

ProBiota, FCNyM, UNLP
ISSN 1515-9329

Serie Técnica y Didáctica n° 21(06)

Semblanzas Ictiológicas
Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa



Hugo L. López
y
Justina Ponte Gómez

Indizada en la base de datos ASEFA C.S.A.
2013

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
Museo de La Plata
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

Nombre y apellido completos: Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa

Lugar de nacimiento: Ciudad de Buenos Aires

Lugar, provincia y país de residencia: Mar del Plata, Prov. De Bs. As., Argentina

Título máximo, Facultad y Universidad: Dr. en Cs. Biológicas, Fac. de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata.

Posición laboral: Prof. Titular. Investigador Independiente CONICET.

Lugar de trabajo: Lab. de Biotaxonomía Morfológica y Molecular de Peces, Instituto de Investigaciones Marinas y Costeras, CONICET-UNMDP.

Especialidad o línea de trabajo: Ictiología

Correo electrónico: astarloa@mdp.edu.ar

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 avispon verde.
- **Un superhéroe:** no tengo

Copeia, 2006(2), pp. 285-288

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

JUAN M. DÍAZ DE ASTARLOA, THOMAS A. MUNROE, AND MARTINE DESCOUTER

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 Río 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.

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

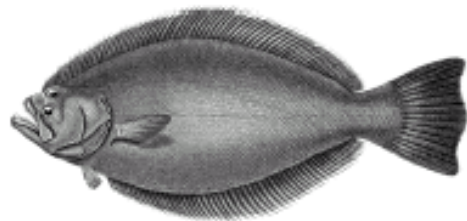


Fig. 1. Original illustration of the holotype of *Platessa orbignyana* Valenciennes, 1839 (= *Paralichthys orbignyana*), published as Figure 1 of Plate 16 in the Atlas of D'Orbigny's *Voyage dans l'Amérique Méridionale*.

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-



Journal of Fish Biology (2011) 78, 1336–1358

doi:10.1111/j.1095-8649.2011.02937.x, available online at wileyonlinelibrary.com

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

J. M. DÍAZ DE ASTARLOA*†‡, S. I. BEZZI§, M. GONZÁLEZ CASTRO*†, E. MABRAGAÑA*†, D. HERNÁNDEZ§, S. M. DELPIANI*†, D. E. FIGUEROA*, M. B. COUSSEAU*, M. Y. DELI ANTONI*† AND L. TRINGALI§

*Departamento de Ciencias Marinas, Facultad de Ciencias Exactas y Naturales, Universidad Nacional de Mar del Plata, Funes 3350, B7602AYL Mar del Plata, República Argentina, †Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CONICET), Rivadavia 1917, Buenos Aires, República Argentina and ‡Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero (INIDEP), Paseo Victoria Ocampo N° 1, Escollera Norte, B7602HSA Mar del Plata, República Argentina

(Received 17 February 2009, Accepted 4 February 2011)

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, urotyal 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*.

© 2011 The Authors

Journal of Fish Biology © 2011 The Fisheries Society of the British Isles

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

‡Author to whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel.: +54 223 4751 107; email: astarfoa@mdp.edu.ar



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



Juan M. Díaz de Astarloa y Fernando Cervigón, Curso de Sistemática y Anatomía de Peces, Los Roques, Venezuela, julio 1988



Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa, Vivian Alder (izquierda) e Irene Schloss (derecha). Curso de Biology of Fishes, Bermuda Biological Station for Research, julio 1991



Juan M. Díaz de Astarloa en Puerto Argentino, Islas Malvinas. Marzo de 1995



Izumi Nakamura y Juan M. Díaz de Astarloa en Kyoto, Japón, agosto de 2002



Juan M. Díaz de Astarloa y Santiago J. Aguerre en Scripps Institution of Oceanography, San Diego, USA, julio de 2007



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



ProBiota

Serie Técnica y Didáctica **21 - Colección Semblanzasictiológicas** **Archivos Editados**

- 01 – *Pedro Carriquiriborde*. Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez.
- 02 – *Pablo Agustín Tedesco*. Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez.
- 03 – *Leonardo Ariel Venerus*. Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez.
- 04 – *Alejandra Vanina Volpedo*. Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez.
- 05 – *Cecilia Yanina Di Prinzio*. Hugo L. López y Justina Ponte Gómez.

Esta publicación debe citarse:

López, H. L. & J. Ponte Gómez. 2013. Semblanzas Ictiológicas: *Juan Martín Díaz de Astarloa*. *ProBiota*, FCNyM, UNLP, La Plata, Argentina, *Serie Técnica y Didáctica* 21(06): 1-12. ISSN 1515-9329.

ProBiota

(Programa para el estudio y uso sustentable de la biota austral)

Museo de La Plata
Facultad de Ciencias Naturales y Museo, UNLP
Paseo del Bosque s/n, 1900 La Plata, Argentina

Directores

Dr. Hugo L. López

hlopez@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar

Dr. Jorge V. Crisci

crisci@fcnym.unlp.edu.ar

Versión electrónica, diseño y composición

Justina Ponte Gómez

División Zoología Vertebrados

Museo de La Plata

FCNyM, UNLP

jpg_47@yahoo.com.mx

<http://ictiologiaargentina.blogspot.com/>

<http://raulringuelet.blogspot.com.ar/>

<http://aquacomm.fcla.edu>

<http://sedici.unlp.edu.ar/>

Indizada en la base de datos ASFA C.S.A.