauchot (1963a: 71) and appears to have been lost.

Synonym of *Ophthalmolepis lineolata* (Valenciennes, 1839) – McCulloch (1929b: 307, as *O. lineolatus*); Parenti and Randall (2000: 32). Labridae: Julidinae.

***Pseudojulis maculifer* Castelnau, 1875: 35 (Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 108).

Castelnau (1875: 35–36) described this species from a specimen 'three and a-half inches long [89 mm]. Queensland', part of a collection of fishes 'from Cape York, sent to me for examination by Mr. Staiger, the curator of the Brisbane Museum.'

Listed as *Pseudojulis maculifer* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 167). Whitley (1965a: 109, fig. 6) considered this species to be a synonym of *Octocynodon* [= *Halichoeres*] *miniatus*, describing it thus:

> A specimen, 52 mm. overall, identified as *Pseudojulis maculifer* many years ago in the Australian Museum (regd. no. I.449) from Cape York, Queensland, agrees with Castelnau's description except that the head goes 3 in standard length and the scales are fewer. It has D.ix, 11; A. iii, 11: L.lat. 28. Canines directed forwards. Thoracic scales not enlarged. Fins without scaly sheaths. Here illustrated. It is evident that *Pseudojulis maculifer* is a new synonym of *Octocynodon miniatus*.

The specimen mentioned by Whitley (AMS I.449 – 52mm [= 2 inches], one of several sent on exchange from the Queensland Museum) is unlikely to be part of the same lot of fishes from Cape York mentioned by Castelnau (1875) as sent by Karl Staiger, as it was not registered into the Australian Museum collection until May 1886 and in any case is too small to be Castelnau's type (3½ inches = 89 mm).

Pseudojulis maculifer Castelnau, 1875 has been long regarded as a synonym of *Halichoeres nebulosus* (Valenciennes, 1839) – Kuiter and Randall (1981: 15); Parenti and Randall (2000: 22); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1392). Included as *Octocynodon nebulosus* (Valenciennes) by Kuiter (2010: 374). Based on phylogenetic analysis, *H. nebulosus* is now referred to the genus *Hemicoris* Bleeker, 1862 (Near et al. 2025: 271). *Pseudojulis maculifer* Castelnau, 1875 is accepted here as a synonym of *Hemicoris nebulosus*. Labridae: Julidinae.

***Torresia* Castelnau, 1875: 36.**

Fem. *Torresia australis* (Castelnau, 1875). Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Choerodon* Bleeker, 1847 – McCulloch (1929b: 318); Gomon (1997: 809); Parenti and Randall (2000: 9); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1380); Gomon (2017: 10, in subgenus *Choerodon*). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae.

***Torresia australis* Castelnau, 1875: 36 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 109).

Castelnau (1875:36) based his brief description on a specimen 'Total length, four inches and a-half [114 mm]. From Cape York.'

Ogilby (1889: 158) noted:

Count Castlenau's *Torresia australis*, of which the type is unfortunately missing, is probably the young of *Chærops ommopterus*. [*Choerops ommopterus* (Richardson) = *Choerodon schoenleinii* (Valenciennes)]. P.S. (Dec. 22, 1888). – Since writing the above I have received another large specimen from the same locality, which agrees exactly in coloration with those here described.

Gomon (2017) also considered *Torresia australis* to closely match the coloration of a juvenile *Choerodon schoenleinii*.

Listed as '*Choerodon australis* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 168). Now regarded as a synonym of *Choerodon schoenleinii* (Valenciennes 1839) – Parenti and Randall (2000: 10); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1380); Gomon (2017: 35). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae.

***Neoodax* Castelnau, 1875:37**

Masc. *Neoodax waterhousii* Castelnau, 1875. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by McCulloch (1929b: 323); second species included, but text somewhat unclear if provisionally included or not. Valid as *Neoodax* Castelnau, 1875 – McCulloch (1929b: 323); Scott (1976: 352); Richards and Leis (1984: 544); Gomon and Paxton (1986: 27); Gomon et al. (1994: 701); Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1420); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 662); Near et al (2025: 282). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Neoodax waterhousii* Castelnau, 1875: 37 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-9306 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9306: 4 specimens in alcohol, 45 mm SL, 51 mm – 47 mm SL, c.61 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 103).

Castelnau's (1875: 37) description is brief:

> Dorsal with twenty-seven rays, anal with fourteen; general colour, after preservation in spirits, of a yellowish pink, with a faint longitudinal and rather obscure streak on each side of the body and of the head; fins yellow. Length of four specimens a little over two inches [51 mm]. Adelaide.

McCulloch (1929b: 324) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Four specimens (MNHN A-9306) correspond well in size with those described by Castelnau (1875) and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot (1963a).

Gomon and Paxton (1986) remark:

> The 4 syntypes of *N. waterhousii* are juveniles of *N. balteatus*; it is strange that Castelnau (1875) did not compare the species with the latter despite the fact that he was familiar with it, as indicated by remarks in his description of *O. obscurus* (1872).

Synonym of *Neoodax balteatus* (Valenciennes, 1840) – Whitley (1964: 60); Gomon and Paxton (1986: 27); Gomon in Gomon et al. (1994: 702); Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1420). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Labrichthys unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 37 (Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 79).

Castelnau (1875: 37) described this species from a specimen 'total length eight inches [203 mm]. Western Australia.'

Listed as *Pseudolabrus unicolor* (Castelnau, 1875) by Gill 1892: 402) and McCulloch (1913: 385), but included as a synonym of *Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) – Russell (1988: 13); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1401). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys unicolor* Castelnau, 1875 is accepted here as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Labrichthys rubra* Castelnau, 1875: 37 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-8882 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8882: 3 specimens in alcohol, 166 mm SL, c.203 mm TL – 184 mm SL, 218+ mm TL [caudal fin damaged in largest], originally registered as '*Labrichthys tetricus*' 'Sans localitiés précises (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 78).

Castelnau (1875: 37) stated: 'My largest specimen is nine inches long [229 mm]. Three specimens Swan River.' The three specimens of MNHN A-8882 closely match Castelnau's description and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot (1963a).

A specimen in the Melbourne Museum, NMV 60130 [ex NMV 51848, 'Labrichthys Parila Rich' 'Swan Riv', no. 4 of a collection of 28 fishes received by the NMV from Castelnau] was also recognised as a syntype by Russell (1988), but as Castelnau (1875) mentions only three specimens (all in MNHN), the NMV specimen is now considered unlikely to be a syntype of *Labrichthys rubra*.

NMV 60130 is 248 mm TL (9.8 inches) and larger than any of other species of *Labrichthys* from Western Australia described by Castelnau (*L. unicolor*, 8 inches = 203 mm TL) or the Swan River and Fremantle (*L. rubra*, 9 inches = 228 mm TL; *L. convexus* c. 7 inches = 178 mm, tail missing; or *L. bostockii*, 7.5 inches = 191 mm TL).

Labrichthys rubra Castelnau, 1875 listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *ruber* = *L.* [*Labrichthys*] *rubra* (Cast., 1875: 37)' by Gill (1892: 402) and as *Pseudolabrus ruber* by Waite (1902b: 185, pl. xxviii). Included as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) by McCulloch (1913: 383), and as a synonym of *Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) – Russell (1988: 13); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1401). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys rubra* Castelnau, 1875 is accepted here as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Labrichthys convexus* Castelnau, 1875: 38 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 79).

Castelnau (1875: 37) described this species from a single specimen from the Swan River: '… in a very bad state, and the caudal fin is missing; its length without this fin is a little under seven inches [178 mm].'

Listed as '*P.* [*Pseudolabrus*] *convexus* (Cast., 1875: 38)' by Gill (1892: 402) and as *Pseudolabrus convexus* (Castelnau) by McCulloch (1913: 372). Included as a synonym of *Notolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850) – Russell (1988: 13); Parenti and Randall (2000: 31); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1401). Based on genetic data, the genus *Notolabrus* Russell, 1988 is now reassigned to *Pseudolabrus* (Near et al. 2025). *Labrichthys convexus* Castelnau, 1875 is accepted here as a synonym of *Pseudolabrus parilus* (Richardson, 1850). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Hemigymnus bleasdalei* Castelnau, 1875: 38 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN 1877-0425 (3 specimens, 'Adelaide', not found). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 45).

Castelnau (1875: 38) described this species based on three specimens 'preserved in salt … eleven and a-half inches long [292 mm]; another, a little larger, … The third is much larger (sixteen and a-half inches long [419 mm]).'

Three specimens (MNHN 1877-0425) received from 'Adelaide', likely those mentioned by Castelnau as 'preserved in salt', not found (Bauchot 1963a). A specimen of *Hemigymus bleasdalei* (A.7144) also is listed as part of the collection of fishes received from Castelnau in 1878 (AMS A-Register 1879). This specimen, not listed as a type by Whitley (1957b); was not found during an exhaustive search of the AMS collection in 2013 and is presumed lost or destroyed.

Synonym of *Pictilabrus laticlavius* (Richardson, 1840) – Russell (1988: 2, 26, as queried synonym); Parenti and Randall (2000: 34); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1405). Labridae: Pseudolabrinae.

***Chaerops crassus* Castelnau, 1875: 39 (Dampier Archipelago, Western Australia).**

Syntype: MNHN A-8890 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-8890: alcohol specimen: 207 mm SL, 256 mm TL, 'Arch Dampier'). Type catalogue: (Bauchot 1963a: 22).

Castelnau (1875: 39) states: 'Found in great numbers round the Dampier Archipelngo Islands, on the north-west coast of Australia, and brought back by the pearl fishermen, who had salted them for their food. Several specimens, about a foot long [305 mm].'

McCulloch (1929b: 320) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' A single specimen in the MNHN (A-8890) recognised as a syntype by Bauchot (1963a).

Gomon (2017: 23) remarks:

> The description of *C. crassus* by Castelnau (1875) differs markedly from other species in the genus by the numbers of dorsal and anal fin rays, XIII, 12 and III, 13, respectively. Presumably, Castelnau erred in counting branches of posterior rays as individual rays, since an assumed syntype in the Paris collection (MNHN A.8890, 207 mm SL, 256 mm TL) has the typical counts of XIII, 7 and III, 10. As well as being registered from the same collection locality, the specimen has a TL approximating that given by Castelnau of about a foot. The specimen was initially split open, as it would have been if salted as Castelnau implied, and is clearly identifiable as *C. cyanodus*.

Synonym of *Choerodon cyanodus* (Richardson, 1843) – Parenti and Randall (2000: 10); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1378); Gomon (2017: 23). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae.

***Chaerops cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875: 39 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963a: 22).

Castelnau (1875: 39) described this species from and adult specimen 'thirteen inches long' [330 mm] from Cape York.

Gomon (2017: 23) comments:

> Castelnau's (1875) description of *Choerops cephalotes* generally matches both *C. anchorago* and the species treated here, but the omission of any mention of a prominent white wedge-shaped spot behind the pectoral fin and rectangular blotch on the caudal peduncle characteristic of the former favours its identity as the latter.

Valid as *Choerodon cephalotes* (Castelnau, 1875) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 168) McCulloch (1929b: 319); Allen and Swainston (1988: 114); Randall et al. (1990: 306); Allen (1997: 180); Randall et al. (1997: 306); Johnson (1999: 743); Parenti and Randall (2000: 9); Hutchins (2001a: 268) Hutchins (2001b: 39); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1378); Larson et al. (2013: 165); Gomon (2017: 20); Near et al. (2025: 325). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae.

***Pseudoscarus obscurus* Castelnau, 1875: 41 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Guibe (1960, 1961).

Castelnau (1875: 41) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'length ... about twelve inches [305 mm].' He notes 'This sort seems to resemble the *Scarus nigricans* of Ehrenberg (Cuv. and Val.), which is only imperfectly known.'

Included by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169) and McCulloch (1929) as *Scarus obscurus* (Castelnau); but regarded as an unidentifiable species by Parenti and Randall (2000: 63) and listed as *incertae sedis* in Scarinae by Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1434). Labridae: Scarinae: Scarini.

***Pseudoscarus modestus* Castelnau, 1875: 41 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Guibe (1960, 1961) or by Bauchot (1963a).

Castelnau's (1875: 41) description is brief:

> Upper jaw projecting slightly beyond the lower; three series of scales on the cheek, the lower preopercular limb being entirely naked; teeth white, the two of the upper jaw strongly denticulated; those of the lower jaw distinct laterally by longitudinal lines in the laminated pieces. Form, oblong; the greatest height of the body contained rather more than four times and a-half in the total length of the fish; the upper profile of the head pointed; caudal rounded; fourteen pectoral rays; general colour pink, with the head yellow; no spots; fins white; length three inches [76 mm]. Adelaide.

Included by McCulloch (1929: 328) as *Scarus modestus* (Castelnau) but placed in synonymy with *Odax acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846) – Gomon and Paxton (1986: 35, with query); Allen, Cross, Allen and Gomon in Hoese et al. (2006: 1421). *Odax acroptilus* referred to the genus *Heteroscarus* Castelnau 1872 – Gomon (2008: 661); Kuiter (2010: 72). *Pseudoscarus modestus* Castelnau, 1875 now a synonym of *Heteroscarus acroptilus* (Richardson, 1846). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Pseudoscarus dumerilii* Castelnau, 1875: 41** (Adelaide, South Australia).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Guibe (1960, 1961) or by Bauchot (1963a).

Castelnau (1875: 42) based his description on 'One single specimen, four and a-half inches long [114 mm]. Adelaide.'

Included by McCulloch (1929: 328) as *Scarus dumerilii* (Castelnau) but referred to the synonymy of *Siphonognathus radiatus* (Quoy and Gaimard) by Gomon and Paxton (1986: 51) who remarked:

> Except for the number of dorsal-fin rays, the description of Castelnau's *Pseudoscarus dumerilii* (1875) also agrees with this species. The number of fin rays presented does not match those of any species in the family, presumably the only family in this geographical area which would have such a representative. The description is probably erroneous in this regard.

Synonym of *Siphonognathus radiatus* (Quoy and Gaimard, 1834) – Gomon and Paxton (1986: 48); Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1423). Labridae: Hypsigenyinae: Odacini.

***Pseudoscarus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1875: 42 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Guibe (1960, 1961).

Castelnau (1875: 42) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'length ... thirteen and a-half inches [343 mm].'

Included by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169) and McCulloch (1929: 328) as *Scarus richardsonii* (Castelnau) but regarded as an unidentifiable species by Parenti and Randall (2000: 63) and listed as *incertae sedis* in Scarinae – Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1434). Labridae: Scarinae: Scarini.

***Pseudoscarus viridescens* Castelnau, 1875:42 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot and Guibe (1960, 1961).

Castelnau (1875: 42) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'length ... eight inches [203 mm].'

Included by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169) and McCulloch (1929: 328) as *Scarus viridescens* (Castelnau) but regarded as an unidentifiable species by Parenti and Randall (2000: 63) and listed as *incertae sedis* in Scarinae – Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1434). Labridae: Scarinae: Scarini.

***Gerres australis* Castelnau, 1875: 43 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: AMS A.7137 (mounted specimen, unknown length), Swan River – specimen lost; MNHN A-4568 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4568: two dried skins, right side: 56 mm SL, 71 mm TL and 60 mm SL, 72 mm TL, 'Rivière des Cygnes'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 14).

Castelnau (1875: 39) states: 'Length of specimens, from two to two and a-half inches [51–64 mm]. Swan River.'

MNHN A-4568 are a little larger than the size range mentioned by Castelnau but were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989), Iwatsuki et al (1999) and subsequent authors. A mounted specimen in the AMS (A.7137) received on exchange from Castelnau in 1878 not found; not listed as a type by Whitley (1957b) and presumed lost.

Synonym of *Gerres oyena* (Forsskål, 1775) – Iwatsuki et al. (1999: 385); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1216); Kottelat (2013: 346). Gerreidae.

***Othos* Castelnau, 1875: 43.**

Masc. *Othos cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Othos* Castelnau, 1875 – McCulloch (1929c: 356); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 506, in Anthiinae); Gomon et al. (1994: 545); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 989); Roberts and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 548); Anderson (2018: 24); Parenti and Randall (2020: 22). Serranidae.

***Othos cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875: 44 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN B-2939 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2939: bidon 4487, dried skin, left side, 'Australie (Swan River)', head and incomplete anterior part of body); MNHN 2010-0026 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2010-0026: bidon 4453, dried skin, left side, incomplete posterior part of body and caudal fin). Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1984, 1985).

Castelnau (1875: 44) described this species from a specimen from the Swan River, 'length ... seventeen inches [432 mm].'

MNHN Catalogue shows a dried skin in two parts was registered as MNHN B-2939 'Othos dentex' 'Australie (Swan River)'. B-2939 has with it an original small handwritten label 'Othos Cephalotes Cast. Swan riv. D. Bostock'. The second part of the skin was removed and re-registered as MNHN 2010-0026; this, the posterior part of the body and caudal fin, shows damage caused by rats mentioned by Castelnau (1875: 43), and both parts together are recognised here as the 'missing' holotype of *Othos cephalotes* Castelnau.

Synonym of *Othos dentex* (Cuvier, 1828) – Whitley (1932: 334); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 506); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 989); Parenti and Randall (2020: 22). Serranidae.

***Plagusia acumineata* Castelnau, 1875: 44 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-5189 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5189: alcohol specimen: c.172 mm TL, 'Australie', caudal fin damaged). Type catalogue: Desoutter et al. (2001: 333).

Castelnau (1875: 44) apparently described this species from several specimens: 'My largest specimen is nine inches long [229 mm]. From Fremantle, West Australia.' Types reported as apparently lost (Menon 1980) or not known (Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986), but MNHN A-5189 later reported as a syntype by Desoutter et al. (2001).

The genus *Plagusia* Cuvier 1816 is objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Plagusia* Latreille 1804 in Crustacea; replaced by *Paraplagusia* Bleeker 1852.

Valid as *Paraplagusia acuminata* [sic] – Norman (1926: 298); McCulloch (1929b: 287). Currently regarded as a synonym of *Paraplagusia bilineata* (Bloch, 1787) – Menon (1980: 13, as *acuminata*); Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 433); Desoutter et al. (2001: 333); Kottelat (2013: 468). Cynoglossidae.

***Neorhombus* Castelnau, 1875: 44.**

Masc. *Neorhombus unicolor* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Questionably a synonym of *Pseudorhombus* Bleeker, 1862 – Norman (1926: 222); Norman (1934: 89); Desoutter in Daget et al. (1986: 428); Kottelat (2013: 462). Paralichthyidae.

***Neorhombus unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 45 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Desoutter et al. (2001: 336).

Castelnau (1875: 45) described this species from a specimen 'length, nine and a-half inches [241 mm]', commenting 'I have only seen one specimen, in an imperfect state.'

The identification of this species has long been problematic. Norman (1926: 222) states:

> I have been unable to identify *Neorhombus unicolor* Castelnau [Researches Fish. Austral., p. 45 (1875)] from Fremantle, a genus and species which has not been recognised since first described. This may be a species of *Pseudorhombus*.

Listed as valid by McCulloch (1929b: 282), but Norman (1934: 89) considered it 'impossible to identify this fish with certainty from Castelnau's brief description.'

Included as *incertae sedis* in Paralichthyidae by Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1830). However, a Castelnau ink drawing of this species in the NMV (BA 8726 – fig. 72) labelled 'West^{n} Australia' has a detailed sketch of the jaws showing enlarged canine teeth, and is clearly identifiable as *Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton).

Neorhombus unicolor Castelnau, 1875 is regarded here as a synonym of *Pseudorhombus arsius* (Hamilton, 1822). Paralichthyidae.

***Silurichthys australis* Castelnau, 1875: 45 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950a); listed as 'whereabouts unknown' by Ferraris (2007: 348).

Castelnau (1875: 45) described this species from a specimen from Cape York, 'total length ... four and a-half inches [114 mm].'

Synonym of *Neosilurus hyrtlii* Steindachner, 1867 – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 224); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 361); Ferraris (2007: 348). Plotosidae.

***Neoplotosus* Castelnau, 1875: 45.**

Masc. *Neoplotosus waterhousii* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Cnidoglanis* Günther, 1864 – Ferraris (2007: 346). Plotosidae.

***Neoplotosus waterhousii* Castelnau, 1875: 45 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-9545 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9545: specimen in alcohol, 117 mm SL, 125 mm TL, 'Adelaide'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950a: 20); Ferraris (2007: 346).

Castelnau (1875: 45) described this species from a specimen from Adelaide, 'about five inches long [127 mm].'

MNHN A-9545 closely matches Castelnau's description. Vaillant (1903: 119) mentions type of *Neoplotosus waterhousii* in MNHN; and MNHN A-9545 recognised by Bertin and Estève (1950a) and Ferraris (2007) as the holotype of *N. waterhousii*. A Castelnau ink drawing of this species in the NMV (BA 9241.34 – fig. 73) is likely to be of the holotype specimen.

Synonym of *Cnidoglanis macrocephalus* (Valenciennes, 1840) – Whitley (1951: 61); Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 223); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 359); Ferraris (2007: 346). Plotosidae

***Scopelus cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875: 46 (Adelaide, South Australia).**

Lectotype: MNHN 1877-0569 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/1877-0569: alcohol specimen 32 mm SL, 36+ mm TL, 'Adelaide', caudal fin damaged). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 65). Lectotype selected by Gon and Allen (2012: 28).

Castelnau (1875: 46) stated: 'The specimens are about one inch and a-half long [38 mm]. Adelaide.' Castelnau questioned the placement of his species in *Scopelus* and suggested 'If it is to be considered as forming a new genus, I would propose giving it the name *Neoscopelus*.'

Neoscopelus Castelnau 1875, however, is preoccupied by *Neoscopelus* Johnson, 1863 in Myctophidae. Whitley (1933a: 74, fig. 3 – fig. 74) provided a drawing of the 'holotype' in the MNHN by Dr A.V. Taning (Copenhagen Museum) and concluded '*Neoscopelus* is an Apogonid fish closely allied to *Adenapogon woodi* McCulloch.'

Two specimens were originally recorded in the register of the MNHN under 1877-0569, later amended to one according to a handwritten annotation in the register book – 'Siphamia cephalotes (Castelnau) (det. Paxton [J. Paxton] 1975)'. This specimen was regarded as a syntype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b); the whereabouts of the other original specimen is unknown.

Gon and Allen (2012) justify placing *Scopelus cephalotes* in the apogonid genus *Siphamia*, as follows:

> The original description of *Scopelus cephalotes* (Castelnau 1875), though relatively detailed, is problematical, and casts doubt on its placement in *Siphamia*. We examined the only known type specimen, a syntype (MNHN 1877-0569), 33.1 mm SL. Bauchot and Desoutter (1986[sic]), and Eschmeyer (2009) refer to the same specimen but provided no information about the fate or whereabouts of the other specimens in the putative type series. However, based on its dorsal and anal fins the MNHN specimen is certainly not the same as the fish that Castelnau described. His description mentions a single dorsal fin on the posterior two thirds of the body, and it was specifically stated that he could not "find any vestige of a second dorsal fin." Although the MNHN syntype is damaged, it clearly has two dorsal fins, a condition also described and shown by Whitley (1933: fig. 3). Castelnau also described the anal fin as having three spines and seven rays in which the first spine was short, "the second longer, and the third much longer still, and almost equal to the rays." In contrast, the MNHN syntype has two spines and eight rays, although the fin is damaged to the extent that it is impossible to compare lengths of the second spine and first ray. However, in other specimens we examined the first anal ray is about 2.5 times longer than the second anal spine as is also evident from the illustrations of *S. cephalotes* in McCulloch (1921: plate 21, fig. 3) and Gomon et al. (1994: fig. 502). Lastly, Castelnau made no mention of the silvery light organ (very distinct on the extant syntype) in the colour description of his fish. Clearly the fish that Castelnau described as *Scopelus cephalotes* is not an apogonid, and its status remains questionable. Although the original description appears to be based on a single specimen he mentions "the specimens are about one inch and a-half long," clearly indicating that he had more than one fish. Based on the anal-fin count and several other pieces of evidence, we believe that the acropomatid *Apogonops anomalus* [= *Verilus anomalus* (Ogilby, 1896)] is a distinct possibility.
>
> It occurs in the same area from which Castelnau's fish came (Scott et al. 1974); significantly, it has an anal fin with three spines and seven rays, and in which the third spine is exactly as Castelnau described it. He also described scales that are "finely striated." *Apogonops anomalus* has several series of slender ctenii that are almost perfectly aligned behind each other (fig. 4f) and creating a striated appearance. In contrast the scales of S. *cephalotes* have only 2–3 series of ctenii (fig. 4c) and do not create this impression. Although both species have minute dark dots on the body, young *A. anomalus* have spots, similar to those described by Castelnau, but these disappear with age (Scott et al. 1974); *S. cephalotes* sometimes has a brown stripe along the middle of the body. Specimens of *A. anomalus* of the size described by Castelnau could be easily confused with *S. cephalotes*, especially when the dorsal fins are damaged. In both species the head is particularly prominent as implied by the name '*cephalotes*,' and both could be mistaken for a myctophid (*Scopelus* is a junior synonym of *Myctophum*) if only one dorsal fin was evident. It therefore seems likely that Castelnau's type series included more than one species. Past authors apparently overlooked the discrepancy between Castelnau's description and the extant syntype. Whitley's (1933) comments on the original description were limited to discussing *Neoscopelus* in the context of myctophids, pointing out the lack of photophores in the description and concluding it could not be a myctophid. He received a drawing and fin counts of the syntype from MNHN but, strangely, did not notice the differences between the fish in the drawing and Castelnau's description.

To resolve the taxonomic problem discussed above and conclusively fix the name *Siphamia cephalotes* we designate MNHN 1877-0569 as the lectotype for this species.

Valid as *Siphamia cephalotes* (Castelnau, 1875) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 557); Gomon et al. (1994: 566); Hutchins (2001b): 32); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1108); Allen and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 558); Gon and Allen (2012: 26); Mabuchi et al. (2014: 201). Apogonidae.

***Neoscopelus* Castelnau, 1875: 46**

Masc. *Scopelus cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Neoscopelus* Johnson, 1863 in fishes, replaced by *Scopelapogon* Whitley 1933. In the synonymy of *Siphamia* Weber, 1909 – Fraser (1972: 14); Gon and Allen (2012: 7). Apogonidae.

***Meletta vittata* Castelnau, 1875: 46 (Melbourne)**

Syntypes: MNHN 0000-3755 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/0000-3755: 5 specimens in alcohol, 82–91 mm SL, c.97–108 mm TL, 'Hobsons Bay'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1940: 284, but incorrect citation as Macleay, 1880); Whitehead and Bauchot (1986: 20).

Castelnau (1872a: 189) originally described this species from Melbourne under the name *Meletta novaehollandiae* Cuvier and Valenciennes 1847, but subsequently (Castelnau 1875: 46) recognised it as a distinct new species:

> In describing a *Clupea* very common at Melbourne, I took it for the *Novae Hollandiae* of the authors [Cuvier and Valenciennes], but having since received from the Richmond River [northern NSW] specimens which certainly belong to this sort [*M. novaehollandiae*], I find it necessary to alter the name of the Victorian *smelt*, and I propose calling it *Meletta vittata*. The true *Novae Hollandiae* or *sprat* of the Sydney market is much larger, and has no silvery streak on each side; its length is from six to nine inches [152–229 mm]; the *melletta vittata* or *smelt* of the Melbourne market is about four inches long [102 mm], and has a broad silvery streak. [Specimens of *Meletta novaehollandiae*] Sent to me from the Richmond River by Mr Petard.

Specimens of MNHN 3755 were incorrectly regarded as 'paratypes' by Bertin (1940) but recognised as syntypes by Whitehead and Bauchot (1985). MNHN A-4123, A4124, non-typical, registered as 'Meletta Novae-Hollandiae' 'Richmond River', are undoubtedly the specimens believed by Castelnau (1875: 46) to be identical with *M. novaehollandiae*, but now recognised as *Potamalosa richmondia* (Macleay, 1879).

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8794.1 – fig. 75; labelled 'Meletta vittata Cast', No. '75', 'Hobson's Bay') closely matches Castelnau's species description and probably is one of the syntypes.

Valid as *Hyperlophus vittatus* (Castelnau, 1875) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 132); Waite (1921:39); Whitehead (1985: 188); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 154); Gomon et al. (1994: 222); Johnson (1999: 722); Hutchins (2001b): 18); Paxton, Gates Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 329); Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 190). Clupeidae.

***Blanchardia* Castelnau, 1875: 47.**

Fem. *Blanchardia maculata* Castelnau, 1875. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Notograptus* Günther, 1867 – McCulloch (1929c: 353); Gill and Mooi (1993: 335); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1051). Plesiopidae: Acanthoclininae.

***Blanchardia maculata* Castelnau, 1875: 47 (Queensland).**

?Holotype: QM I.875 (115 mm TL, 'coast of Queensland').

Castelnau (1875: 47) described this species from a specimen 'total length near five inches [127 mm]; Queensland.'

Ogilby (1912: 216) suggests a dried specimen he examined in the Queensland Museum may be Castelnau's type, basing his reasons for this belief as:

> (1) The specimen is the size given by Castelnau; (2) Castelnau's species is not included in the list of his types in the Paris Museum as sent by M. Eugène Bouvier [1856–1944, French entomologist and carcinologist] to the Australian Museum; and (3) Castelnau states that certain of the species described by him in this paper belonged to "two collections of fishes, one from Queensland and one from Cape York, sent to me for examination by Mr. Staiger, the curator of the Brisbane Museum"; presumably this is one of the first mentioned collection. The identity of this co-called muraenid has always been a puzzle to Australian workers, and this find is therefore valuable as proving that *Blanchardia maculata* Castelnau is merely a synonym of *Notograptus guttatus* Günther. That Castelnau took his description from a dried specimen, as seems to have been the case, would fully account for the discrepancies between Günther's and his generic descriptions, namely – his failure to find the tubular anterior nostrils, the barbel, and the ventral fins.

McCulloch (1929c: 353) also indicates 'Type? In Queensland Museum. A specimen in the Queensland Museum (QM I.875, coast of Queensland, 115 mm TL) is the probable holotype of *Blanchardia maculata*. J. Johnston (pers com 2024) writes:

> Although currently stored in ethanol, rather than dried as stated by Ogilby, this specimen is somewhat desiccated in appearance. With a current length of 115 mm TL, the specimen is close to "total length near 5 inches" given by Castelnau, especially if a modest amount of shrinkage from desiccation is taken into account.

Synonym of *Notograptus guttatus* Günther, 1867 – Ogilby (1912: 216); McCulloch (1918: 94); McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 175); McCulloch (1929c: 353); Tyler and Smith (1970: 7); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 1051). Plesiopidae: Acanthoclininae.

***Ophichthys elapsoides* Castelnau, 1875: 47 (Cape York, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1993: 129).

Castelnau (1875: 47-48) described this species from a specimen 'a little over nineteen inches long [483 mm] ... from Cape York.'

Listed as Ophichthys elapsoides Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 135); but synonymized with *Chlevastes* (= *Myrichthys*) *colubrinus* by Whitley (1951); subsequently listed as *Chlevastes elapsoides* by Whitley (1964). It is apparent from Castelnau's description that his species was *Myrichthys colubrinus* (McCosker and Rosenblatt 1993).

Synonym of *Myrichthys colubrinus* (Boddaert, 1781) – Whitley (1951: 61, as *Chlevastes colubrinus*); McCosker and Rosenblatt (1993: 158); McCosker, Allen, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 270). Ophichthidae.

***Hippocampus tuberculatus* Castelnau, 1875: 48 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: ?MNHN A-4539 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4539: dried whole specimen c.82 mm Htz, 'Rivière des

Cygnes'). Not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b) in their catalogue of Haplomes, Heteromes and Catosteomes in the MNHN, and whereabouts unknown.

Castelnau described this species from a single specimen from the Swan River, 'Length … about two inches and a-half [63.5 mm].'

There are no Castelnau specimens registered in the MNHN as Hippocampus tuberculatus, but two specimens in the MNHN are registered as 'Hippocampus breviceps' 'Rivière des Cygnes' [Swan River], MNHN A-4539 ('Type de *H. breviceps* Cast. [sic]') and MNHN A-4550 ('*H. breviceps* Cast. [sic]). The first of these (MNHN A-4539) approximates the size of Castelnau's specimen and matches his description of this species, and is probably the holotype of H. tuberculatus. A third specimen (MNHN A-4551) registered as 'Hippocampus breviceps' '♀' 'Melbourne') likely represents the true H. breviceps Peters 1869, which is restricted to southeastern Australia (Kuiter 2001).

The taxonomic status of *Hippocampus tuberculatus* Castelnau, 1875 has been somewhat uncertain: long regarded as a synonym of *H. breviceps* Peters, 1869 – McCulloch (1915b: 262); Waite and Hale (1921: 321); McCulloch (1929a: 95); Paxton et al (1989: 421); Gomon et al. (1994: 448); Lourie et al. (1999: 81, 174-175); Lourie et al. (2004: 34); Lourie et al. (2016: 18); referred to a new genus *Farlapiscis* Whitley, 1931 (as *F. tuberculatus*) – Whitley (1931a: 313); Whitley and Allen (1958: 35); but now seen as restricted to Western Australia between Perth and Onslow, and considered valid as *H. tuberculatus* – Hutchins (2001b: 27); Kuiter (2001: 313); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 829); Kuiter (2009: 51).

Hippocampus tuberculatus Castelnau, 1875 is regarded here as a valid species. Syngnathidae.

***Syngnathus brevicaudus* Castelnau, 1875: 48 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b) in their catalogue of Haplomes, Heteromes and Catosteomes in the MNHN.

Castelnau (1875: 48) described this species from a dried specimen 'about six inches long [152 mm]. Swan River.'

Listed as *Yozia bicoarctata brevicauda* (Castelnau, 1875) by Whitley and Allen (1958: 60). Currently regarded as a synonym of *Trachyrhamphus bicoarctatus* (Bleeker, 1857) – Dawson (1984: 181); Dawson (1985: 191); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 431); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 844). Syngnathidae.

***Stigmatophora unicolor* Castelnau, 1875: 49 (Port Walcott, Western Australia).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0737 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0737: specimen in alcohol, 148 mm TL, 'Port Walcott'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 50)

Genus misspelled '*Stigmatophora*' (p. 49); correct spelling should have been *Stigmatopora*. Castelnau described this species from a single specimen 'six inches long [152.4 mm].' MNHN A-0737 is slightly shorter than Castelnau's specimen but this may be accounted for by shrinkage. It otherwise closely matches the original description and was regarded by Dawson (1982) as the holotype of *Stigmatophora unicolor* Castelnau.

Listed as a synonym of *Stigmatopora argus* Richardson 1840 by Waite and Hale (1921: 308) and McCulloch (1929a: 93). Currently regarded as a synonym of *Syngnathoides biaculeatus* (Bloch, 1785) – Dawson (1982: 585); Dawson (1985: 181); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 431); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 843). Syngnathidae.

***Monacanthus edelensis* Castelnau, 1875: 50 (Fremantle, Western Australia).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1961a) or Beaunier et al. (2009).

Castelnau (1875: 50–51) described this species from a specimen 'seven and a-quarter inches long [184 mm], and comes from Fremantle.'

Questionably a synonym of *Eubalichthys gunnii* (Günther, 1870) – Hutchins (1977: 55). Listed as *incertae sedis* in Monacanthidae by Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1900). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus obscurus* Castelnau, 1875: 51 (Swan River, Western Australia).**

Types: no types known, replacement name.

Castelnau (1875: 51) proposed the name *Monacanthus obscurus* as a replacement for *Monacanthus brunneus* Castelnau, 1873 stating: 'I have given, by mistake, the name of *Brunneus* to two species of this genus in the Proceedings. I propose altering the one from Swan River into *Obscurus*.' However, Castelnau (1878a: 247) later notes:

> A careful comparison has satisfied me that my *Monacanthus obscurus* is identical with my *M. margaritifer*; the differences observed are only due to the state of preservation of the specimens; the first is dried and from Swan River; the others were in liquor and from South Australia.

Synonym of *Scobinichthys granulatus* (Shaw, 1790) – Waite and McCulloch (1915: 474, as *Cantherines granulatus*); McCulloch (1929c: 418, as *Cantherines granulatus*); Hutchins (1977: 57); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1898). Monacanthidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1876a) Mémoire sur les poissons appelés barramundi par les aborigènes du nord-est de l'Australie. *Journal de Zoologie*, 5, 129–136.

***Osteoglossum guntheri* Castelnau, 1876a: 131 (Dawson River, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-9210 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9210: alcohol specimen: 345 mm SL, 405 mm TL, 'Queensland').

Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 103) incorrectly listed the type locality as the Burdekin River. Careful translation of Castelnau (1876a: 130) shows he based his description on a specimen collected as *Osteoglossum leichardti* Günther from the Dawson River (a tributary of the Fitzroy River, Queensland):

'L' *Osteoglossum Leichardti* de Gunther, qui vit dans la rivière Dawson.' [*Osteoglossum Leichardti* of Gunther which lives in the Dawson River].

Castelnau (1876a: 130–131) recognised his specimen as different from Günther's description and proposed the name *Osteoglossum guntheri*:

> L'individu que je me suis procuré est jeune; il diffère considérablement de celui décrit par M. Gunther, et, dans le cas où il différerait spécifiquement, je propose de le dédier à ce naturaliste et de l'appeler *Osteoglossum Guntheri*. [The individual I have obtained is young; it differs considerably from that described by Gunther, and in case it is a different species, I propose to dedicate it to that naturalist [Günther] and name it *Osteoglossum Guntheri*].

Castelnau gave the total length of his specimen as 403 mm and indicated it was deposited in the MNHN, together with specimens of *Ceratodus forsteri* and *Neoceratodus blanchardi* (see below). A specimen in the MNHN (A-9210) closely matches Castelnau's description and is here regarded as the holotype of *Osteoglossum guntheri* Castelnau, 1876.

Included as *Scleropages guentheri* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 131), but generally regarded as a synonym of *Scleropages leichardti* (Günther, 1864) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 103 as '*leichhardti*'); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 218 as '*leichhardti*') [Günther consistently misspelt Leichhardt's name, omitting the second 'h' throughout. Under the Code (Article 32.2) the specific name *leichardti* is the 'correct original spelling', despite being in error]. Pusey et al. (2016) question the provenance of Günther's *S. leichardti* and raise the possibility that Günther's (1864) description of *S. leichardti* is more consistent with the more widespread taxon currently recognised as *S. jardinii* (Saville-Kent 1892), in which case *Scleropages guntheri* Castelnau, 1876 may be a valid species. Osteoglossidae.

***Neoceratodus* Castelnau, 1876a: 130, 132.**

Masc. *Neoceratodus blanchardi* Castelnau, 1876. Type by monotypy. Placed in the family Neoceratodontidae by Kemp (1997) and others. Valid as *Neoceratodus* Castelnau, 1876 – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 102); Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 212); Kemp (1997: 719). Neoceratodontidae.

***Neoceratodus blanchardi* Castelnau, 1876a: 133 (Fitzroy River, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-0419 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0419: alcohol specimen: 560 mm TL, 'Queensland'). Type catalogue: Bertin (1940: 246).

Castelnau (1876a: 135) stated this species came from the Fitzroy River and gave the size of his specimen as 610 mm. The specimen was deposited in the MNHN: 'j'ai donné au jardin des Plantes, en même temps que des individus du *Ceratodus* [*forsteri*] et de l'*Osteoglossum*.' [I gave to the Jardin des Plantes [MNHN], together with individuals of *Ceratodus* and *Osteoglossum*].

Allowing for shrinkage, MNHN A-0419 (560 mm TL) closely matches the size and description of *Neoceratodus blanchardi* Castelnau, 1875. Recognised as the holotype by Bertin (1940).

Castelnau (1876b: 342) later accepted his species was based on a poorly developed individual of *Ceratodus forsteri* Krefft 1870: 'J'ai reconnu que mon *Neoceratodus Blanchardi* … n'est établi que sur un individu mal développé du *Ceratodus Forsteri*' [I recognized that my *Neoceratodus Blanchardi* ... is only established on a poorly developed individual of *Ceratodus Forsteri*].

Synonym of *Neoceratodus forsteri* (Krefft, 1870) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 131); McCulloch (1929a: 33); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 102); Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 213); Kemp (1997: 720). Neoceratodontidae.

Castelnau, F. L. (1878a) Australian fishes. New or little known species. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 2 (3): 225–248, Pls. 2–3. [published May 1878 according to Fletcher (1896)]

***Apogonichthys adspersus* Castelnau, 1878a: 226 (Rockhampton, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 95).

Castelnau (1878a: 226) described this species from a specimen in spirits 'four and a-half inches long [114 mm]' from Rockhampton.

Included as *Apogonichthys adspersus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 146). Whitley (1939) considered this species as a probable synonym of *Glossamia gillii* (Steindachner). Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1112) listed this species as *incertae sedis* in Apogonidae, but appears to have overlooked Whitley (1939).

Probable synonym of *Glossamia gillii* (Steindachner, 1867) – Whitley (1939: 270). Apogonidae.

***Therapon hillii* Castelnau, 1878a: 226 (Taroom, upper Dawson River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 106).

Castelnau (1878a: 227) described this fish from a single specimen:

> … preserved in spirits is uniformly of a dark yellowish colour; a rather large rounded black spot is seen on the opercule near its upper spine, and seven or eight similar ones are dispersed on the back and sides of the body; they are very distant one from the other; the specimen is twelve inches long [305 mm], and comes from Taroom on the upper Dawson River; it is entirely a fresh water fish. I have dedicated it to Mr. Hill, the able Director of the Brisbane Botanical Gardens.

Included as *Therapon hillii* Castelnau by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 121) and McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 153). Valid as *Scortum hillii* (Castelnau, 1878) – Vari (1978: 303); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 536); Allen et al. (1993: 73, as *hilli*); Unmack (2001: 1063); Allen et al. (2002: 232); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1340). Terapontidae.

***Therapon terraereginae* Castelnau, 1878a: 227 ('probably the Fitzroy' [River], Queensland).**

Syntype: MNHN (A-0703, http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-0703: specimen in alcohol, 50 mm SL, 61 mm TL, 'Queensland'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 90).

Original spelling of species name as *terræ-reginæ*. Castelnau (1878a: 227–228) based his description on a specimen:

> … in liquor, and seems to have been entirely silvery; there is the appearance of four narrow transverse bands which do not extend to the belly; the fins have probably been red, and have no trace of spots or bands. The specimen is two and a half inches long [64 mm], and was taken in a river in the northern part of Queensland – probably the Fitzroy.

He also noted that he had seen a six-inch [152 mm] long specimen of the same species, also from the Fitzroy River, in the Brisbane Museum (now Queensland Museum). This may be the specimen Castelnau (1878b: 46) later referred to in a report on the fishes of the Norman River in which he noted for *Therapon terraereginae* 'the specimen on which I formed this species is not now in my possession having been returned to the Brisbane Museum.' However, there are no records of any specimens in the Queensland Museum from the Fitzroy River matching the size of this specimen (J. Johnson, pers comm 2024), and it is probably lost.

MNHN A-0703 closely matches the size (61 mm TL) of Castelnau's smaller Fitzroy River specimen (64 mm TL) and was considered as the 'holotype' by Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b) but, because Castelnau (1878a) clearly mentions two specimens in his original description, MNHN A-0703 must be regarded as a syntype.

Included as a synonym of *Therapon percoides* Günther, 1864 by Ogilby and McCulloch (1916: 105) and McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 153). Now regarded as a synonym of *Amniataba percoides* (Günther, 1864) – Vari (1978: 238); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 531); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1332); Gill et al. (2018). Terapontidae.

***Diacopus superbus* Castelnau, 1878a: 228 (Moreton Bay, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bauchot et al. (1981).

Genus misspelled '*Diacopus*' (p. 228); correct spelling should have been *Diacope*. Castelnau (1878a: 228) described this species from a specimen 'twenty inches long [508 mm], but it is said to attain a larger size. his fish inhabits Moreton Bay, and is called at Brisbane, Red Bass.'

Listed as '*Lutianus superbus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 151). Considered a possible synonym of *Lutjanus bohar* (Forsskål, 1775) by Fowler (1931: 108). Included as a synonym of *Lutjanus argentimaculatus* (Forsskål, 1775) by most subsequent authors – Allen and Talbot (1985: 19); Allen (1985: 58); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1197); Kottelat (2013: 341). Lutjanidae.

***Beridia* Castelnau, 1878a:229**

Fem. *Beridia flava* Castelnau, 1878. Type by monotypy. Spelled *Baridia* by Castelnau on legend for Pl. 2. Synonym of *Gnathanacanthus* Bleeker, 1854 – McCulloch (1929c: 398); Scott (1986: 53); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 464); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 909). Gnathanacanthidae.

***Beridia flava* Castelnau, 1878a: 229, Pl. II (Portland Bay, west coast of Victoria).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4299 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4299: dried whole fish, flesh removed from most of body, c.133 mm SL, c.186 mm TL, 'Portland [Victoria]'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1968:30).

Castelnau (1878a: 230) states: 'the total length of the fish is about seven and a half inches long [191 mm]', and 'received it in a dry state.'

MNHN A-4299 closely matches Castlenau's described specimen and published plate (Castelnau 1878a: Pl. II, spelled 'Baridia flava' – fig. 76) and was recognised as the holotype by Blanc and Hureau (1968).

Synonym of *Gnathanacanthus goetzeei* Bleeker, 1855 – Waite (1921: 171); McCulloch (1929c: 398); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 464); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 910). Gnathanacanthidae.

***Sillago terraereginae* Castelnau, 1878a: 232 (Moreton Bay, Queensland)**

Holotype: MNHN A-5636 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-5636: dried whole specimen, 245 mm SL, c.290 mm TL, 'Queensland'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1983a: 45).

Original spelling of species name as *Terræ-Reginæ*. Castelnau (1878a: 232) mentions only a single dried specimen from Moreton Bay. Castelnau (1879b: 380-381) later included this species as a synonym of *Sillago bassensis* Cuvier, 1829.

MNHN A-5636 recognised as the holotype by Bauchot et al. (1983a) who identified it as *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier.

Synonym of *Sillago ciliata* Cuvier, 1829 – McCulloch (1911: 62); McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 157); Bauchot et al. (1983a: 45); McKay (1985: 15); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 563); McKay (1992: 42); Paxton, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1123). Sillaginidae.

***Kurtus gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878a: 233 (Pond near Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria, Queensland).**

Syntypes: AMS B.9208 [Incorrectly given as B.9209 in *Eschmeyer's Catalog of Fishes* - Fricke et al. 2024] (https://ozcam.ala.org.au/occurrences/1350415e-9e9e-42a8-ac1e-794622054c02: alcohol specimen: 63.8 mm SL, 96.5 mm TL); MAMU F.394 (alcohol specimen: 68 mm SL, 81+ mm TL, caudal fin damaged – fig. 77); MNHN A-2792 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2792: four alcohol specimens: 55 mm SL, c.75 mm TL – 86 mm SL, c.122 mm TL, 'Carpentarie'). Type catalogue: Whitley (1957b: 23); Le Danois (1963: 233).

Castelnau (1878a: 234) described *Kurtus gulliveri* from an unspecified number of specimens collected by T.A. Gulliver from a freshwater pond near the Norman River. He noted:

> Preserved in spirits, the fish is of a yellow flesh colour, but when alive Mr. Gulliver says it was entirely diaphanous;

> he found this sort in a fresh water pond near the Norman River. The largest specimens are a little over four inches long [102 mm].

Also mentioned by Castelnau (1878b: 48).

MNHN A-2792 specimens closely match Castelnau's description of *Kurtus gulliveri* and were recognised as syntypes by Le Danois (1963) and subsequent authors. A specimen in the Australian Museum, AMS B.9208 was also mentioned by Ramsay and Ogilby (1886: 10) as 'Castelnau's type specimen' in their redescription of *K. gulliveri*. This specimen was also recognised as a type by McCulloch (1915b: 273, footnote) who remarked that it was purchased together with a specimen of *Aploactisoma schomburgki* which was 'entered into the register as a type of the species … but the vendor's name is not given, though it was possibly Castelnau himself.' It was also listed as a 'type' by Whitley (1957b). Not included by Stanbury (1969) in his list of MAMU types, but a single specimen is in the Macleay Museum (MAMU F.394). The old, external label for the specimen reads 'KURTUS GULLIVERI, Casteln. NORMAN RIVER', which is repeated on a card inside the jar. The index card for the specimen says 'Kurtus gulliveri, Castl. […] 1 sp. 3½'" [89 mm] Norman River' (Gill et al. 2018). We regard AMS B.9208 and MAMU F.394 as probable syntypes of *Kurtus gulliveri*.

Valid as *Kurtus gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878 – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 145); McCulloch (1929b: 236); Roberts (1978: 69); Larson and Martin (1990: 75); Allen (1991b: 203); Allen et al. (2000: 115); Hutchins (2001b): 44); Unmack (2001: 1064); Allen et al. (2002: 352); Berra (2003: 295); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1714); Allen et al. (2008: 143); Fraser (2013: 30); Larson et al. (2013: 210); Pusey et al. (2017: 55). Kurtidae.

Arius curtisii Castelnau, 1878a: 236 (Moreton Bay, Queensland).

Syntype: MNHN B-0693 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-0693: specimen in alcohol, 139 mm SL, 168 mm TL, 'Baie Moreton N.S Wales[sic]'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950a: 8); Ferraris (2007: 47).

Castelnau (1878a: 236) stated:

> I have several specimens, but all badly preserved; the largest is nearly fifteen inches long [381 mm], the others are about six inches [152 mm]. They come from Moreton Bay, in salt water, and were sent to me by Mr. Curtis, late of the Queensland Museum.

MNHN B-0693 was recognised as a syntype by Bertin and Estève (1950a) and Ferraris (2007).

Listed as '*Neoarius curtisii* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 131), but regarded as a synonym of *Arius australis* Günther, 1867 (= *Neoarius graeffei* (Kner and Steindachner) by Whitley (1937: 119). Synonym of *Neoarius graeffei* (Kner and Steindachner, 1867) – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 219, as *Arius graeffei*); Kailola (2004: 126, as *Ariopsis graeffei*); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 352, as *Ariopsis graeffei*); Marceniuk and Menezes (2007: 77); Ferraris (2007: 47). Ariidae.

Neoarius Castelnau, 1878a: 237

Masc. *Arius curtisii* Castelnau, 1878. Type by monotypy. Valid as *Neoarius* Castelnau, 1878 – McCulloch (1929a: 60); Marceniuk and Menezes (2007: 75); Ferraris (2007: 47); Marceniuk and Birindelli (2010: 61); Morgan et al. (2011: 10); Marceniuk et al. (2012: 644). Ariidae.

Plotosus elongatus Castelnau, 1878a: 237 (Brisbane River, Queensland).

Types: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950a); Ferraris (2007: 346).

Castelnau (1878a: 237–238) based his description on a specimen in alcohol received from the Queensland Museum, 'length nearly one foot [305 mm].'

Listed as '*Euristhmus elongatus* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 131); and as a synonym of *Euristhmus lepturus* (Günther) by Ferraris (2007: 346), who suggested MNHN A-2783 (specimen in alcohol, 225 mm SL, 255 mm TL, registered as 'Cnidoglossus lepturus, Gthr', 'Norman River. Carpentarie') could be the possible holotype; however, the collection location (Norman River) would rule this out, and the specimen is probably one those later mentioned by Castlenau (1878b: 50): 'two specimens about eight inches [203 mm] long' from the Norman River.

Synonym of *Euristhmus lepturus* (Günther, 1864) – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 223); Burgess (1989: 180); Murdy and Ferraris (2006: 80); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 359); Ferraris (2007: 346). Plotosidae.

Neosilurus Castelnau, 1878a: 238

Masc. *Neosilurus australis* Castelnau, 1878. Type by monotypy. Apparently independently proposed; preoccupied by *Neosilurus* Steindachner, 1867 in same family; replaced by *Cainosilurus* Macleay, 1881. Synonym of *Neosilurus* Steindachner, 1867 – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 224, based on placement of type species); Ferraris (2007: 347). Plotosidae.

Neosilurus australis Castelnau, 1878a: 239 (Lagoons of Rockhampton, Queensland).

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1950a); listed as 'whereabouts unknown' by Ferraris (2007: 348).

Castelnau (1878a: 239) described this species from a specimen in spirits 'about eleven inches long [279 mm]; it is from the freshwater lagoons of Rockhampton and is called Jew Fish.'

Synonym of *Neosilurus hyrtlii* Steindachner, 1867 – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 224); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 361); Ferraris (2007: 348). Plotosidae.

Hemirhamphus breviceps Castelnau, 1878a: 240 (Brisbane River mouth, Queensland).

Synypes: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Collette et al. (1997: 24).

Genus misspelled '*Hemirhamphus*' (p. 240); correct spelling should have been *Hemiramphus*. Castelnau (1878a: 240) described this species from several specimens, 'about five inches long [127 mm] ... from the mouth of the Brisbane River.'

Synonym of *Arrhamphus sclerolepis* Günther, 1866 – Collette (1974: 34); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 336); Paxton, Gates and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 733). Synonym of *A. sclerolepis*, subspecies *kreftii* (Steindachner, 1867) – Parin et al. (1980: 97); Collette (2004: 2, 24). Hemiramphidae.

***Ophichthys episcopus* Castelnau, 1878a: 244 (Moreton Bay, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1993: 129).

Castelnau (1878a: 244) described this species from a specimen 'nearly sixteen inches long [406 mm]' from Moreton Bay.

Listed as *Ophichthys episcopus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 135), but now regarded as a synonym of *Ophichthus bonaparti* (Kaup, 1856) – McCosker (2002: 29); McCosker, Allen, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 271). Ophichthidae.

***Monacanthus yagoi* Castelnau, 1878a: 245 (St. Vincent Gulf, South Australia).**

Syntypes: MNHN B-2021 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/b-2021: 2 specimens in alcohol, 148 mm SL, 183 mm TL and 195 mm SL, 238 mm TL, 'Golfe S^{t} Vincent (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1961a: 525); Beaunier et al. (2009: 293).

Castelnau (1878a: 246) states: 'The total length is ten inches and a half [267 mm], and the greatest height of the body four inches and two thirds [119 mm].'

MNHN B-2021 specimens are both somewhat smaller (183, 238 mm TL) than the size given by Castelnau (267 mm TL). Le Danois (1961a) recognised B-2021 as the 'holotype' but listed two specimens; Beaunier et al. (2009) pointed out this error and considered them both as syntypes.

Synonym of *Acanthaluteres brownii* (Richardson, 1846) – Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1879); Beaunier et al. (2009: 293). Monacanthidae.

***Monacanthus santijoanni* Castelnau, 1878a: 246 (Hobson's Bay, Victoria).**

Types: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1961a) or Beaunier et al. (2009).

Original spelling of species as *santi joanni*. Castelnau (1878a: 246) states:

> I have only seen dried specimens …. This sort seems to be rather common in Hobson's Bay, and attains from ten to twelve inches long [254-305 mm]. The first specimen I saw was given to me by Mr. St. John, a most able taxidermist.

McCulloch (1929c: 419) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum' but not found.

Synonym of *Scobinichthys granulatus* (Shaw, 1790) – Waite and McCulloch (1915: 474, as *Cantherines granulatus*); Hutchins (1977: 57, with species as *saintijoanni*); Allen, Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 1898). Monacanthidae.

***Tetrodon bibroni* Castelnau, 1878a: 247 (Entrance of Brisbane River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1962).

Genus misspelled '*Tetrodon*' (p. 247); correct spelling should have been *Tetraodon*. Castelnau (1878a: 247) stated of this fish: 'The specimen is two inches and a-half long [64 mm], and comes from the entrance of the Brisbane River, in salt water.'

Listed as a synonym of '*Spheroides pleurostictus* Gunther' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 178) and McCulloch (1929c: 431). Now regarded as a synonym of *Marilyna pleurosticta* (Günther, 1872) – Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1923). Tetraodontidae.

***Tetrodon staigeri* Castelnau, 1878a: 248 (Brisbane River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Le Danois (1962).

Genus misspelled '*Tetrodon*' (p. 248); correct spelling should have been *Tetraodon*. Castelnau (1878a: 248) stated: '(the) specimen is not four inches [102 mm]; it comes from the Brisbane River, where Mr. Staiger says it is called Toad Fish.'

Listed as 'Sphaeroides? staigeri Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 178); but regarded as a synonym of *Arothron stellatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) by Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1916). Most authors date to *Tetrodon lagocephalus* var. *stellatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 503; however, Fricke (1999: 602) pointed out that the name correctly dates to Anonymous [Lacepède] (1798: 683).

Synonym of *Arothron stellatus* (Anonymous [Lacepède], 1798) – Hardy (1981: 314), Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1916). Tetraodontidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1878b) Notes on the fishes of the Norman River. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 3 (1): 41–51. [published September 1878 according to Fletcher (1896)]

***Pseudoambassis* Castelnau, 1878b: 43.**

Fem. *Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau, 1878. Type by subsequent designation (Jordan 1919: 393). Not preoccupied by *Pseudambassis* Bleeker, and replacement names *Blandowskiella* Iredale and Whitley, 1932 (for *Pseudoambassis castenaui* Macleay) and *Austrochanda* Whitley, 1935 (for *Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau) not needed. Synonym of *Ambassis* Cuvier, 1828 – Allen and Burgess (1990: 148); Kottelat (2013: 319). Ambassidae.

***Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau, 1878b: 43 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Lectotype: MAMU F.433 (alcohol specimen: 50.2 mm SL, TL not determinable, 'Norman River' – fig. 78). Paralectotypes: MAMU F.433 (two alcohol specimens: 36.0 mm SL and 40.4 mm SL, TL not determinable, 'Norman River'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 100); Gill et al (2018: 567). Lectotype designated by Whitley (1935).

Castelnau described *Pseudoambassis macleayi* from 'numerous specimens, the largest being under two inches and a half long [51 mm]' from the Norman River.

McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 147) and McCulloch (1929b) considered *macleayi* a valid species of *Ambassis* but did not indicate whether they had seen any type specimens. Whitley (1935: 358) noted: 'There are three specimens of *macleayi* in the Macleay Museum for the Norman River, and the largest, 52 mm. in standard length, is selected as the lectotype of the species.' He mistakenly believed that *Pseudoambassis* Castelnau (1878b) was preoccupied by *Pseudambassis* Bleeker (1874), and erected a replacement name, *Austrochanda*, for *P. macleayi*. Allen and Burgess (1990) considered *P. macleayi* as a valid species of *Ambassis*, and noted (p. 171):

> Whitley (1935) designated a specimen, 52 mm SL, from the Norman River as lectotype. It was part of the Macleay Museum collection that was eventually transferred to the Australian Museum. However, this specimen is apparently lost, as it could not be located during the present study.

Eschmeyer et al. (2018) noted that the lectotype of *P. macleayi* is in MAMU, but also listed a specimen in the Queensland Museum (QM I.5332) as a paralectotype, and further remarked that two specimens had been exchanged to the AMS from the QM.

Gill et al. (2018: 567) reported three specimens in the MAMU collection (MAMU F.433), which measured 36.0 mm, 40.4 mm and 50.2 mm SL (TL not determinable for any of the specimens owing to severe damage of the caudal fins), the largest regarded as the lectotype and the others as paralectotypes of *A. macleayi*.

Valid as *Ambassis macleayi* (Castelnau, 1878) – Roberts (1978: 54); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 485); Allen and Burgess (1990: 169); Allen and Leggett (1990: 536); Larson and Martin (1990: 38); Allen (1991b: 115); Pusey et al. (2000: 72); Unmack (2001: 1062); Hutchins (2001b): 29); Allen et al. (2002: 183); Allen, Cross, Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 972); Morgan et al. (2011: 14); Larson et al. (2013: 95); Pusey et al. (2017: 50); Gill et al (2018: 567). Ambassidae.

***Pseudoambassis elongatus* Castelnau, 1878b: 44 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Lectotype: MAMU F.431 (alcohol specimen: c.29 mm SL, TL not determinable, 'Norman River'; paralectotype: MAMU F.431 (alcohol specimen: 22.5 mm SL, TL not determinable, 'Norman River' – fig. 79). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 100); Allen et al. (2006: 971 mention a lectotype); Gill et al. (2018: 568).

The species name *elongatus* is an adjective and should be spelled *elongata* when in *Ambassis*.

Castelnau (1878b) described *Pseudoambassis elongatus* from 'several specimens not much over an inch long' [25 mm] (p. 44) from the Norman River.

McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 147) and McCulloch (1929b) regarded *elongatus* as a valid species of *Ambassis*, but did not mention whether they had seen any type specimens. Whitley (1935) noted that there were two small syntypes in the Macleay Museum, the larger of which he designated lectotype. He illustrated the lectotype as well as the dorsal and anal fins of the paralectotype (Whitley 1935: fig. 6 – fig. 80) and considered them to be juveniles of *Austrochanda macleayi* (Castelnau). Allen and Burgess (1990) considered *P. elongatus* to be a valid species of *Ambassis* but noted (p. 163): 'Apparently the type specimen is lost. It is not among the collections of AMS or MNHN.' Allen et al. (2006) also regarded *P. elongatus* as a valid species of *Ambassis*, and listed MAMU as the repository for the lectotype and paralectotype but did not examine either specimen. There are two specimens in poor condition in the Macleay Museum collection (MAMU F.431), that agree well with Whitley's illustrations of the lectotype and paralectotype (Gill et al. 2018).

Valid as *Ambassis elongata* (Castelnau, 1878) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 485, as *elongatus*); Allen and Burgess (1990: 161, as *elongatus*); Unmack (2001: 1062, as *elongatus*); Allen et al. (2002: 182, as *elongatus*); Allen et al. (2006: 971, as *elongatus*); Pusey et al. (2017: 51); Gill et al. (2018: 568, as *elongatus*). Ambassidae.

***Acanthoperca* Castelnau, 1878b: 44.**

Fem. *Acanthoperca gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Parambassis* Bleeker 1874 – Roberts (1989: 161); Allen and Burgess (1990: 187); Roberts (1995: 271); Kottelat (2013: 322). Ambassidae.

***Acanthoperca gulliveri* Castelnau 1878b: 45 (Norman River, Queensland)**

Syntypes: MAMU F.426 (alcohol specimen: 142 mm SL c.177 mm TL, 'Norman River' – fig. 81); MNHN A-4290 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4290: dried, whole specimen, 161 mm SL, c.188 mm TL, , 'Riv. Nordman [sic] (Carpentarie)'); MNHN A-4291 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4291: dried, whole specimen, 162 mm SL, c.196 mm TL, 'Riv. Nordman [sic] (Carpentarie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987: 69).

Castelnau (1878b: 45) did not give the number of specimens he examined, stating only that: 'The specimens are in a dry state … My largest specimen is about eight inches long [203 mm].'

Listed as '*Ambassis gulliveri* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 147). McCulloch (1929b: 196) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b) recognised MNHN A-4290 and MNHN A-4291 as syntypes. Whitley (1935: 360) also examined a specimen of *Acanthoperca gulliveri* in the Macleay Museum collection, that he considered to be the type. This specimen (MAMU F.426), although now in alcohol, appears to have been previously dried, and has an old external label with 'ACANTHOPERCA GULLIVERI, Casteln. NORMAN RIVER', and an internal label written on card with 'Acanthoperca Gulliveri, Casteln. Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria'. It was recognised by Gill et al (2018) as a third syntype of *A. gulliveri*.

Valid as *Parambassis gulliveri* (Castelnau, 1878) – Roberts (1978: 54); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 486); Allen and Burgess (1990: 192); Larson and Martin (1990: 42); Allen (1991: 118); Allen et al. (2000: 94); Unmack (2001: 1062); Hutchins (2001b: 29); Allen et al. (2002: 187); Allen et al. (2006: 973); Allen et al. (2008: 115); Morgan et al.

(2011: 15); Larson et al. (2013: 96); Pusey et al. (2017: 54); Gill et al. (2018: 569). Ambassidae.

***Gulliveria* Castelnau, 1878b: 45.**

Fem. *Gulliveria fusca* Castelnau, 1878. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan (1919: 393). Synonym of *Glossamia* Gill, 1863 – McCulloch (1929b: 175); Fraser (1972: 8); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 555); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006). Apogonidae.

***Gulliveria fusca* Castelnau, 1878b: 45 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 96).

Castelnau 1878b: 45 described this species from a specimen 'Length a little over four inches [102 mm].'

Synonym of *Glossamia aprion* (Richardson, 1842) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 147); McCulloch (1929b: 175); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 555); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1103). Apogonidae.

***Gulliveria fasciata* Castelnau, 1878b: 46 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1987b: 96).

Castelnau 1878b: 45 described this species from a specimen 'Length a little over three inches 76 mm].'

Synonym of *Glossamia aprion* (Richardson, 1842) – McCulloch (1929b: 175); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 555); Allen, Cross and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1103). Apogonidae.

***Scatophagus altermans* Castelnau, 1878b: 47 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Syntype: MNHN A-4284 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4284: dried whole specimen, 116 mm SL, c.144 mm TL, 'Riv. Nordman [sic] (Carpentarie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 150).

This species has had a much-confused nomenclature. Castelnau's (1878b: 47) original description was brief and conditional. Under *Scatophagus multifasciatus* Richardson, he notes:

> In the specimens from the Norman river the spines of the first dorsal are alternately very broad or slender. I had for some time thought these formed a distinct species, but this fact is observable in several other fishes of the same family. If this distinction proves to be constant I propose to distinguish this sort under the name of *S. altermans*.

Castelnau (1879b: 376) later corrected the spelling of the species name to *alternans*:

> In my paper on the fishes of the Norman River, I mention that specimens from that part seem different from the ordinary *multifasciatus*, and I proposed to call them *alternans* (*Altermans* by misprint).

McCulloch (1929b: 241) recognised *altermans* as a variety, '*Scatophagus multifasciatus* var. *altermans* Castelnau', mentioning: 'Type in Paris Museum; photograph of type in Austr. Mus.' Whitley (1940c: 424, pl xxxi, fig. 39) also recognised *altermans* as a variety, *Scatophagus multifasciatus* var. *altermans* Castelnau, 1878, and referred it to the synonymy of *Selenotoca aetatevarians* (De Vis, 1884). Bauchot (1963b: 150), however, used Castelnau's emended species epithet *alternans* 'pour une variété de *Scatophagus multifasciatus* Rich. = *Selenotoca multifasciata* (Richardson)' and recognised a dried specimen in MNHN (A-4284) labelled 'Type de Scatophagus alternans Cast.', 'Carpentarie' [Gulf of Carpentaria, Norman River?], 'Castelnau 1877', as a syntype.

The original name *Scatophagus altermans* regarded by Parenti (2004: 4) as unavailable:

> Nomen nudum. Original description was brief and conditional, and the species was not treated as valid in this work. Later validation by Castelnau or another author is unknown. Species name was misprinted as *altermans* in the original description according to Castelnau (1879: 376 …), who corrected it to *alternans*.

The species name *altermans* also considered 'not available, proposed conditionally; treated as valid [as *alternans*] in Castelnau, 1879: 36 and available from that date' (Kottelat 2013: 439).

Scatophagus alternans Castelnau, 1879 regarded here as the correct available name. A synonym of *Scatophagus argus* (Linnaeus, 1766). Scatophagidae.

***Toxotes carpentariensis* Castelnau, 1878b: 47 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Syntype: MNHN A-4294 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4294: dried, stuffed, whole mount, 170 mm SL, 210+ mm TL, 'Riv. Nordman [sic] (Carpentarie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 152).

Castelnau (1878b: 47) states: 'Having seen only one specimen nine inches long [229 mm], preserved in salt, I can say nothing of the colours', but also notes:

> There are in the collection two very young specimens, about an inch long [25 mm], that I believe to belong to this sort; they are preserved in spirits and show distinctly four broad transverse dark bands on the body.

McCulloch (1929b: 235) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-4294 closely matches the size and description of Castelnau's specimen larger specimen. The belly is slit along the midventral line and contains with what appears to be salt crystals, and is undoubtedly the salt preserved specimen, recognised as the 'holotype' by Bauchot (1963b). However, since Castelnau also mentions two other smaller specimens in his description, MNHN A-4294 should be regarded as a syntype.

Listed as *Toxotes carpentariensis* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 158); regarded as a synonym of *Toxotes chatareus* (Hamilton, 1822) – Allen (1978: 363); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1285); Kottelat (2013: 363); but recent work by Girard et al. (2022) has shown

T. carpentariensis is geographically and genetically distinct from *T. chatareus*, and a valid species.

Valid as *Toxotes carpentariensis* Castelnau, 1878). Toxotidae.

***Gobius sauroides* Castelnau, 1878b: 48 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 59).

Originally as *Gobius*? *sauroides*.

Castelnau (1878b: 48) described this species thus:

> It is with some doubt that I place this fish in the genus *Gobius*. It has the form, and nearly the dentition of a Saurus. The body is elongate, its height being contained five times in the total length, without the caudal; the head is three times and a half in the same; the eyes are small and directed upwards; the lower jaw is considerably longer than the upper one; on this there are two lines of sharp, elongate, conical teeth, the inner one directed backwards, and the outer one formed of rather strong canines placed at some distance from one another ; on the lower jaw there is in front, a line of large, strong, curved canines, and on the sides a double line of them ; numerous depressions cover the upper side of the head, which is entirely naked, except on the upper part behind the eyes where the scales are small; on the body there are thirty seven series of scales on the longitudinal line; these are large, angular, ciliated, and covered with striae; and also several series of small ones at the end of the tail; first dorsal with six spines, second with eight rays; anal with ten; the second dorsal and the anal have their last rays prolonged caudal rather long, pointed; the ventrals separate except at the base and placed on a disk; pectorals extending to the twelfth line of scales; the scales on the lower side in front of the ventrals are very small. The colour, after having been preserved in spirits, is of a light yellow brown, darker on the upper surface; the fins except the ventrals and pectorals, have lines of small dark spots. The specimen is seven inches long.

McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 237) state:

Gobius sauroides Castelnau, was described from a specimen seven inches long, which was taken in the Norman River, Gulf of Carpentaria. We have an example rather less than five inches long [127 mm] from the same locality, which agrees with Castelnau's description in most details, though it has fewer scales and more numerous dorsal rays. It is identical with *G. giuris*, and indicates that *G. sauroides* is synonymous with that species.

Included as a synonym of '*Glossogobius giurus* Buchanan' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 171).

Bauchot et al. 1991: 59), however, note it is impossible from the brief description to tell if it is a goby. Regarded as *incertae sedis*, possibly not a gobioid fish by Hoese and Larson in Hoese et al. (2006: 1697, as *species inquirenda*). Questionably in *Glossogobius* – Kottelat (2013: 407). As *species inquirenda* – Parenti (2021a: 443).

Hoese and Hammer (2021: 111) state: 'lower jaw longer than the upper would suggest *Bostrychus, Butis, Odonteleotris, Oxyeleotris, Prionobutis, Glossogobius or Psammogobius*.' However, while finding that the body proportions of Castelnau's species are within the range of *Glossogobius*, and both *Glossogobius aureus* and *G. munroi* are known to occur in the Norman River, they point out there are no confirmed records of the *G. giuris* complex from the area and concluded that there is insufficient information to be sure if Castelnau's description applies to any species of *Glossogobius*. While the lack of diagnostic characters and imprecise counts in Castelnau's description of *Gobius sauroides* is problematic, the large size of his specimen (7 inches = 175 mm TL) is strongly suggestive of *Glossogobius aureus*, which occurs in the Norman River (Hoese and Hammer 2021) and more widely across the southern Gulf of Carpentaria (Hammer et al. 2021). If so, then *Gobius sauroides* Castelnau, 1878 may be a possible senior synonym of *Glossogobius aureus* Akihito and Meguro, 1975.

Listed here as uncertain as *Glossogobius sauroides* (Castelnau, 1878). Gobiidae.

***Eleotris simplex* Castelnau, 1878b: 49 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 50).

Castelnau (1878b: 49) states: 'The only specimen is preserved in liquor; it appears to have been yellow with the dorsal, caudal and anal marbled with brown. Three inches long [76 mm].'

McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 289) state: 'All the characters noted in Castelnau's description of this species, with the exception of that relating to the posterior dorsal rays, agree with those of *C*. [*Carassiops*] *compressus*.'

Listed as '*Carrasiops simplex* Castelnau' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 170); and as a synonym of *Carassiops compressus* (Krefft, 1864) by Whitley (1964: 60); currently regarded as a synonym of *Hypseleotris compressa* (Krefft, 1864) – Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1602); Parenti (2021a: 46). Eleotridae.

***Eleotris planiceps* Castelnau, 1878b: 49 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 50).

Castelnau (1878b: 50 described this species from a single specimen 'three and a half inches long [89 mm].'

Listed as 'affinity unknown' by McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 270). As *Eleotris planiceps* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169). As *incertae sedis* in Eleotridae by Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1610), who suggest it is possibly a senior synonym of *Prionobutis microps* (Weber, 1907). Listed as *Prionobutis planiceps* (Castelnau, 1878) by Parenti (2021a: 28).

Uncertain as *Prionobutis planiceps* (Castelnau, 1878). Eleotridae.

***Engraulis nasutus* Castelnau, 1878b: 51 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Syntypes: MAMU F.1194 (two alcohol specimens: 99.5 mm and 104.5 mm SL [TL not determinable owing to caudal-fin damage],

'Norman River' – fig. 82). Type catalogue: Whitehead and Bauchot (1985: 49, as *Engraulis nasuta*); Gill et al. (2018: 571).

Castelnau (1878b) described *Engraulis nasutus* based on an unspecified number of specimens from the Norman River. He noted that 'I have seen only one adult specimen seven inches long [178 mm], but I have a small specimen preserved in spirits, which is silvery with the upper parts of a light brown, fins yellow.' This suggests he had at least two specimens.

Types not found in MNHN (Whitehead and Bauchot 1985); but two specimens in the Macleay Museum collection (MAMU F.1194) recognised as syntypes by Gill et al. (2018) are identical to *Anchovia aestuaria* Ogilby, 1910. *Engraulis nasutus* thus is a subjective senior synonym of *A. aestuaria*. Listed as *Anchioviella nasutus* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 132).

Considered a valid species by Gill et al. (2018: 571) as *Thryssa nasuta* (Castelnau, 1878), but the genus *Thryssa* Cuvier 1829 regarded as an incorrect spelling of *Thrissa* Cuvier 1816 [preoccupied by *Thrissa* Rafinesque 1815] by Kottelat (2013: 52). The name *Thrissina* Jordan and Seale 1925 now applied – Kottelat (2013: 52); Hata et al. (2022: 1).

Valid as *Thrissina nasuta* (Castelnau, 1878). Engraulidae.

***Leuciscus australis* Castelnau, 1878b: 51 (Norman River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Bertin and Estève (1948).

Originally as '*Leuciscus ? australis*'.

Castelnau described his fish thus:

> Body elongate, very compressed; its height contained four times in the total length without the caudal; head nearly five times in the same length; lower jaw longer than the upper one; no teeth on the jaws nor on the palate; eye rather large, contained three times and a half in the length of the head; maxillary extending to the exterior third of the eye; lateral line continuous on the upper third of the body; scales of moderate size; dorsal fin placed in front of the middle of the length of the body of fourteen rays; caudal bifurcated; anal fin inserted a little behind the end of the dorsal, of eighteen rays; the ventrals a little in front of the dorsal; pectorals inserted below the opercle. The fish is of an orange colour becoming yellow on the belly; the head is silvery no definite band on the side; length of the type specimen about one inch and a half [38 mm]. Note. The specimen is very small and not in a very good state, and I may be mistaken about the palatine teeth; all I can say is that I can see none.

The identity of this fish has remained obscure. Castelnau (1878b: 51) assigned it with a query to the genus *Leuciscus* [previously Cyprinidae, now Leuciscidae – a Holarctic family of freshwater fishes, not native to Australia]. It was subsequently listed as *Leuciscus australis* Castelnau by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 133) and McCulloch (1929a: 53), together with other cyprinid species introduced into Australia.

Except for colour, likely due to preservation in spirits, the above description of Castelnau's specimen most closely fits that of *Megalops cyprinoides*. This conclusion is supported by previous remarks by Castelnau (1875: 4) in describing *Brisbania staigeri* (= *Megalops cyprinoides*): 'I am not able to assign it with certainty to any of the known families; but it appears to belong to the Cyprinidae, and to come near to *Leuciscus*.' *Leuciscus australis* Castelnau, 1878 is therefore regarded here as a probable synonym of *Megalops cyprinoides* (Broussonet, 1782). Megalopidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1878c) On several new Australian (chiefly) fresh-water-fishes. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 3 (2): 140–144. [published December 1878 according to Fletcher (1896)]

***Cheilodactylus rubrofasciatus* Castelnau, 1878c: 140 (Melbourne Market, Victoria).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 29).

Castelnau (1878c: 140): described this species from several stuffed skins obtained from the Melbourne market, measuring 'from fourteen to eighteen inches in length [356-457 mm].'

Included as a synonym of *Cheilodactylus spectabilis* Hutton, 1872 by Allen and Heemstra (1976: 312) and Allen, Cross, Allen and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1357), but *C. spectabilis* in now reassigned to the genus *Chirodactylus* Gill, 1862 in the revised family Latridae (Ludt et al. 2019: 128).

A synonym of *Chirodactylus spectabilis* (Hutton, 1872). Latridae.

***Aristeus* Castelnau, 1878c: 141.**

Masc. *Aristeus fitzroyensis* Castelnau, 1878. Type by subsequent designation. Type designated by Jordan and Hubbs (1919: 24). Objectively invalid; preoccupied by *Aristeus* Duvernoy, 1840 in Crustacea, replaced by *Rhombatractus* Gill, 1894. Synonym of *Melanotaenia* Gill, 1862 – McCulloch (1929a: 112); Allen (1980: 474); Allen and Cross (1982: 44). Melanotaeniidae.

***Aristeus fitzroyensis* Castelnau, 1878c: 141 (Fitzroy River, Rockhampton, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4825 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4825: specimen in alcohol, 48.4 mm SL, 61.0 mm TL, 'Riv. Fitzroy (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 701).

Castelnau (1878c: 141) states the length of his specimen as 'two inches and a half [64 mm]. From the Fitzroy River (Rockhampton).'

McCulloch (1929a: 113) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum'; MNHN A-4825 recognised as the holotype by Blanc and Hureau (1972: 701).

Included as a synonym of '*Melanotaenia nigrans* Richardson' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 140). Regarded as a synonym of *Melanotaenia splendida* (Peters, 1866) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 351). Synonym of *Melanotaenia splendida* subspecies *splendida* – Allen and Cross (1982: 60); Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 693); Pusey et al. (2017: 41). Melanotaeniidae.

***Aristeus fluviatilis* Castelnau, 1878c: 141 (Rope's [Ropes] Creek [near Sydney], and Murrumbidgee River, New South Wales).**

Lectotype: MNHN A-4826 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4826: specimen in alcohol, 57 mm SL, 72 mm TL, 'Murrumbidgee River'). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 701).

Castelnau (1878c: 141) stated:

> I have two specimens of this fish, one, two and a half inches long [64 mm]. It comes from the Murrumbidgee, and was kindly given to me by the Hon. W. Macleay; the other was found by Mr. Duboulay [F.H. du Boulay], in Rope's Creek, and is three and a half inches long [89 mm]. It has a very feebly marked black longitudinal stripe on each side.

Both specimens originally included in MNHN A-4826 were recognised as syntypes by Blanc and Hureau (1972, who identified them as *Melanotaenia nigrans* (Richardson). Crowley et al. (1986) likewise included both as syntypes identifying them as *M. fluviatilis* (but without having examined the specimens).

The two fish originally included in MNHN A-4826 are clearly different species. The smaller specimen from the 'Murrumbidgee River' is a little longer than the size mentioned by Castelnau and lacks any trace of colour on the body. The larger specimen from 'Ropes Creek', though, closely matches Castelnau's description, and still retains the black longitudinal stripe on each side of the body and is identifiable as *Melanotaenia duboulayi* (Castelnau 1878) – the only species of *Melanotaenia* occurring in coastal drainage systems of NSW.

The collection locality, Rope's [Ropes] Creek (part of the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment located in Greater Western Sydney, New South Wales), though, is questionable, as no *Melanotaenia* species are known from the Hawkesbury-Nepean catchment area and *M. duboulayi*, does not occur south of the Richmond River in northern NSW (A. Gill, pers comm 2019).

As the two specimens originally included as MNHN A-4826 come from widely separated drainage systems, and appear to be distinct species, it is necessary to designate a lectotype to fix the name bearing type for this species. Accordingly, we here designate the specimen from the Murrumbidgee River (MNHN A-4826) as the lectotype of *Aristeus fluviatilis* Castelnau, 1878.

The other specimen, collected by F.H. Du Boulay from 'Rope's Creek' (re-registered as MNHN 2021-0475), very likely came from the Richmond River area. Although Du Boulay is known to have collected Coleoptera (beetles) at Ropes Creek, he also visited and collected in the Richmond River area (McGrath 2020), and it is probable that this fish is the same Richmond River specimen described by Castelnau (1878c: 143) as *Atherinichthys duboulayi* (see account for that species below).

Valid as *Melanotaenia fluviatilis* (Castelnau, 1878) – Crowley et al. (1986: 393); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 350); Unmack (2001: 1061); Allen et al. (2002: 150); Hammer and Walker (2004: 88); Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 691); Hammer et al. (2012: 64); Allen et al. (2015: 103). Melanotaeniidae.

***Eleotris sulcaticollis* Castelnau, 1878c: 142 (Brisbane River, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 50).

Castelnau (1878c: 142) states his specimen was 'four inches long [102 mm]; from the Brisbane River', noting 'This sort comes near my *Eleotris planiceps*.'

Listed as 'affinity unknown' by McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 270). As *Eleotris sulcaticollis* Castelnau – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 169). Regarded as *incertae sedis* in Eleotridae – Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1611); Parenti (2021a: 440).

An uncertain species. Eleotridae.

***Eleotris adspersa* Castelnau, 1878c: 142 (Fitzroy River, Rockhampton, Queensland).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1991: 49).

Castelnau (1878c) states: 'The specimen, four inches long [102 mm], belongs to the Queensland Museum.'

It is likely that the QM specimen upon which Castelnau based his description on is lost. J. Johnson (pers com) writes:

> There are no early specimens of *Mogurnda adspersa* in QM listed from the Fitzroy River, Rockhampton. However, the mounted type of *Eleotris concolor*, De Vis, QM I.219, 77 mm SL, Coast of Queensland, collected by K. Broadbent has an old label stating: "Mogurnda m. adspersa Castelnau" in addition to a second label indicating it as the type of *E. concolor* - see attached image. The caudal fin is damaged; however, the TL appears to be around 93 mm, hence a little less than the 4 inches stated by Castelnau for his type specimen.

Given that there is no record of K. Broadbent collecting for the QM before 1880, it is unlikely that QM I.219 is the specimen described by Castelnau (1878).

Valid as *Mogurnda adspersa* (Castelnau, 1878) – McCulloch and Ogilby (1919: 282, as *Mogurnda mogurnda adspersus*); McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 170, as *Mogurnda mogurnda adspersus*); Waite (1921: 149); McCulloch (1929c: 363, as *M. mogurnda adspersus*); Cadwallader and Backhouse (1983: 140); Allen and Jenkins (1999: 144); Pusey et al. (2000: 72); Unmack (2001: 1064); Hutchins (2001b): 44); Allen et al. (2002: 305); Hammer and Walker (2004: 89); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1605); Hammer et al. (2012: 65); Adams et al. (2013: 921); Pusey et al. (2017: 79); Parenti (2021a: 51). Eleotridae.

***Atherinichthys duboulayi* Castelnau, 1878c: 143 (Richmond River, New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN 2021-0475. (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/2021-0475: specimen in alcohol, 69 mm SL, c.85 mm TL, 'Rope's Creek' [in error for Richmond River]). Type catalogue: Blanc and Hureau (1972: 701, as syntype of MNHN A-4826).

Castelnau (1878c: 143) stated:

> I owe my specimen of this fish, which is a little over three inches long [76 mm TL], to Mr. Duboulay [F.H. du

Boulay] who found it in a lagoon of fresh water connected with the Richmond River.

MNHN 2021-0475 (previously included in MNHN A-4826) approximates in size Castelnau's specimen of *Atherinichthys duboulayi*. As discussed above (see *Aristeus fluviatilis*), it is very likely that the collection locality of the larger of Castelnau's two specimens of '*Aristeus fluviatilis*' was mislabelled 'Rope's Creek', and this specimen (MNHN 2021-0475) is the holotype of *Atherinichthys duboulayi* collected from the Richmond River by F.H. du Boulay, for whom this species is named.

Valid as *Melanotaenia duboulayi* (Castelnau, 1878) – Crowley et al. (1986: 391); Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 349); Pusey et al. (2000: 72); McGuigan (2001: 649); Unmack (2001: 1061); Allen et al. (2002: 147); Allen and Cross in Hoese et al. (2006: 691); Allen et al. (2015: 103). Melanotaeniidae.

***Eumeda* Castelnau, 1878c: 143.**

Fem. *Eumeda elongata* Castelnau, 1878c. Type by monotypy. Synonym of *Neosilurus* Steindachner, 1867 – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 224); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 361); Ferraris (2007: 348). Plotosidae.

***Eumeda elongata* Castelnau, 1878c: 144 (Brisbane River [sic], Rockhampton, Queensland).**

Holotype: MNHN A-2173 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-2173: specimen in alcohol, 104 mm SL, 118 mm TL, 'Fitzroy River'). Type catalogue: Ferraris (2007: 348).

Castelnau (1878c: 144) described this species from a specimen 'four and a half inches long [114 mm]. From the Brisbane River [sic], Rockhampton.'

MNHN A-2173 (registered as 'Eumida elongata, Cast', 'Fitzroy River' and marked 'type') closely matches Castelnau's description. Castelnau's listing of the collection locality, the 'Brisbane River, Rockhampton' appears to be an error for the Fitzroy River, Rockhampton.

Type of *Eumeda elongatus* reported to be in MNHN (Vaillant 1903: 119). MNHN A-2173 recognised as the holotype by Ferraris (2007), who regarded it as a synonym of *Neosilurus hyrtlii* Steindachner.

Synonym of *Neosilurus hyrtlii* Steindachner, 1867 – Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 224); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 361); Ferraris (2007: 348). Plotosidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1879a) On a new ganoïd fish from Queensland. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales,* 3 (3): 164–165. [publication date not provided by Fletcher (1896), but an entry in Sir William John Macleay's diary indicates it was published in February 1879 – A.J. Gill pers. com.]

***Ompax* Castelnau, 1879a: 165.**

Fem. *Ompax spatuloides* Castelnau, 1879. Type by original designation (also monotypic). Probably mythical (McCulloch 1929a: 33); based on a drawing that is probably a rough representation of *Epiceratodus* Teller, according to Jordan (1919). A sketch based on a made-up fish and involving a hoax (Whitley 1933b). Neoceratodontidae.

***Ompax spatuloides* Castelnau, 1879a: 165, Pl. 19A ('a single water hole in the Burnett River', Queensland).**

Holotype: No type known.

Original species name as *spatuloïdes*.

Based solely on an illustration sent by Karl Staiger to Castelnau, drawn in August 1872 after the specimen was eaten (fig. 83), and subsequently published by Castelnau (1879a: 165, Plate 19A) as a new ganoid fish.

An invalid species, evidently a hoax constructed from several taxa – for a full discussion see Whitley (1933b). Neoceratodontidae.

Castelnau, F.L. (1879b) Essay on the ichthyology of Port Jackson. *Proceedings of the Linnean Society of New South Wales*, 3 (4): 347–402. [published May 1879 according to Fletcher (1896)]

***Neoanthias* Castelnau, 1879b: 366.**

Masc. *Neoanthias guntheri* Castelnau, 1879. Type by monotypy. Misspelled '*Neanthias*' in index (p. 7) to Zoological Record for 1879. Synonym of *Caprodon* Temminck and Schlegel, 1843 – Anderson and Heemstra (2012: 23); Parenti and Randall (2020: 11). Serranidae.

***Neoanthias guntheri* Castelnau 1879b: 367 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1984: 42).

Castelnau (1879a: 367) described this species from a single specimen 'caught on the 19th of July, 1878, and is a little over eighteen inches long [457 mm].'

A Castelnau painting in the NMV (BA 8727 – fig. 84) depicts this species.

Synonym of *Caprodon longimanus* (Günther, 1859) – Allen and Cross in Paxton et al. (1989: 504); Rojas M. and Pequeño (1998: 177); Allen, Hoese, Cross and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 984); Dyer and Westneat (2010: 605); Parenti and Randall (2020: 11). Serranidae.

***Agenor* Castelnau 1879b: 371.**

Masc. *Agenor modestus* Castelnau, 1879. Type by monotypy. *Agenor* Castelnau, 1879 is a junior homonym of *Agenor* Risso, 1827 (Crustacea: Branchiura). Also, a primary homonym and permanently invalid. Synonym of *Scorpis* Valenciennes, 1832 based on placement of type species – McCulloch (1929b: 236); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1326). Kyphosidae.

***Agenor modestus* Castelnau, 1879b: 371 (Sydney market, New South Wales)**

Holotype: MNHN A-9032 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-9032: specimen in alcohol, 71 mm SL, 89+ mm TL, 'Sydney', caudal fin rays broken). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1963b: 162).

Castelnau (1879a: 371) states: 'The specimen is nearly four inches long [102 mm].' MNHN A-9032 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot (1963b).

Synonym of *Scorpis lineolata* Kner, 1865 – McCulloch (1929b: 237, as *S. lineolatus*); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1326); Knudsen and Clements (2013: 84). Kyphosidae.

***Aphareus roseus* Castelnau, 1879b: 373 (Sydney market, New South Wales).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1981: 21).

Castelnau (1879: 374) states:

> I have only seen one specimen of this beautiful fish. It was caught on the 20th of March, 1878. It measures nearly two feet in length [610 mm]. The anterior part of the head seems to have been injured at a previous part of its life, probably by the bite of some other fish, as the snout seems to be abnormally short.

Ogilby (1916: 183) considered this species to be the same as *Aprion microlepis* Bleeker: 'it is without a doubt identical with the fish described by Castelnau from Port Jackson thirty-six years ago as *Aphareus roseus*, and which has not been rediscovered until now; his specimen measured about 600 millim.' Also included as a synonym of *A. microlepis* by McCulloch 1929b: 202). *A. microlepis* is now regarded as a synonym of *Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes) – Allen (1985: 147).

Synonym of *Pristipomoides filamentosus* (Valenciennes, 1830) – Allen (1985: 147); Allen, Cross and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1205). Lutjanidae.

***Aplodactylus obscurus* Castelnau, 1879b: 374 (Sydney market, New South Wales).**

Syntypes: MNHN A-1216 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1216: 2 specimens in alcohol, 200 mm SL, 250 mm TL and 250 mm SL, 303 mm TL, 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 7).

Castelnau (1879: 375) states: 'the largest specimen is thirteen inches in length [330 mm]; the other about nine [229 mm]; only seen twice in the Sydney market in September.' The two specimens of MNHN A-1216 closely match the size and description of Castelnau's species and were recognised as syntypes by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989) and Russell (2000).

Synonym of *Aplodactylus lophodon* Günther, 1859 – Russell (2000: 2164); Bray and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1354). Aplodactylidae.

***Cheilodactylus fuscus* Castelnau, 1879b: 376 (Sydney market, New South Wales).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 29).

Castelnau (1879a: 376) described this species apparently from a single specimen 'one foot long [305 mm].'

Long considered to be a valid species of *Cheilodactylus* – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 158); McCulloch (1929b: 258); Allen and Heemstra (1976: 312); Paulin et al. (1989: 203); Francis (1993: 164); Gomon et al. (1994: 645); Johnson (1999: 742); Burridge and White (2000: 438); Allen, Cross, Allen and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1356); Roberts and Gomon in Gomon et al. (2008: 625). Ludt et al. (2019: 126–128) have shown the genus *Cheilodactylus* and family *Cheilodactylidae* is restricted to southern Africa and reassigned *C. fuscus* Castelnau to the genus *Morwong* Whitley, 1957 in their revised family Latridae. Valid as *Morwong fuscus* (Castelnau, 1879) – Randall in Carpenter and Niem (2001: 3330); Ludt et al. (2019: 133). Latridae.

***Cheilodactylus annularis* Castelnau, 1879b: 377 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4080 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4080: alcohol specimen: 183mm SL, c.225 mm TL. 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 9).

Castelnau (1879a: 377) states: 'This unique specimen is about nine inches long [229 mm], and was taken in February.'

McCulloch (1929b: 258) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-4080 closely matches the size and description of Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989).

Regarded as a synonym of *Cheilodactylus fuscus* Castelnau, 1879 – McCulloch (1929b: 258); Allen and Heemstra (1976: 312); Allen, Cross, Allen and Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1356). *C. fuscus* reassigned to the genus *Morwong* Whitley, 1957 in the revised family Latridae (Ludt et al. 2019: 126–128). A synonym of *Morwong fuscus* (Castelnau, 1879). Latridae.

***Zeodrius* Castelnau, 1879b: 377.**

Masc. *Zeodrius vestitus* Castelnau, 1879. Two included species, *Z. vestitus* Castelnau, 1879 and *Chilodactylus vittatus* Garrett, 1864 [misprinted by Castelnau as *vestitus*]; type by subsequent designation Jordan 1919: 393). Synonym of *Goniistius* Gill, 1862 – McCulloch (1929b: 259); Kimura et al. (2018: 68); Ludt et al. (2019: 130). Reassigned to the revised family Latridae by Ludt et al. (2019). Latridae.

***Zeodrius vestitus* Castelnau, 1879b: 377 (Sydney market, New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1225 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1225: specimen in alcohol, 152 mm SL, 204 mm TL, 'Sydney (Australie)'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Desoutter (1989: 11).

Castelnau (1879a: 378) states: 'The specimen is eight inches long [203 mm], and was caught at the end of June.'

McCulloch (1929b: 259) mentions 'Type in Paris Museum.' MNHN A-1225 closely matches the size and description of Castelnau's specimen and was recognised as the holotype by Bauchot and Desoutter (1989).

Listed as a synonym of '*Cheilodactylus*, *Goniistius*, *gibbosus* Richardson' by McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 158); but regarded valid as *Goniistius vestitus* (Castelnau, 1879) – Ogilby (1916: 183); Burridge and White (2000: 436 et seq.); Randall in Carpenter and Niem (2001: 3330, dated 1878) Randall (2005: 181, dated 1878); Kimura et al. (2018: 69); Ludt

et al. (2019: 130). Reassigned to the revised family Latridae by Lutz et al. (2019). Latridae.

***Auxis ramsay*i Castelnau 1879b: 382 (Sydney market, New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1241 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1241: alcohol specimen: 275 mm SL, 292 mm TL, 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Bauchot and Blanc (1961: 375, as '*Auxis ramseyi*'); Blanc and Bauchot (1964: 453, as '*ramsezi*'); Collette (1966: 371).

Castelnau (1879a: 382) gave no indication of the number or size of the specimen(s) in his description, stating only:

> On the 6th April, 1878, numerous specimens of this species appeared in the Sydney market, the fishmongers call them horse mackerel; it is said to be a good fish for the table. I have dedicated this species to the learned Curator of the Sydney Museum.

MNHN A-1241 recognised as the holotype of *Auxis ramsayi* Castelnau by Bauchot and Blanc (1961), Blanc and Bauchot (1964) and Collette (1966: 371).

Synonym of *Auxis rochei* (Risso, 1810) – Collette and Aadland (1996: 4370); Collette (2003b: 3, as subspecies *rochei*); Bray, Hoese and Paxton in Hoese et al. (2006: 1769). Scombridae.

***Blennius unicornis* Castelnau 1879b: 384 (Sydney, New South Wales).**

Type(s): whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 16).

Castelnau's (1879a) description of this fish is brief and does not give the number of specimens he examined, stating only that 'This little fish, which is about two inches long [51 mm], enters the oysters about Sydney and destroys them.'

Synonym of *Omobranchus anolius* (Valenciennes, 1836) – McCulloch 1929c: 341, as *Petroscirtes anolius*); Springer (1972: 15); Springer and Gomon (1975: 20); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 1556). Blenniidae.

***Cristiceps macleayi* Castelnau, 1879b: 385 (Port Jackson, New South Wales).**

Holotype: ?MAMU F.1029. (Largest of 7 alcohol specimens: 131 mm SL, 162 mm TL, Sydney). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 54).

Castelnau (1879a: 385-386) states:

> The only specimen I have seen is 7 inches long [178 mm], and in the collection of Mr. Wm. Macleay, who communicated it to me under the name of *Australis*, but that species is described by Cuvier and Valenciennes as having transverse bands, and as inhabiting Tasmania, and I believe it is the one I described under the name of *Howittii*; Proceed. Zool. Soc. Victoria, Vol. II., p. 48.

Noting also:

> Dr. Gunther mentions a fish from Port Jackson that he considers as belonging to the European *Cristiceps argentatus*, but at the same time finding constant differences between the two, he says that "those who consider this variety as a separate species may call it *Cristiceps antinectis"*; or in other words this means that the Australian *Cristiceps* is *argentatus* but at the same time it is not; so that though it is *argentatus* it will have to be called *antinectis*; showing once more into what confusion zoologists fall when they want to establish local varieties instead of admitting all such constant varieties as distinct species, particularly when they are found in different regions. It is evident that the number of Australian species of this genus is very large, and their study is rendered still more difficult by the fact that the old authors considered them all as one; I cannot on description place *aurantiacus* and *Macleayi* with any yet described, but the specimens ought to be compared with *nasutus* and *roseus* of Gunther.

Bauchot (1967) stated the type was deposited at the Macleay Museum. The Macleay Museum collection contains 7 specimens of *Cristiceps macleayi* (MAMU F.1029) ranging in size from 73 – 162 mm TL. The largest of these (162 mm TL), allowing for shrinkage, approximates in the size the single specimen in the Macleay collection (178 mm TL) that Castelnau mentions he examined, and possibly is the holotype of *C. macleayi*.

Regarded as a synonym of *Cristiceps australis* Valenciennes, 1836 – McCulloch (1929c: 350); Gomon et al. (1994: 744); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1531). Clinidae.

***Cristiceps aurantiacus* Castelnau, 1879b: 386 (Kiama and Sydney, New South Wales).**

Syntype: MNHN A-1226 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1226: specimen in alcohol, 170 mm SL, 215 mm TL, 'Kiama'). Type catalogue: Bauchot (1967: 52-53).

Castelnau (1879a: 386) states:

> The fish is of a beautiful orange colour, with the fins of a fine yellow; the specimen is eight and a half inches long [216 mm], and was found at Kiama by Mr. Duboulay, it is also found at Sydney.

MNHN A-1226 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the 'holotype' by Bauchot (1967). However, Castelnau (1879) notes: 'I find this fish in the Sydney museum under the name of *Australis, Cuv. and Val*. …', indicating he examined other specimens, and that the MNHN 'holotype' should be regarded as a syntype.

Valid as *Cristiceps aurantiacus* Castelnau, 1879 – McCulloch (1929c: 350); Whitley (1968b: 79); Paulin et al. (1989: 221); Francis (1993: 166); Johnson (1999: 747); Hutchins (2001b): 42); Hoese in Hoese et al. (2006: 1530); Hoese, Gomon and Rennis in Gomon et al. (2008: 698). Clinidae.

***Mugil grandis* Castelnau, 1879b: 386 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: not included by Blanc and Hureau (1972).

Castelnau (1879a: 387) states: 'All the specimens I have seen of this species were of large size, up to two feet in length [610 mm]', noting:

> This species seems to come near *M. cephalus* of the Mediterranean, and has also the appearance of *dobula*, but the head is much broader, as is also the space on the chin between the mandibles. I believe this is the "sand mullet" of Melbourne, that I had taken for *Mugil waigiensis* of Quoy and Gaimard, but which cannot be this sort on account of its adipose eyelid.

Long regarded as a synonym of *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758 – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 140); McCulloch (1929a: 115); Liu and Shen (1991: 275); Thomson (1997: 485); Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 680); Whitfield et al. (2012: 645); Kottelat (2013: 282). Recent genetic studies, however, suggest that *M. cephalus* is a complex of species, with 16 distinct species identified by molecular methods (Durand et al. 2017, Hasan et al. 2021, Thieme et al. 2025). The Eastern Australian species is now identified as *Mugil* sp. H (Thieme et al. 2025), and it is likely that *Mugil grandis* Castelnau, 1879 represents this species. *Mugil gelatinosa* Klunzinger, 1872 collected from the '?Murray River' [probably Hobsons Bay, Melbourne], however, is an earlier name for the Eastern Australian species previously referred to '*Mugil cephalus*'.

Further taxonomic study of *M. gelatinosa* is needed to resolve its nomenclatural status. Pending this work, we consider *Mugil grandis* Castelnau, 1879 to be a probable synonym of *Mugil gelatinosa* Klunzinger, 1872. Mugilidae.

***Saurida australis* Castelnau 1879b: 393 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Syntypes: whereabouts unknown. Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Castelnau (1879a: 393–394) described this species from a specimen from Port Jackson (Sydney Harbour) 'Total length … fourteen inches [355 mm], taken in the month of May', but he mentions the colour of 'fresh specimens', suggesting he examined other specimens.

The MNHN *Catalogue des poissons reçus en don, en échange ou acquis 1864 à 1881*: p. 195 records a specimen of *Saurida australis* (Lot No. 115) from 'Sydney' registered in 1879, but this specimen could not be found in MNHN and is presumed lost or destroyed. Not included by Bertin and Estève (1950b).

Included as a synonym of *Saurida tumbil* (Bloch 1795) – Hoese, Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 243); Hoese, Paxton, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 475); Kottelat (2013: 271); but *S. tumbil* has shorter pectoral fins and is distinct from *S. australis* (Russell 1999). Castelnau's description of *S. australis* most closely fits *S. undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848), a species which occurs in Sydney Harbour.

Saurida australis Castelnau, 1879 is considered here to be a synonym of *Saurida undosquamis* (Richardson, 1848). Synodontidae.

***Myrophis australis* Castelnau, 1879b: 396 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: whereabouts unknown, not in MNHN. Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1993: 129).

Originally as *Myrophis? australis*. Castelnau (1879a: 396) described this species from a specimen 34 inches TL [864 mm]. Included as a nominal species in the genus *Myrophis* by McCosker (1977: 60).

Status uncertain, in Ophichthidae – Allen, Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 121); McCosker, Allen, Hoese, Gates and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 277). Ophichthidae.

***Conger labiata* Castelnau 1879b: 396 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1233 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1233: specimen in alcohol, 490 mm TL, 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Bauchot et al. (1993: 113).

Originally as *Conger? labiata*. Castelnau (1879a: 396) described this species from a specimen about 'twenty inches long [508 mm].' Allowing for shrinkage, MNHN A-1233 matches Castelnau's described specimen well and was recognised as the 'Holotype' by Bauchot et al. (1993: 114).

Referred to the genus *Leptocephalus*, as *L. labiatus* (Castelnau) – McCulloch and Whitley (1925: 135), McCulloch (1929a: 65), Phillipps (1932: 229, fig. 3) [but *Leptocephalus* is a suppressed name, and *Conger* Oken 1817 is valid (Opinion 93 – International Commission for Zoological Nomenclature 1958: 342)].

Included as a queried synonym of *Conger verreauxi* Kaup, 1856 – Kanazawa (1958: 257). As a synonym of *Conger wilsoni* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) – Whitley (1968b: 30, as *Leptocephalus wilsoni*); Bauchot et al. (1993: 113); Gomon et al. (1994: 212); Hoese and Gates in Hoese et al. (2006: 292). Castle (1964: 25); however, considered identification of *C. labiatus* as either *C. wilsoni* or *C. verreauxi* doubtful, with Smith in Gomon et al. 2008 and Smith and Stuart (2015: 276) suggesting Bloch and Schneiders's species is clearly based on a moray eel (Muraenidae), not a conger eel. *Conger wilsoni* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) treated as a *nomen dubium* by Böhlke and Smith (2002: 155), and considered *incertae sedis* in Congridae by Hoese and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 143).

Further taxonomic study of the holotype of *Conger labiata* is needed to resolve its nomenclatural status. Pending this work, we consider *Conger labiata* Castelnau, 1879 to be a possible valid species. Congridae.

***Syngnathus tigris* Castelnau 1879b: 397 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-1218 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-1218: specimen in alcohol, 305 mm TL, 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Bertin and Estève (1950b: 50–51).

Castelnau (1879a: 397) described this species from a single specimen 'Length twelve inches [305 mm].'

MNHN A-1218 closely matches the original description and is regarded here as the holotype of *Syngnathus tigris* Castelnau, 1879.

Whitley (1934) referred *Syngnathus tigris* to a new genus *Tigricampus*. Listed as *Tigricampus tigris* (Castelnau, 1879) by Whitley and Allen (1958: 59).

Now recognised as *Filicampus tigris* (Castelnau, 1879) – Dawson (1985: 73); Allen and Swainston (1988: 46); Paxton and Hanley in Paxton et al. (1989: 417); Gomon et al. (1994: 445); Allen (1997: 72); Johnson (1999: 726); Hutchins (2001: 26); Paxton, Gates, Hoese and Bray in Hoese et al. (2006: 820); Gomon et al. 2008:452, Kuiter (2009: 212). Syngnathidae.

***Tetrodon amabilis* Castelnau 1879b: 401 (Port Jackson [Sydney], New South Wales).**

Holotype: MNHN A-4082 (http://coldb.mnhn.fr/catalognumber/mnhn/ic/a-4082: specimen in alcohol, 69 mm SL, 92 mm TL, 'Sydney'). Type catalogue: Le Danois (1962: 465).

Genus misspelled '*Tetrodon*' (p. 401); correct spelling should have been *Tetraodon*. Castelnau (1879a: 401) stated: 'The only specimen (taken on the 20th July, 1877) I have seen of this pretty fish is four and a half inches long [114 mm].'

Allowing for shrinkage, MNHN A-4082 closely matches Castelnau's description and was recognised as the holotype by Le Danois (1962) who identified it as *Ovoides* [= *Arothron*] *stellatus*.

Regarded as a synonym of *Arothron stellatus* (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) by Hoese, Bray and Allen in Hoese et al. (2006: 1916). Most authors date to *Tetrodon lagocephalus* var. *stellatus* Bloch and Schneider, 1801: 503; however, as Fricke (1999: 602) points out the name correctly dates to Anonymous [Lacepède] (1798: 683).

Synonym of *Arothron stellatus* (Anonymous [Lacepède], 1798). Tetraodontidae.

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Figures

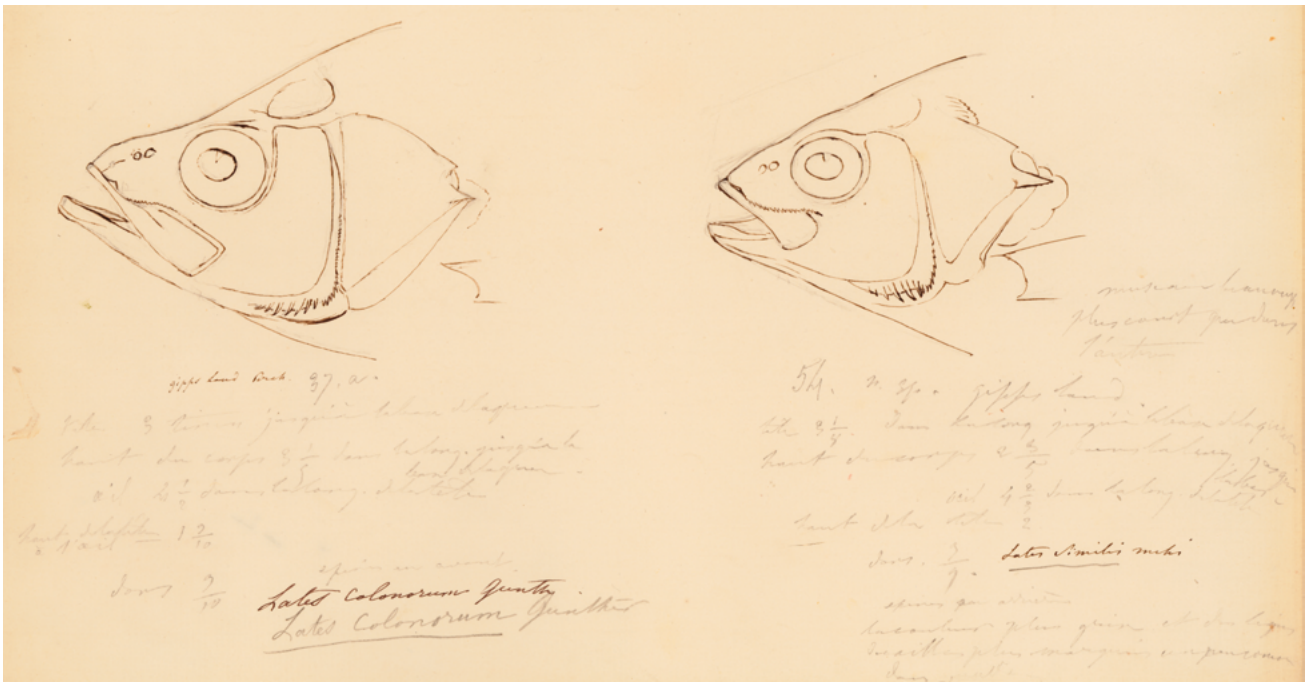

Figure 10. *Lates colonorum* Günther, 1863 NMV BA 8732.1 (left) and *Lates similis* Castelnau, 1872 NMV BA 8732.1 (right).

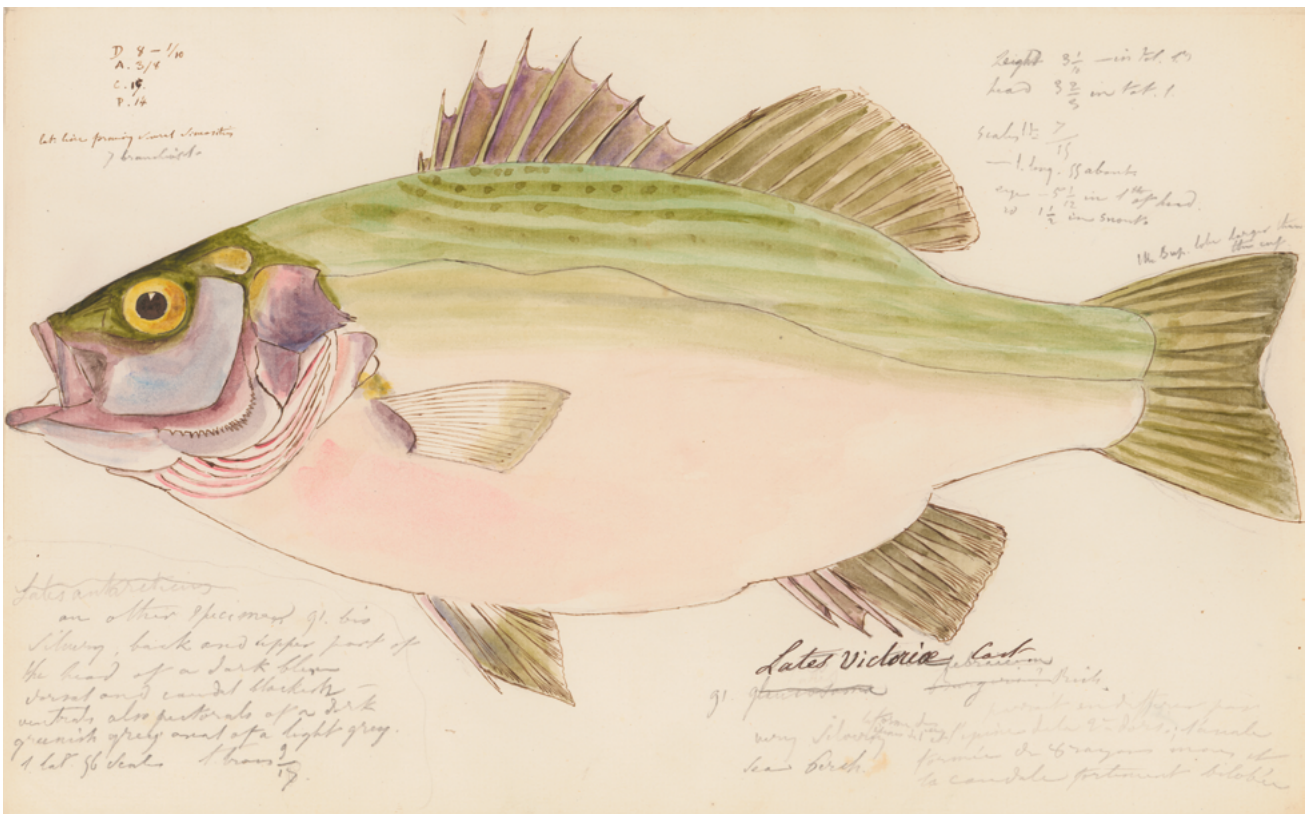

Figure 11. *Lates victoriae* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8771.

Figure 12. *Apogon guntheri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.15.

Figure 13. *Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8764.

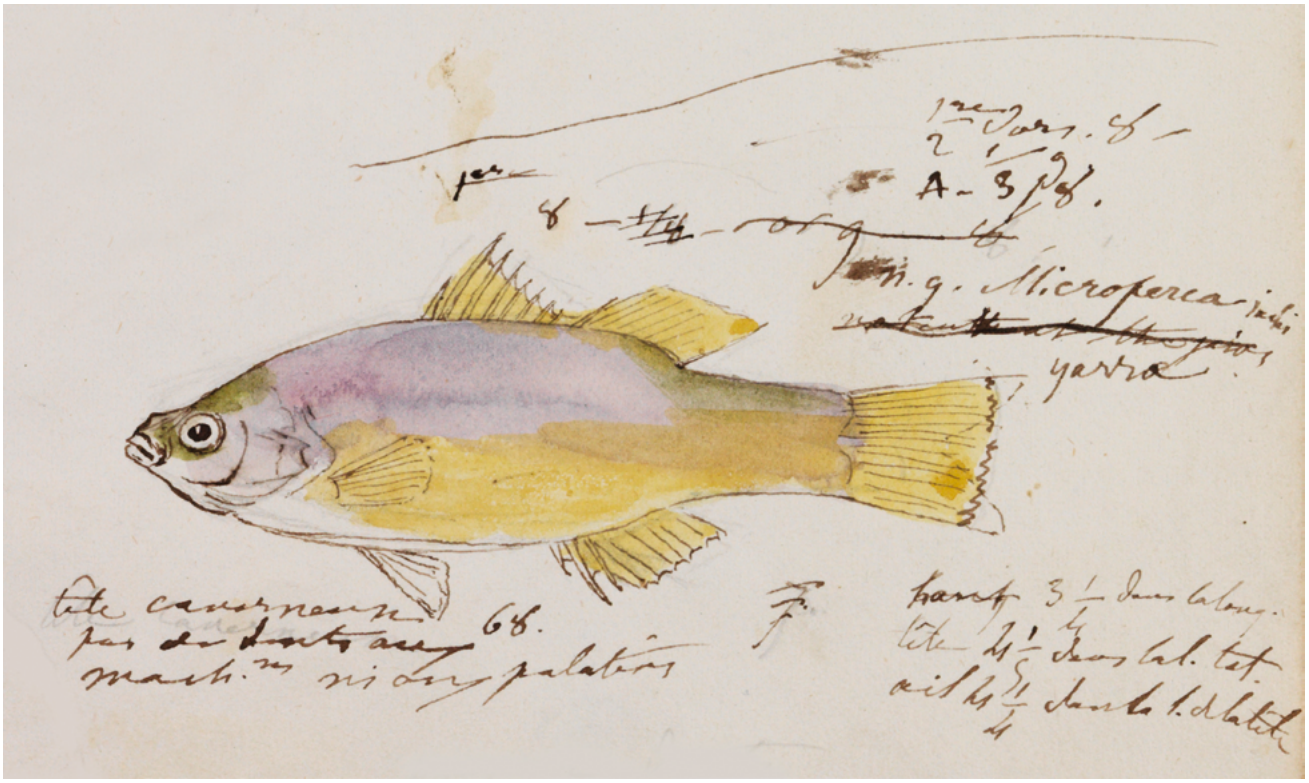

Figure 14. *Microperca yarrae* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.5.

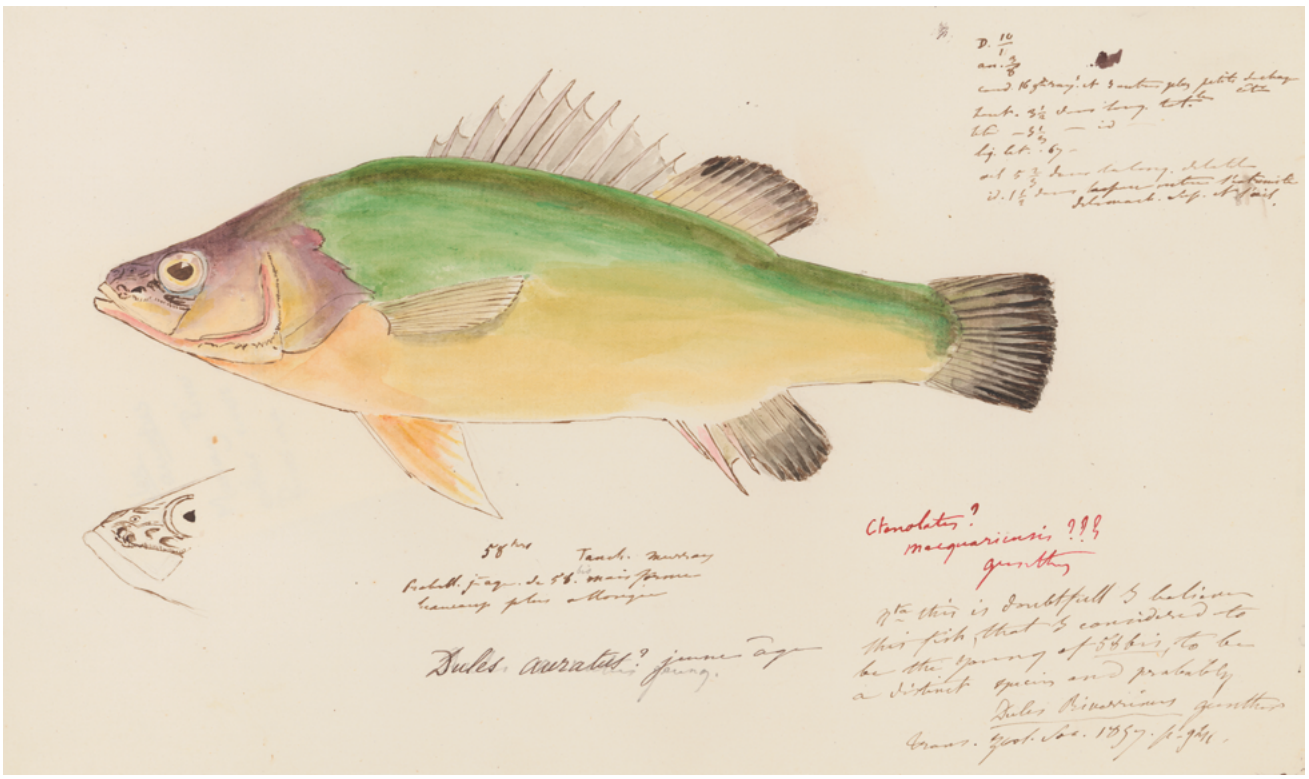

Figure 15. *Dules auratus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8734.

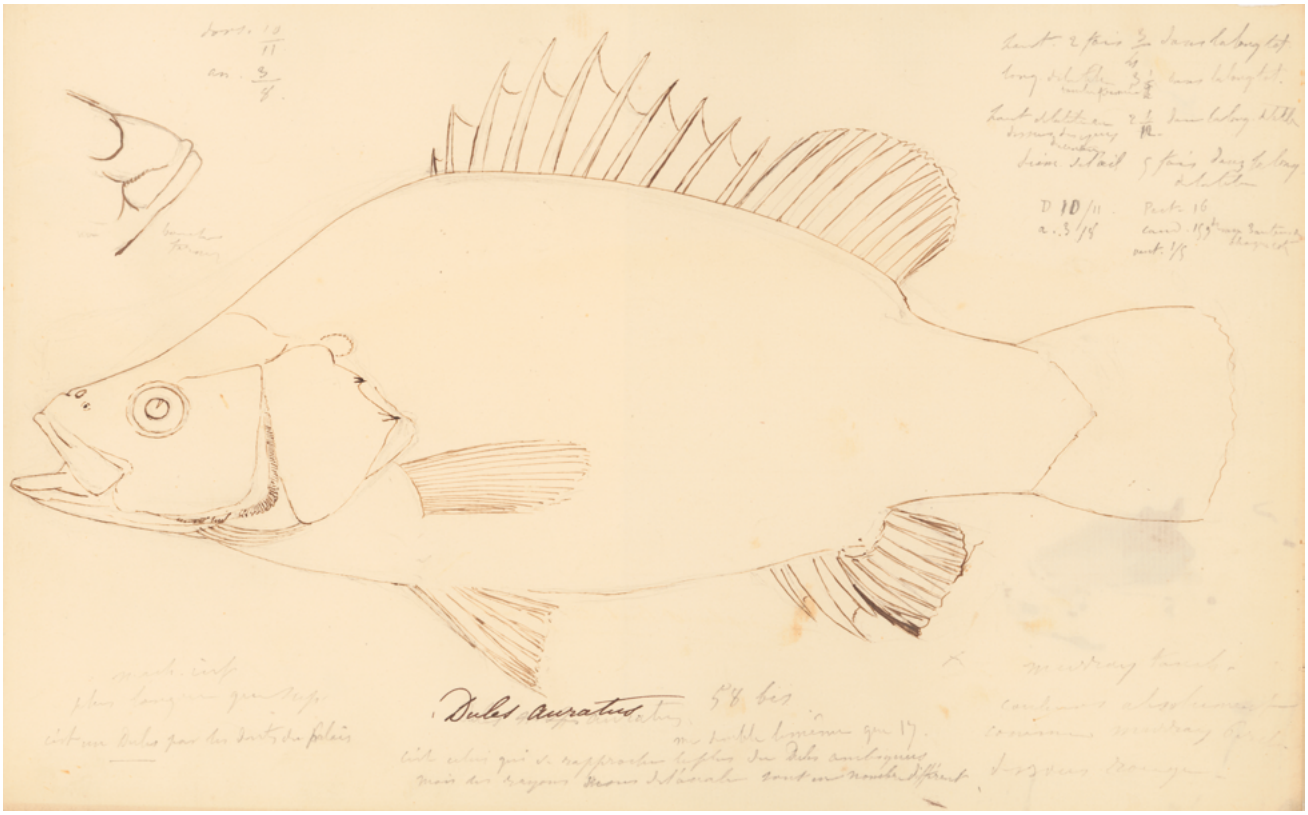

Figure 16. *Dules auratus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8734.1.

Figure 17. *Dules auratus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.28.

Figure 18. *Therapon richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8733.

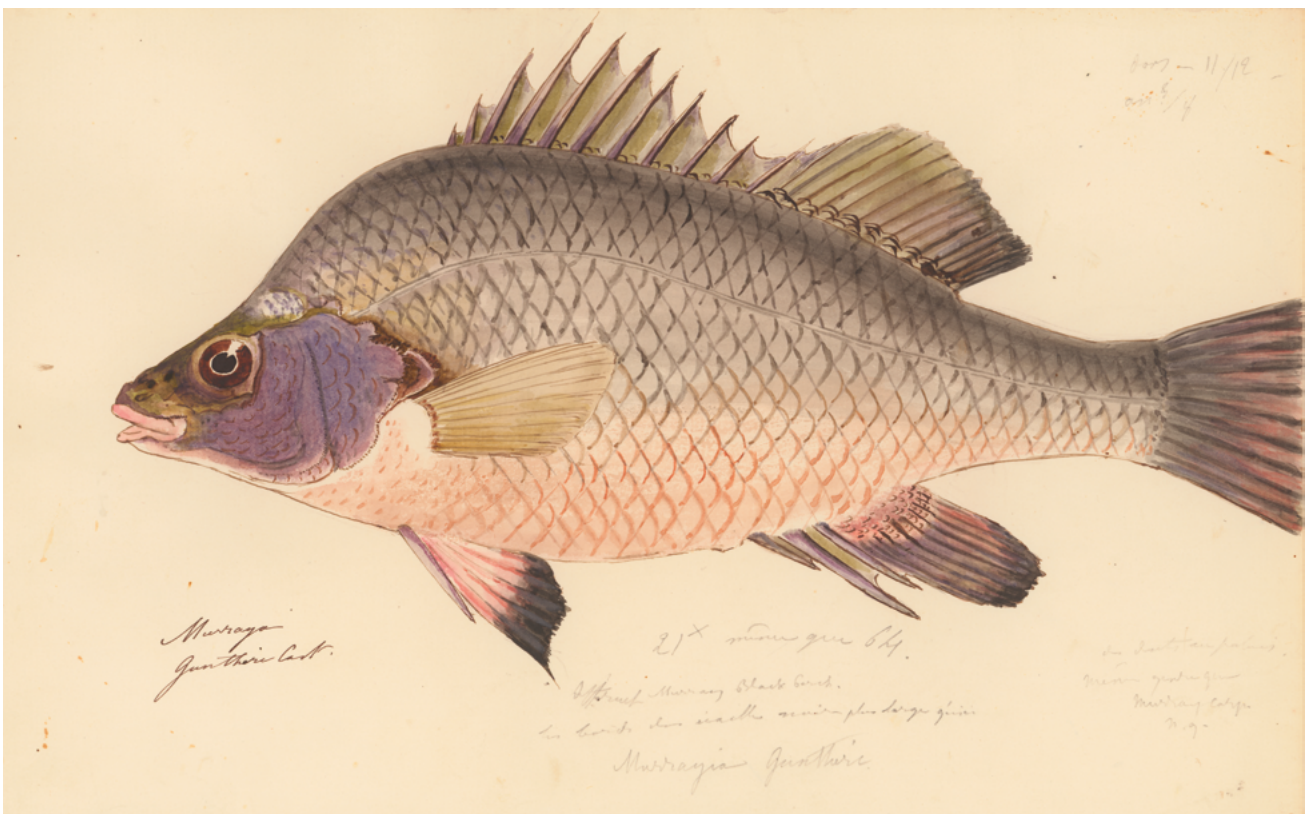

Figure 19. *Murrayia guntheri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8762.

Figure 20. *Murrayia guntheri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8762.1.

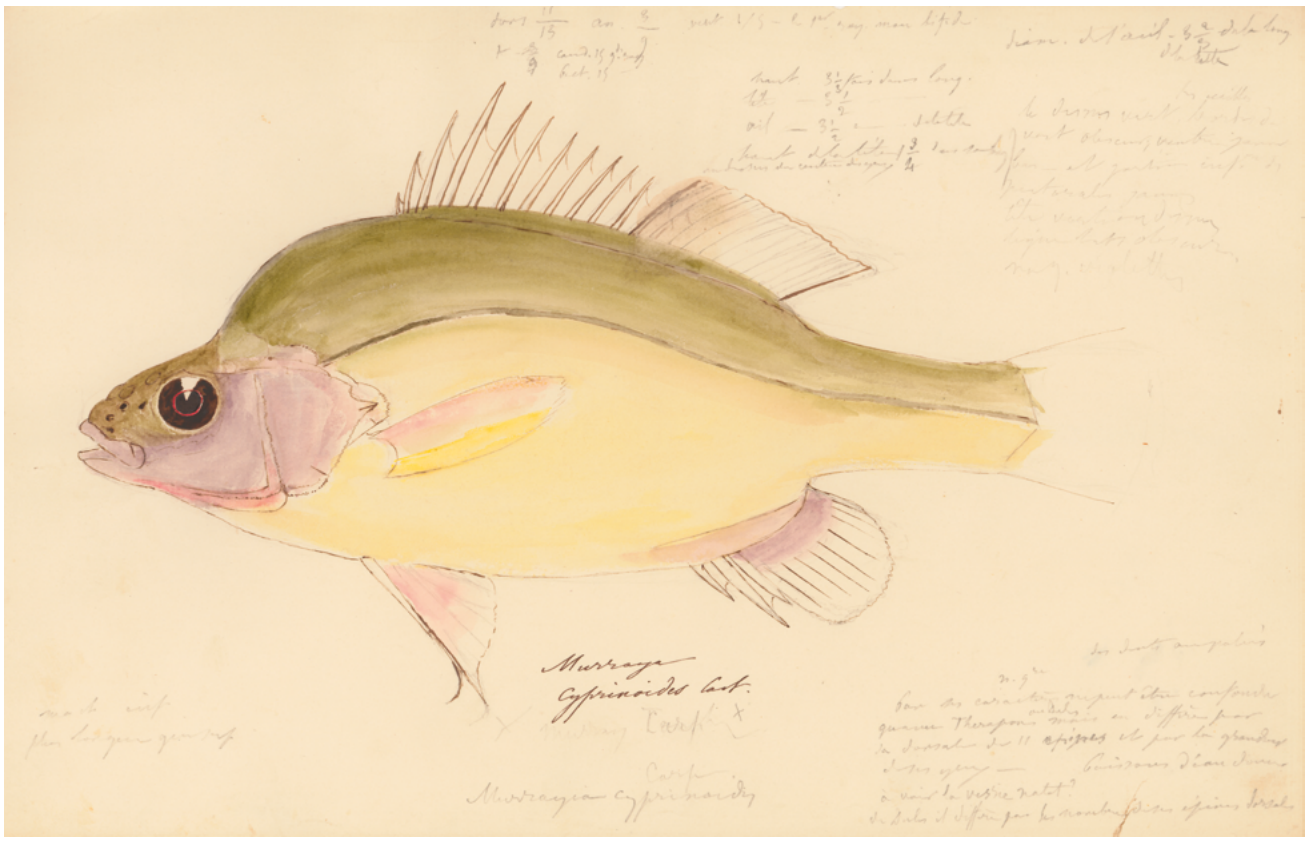

Figure 21. *Murrayia cyprinoides* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8777.

Figure 22. Murrayia cyprinoides Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.24.

Figure 23. *Latris forsteri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8774.

Figure 24. *Latris bilineata* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8738.2.

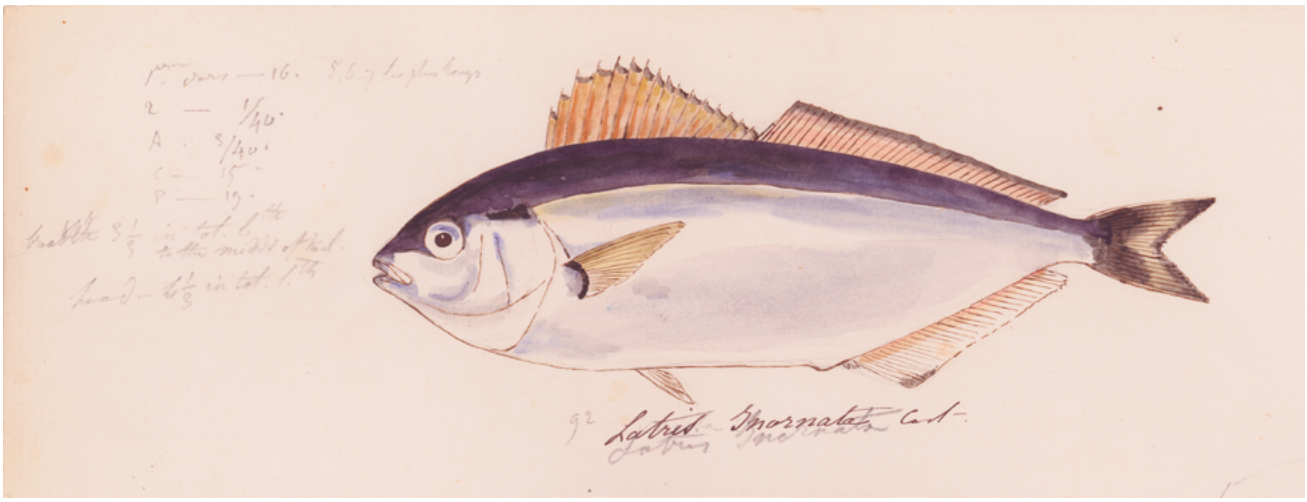

Figure 25. *Latris inornata* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8738.1.

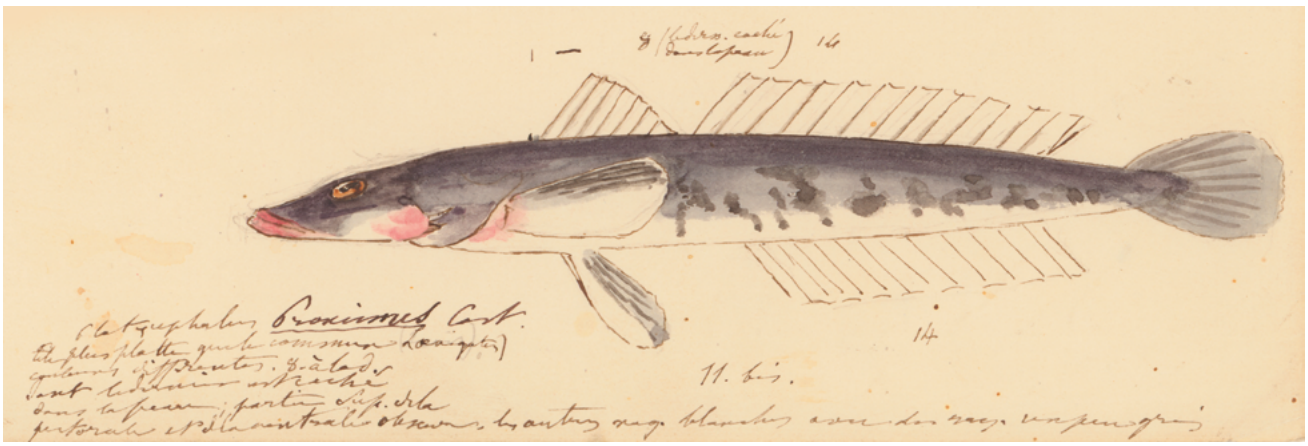

Figure 26. *Platycephalus proximus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8792.2.

Figure 27. *Neoplatycephalus grandis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8737.

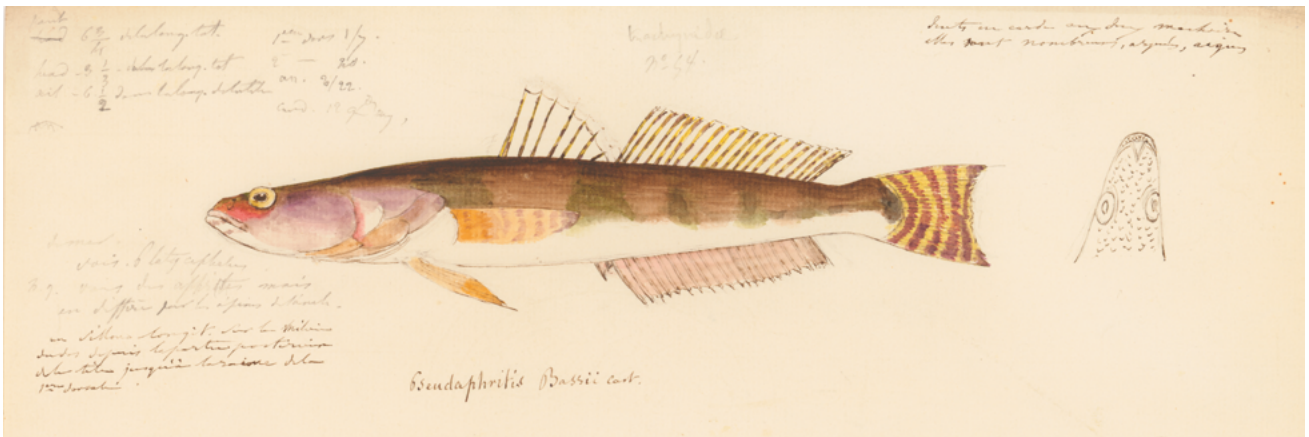

Figure 28. *Pseudaphritis bassii* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8791.

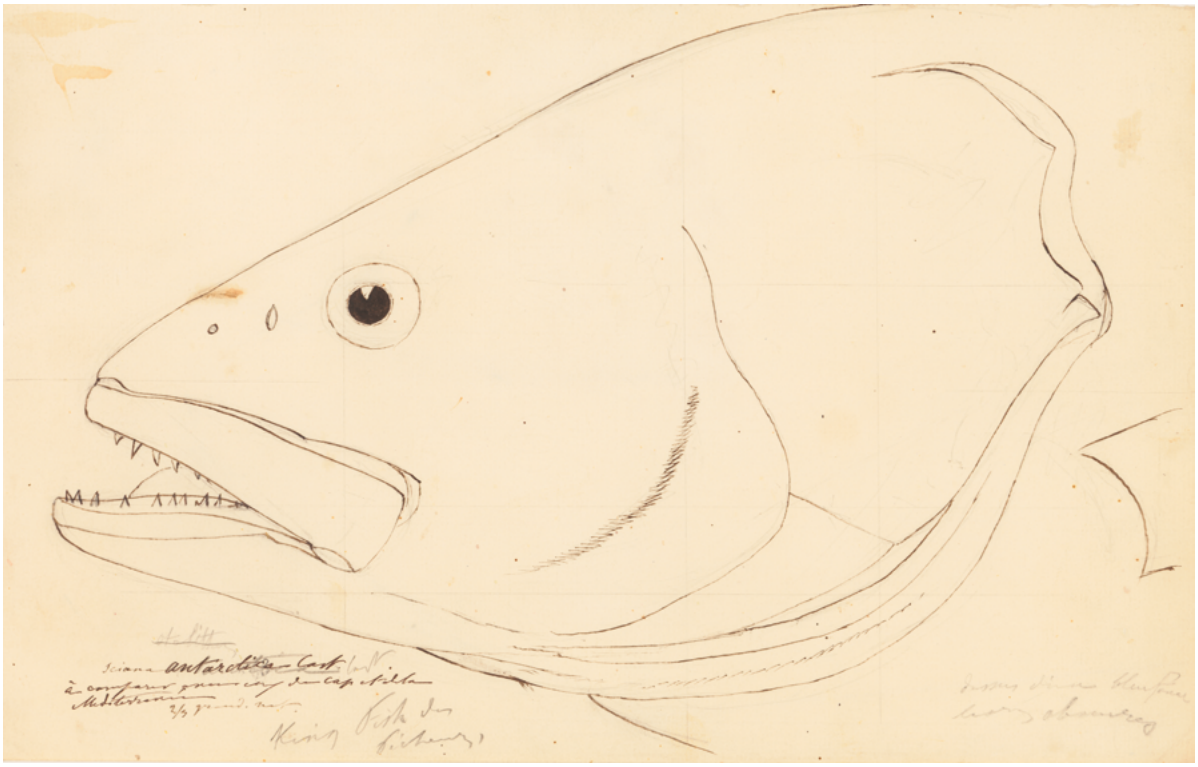

Figure 29. *Sciaena antarctica* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8778, drawing of head.

Figure 30. *Sciaena antarctica* Castelnau, 1872. Ink engraving of head (from Castelnau 1872a: frontispiece).

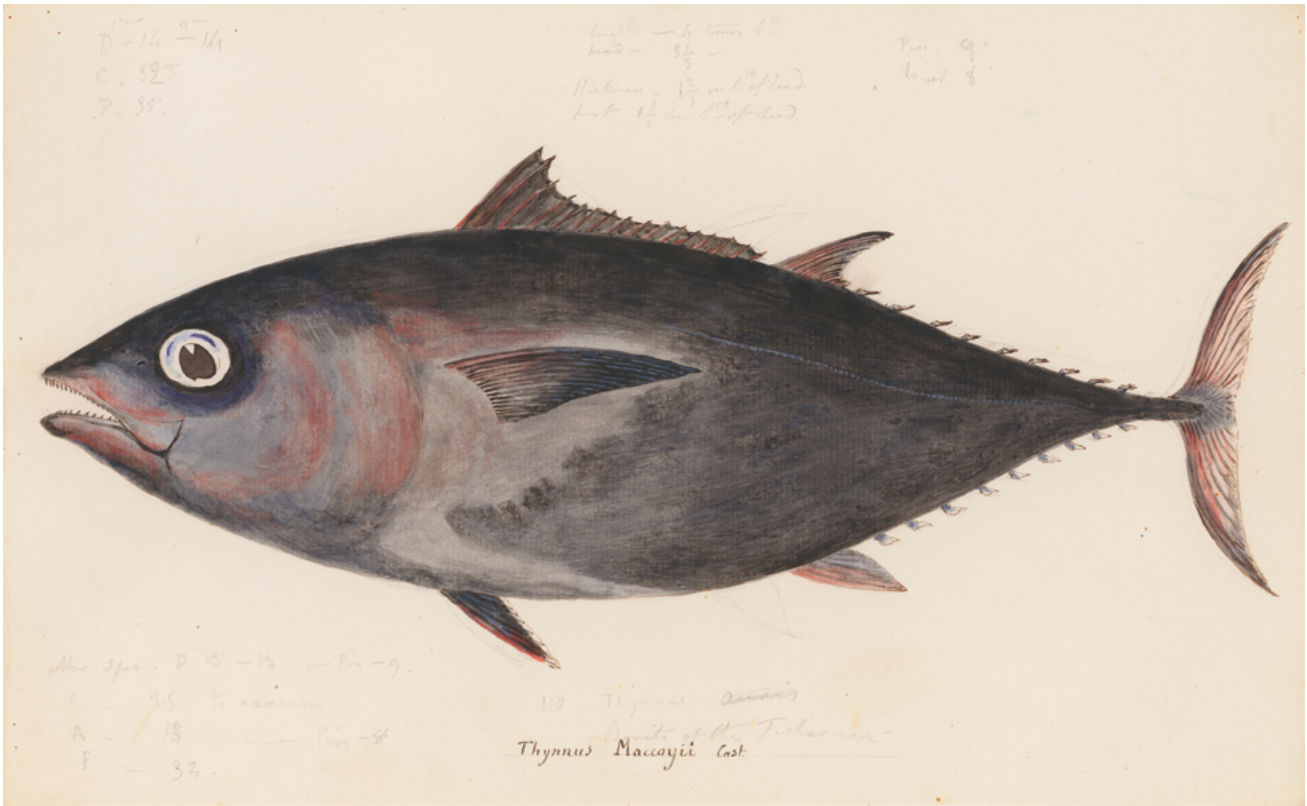

Figure 31. *Thynnus maccoyii* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8745.

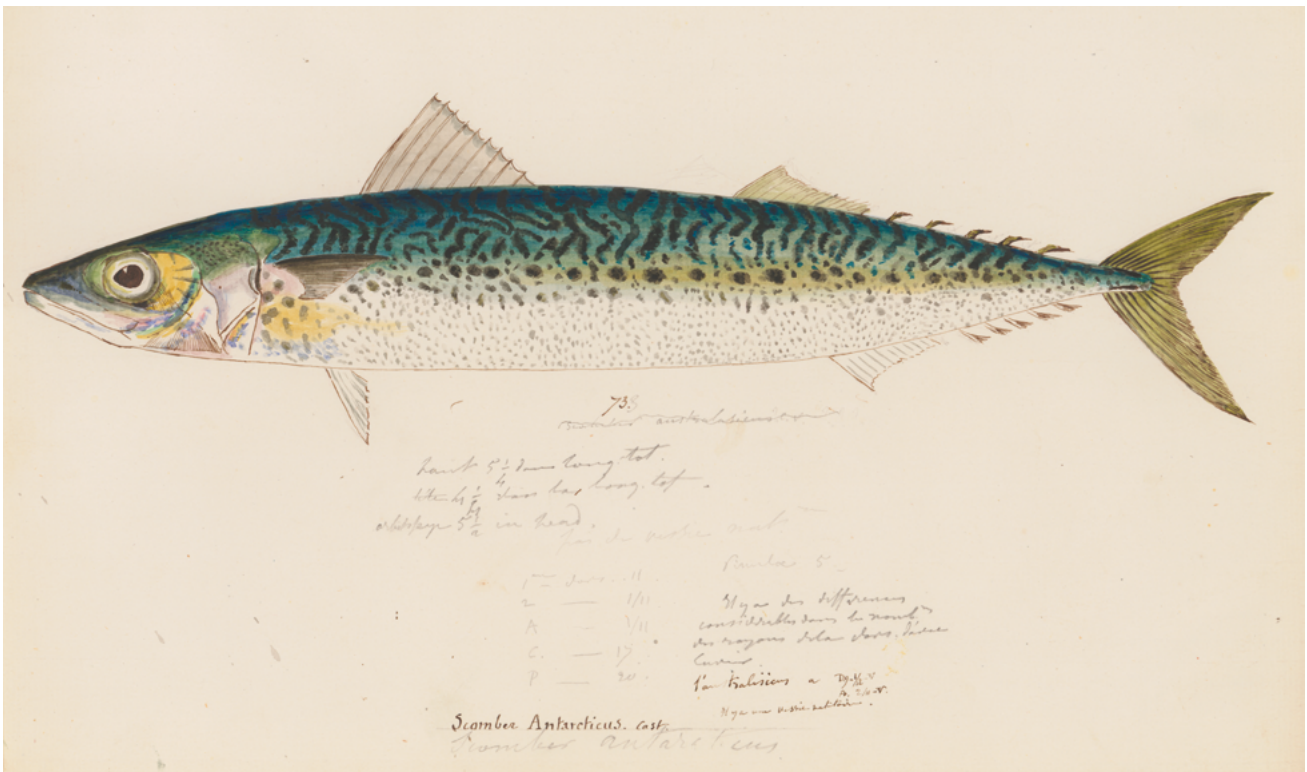

Figure 32. *Scomber antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8735.

Figure 33. *Richardsonia insignis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8772.

Figure 34. *Richardsonia insignis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8744.

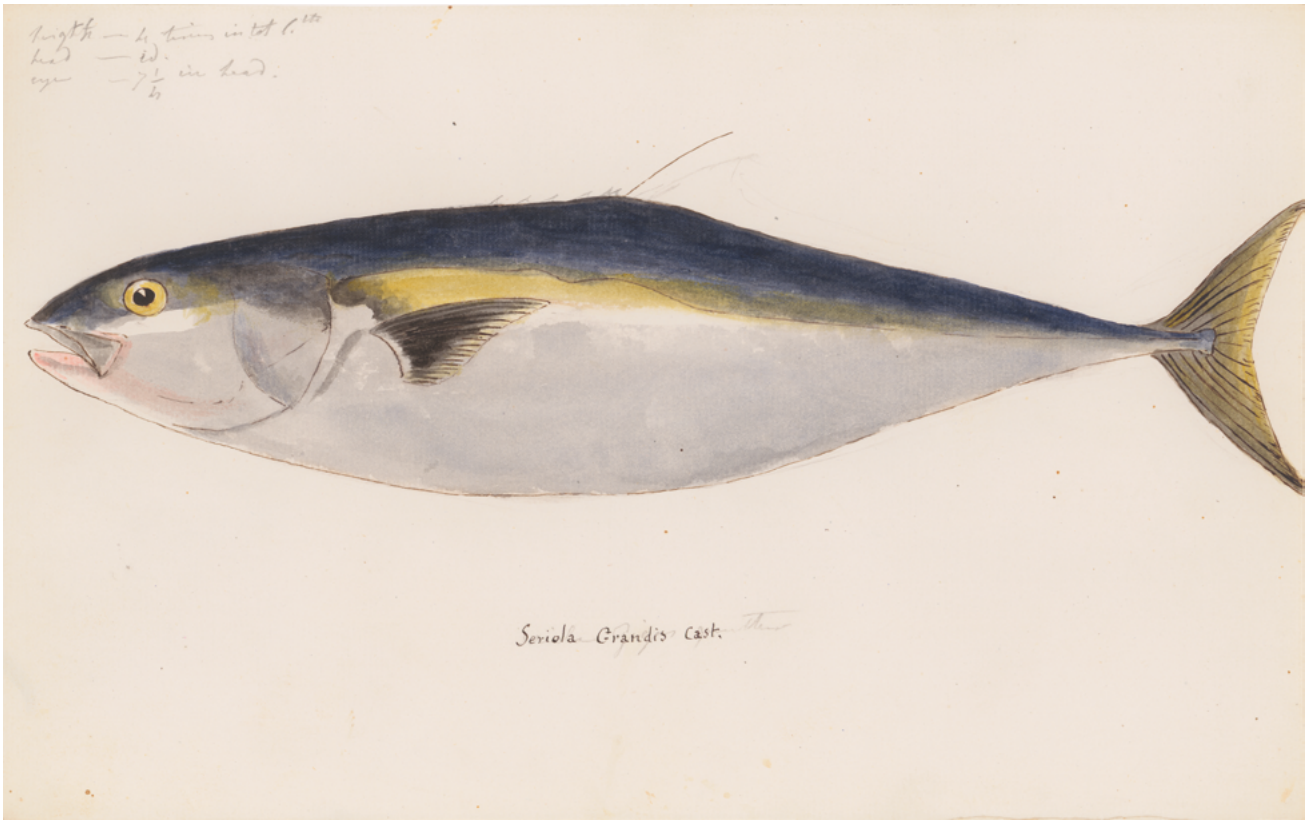

Figure 35. *Seriola grandis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8786.

Figure 36. *Neptonemus travale* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.36..

Figure 37. *Gobius pictus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.29..

Figure 38. *Eleotris nudiceps* Castelnau, 1872. NMV, BA 9241.42.

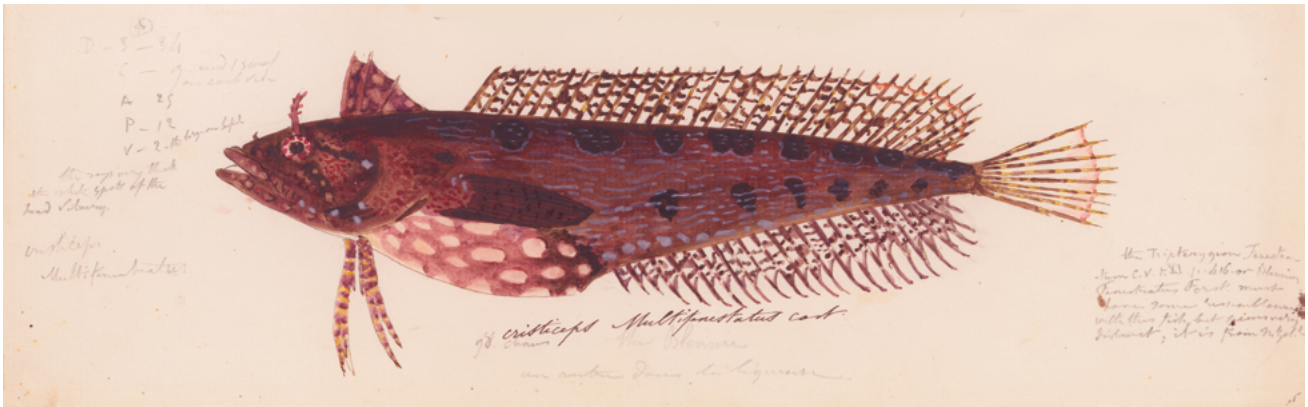

Figure 39. *Cristiceps multifenestratus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8740.2.

Figure 40. *Cristiceps forsteri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8747.

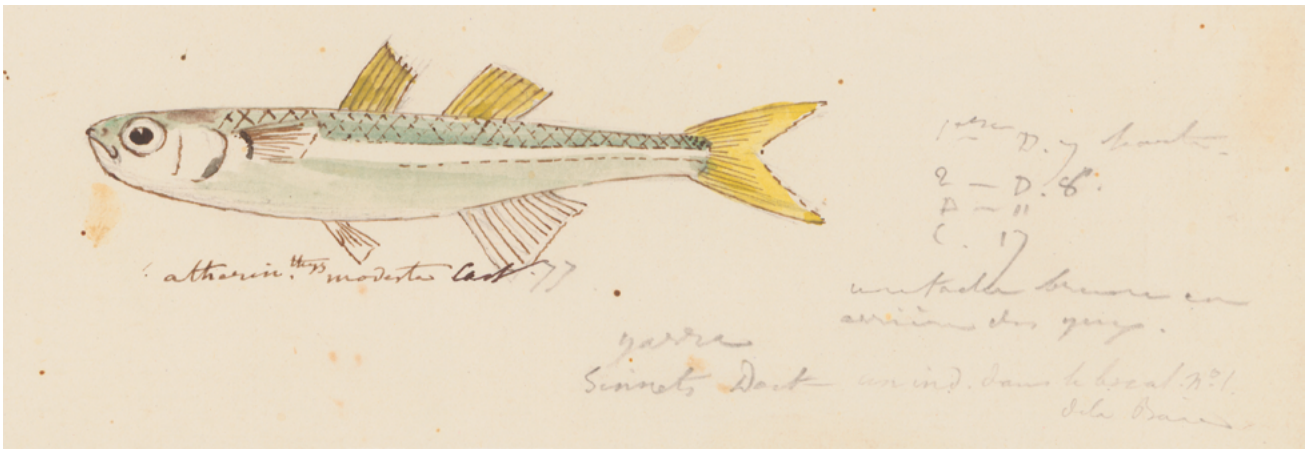

Figure 41. *Atherinichthys modesta* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8794.3.

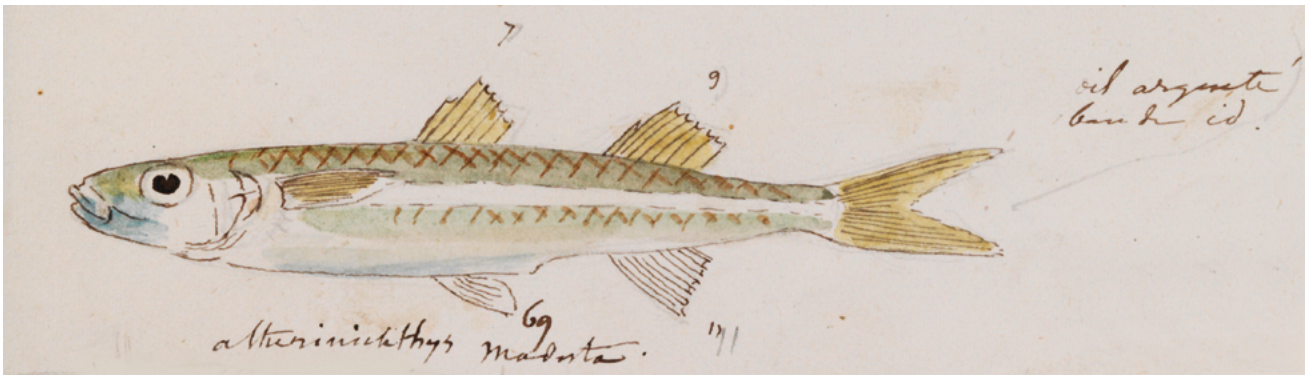

Figure 42. *Atherinichthys modesta* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.4..

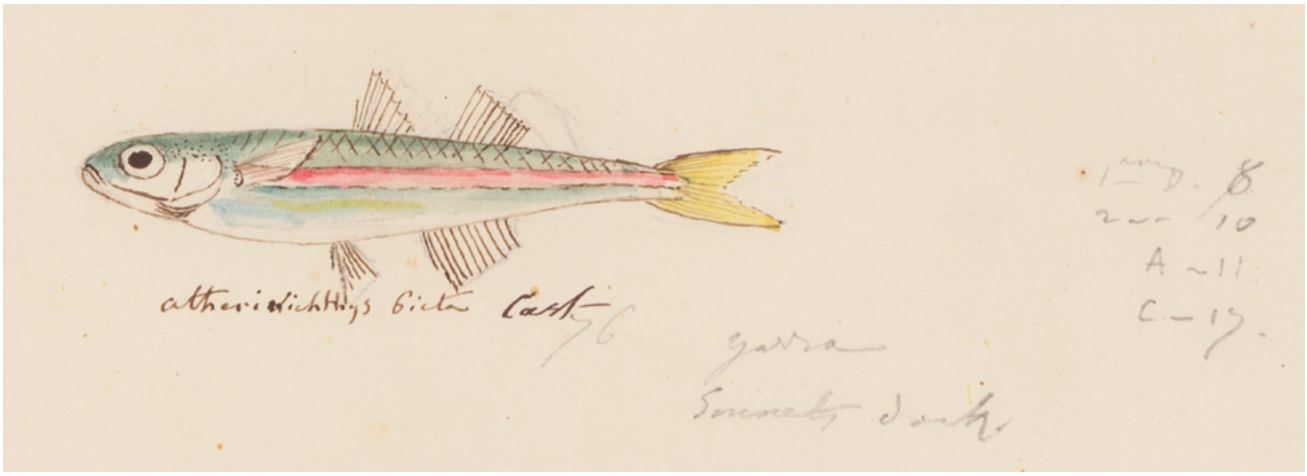

Figure 43. *Atherinichthys picta* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8794.2.

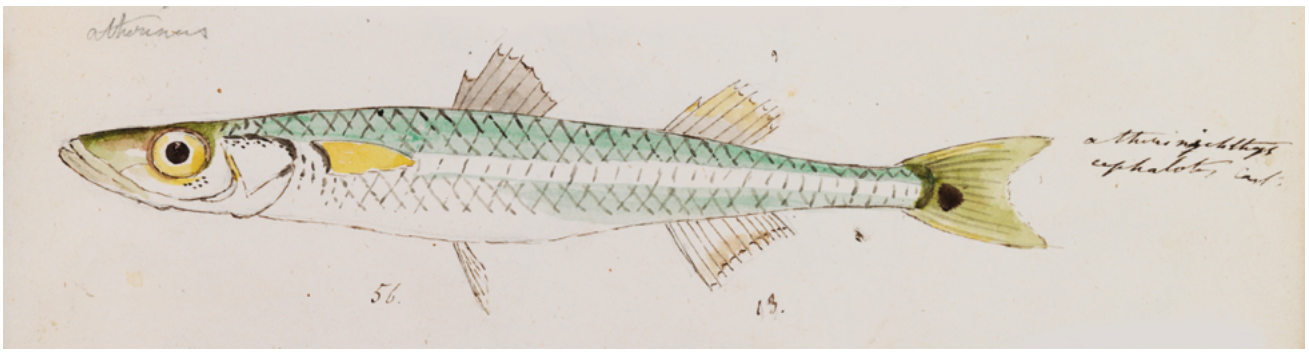

Figure 44. *Atherinichthys cephalotes* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.3..

Figure 45. *Agonostoma lacustris* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.43..

Figure 46. *Labrichthys bleekeri* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 189 .

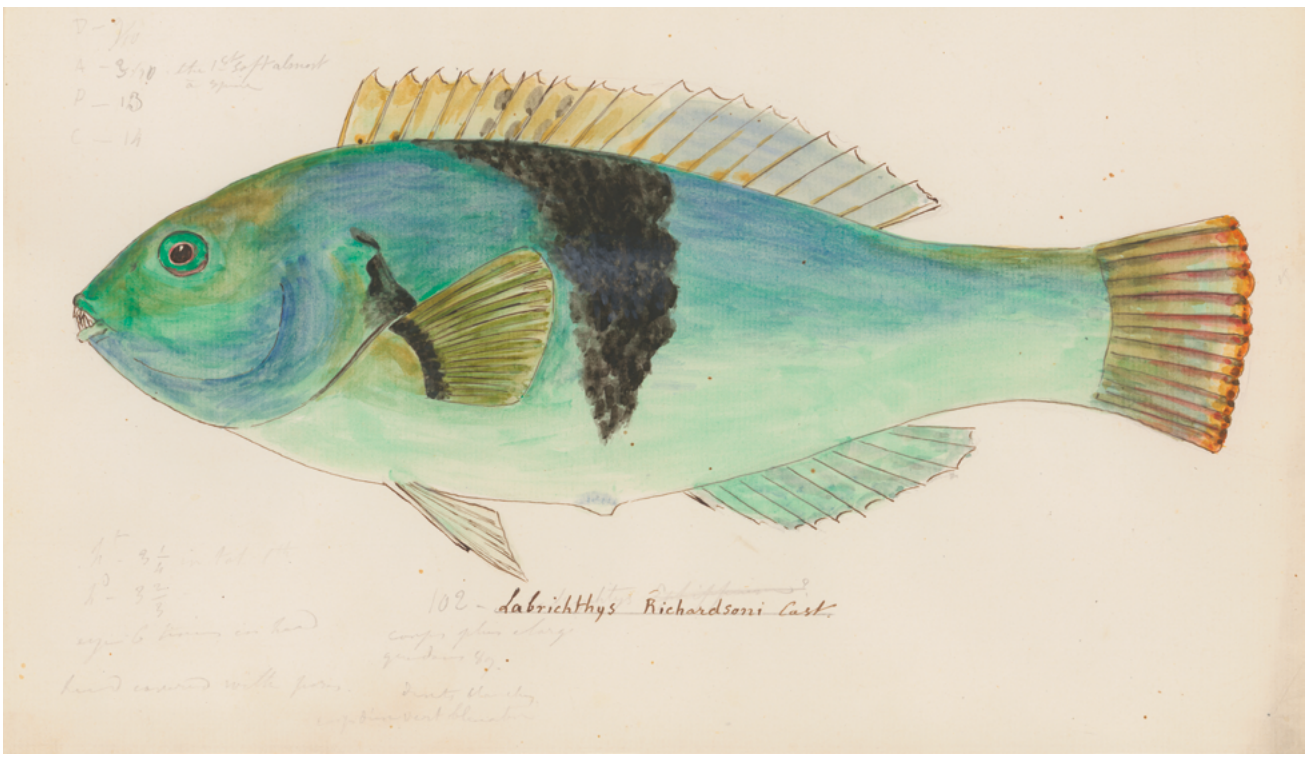

Figure 47. *Labrichthys richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8773.

Figure 48. *Labrichthys richardsoni* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 190.

Figure 49. *Labrichthys vestita* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8788.

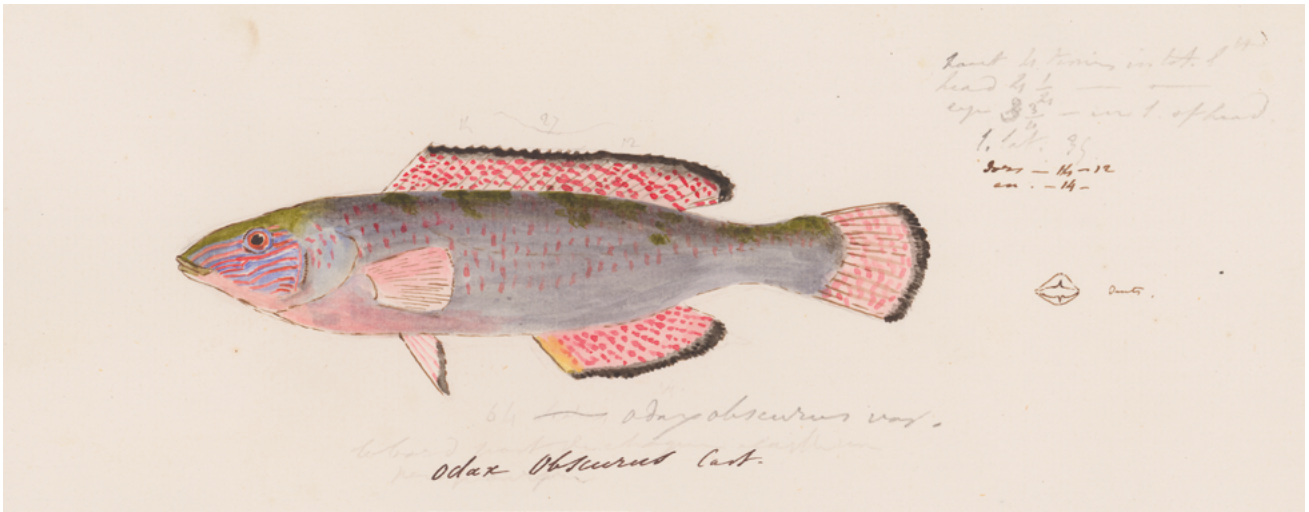

Figure 50. *Odax obscurus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8761.

Figure 51. *Gerres melbournensis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA9241.46..

Figure 52. *Genypterus australis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.7.

Figure 53. *Galaxias versicolor* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8743.2.

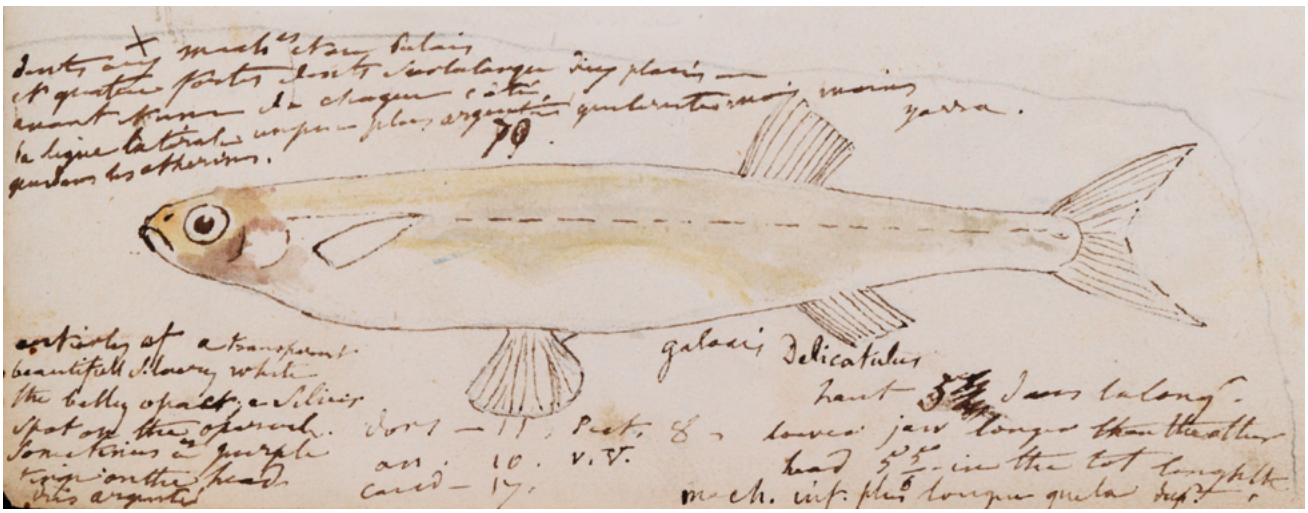

Figure 54. *Galaxias delicatulus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 9241.6.

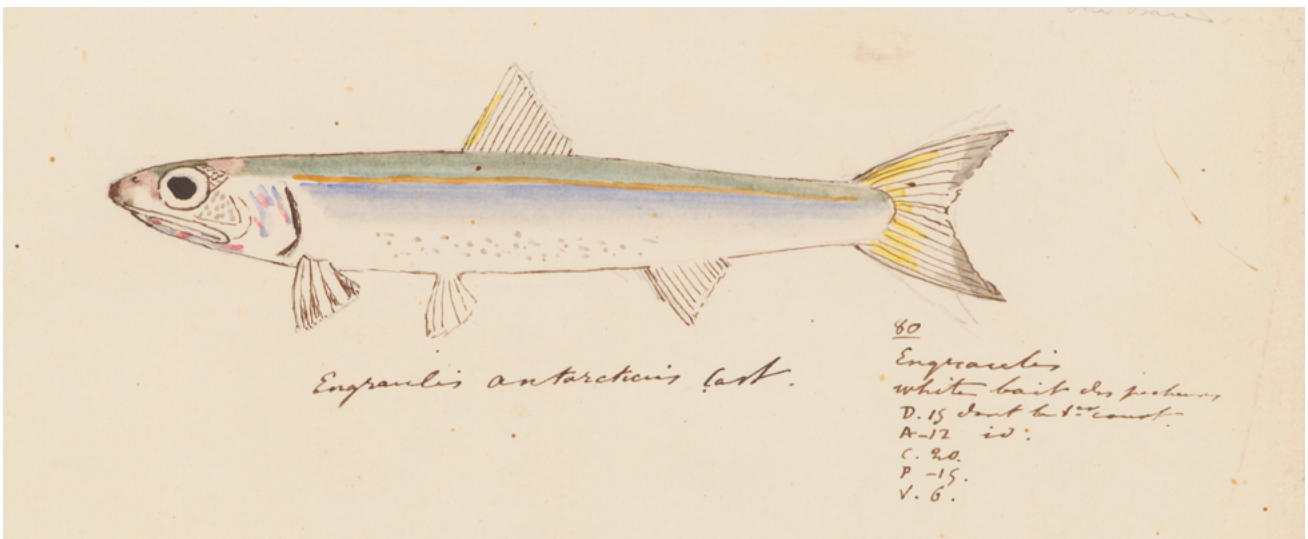

Figure 55. *Engraulis antarcticus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8794.4.

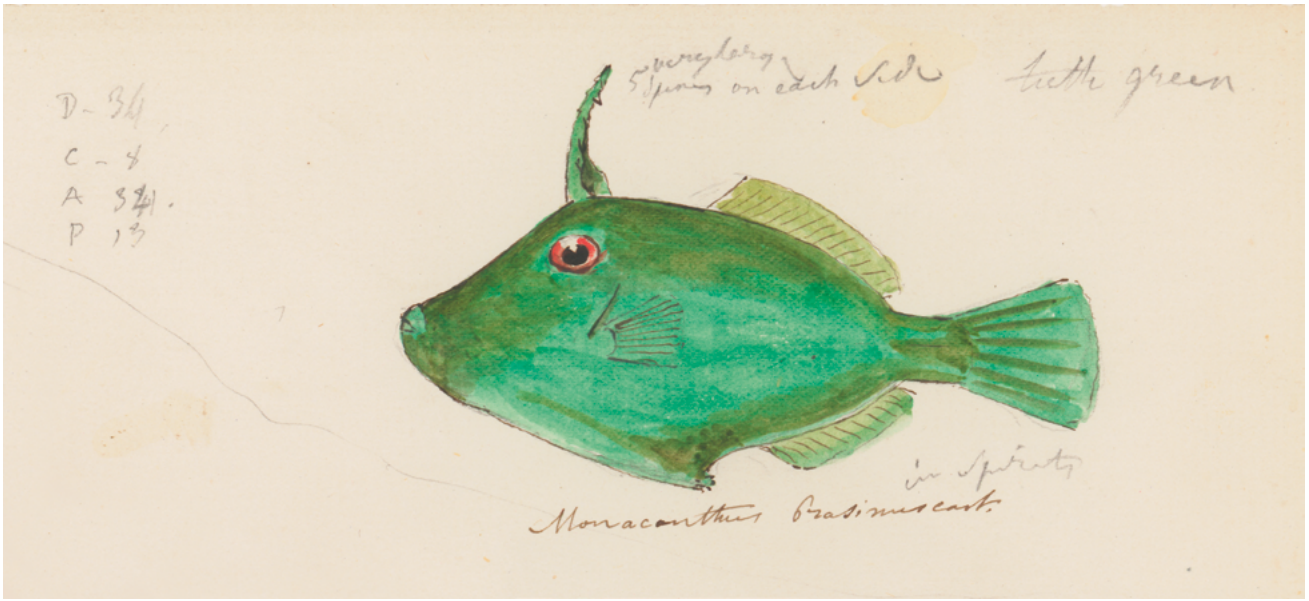

Figure 56. *Monacanthus prasinus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8746.2.

Figure 57. *Aracana amoena* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8760.2.

Figure 58. *Diodon blochii* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8753.

Figure 59. *Yarra singularis* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8789.2.

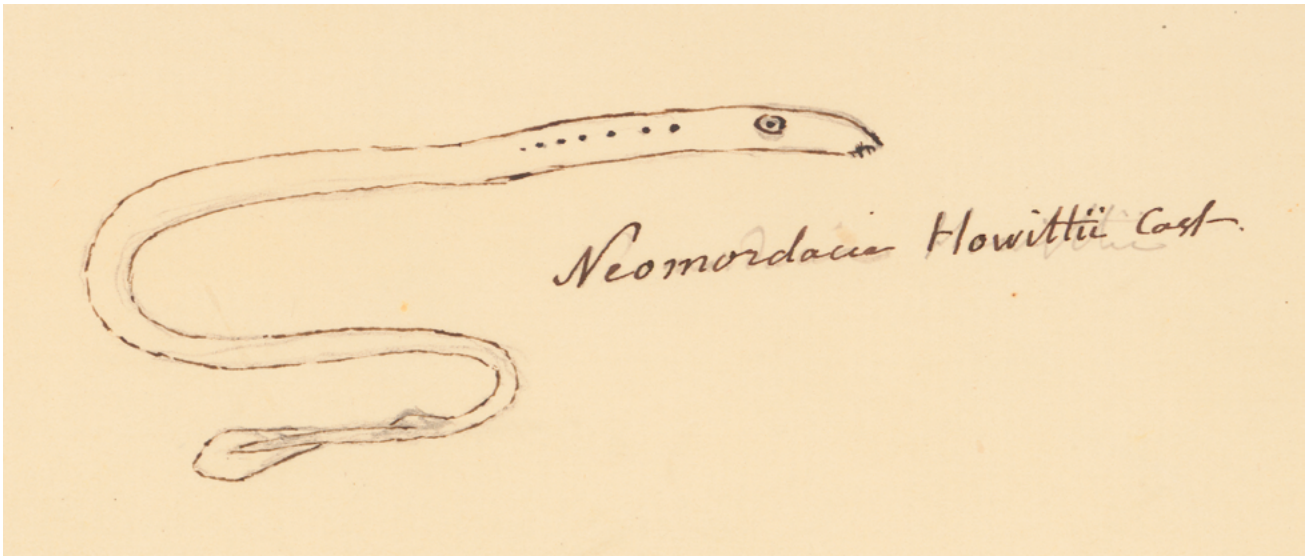

Figure 60. *Neomordacia howittii* Castelnau, 1872. BA 8789.3.

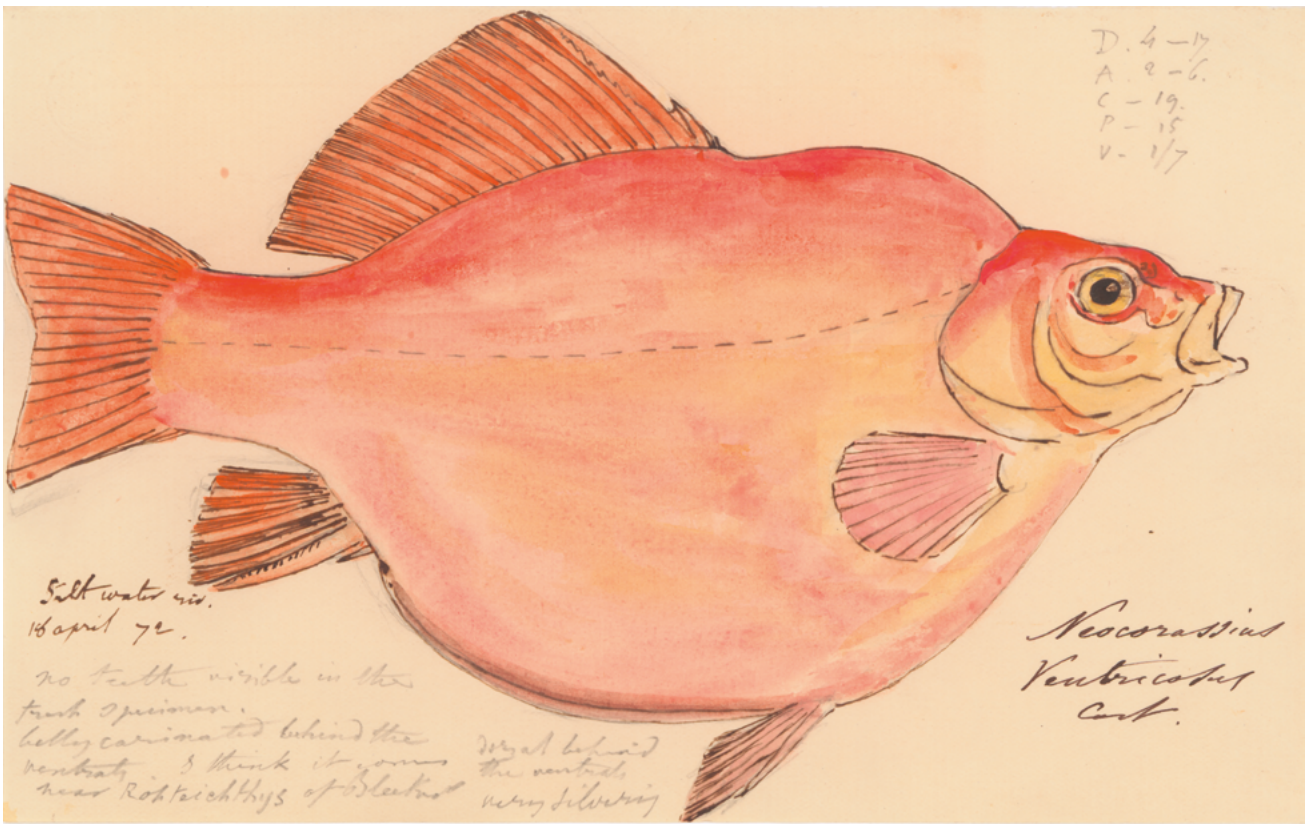

Figure 61. *Neocarassius ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8725.

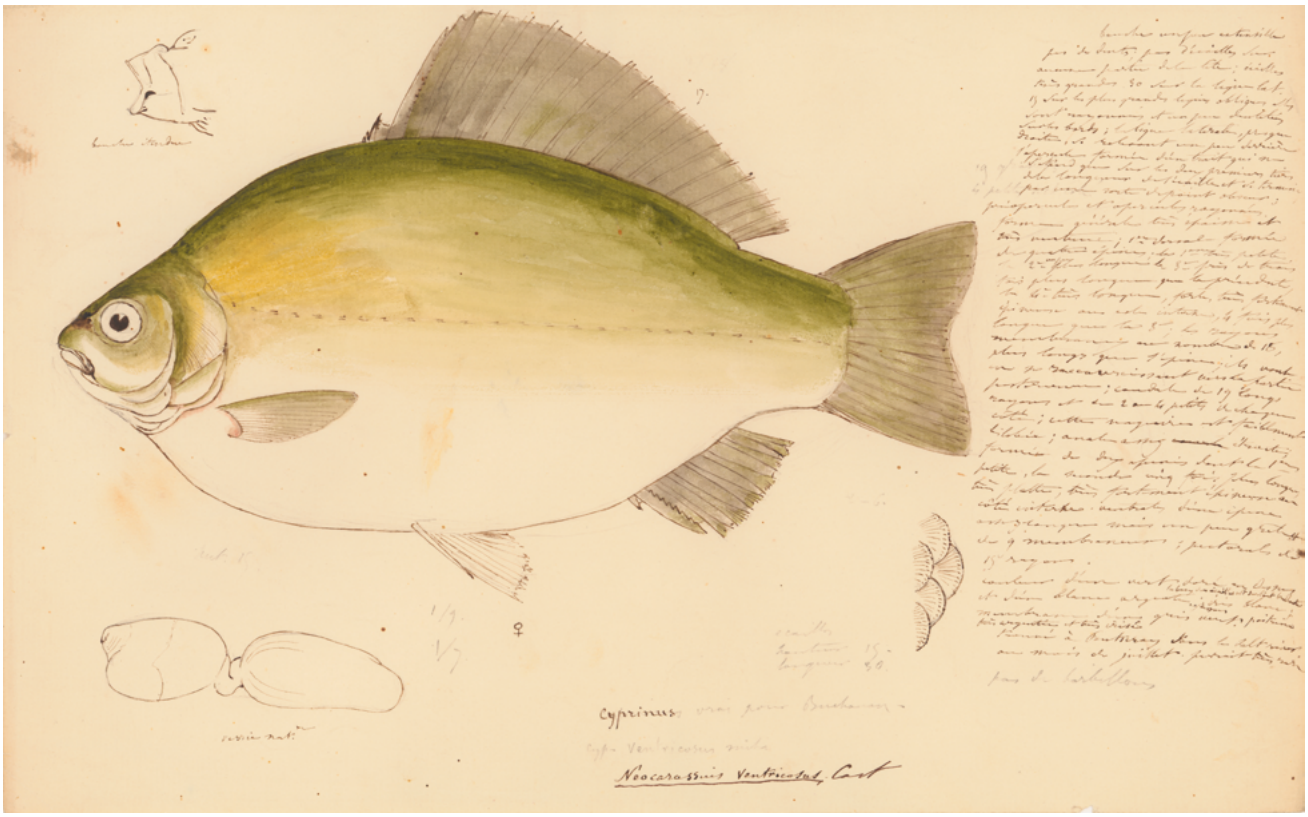

Figure 62. *Neocarassius ventricosus* Castelnau, 1872. NMV BA 8776.

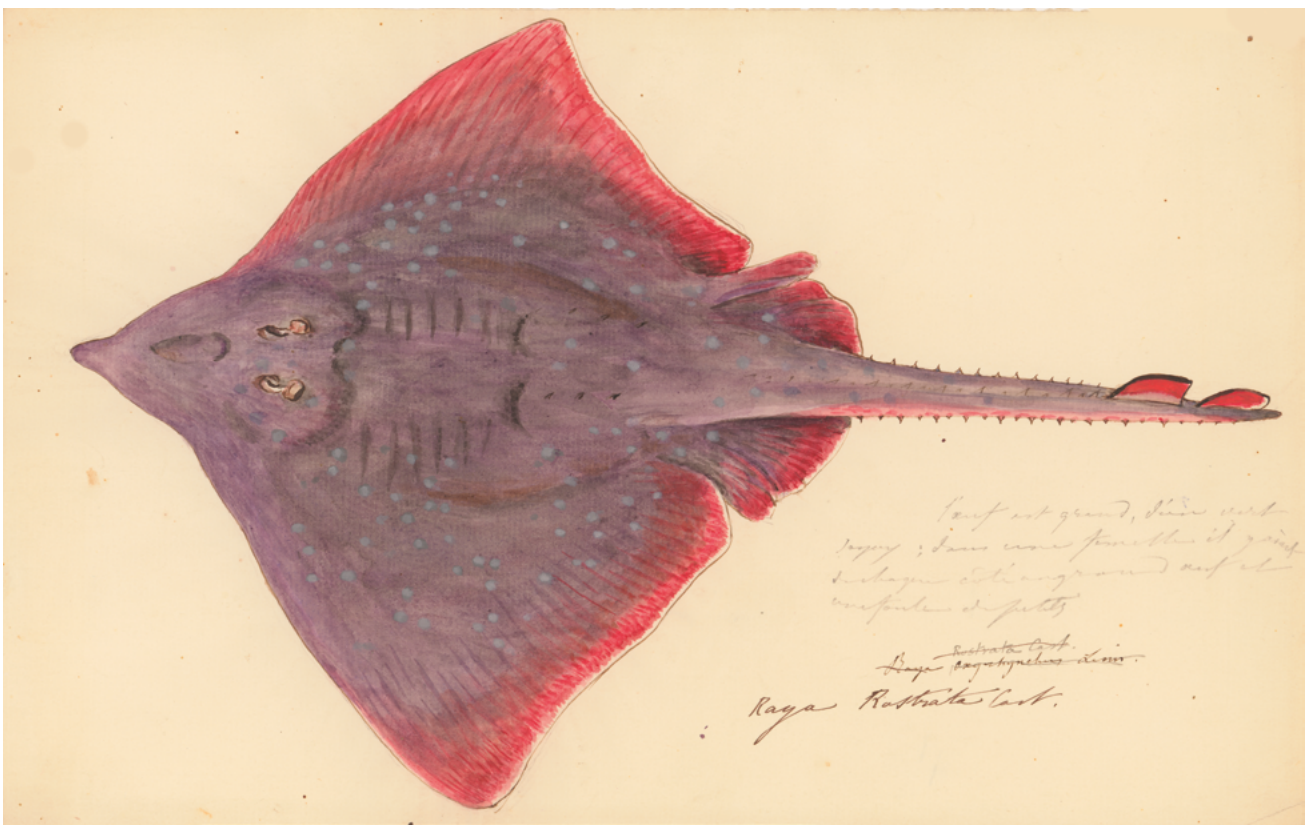

Figure 63. *Raya rostrata* Castelnau, 1873. NMV BA 8728.

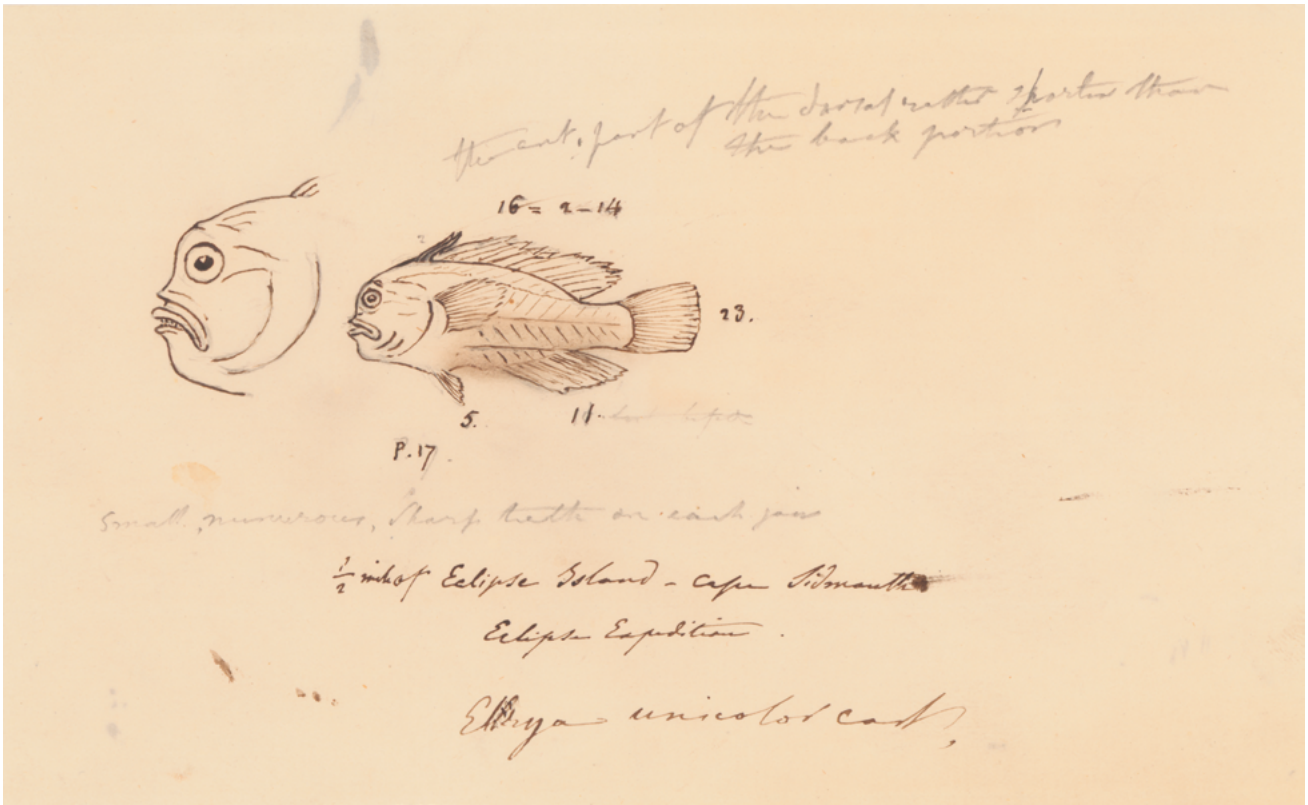

Figure 64. *Ellerya unicolor* Castelnau, 1873. NMV BA 8729.

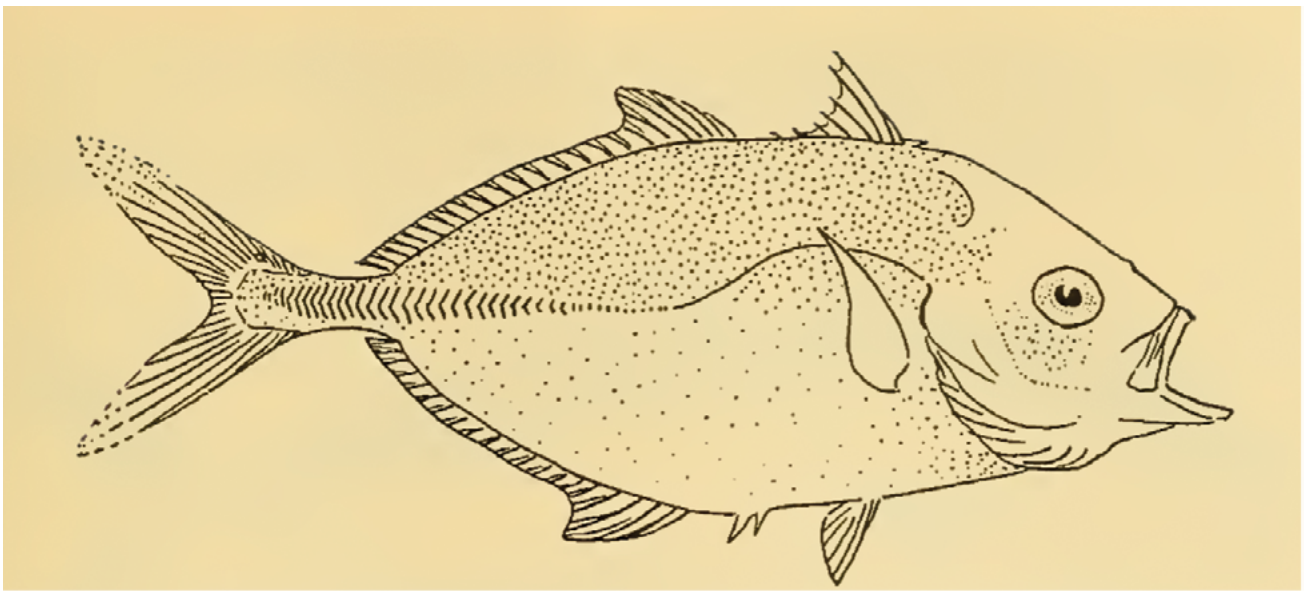

Figure 65. *Caranx valenciennei* Castelnau, 1873, lectotype (from Whitley 1940c: fig. 34).

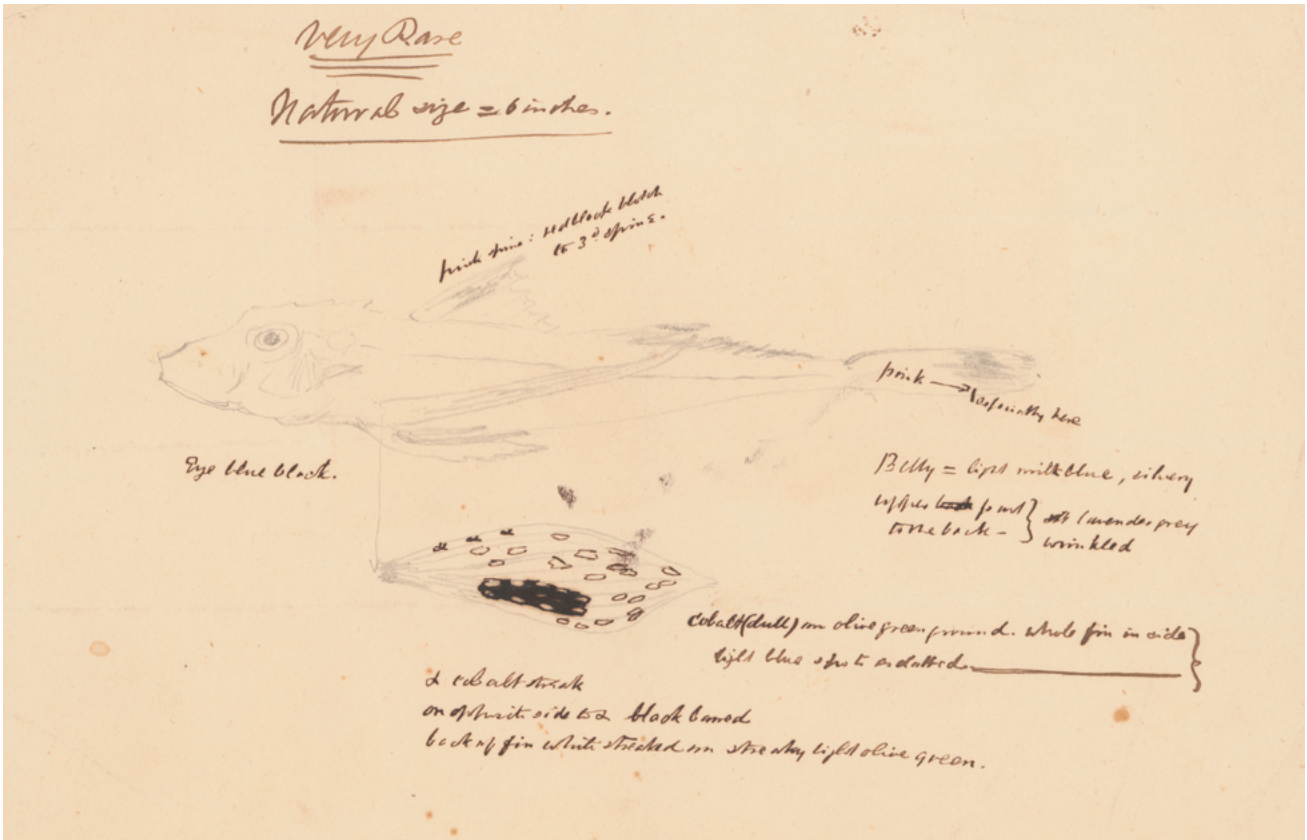

Figure 66. *Trigla amoena* Castelnau, 1873. NMV BA 8723.

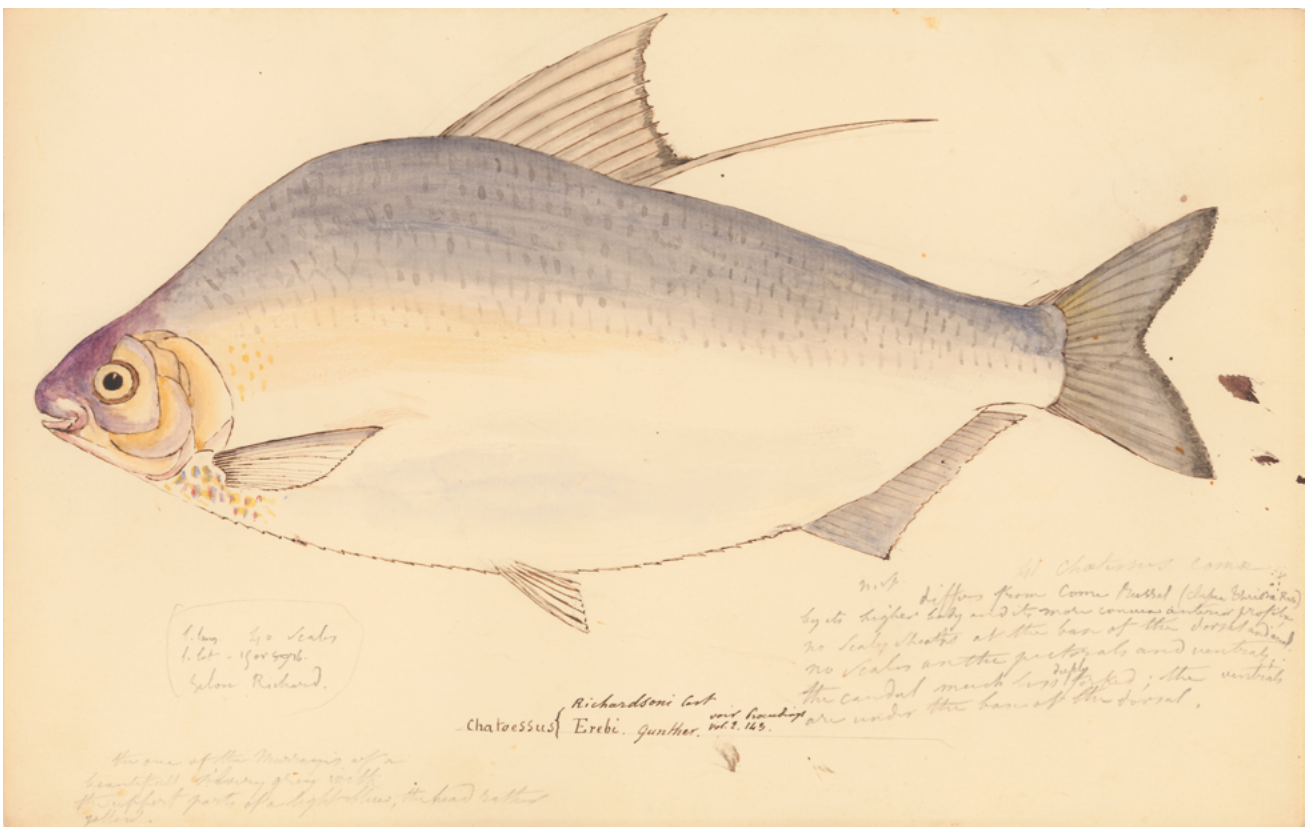

Figure 67. *Chatoessus richardsoni* Castelnau, 1873. NMV BA 8752.

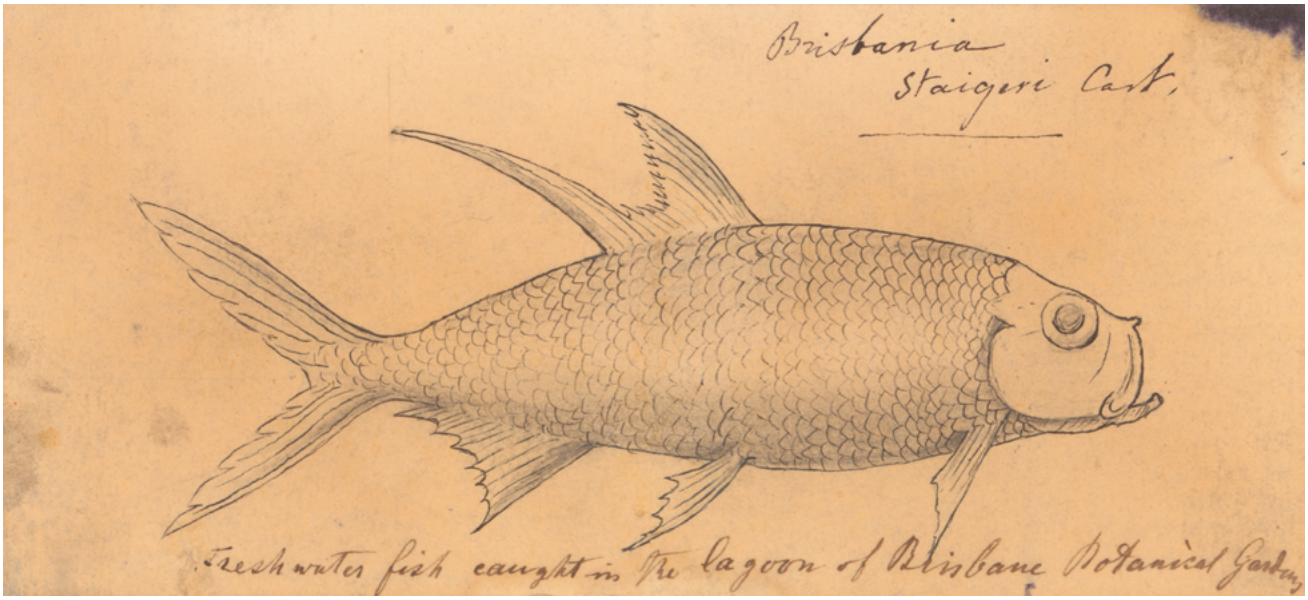

Figure 68. *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875. NMV BA 8728, drawing by K. Staiger.

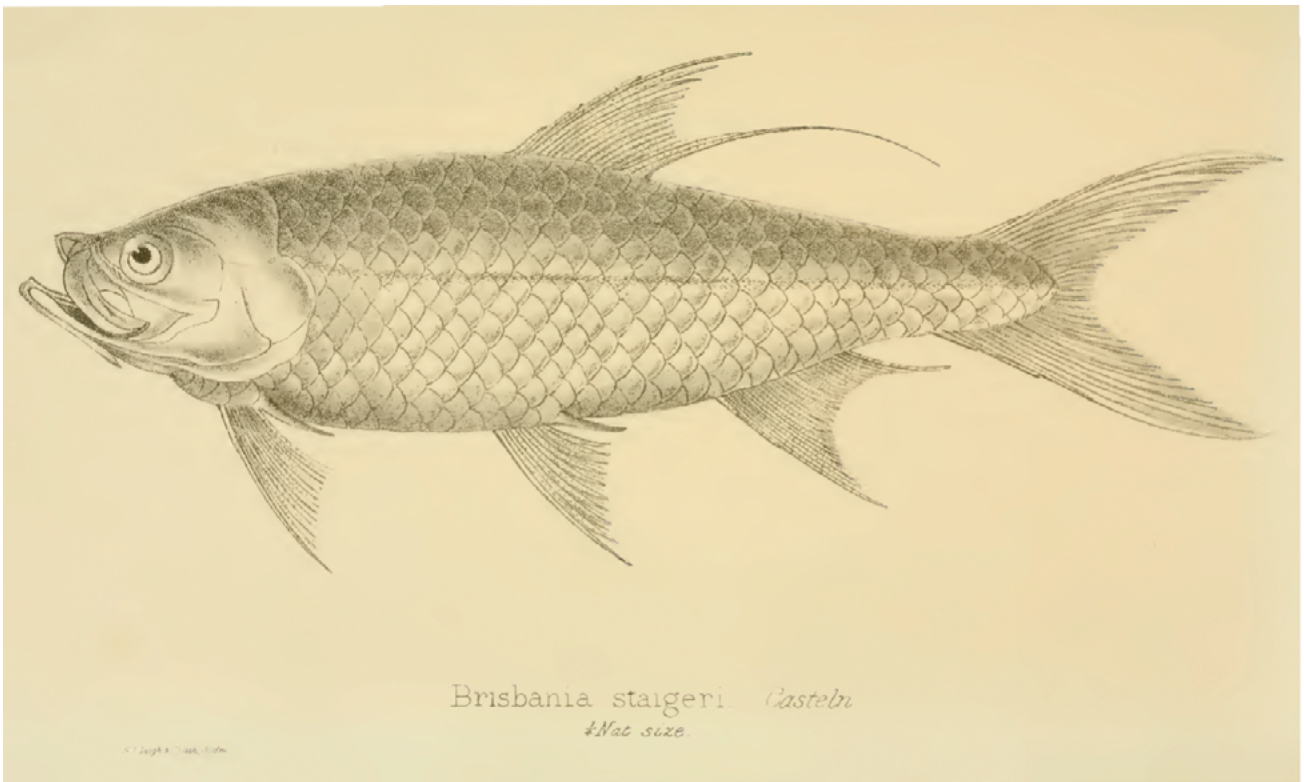

Figure 69. *Brisbania staigeri* Castelnau, 1875. Drawing from Castelnau (1878: Pl. III).

Figure 70. *Neoniphon armatus* Castelnau, 1875. NMV BA 8722.

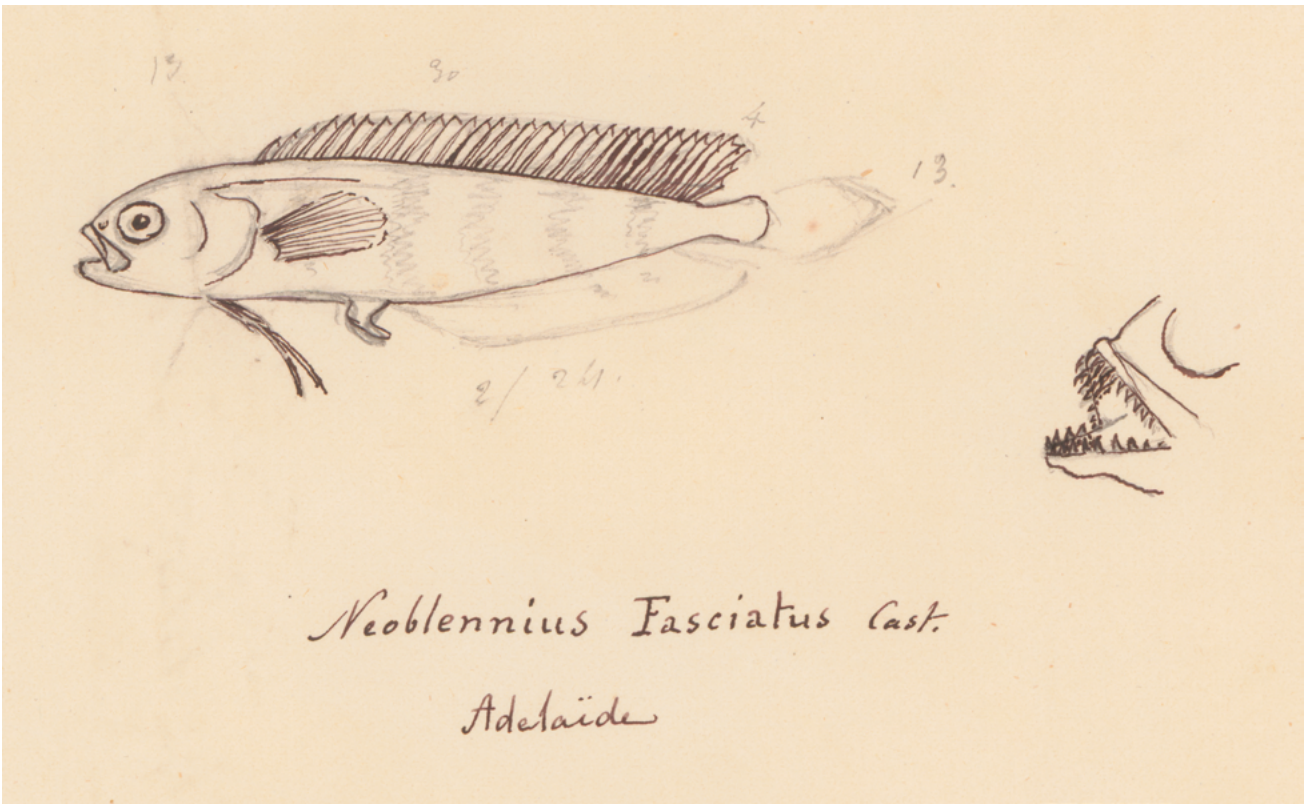

Figure 71. *Neoblennius fasciatus* Castelnau, 1875. NMV BA 8721.

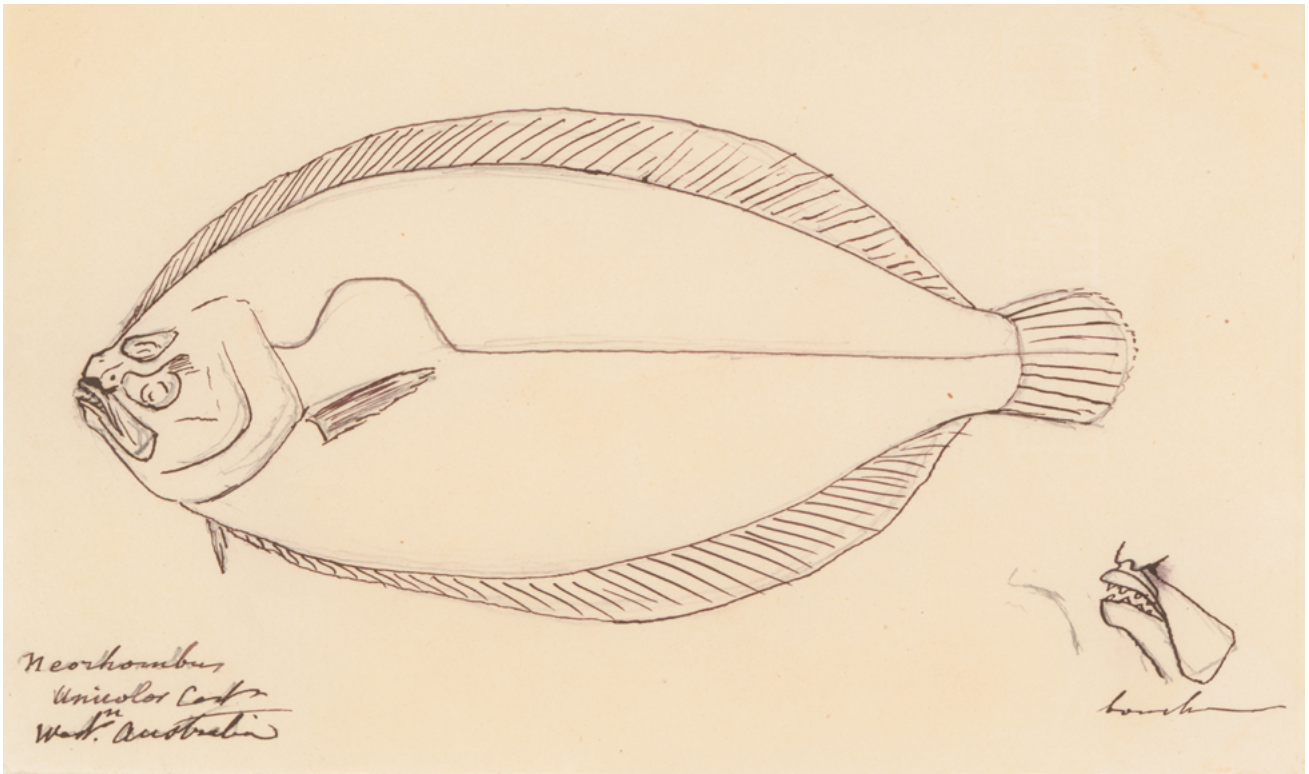

Figure 72. *Neorhombus unicolor* Castelnau, 1875. NMV BA 8726.

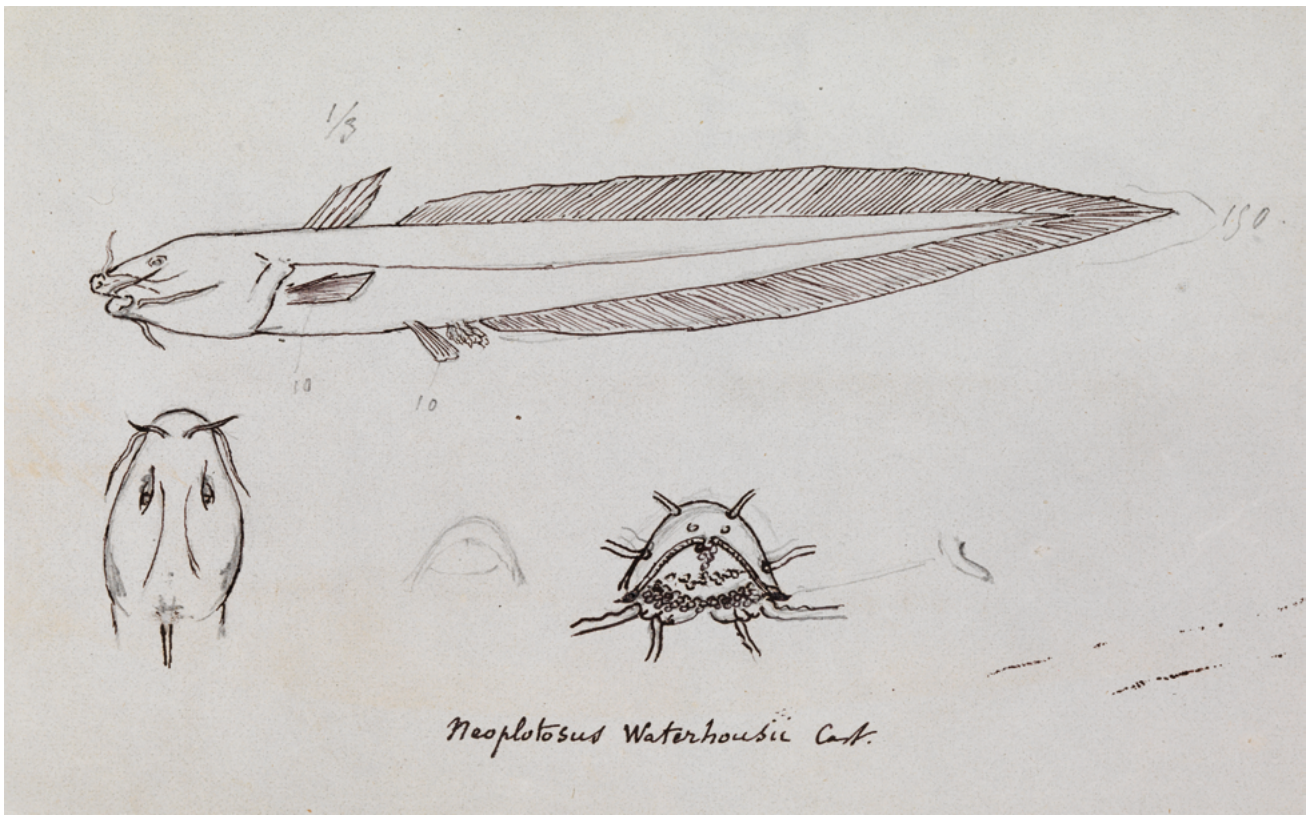

Figure 73. *Neoplotosus waterhousii* Castelnau, 1875. BA 9241.34 holotype.

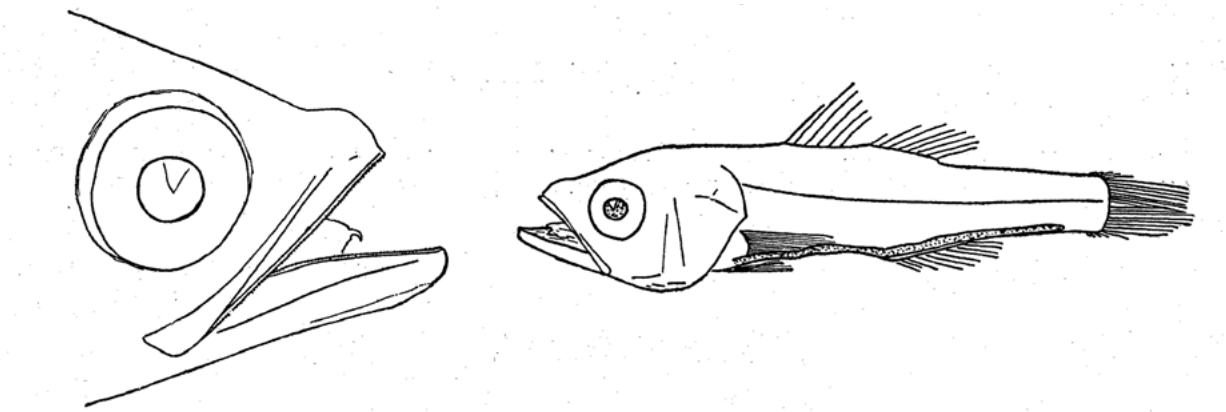

Figure 74. *Scopelus cephalotes* Castelnau, 1875. 'holotype' drawing from Whitley (1933a: 74, fig. 3).

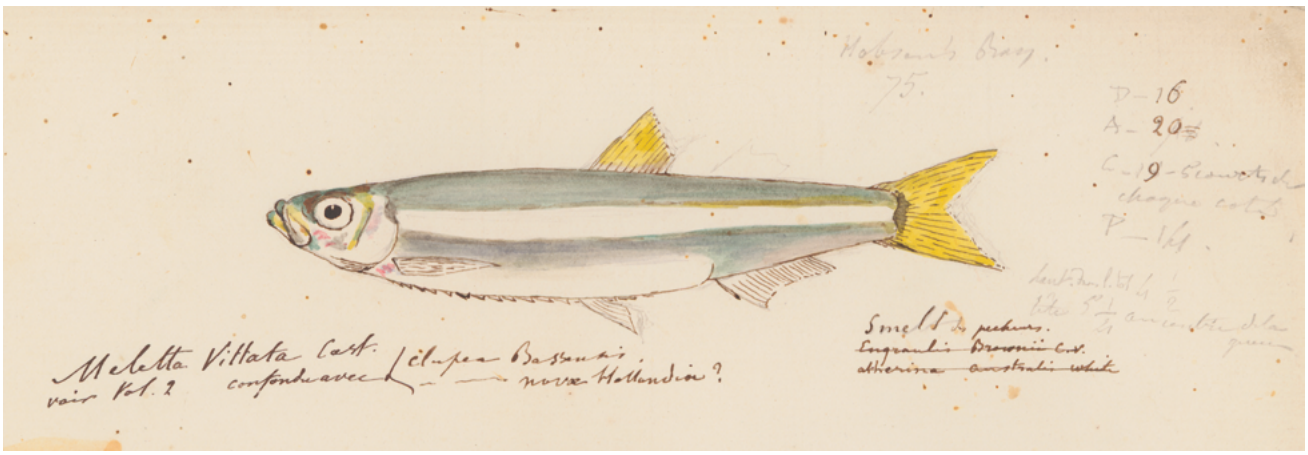

Figure 75. *Meletta vittata* Castelnau, 1875. NMV BA 8794.1.

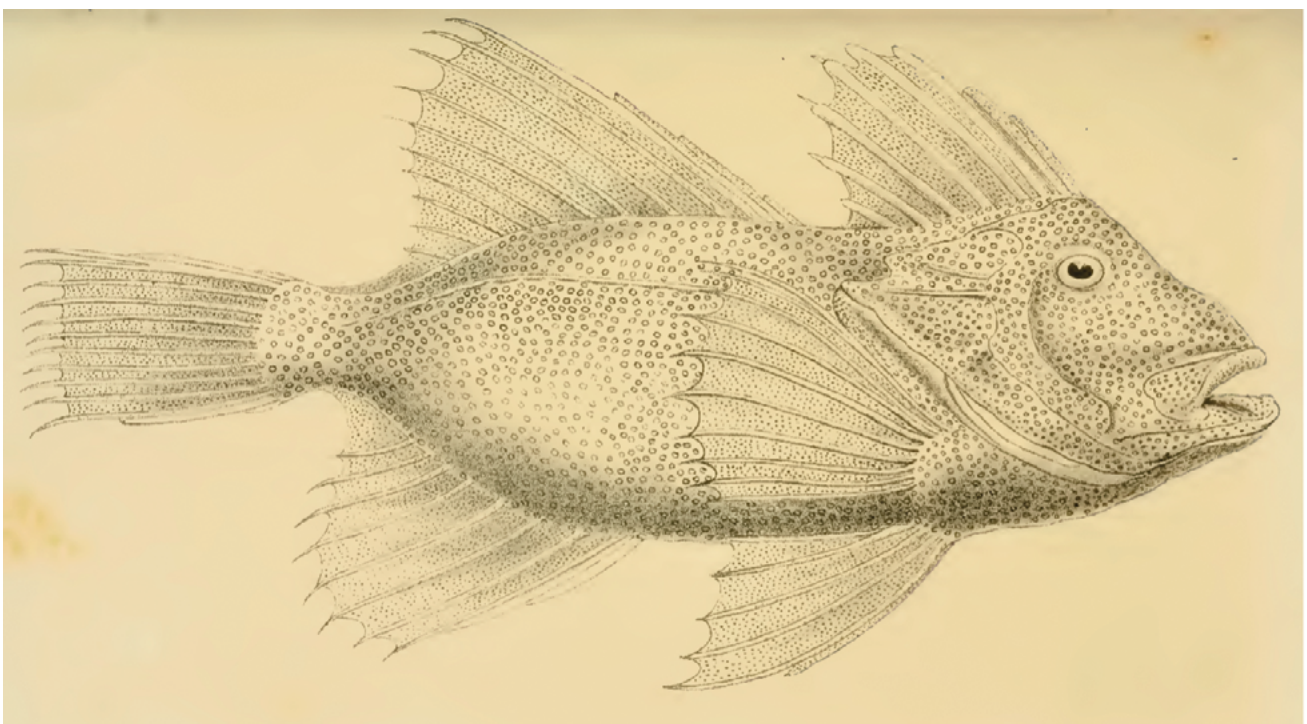

Figure 76. *Beridia flava* Castelnau, 1878. Drawing from Castelnau (1878a: Pl. II).

Figure 77. *Kurtus gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878. MAMU F.394, syntype. Photo by Y.K. Tea.

Figure 78. *Pseudoambassis macleayi* Castelnau, 1878. MAMU F.433, lectotype. Photo by Y.K. Tea.

Figure 79. *Pseudoambassis elongatus* Castelnau, 1878. Lectotype. MAMU F.431, c.29 mm SL specimen). Photo by Y.K. Tea (from Gill et al. 2018).

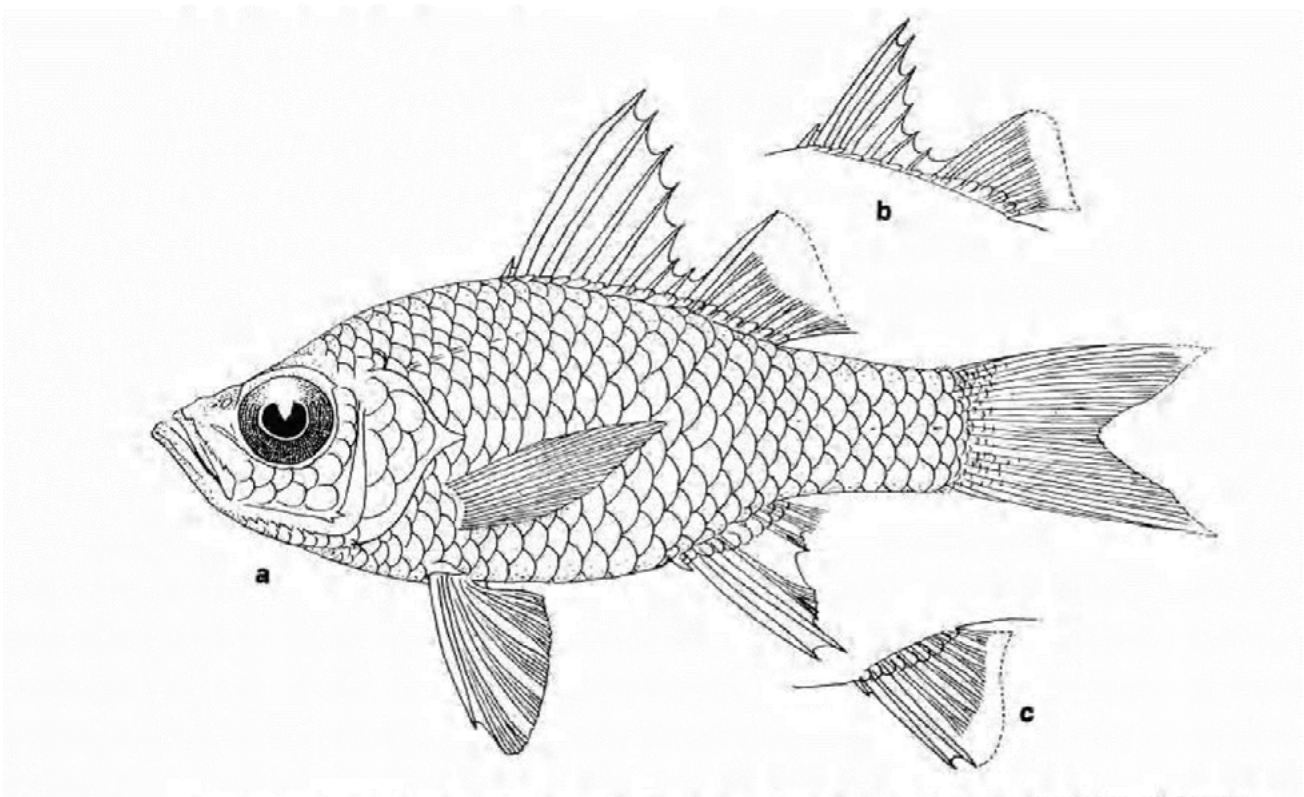

Figure 80. *Pseudoambassis elongatus* Castelnau, 1878. Lectotype (MAMU F.431, c.29 mm SL specimen), from Whitley (1935: fig. 6).

Figure 81. *Acanthoperca gulliveri* Castelnau, 1878. MAMU F.426, syntype. Photo by Y.K. Tea.

Figure 82. *Engraulis nasutus* Castelnau, 1878. MAMU F.1194, syntypes. Photo by Y.K. Tea.

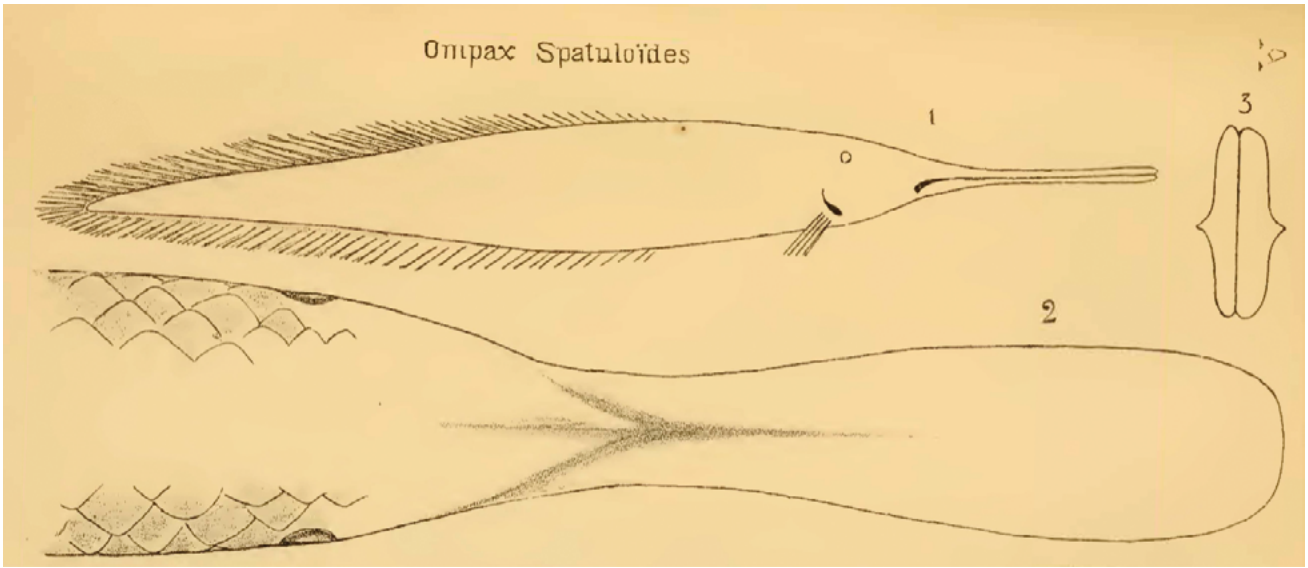

Figure 83. *Ompax spatuloides* Castelnau, 1879. Illustration from Castelnau (1879a: pl. 19a).

Figure 84. *Neoanthias guntheri* Castelnau, 1879. NMV BA 8727.