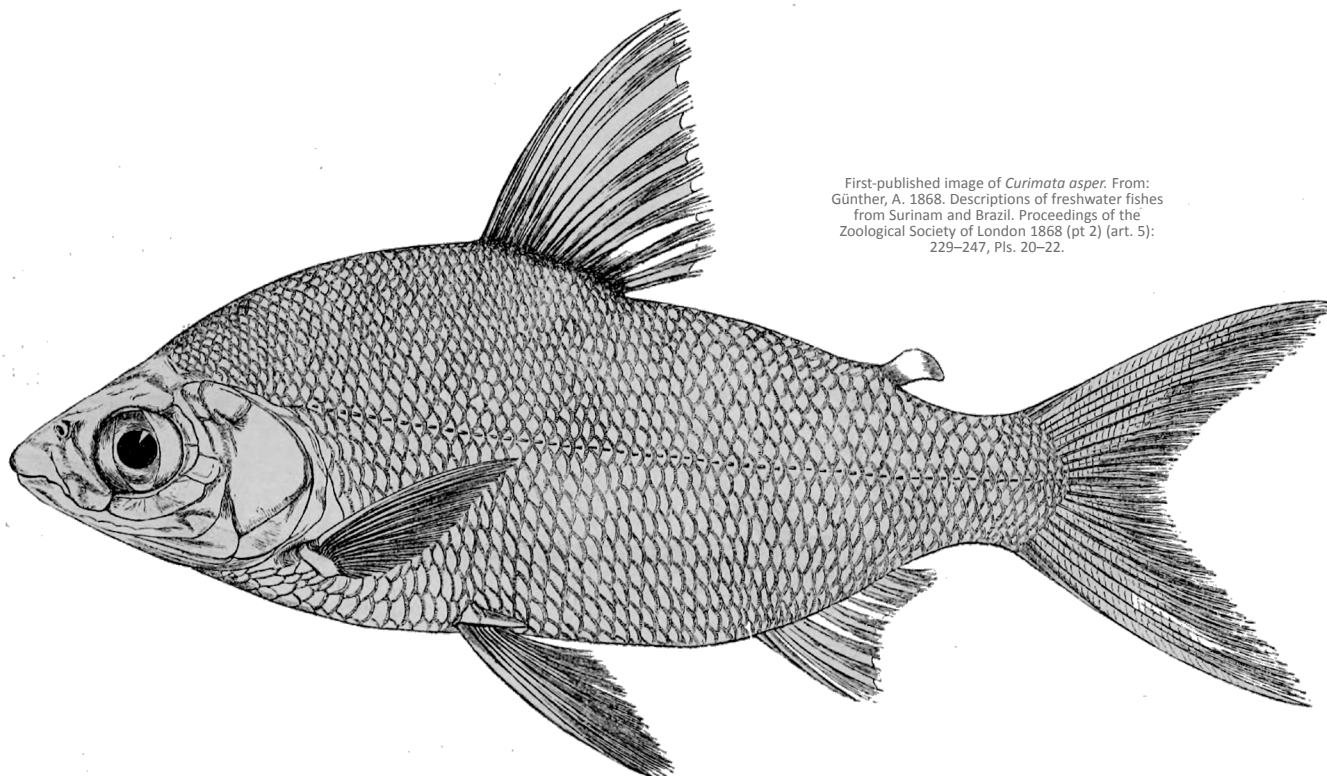


Order CHARACIFORMES

Toothless Characiformes

Family **CURIMATIDAE**

Gill 1858



First-published image of *Curimata asper*. From: Günther, A. 1868. Descriptions of freshwater fishes from Surinam and Brazil. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1868 (pt 2) (art. 5): 229–247, Pls. 20–22.

**Curimata**

Bosc 1817

Portuguese or local Brazilian name for curimatid-like fishes, apparently introduced in scientific literature by Markgraf von Liebstadt (*Historiæ rerum naturalium brasiliæ libri octo*, 1648) for *Prochilodus argenteus* (Prochilodontidae)

**Curimata acutirostris** Vari & Reis 1995 *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its distinctly pointed snout

**Curimata aspera** Günther 1868 Latin for rough, referring to its “conspicuously serrated” scales

**Curimata cerasina** Vari 1984 Latin for cherry-colored, referring to red color of ventral surface in life

**Curimata cisandina** (Allen 1942) *cis* (L.), on the same side as; *andinus* (L.), belonging to the Andes, i.e., Cisandean, referring to its distribution in western South America

**Curimata cyprinoides** (Linnaeus 1766) *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), having the form of: presumably referring to its cyprinoid-like appearance (“facie Cyprini Rutili”), specifically the Roach *Rutilus rutilus*

**Curimata incompta** Vari 1984 Latin for unadorned, referring to absence of any marked pigmentation pattern

**Curimata inornata** Vari 1989 Latin for unadorned, referring to plain body, head and fin pigmentation

**Curimata knerii** Steindachner 1876 patronym not identified but almost

certainly in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869), who was Steindachner’s teacher and friend (and who studied curimatid fishes)

**Curimata macrops** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its large eye, longer than snout

**Curimata mivartii** Steindachner 1878 patronym not identified but probably in honor of English zoologist St. George Jackson Mivart (1827–1900)

**Curimata ocellata** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889 Latin for having little eyes (ocelli), presumably referring to “oval blackish spot near the fortieth scale of the lateral line”

**Curimata roseni** Vari 1989 in honor of American ichthyologist Donn E. Rosen (1929–1986), American Museum of Natural History, “teacher, friend, colleague,” who introduced Vari to systematic research and the study of characiform fishes

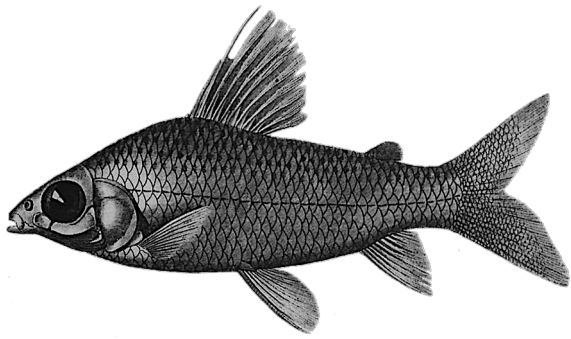
**Curimata vittata** (Kner 1858) Latin for banded, referring to 8–10 vertical or nearly vertical dark bars on dorsal portion of body

**Curimatella**

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

*-ella* (L.), a diminutive suffix, proposed as a subgenus of *Curimatus* with scaled caudal-fin lobes

**Curimatella alburnus** (Müller & Troschel 1844) Latin for whitefish (e.g., Common Bleak *Alburnus alburnus*), presumably referring to its silvery



First-published image of *Curimatella alburnus*. From: Müller, J. and F. H. Troschel. 1844. Synopsis generum et specierum familiae Characinarum. (Prodromus descriptionis novorum generum et specierum.) Archiv für Naturgeschichte 10 (pt 1): 81–99 + foldout table.

coloration [often misspelled *alburna*]

***Curimatella dorsalis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** Latin for of the back, presumably referring to indistinct median keel anterior to dorsal fin

***Curimatella immaculata* (Fernández-Yépez 1948)** *im-*, from *in* (L.), not; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, presumably referring to lack of dark or black pigmentation

***Curimatella lepidura* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** scaly-tailed, from *lepidos* (Gr. λεπίδος), genitive of *lepis* (λεπίς), scale, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its thickly scaled caudal-fin lobes

***Curimatella meyeri* (Steindachner 1882)** in honor of German zoologist-anthropologist Adolf Bernhard Meyer (1840–1911), for the transfer of specimens from the Vienna Museum

### ***Curimatopsis***

**Steindachner 1876**

*ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, proposed as a subgenus of *Curimatus*, i.e., *Curimatus*-like

***Curimatopsis cryptica* Vari 1982** Latin for hidden or secret, i.e., “hidden from science” as a result of its long-term misidentification as *C. microlepis* [originally spelled *crypticus*; emended to agree with feminine gender of genus]

***Curimatopsis evelynae* Géry 1964** in honor of Evelyn Axelrod (1928–2020), wife of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), whose *Tropical Fish Hobbyist* magazine published this description and several others by Géry

***Curimatopsis guaporensis* Melo & Oliveira 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Guaporé, a tributary of the Rio Madeira, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

***Curimatopsis jaci* Melo & Oliveira 2017** from the Tupí *Yacy*, referring to the lunar goddess Jaci, “one of the most adored divinities of nature for indigenous people” in Amazonia, honoring Melo’s mother, Maria Jaci Petrini de Melo, who always encouraged him to study fishes

***Curimatopsis macrolepis* (Steindachner 1876)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its large scales, ~31 in a longitudinal series between head and tail

***Curimatopsis maculosa* Melo, Vari & Oliveira 2016** Latin for dappled or spotted, referring to prominent small posteriorly placed dark spot on



*Curimatopsis jaci*, holotype, female, 28.1 mm SL. From: Melo, B. F. and C. Oliveira. 2017. Three new species of *Curimatopsis* (Characiformes: Curimatidae) from the Amazon basin. Journal of Fish Biology 91 (2): 528–544.

middle of caudal peduncle, a unique pigmentation pattern in the genus

***Curimatopsis melanura* Dutra, Melo & Netto-Ferreira 2018** black-tailed, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to distinct concentration of dark pigmentation on entire lower lobe of caudal fin

***Curimatopsis microlepis* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its scales “all small, entire”

***Curimatopsis myersi* Vari 1982** in honor of American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, for his contributions to the knowledge of Neotropical characiforms

***Curimatopsis pallida* Melo & Oliveira 2017** Latin for pale or pallid, referring to complete absence of a dark blotch of pigmentation over caudal peduncle (all congeners possess a variably conspicuous dark blotch on caudal peduncle or, at least, a faint dark blotch below its midline)

***Curimatopsis sabana* Melo 2020** named for the Gran Sabana, a major ecoregion in the western Guiana Shield of southeastern Venezuela, which encompasses the Río Caroni basin, where this species occurs

### ***Cyphocharax***

**Fowler 1906**

*cypho-*, from *kyphós* (Gr. κυφός), bent forwards or hunched, referring to “well elevated” back of *C. spilurus*, “hunched, anteriorly”; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

***Cyphocharax abramoides* (Kner 1858)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), having the form of: the leuciscid *Abramis brama*, referring to its very deep, laterally flattened body

***Cyphocharax albiventris* Netto-Ferreira, Nogueira, Melo & Dutra 2024** *albus* (L.), white; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to the “strong deposition of guanine between dermis and hypaxial muscles that results in a whitish coloration in the ventrolateral surface of body”

***Cyphocharax albula* (Lütken 1874)** Latin for whitish, allusion not explained, possibly referring to bright silver sides of belly (“laterum ventrisque argyreo-splendens”)

***Cyphocharax aninha* Wosiacki & da Silva Miranda 2014** nickname of Ana Prudente, wife of senior author, for her contributions toward the understanding of the Neotropical fauna, specifically the systematics of snakes

***Cyphocharax aspilos* Vari 1992** *aspilos* (Gr. ἄσπιλος), unspotted or spotless, referring to absence of any pronounced pigmentation on head and body

***Cyphocharax biocellatus* Vari, Sidlauskas & Le Bail 2012** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *ocellatus* (L.), having little eyes (ocelli), referring to two small dark spots, one under dorsal fin and one on middle of caudal peduncle

***Cyphocharax boiadeiro* Melo 2017** named for the Rio Boiadeiro, one of the paratype localities near Alto Araguaia, Mato Grosso, Brazil; name also honors the *boiadeiros* (cowboys) of central Brazil, who preserve their classic traditions and influenced regional lifestyles, food and music

***Cyphocharax caboclo* Melo, Tencatt & Oliveira 2022** presumably a Tupí word meaning “the one removed from the woods,” a term widely used in Brazil to designate a person born and raised in rural areas, generally connoting simplicity and kindness; its use here honors the *caboclos* from all over Brazil

***Cyphocharax corumbae* (Pavanelli & Britski 1999)** of Rio Corumbá, upper Rio Paraná basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

***Cyphocharax cramptoni* Bortolo & Lima 2020** in honor of British ichthyologist William Crampton (b. 1969), University of Central Florida, for his “important” contributions to the knowledge of fishes from the Amazon basin

***Cyphocharax derhami* Vari & Chang 2006** in honor of Swiss ichthyologist and aquarist Patrick de Rham (1936–2022), who helped junior author collect paratype series and other fishes in Peru

***Cyphocharax festivus* Vari 1992** Latin for pleasing, referring to its “pleasing aspect” (which aspect Vari found pleasing is not indicated)

***Cyphocharax gangamon* Vari 1992** *gángamon* (Gr. γάγγαμον), a kind of fishing net, referring to reticulate pattern on dorsal and lateral surfaces of body

***Cyphocharax gilbert* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)** in memory of M. (Monsieur?) Gilbert, French naval surgeon who died of yellow fever in the Antilles [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Cyphocharax gillii* (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)** in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “valuable contributions” to the knowledge of characiform fishes

***Cyphocharax gouldingi* Vari 1992** in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected holotype and large series of other valuable specimens, and who has “contributed greatly to our knowledge of the life history of many Amazonian species”

***Cyphocharax helleri* (Steindachner 1910)** patronym not identified but probably in honor of Austrian botanist Karl Bartholomäus Heller (1824–1880)

***Cyphocharax jagunco* Dutra, Penido, Mello & Pessali 2016** *jagunço*, Portuguese equivalent of “roughneck,” in honor of the 1956 modernist Brazilian novel *Grande Sertão: Veredas* by João Guimarães Rosa, which is narrated by a *jagunço*, and which takes place in the northern portion of Minas Gerais, Brazil, a region that includes type locality

***Cyphocharax laticlavius* Vari & Blackledge 1996** Latin for broad-striped, referring to dark midlateral stripe on body

***Cyphocharax leucostictus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** *leuco-*, from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός) white; *stictus*, from *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός) spotted, referring to white spot at base of each caudal lobe

***Cyphocharax magdalena* (Steindachner 1878)** of the Río Magdalena, northwestern Colombia, type locality

***Cyphocharax meniscaprorus* Vari 1992** *menískos* (Gr. μηνίσκος), crescent; *prorus*, from *próra* (Gr. πρῶρα), prow, referring to rounded anterior portion of head

***Cyphocharax mestomyllon* Vari 1992** *mestós* (Gr. μεστός), full; *myllon* (Gr.), lip, referring to fleshy upper lip

***Cyphocharax microcephalus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, allusion not explained (head does not appear to be conspicuously smaller compared with congeners), perhaps referring to “slightly depressed [profile] at occiput”

***Cyphocharax modestus* (Fernández-Yépez 1948)** Latin for modest or unassuming, perhaps referring to yellowish-brown color in alcohol

***Cyphocharax multilineatus* (Myers 1927)** *multi-* (L.), many; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to narrow, longitudinal, wavy and dark stripes across dorsal and lateral surfaces

***Cyphocharax muyrakytan* Bortolo, Lima & Melo 2018** *muyrakytã*, Tupí word (*muiraquitã* in Portuguese) for an amulet worn by Indians of the Amazon valley, especially those belonging to the extinct Tapajó culture



*Cyphocharax muyrakytan*, holotype, 54.3 mm SL. From: Bortolo, G. C., F. C. T. Lima and B. F. Melo. 2018. A new *Cyphocharax* from the lower Rio Tapajós, Amazon basin, Brazil (Characiformes: Curimatidae). *Copeia* 106 (2): 346–352.

(who lived in the lower Rio Tapajós basin, Pará, Brazil, type locality), typically carved as a sitting frog from a green jade stone

***Cyphocharax naegeli* (Steindachner 1881)** patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Swiss botanist Carl Wilhelm von Nägeli (1817–1891) [often but incorrectly spelled *naegeli*]

***Cyphocharax nigripinnis* Vari 1992** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to black pigmentation on distal portion of adipose fin

***Cyphocharax notatus* (Steindachner 1908)** Latin for marked, perhaps, per Steindachner’s description, referring to dense covering of dark dots on scales on upper half of body when viewed under microscope

***Cyphocharax oenas* Vari 1992** from *oinás* (Gr. οινάς), wild pigeon or dove, referring to name of type locality, Paloma (a caño in Venezuela), which is Castilian for pigeon or dove

***Cyphocharax pantostictus* Vari & Barriga S. 1990** *pantós* (Gr. παντός), genitive of *pās* (πάς), all; *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός), spotted, i.e., spotted all over, referring to prominent dark spots on lateral and dorsal surfaces

***Cyphocharax pinnilepis* Vari, Zanata & Camelier 2010** *pinna* (L.), fin; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to patch of scales over basal portions of caudal-fin lobes

***Cyphocharax platanus* (Günther 1880)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Río de la Plata, Argentina, type locality (also occurs in Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay)

***Cyphocharax plumbeus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** Latin for “of lead,” i.e., lead-colored, referring body coloration with silver and blue reflections

***Cyphocharax punctatus* (Vari & Nijssen 1986)** Latin for spotted, referring to 3–6 spots on body

***Cyphocharax saladensis* (Meinken 1933)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Salado, Argentina, type locality

***Cyphocharax sanctigabrielis* Melo & Vari 2014** Latinization of São Gabriel, referring to São Gabriel da Cachoeira, Amazonas State, Brazil, near type locality

***Cyphocharax santacatarinae* (Fernández-Yépez 1948)** of Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

***Cyphocharax signatus* Vari 1992** Latin for marked or stamped, referring to distinct spot on midlateral surface of caudal peduncle

***Cyphocharax spilolus* (Vari 1987)** from *spilōtós* (Gr. σπιλωτός), marked or stained, referring to midlateral spot on caudal peduncle

***Cyphocharax spiluropsis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** *ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, similar to *C. spilurus*

***Cyphocharax spilurus* (Günther 1864)** spot-tailed, from *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black spot at caudal peduncle

***Cyphocharax stilbolepis* Vari 1992** *stílbō* (Gr. στίλβω), glitter or shine; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to its bright silvery coloration

***Cyphocharax tamuya* Dutra, Vita, Gentile, Ochoa & Netto-Ferreira 2022** named for the indigenous Tamuya people, who lived in the area where this species occurs until they were driven extinct during the colonization of the Brazilian coast in the 1600s; the word, from the Tupinambá language, means “grandfather” or “the oldest”

***Cyphocharax vanderi* (Britski 1980)** in honor of Vander M. Britski, the author’s brother, who helped collect holotype

***Cyphocharax vexillapinnus* Vari 1992** *vexillum* (L.), flag; *pinnus* (L.), fin, referring to prominent black spot on dorsal fin

***Cyphocharax voga* (Hensel 1870)** local Brazilian name for this species



*Potamorhina latior*. From: Spix, J. B. von and L. Agassiz 1829-31. Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXXVII-MDCCCXXX jussu et auspiciis Maximiliani Josephi I. Monachii (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.]

### Potamorhina

Cope 1878

etymology not explained, perhaps, *potamós* (Gr. ποταμός), river, referring to occurrence of *P. altamazonica* the Amazon River; *rhina*, from *rhinē* (Gr. ῥίνη), rasp, referring to “acute recurved spiniform scales” on keel of *P. pristigaster*

***Potamorhina altamazonica* (Cope 1878)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: *alta-*, from *altus* (L.), high or upper, referring to its occurrence in the upper Amazon River basin of Peru

***Potamorhina laticeps* (Valenciennes 1850)** *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to large, wide head compared with other curimatids known to Valenciennes

***Potamorhina latior* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)** Latin for broader, referring to its thick, wide head

***Potamorhina pristigaster* (Steindachner 1876)** *pristis*, from *prístēs* (Gr. πρίστης), sawyer; *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to highly serrate postpelvic median keel

***Potamorhina squamoralevis* (Braga & Azpelicueta 1983)** *squama* (L.), scale; *ora* (L.), edge or margin; *levis* (L.), smooth, referring to smooth-edged postventral scales on keel

### Psectrogaster

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

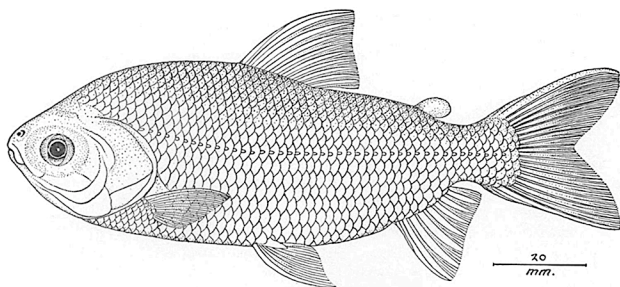
*psectro-*, saw-like; *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to trenchant scales on ventral ridge

***Psectrogaster amazonica* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Amazon River basin, where it is widely distributed [originally spelled *amazonica*, presumably a typographical error, one of many in the description]

***Psectrogaster ciliata* (Müller & Troschel 1844)** Neo-Latin for fringed with hairlike appendages (ciliate), referring to comb-like ctenii on margin of ctenoid scales

***Psectrogaster curviventris* Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903** *curvis*, properly spelled *curvus* (L.), curved; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to “regularly arched” ventral outline

***Psectrogaster essequibensis* (Günther 1864)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Essequibo River, Guyana, type locality



*Psectrogaster saguiru*. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1941. A collection of fresh-water fishes obtained in eastern Brazil by Dr. Rodolpho von Ihering. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 93: 123-199.

***Psectrogaster falcata* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** Latin for sickle-shaped, referring to long, falcate anal fin

***Psectrogaster rhomboides* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eidos* (Gr. εἶδος), having the form of: a rhomboid, referring to its compressed, rhomboidal body shape

***Psectrogaster rutiloides* (Kner 1858)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eidos* (Gr. εἶδος), having the form of: presumably referring to its superficial resemblance to the European leuciscid *Rutilus rutilus*

***Psectrogaster saguiru* (Fowler 1941)** *Saguirú*, local name for this species in Brazil

### Pseudocurimata

Fernández-Yépez 1948

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

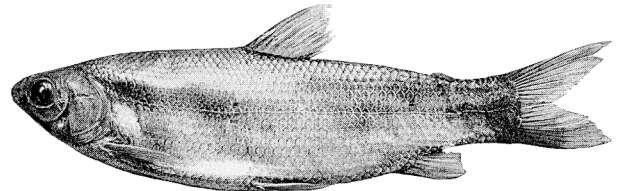
***Pseudocurimata boehlkei* Vari 1989** in honor of the late James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who first recognized this species as undescribed, and who made many contributions to the knowledge of South American freshwater fishes

***Pseudocurimata boulengeri* (Eigenmann 1907)** in honor of Belgian-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History), who described this species in 1898 but used a preoccupied name

***Pseudocurimata lineopunctata* (Boulenger 1911)** *lineo-* (L.), line; *punctata* (L.), spotted, referring to round black spots on lateral scales, which form a “regular longitudinal series”

***Pseudocurimata patiae* (Eigenmann 1914)** of the Patia River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Pseudocurimata peruana* (Eigenmann 1922)** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Peru, where type locality (Río Chira at Sullana) is situated



*Pseudocurimata peruana*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1922. The fishes of western South America, Part I. The fresh-water fishes of northwestern South America, including Colombia, Panama, and the Pacific slopes of Ecuador and Peru, together with an appendix upon the fishes of the Río Meta in Colombia. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 9 (1): 1-346, Pls. 1-38.

***Pseudocurimata troschelii* (Günther 1860)** in honor of German zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, published an important early study of characiform fishes in 1844

### Steindachnerina

Fowler 1906

*-ina* (L.), belonging to: Austrian ichthyologist-herpetologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), for his “thoroughly excellent” contributions to ichthyology

***Steindachnerina amazonica* (Steindachner 1911)** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Amazonas, Brazil, where type locality (Río Tocantins) is situated

***Steindachnerina argentea* (Gill 1858)** Latin for silvery, referring to its “uniform silvery” coloration

***Steindachnerina atratoensis* (Eigenmann 1912)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Atrato River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Steindachnerina bimaculata* (Steindachner 1876)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to black spots at base of middle caudal- and dorsal-fin rays

***Steindachnerina binotata* (Pearson 1924)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *notata* (L.), marked, referring to dark spot along dorsal midline immediately anterior of dorsal fin, and elongate spot along dorsal midline

immediately posterior of tip of supraoccipital spine

***Steindachnerina biornata* (Braga & Azpelicueta 1987)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *ornata* (L.), adorned or decorated, referring to double pigmentation pattern, i.e., spots on lateral-line scales and on back and sides

***Steindachnerina brevipinna* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** *brevis* (L.), short; *pinna* (L.), fin, allusion not explained; proposed as a subspecies of *Cyphocharax gilbert*, so perhaps referring to its marginally smaller number of dorsal- and anal-fin rays

***Steindachnerina conspersa* (Holmberg 1891)** Latin for spewn or besprinkled, referring to black dots scattered on body and fins, covering edges of each scale

***Steindachnerina dobula* (Günther 1868)** Latinization of *Döbel*, German name for *Squalius cephalus* (Leuciscidae), which this species apparently resembles

***Steindachnerina elegans* (Steindachner 1875)** Latin for elegant, fine or select, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration in life: bright silver head and body, yellowish fins, black spot at base of dorsal fin, and yellow band on sides

***Steindachnerina fasciata* (Vari & Géry 1985)** Latin for banded, referring to longitudinal stripes on body

***Steindachnerina gracilis* Vari & Williams Vari 1989** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its relatively elongate body

***Steindachnerina guentheri* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914)

***Steindachnerina hypostoma* (Boulenger 1887)** under-mouthed, from *hypó* (Gr. ὑπό), less than, under or beneath, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to its inferior mouth

***Steindachnerina insculpta* (Fernández-Yépez 1948)** Latin for carved or engraved, referring to sculptural (“escultórica”) or very corrugated (“muy corrugadas”) form (i.e., texture) of the scales

***Steindachnerina leuciscus* (Günther 1868)** from *leukískos* (Gr. λευκίσκος), a “white mullet,” apparently referring to its resemblance to the European leuciscid *Leuciscus leuciscus* [often incorrectly spelled as if it were an adjective, *leucisca*]



*Steindachnerina notograptos*, holotype, 89.8 mm SL. From: Lucinda, P. H. F. and R. P. Vari. 2009. New *Steindachnerina* species (Teleostei: Characiformes: Curimatidae) from the Rio Tocantins Drainage. *Copeia* 2009 (1): 142–147.

***Steindachnerina nigrotaenia* (Boulenger 1902)** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to black band along lateral line, extending on to middle rays of caudal fin

***Steindachnerina notograptos* Lucinda & Vari 2009** *nótos* (Gr. νῶτος), back; *graptós* (Gr. γραπτός), marked (usually with letter), referring to dark brown spots on dorsolateral portion of body

***Steindachnerina notonota* (Miranda Ribeiro 1937)** *nota*, from *nota* (L.), mark; *nota*, from *nótos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to black eyespot at the middle of dorsal-fin base [originally spelled *notonotus* so presumed to be an adjective]

***Steindachnerina planiventris* Vari & Williams Vari 1989** *planus* (L.), flat or smooth; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly or abdomen, referring to its flattened ventral surface

***Steindachnerina pupula* Vari 1991** Latin for pupil of the eye, referring to dark, pupil-like spot at base of dorsal fin

***Steindachnerina quasimodoi* Vari & Williams Vari 1989** of Quasimodo, hunchbacked bellringer in Victor Hugo’s 1831 novel, *Notre-Dame de Paris*, referring to the pronounced dorsal profile of larger specimens

***Steindachnerina seriata* Netto-Ferreira & Vari 2011** Latin for in a row or arranged in a series, referring to multiple series of narrow dark stripes along scale-row margins on lateral and dorsolateral surfaces of body

***Steindachnerina varii* Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1991** in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), who revised most of the curimatids as well as many other groups of characiform fishes