

## 2017-07-17 LanguaL proposal from FR-ANSES 2016

LanguaL proposals based on FR-ANSES 2016 database.

proposed descriptor	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FR-ANSES 2016
ARGAN	OIL-PRODUCING PLANT [B1017]	<SCINAM>Argania spinosa (L.) Skeels [GRIN 3956] <SCINAM>Argania spinosa (L.) Skeels [DPNL 2003 7675]  Argania is a genus of flowering plants containing the sole species Argania spinosa, known as argan, a tree endemic to the calcareous semidesert Sous valley of southwestern Morocco. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argania]	argania	Huile d'argan ou d'argane /Argan oil
SAITHE [B1440]			Add SYN : pollachius virens	Lieu noir, cru Pollachius virens L.
GOOSEFISH FAMILY [B2405]		<SCIFAM>Lophiidae [ITIS 164497] <SCIFAM>Lophiidae [FAO ASFIS ANF] <SCIFAM>Lophiidae [CEC 1993 1179] <SCINAM>Lophius spp. [EC No 1637/2001 MNZ]	Add SYN : lophius , anglerfishes	Lotte ou baudroie, crue Lophius spp.
LUPINE BEAN [B1701]		<SCINAM>Lupinus L. [ITIS 25916] <SCINAM>Lupinus L. [PLANTS LUPIN] <SCINAM>Lupinus spp. [GRIN 300335] <SCINAM>Lupinus [DPNL 10961]		Lupin, graine crue Lupinus termis
PHYTOSTEROL CLAIM OR USE	OTHER INGREDIENT-OR CONSTITUENT-RELATED CLAIM OR USE [P0115]	or is PROBIOTIC CLAIM OR USE [P0194] sufficient?  Also, can plant sterols in ingredient list be indexed in facet H?	plant sterols or stanols claim or use	Vegetable fat (margarine type), spreadable, 50-63% fat, light, unsalted, with plant sterols esters
DUSKY SEA PERCH [B4020]		<SCIFAM>Serranidae [ITIS 167674] <SCINAM>Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe, 1834) [ITIS 551078] <SCINAM>Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe, 1834) [Fishbase 2004 6470] <SCINAM>Epinephelus marginatus (Lowe, 1834) [FAO ASFIS GPD] <SCINAM>Epinephelus marginatus [EC No	Add SYN : epinephelus gigas	Mérou, cru Epinephelus gigas Brünnich

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		216/2009 GPD] <SCINAM>Epinephelus marginatus [2010 FDA Seafood List]  <i>Epinephelus marginatus</i> (dusky grouper, merou) is the best known grouper of the Mediterranean Sea and North Africa coast. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Epinephelus_marginatus]		
YELLOW PERCH [B1557] -> FRESHWATER PERCH [B1557]		YELLOW PERCH [B1557] has two NT: - EURASIAN PERCH [B2336] ( <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> ) - YELLOW PERCH [B1177] ( <i>Perca flavescens</i> ) Name repetition is confusing... ITIS calls <i>Perca</i> Linnaeus “yellow perch <del>s</del> ”, <i>Perca flavescens</i> “yellow perch” and <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> “river perch, Eurasian perch” So I propose that B1557 takes one of its synonyms.	perca spp. ; perch, freshwater r (REMOVE SYN freshwater perch)	Perche, crue <i>Perca fluviatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)

## 2017-06-01 LanguaL proposal from FR-ANSES 2016

LanguaL proposals based on FR-ANSES 2016 database.

proposed descriptor	BT proposed	AI	synonyms	FR-ANSES 2016
NORTH ATLANTIC ROCKWEED	WRACKS [B4510] because <SCIORD> Fucales	<SCINAM> <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> Scorpiodes [ITIS 11331] <SCINAM> <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> var. <i>scorpioides</i> [ITIS 11332] <SCINAM> <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> (Linnaeus) Le Jolis, 1863 [FAO ASFIS ASN] <SCINAM> <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> [EC No 1637/2001 ASN]  <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> is a large, common brown alga ( <i>Phaeophyceae</i> ) in the family <i>Fucaceae</i> , being the only species in the genus <i>Ascophyllum</i> . It is seaweed of the northern Atlantic Ocean, also known as rockweed, Norwegian kelp,	ascophyllum nodosum	Ascophylle noueux ou goémon noir ( <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> ), séché ou déshydraté /North Atlantic rockweed ( <i>Ascophyllum nodosum</i> ), dried or dehydrated

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		knotted kelp, knotted wrack or egg wrack. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ascophyllu]		
EUROPEAN SEABASS	SEA BASS [B2180] ? <SCIGEN> Centropristis Cuvier, 1829 [ITIS 167686]  or SEA BASS FAMILY [B1524] ? <SCIFAM> Serranidae [ITIS 167674] ?	<SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [ITIS 170317] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fishbase 2004 63] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [FAO ASFIS BSS] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [CEC 1993 586] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> [EC No 1637/2001 BSS] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> [EC No 1638/2001 BSS ] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> [EC No 216/2009 BSS] <SCINAM> <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> [2010 FDA Seafood List]  The European seabass ( <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> ) is a primarily ocean-going fish that sometimes enters brackish and fresh waters. It is also known as the sea dace. Highly regarded as a table fish, it is often marketed as Mediterranean seabass [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/European_seabass]	dicentrarchus labrax, morone labrax, european seabass	Bar commun ou loup (Méditerranée), cru, élevage - <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> Bar commun ou loup (Méditerranée), cru, sauvage - <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> Bar commun ou loup, cru, sans précision <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758), Morone labrax L. Bar commun ou loup, rôti/cuit au four <i>Dicentrarchus labrax</i> (Linnaeus, 1758), Morone labrax L.
BROWN MEAGRE	ARGYROSPOMUS [B4307]	<SCINAM> <i>Sciaena umbra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [ITIS 169330] <SCINAM> <i>Sciaena umbra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [Fishbase 2004 1707] <SCINAM> <i>Sciaena umbra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [FAO ASFIS CBM] <SCINAM> <i>Sciaena umbra</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [CEC 1993 747]  Brown meagre or corb ( <i>Sciaena umbra</i> ) is a species of croaker found in Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea occurring in shallow waters and sandy bottoms. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brown_meagre]	sciaena umbra, corb	Corb, cru <i>Sciaena umbra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
BLACK SEABREAM	PORGY FAMILY	<SCINAM> <i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [ITIS 169229]	spondyliosoma	Dorade grise, ou daurade grise, ou griset,

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	[B1808] because sparidae	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fishbase 2004 1356]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [FAO ASFIS BRB]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [CEC 1993 799]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> [EC No 1638/2001 BRB ]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i> [EC No 216/2009 BRB]</p> <p>The black seabream (<i>Spondyliosoma cantharus</i>) is a species of <i>Sparidae</i> fishes. [<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_seabream">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_seabream</a>]</p>	cantharus	crue Spondyliosoma cantharus Dorade grise, ou daurade grise, ou grisè, rôti/cuite au four Spondyliosoma cantharus
RED SEA BREAM	PORGY FAMILY [B1808] because sparidae	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brünnich, 1768) [ITIS 169212]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brünnich, 1768) [Fishbase 2004 890]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brünnich, 1768) [FAO ASFIS SBR]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> (Brünnich, 1768) [CEC 1993 782]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> [EC No 1637/2001 SBR]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> [EC No 1638/2001 SBR ]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt; <i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i> [EC No 216/2009 SBR]</p> <p>The blackspot seabream (<i>Pagellus bogaraveo</i>), also known as the red seabream, is a fish species in <i>Sparidae</i> family. It is widespread in the Eastern Atlantic from Norway, Strait of Gibraltar to Cape Blanc in Mauritania, Madeira, Canary Islands, and western Mediterranean; it has been also reported from Iceland. [<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blacks_pot_seabream">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blacks_pot_seabream</a>]</p>	pagellus bogaraveo, blackspot seabream	Dorade rose, ou daurade rose, crue Pagellus bogaraveo (centrodontus) (Brünnich, 1768), Beryx decadactylus Cuvier, 1829
BABBERLO CKS	KELP [B1744] because <SCIORD> Laminarial	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Alaria esculenta</i> [ITIS 11300]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Alaria esculenta</i> (Linnaeus) Greville, 1830 [FAO ASFIS AJC]</p>	alaria esculenta	Wakamé atlantique ( <i>Alaria esculenta</i> ), séchée ou déshydratée

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	es	<p><i>Alaria esculenta</i> is an edible seaweed, also known as dabberlocks or badderlocks, or winged kelp. It is a traditional food along the coasts of the far north Atlantic Ocean. [<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaria_esculenta">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alaria_esculenta</a>]</p>		
PERUVIAN CALICO SCALLOP	SCALLOP [B1489]	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Argopecten purpuratus</i> (Lamarck, 1819) [FAO ASFIS SCQ]</p> <p><i>Argopecten purpuratus</i>, common name the "Peruvian scallop", is an edible species of saltwater clam, a scallop, a marine bivalve mollusk in the family <i>Pectinidae</i>, the scallops. [<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argopecten_purpuratus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Argopecten_purpuratus</a>]</p>	argopecten purpuratus	Pétoncle ou Peigne du Pérou, noix, crue
FUCUS	WRACKS [B4510] because <SCIORD> Fucales	<p>&lt;SCIORD&gt;Fucales [ITIS 11328] &lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus</i> [ITIS 11334] &lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus</i> [DPNL 2003 9896] &lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus</i> spp. [EC No 1637/2001 UCU]</p> <p><i>Fucus</i> is a genus of brown algae found in the intertidal zones of rocky seashores almost throughout the world. [<a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus</a>]</p>		Toothed wrack or bladder wrack ( <i>Fucus serratus</i> et <i>vesiculosus</i> ), dried or dehydrated : <i>Fucus</i> vésiculeux ( <i>Fucus serratus</i> ou <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> ), séché ou déshydraté
BLADDER WRACK	FUCUS	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> [ITIS 11335] &lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> Linnaeus, 1753 [FAO ASFIS FUV] &lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> L. [DPNL 2003 9897]</p> <p><i>Fucus vesiculosus</i>, known by the common name bladder wrack or bladderwrack, is a seaweed found on the coasts of the North Sea, the western Baltic Sea, and the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, also known by the common names black tang, rockweed, bladder fucus, sea oak, black tany, cut weed, dyers fucus, red fucus, and rock wrack. It was the original source of iodine, discovered</p>	fucus vesiculosus, bladderwrack	<i>Fucus</i> vésiculeux ( <i>Fucus serratus</i> ou <i>Fucus vesiculosus</i> ), séché ou déshydraté

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		in 1811, and was used extensively to treat goitre, a swelling of the thyroid gland related to iodine deficiency. [ <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus_vesiculosus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus_vesiculosus</a> ]		
TOOTHED WRACK	FUCUS	<SCINAM> <i>Fucus serratus</i> [ITIS 11342] <SCINAM> <i>Fucus serratus</i> Linnaeus, 1753 [FAO ASFIS FUU] <SCINAM> <i>Fucus serratus</i> [EC No 1637/2001 FUU]  <i>Fucus serratus</i> is a seaweed of the north Atlantic Ocean, known as toothed wrack or serrated wrack. [ <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus_serratus">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fucus_serratus</a> ]	fucus serratus	Fucus vésiculeux (Fucus serratus ou Fucus vesiculosus), séché ou déshydraté
GRACILARIA	ALGAE, RED [B1743]	<SCINAM> <i>Gracilaria</i> Grev. [ITIS 11984]  <i>Gracilaria</i> is a genus of red algae ( <i>Rhodophyta</i> ) notable for its economic importance as an agarophyte, as well as its use as a food for humans and various species of shellfish. Various species within the genus are cultivated among Asia, South America, Africa and Oceania. [ <a href="https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gracilaria">https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gracilaria</a> ]  ----- according to WoRMS (World Register of Marine Species) and AlgaeBase, <i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i> is a synonym for <i>Gracilariopsis longissima</i> (S.G.Gmelin) M.Steentoft, L.M.Irvine & W.F.Farnham, 1995 [ <a href="http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&amp;id=163501">http://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=taxdetails&amp;id=163501</a> ] [ <a href="http://www.algaebase.org/search/species/detail/?species_id=J0a5b7966681b2c38&amp;sk=0&amp;from=results">http://www.algaebase.org/search/species/detail/?species_id=J0a5b7966681b2c38&amp;sk=0&amp;from=results</a> ]  according to [ <a href="http://uses.plantnet-project.org/en/Gracilaria_verrucosa_(PROSEA)">http://uses.plantnet-project.org/en/Gracilaria_verrucosa_(PROSEA)</a> ], dried <i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i> can also contain <i>G. gracilis</i> , <i>G.</i>	gracilaria spp., gracilaria verrucosa, gracilariopsis longissima	Gracilaria seaweeds ( <i>Gracilaria verrucosa</i> ), dried or dehydrated

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		confervoides and Gracilariopsis longissima. So it is safer to index at the Genus level (Gracilaria spp.)		
BLUE SHARK	REQUIEM SHARK FAMILY [B1916]	<p>&lt;SCIFAM&gt;<i>Carcharhinidae</i> Jordan and Evermann, 1896 [ITIS 160178]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [ITIS 160424]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Fishbase 2004 898]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [FAO ASFIS BSH]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [CEC 1993 42]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> [EC No 1638/2001 BSH ]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> [EC No 216/2009 BSH]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> [2010 FDA Seafood List]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Prionace glauca</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [AFNS 2009 37 018004]</p> <p>The blue shark (<i>Prionace glauca</i>) is a species of requiem shark, in the family <i>Carcharhinidae</i>, that inhabits deep waters in the world's temperate and tropical oceans. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blue_shark]</p>	prionace glauca	Empereur, filet, sans peau, cru/ Blue shark, fillet, without skin, raw
SEA BELT	KELP [B1744]	<p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> [ITIS 11222]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> (Linnaeus) J.V. Lamouroux, 1813 [FAO ASFIS LQX]</p> <p>&lt;SCINAM&gt;<i>Laminaria saccharina</i> (Linnaeus) J.V. Lamouroux, 1813 [ALGAEBASE 80]</p> <p><i>Saccharina latissima</i> is a brown algae (class <i>Phaeophyceae</i>), of the family <i>Laminariaceae</i>. It is also known by the common names sea belt and Devil's apron, due to its shape. It is found in the north east Atlantic Ocean and the Barents Sea south to Galicia in Spain. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Saccharina_latissima]</p>	laminaria saccharina , saccharina latissima, sugar kelp	Kombu royal ( <i>Saccharina latissima</i> ), séchée ou déshydratée

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ATLANTIC THORNYHEAD	SCORPION FISH FAMILY [B1084]	<SCINAM> <i>Trachyscorpia cristulata</i> (Goode and Bean, 1896) [ITIS 166859] <SCINAM> <i>Trachyscorpia cristulata cristulata</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896) [Fishbase 2004 4011] <SCINAM> <i>Trachyscorpia cristulata echinata</i> (Koehler, 1896) [Fishbase 2004 17286] <SCINAM> <i>Trachyscorpia cristulata</i> (Goode & Bean, 1896) [FAO ASFIS TJX] <SCINAM> <i>Trachyscorpia cristulata</i> [EC No 1637/2001 TJX]	trachyscorpia cristulata, spiny scorpionfish	Rascasse, cuite à la vapeur/ Spiny scorpionfish, steamed
TUB GURNARD	SEAROBIN FAMILY [B2235] because <SCIFAM> Triglidae	<SCINAM> <i>Trigla lucerna</i> Linnaeus, 1758 [CEC 1993 1076]  The tub gurnard, <i>Chelidonichthys lucerna</i> (also <i>C. lucernus</i> , <i>Trigla lucerna</i> , <i>T. corax</i> ) is a species of bottom-dwelling coastal fish with a spiny armored head and fingerlike pectoral fins used for crawling along the sea bottom. The tub gurnard is a reddish fish with blue pectoral fins. [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tub_gurnard]	trigla lucerna	Grondin perlon, cru/ Tub gurnard, raw Grondin, cru Eutrigla gurnardus (Linnaeus, 1758), Trigla lucerna, Aspitigla cuculus /Red gurnard, raw
JAPANESE SQUASH [B2523]			Add : cucurbita maxima , kuri squash, hokkaido squash	Course hokkaido, pulpe, crue (Cucurbita maxima)
DEEP-WATER ROSE SHRIMP [B3496]			Add : parapenaeus longirostris	
IRISH MOSS [B1742]			Add : carrageen moss	Carragheen mosses (Chondrus crispus), dried or dehydrated