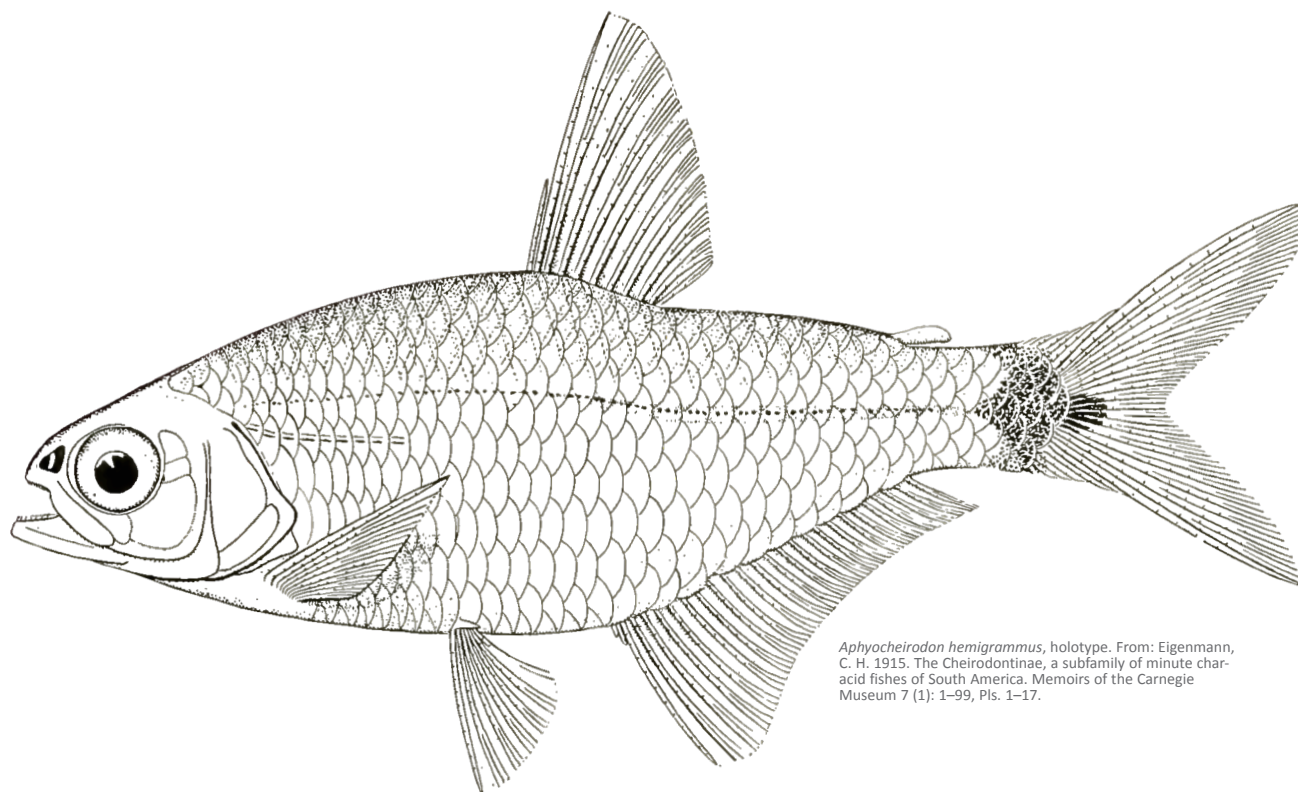


Order CHARACIFORMES

Cheirodontines

Family CHARACINAE

Subfamily CHEIRODONTINAE Eigenmann 1915



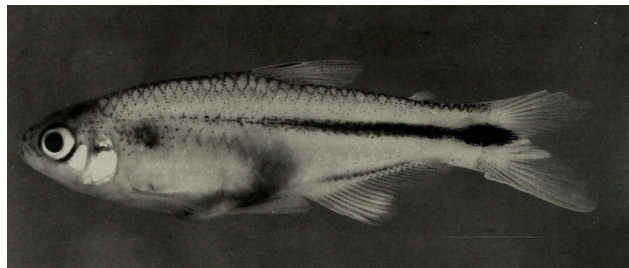
Aphyocheirodon hemigrammus, holotype. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1915. The Cheirodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. *Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum* 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

Acinocheirodon

Malabarba & Weitzman 1999

acino, from *ákaina* (Gr. ἄκαινα), thorn or spike, referring to spines on caudal-fin rays; *cheirodon*, referring to its placement in Cheirodontinae

***Acinocheirodon melanogramma* Malabarba & Weitzman 1999** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *gramma*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammḗ* (Gr. γραμμῆ), line or stroke of the pen, referring to distinctive black bar on large anterior unbranched dorsal-fin ray [authors did not indicate whether name is an adjective or a noun, so it is treated as a noun, especially since its spelling, if it were an adjective, does not agree with the masculine gender of the genus (-a instead of -us)]



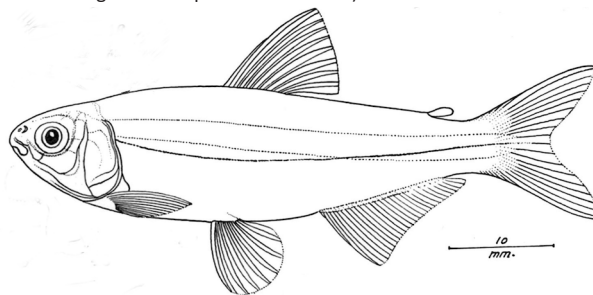
Acinocheirodon melanogramma, holotype, male, 38.1 mm SL. From: Malabarba, L. R. and S. H. Weitzman. 1999. A new genus and species of South American fishes (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae) with a derived caudal fin, including comments about inseminating cheirodontines. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* No. 112: 410–431.

Amblystilbe

Fowler 1940

amblýs (Gr. ἀμβλύς), blunt, referring to “very short” snout; *stílbē* (Gr. στίλβη), lamp or mirror (i.e., shining), allusion not explained, described as “largely silvery, with violaceous reflections,” but possibly referring to relationship with *Odontostilbe*

***Amblystilbe howesi* Fowler 1940** in honor of “Mr. Arthur Howes” (although “Gordon Howes” is credited with collecting holotype and other fishes during a 1937 expedition to Bolivia)



Amblystilbe howesi. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1940. Zoological results of the second Bolivian expedition for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1936–1937. Part I. The fishes. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 92: 43–103.

Aphyocheirodon**Eigenmann 1915**

aphýē (Gr. ἀφύη), small white fry, i.e., a small *Cheirodon*, probably referring to small size of *A. hemigrammus* (39–48 mm in type series)

***Aphyocheirodon hemigrammus* Eigenmann 1915** *hemi-*, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισύς), half; *grammus*, line, referring to “median dusky line associated with a narrow silvery line on posterior half of body”

Cheirodon**Girard 1855**

cheir (Gr. χεῖρ), hand; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to teeth of *C. pisciculus*, dilated at apex with at least five subconical points, the middle one being the longest, resembling five fingers on a hand

***Cheirodon australis* Eigenmann 1928** Latin for southern, “the most southern of the Characidae” (a distinction that actually belongs to *Gymnocharacinus bergi*, Gymnocharacinae) [originally spelled *australe*, which does not agree with the masculine gender of the genus]

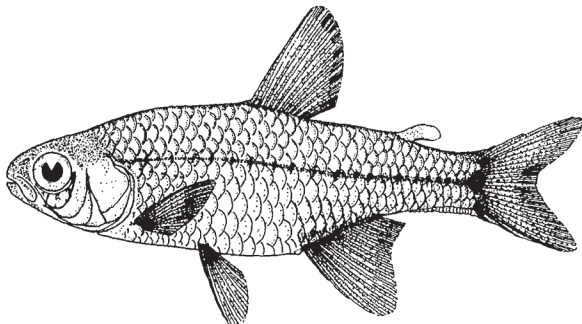
***Cheirodon galusdae* Eigenmann 1928** in honor of Pedro Galusda, superintendent of the state hatchery at Lautaro, where he planned the collecting of fish during Egenmann’s expedition, “who has successfully introduced several species of trout into the rivers of Chile” [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]

***Cheirodon ibicuiensis* Eigenmann 1915** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Ibicuí, rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Cheirodon interruptus* (Jenyns 1842)** Latin for interrupted, referring to “interrupted” lateral line, “coming to an end before it has reached the length of the pectoral, and not carried over more than eight or nine scales in the length”

***Cheirodon jaguaribensis* Fowler 1941** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Jaguaribe, Russas, Ceará State, Brazil, type locality [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

***Cheirodon kiliani* Campos 1982** in honor of Campos’ teacher, German biologist Ernst Kilian, founding director of Instituto de Zoología, Universidad Austral, Chile (the institute is now named after him)



Cheirodon kiliani. Illustration by Juan Matus. From: Campos, H. 1982. Sistemática del género Cheirodon (Pisces: Characidae) en Chile con descripción de una nueva especie. Análisis de multivarianza. Studies on Neotropical Fauna and Environment 17 (2–3): 129–162.

***Cheirodon luelingi* Géry 1964** in honor of German ichthyologist Karl Heinz Lüling (1913–1984), Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig (Bonn), who collected holotype

***Cheirodon macropterus* Fowler 1941** big-finned, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *pterus*, from *ptéron* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to very long dorsal fin, which, when depressed, reaches well into adipose fin [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

***Cheirodon ortegai* Vari & Géry 1980** in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega, for collecting many “valuable” specimens for the senior author

***Cheirodon parahybae* Eigenmann 1915** of rio Parahyba, Campos, Brazil, type locality

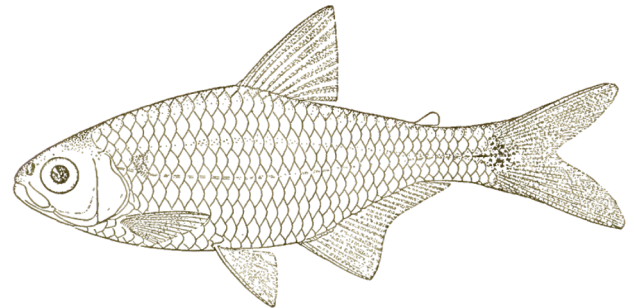
***Cheirodon pisciculus* Girard 1855** diminutive of *piscis* (L.), fish, i.e., a little fish, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its size (size not mentioned by Girard and no types known; recorded elsewhere as up to 5.4 cm SL)

***Cheirodon stenodon* Eigenmann 1915** *sténos* (Gr. στενός), narrow; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to narrow premaxillary teeth

Cheirodontops**Schultz 1944**

óps (Gr. ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), presumably referring to similarity to other cheirodontine fishes, from which it differs in having a complete lateral line

***Cheirodontops geayi* Schultz 1944** in honor of French pharmacist and natural history collector Martin François Geay (1859–1910), who reported on the fishes of the Orinoco Basin in his work “Pêches dans les Affluentes de l’Orinoque” (1896–97)



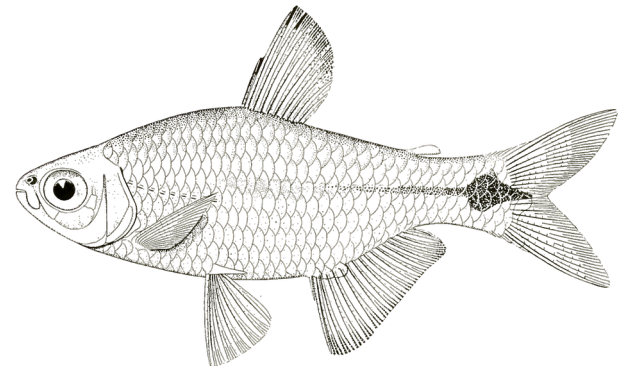
Cheirodontops geayi, holotype, 37.3 mm SL. Illustration by Aime M. Awl. From: Schultz, L. P. 1944. The fishes of the family Characinae from Venezuela, with descriptions of seventeen new forms. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 95 (3181): 235–367.

Compsura**Eigenmann 1915**

comps-, from *kompós* (Gr. κομψός), nice, refined or elegant (Eigenmann said “well dressed”); *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to conspicuous triangular spot on caudal fin

***Compsura gorgonae* (Evermann & Goldsborough 1909)** of Gorgona, Panama Canal Zone, type locality

***Compsura heterura* Eigenmann 1915** differently-tailed, from *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to scaled caudal-fin base on males, unscaled on females



Compsura heterura, holotype. Eigenmann, C. H. 1915. The Cheirodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

Ctenocheirodon**Malabarba & Jerep 2012**

cteno-, from *ktenós* (Gr. κτενός), comb, referring to “ventral procurrent caudal-fin arrangement of males,” i.e., a ctenoid *Cheirodon*

***Ctenocheirodon pristis* Malabarba & Jerep 2012** from *pristēr* (Gr. πριστήρ), saw, referring to “projected ventral procurrent caudal-fin rays along the ventral margin of the caudal peduncle”



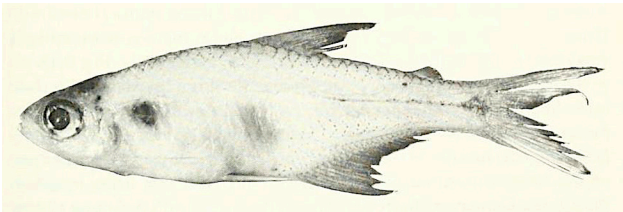
Ctenocheirodon pristis, holotype, male, 31.0 mm SL. From: Malabarba, L. R. and F. C. Jerep. 2012. A new genus and species of Cheirodontinae fish from South America (Teleostei: Characidae). Copeia 2012 (2): 243–250.

Heterocheirodon Malabarba 1998

héteros (Gr. ἕτερος), different, referring to absence of sexual dimorphism on ventral procurent caudal-fin rays as found in other cheirodontine genera, i.e., a different *Cheirodon*

Heterocheirodon jacuiensis Malabarba & Bertaco 1999 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Jacui, Cachoeira do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Heterocheirodon yatai (Casciotta, Miquelarena & Protopino 1992) derived from the Guarani word for palm tree, referring to *Butia yatay*, a palm tree dominant at the type locality (Entre Ríos, Argentina)

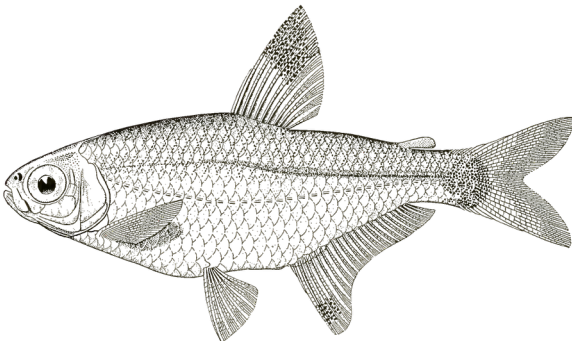


Heterocheirodon yatai, holotype, 34.2 mm SL. From: Casciotta, J. R., A. M. Miquelarena and L. C. Protopino. 1992. A new species *Odontostilbe* (Teleostei, Characidae) from the Uruguay Basin, with comments on the diagnostic characters of the genus. Occasional Papers of the Museum of Natural History, The University of Kansas 149: 1–16.

Holoshesthes Eigenmann 1913

hólos (Gr. ὅλος), whole or entire; *esthēs* (Gr. ἐσθής), dress, clothing or raiment, referring to maxillaries with teeth along its entire edge, i.e., clothed in teeth [Eigenmann later emended spelling to *Holesthes* (1915) and *Holoesthes* (1917) but original spelling stands; treated as a junior synonym of *Odontostilbe* by some workers]

Holoshesthes pequira (Steindachner 1882) etymology not explained, possibly a local Brazilian name, apparently based on *Salmo pequira*, a museum or manuscript name coined by Johann Natterer (1787–1843), who collected holotype in 1824



Possibly first-published image of *Holoshesthes pequira*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1915. The Cheirodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

Kolpotocheirodon Malabarba & Weitzman 2000

kolpōtós (Gr. κολπωτός), formed into folds, referring to caudal organ formed by hypertrophied dermal folds along caudal-fin rays; *cheirodon*, referring to placement in subfamily Cheirodontinae

Kolpotocheirodon figueiredoi Malabarba, Lima & Weitzman 2004 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943),



Kolpotocheirodon figueiredoi, paratype, female, 30.0 mm SL. From: Malabarba, L. R., F. C. T. Lima and S. H. Weitzman. 2004. A new species of *Kolpotocheirodon* (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae: Compsurini) from Bahia, northeastern Brazil, with a new diagnosis of the genus. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 117 (3): 317–329.

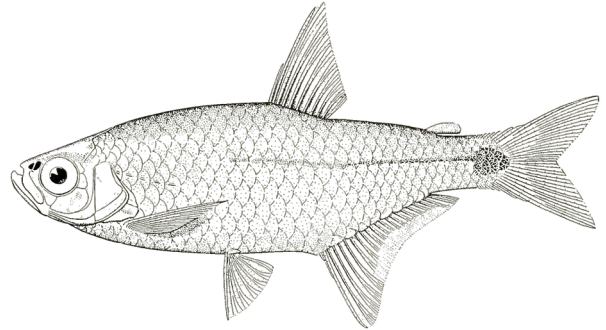
Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

Kolpotocheirodon theloura Malabarba & Weitzman 2000 *thēlé* (Gr. θηλή), teat or nipple; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to papillae on ventral lobe of caudal fin

Macropsobrycon Eigenmann 1915

makrós (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye or face, i.e., with a long face, referring to large maxillary, nearly as long as eye; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Macropsobrycon uruguayanae Eigenmann 1915 of Uruguayana, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality



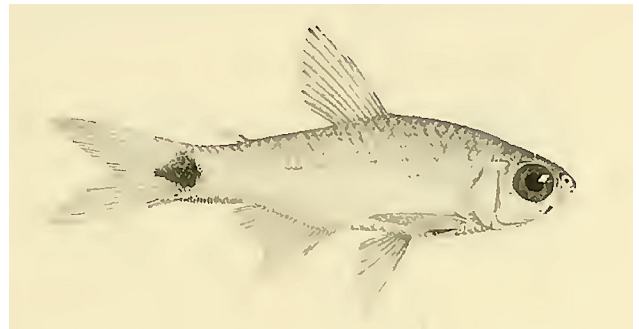
Macropsobrycon uruguayanae, holotype. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1915. The Cheirodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

Macropsobrycon xinguensis Géry 1973 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Xingú basin, Brazil, where it is endemic [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae, likely belongs in a different genus]

Nanocheirodon Malabarba 1998

nānos (Gr. νάνος), dwarf (noun), referring to small size (mature at 15 mm SL) of adult *N. insignis*, i.e., a dwarf *Cheirodon*

Nanocheirodon insignis (Steindachner 1880) Latin for distinguished by marks, allusion not explained, probably referring to conspicuous caudal spot



Nanocheirodon insignis. Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1880. Zur Fisch-Fauna des Cauca und der Flüsse bei Guayaquil. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 42: 55–104, Pls. 1–9.

Odontostilbe

Cope 1870

odontos, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to teeth of *O. fugitiva* “in a single series on the premaxillary and dentary bones only”; *stilbē* (Gr. στίλβη), lamp or mirror (i.e., shining), allusion not explained, but since Cope in the same publication described *Tetragonopterus* (now *Astyanax*) *stilbe*, which has a “very distinct” silver lateral band, it is reasonable to assume that it refers to the “silver band” of *O. fugitiva*¹

***Odontostilbe avanhandava* Chuctaya, Bührnheim & Malabarba 2018** named for Salto (falls) do Avanhandava (meaning “man who speaks the Nhandeva dialect”), rio Tietê (São Paulo State, Brazil), locality of the oldest known specimen, collected by John D. Haseman in 1908; the falls were flooded by the Nova Avanhandava Hydroelectric Power Dam and no longer exist

***Odontostilbe dialeptura* (Fink & Weitzman 1974)** *dialēptós* (Gr. διαληπτός), distinguishable; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to recurved bony hooks on lower caudal-fin lobe and peduncle scalation of males

***Odontostilbe dierythrura* Fowler 1940** *di-* (Gr. prefix, from *dýo* (δύο); *erythrós* (Gr. ἐρυθρός), red; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to “brilliant vermilion” color at base of each caudal lobe

***Odontostilbe ecuadorensis* Bührnheim & Malabarba 2006** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ecuador, type locality (along Ecuador-Peru border)

***Odontostilbe euspilura* (Fowler 1945)** *eú-* (Gr. εὖ), well or very; *spílos* (Gr. σπῖλος), blot (i.e., ink blot); *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to large black basal spot on caudal fin [often misspelled as *euspilurus*]

***Odontostilbe fugitiva* Cope 1870** Latin for fleeing or flying, allusion not explained nor evident

***Odontostilbe microcephala* Eigenmann 1907** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalē* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to “very small, slightly convex” head

***Odontostilbe mitoptera* (Fink & Weitzman 1974)** thread-finned, from *mitos*, thread, and *ptera*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to threadlike extensions on dorsal and pelvic fins

***Odontostilbe nareuda* Bührnheim & Malabarba 2006** named for Río Nareuda, Pando, Bolivia, type locality

***Odontostilbe pacaasnovos* Chuctaya, Ohara & Malabarba 2020** named for Parque Nacional Pacaás Novos, Rondônia, Brazil, where type locality (upper rio Jaciparaná) is situated

***Odontostilbe pao* Bührnheim & Malabarba 2007** named for the Pao River, Apure-Orinoco River basin, Venezuela, type locality

***Odontostilbe paraguayensis* Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Paraguay, where type locality (Asunción) is situated

***Odontostilbe parecis* Bührnheim & Malabarba 2006** named for Chapada dos Parecis, a plateau situated east of the Guaporé tributaries, Brazil, type locality

***Odontostilbe pulchra* (Gill 1858)** Latin for beautiful or lovely, presumably referring to its coloration: greenish yellow body with a silvery lateral band, white dorsal and anal fins tinted with red, bright golden patches on operculum, and red or yellow blotches above and beneath black caudal spot

***Odontostilbe roloffii* Géry 1972** in honor of German aquarist Erhard Roloff (1903–1980), who collected holotype and other species described in Géry’s monograph

***Odontostilbe splendida* Bührnheim & Malabarba 2007** Latin for splendid, grand or admirable, allusion not explained, perhaps attractively colored like its sympatric congener *O. pulchra*



Odontostilbe weitzmani. Photo by V. M. Azevedo-Santos. From: Chuctaya, J., C. M. Bührnheim and L. R. Malabarba. 2018. Two new species of *Odontostilbe* historically hidden under *O. microcephala* (Characiformes: Cheirodontinae). Neotropical Ichthyology 16 (1) e170047: [1–22].

***Odontostilbe weitzmani* Chuctaya, Bührnheim & Malabarba 2018** in honor of American ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his work on the systematics of Neotropical characiforms, particularly of the characid subfamily Cheirodontinae

Prodontocharax

Eigenmann & Pearson 1924

pro- (L.), in front of, *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to teeth on maxillary of *P. melanotus*, by which it differs from the “closely related” *Parecbasis* (Aphyoditeinae); *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

***Prodontocharax aquilaepinnae* Bertaco, Chuctaya, Jerep & Malabarba 2023** *aquilus* (L.), blackish or dark-colored; *pinnæ* (L.), fins, referring to pigmented dorsal and anal fins



Prodontocharax aquilaepinnae, paratype, female, 51.9 mm SL. Photo by Dario F. Fuster and Junior Chuctaya. From: Bertaco, V. A., J. Chuctaya, F. C. Jerep and L. R. Malabarba. 2023. Revision of *Prodontocharax* and revalidation of *Amblystilbe* (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae), with description of a new species. Neotropical Ichthyology 21 (3): 230031: 1–32.

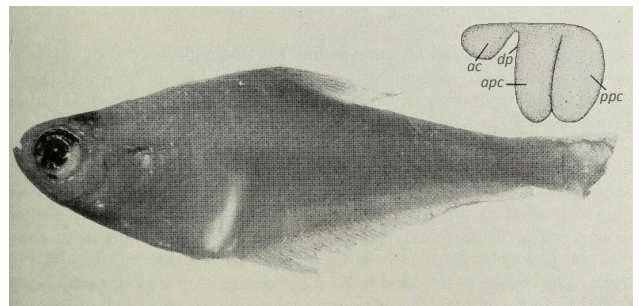
***Prodontocharax melanotus* Pearson 1924** *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black; *notus*, from *nótos* (Gr. νότος), back, probably referring to large black irregular spot on first five rays of dorsal fin

Protocheirodon

Vari, Melo & Oliveira 2016

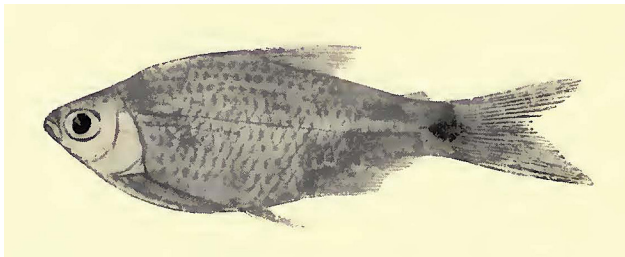
prótos (Gr. πρώτος), first or earliest form of, referring to phylogenetic position of *P. pi* as sister to all other members of Cheirodontinae

***Protocheirodon pi* (Vari 1978)** referring to shape of swim bladder, formed like the Greek letter π (πῖ, pí)



Protocheirodon pi, holotype, 29.2 mm SL, with inset of π-shaped swimbladder. ac = anterior chamber. apc = anterior section of posterior chamber. de = point of exit of ductus pneumaticus. ppc = posterior section of posterior section. From: Vari, R. P. 1978. The genus *Leptogoniates* (Pisces: Characoidei) with a description of a new species from Bolivia. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 91 (1): 184–190.

¹ Eigenmann (1915) suggests the name refers to the “brilliant” teeth of *O. fugitiva*, but that does not seem to apply to teeth described as “broadly spatulate and crenate.”



Possibly first-published image of *Pseudocheirodon arnoldi* (as *P. affinis*, a junior synonym). From: Meek, S. E. and S. F. Hildebrand. 1916. The fishes of the fresh waters of Panama. Field Museum of Natural History, Publications, Zoological Series 10 (15): 217–374, Pls. 6–32.

Pseudocheirodon

Meek & Hildebrand 1916

pseudo-, from *pseúdēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, “closely allied” (and presumably similar) to *Cheirodon*

Pseudocheirodon arnoldi (Boulenger 1909) in honor of German aquarist Johann Paul Arnold (1869–1952), who sent holotype to Boulenger from specimens “which have been or are still living in Mr. Arnold’s aquarium at Hamburg”

Pseudocheirodon terrabae Bussing 1967 of the Rio Grande de Térraba basin, where type locality (Río Ceibo, Puntarenas Province, Costa Rica) is situated

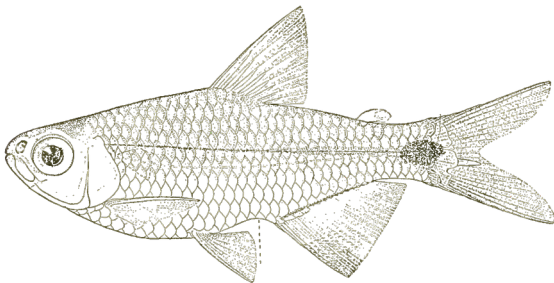
Saccoderma

Schultz 1944

saccus (L.), bag; *dérma* (Gr. δέρμα), skin, referring to dermal sac on caudal fin

Saccoderma hastata (Eigenmann 1913) Latin for armed with a spear, presumably referring to retrorse hooks on caudal- and anal-fin rays

Saccoderma melanostigma Schultz 1944 *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to black caudal spot



Saccoderma melanostigma, holotype, 27.0 mm SL. Illustration by Aime W. Aul. From: Schultz, L. P. 1944. The fishes of the family Characidae from Venezuela, with descriptions of seventeen new forms. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 95 (3181): 235–367, Pls. 16–18.

Serrapinnus

Malabarba 1998

serra (L.), saw; *pinnus* (L.), fin, referring to “peculiar” saw-like shape of anal-fin rays of adult males (the rays have hooks that serve as contact organs during copulation)

Serrapinnus aster Malabarba & Jerep 2014 Latin for star, referring to star-shaped ventral profile of the set of hypertrophied procurrent caudal-fin rays present in mature males

Serrapinnus calliurus (Boulenger 1900) pretty-tailed, from *kálllos* (Gr. κάλλος), beauty, and *ourá* (Gr. ούρά), tail, presumably referring to large black spot at base of tail and/or white patches on caudal-fin lobes

Serrapinnus gracilis (Géry 1960) Latin for thin or slender, more elongated and compressed than other *Cheirodon* (original genus) species

Serrapinnus heterodon (Eigenmann 1915) *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, allusion not explained, possibly referring to

variable number of maxillary teeth (1–4) based on geographic location

Serrapinnus kriegi (Schindler 1937) in honor of German zoologist Hans Krieg (1888–1970), who helped collect holotype

Serrapinnus littoris (Géry 1960) scientific Neo-Latin for littoral (i.e., close to shore), presumably referring to distribution in coastal French Guiana

Serrapinnus lucindai Malabarba & Jerep 2014 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Paulo Henrique Franco Lucinda, Universidade Federal do Tocantins (Porto Nacional, Brazil), for his contribution to the taxonomy of neotropical freshwater fishes, mainly those of the rio Tocantins basin

Serrapinnus malabarbai Jerep, Dagosta & Ohara 2018 in honor of Luiz Roberto Malabarba, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil), for his “great” contribution to our knowledge on the Cheirodontinae and other neotropical freshwater fishes

Serrapinnus microdon (Eigenmann 1915) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, presumably referring to its narrow premaxillary teeth

Serrapinnus micropterus (Eigenmann 1907) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, presumably referring to short pectoral fin, just reaching ventral fin

Serrapinnus notomelas (Eigenmann 1915) *nótos* (Gr. νῶτος), back; *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, presumably referring to black base of dorsal fin and/or its black anterior rays

Serrapinnus piaba (Lütken 1875) a local Brazilian name applied to various characiform fishes, presumably including this one as well (today *piaba* is often applied to small ornamental characins popular in the aquarium trade)

Serrapinnus potiguar Jerep & Malabarba 2014 a term traditionally used in Brazil to refer to someone born in the Rio Grande do Norte State, where this species is endemic

Serrapinnus sterbai Zarske 2012 in honor of Zarske’s teacher, Czech-born zoologist and aquarist Günther Sterba (1922–2021), University of Leipzig, on the occasion of his 90th birthday

Serrapinnus tocantinensis Malabarba & Jerep 2014 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Tocantins-Araguaia basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

Serrapinnus zanatae Jerep, Camelier & Malabarba 2016 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Angela Maria Zanata (Federal University of Bahia), for her “great” contribution to our knowledge of Neotropical freshwater fishes, and for collecting this new species



Serrapinnus zanatae, paratype, male, 32.6 mm SL. Photo by José L. O. Birindelli. From: Jerep, F. C., P. Camelier and L. R. Malabarba. 2016. *Serrapinnus zanatae*, a new species from the rio Jequitinhonha basin, Minas Gerais State, Brazil (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 26 (4): 289–298.