

## GLOSARIO DE TÉRMINOS ICTIOLÓGICOS

**Aletas medias:** las aletas que se sitúan en la línea media del pez, aletas dorsal, anal y caudal.

**Aletas pares:** las aletas pectorales y pélvicas.

**Aletitas:** aletas individuales pequeñas, generalmente en series.

**Alométrico:** el cambio relativo de proporciones entre dos o más medidas del cuerpo conforme el organismo va creciendo.

**Altura (o profundidad) del cuerpo:** la mayor dimensión vertical del pez, frecuentemente un trazo vertical entre el origen de la aleta dorsal y la base de las aletas pélvicas.

**Aserrado:** borde festoneado o con vértices agudos y lo opuesto a un borde liso.

**Boca-inferior:** boca debajo del hocico, el cual se proyecta considerablemente delante de la boca; **subterminal:** hocico que se proyecta ligeramente delante de la boca; **terminal:** los extremos de las mandíbulas superior e inferior que forman la parte más anterior de la cabeza.

**Branquial:** relacionado con las branquias o con la región branquial.

**Branquiespinas:** una serie de proyecciones óseas como espinas fijadas a lo largo del borde anterior de los arcos branquiales. Se utiliza el primer arco branquial para los conteos; dos cifras separadas por un + significa el número de branquiespinas en la rama superior seguido por el número en la rama inferior.

**Crenulado:** margen festoneado, ondulado.

**Cola-bifurcada:** cola dividida en dos lóbulos distintos; **emarginada:** borde de la cola cóncavo; **redondeada:** borde de la cola convexo; **truncada:** borde de la cola recto; **semilunar:** borde de la cola cóncavo profundo, en forma de media luna; **lanceolada:** borde de la cola puntiagudo en el extremo medio.

## GLOSSARY

**Adnate:** referring to a condition whereby scales are attached to cheek bones without a free margin.

**Allometric:** the changes in relative proportions of different measurements of an organism during growth.

**Body depth:** greatest depth of fish, usually between origin of dorsal and pelvic fins.

**Branchial:** referring to the gill region.

**Crenulate:** referring to a scalloped margin.

**Esca:** the conspicuous fleshy “bait” on the tip of the *ilicium* of frogfishes.

**Finlet:** small individual fins, often in series.

**Fins-median:** fins along the midline of the fish, the dorsal, anal and caudal fins; **paired:** the pectoral and pelvic fins.

**Fusifiform:** spindle-shaped, tapering from the middle to each end.

**Head length (HL):** the distance between the middle of the upper lip and the posterior extreme of the membranous border of the operculum.

**Illicium:** the first dorsal-fin spine modified with the esca to attract prey to the mouth of frogfishes.

**Interorbital:** the area on the top of the head between both orbits.

**Molariform:** referring to low, rounded teeth.

**Mouth-inferior:** mouth below the snout which projects considerably ahead of mouth; **subterminal:** snout projects slightly beyond mouth opening; **terminal:** both upper and lower jaws form the anteriormost part of the head.

**Ocellus:** a conspicuous dark spot ringed in a lighter color.

**Esca:** el extremo libre bulboso o con ramificaciones del *ilicio* de los peces pescadores o peces sapo.

**Escama-cicloide:** escama con borde posterior liso; **ctenoide:** escama con borde serrado.

**Escudos:** una serie de escamas engrosadas y de mayor tamaño.

**Espacio interorbital:** el espacio dorsal entre ambas órbitas.

**Fusiforme:** con forma de huso, adelgazándose hacia los extremos.

**Ilicio:** la primera espina dorsal modificada con un extremo bulboso o ramificado para atraer la presa hacia la boca en los peces sapo o los peces pescadores (zanahorias).

**Interorbital:** el área arriba de la cabeza entre las órbitas.

**Longitud de la cabeza (LC):** la distancia entre la parte media del labio superior y el borde membranoso más posterior del opérculo.

**Longitud estándar (LE):** la distancia entre la parte media del labio superior y la base de la aleta caudal.

**Molariforme:** se refiere a dientes romos, bajos, redondeados.

**Ocelo:** una mancha conspicua oscura bordeada por un anillo de color más claro.

**Perfil predorsal:** el perfil del pez entre el hocico y el origen de la aleta dorsal.

**Peritoneo:** la membrana que recubre el celoma y cubre las vísceras.

**Reticulado:** patrón de coloración con una red o reticulaciones en el fondo.

**Rostro, rostral:** el hocico, en referencia al hocico.

**Serrado:** un borde áspero o con denticulos a manera de sierra, en contraste con un borde liso.

**Sínfisis, sinfisales:** referido a la unión anterior de los huesos premaxilares.

**Suborbital:** el o los huesos debajo del ojo.

**Vomer:** hueso medial cerca de la parte anterior del paladar, generalmente con dientes.

**Peritoneum:** thin membrane lining the coelom and covering all visceral organs located in the coelom.

**Predorsal profile:** the profile of the fish between the tip of the snout and origin of the dorsal fin.

**Reticulations:** network-like markings.

**Rictus:** the corner of the mouth.

**Rostrum; rostral:** snout of fish; in reference to the snout.

**Scales-cycloid:** scale with a smooth posterior margin; **ctenoid:** scale with a serrated posterior margin.

**Scutes:** a series of enlarged and thickened scales.

**Serrate:** a toothed border as opposed to a smooth border.

**Suborbital:** the bone or bones below the eye.

**Symphysis; symphysial:** referring to the anterior junction of the premaxillary bones.

**Standard length (SL):** the distance between the middle of the upper lip and base of the tail.

**Tail-forked:** tail divided into two distinct lobes; **emarginate:** tail with concave posterior margin; **rounded:** tail with convex posterior margin; **truncate:** tail with straight posterior margin; **lunate:** tail with a concave, deeply half-moon margin; **lanceolate:** tail with middle rays the longest.

**Vomer:** a median bone near the front of the palate, often bearing teeth.

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