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ANNOTATED CHECKLISTS OF FISHES

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Family Hexagrammidae Gill 1889

greenlings

By

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Greenlings, lingcods, Atka mackerels, and combfishes, collectively called greenlings, compose a small family (12 species) of scorpaeniform fishes that differ from other members of the order chiefly by lacking spines on the upper part of the head. Body moderately elongate and compressed. One dorsal fin, with 16–28 spines anteriorly followed by 11–30 soft rays, usually with a notch separating the spines and rays. Anal fin long-based, with up to 4 spines which in most species are rudimentary, and 12–28 soft rays. Pelvic fins with 1 spine and 5 soft rays, set a little behind base of pectoral fins. One pair of nostrils. One or two fleshy cirri above each eye in most species. Scales small and ctenoid, except cycloid in *Ophiodon elongatus*. One or five lateral line canals on each side of the body. Teeth typically small, present on jaws and vomer; present also on palatines in some species. Gill membranes broadly joined and free of the isthmus with gill openings not extending far forward, or gill membranes joined to each other only anteriorly and free of the isthmus with gill openings extending far forward. Branchiostegal rays 6. Swim bladder absent. Vertebrae 36–62. Coloration is highly variable in some species and frequently differs by sex, size, geographic locality, and local habitat. Size range about 25–152 cm (10–60 in) total length; largest is lingcod, *Ophiodon elongatus*. Most species reach less than 61 cm (24 in). Marine; intertidal to depth of 600 m or more, most species typically found shallower than 200 m on the continental shelf. Demersal except for Atka mackerels, *Pleurogrammus*, which as adults are pelagic. Diet includes various prey such as crabs, amphipods, polychaetes, juvenile fishes, and fish eggs. The nearshore species are caught by hook and line and spear fishermen primarily for sport, but the kelp greenling, *Hexagrammos decagrammus*, has increasingly become a focus of commercial fishing in recent years. *Ophiodon* and *Pleurogrammus* are historically the most important commercially sought greenlings. Distributed primarily in subarctic and temperate waters of the North Pacific Ocean, with one species (*H. stelleri*) also occurring in the Arctic Ocean. With 12 species in 5 genera, the family has the largest number of species of any endemic North Pacific family.

Our classification follows Rutenberg (1962 [ref. 24028]) and Nelson (1994 [ref. 26204]) in recognizing five subfamilies in Hexagrammidae. All, at one time or another, have been classified as separate families. In relatively modern times, Quast (1965 [ref. 26203]), from a comparative osteological study, classified *Zaniolepis* in a separate family. From cladistic analyses, Shinohara (1994 [ref. 21519]) included *Hexagrammos*, *Ophiodon*, and *Pleurogrammus* in a family Hexagrammidae and *Oxylebius* and *Zaniolepis* in Zaniolepididae, and placed each family in a monotypic suborder. Workers in the same school (Imamura

and Shinohara 1998 [ref. 26842], Imamura and Yabe 2002 [ref. 26810]) have recently recognized the hexagrammoids and zaniolepidoids as superfamilies in the suborder Cottoidei, which they would include as sister group of the Zoarcoidei in the order Perciformes. If they are to gain widespread acceptance, such far-reaching proposals will have to undergo a period of testing and evaluation by other workers.

The oldest family-group name for greenlings evidently is Chiridae Swainson 1839 [ref. 4303]. That name has not been used since sometime in the nineteenth century. The conditions of Article 23.9.1 of the Code are met in this case and current usage of Hexagrammidae Gill 1889 [ref. 26214] is maintained for the group. The name Hexagrammidae is also predated by Oxylebiinae Gill 1862 [ref. 1666], Agramminae Jordan & Gilbert 1883 [ref. 2476], and Ophiodontinae Jordan & Gilbert 1883 [ref. 2476], which have been used as higher-taxon names relatively recently in proposed revisions of the Scorpaeniformes. Although Hexagrammidae is not the oldest name applicable to this family, we suggest maintaining current usage until family and subfamily statuses receive further research, perhaps by further cladistic studies.

Authors have given 1862 for the date of the family name, probably following Gill (1893:135 [ref. 26255]), who incorrectly cited the earlier work (Gill 1862:277 [ref. 1666]) for the name. Evidently Gill (1889 [ref. 26214]) did not use the name until 1889, in an encyclopedia article on *Hexagrammos*.

Subfamily Hexagramminae Gill 1889

greenlings

Dorsal fin divided by a notch into spinous and soft-rayed portions approximately in the middle. Caudal fin rounded, truncate, or slightly emarginate. Fleshy cirrus above each eye and sometimes a pair on the occiput. No strong ridges on skull. Head covered with scales. Body with five lateral lines, except one line in *Hexagrammos agrammus*. Vertebrae 47–56. Six species; some authors recognize a seventh, *H. superciliosus*, separate from *H. lagocephalus*. Eastern and western North Pacific; one species ranging to Arctic Ocean.

Jordan and Gilbert (1883:641 [ref. 2476]) used the name Agramminae. That name has not been used since sometime before 1899, the critical date for establishing usage specified by the Code. Hexagramminae Gill 1889 [ref. 26214] has been used as the presumed valid name and is retained following Article 23.9.

Genus *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Hexagrammos Tilesius (ex Steller) 1810:335 [ref. 12816]. Type species *Hexagrammos asper* Tilesius 1810 (= *H. stelleri*). Type by original designation.

Labrax Pallas 1810:384 [ref. 3350]. Type species *Labrax lagocephalus* Pallas 1810. Type by subsequent designation.

Lebius Pallas (ex Steller) 1814:279 [ref. 3351]. Type species *Labrax superciliosus* Pallas 1810. Type by subsequent designation.

Chirus Pallas (ex Steller) 1814:279 [ref. 3351]. Type species *Labrax superciliosus* Pallas 1810. Type by subsequent designation.

Chiropsis Girard 1858:201 [ref. 1811]. Type species *Chirus constellatus* Girard 1854. Type by subsequent designation.

Agrammus Günther 1860:94 [ref. 1963]. Type species *Agrammus schlegelii* Günther 1860. Type by monotypy.

Grammatopleurus Gill 1861:166 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Labrax lagocephalus* Pallas 1810. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

Acantholebius Gill 1861:166 [ref. 1775]. Type species *Chiropsis nebulosus* Girard 1858. Type by monotypy.

Octogrammus Bleeker 1874:370 [ref. 435]. Type species *Octogrammus pallasi* Bleeker 1874. Type by monotypy.

Hexagrammoides Gratzianov 1907:289, 293 [ref. 1871]. Type species *Hexagrammoides nudigenis* Gratzianov 1907. Type by monotypy.

Decagrammus Hubbs 1928:13 [ref. 2237]. Type species *Chirus constellatus* Girard 1858. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Frequently misspelled *Hexagrammus* by authors, evidently following authors writing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (e.g., Jordan & Gilbert 1883 [ref. 2476]) who considered the ending *-os* to be incorrect.

Georg Wilhelm Steller's *Hexagrammos* was first described by Tilesius (1810 [ref. 12816]), who called it *Hexagrammos asper*. However, subsequent authors incorrectly interpreted the "Stelleri" in Tilesius's "Hexagrammos Stelleri" (the *Hexagrammos* of Steller) to be a species-group name, and called it *H. stelleri* (see Remarks for the species).

Agrammus Günther with one lateral line is occasionally classified as a genus distinct from *Hexagrammos* Tilesius with five lateral lines.

***Hexagrammos agrammus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)**

Labrax agrammus Temminck & Schlegel 1843:56, Pl. 22A (fig. 1) [ref. 4371] (Japan). Lectotype: RMNH 640 (stuffed).

Agrammus schlegelii Günther 1860:94 [ref. 1963] (Japan). Lectotype: RMNH 640 (stuffed).

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Japan Sea to Yellow Sea off southern Korea.

REMARKS: Authorship is sometimes attributed to Schlegel in Temminck and Schlegel (1843 [ref. 4371]). *Agrammus schlegelii* is an unneeded new name for *Labrax agrammus*.

***Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)**

Labrax decagrammus Pallas 1810:386, Pl. 22 [ref. 3350] (Cape St. Elias, Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype: ZMB 31657 (dry).

Chirus denarius Richardson 1844, Pl. 41 (fig. 2) [ref. 3739] (harbor at Sitka, Alaska, U.S.A.). No types known.

Grystes lineatus Ayres 1854:190 [ref. 157] (San Francisco Bay, California, U.S.A.). No types known.

Chirus guttatus Girard 1854:132 [ref. 1817] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 269.

Chirus constellatus Girard 1854:141 [ref. 1818] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 263.

Chirus maculoseriatus Lockington 1880:55 [ref. 17555] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 27370 (1), others not found.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: Aleutian Islands to southern California.

REMARKS: *Chirus denarius* Richardson 1844 is placed here as a synonym of *H. decagrammus* from the description and illustration (evidently of a female) in Richardson (1844 [ref. 3739], 1845 [ref. 20574]).

Specimen USNM 270 is sometimes listed as a syntype of *Chirus guttatus* Girard 1854, but this specimen is not a type. It was not collected in the type locality (San Francisco) or by the right collector (A. L. Heermann).

Three lots (USNM 263, 264, and 265) are sometimes listed as syntypes of *Chirus constellatus* Girard 1854, but only USNM 263 matches the conditions given by Girard, as having been collected at San Francisco by the naturalist Kennerly on the Pacific Railroad survey expedition under Lieutenant Whipple. Therefore USNM 263 is the holotype, and it is the only type (i.e., it is "unique"). The other two lots were collected by different expeditions and there is no reason to assume that Girard would have had them in front of him as he described the species, and in fact the title of the article suggests otherwise. (Thus Article 72.4.1.1 of the Code does not apply.)

Lockington (1880) based the description of *C. maculoseriatus* on at least two specimens and stated that "a type specimen" (page 56), which he also referred to as "an example of this form" (page 57), was in the National Museum; this type survives as USNM 27370.

Sexual dimorphism in *H. decagrammus* is so strongly expressed in coloration that authors described the males and females as separate species, with females represented by *Chirus guttatus* Girard and *C. maculoseriatus* Lockington, and males by *C. constellatus* Girard.

***Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)**

Labrax lagocephalus Pallas 1810:384, Pl. 22 (fig. 1) [ref. 3350] (Kuril Is.). Lectotype: ZMB 11371 (dry).

Labrax superciliosus Pallas 1810:388 [ref. 3350] (Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A.). Syntypes: ZMB 11372 (1, dry), 11373 (1, dry).

Chirus pictus Girard 1854:132 [ref. 1817] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 266 (2).

Chirus balius Cope 1873:28 [5] [ref. 929] (Captains Harbor, Unalaska, Aleutians Is., Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ANSP 12233.

Hexagrammus scaber Bean 1881:154 [ref. 223] (Amchitka and Unalaska, Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 23961 (1), 27920 (1).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Bering Sea and Aleutian–Commander chain to central California and to Okhotsk, Japan, and Yellow seas.

REMARKS: *Hexagrammos superciliosus* (Pallas 1810) is sometimes recognized as a distinct species. The species *lagocephalus* and *superciliosus* were described in the same work; Quast (1964 [ref. 26217]) apparently is the first reviser, selecting *lagocephalus* over *superciliosus*.

***Hexagrammos octogrammus* (Pallas 1814)**

Labrax octogrammus Pallas 1814:283 [ref. 3351] (Petropavlovsk, Avacha Bay, Kamchatka, Russia). Syntypes: ZMB 32046 (1, dry), others not found.

Chirus ordinatus Cope 1873:28 [5] [ref. 929] (Unalaska, Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ANSP 12237.

Octogrammus pallasi Bleeker 1874:371 [ref. 435].

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Bering Sea and Aleutian–Commander chain to northern British Columbia and to Okhotsk and Japan seas.

REMARKS: *Octogrammus pallasi* Bleeker is an unneeded new name for *Labrax octogrammus* of Temminck & Schlegel (not of Pallas).

***Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks 1895**

Hexagrammos otakii Jordan & Starks 1895:800, Pl. 77 [ref. 2522] (Tokyo market, Japan). Lectotype: SU 3704 (with “drawn” label).

Hexagrammos aburaco Jordan & Starks 1903:1008, Fig. 1 [ref. 15034] (Tokyo, Japan). Holotype: SU 7374.

Hexagrammos pingi Wu & Wang 1931:2, Fig. 2 [ref. 16407] (Chefoo, Shantung Prov., China). Holotype: Mus. Biol. Lab. Sci. Soc. China 7890.

DISTRIBUTION: Western North Pacific: southern Okhotsk Sea, Japan Sea, and Yellow Sea.

***Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810**

Hexagrammos asper Tilesius (ex Steller) 1810:340, Pl. 15, figs. 1–4 [ref. 12816] (Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, Russia). No types known.

Labrax hexagrammus Pallas 1814:284 [ref. 3351] (Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, Russia). Syntypes: ZMB 11369 (1, dry), 23571 (1, dry).

Chiropsis nebulosus Girard 1858:45 [ref. 4911] (Fort Steilacoom, Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 272 (1), 273 (1).

Chirus trigrammus Cope 1873:29 [6] [ref. 929] (Unalaska, Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): ANSP 12232.

Hexagrammoides nudigenis Gratzianov 1907:293 [ref. 1871] (Bering I., Commander Is., Russia). Holotype (unique): ZMMU, lost.

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific and adjacent Arctic: Chukchi Sea (rare) and Bering Sea to Puget Sound and to Japan Sea.

REMARKS: Although Tilesius (1810:340 [ref. 12816]) used the name *Hexagrammos asper* for Steller's *Hexagrammos*, subsequent authors incorrectly called it *H. stelleri* and this name has become entrenched in the literature. As Rutenberg (1962:39 of translation [ref. 24028]) rightly pointed out, it is hardly worthwhile to reestablish the forgotten name *H. asper*.

Eschmeyer's (1998:146 [ref. 23416]) record for *Hexagrammos asper* Steller in Tilesius states the name *H. asper* is not available from Tilesius (1810). However, full description was given by Tilesius on page 340 and following pages, and his plate 15 clearly depicts this form. Although the point is indeed moot given the subsequent use and acceptance of the name *H. stelleri* for this fish (see above), Tilesius's name for it is correctly attributed as *H. asper* Tilesius (ex Steller).

No specimens attributable to *Hexagrammoides nudigenis* were found after Gratzianov (1907) described it. Rutenberg (1962 [ref. 24028]) included *H. nudigenis* in the synonymy of *Hexagrammos stelleri*, but with a question mark. We consider his discussion of the original description and conclusion that it was based on an abnormal specimen of *H. stelleri* (on page 42) to be sufficient for establishing the synonymy.

Subfamily Ophiodontinae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

lingcods

Dorsal fin divided by deep notch into a longer spinous portion and a shorter soft rayed portion. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate. Fleshy cirrus above each eye. One lateral line. Head not covered with scales, body with cycloid scales. (*Ophiodon* is the only hexagrammid with cycloid scales on the body.) Mouth large, maxilla reaching almost to vertical from posterior margin of eye. Jaws bearing small pointed teeth interspersed with large fanglike teeth. Vertebrae 57–59. Voracious carnivore, feeding primarily on fishes, crustaceans, and squids. One species.

The subfamily name Hoplopomatinae Gill 1862 [ref. 1666] predates Ophiodontinae and is an available name, but it is based on an unjustified emendation; it must be corrected (Art. 35.4.1) to Oplopominae. To our knowledge this name has not been used since the nineteenth century; therefore, usage of Ophiodontinae is maintained following Article 23.9.

Genus *Ophiodon* Girard 1854

Ophiodon Girard 1854:133 [ref. 1817]. Type species *Ophiodon elongatus* Girard 1854. Type by monotypy.

Oplopoma Girard 1856:135 [ref. 1809]. Type species *Oplopoma pantherina* Girard 1856. Type by monotypy.

Ophiodon elongatus Girard 1854

Ophiodon elongatus Girard 1854:133 [ref. 1817] (San Francisco, California, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 276 (2, now 1), others not found.

Oplopoma pantherina Girard 1856:135 [ref. 1809] (Cape Flattery, Washington, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 275 (1), others not found.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: western Gulf of Alaska to northern Baja California.

REMARKS: For both *Ophiodon elongatus* and *Oplopoma pantherina*, Girard (1854, 1856) clearly stated that more than one type existed. Only one of each survives. Specimens of *Ophiodon elongatus* in USNM 277 (2 specimens), although stored in a jar bearing a red label (indicating a name-

***Pleurogrammus monoptygius* (Pallas 1810)**

Labrax monoptygius Pallas 1810:391 [ref. 3350] (Unalaska I., Aleutian Is., Alaska, U.S.A.).
Lectotype: ZMB 11370 (dry).

DISTRIBUTION: North Pacific: Bering Sea to southern California (rare south of Alaska), Okhotsk Sea, and Japan Sea to Korean Peninsula.

Subfamily Zaniolepidinae Jordan & Gilbert 1883

combfishes

Called combfishes from their comblike ctenoid scales. Dorsal fin notch deep, dividing fin into spinous portion which is about twice as long as soft-rayed portion. First three dorsal fin spines elongate. Three large spines at origin of anal fin. Pelvic fin long, extending to or past anus. One lateral line. Gill membranes joined far forward, with gill openings extending anteriorly to below posterior margin of pupil. Vertebrae 40–43. One genus with two species. Eastern North Pacific. Also seen as Zaniolepidinae.

Genus *Zaniolepis* Girard 1858

Zaniolepis Girard 1858:202 [ref. 1811]. Type species *Zaniolepis latipinnis* Girard 1858. Type by monotypy.

Xantocles Jordan 1917:88 [ref. 2408]. Type species *Zaniolepis frenatus* Eigenmann 1889. Type by original designation (also monotypic).

REMARKS: Classified by some authors in Zaniolepididae.

***Zaniolepis frenata* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

Zaniolepis frenatus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889:147 [10] [ref. 12402] (Cortez Bank, off San Diego, California, U.S.A.). Holotype (unique): USNM 41880.

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southern Oregon to southern Baja California and Gulf of California.

REMARKS: The specific epithet is spelled *frenata* to agree in gender (feminine) with the genus-group name.

Eigenmann and Eigenmann (1889) clearly designated the specimen in USNM 41880 the holotype. Although the specimen in USNM 44410 was entered in the museum ledger as a type, the collector and collection locality (*Albatross* station 2907) are different from those given by the Eigenmanns (Captain Carter at Cortez Bank).

***Zaniolepis latipinnis* Girard 1858**

Zaniolepis latipinnis Girard 1858:202 [ref. 1811] (Fort Steilacoom, Puget Sound, Washington, U.S.A.). Syntypes: USNM 274 (2).

DISTRIBUTION: Eastern North Pacific: southern British Columbia to southern Baja California.

Summary Lists

Genus-Group Names of Family Hexagrammidae

Acantholebius Gill 1861 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Agrammus Günther 1860 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Chiropsis Girard 1858 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Chirus Pallas 1814 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Decagrammus Hubbs 1928 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Grammatopleurus Gill 1861 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Hexagrammoides Gratzianov 1907 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Hexagrammos Tilesius 1810 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Labrax Pallas 1810 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Lebius Pallas 1814 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Octogrammus Bleeker 1874 = *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810

Ophiodon Girard 1854 = *Ophiodon* Girard 1854

Oplopoma Girard 1856 = *Ophiodon* Girard 1854

Oxylebius Gill 1862 = *Oxylebius* Gill 1862

Pleurogrammus Gill 1861 = *Pleurogrammus* Gill 1861

Stellistius Jordan & Tanaka 1927 = *Pleurogrammus* Gill 1861

Xantocles Jordan 1917 = *Zaniolepis* Girard 1858

Zaniolepis Girard 1858 = *Zaniolepis* Girard 1858

Incertae Sedis Genus-Group Names

None

Unavailable Genus-Group Names

None

Species-Group Names of Family Hexagrammidae

aburaco, *Hexagrammos* Jordan & Starks 1903 = *Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks 1895

agrammus, *Labrax* Temminck & Schlegel 1843 = *Hexagrammos agrammus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)

asper, *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810

azonus, *Pleurogrammus* Jordan & Metz 1913 = *Pleurogrammus azonus* Jordan & Metz 1913

balias, *Chirus* Cope 1873 = *Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)

constellatus, *Chirus* Girard 1854 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

decagrammus, *Labrax* Pallas 1810 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

denarius, *Chirus* Richardson 1844 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

elongatus, *Ophiodon* Girard 1854 = *Ophiodon elongatus* Girard 1854

frenatus, *Zaniolepis* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889 = *Zaniolepis frenata* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

guttatus, *Chirus* Girard 1854 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

hexagrammus, *Labrax* Pallas 1814 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810

katsukii, *Stellistius* Jordan & Tanaka 1927 = *Pleurogrammus azonus* Jordan & Metz 1913

lagocephalus, *Labrax* Pallas 1810 = *Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)

latipinnis, *Zaniolepis* Girard 1858 = *Zaniolepis latipinnis* Girard 1858

lineatus, *Grystes* Ayres 1854 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

maculoseriatus, *Chirus* Lockington 1880 = *Hexagrammos decagrammus* (Pallas 1810)

monopterygius, *Labrax* Pallas 1810 = *Pleurogrammus monopterygius* (Pallas 1810)

nebulosus, *Chiropsis* Girard 1858 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810

nudigenis, *Hexagrammoides* Gratzianov 1907 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810

octogrammus, *Labrax* Pallas 1814 = *Hexagrammos octogrammus* (Pallas 1814)

ordinatus, *Chirus* Cope 1873 = *Hexagrammos octogrammus* (Pallas 1814)

otakii, *Hexagrammos* Jordan & Starks 1895 = *Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks 1895

pallasi, *Octogrammus* Bleeker 1874 = *Hexagrammos octogrammus* (Pallas 1814)

pantherina, *Oplopoma* Girard 1856 = *Ophiodon elongatus* Girard 1854

pictus, *Chirus* Girard 1854 = *Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)

pictus, *Oxylebius* Gill 1862 = *Oxylebius pictus* Gill 1862

pingi, *Hexagrammos* Wu & Wang 1931 = *Hexagrammos otakii* Jordan & Starks 1895

scaber, *Hexagrammus* Bean 1881 = *Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)
schlegelii, *Agrammus* Günther 1860 = *Hexagrammos agrammus* (Temminck & Schlegel 1843)
stelleri, *Hexagrammos* Tilesius 1810 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810
superciliosus, *Labrax* Pallas 1810 = *Hexagrammos lagocephalus* (Pallas 1810)
trigrammus, *Chirus* Cope 1873 = *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810

Incertae Sedis Species-Group Names

None

Unavailable Species-Group Names

asper, *Hexagrammus* Steller in Pallas 1814:284 [ref. 3351]. In the synonymy of *Labrax hexagrammus* Pallas 1814 (= *Hexagrammos stelleri* Tilesius 1810).

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