

Order CHARACIFORMES

Glass Characins

Family CHARACINAE

Subfamily APHYOCHARACINAE Eigenmann 1909



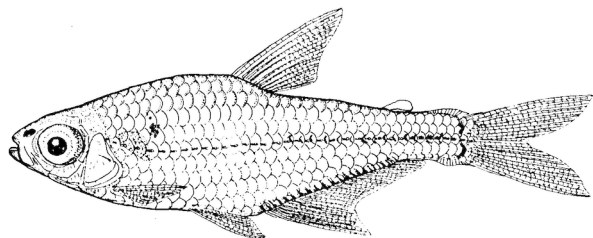
*Aphyocharax yekwanae*, holotype, 50.7 mm SL. From: Willink, P. W., B. Chernoff, A. Machado-Allison, F. Provenzano and P. Petry. 2003. *Aphyocharax yekwanae*, a new species of bloodfin tetra (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae) from the Guyana Shield of Venezuela. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 14 (1): 1–8.

***Aphyocharacidium***

Géry 1960

*aphyo*, from *aphýē* (Gr. ἀφύη), small fry (i.e., small fish), but probably referring to *Aphyocharax*; *characidium*, diminutive of *charax*, a common suffix for characiform fishes, probably referring to *Characidium*, apparently reflecting Géry's belief that it represents a "border genus" between cheirodontines (now in Cheirodontinae) and subfamily Characidiinae (in Crenuchidae)

***Aphyocharacidium bolivianum* Géry 1973 - *anum* (L.)**, belonging to Bolivia, where it is endemic



*Aphyocharacidium bolivianum*, holotype, 25.5 mm SL. From: Géry, J. 1973. New and little-known Aphyoditeina (Pisces, Characoidel) from the Amazon Basin. *Studies on the Neotropical Fauna* 8: 81–137.

***Aphyocharacidium melandetum* (Eigenmann 1912)** etymology not explained, probably *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *detós* (Gr. δετός), bound or entwisted, from *deō* (Gr. δέω), to bind, possibly referring to black margin on caudal peduncle, which Eigenmann described as its most distinguishing feature

***Aphyocharax***

Günther 1868

*aphyo*, from *aphýē* (Gr. ἀφύη), small fry (i.e., small fish), referring to small size of *A. pusillus*; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, a common root-name formation in the order

***Aphyocharax agassizii* (Steindachner 1882)** in memory of Swiss-born American zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807–1873), who gave the two type specimens to Steindachner

***Aphyocharax anisitsi* Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903** in honor of Hungarian-born Paraguayan botanist and collector Juan Daniel Anisits

(1856–1911), National University of Paraguay, who provided Indiana University with a "well-preserved" collection of fishes, including holotype of this one

***Aphyocharax avary* Fowler 1913** local name for this species in the Madeira River basin of Brazil

***Aphyocharax brevicaudatus* de Brito, Guimarães, Carvalho-Costa & Ottoni 2019** *brevis* (L.), short; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to lower caudal-fin lobe shorter than upper in mature males

***Aphyocharax colifax* Taphorn & Thomerson 1991** *collum* (L.), neck or stem; *fax* (L.), torch or firebrand, referring to bright-red caudal peduncle, "like a flame of fire that it carries on its back" (translation)

***Aphyocharax dentatus* Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903** Latin for toothed, having more mandibular teeth than *A. alburnus* and *A. pusillus*

***Aphyocharax erythrurus* Eigenmann 1912** red-tailed, from *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to brick-red caudal fin in life

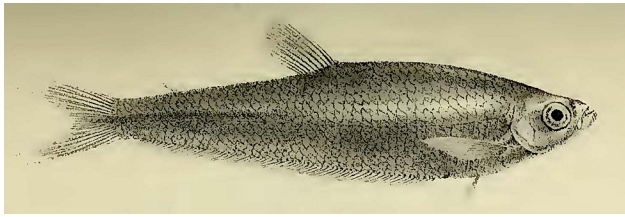
***Aphyocharax gracilis* Fowler 1940** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its slenderer body compared with *A. nasutus* (= *dentatus*)

***Aphyocharax nattereri* (Steindachner 1882)** patronym not identified, likely in honor of Austrian naturalist Johann Natterer (1787–1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years

***Aphyocharax pusillus* Günther 1868** Latin for very small, referring to its size (~50 mm)

***Aphyocharax rathbuni* Eigenmann 1907** in honor of American zoologist Richard Rathbun (1852–1918), Assistant Secretary, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), in charge (1899–1918) of the U.S. National Museum

***Aphyocharax yekwanae* Willink, Chernoff & Machado-Allison 2003** of the Ye'kwana, tribe that lives in and oversees most of the Río Caura basin, Brazil, type locality, for their "fervid desire to protect and manage their home territory and its environment"



*Leptagoniates steindachneri*. Illustration by Peter Smit. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1887. An account of the fishes collected by Mr. C. Buckley in eastern Ecuador. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1887 (2): 274–283, Pls. 20–24.

### **Leptagoniates**

**Boulenger 1887**

*leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, allusion not explained, possibly referring to narrow mouth cleft compared with wide mouth cleft of its “nearest ally,” *Paragoniates*, i.e., a thin *Paragoniates*

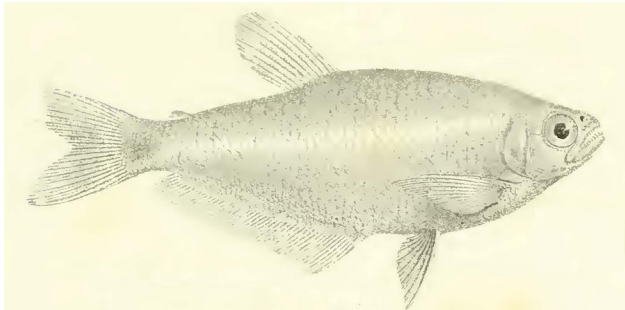
*Leptagoniates steindachneri* **Boulenger 1887** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who described *Paragoniates* in 1876

### **Paragoniates**

**Steindachner 1876**

*para-* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to presumed close relationship with *Agoniates* (Triportheidae) based on similarly compressed abdomens

*Paragoniates alburnus* **Steindachner 1876** Latin for whitefish (e.g., Common Bleak *Alburnus alburnus*), presumably referring to its pale, silvery coloration



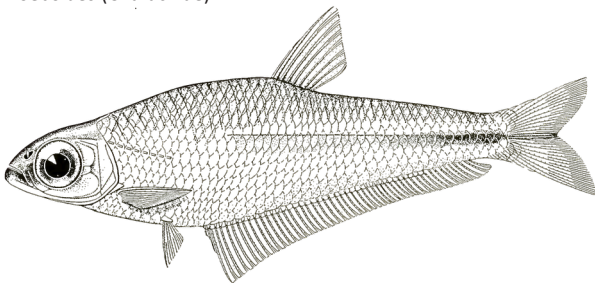
*Paragoniates alburnus*. Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1876. Ichthyologische Beiträge (V). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 74: 49–240, Pls. 1–15.

### **Phenagoniates**

**Eigenmann & Wilson 1914**

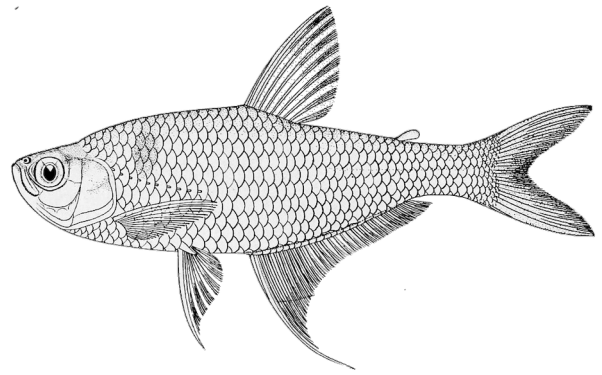
*phena-*, misspelling of *phānós* (Gr. φάνός) bright or clear,<sup>1</sup> referring to its translucent coloration; *agoniates*, referring to close relationship with and similarity to *Paragoniates*

*Phenagoniates macrolepis* (**Meek & Hildebrand 1913**) *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, allusion not explained probably referring to larger scales compared with presumed congeners in *Roeboides* (Characinae)



First-published image of *Phenagoniates macrolepis* (as *P. wilsoni*, a junior synonym). From: Eigenmann, C. H. The Cheirodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

<sup>1</sup> Eigenmann (1915, see above caption) later attempted to correct spelling to *Phanagoniates* but original spelling prevails.



Probably first-published image of *Prionobrama filigera* (as *P. madeirae*, a junior synonym). From: Fowler, H. W. 1913. Fishes from the Madeira River, Brazil. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 65: 517–579.

### **Prionobrama**

**Fowler 1913**

*príōn* (Gr. πρίων), saw, probably referring to “completely denticulated maxillary,” i.e., saw-toothed; *brama*, referring to “superficial resemblance” of *P. madeirae* (= *filigera*) to the Common Bream *Abramis brama*

*Prionobrama filigera* (**Cope 1870**) *filum* (L.), thread; *-gera*, Latin suffix meaning to bear or carry, referring to long and pointed anal fin on adults

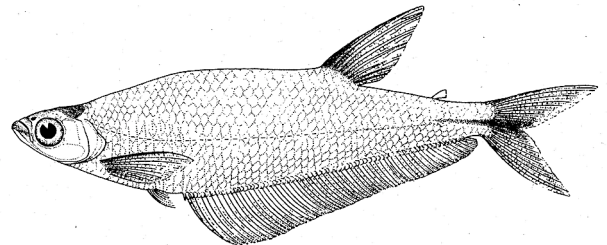
*Prionobrama paraguayensis* (**Eigenmann 1914**) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Paraguay, Brazil, type locality

### **Xenagoniates**

**Myers 1942**

*xénos* (Gr. ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), related to *Leptagoniates* and *Phenagoniates* but differing in the presence of a well-developed patch on each palatine and a more posterior dorsal fin

*Xenagoniates bondi* **Myers 1942** in honor of American biologist Franklyn F. Bond (1897–1946), University of Rochester (Rochester, New York, USA), who collected holotype while researching mosquito-control fishes in Venezuela



*Xenagoniates bondi*, holotype, 52 mm SL. Illustration by Pascual Ortiz. From: Myers, G. S. 1942. Studies on South American fresh-water fishes. I. Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin 2 (4): 89–114.