

Order CHARACIFORMES

Family CHARACIDAE

Subfamily *Incertae sedis*



Dectobrycon armeniacus. Photo by Dieter Bork. From: Zarske, A. and J. Géry. 2006. Beschreibung einer neuen Salmler-Gattung und zweier neuer Arten (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae) aus Peru und Brasilien. Zoologische Abhandlungen, Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde. 55: 31–49.

Dectobrycon

Zarske & Géry 2006

dektikós (Gr. δεκτικός), biting, referring to its aggressive behavior in captivity; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Dectobrycon armeniacus Zarske & Géry 2006 Latin for dull orange, from its common name in the aquarium hobby, Apricot Tetra, referring to its yellow-orange color in life

Leptobrycon

Eigenmann 1915

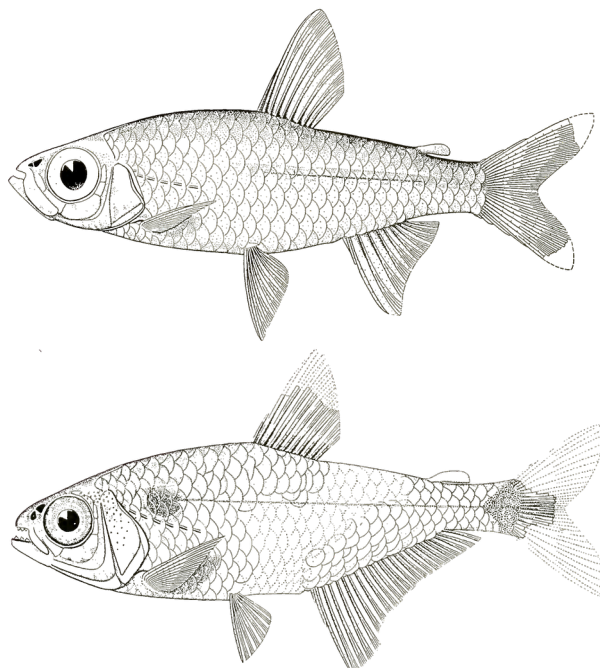
leptós (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin (small or delicate per Eigenmann), referring to size (described at 29 mm SL); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Leptobrycon jatuaranae Eigenmann 1915 of Jatuarana, Amazon River basin, Brazil, type locality

Mixobrycon

Eigenmann 1915

mixo-, from *míxis* (Gr. μίξις), a mixing, “because the teeth show some of the characters of *Hyphessobrycon*”; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae



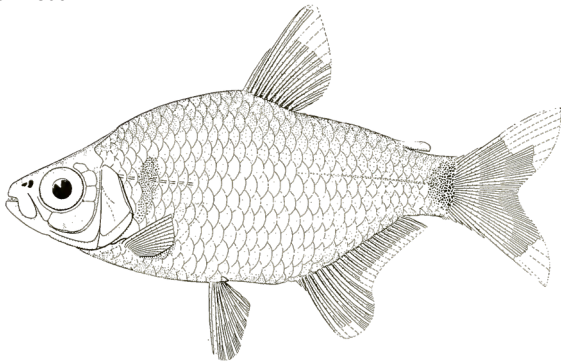
TOP: *Leptobrycon jatuaranae*, holotype, 29 mm SL, with damaged caudal-fin lobes reconstructed. BOTTOM: *Mixobrycon ribeiri*, holotype, 35 mm SL. Both from: Eigenmann, C. H. 1915. The Chei-rodontinae, a subfamily of minute characid fishes of South America. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 7 (1): 1–99, Pls. 1–17.

Mixobrycon ribeiroi (Eigenmann 1907) in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874–1939), founder of the Museu Nacional's fish collection

Oligobrycon
Eigenmann 1915

oligos (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty (small per Eigenmann), allusion not explained, probably referring to “minute” mouth and/or small size (39 mm); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Oligobrycon microstomus Eigenmann 1915 small-mouthed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its “minute” mouth



Oligobrycon microstomus, holotype, with damaged fins reconstructed. 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.

Oxybrycon
Géry 1964

oxýs (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed, referring to its small, sharp teeth; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Oxybrycon parvulus Géry 1964 diminutive of *parvus* (L.), small, i.e., very small, a “miniscule” species, up to 16.3 mm SL



Oxybrycon parvulus, holotype, 16.3 mm SL. From: Géry, J. 1964. Poissons characoides de l'Amazonie péruvienne. *Beiträge zur Neotropischen Fauna* 4 (1): 1–44.

Schultzites
Géry 1964

-itēs (Gr. -ιτης), a typical ending in Greek names: in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901–1986), Curator of Fishes, U.S. National Museum, for his “tremendous ichthyological works”

Schultzites axelrodi Géry 1964 in honor of aquarist and pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), whose *Tropical Fish Hobbyist* magazine published this description and several others by Géry



Schultzites axelrodi. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Géry, J. 1977. Characoids of the world. T. F. H. Publications, Neptune City, New Jersey. 1–672. This photo differs slightly (same backdrop, possibly different specimen) from the Axelrod photo in the original description: Géry, J. 1964. Preliminary description of seven new species and two new genera of characid fishes from the Upper Rio Meta in Colombia. *Tropical Fish Hobbyist* 12 (5) [Jan.]: 25–32, 41–48.



Scissor macrocephalus, holotype, BMNH 1858.6.14.1.

Scissor
Günther 1864

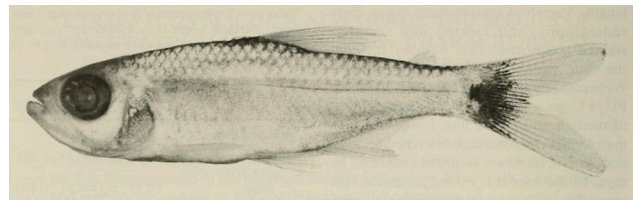
Latin for one who cleaves, referring to its wide cleft mouth

Scissor macrocephalus Günther 1864 big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *kephalē* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, “thrice and one third” in the length of the body and “two-thirds as high as long” [known from only one specimen; perhaps a species of *Oligosarcus* (Stethapriorninae)]

Serrabrycon
Vari 1986

serra (L.), saw, referring to saw-like appearance of outwardly pointing teeth on upper and lower jaws; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Serrabrycon magoi Vari 1986 in honor of Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931–2004), Instituto de Zoología, Universidad Central de Venezuela, for significant contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan fishes

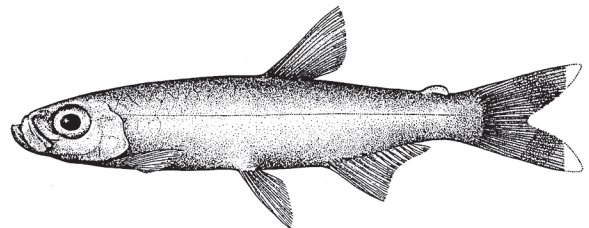


Serrabrycon magoi, holotype, 27.5 mm SL. From: Vari, R. P. 1986. *Serrabrycon magoi*, a new genus and species of scale-eating characid (Pisces: Characiformes) from the Upper Rio Negro. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 99 (2): 328–334.

Thrissobrycon
Böhlke 1953

thrisso, from *thrissa* (Gr. θρίσσα), a kind of anchovy, possibly related to *thrix* (Gr. θρίξ), hair, referring to hair-like bones, often used as a standard suffix for clupeoids, here referring to its clupeoid-like maxillaries; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Thrissobrycon pectinifer Böhlke 1953 *pecten* (L.), comb; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to its very long, thin and numerous gill rakers



Ceratobranchia delotaenia, holotype, 28.5 mm SL, with damaged caudal-fin lobes reconstructed. Illustration by Janet Roemhild. From: Böhlke, J. E. 1953. A minute new herring-like characid fish genus adapted for plankton feeding, from the Rio Negro. *Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin* 5: 168–170.



Tucanoichthys tucano, adult female in pre-spawning coloration. Photo by Uwe Römer. From: Géry, J. and U. Römer. 1997. *Tucanoichthys tucano* gen. n. sp. n., a new miniature characid fish (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae) from the Rio Uaupés basin in Brazil. *aqua, Journal of Ichthyology and Aquatic Biology* 2 (4): 65–72.

Tucanoichthys

Géry & Römer 1997

Tucano, in honor of the Tucano indigenous people of the upper Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés area of Amazonas, Brazil (where it occurs), “an interesting people” with less than 5000 members surviving and “in great danger, owing to the avidity of so-called ‘civilized’ men”;
ichthys (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Tucanoichthys tucano* Géry & Römer 1997** as for genus