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Semblanzas Ictiológicas
Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa

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y
Justina Ponte Gómez

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Semblanzas Ictiológicas

Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa

Preparado para bucear en Batangas, Filipinas, mayo de 2008

Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez

ProBiota
División Zoología Vertebrados
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FCNyM, UNLP

2013

Imagen de Tapa

Martín Díaz de Astarloa en la zooteca del Museo de Historia Natural de Paris, julio de 2011

El tiempo acaso no exista. Es posible que no pase y sólo pasemos nosotros.

Tulio Carella

Cinco minutos bastan para soñar toda una vida, así de relativo es el tiempo.

Mario Benedetti

Semblanzas Ictiológicas

A través de esta serie intentaremos conocer diferentes facetas personales de los integrantes de nuestra "comunidad".

El cuestionario, además de su principal objetivo, con sus respuestas quizás nos ayude a encontrar entre nosotros puntos en común que vayan más allá de nuestros temas de trabajo y sea un aporte a futuros estudios históricos.

Esperamos que esta iniciativa pueda ser otro nexo entre los ictiólogos de la región, ya que consideramos que el resultado general trascendería nuestras fronteras.

Hugo L. López

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Cuestionario

-**Un libro**: 100 Ideas de Mario Bunge.
-**Una película**: Medianoche en París de Woody Allen.
-**Un CD**: El lado oscuro de la luna, Pink Floyd
-**Un artista**: Vincent Van Gogh
-**Un deporte**: remo
-**Un color**: rojo
-**Una comida**: ñoquis de sémola
-**Un animal**: caballo
-**Una palabra**: confianza
-**Un número**: 24
-**Una imagen**: atardecer en el mar
-**Un lugar**: París
-**Una estación del año**: verano
-**Un nombre**: Papa Francisco
-**Un hombre**: mi tío abuelo
-**Una mujer**: mi esposa
-**Un personaje de ficción**: Kato, en el avispón verde.
-**Un superhéroe**: no tengo

Copeia, 2006(2), pp. 235–243

Redescription and Holotype Clarification of *Paralichthys orbignyanus* (Valenciennes, 1839) (Pleuronectiformes: Paralichthyidae)

Juan M. Díaz de Astarloa, Thomas A. Munroe, and Martine Desoutter

Collecting by Alcide D'Orbigny in the western South Atlantic provided material for *Platessa orbignyana* Valenciennes, 1839, published as an illustration of the holotype without accompanying descriptive information. A brief and inadequate description was provided in 1847. Thereafter, the holotype was thought to be lost, precluding comparative study and resulting in nomenclatural confusion for other nominal paralichthyid species. A specimen of *Paralichthys* collected in the Rio de la Plata, Buenos Aires, Argentina by D'Orbigny at the Muséum national d'histoire naturelle (MNHN 1999-0295) is here identified as the holotype of *Platessa orbignyana* Valenciennes, 1839. A redescription of the holotype and comparison with other South Atlantic species resolves several nomenclatural issues.

PLATESSA orbignyana Valenciennes, 1839 is among the oldest available names for a flatfish from western South Atlantic waters. The species is based on a specimen collected by D'Orbigny from the Buenos Aires region, Argentina, and the name *Platessa orbignyana* first appears on the illustration in Figure 1 of Plate 16 (Valenciennes, 1839; for publication dates of Plates from D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans Amérique Méridionale*, see Sherborn and Griffin [1934]). No descriptive text was provided for the illustrated specimen. The brief incomplete description of the nominal species published in Valenciennes (1847:10) consists solely of "new species of flatfish characterized by strong, anterior teeth" (our translation). Although this description indicates that this flatfish has strong teeth, it provides no information on morphometric and meristic features, or pigmentation, that assist in identifying the species.

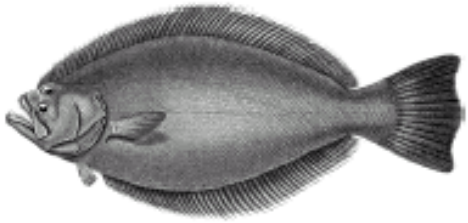

Fig. 1. Original illustration of the holotype of *Platessa orbignyana* Valenciennes, 1839 (= *Paralichthys orbignyanus*), published as Figure 1 of Plate 16 in the Atlas of D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.

External features of the illustrated fish (Fig. 1) indicate that it is a member of *Paralichthys* (Norman, 1934; Ginsburg, 1952) whose species are characterized by: left sided (sinistral) asymmetry; a large mouth with a posterior extension of the maxilla reaching the vertical through the posterior margin of the lower eye; teeth present on both the premaxilla and dentary, the former with the first two pairs canine-like and strong, with the other teeth gradually diminishing in size posteriorly; a dorsal fin beginning slightly anterior to the vertical through the anterior margin of the upper eye; branched rays present in the pectoral and pelvic fins; a double-truncated caudal fin with 18 caudal-fin rays; and the lateral line distinctly curved above the pectoral fin.

Though most authors have recognized this nominal species as a member of *Paralichthys*, it was impossible to unequivocally identify the species that is represented in the illustration and description provided by Valenciennes (Ginsburg, 1952). Since at least Ginsburg's (1952) revision of *Paralichthys* and related genera and perhaps even earlier (Norman, 1934), and until quite recently (J. C. Hureau, pers. comm., 1993), it was thought that the type specimen of *Platessa orbignyana* was lost. Most nominal species of *Paralichthys* described from South Atlantic localities overlap in their external features rendering identifications difficult, particularly in the absence of type specimens. The inadequate description and missing holotype of *Platessa orbignyana* made it impossible to determine the identity and status of that nominal species and this confusion is exemplified by the disagreements in the literature of previous authors (e.g., Günther, 1862; Norman, 1934; Ginsburg, 1952) as to whether it is a valid species or its proper placement if recognized.

The unresolved issues regarding the identification and questionable status of *Platessa orbignyana*, in turn, have confused the nomencla-

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Morphological, morphometric, meristic and osteological evidence for two species of hake (Actinopterygii: Gadiformes: *Merluccius*) in Argentinean waters

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Morphologically, both classic and landmark-based morphometry and meristic analyses of 241 specimens of *Merluccius*, along with the re-examination of six paratype specimens of *Merluccius hubbsi*, the holotype and three paratypes of *Merluccius patagonicus* and the syntype of *Merluccius australis* revealed the presence of only two species of *Merluccius* in Argentinean waters. Internal structures (hyomandibula, urohyal and sagitta otolith) of *M. hubbsi* were compared to those reported for *M. patagonicus* and were shown to have identical morphology. Type specimens of *M. patagonicus* showed a complete overlap in morphometric and meristic characters with *M. hubbsi*, whereas *M. australis* had a greater number of second dorsal and anal-fin rays, and more lateral-line scales. In addition, *M. australis* had a smaller eye and longer snout than *M. hubbsi* and *M. patagonicus*. The results indicate that there is no evidence for a third hake species in Argentinean waters. *Merluccius patagonicus* is a synonym of *M. hubbsi*.

Key words: landmarks; *M. australis*; *M. hubbsi*; *M. patagonicus*; Patagonia.

INTRODUCTION

Species of hake (*Merluccius* spp.) are widely distributed throughout temperate–cool waters of the continental shelf and shelf-break, in the Mediterranean Sea, eastern and western Atlantic Ocean, eastern and south-western Pacific Ocean, and the south-west Indian Ocean (Lloris *et al.*, 2003) where they constitute important fisheries resources. In Argentina, *Merluccius* spp. is the most important fish resource from an economic perspective. *Merluccius* spp. catches represented 63% of the total catch of the Argentine fleet at the end of the 1980s (Bezzi *et al.*, 1995). Declared landed commercial catches were 600 000 t per annum over 1995–1997. By 2007, landed

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En primer plano, Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa, Gustavo Macchi y Patricia Dell´Arciprete. Campaña costera en el B/P "Dr. Eduardo Holmberg". Noviembre 1988

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Juan José “Plu” Rosso, Paula Orlando y Martín Díaz de Astarloa, barcodeando peces de agua dulce en Misiones, octubre de 2012

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