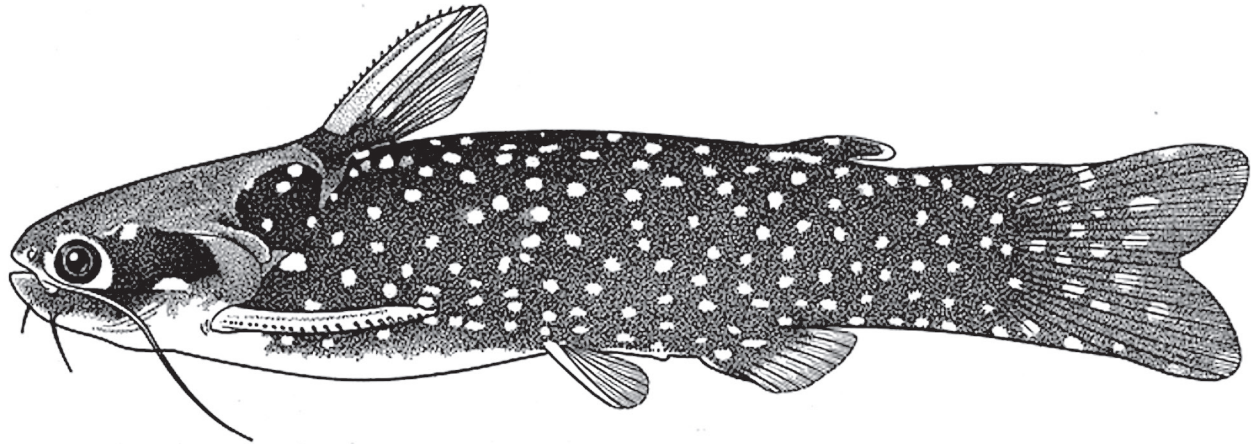


Order SILURIFORMES

Driftwood Catfishes

Family AUCHENIPTERIDAE

Bleeker 1862



Tatia galaxias, holotype, 61 mm SL. Illustration by W. C. G. Gertenaar. From: Mees, G. F. 1974. The Auchenipteridae and Pimelodidae of Suriname (Pisces, Nematognathi). Zoologische Verhandlungen (Leiden) 132: 1–256, Pls. 1–15.

Subfamily CENTROMOCHLINAE

Bleeker 1862

Centromochlus

Kner 1858

centro-, from *kéntron* (Gr. κέντρον), any sharp point; *mochlós* (Gr. μοχλός), lever, bar or crowbar, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to strongly serrated dorsal-fin spine of *C. megalops* (= *heckelii*)

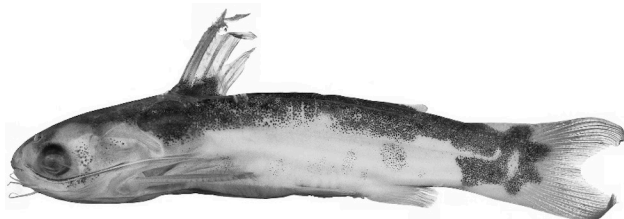
***Centromochlus akwe* Coelho, Chamon & Sarmiento-Soares 2021** named for the Akwê (Xerente self-denomination) indigenous people who previously inhabited the middle and upper Tocantins River basin (Tocantins, Brazil), where this catfish occurs (today the Akwê-Xerente are restricted to the city of Tocantínia, north of Palmas City)

***Centromochlus carolae* (Vari & Ferraris 2013)** in honor of Carol Youmans, Management Support Specialist, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, for “invaluable” assistance to both authors over the years, particularly the senior author

***Centromochlus existimatus* Mees 1974** Latin for considered, allusion not explained, possibly reflecting Mees’ statement: “I have considered the possibility that the differences between *C. heckelii* and *C. existimatus* are not specific but sexual, a possibility that appears to be strengthened by the fact that the two have so often been collected together (as evidenced by mixed samples in collection)”

***Centromochlus heckelii* (De Filippi 1853)** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Johann Jakob Heckel (1790–1857), Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna

***Centromochlus macracanthus* Soares-Porto 2000** *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring



Centromochlus carolae, holotype, 37.2 mm SL. Photo by T. Britt Griswold. From: Vari, R. P. and C. J. Ferraris, Jr. 2013. Two new species of the catfish genus *Tatia* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the Guiana Shield and a reevaluation of the limits of the genus. *Copeia* 2013 (3): 396–402.

to elongate dorsal-fin spine, 28–35% of SL (although “etymology” section indicates pectoral-fin spine, presumably in error since dorsal spine is a diagnostic character of the species)

***Centromochlus melanoleucus* (Vari & Calegari 2014)** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white, referring to its black-and-white color pattern

***Centromochlus musaicus* (Royero 1992)** Latin for an inlay of various colors and geometric patterns, referring to its mosaic color pattern

***Centromochlus orca* Sarmiento-Soares, Lazzarotto, Rapp Py-Daniel & Leitão 2017** referring to its coloration (black ground color sharply delimited from a white underside by a conspicuous wavy border), resembling that of the Orca or Killer Whale *Orcinus orca*

***Centromochlus schultzi* Rösse 1962** in honor of Brazilian ethnographer and fish collector Harald Schultz (1909–1966), who collected holotype

Duringlanis

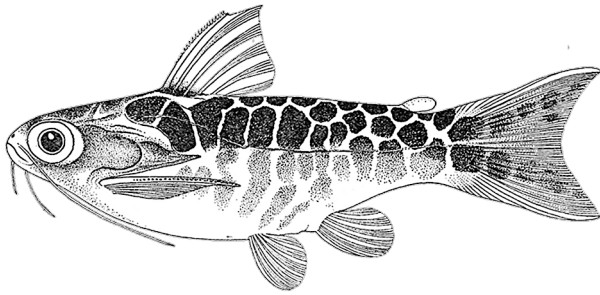
Grant 2015

named for Durin the Deathless, eldest of the Seven Fathers of the Dwarves in Tolkien’s “Lord of the Rings” legendarium, referring to small size of species in this subgenus; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish [treated as a synonym of *Tatia* by some workers, in a clade that also includes *Duringlanis*; provisionally retained here pending further phylogenetic appraisal]

***Duringlanis altae* (Fowler 1945)** in honor of Alta Dunn (wife of herpetologist Emmett Reid Dunn, see *Tatia dunnii*), who first brought this species to Fowler’s attention

***Duringlanis perugiae* (Steindachner 1882)** in honor of Italian ichthyologist Albert Perugia (1847–1897), Natural History Museum of Genoa, thanking him for donations of rare fishes from the Adriatic Sea to the Imperial and Royal Zoological Collection in Vienna [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

***Duringlanis romani* (Mees 1988)** in honor of Benigno Roman Gonzalez (1913–1993), Venezuelan herpetologist, ichthyologist and Jesuit monk, who collected holotype



Duringlanis altae. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1945. Colombian zoological survey. Part I. The freshwater fishes obtained in 1945. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 97: 93–135.

Ferrarissoaresia Grant 2015

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: combination of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950) and Luisa Maria Sarmiento-Soares, for their contributions to the morphology and taxonomy of Centromochlinae from which Grant's paper heavily depends, "notwithstanding the fact that [Grant] disagrees on some of [their] conclusions at supraspecies level" [treated as a synonym of *Tatia* by some workers, in a clade that also includes *Ferrarissoaresia*; provisionally retained here pending further phylogenetic appraisal]

***Ferrarissoaresia meridionalis* (Sarmiento-Soares, Cabeceira, Carvalho, Zuanon & Akama 2013)** Latin for southern, referring to distribution in the southern Brazilian Amazon, a region referred to as "Meridional Amazon"



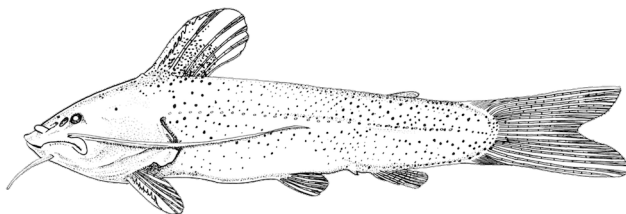
Centromochlus meridionalis, paratype, female, 57.2 mm SL. From: Sarmiento-Soares, L. M., F. G. Cabeceira, L. N. Carvalho, J. Zuanon and A. Akama. 2013. *Centromochlus meridionalis*, a new catfish species from the southern Amazonian limits, Mato Grosso State, Brazil (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae). Neotropical Ichthyology 11 (4): 797–808.

***Ferrarissoaresia ferrarisi* (Birindelli, Sarmiento-Soares & Lima 2015)** in honor of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), for "numerous contributions to the systematics of Siluriformes, especially Auchenipteridae, including the first hypothesis recognizing Centromochlinae as sister to all other Auchenipteridae"

Gelanoglanis Böhlke 1980

gelanés (Gr. γελανής), laughing or cheerful, referring to cheery appearance of *G. stroudi* created by its "long and somewhat sinuous mouth," with a "dorsally-directed fleshy flange from lower jaw on either side"; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Gelanoglanis nanonotocolus* Soares-Porto, Walsh, Nico & Netto 1999** *nanus*, from *nánnos* (Gr. νάννος), small; *nox* (L.), night, and *-colus* (L.), living among (authors say "night-lover"), referring to its diminutive adult size (~22 mm SL) and apparent nocturnal habits



Gelanoglanis stroudi, holotype, female, 23.7 mm SL. Illustration by Mary H. Fuges. From: Böhlke, J. E. 1980. *Gelanoglanis stroudi*: a new catfish from the Rio Meta system in Colombia (Siluriformes, Doradidae, Auchenipterinae). Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 132: 150–155.

***Gelanoglanis pan* Calegari, Reis & Vari 2014** named for Pan, Greek god of fertility and male sexuality, referring to the large gonopodium of males

***Gelanoglanis stroudi* Böhlke 1980** in honor of American philanthropist William Boulton Dixon Stroud (1917–2005), for his support of the author's field studies and collecting in the Colombian llanos

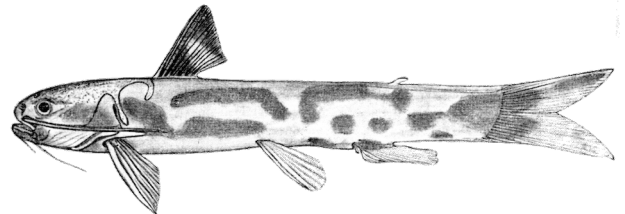
***Gelanoglanis travieso* Rengifo, Lujan, Taphorn & Petry 2008** Spanish for mischievous, lively and animated, reflecting its "cheery appearance" (see genus) and "night-wandering habits"

***Gelanoglanis varii* Calegari & Reis 2017** in honor of the authors' "dear friend," the late Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), for his "great devotion, fascination and contributions to the study of the Auchenipteridae and other Neotropical fishes and for his unlimited willingness to help young ichthyologists to develop their careers"

Gephyromochlus Hoedeman 1961

géphyra (Gr. γέφυρα), bridge; *-mochlus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Centromochlus*, "intermediate in a way" (i.e., a bridge) between that genus and *Auchenipterus*

***Gephyromochlus leopardus* (Hoedeman 1961)** Latin for leopard, referring to leopard-like "bars and flecks" on body



Gephyromochlus leopardus, holotype, male, 99.2 mm SL. From: Hoedeman, J. J. 1961. Notes on the ichthyology of Surinam and other Guianas. 8. Additional records of siluriform fishes (2). Bulletin of Aquatic Biology 2 (23): 129–139.

Glanidium Lütken 1874

diminutive of *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish, referring to small size ("statura parva") of *G. albescens* (described at 4.75 unciae, or 11.7 cm)

***Glanidium albescens* Lütken 1874** Latin for whitish, referring to its dark-white ("fusco-albescens"), or mottled, coloration

***Glanidium botocudo* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2013** name given to native indigenous people wearing artifacts (*botoques*) on ears and lips; these Indians were the original inhabitants of large extensions of the Floresta Atlântica, including lands along the rio Mucuri valley and far west, to the rio Doce (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

***Glanidium catharinensis* Miranda Ribeiro 1962** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Santa Catarina State, Brazil, where it is endemic to the rio Tubarão basin

***Glanidium cesarpintoi* Ihering 1928** in honor of colleague Cesar Pinto (1896–1964), helminthologist, for assistance and hospitality during Ihering's studies in São Paulo, Brazil

***Glanidium melanopterus* Miranda Ribeiro 1918** black-finned, from



Glanidium ribeiroi, holotype. From: Haseman, J. D. 1911. Some new species of fishes from the Rio Iguassú. Annals of the Carnegie Museum 7 (3–4): 374–387, Pls. 48, 50, 73–83.

mélanos (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to “inky black” (translation) terminal halves of ventral, anal and caudal fins

***Glanidium ribeiroi* Haseman 1911** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874–1939), Secretary of the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro

Tatia

Miranda Ribeiro 1911

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: English ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the South American freshwater fishes

***Tatia akroa* Souza, Sarmiento-Soares, Canto & Ribeiro 2020** named for the Akroá indigenous people of Brazil, whose territory in the 19th century included the rio Manuel Alves sub-basin of rio Tocantins, where this catfish occurs

***Tatia aulopygia* (Kner 1858)** *aulós* (Gr. αὐλός), flute or pipe; *pygḗ* (Gr. πυγή), behind or rump, referring to genital papilla over anterior anal-fin rays of males

***Tatia bockmanni* (Sarmiento-Soares & Buckup 2005)** in honor of ichthyologist Flávio A. Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected specimens that led authors to recognize this species as undescribed

***Tatia boemia* Koch & Reis 1996** from the French *bohémien*, “one who lives unconventionally, chiefly at night,” referring to its nocturnal habits

***Tatia britskii* (Sarmiento-Soares & Birindelli 2015)** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected holotype, for “significant contributions and pioneer studies” on the systematics of auchenipterid catfishes

***Tatia brunnea* Mees 1974** Medieval Latin for brown, referring to “dark earth brown” color in life, brown spots on pectoral, dorsal and adipose fins, mostly brown dorsal fin, and large irregular blackish brown spots on tail

***Tatia caudesignata* DoNascimento, Albornoz-Garzón & García-Melo 2019** *caudo-* (L.), tail; *signata* (L.), marked, referring to distinctive color pattern of caudal fin, consisting of a narrow, white, bilobed band along its base and the uniformly darkly pigmented interradiation membrane of the distal portion of the fin

***Tatia caxiuanensis* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Floresta Nacional de Caxiuaná, a preservation area, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Tatia concolor* Mees 1974** Latin for colored uniformly, the “plainest of all species [of *Tatia*], dark grey above, white below”

***Tatia creutzbergi* (Boeseman 1953)** in honor of Peter H. Creutzberg (1921–2011), motion-picture cameraman on Dutch expedition to Suriname; he collected holotype with entomologist Dirk Cornelis Geijskes (1907–1985), Director, Suriname Museum, Paramaribo [treated as a synonym of *T. gyrinus* by some workers]

***Tatia dunni* (Fowler 1945)** in honor of Emmett Reid Dunn (1894–1956), Fowler’s colleague at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, “in appreciation of his studies on Colombian herpetology” [see also *Duringlanis altae*]

***Tatia galaxias* Mees 1974** *galaxias* (Gr. γαλαξίας), Milky Way, perhaps referring to “evenly spaced small white dots” on a dark-brown body, which could be said to resemble stars in the Milky Way

***Tatia gyrinus* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)** etymology not explained, probably a Latinization of *gyrinos* (Gr. γυρίνος), tadpole, presumably referring to its tadpole-like shape [spelling changed from *gyrinus* to *gyrina* when placed in the feminine *Tatia*, but names of uncertain origin are treated as nouns per ICZN 31.2.2, so original spelling should be retained]

***Tatia intermedia* (Steindachner 1877)** Latin for intermediate, with eyes larger than *T. aulopygia* but smaller than *Centromochlus heckelii*, its presumed congener at the time

***Tatia jaracatia* Pavanelli & Bifi 2009** named for the rio Jaracatiá, lower rio Iguazu basin, Paraná, Brazil type locality (*jaracatiá* is an indigenous name for a fructiferous tree common in the region)

***Tatia luisae* Ribeiro, Silva-Oliveira, Silva & Canto 2022** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Luisa M. Sarmiento-Soares, for her many contributions to the systematics of Neotropical catfishes of the subfamily Centromochlinae

***Tatia marthae* Vari & Ferraris 2013** in honor of Martha Joynt, Management Support Specialist, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, for “significant” assistance to both authors over the years, particularly the senior author

***Tatia meesi* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist-ornithologist Gerloff F. Mees (1926–2013), for “significant” contributions to our knowledge of the genus *Tatia*, especially the species of the Guyana shield

***Tatia neivai* (Ihering 1930)** in honor of epidemiologist-biologist Arthur Neiva (1880–1943), founder, Instituto Biológico, São Paulo, Brazil

***Tatia nigra* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008** Latin for black, referring to dark color pattern in large adults

***Tatia punctata* Mees 1974** Latin for spotted, referring to dense dark-gray mottling and spotting on a pale (unpigmented) body

***Tatia reticulata* Mees 1974** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to “network of white (unpigmented) lines” on a light pinkish-brown body

***Tatia simplex* Mees 1974** Latin for single, a “well-differentiated species so that, although only a single specimen was available, [Mees] felt no hesitation in describing it as new”

***Tatia strigata* Soares-Porto 1995** Latin for furrowed or grooved (i.e., striped), referring to numerous streaks on lateral portion of body

Subfamily AUCHENIPTERINAE

Bleeker 1862

Ageneiosus

Lacepède 1803

á- (ǎ), Greek privative, not; *geneiosus*, Latinized adjective from *gêneion* (Gr. γένειον), chin or beard (i.e., not bearded), presumably referring to seeming lack of barbels on *A. armatus* (= *inermis*; short maxillary barbels are almost indistinguishable)

***Ageneiosus akamai* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Alberto Akama, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Pará), for his many contributions to the systematics of Neotropical catfishes

***Ageneiosus apiaka* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017** named for the Apiakás, an Amerindian ethnic group from the Teles Pires River, upper Tapajós River basin (Pará, Brazil), type locality

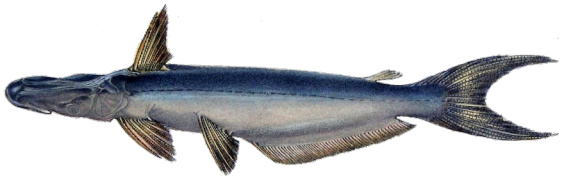
***Ageneiosus dentatus* Kner 1857** Latin for toothed, referring to its “remarkably long and pointed” teeth (translation)

***Ageneiosus inermis* (Linnaeus 1766)** Latin for unarmed, named for its unarmed fins (“pinnis inermibus”), an apparent misnomer since it possesses dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

***Ageneiosus intrusus* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017** Medieval Latin for intruded, referring to how premaxilla projects beyond the dentary, a distinctive character of this species

***Ageneiosus lineatus* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017** Latin for lined, referring to longitudinal dark stripes along side of body, a distinctive character of this species

***Ageneiosus magoi* Castillo & Brull G. 1989** in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931–2004), for his contributions to the study and knowledge of Venezuelan fishes, and his “valuable work forming a new generation of ichthyologists” (translation)



Ageneiosus ucayalensis. From: Castelnau, F. L. 1855. Poissons. In: Animaux nouveaux or rares recueillis pendant l'expédition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud, de Rio de Janeiro a Lima, et de Lima au Para; exécutée par ordre du gouvernement Français pendant les années 1843 a 1847. Part 7, Zoologie. Paris (P. Bertrand). v. 2: i-xii + 1-112, Pls. 1-50.

***Ageneiosus militaris* Valenciennes 1835** Latin for of a soldier or warlike, presumably referring to its long dorsal spine, serrated on both sides

***Ageneiosus pardalis* Lütken 1874** *párdalis* (Gr. πάρδαλις), leopard, referring to reticulated or spotted pattern on head and back

***Ageneiosus polystictus* Steindachner 1915** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *stictus*, from *stiktós* (Gr. σικτικός), spotted, referring to very small, brownish-purple spots and dots on body and anal fin

***Ageneiosus ucayalensis* Castelnau 1855** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: lake near near Río Ucayali, Peru, type locality

***Ageneiosus uranophthalmus* Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2010** *ouranos* (Gr. οὐρανός), heaven or sky; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its dorsally oriented eyes

***Ageneiosus vittatus* Steindachner 1908** Latin for banded, referring to prominent dorsal and midlateral stripes on body

Asterophysus

Kner 1858

astér (Gr. ἀστήρ), star, or *asterias* (Gr. ἀστερία), a starred or starry fish or bird; *physus*, from *physis* (Gr. φύσις), bladder

***Asterophysus batrachus* Kner 1858** from *bátrachos* (Gr. βάτραχος), frog, referring to its wide, frog-like mouth



Asterophysus batrachus. From: Kner, R. 1858. Ichthyologische Beiträge. II. Abtheilung. Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 26: 373-448, Pls. 1-9. [Sorry for poor quality.]

Auchenipterichthys

Bleeker 1862

referring to previous placement of *A. thoracatus* in *Auchenipterus*; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish



Auchenipterichthys longimanus, holotype, dorsal view, BMNH 1849.11.8.11. © The Trustees of the Natural History Museum, London.

***Auchenipterichthys coracoideus* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942) -eus** (L.), adjectival suffix: referring to its granular coracoid process

***Auchenipterichthys longimanus* (Günther 1864) longus** (L.), long; *manus* (L.), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to long pectoral spine, $\frac{3}{5}$ of TL

***Auchenipterichthys punctatus* (Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for spotted, referring to brown or blackish spots on body and fins

***Auchenipterichthys thoracatus* (Kner 1858)** Latin for armed with a breastplate, referring to exposed coracoid process that forms a plate on sides of abdomen

Auchenipterus

Valenciennes 1840

auchén (Gr. αὐχίην), nape; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to elevated nape, which gives the appearance that dorsal fin originates at the neck region

***Auchenipterus ambyiacus* Fowler 1915 -acus** (L.), belonging to: Ambyiacu (also spelled Ampiyacu) River, Ecuador, type locality

***Auchenipterus brachyurus* (Cope 1878)** short-tailed, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to shorter "caudal region" compared with *A. nuchalis*

***Auchenipterus brevior* Eigenmann 1912** Latin for shorter, referring to shorter mandibular barbels compared with *A. demerarae*

***Auchenipterus britskii* Ferraris & Vari 1999** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, for his contribution to our knowledge of auchenipterid fishes and the freshwater fishes of South America

***Auchenipterus demerarae* Eigenmann 1912** of the Demerara River, presumably the type locality in Wismar, Guyana

***Auchenipterus dentatus* Valenciennes 1840** Latin for toothed, referring to velvety teeth on both jaws

***Auchenipterus fordicei* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888** in honor of Morton W. Fordice (1864-1939), farmer, politician and "student of American fishes"

***Auchenipterus menezesi* Ferraris & Vari 1999** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Rui Simões de Menezes (1917-2001), for his studies of the life history of freshwater fishes of northeastern Brazil, including this species

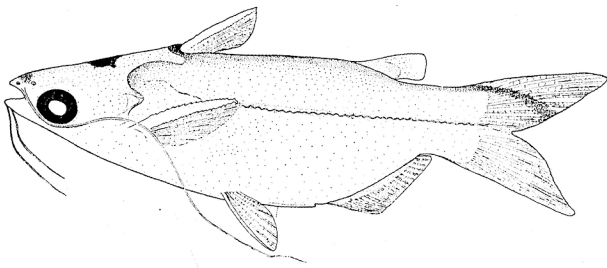
***Auchenipterus nigripinnis* (Boulenger 1895) niger** (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to "deep black" pectoral and ventral fins

***Auchenipterus nuchalis* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)** Latin for of the neck or nape, referring to its elevated nape

***Auchenipterus osteomystax* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918) osteo-**, from *ostéon* (Gr. ὀστέον), bone; *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), moustache, referring to ossified maxillary barbels of mature males



Auchenipterus nuchalis. From: Spix, J. B. von and L. Agassiz 1829. Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXXVII-MDCCCXXX jussu et auspiciis Maximiliani Josephi I. Monachi (Munich). Part 1: i-xvi + i-ii + 1-6 + 1-82, Pls. 1-48, Part 2: 83-138, Pls. 49-101. [Part 1 published June 1829, part 2 Jan. 1831.]



Entomocorus gameroi, holotype, 50.8 mm L. From: Mago-Leccia, F. 1984. *Entomocorus gameroi*, una nueva especie de bagre auquenipterido (Teleostei, Siluriformes) de Venezuela, incluyendo la descripción de su dimorfismo sexual secundario. *Acta Biologica Venezuelica* 11 (4) (for 1983): 215–236.

Entomocorus

Eigenmann 1917

éntoma (Gr. ἔντομα), notch; *corus*, from *kóryrs* (Gr. κόρυς), helmet, presumably referring to “hard, reticulated, or pitted” top of head of *E. benjamini*

***Entomocorus benjamini* Eigenmann 1917** in honor of Marcus Benjamin (1857–1932), editor of the publications of the United States National Museum

***Entomocorus gameroi* Mago-Leccia 1984** in honor of Alonso Gamero (1923–1980), Dean of the Faculty of Science, Universidad Central de Venezuela, who guided Mago-Leccia’s introduction to ichthyology

***Entomocorus melaphareus* Akama & Ferraris 2003** *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black; *aphareus* (Gr. ἀφαρεύς), Aristotle’s term for the pelvic fin of a tuna (“The male tunny differs from the female in being unprovided with the fin beneath the belly which is called aphaeus,” *History of Animals*, V, 9), referring to the catfish’s dark pelvic fin

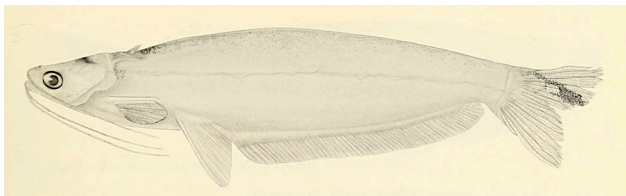
***Entomocorus radiusus* Reis & Borges 2006** Latin for radiant (i.e., rayed), referring to its many (19–22, rarely 18) anal-fin rays

Epapterus

Cope 1878

etymology not explained, possibly *epa-* from *ēpedanós* (Gr. επεδανός), superficial; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to rudimentary “soft portion” of dorsal fin of *E. dispilurus*

***Epapterus blohmi* Vari, Jewett, Taphorn & Gilbert 1984** in honor of Tomas Blohm (1926–2008), Venezuelan cattle rancher, naturalist and conservationist, who generously made his ranch available to the authors, which greatly facilitated their research



Epapterus blohmi, holotype, female, 74.3 mm SL. Illustration by Rosemary A. Calvert. From: Vari, R. P., S. L. Jewett, D. C. Taphorn and C. R. Gilbert. 1984. A new catfish of the genus *Epapterus* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the Orinoco River basin. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 97 (2): 462–472.

***Epapterus dispilurus* Cope 1878** double spot-tailed, from *di-* (Gr. prefix), from *dýo* (δύο), two; *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black spot on middle of each caudal-fin lobe

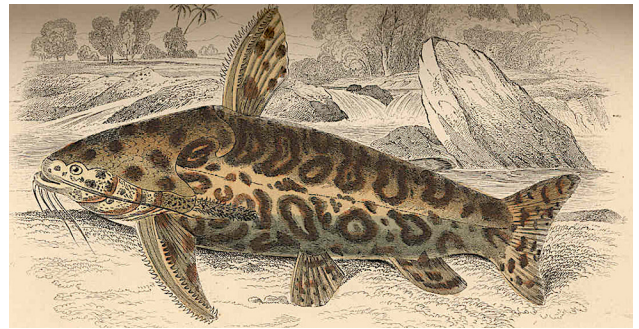
Liosomadoras

Fowler 1940

leĩos (Gr. λεῖος) smooth, and *sōma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to naked or unarmed sides and tail; *Doras*, type genus of Doradidae, in which it had originally been placed

***Liosomadoras morrowi* Fowler 1940** in honor of William C. Morrow (1899–1981), American recreational angler and wealthy “tourist” explorer, who led Peruvian expedition during which holotype was collected

***Liosomadoras oncinus* (Jardine 1841) -inus** (L.), adjectival suffix: *onca*,



Liosomadoras oncinus. From: Schomburgk, R. H. 1841. The Natural history of fishes of Guiana. Part I. In: W. Jardine (ed.) The Naturalists’ Library. Vol. 3. W. H. Lizars, Edinburgh. 17–263, Pls. 1–30. [Schomburgk wrote the Introduction; Jardine wrote the descriptions from Schomburgk’s notes and drawings.]

from *Panthera onca*, Jaguar, originally from *onça* Portuguese name for a spotted cat that is larger than a lynx, referring to “body yellowish brown, variously spotted with black, and not unlike the markings of a jaguar”

Pseudauchenipterus

Bleeker 1862

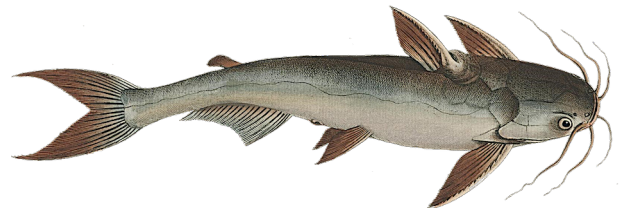
pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Auchenipterus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudauchenipterus affinis* (Steindachner 1877)** Latin for related, referring to presumed close relationship with the similar *P. jequitinhonhae*

***Pseudauchenipterus flavescens* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)** Latin for golden yellow, referring to yellow ground color on head, yellow opercle and triangular spot behind eye, yellow sides and ventral surface, and plain yellow fins

***Pseudauchenipterus jequitinhonhae* (Steindachner 1877)** of the rio Jequitinhonha, southeastern Brazil, type locality

***Pseudauchenipterus nodosus* (Bloch 1794)** Latin for knotty, referring to large swelling at base of dorsal fin



Pseudauchenipterus nodosus. Illustration by Johann Friedrich Hennig. From: Bloch, M. E. 1794. *Naturgeschichte der ausländischen Fische*. Berlin. 8: i–iv + 1–174, Pls. 361–396.

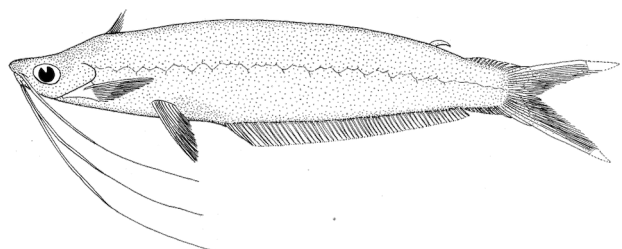
Pseudepapterus

Steindachner 1915

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to similarity of *P. hasemani* to *Epapterus dispilurus*, particularly the reduced dorsal fin

***Pseudepapterus cucuhyensis* Böhlke 1951 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Cucuhy (or Cucui), a Brazilian district at the border with Colombia, type locality

***Pseudepapterus gracilis* Ferraris & Vari 2000** Latin for slender or thin, referring to more elongate body compared to congeners



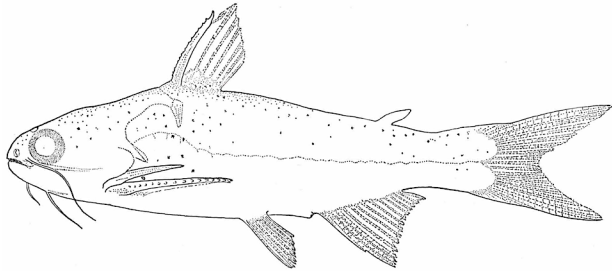
Pseudepapterus cucuhyensis, holotype, 52.5 mm SL. Illustration by Catherine S. Werner. From: Böhlke, J. E. 1951. Description of a new auchenipterid catfish of the genus *Pseudepapterus* from the Amazon Basin. *Stanford Ichthyology Bulletin* 4 (1): 38–40.

***Pseudepapterus hasemani* (Steindachner 1915)** in honor of American zoologist John D. Haseman (1882–1969), field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Pseudotatia*
Mees 1974**

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to “same general body-shape” as *Tatia*, but with higher ray counts in all but the caudal fin

***Pseudotatia parva* Mees 1974** Latin for small, described at 32.5–46.0 mm SL



Pseudotatia parva, holotype, 46 mm SL. Illustration by Gerloff F. Mees. See *Tatia galaxias* caption (page 1) for source.

***Spinipterus*
Akama & Ferraris 2011**

spini-, from *spinus* (L.), thorn or spine; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to four rows of serrations along pectoral- and dorsal-fin spines

***Spinipterus acsi* Akama & Ferraris 2011** named for ACSI, acronym of the All Catfishes Species Inventory, supported by the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory Program of the National Science Foundation

***Spinipterus moijiri* Rocha, Rossoni, Akama & Zuanon 2019** name for this catfish (actual meaning unknown) among the Paumari Indians who inhabit the rio Tapauá, rio Purus basin, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality



Spinipterus moijiri. From: Rocha, M. S., F. Rossoni, A. Akama and J. Zuanon. 2019. A new species of spiny driftwood catfish *Spinipterus* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the Amazon basin. *Journal of Fish Biology* 96 (1): 243-250. [Species dates to online version, published Dec. 2019.]

***Tetranematichthys*
Bleeker 1858**

tetrá (Gr. τετρά), four, and *néma* (Gr. νήμα), thread, referring to four very small barbels on adults; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Tetranematichthys barthemi* Peixoto & Wosiacki 2010** in honor of Ronaldo Borges Barthem, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Pará, Brazil), for his contribution to ichthyology, in particular to fisheries ecology in the Amazon

***Tetranematichthys quadrifilis* (Kner 1858)** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *filis* (scientific Neo-Latin), thread-like or filiform thread, referring to four very small barbels on adults

***Tetranematichthys wallacei* Vari & Ferraris 2006** in honor of English naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace (1823–1913), who collected and first illustrated this species in his expedition to the Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés region (1850–1852)

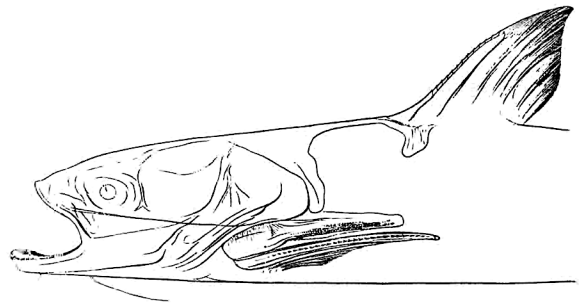


Tetranematichthys barthemi, paratype, female, 175.7 mm SL. From: Peixoto, L. A. W. and W. B. Wosiacki. 2010. Description of a new species of *Tetranematichthys* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the lower Amazon basin, Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 8 (1): 69–75.

***Tocantinsia*
Mees 1974**

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: known only from the rio Tocantins basin, Brazil

***Tocantinsia piresi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)** in honor of Miranda Ribeiro’s good friend Antenor Pires, taxidermist on expedition during which holotype was collected



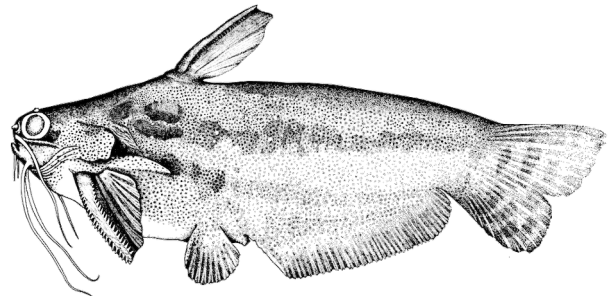
Tocantinsia piresi. Illustration by S. Lahara. From: Miranda Ribeiro, A. de. 1920. Peixes (excl. Characinae). In: Comissão de Linhas Telegráficas Estratégicas de Matto-Grosso ao Amazonas. *Historia Natural. Zoologia*. 58 (Annexo 5): 1–15, 17 unnum. pls.

***Trachelyichthys*
Mees 1974**

trachely, referring to close similarity to and relationship with *Trachelyopterus*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Trachelyichthys decaradiatus* Mees 1974** *deca-*, from *decem* (L.) ten; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to 10 rays in ventral fin

***Trachelyichthys exilis* Greenfield & Glodek 1977** Latin for thin or slender, referring to slender (or shallower) posterior cleithral process compared with *T. decaradiatus*

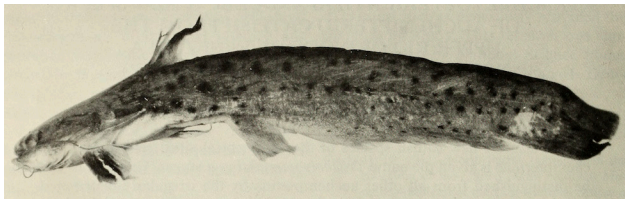


Trachelyichthys exilis, holotype, 68.8 mm SL. From: Greenfield, D. W. and G. S. Glodek. 1977. *Trachelyichthys exilis*, a new species of catfish (Pisces: Auchenipteridae) from Peru. *Fieldiana Zoology* 72 (3): 47–58.

***Trachelyopterichthys*
Bleeker 1862**

Trachelyopterus, referring to previous placement of *T. taeniatus* in that genus; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Trachelyopterichthys anduzei* Ferraris & Fernandez 1987** in honor of Pablo J. Anduze (1902–1989), Venezuelan explorer, ethnologist, medical entomologist, and former governor of Amazonas State, Venezuela, for his continued interest in the natural history of Venezuela’s Amazon region



Trachelyopterichthys anduzei, holotype, 139.5 mm SL. From: Ferraris, C. J., Jr. and J. Fernandez. 1987. *Trachelyopterichthys anduzei*, a new species of auchenipterid catfish from the Upper Rio Orinoco of Venezuela with notes on *T. taeniatus* (Kner). Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 100 (2): 257–261.

***Trachelyopterichthys taeniatus* (Kner 1858)** Latin for banded, referring to dark-brown longitudinal stripes on sides

Trachelyopterus

Valenciennes 1840

tráchēlos (Gr. τράχηλος), neck or throat; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to elevated nape of *T. coriaceus*, which gives the appearance that dorsal fin originates at the neck region

***Trachelyopterus albicrux* (Berg 1901)** *albus* (L.), white; *crux* (L.), cross (wooden frame for execution), referring to white cross-like marking when viewed from above

***Trachelyopterus amblops* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)** *amblyós* (Gr. ἀμβλύς), blunt; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), referring to short, “bluntish” head

***Trachelyopterus ceratophysus* (Kner 1858)** *cerato-*, from *kératos* (Gr. κέρατος), genitive of *kéras* (κέρας), horn; *physus*, from *physa* (Gr. φύσα), bladder, referring to two horn-shaped diverticula at terminal end of swim bladder

***Trachelyopterus coriaceus* Valenciennes 1840** Latin for leathery, i.e., cuirass-like, presumably referring to its bony cephalic shield

***Trachelyopterus cratensis* (Miranda Ribeiro 1937)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Crato, Ceará, Brazil, where type locality (rio Granjeiro) is situated

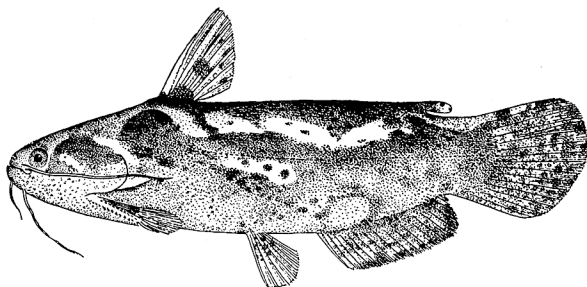
***Trachelyopterus fisheri* (Eigenmann 1916)** in honor of automotive and real estate entrepreneur Carl G. Fisher (1874–1939) of Indianapolis, Indiana (USA), “who helped to make possible a second expedition to the type locality [Columbia] of this species” (possibly first cousin of Homer G. Fisher [1888–1918], Eigenmann’s student and co-author of several fish species collected during the Columbia expedition)

***Trachelyopterus galeatus* (Linnaeus 1766)** Latin for helmeted, presumably referring to skin-covered cephalic shield

***Trachelyopterus insignis* (Steindachner 1878)** Latin for marked, distinctive or conspicuous, presumably referring to color pattern: one specimen with numerous dark purple spots and marblings on upper half of body, a second specimen with spots all over body and fins

***Trachelyopterus lacustris* (Lütken 1874)** Latin for of or belonging to a lake (lacustrine), described from Lagoa Santa (and from Rio das Velhas), Minas Gerais, Brazil

***Trachelyopterus leopardinus* (Borodin 1927)** Latin for leopard-like, presumably referring to its “striking ornamental coloration”: black irregular



Trachelyopterus leopardinus, holotype, 95 mm SL. From: Borodin, N. A. 1927. Some new catfishes from Brazil. American Museum Novitates 266: 1–7.

longitudinal stripes all over head, body and fins, and belly “prettily sprinkled” with gray dots

***Trachelyopterus lucenai* Bertoletti, Pezzi da Silva & Pereira 1995** in honor of Carlos Alberto Santos de Lucena, curator of fishes, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia de Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (where second and third authors were students)

***Trachelyopterus peloichthys* (Schultz 1944)** *pēlós* (Gr. πηλός), clay, earth or mud, “living in very muddy bottoms with much vegetable debris”; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Trachelyopterus porosus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)** Latin for pored or full of holes, referring to “conspicuous” pores on snout and sides of head

***Trachelyopterus striatulus* (Steindachner 1877)** diminutive of *striatus* (L.), furrowed, presumably referring to its elongate fontanelle

***Trachelyopterus teaguei* (Devincenzi 1942)** in honor of Gerard Warden Teague (1885–1974), amateur ichthyologist-herpetologist, British Vice-Consul for Paraguay, and Director of Midland Uruguay Railway Company, and Devincenzi’s “enthusiastic collaborator” (translation), who collected part of the type series and co-authored volume in which description appeared

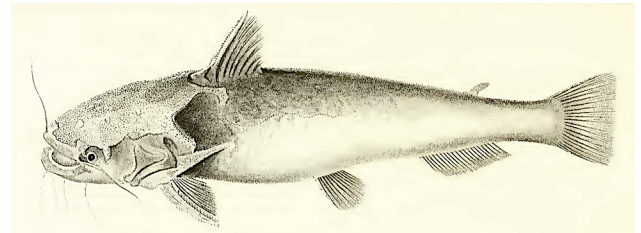
Trachycorystes

Bleeker 1858

tautonymous with *Auchenipterus trachycorystes* Valenciennes 1840 (see species, below)

***Trachycorystes menezesi* Britski & Akama 2011** in honor of Naércio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, who participated in 1976 expedition during which holotype was collected, for his “major” contributions to the knowledge of Neotropical fishes

***Trachycorystes trachycorystes* (Valenciennes 1840)** *trachýs* (Gr. τραχύς), jagged or rough; *korystés* (Gr. κορυστής), helmeted man, referring to rugose cranial shield



Trachycorystes trachycorystes. Illustration by Jacques Reyne Isidore Acarie-Baron. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quinzième. Suite du livre dixseptième. Siluroïdes. v. 15: i–xxxi + 1–540, Pls. 421–455. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

Tympanopleura

Eigenmann 1912

tympano-, from *tympanum* (L.), drum (i.e., eardrum); *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to prominent pseudotympanum (translucent, triangular area behind opercle said to improve hearing) consisting of an area on side of body devoid of epaxial musculature where gas bladder contacts internal coelomic wall

***Tympanopleura atronassus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)** *atro-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *nassus* (L.), nose, referring to intense black pigmentation on tip of snout in live and freshly preserved specimens

***Tympanopleura brevis* (Steindachner 1881)** Latin for short, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its relatively short head compared with *Ageneiosus brevifilis* (= *inermis*), its presumed congener at the time

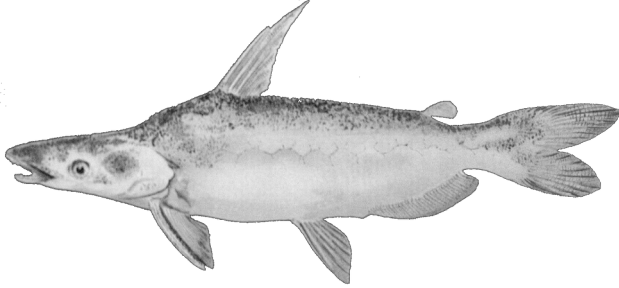
***Tympanopleura cryptica* Walsh, Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015** Latin for hidden or secret, referring to close morphological and pigmentation similarities with congeners and to its previously unrecognized taxonomic distinctiveness

***Tympanopleura longipinna* Walsh, Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015** *longus* (L.), long; *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to its long, multi-rayed anal fin

relative to congeners

***Tympanopleura piperata* Eigenmann 1912** Latin for peppered, sides “everywhere lightly peppered with chromatophores”

***Tympanopleura rondoni* (Miranda Ribeiro 1914)** in honor of Cândido Rondon (1865–1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, whose Rondon Commission to install telegraph poles from Mato Grosso to Amazonas included expedition during which holotype was collected



Tympanopleura rondoni. Illustration by Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro. From: Miranda Ribeiro, A. de. 1914. Pimelodidae, Trachycorystidae, Cetopsidae, Bunocephalidae, Auchenipteridae, e Hypophthalmidae. In: Comissão de Linhas Telegraficas Estrategicas de Matto-Grosso ao Amazonas. Anexo no. 5: 1–13, Pls. 1–2.