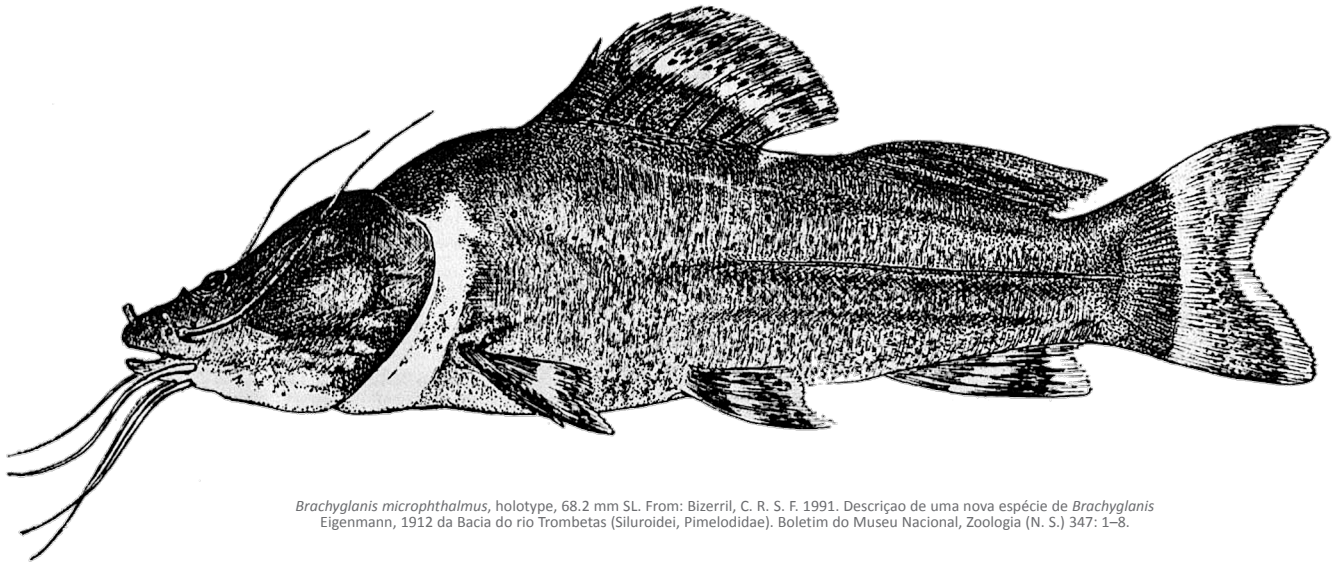


Order SILURIFORMES

Three-barbled Catfishes

Family HEPTAPTERIDAE

Subfamily HEPTAPTERINAE Gill 1861



Brachyglanis microphthalmus, holotype, 68.2 mm SL. From: Bizerril, C. R. S. F. 1991. Descrição de uma nova espécie de *Brachyglanis* Eigenmann, 1912 da Bacia do rio Trombetas (Siluroidei, Pimelodidae). Boletim do Museu Nacional, Zoologia (N. S.) 347: 1–8.

Acentronichthys

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

á- (ἄ), Greek privative, without, and *centro-*, from *kéntron* (Gr. κέντρον), any sharp point, referring to spineless dorsal and pectoral fins; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Acentronichthys leptos* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, referring to its extremely elongate body



Acentronichthys leptos, holotype, MCZ 7532, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University. © President and Fellows of Harvard College.

Brachyglanis

Eigenmann 1912

brachýs (Gr. βραχύς), short, referring to very short occipital process; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Brachyglanis frenatus* Eigenmann 1912** Latin for bridled, referring to dark streak from anterior nares to upper angle of gill opening

***Brachyglanis magoi* Fernández-Yépez 1967** in honor of fellow Venezuelan ichthyologist Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931–2004)

***Brachyglanis melas* Eigenmann 1912** *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, referring to its uniform light-brown to blue-black coloration

***Brachyglanis microphthalmus* Bizerril 1991** small-eyed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its poorly developed eyes

***Brachyglanis phalacra* Eigenmann 1912** *phalákra* (Gr. φαλάκρα), bald-headed, referring to large quadrate yellow spot just behind head

Cetopsorhamdia

Eigenmann & Fisher 1916

ceto, from *kétos* (Gr. κῆτος), any big “fish” (larger than a human), in particular a whale; *ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance to the whale catfish genus *Cetopsis* (Cetopsidae), i.e., a whale- or cetopsid-like *Rhamdia*

***Cetopsorhamdia boquillae* Eigenmann 1922** of Boquilla, Río Cauca, Colombia, type locality

***Cetopsorhamdia clathrata* Bockmann & Reis 2021** *clathrata* (L.), furnished with a grate or lattice (authors say “lattice, screened, or reticulate”), referring to its crisscross color pattern

***Cetopsorhamdia filamentosa* Fowler 1945** Latin for filamentous, referring to long maxillary barbels, which reach base of ventral fins

***Cetopsorhamdia hidalgoi* Faustino-Fuster & de Souza 2021** in honor of colleague and friend Max Hidalgo, curator, Ichthyology Department, Museo de Historia Natural in the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, for his devotion and dedication to Peruvian ichthyology; he collected holotype and many specimens of the type series on expeditions that led to the creation of multiple conservation areas

***Cetopsorhamdia iheringi* Schubart & Gomes 1959** in honor of Rodolfo von Ihering (1883–1939), German-Brazilian zoologist, malacologist, geologist and fish culturist, founder, Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura (Piraçununga, Brazil), a “pioneer in the study and culture of Brazilian freshwater fishes” (translation)

***Cetopsorhamdia insidiosa* (Steindachner 1915)** Latin for cunning, insidious or sly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its great (and therefore misleading) similarity to *Rhamdella montana*

***Cetopsorhamdia molinae* Miles 1943** in honor of Ciro Molina Garcés (1891–1953), Secretary of Agriculture and Development, Valle del Cauca, for understanding the value of systematic research in all branches of science to the state and national economies of Colombia [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun that ends in “a”]



Cetopsorhamdia clathrata, paratype, 53.9 mm SL. Photo by William M. Ohara. From: Bockmann, F. A. and R. E. Reis. 2021. Two new, remarkably colored species of the neotropical catfish genus *Cetopsorhamdia* Eigenmann & Fisher, 1916 (Siluriformes, Heptapteridae) from Chapada dos Parecis, western Brazil, with an assessment of the morphological characters bearing on their phylogenetic relationships. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia (São Paulo)* 61: e20216156: 1–33.

***Cetopsorhamdia nasus* Eigenmann & Fisher 1916** Latin for nose, referring to its projecting snout

***Cetopsorhamdia orinoco* Schultz 1944** named for the Río Orinoco system, Venezuela, type locality

***Cetopsorhamdia phantasia* Stewart 1985** *phantasiā* (Gr. φᾶντασία), appearance, display or image, said by Stewart to mean fanciful or fantastic, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “striking” coloration with iridescent green on head and anterior part of body

***Cetopsorhamdia picklei* Schultz 1944** in honor of Chesley B. Pickle, Lago Petroleum Corporation, who aided Schultz in the collection of fishes at the southern end of Lago Maracaibo, Venezuela

***Cetopsorhamdia shermani* Schultz 1944** in honor of Roger H. Sherman (1904–1954), Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, who helped Schultz “in many ways” while he was in Venezuela (e.g., he took Schultz on a collecting trip to the upper Rio Guarico, type locality)

***Cetopsorhamdia spilopleura* Bockmann & Reis 2021** *spilos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to 18–22 irregular, vertical brown bars on sides

Chasmocranus

Eigenmann 1912

chásma (Gr. χάσμα), yawning chasm or gaping mouth; *cranus*, from *krános* (Gr. κράνος), helmet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cavernous appearance of head of *C. longior* caused by swollen cheeks

***Chasmocranus brachynema* Gomes & Schubart 1958** *brachys* (Gr. βραχύς), short; *néma* (Gr. νήμα), thread or yarn, referring to short maxillary barbels (29 mm), not quite reaching origin of pectoral fin [sometimes misspelled as *brachynemus*]

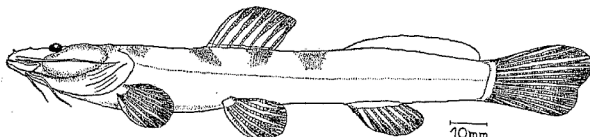
***Chasmocranus brevior* Eigenmann 1912** Latin for shorter, referring to shorter adipose fin compared with *C. longior*

***Chasmocranus chimantanus* Inger 1956** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: west side of Chimantá-tepui (a mesa or table-top mountain), Venezuela, type locality

***Chasmocranus longior* Eigenmann 1912** Latin for longer, referring to longer adipose fin compared with *C. brevior*

***Chasmocranus lopezi* Miranda Ribeiro 1968** in honor of Chilean zoologist Maria Theresa Lopez (1927–2006), Centro de Investigaciones Zoológicas de Universidad de Chile (Santiago), who collected holotype [preferably spelled *lopezae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Chasmocranus peruanus* Eigenmann & Pearson 1942** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Amazon River basin of Peru, where it is endemic



Chasmocranus brachynema, holotype. From: Gomes, A. L. and O. Schubart. 1958. Descrição de “*Chasmocranus brachynema*” sp. n., novo “Luciopimelodinae” da Bacia do Rio Mogi Guaçu, estado de São Paulo. (Pisces, Nematognathi, Pimelodidae). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* 18 (4): 413–416.

***Chasmocranus quadrizonatus* Pearson 1937** *quadri-*, from *quattuor* (L.), four; *zonatus* (L.), banded, referring to four wide dark-brown bands on back

***Chasmocranus rosae* Eigenmann 1922** matronym not identified, probably in honor of Eigenmann’s wife Rosa Smith (1858–1947), an ichthyologist herself

***Chasmocranus surinamensis* (Bleeker 1862)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Suriname, where it is endemic to the Suriname River basin

***Chasmocranus truncatorostris* Borodin 1927** *truncatus* (L.), truncate; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “squarely truncate” or square-cut snout

Gladioglanis

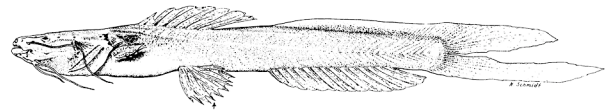
Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989

gladius (L.), sword, referring to strong and massive pectoral spine of *G. machadoi*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Gladioglanis anacanthus* Rocha, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008** *án* (Gr. privative, ἄν), i.e., without; *acanthus*, spine, referring to absence of dorsal-fin spine

***Gladioglanis conquistador* Lundberg, Bornbusch & Mago-Leccia 1991** Spanish word for conqueror, referring to “well-armored spines that are the theme underlying the name *Gladioglanis*”

***Gladioglanis machadoi* Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989** in honor of Antonio Machado Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), for his interest in Venezuelan freshwater fishes and for being the first to collect this species



Gladioglanis machadoi, holotype, 25 mm SL. Illustration by K. Schmidt. From: Ferraris, C. J., Jr. and F. Mago-Leccia. 1989. A new genus and species of pimelodid catfish from the Río Negro and Río Orinoco drainages of Venezuela (Siluriformes: Pimelodidae). *Copeia* 1989 (1): 166–171.

Heptapterus

Bleeker 1858

heptá (Gr. ἑπτὰ), seven; *pterus*, from *pteron* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to confluent adipose and caudal fins of *H. mustelinus*, which gives the appearance that it has seven instead of eight fins

***Heptapterus bleekeri* Boeseman 1953** in honor of Dutch army surgeon and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819–1878) who proposed the genus in 1858

***Heptapterus carmelitanorum* Azevedo-Santos, Deprá, Aguilera, Faustino-Fuster & Katz 2022** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Carmelitanos (in Portuguese), local name of people born or living in Carmo do Rio Claro (Minas Gerais, Brazil), type locality, particularly Ana Maria Vilela Soares, José Cândido de Mello Carvalho, Moara Lemos and Carlos Roberto Bueno Júnior, for their contributions to biology

***Heptapterus carnatus* Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019** Latin for corpulent or fat, referring to its body shape, particularly anterior body before dorsal-fin origin

***Heptapterus exilis* Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019** Latin for thin or meager, referring to its body shape

***Heptapterus fissipinnis* Miranda Ribeiro 1911** *fissus* (L.), cleaved or split; scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, presumably referring to forked caudal fin

***Heptapterus hollandi* (Haseman 1911)** in honor of Jamaican-born American zoologist-paleontologist William J. Holland (1848–1932), Director of the Carnegie Museum, which sponsored several expeditions



Heptapterus exilis, holotype, 64 mm SL. From: Faustino-Fuster, D. R., F. A. Bockmann and L. R. Malabarba 2019. Two new species of *Heptapterus* (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae) from the Uruguay River basin, Brazil. *Journal of Fish Biology* 94 (3): 352–373.

to South America

***Heptapterus longicauda* (Borodin 1927)** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its “extraordinarily” long caudal fin, 2½ times in body length

***Heptapterus mandimbusu* Aguilera, Benítez, Terán, Alonso & Mirande 2017** combination of the Guaraní words *mandí* (catfish) and *mbusu* (eel), referring to its body form and vernacular name used in Argentina to refer to *Heptapterus* (*bagre anguila*)

***Heptapterus mbya* Azpelicueta, Aguilera & Mirande 2011** Guaraní name for aborigines who live in the Cuña-Pirú Valley and Parque Provincial Salto Encantado (Misiones, Argentina), where this catfish occurs

***Heptapterus multiradiatus* Ihering 1907** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to greater number of anal-fin rays (36) compared with *H. mustelinus* (15–24)

***Heptapterus mustelinus* (Valenciennes 1835)** Latin for weasel-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its elongate weasel-like body (see *Rhamdia foina* for a similar name)

***Heptapterus ornateps* Ahl 1936** *ornatus* (L.), adorned or decorated; *-eps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to dark transverse band extending from gill cover through eye to tip of snout

***Heptapterus panamensis* (Bussing 1970)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Panama, where type locality (Santa Fe, Veraguas Province) is situated

***Heptapterus qenqo* Aguilera, Mirande & Azpelicueta 2011** derived from a Quechua word meaning serpentine or sinuous, referring to its swimming behavior

***Heptapterus stewarti* Haseman 1911** in honor of Douglas Stewart (1873–1926), Curator of Mineralogy and Assistant to the Director of the Carnegie Museum, who “in various ways” assisted Haseman during and after his expedition to Brazil

***Heptapterus sympterygium* Backup 1988** *syn* (Gr. συν), together or joined; *pterygium*, from *pterygion*, diminutive of *ptéryx* (Gr. πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to confluent anal and caudal fins

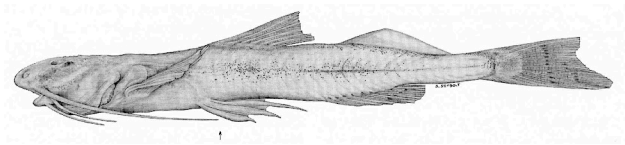
***Heptapterus tapanahoniensis* Mees 1967** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Tapanahoni River, Suriname, described as very common under stones

Horiomyzon

Stewart 1986

hórios (Gr. ὄριος), of boundaries; *myzon*, from *mýzō* (Gr. μύζω), to suck, referring to presumed habitat in boundary zone on river bottom and presumed mode of feeding

***Horiomyzon retropinnatus* Stewart 1986** *retro-* (L.), back; *pinnatus* (L.), finned, referring to backward-pointing pectoral fin



Horiomyzon retropinnatus, holotype, 23.3 mm SL. Arrow indicates position of anus. Illustration by Shiela Seybolt. From: Stewart, D. J. 1986. A new pimelodid catfish from the deep-river channel of the Rio Napo, eastern Ecuador (Pisces: Pimelodidae). *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 138: 46–52.

Imparfinis

Eigenmann & Norris 1900

impar (L.), unequal; *finis* (L.), end, allusion not explained but probably referring to caudal fin of *I. piperatus*, whose upper lobe is longer and wider than its lower

***Imparfinis cochabamba* (Fowler 1940)** of the Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

***Imparfinis guttatus* (Pearson 1924)** Latin for speckled, referring to large dark spot on supraoccipital, dark spot just behind gill opening, four dark spots on back, and (on juveniles) three spots along sides

***Imparfinis hasemani* Steindachner 1915** in honor of John D. Haseman (1882–1969), Carl Eigenmann’s student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Imparfinis lepturus* Silva, Reia, Morimoto, Benine & Oliveira 2023** thin-tailed, from *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), fine or thin, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to its depressed caudal peduncle

***Imparfinis lineatus* (Bussing 1970)** Latin for lined, referring to pronounced lateral stripe extending from tip of snout to caudal base

***Imparfinis longicauda* (Boulenger 1887)** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to long upper caudal-fin lobe, more than ¼ TL [often misspelled *longicaudus*]

***Imparfinis microps* Eigenmann & Fisher 1916** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to small eye, its diameter 12 times in the head

***Imparfinis minutus* (Lütken 1874)** Latin for small, referring to small size (barely 3¼ unciars, or 82 mm) compared with presumed congeners in *Rhamdia*

***Imparfinis mirini* Haseman 1911** named for Rio Piracicaba-mirini, near Piracicaba, Brazil, type locality

***Imparfinis mishky* Almirón, Casciotta, Bechara, Ruíz Díaz, Bruno, d’Ambrosio, Solimano & Soneira 2007** Quichua word for sweet, in memory of Patricia Garcia Tartalo, friend and student, who died tragically in February 2006

***Imparfinis munduruku* Castro & Wosiacki 2019** named for the indigenous Munduruku tribe, who traditionally inhabit the banks of the rio Tapajós in southwest Pará (including type locality), northern Mato Grosso, and east Amazonas, Brazil

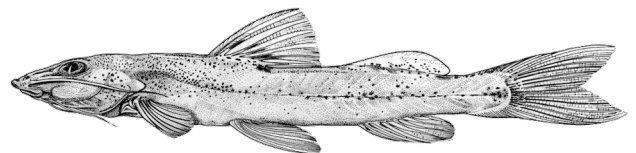
***Imparfinis nemacheir* (Eigenmann & Fisher 1916)** *nēma* (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn; *cheir* (Gr. χεῖρ), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to first pectoral-fin rays prolonged beyond rest of fin (more pronounced in females)

***Imparfinis pijpersi* (Hoedeman 1961)** in honor of H. P. Pijpers, a corporal in the Suriname Army, who provided a rich collection of characins and catfishes from this country, presumably including holotype of this one

***Imparfinis piperatus* Eigenmann & Norris 1900** Latin for peppered, referring to its densely speckled sides

***Imparfinis pristos* Mees & Cala 1989** *pristós* (Gr. πρίστός), sawed or sawn, allusion not explained nor evident

***Imparfinis pseudonemacheir* Mees & Cala 1989** *pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although very similar to *I. nemacheir*, such an appearance is false



Imparfinis pristos, holotype, 31.3 mm SL. Illustration from Inge van Noortwijk. From: Mees, G. F. and P. Cala. 1989. Two new species of *Imparfinis* from northern South America (Pisces, Nemato-gnathi, Pimelodidae). *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Series C, Biological and Medical Sciences)* 92 (3): 379–394.

***Imparfinis robustus* Cortés-Hernández, López-Castaño, Milani & DoNascimento 2023** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its body, characteristic of large adults

***Imparfinis schubarti* (Gomes 1956)** in honor of German-born myriapodist Otto Schubart (1900-1962), Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura do Ministério de Agricultura (São Paulo, Brazil), who studied the stomach contents of five specimens

***Imparfinis spurrellii* (Regan 1913)** in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882–1919), who collected holotype

***Imparfinis stictonotus* (Fowler 1940)** *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός), spotted; *nōtos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to eight blackish saddles on back

***Imparfinis timana* Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011** named for the Timana, indigenous people inhabiting west flank of the eastern cordillera, in the Colombian Andes, from San Agustín to Pitalito (Departamento del Huila), where this catfish occurs

***Imparfinis usmai* Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011** in honor of Saulo Usma, for contributions to ichthyological collection building in the Cauca valley, and for promoting an active interchange between Colombian and Venezuelan ichthyologists ever since his MSc studies in 2000 at Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Ezequiel Zamora (Guanare, Venezuela)

Leptorhamdia

Eigenmann 1918

leptós (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender, referring to elongate body of *L. essequibensis*; *Rhamdia*, a related genus [replacement name for *Leptoglanis* Eigenmann 1912, preoccupied by *Leptoglanis* Boulenger 1902 in Amphiliidae]

***Leptorhamdia aspredinoides* (DoNascimento & Lundberg 2005) -oides**, Neo-Latin from *eidós* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to “remarkable” external resemblance to the catfish genus *Aspredo* (Aspredinidae)

***Leptorhamdia essequibensis* (Eigenmann 1912) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Essequibo River, Guyana, type locality



Leptorhamdia essequibensis. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1912. The freshwater fishes of British Guiana, including a study of the ecological grouping of species, and the relation of the fauna of the plateau to that of the lowlands. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 5 (1): i–xxii + 1–578, Pls. 1–103.

***Leptorhamdia marmorata* Myers 1928** Latin for marbled, described as “marbled and spotted with irregular light spots”

***Leptorhamdia nocturna* (Myers 1928)** Latin for of the night, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “dull blackish brown” coloration

***Leptorhamdia schultzi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1964)** in honor of Brazilian ethnographer and fish collector Harald Schultz (1909–1966), who collected type

Mastiglanis

Bockmann 1994

mástix (Gr. μάστιξ), whip, referring to filamentous pectoral and dorsal fins; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Mastiglanis asopos* Bockmann 1994** named for Asopós (Ἀσωπός), Greek river-god, alluding to its widespread distribution throughout the Amazon basin

***Mastiglanis durantoni* de Pinna & Keith 2019** in honor of entomologist-ichthyologist Michel Durantoni, who collected holotype with second author, for his “fascinating work” on the fauna of French Guiana



Mastiglanis durantoni. Photo by Pierre-Yves Le Bail. From: de Pinna, M. and P. Keith. 2019. *Mastiglanis durantoni* from French Guyana, a second species in the genus (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae), with a CT scan survey of phylogenetically-relevant characters. *Cybium* 43 (2): 125–135.

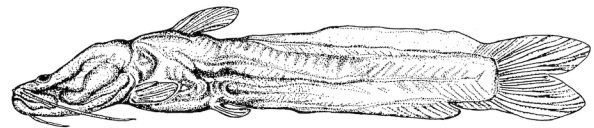
***Mastiglanis yaguas* Faustino-Fuster & Ortega 2020** named for Parque Nacional Yaguas in northeastern Peru, created recently (2018) as a conservation area to protect the flora, fauna, and hidden biodiversity of the Amazon

Myoglanis

Eigenmann 1912

myós (Gr. μύς), genitive of *mús* (μῦς), muscle, referring to thick layer of muscle covering skull of *M. potaroensis*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Myoglanis koepcke* Chang 1999** in honor of German zoologist Hans-Wilhelm Koepcke (1914–2000), founder and first curator of the ichthyological collections of the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru



Myoglanis koepcke, holotype, 58.7 mm, a slightly dehydrated specimen. From: Chang, F. 1999. New species of *Myoglanis* (Siluriformes, Pimelodidae) from the Río Amazonas, Peru. *Copeia* 1999 (2): 434–438.

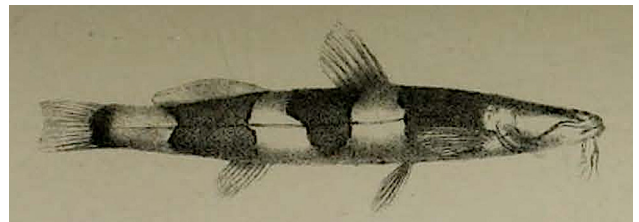
***Myoglanis potaroensis* Eigenmann 1912 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: “either confined to, or most abundant in, the cataracts of the lower Potaro” River in Guyana

Nannoglanis

Boulenger 1887

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, referring to small size (52 mm TL); *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Nannoglanis fasciatus* Boulenger 1887** Latin for banded, referring to four broad brown, black-edged crossbands on body



Nannoglanis fasciatus. 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.

Nemuroglanis

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

néma (Gr. νῆμα), thread or yarn, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to long, lanceolate tail of *N. lanceolatus*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Nemuroglanis furcatus* Ribeiro, Pedroza & Rapp Py-Daniel 2011** Latin for forked, referring to its deeply forked caudal fin

***Nemuroglanis lanceolatus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** Latin for lance-like, referring to its long lanceolate tail



Nemuroglanis furcatus, holotype, 46.7 mm SL. From: Ribeiro, F. R. V., W. S. Pedroza and L. H. Rapp Py-Daniel. 2011. A new species of *Nemuroglanis* (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae) from the rio Guariba, rio Madeira basin, Brazil. *Zootaxa* 2799: 41–48.

Nemuroglanis mariai (Schultz 1944) in honor of French herpetologist and taxidermist Brother Nicéforo María (1888–1890), monastic name of Antoine Rouhaire, who collected holotype

Nemuroglanis pauciradiatus Ferraris 1988 *paucus* (L.), few or scanty; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to relatively low number of anal-fin rays compared to congeners

Pariolius

Cope 1872

etymology not explained, perhaps *pario-*, from *pareiá* (Gr. παρειά), cheek, and *lius*, from *leĩos* (Gr. λείος) smooth, referring to absence of “armature” (bony plates) on head of *P. armillatus*

Pariolius armillatus Cope 1872 Latin for adorned with a collar, referring to a “broad yellow collar [that] extends from the under surface on each side across the bases of the pectoral fins and the vertex”

Pariolius maldonadoi Faustino-Fuster, López-Castaño, Quiñones & Meza-Vargas 2024 in honor of Javier Alejandro Maldonado-Ocampo (1977–2019), for his “great contribution and devotion” to Colombian and Neotropical ichthyology (sadly, he was killed when crossing a river in a small boat; the boat overturned and he was swept downstream)

Pariolius pax Faustino-Fuster, López-Castaño, Quiñones & Meza-Vargas 2024 Latin for peace, named for the Colombian peace process (2012), bringing an end to a conflict between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, allowing for access to territories that were previously not possible, including the type locality (Mapiripán, Meta), where a massacre occurred in 1997



Pariolius pax. From: Faustino-Fuster, D. R., J. A. López-Castaño, J. M. Quiñones and V. Meza-Vargas. 2024. Increasing the species diversity of the monotypic genus *Pariolius* Cope 1872 (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae) after more than 150 years. *Zootaxa* 5433 (3): 389–403. [Corrections and figures in Erratum: *Zootaxa* 5437 (1): 141–150.]

Phenacorhamdia

Dahl 1961

phénakos (Gr. φένακος), genitive of *phénax* (φέναξ), cheat or impostor; *Rhamdia*, a related genus, i.e., a false *Rhamdia*, presumably referring to similarity to that genus (although Dahl mentions that it appears related, though not closely, to *Chasmocranus*, *Imparfinis* and *Pariolius*)

Phenacorhamdia anisura (Mees 1987) *unequally-tailed*, from *ánisos* (Gr. ἄνισος), unequal, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to “unevenly” forked caudal fin, lower lobe longer than upper lobe

Phenacorhamdia boliviana (Pearson 1924) *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Bolivia, where type locality (Huachi) is situated

Phenacorhamdia cabocla Rocha, Ramos & Ramos 2018 derived from the Tupí *kari'boca*, meaning “person proceeding from the white people,” originally referring to descendants from the marriage between native South Americans and European colonizers, but with displacement of Native American peoples now meaning the opposite, i.e., “those proceeding from Native South American people,” used as a pejorative for those living in the countryside without access to technology (a naïve, shy, rude, leery person); as used here, name honors a fisherman from Uruçuí Municipality, Piauí State, Brazil, known as “Caboclo Pescador,” who contributed to several fish sampling surveys in the Parnaíba River



Phenacorhamdia tenuis, holotype, 73 mm SL. Illustration by Inge van Noortwijk. From: Mees, G. F. 1986. Records of Auchenipteridae and Pimelodidae from French Guiana (Pisces, Nemato-gnathi). *Proceedings of the Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen (Series C, Biological and Medical Sciences)* 89 (3): 311–325. [Erratum in 89 (4):475.]

basin, which resulted in the discovery of this and other species

Phenacorhamdia hoehnei (Miranda Ribeiro 1914) in honor of Brazilian botanist Frederico Carlos Hoehne (1882–1959), who collected holotype

Phenacorhamdia macarenensis Dahl 1961 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Macarena mountain range, Guaviare River basin, Colombia, type locality

Phenacorhamdia nigrolineata Zarske 1998 *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), black; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to narrow black line along lateral line

Phenacorhamdia provenzanoi DoNascimento & Milani 2008 in honor of Francisco Provenzano R., Instituto de Zoología Tropical de la Universidad Central de Venezuela, for contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan catfishes and extensive efforts in the study of Aro and Caura fish faunas, which produced many specimens of *P. anisura* and *P. provenzanoi*

Phenacorhamdia roxoi Silva 2020 in honor of Fábio Fernandes Roxo, Universidade Estadual Paulista, for contributions to the knowledge of Neotropical ichthyology; he also helped collect part of the type series

Phenacorhamdia somnians (Mees 1974) Latin for dreaming, allusion not explained nor evident

Phenacorhamdia suia Silva, Ochoa & Castro 2022 named for the Suias indigenous people of Brazil, who, since the 1990s, “have stood out in the fight to protect the Suiá-Missu River [type locality] environment and for recovery of their traditional lands outside the limits” of Xingu Indigenous Park (Mato Grosso, Brazil)

Phenacorhamdia taphorni DoNascimento & Milani 2008 in honor of American ichthyologist Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Museu de Ciências Naturales (Guanare, Venezuela), for “outstanding contributions to the ichthyological knowledge of the Venezuelan Llanos”

Phenacorhamdia tenebrosa (Schubart 1964) Latin for dark or gloomy, referring to darker coloration compared with *Imparfinis piperatus*, its presumed congener at the time

Phenacorhamdia tenuis (Mees 1986) Latin for thin or slender, referring to its “extremely slender” body shape

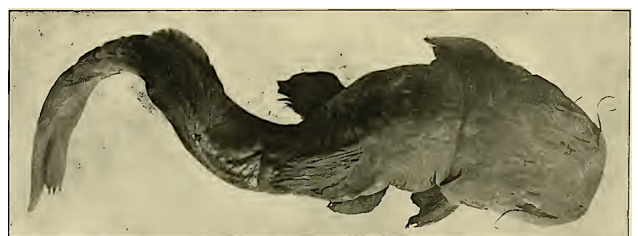
Phenacorhamdia unifasciata Britski 1993 *uni-* from *unus* (L.), one; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to wide, longitudinal black band on upper half of body

Rhamdioglanis

Ihering 1907

rhamdio-, referring to general shape as *Rhamdia*; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

Rhamdioglanis frenatus Ihering 1907 Latin for bridled, presumably referring to “dark hues on head, cheeks, back, and caudal regions”



First-published image of *Rhamdioglanis transfasciatus*. Photo by Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro. From: Miranda Ribeiro, A. de. 1911. *Fauna brasileira. Peixes. Tomo IV. Arquivos do Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro* 16: 1–504, Pls. 22–54.

***Rhamdioglanis transfasciatus* Miranda Ribeiro 1908** *trans-*, possibly from *transversus* (L.), crosswise or transverse; *fasciatus* (L.), banded, referring to transverse black bands on body

Rhamdiopsis

Haseman 1911

ópsis (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its similarity to *Rhamdia*

***Rhamdiopsis krugi* Bockmann & Castro 2010** in honor of Luiz Krug, tour guide based in Lençóis (Bahia, Brazil), for calling the authors' attention to the existence of this catfish and helping to collect type series, and for his conservation efforts



Rhamdiopsis krugi, adult, ~30 mm SL. From: Bockmann, F. A. and R. M. C. Castro. 2010. The blind catfish from the caves of Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, Brazil (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae): description, anatomy, phylogenetic relationships, natural history, and biogeography. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 8 (4): 673–706.

***Rhamdiopsis microcephala* (Lütken 1874)** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its small, rounded head

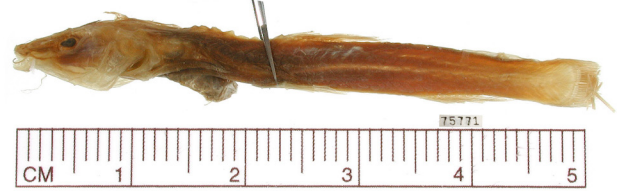
***Rhamdiopsis moreirai* Haseman 1911** in honor of Brazilian zoologist Carlos Moreira (1869–1946), Secretary of the Geological Survey of Brazil, who “devoted much time” in assisting Haseman during his stay in Brazil

Taunayia

Miranda Ribeiro 1918

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Brazilian historian, professor and novelist Alfonso d’Escragnole Taunay (1876–1958), director, Museu Paulista

***Taunayia bifasciata* (Eigenmann & Norris 1900)** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to dark band that runs across body from head to tail, and a second band higher on the body near back between dorsal and adipose fins



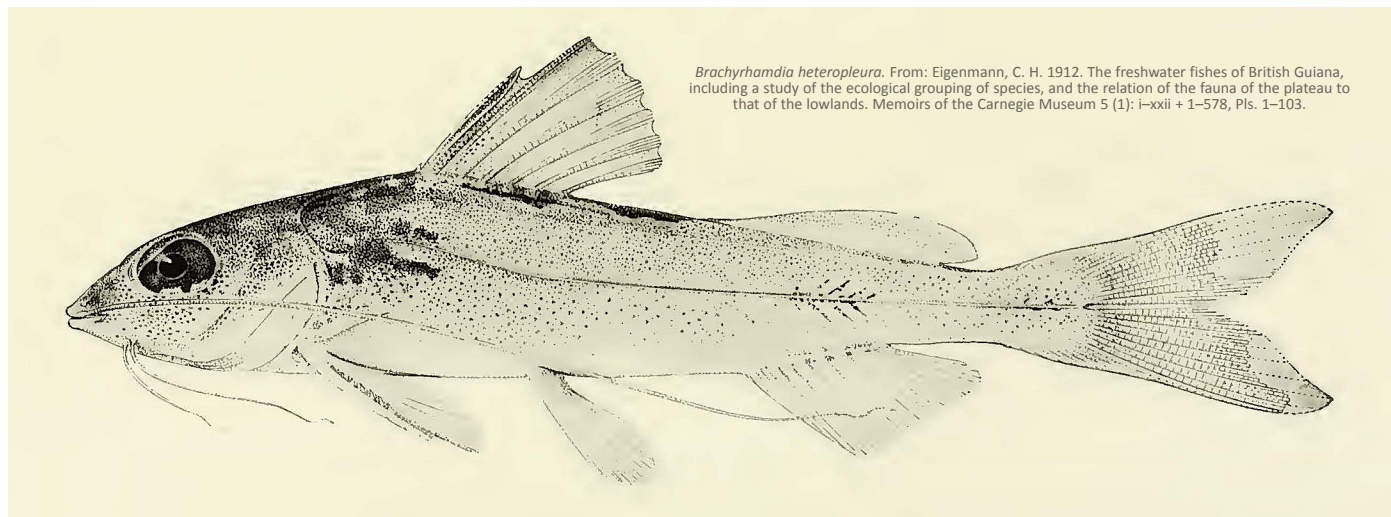
Taunayia bifasciata, holotype, collected by Hermann von Ihering. From: California Academy of Sciences Type Imagebase. CAS 75771 (ex IU 9291).

Order SILURIFORMES

Whiskered Catfishes

Family HEPTAPTERIDAE

Subfamily RHAMDIINAE Bleeker 1862



Brachyrhamdia heteropleura. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1912. The freshwater fishes of British Guiana, including a study of the ecological grouping of species, and the relation of the fauna of the plateau to that of the lowlands. Memoirs of the Carnegie Museum 5 (1): i-xxii + 1-578, Pls. 1-103.

Brachyrhamdia

Myers 1927

brachýs (Gr. βραχύς), short, presumably referring to “rather compact” body of *B. imitator*; *Rhamdia*, a related genus (although Myers said genus is related to *Pimelodella*)

***Brachyrhamdia heteropleura* (Eigenmann 1912)** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to “punctate” sides, “the chromatophores in the median area between the dorsal and anal gathered along the septa; a median series of chromatophores along the sides”

***Brachyrhamdia imitator* Myers 1927** Latin for mimic, sympatric with and very similar in form and color to the callichthyid catfish *Corydoras melanistius* (now *Hoplisoma melanistium*)

***Brachyrhamdia marthae* Sands & Black 1985** in honor of Martha Elizabeth Sands, the first author’s wife

***Brachyrhamdia meesi* Sands & Black 1985** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist-ornithologist Gerloff F. Mees (1926–2013), for contributions to the knowledge of South American catfishes

***Brachyrhamdia rambarrani* (Axelrod & Burgess 1987)** in honor of Harry Rambarran (1935–2022), then co-manager of International Fisheries, Inc. (Hialeah, Florida, USA), an aquarium-fish exporter that supplied holotype

***Brachyrhamdia thayeria* Slobodian & Bockmann 2013** referring to *Thayeria*, a genus of South American characins that have a similar diagonal dark stripe on caudal peduncle; also in honor of financier and philanthropist Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (1808–1883), who sponsored a 15-month expedition to Brazil (1865–1866, then known as Thayer Expedition), which was responsible for important discoveries of many Amazon fishes

Goeldiella

Eigenmann & Norris 1900

-*ella* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil Goeldi (1859–1917), director, Museu Paraense (now called Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)

***Goeldiella eques* (Müller & Troschel 1849)** Latin for horseman or rider, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to oblique saddle-like markings on sides in front of dorsal fin

Pimelodella

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

diminutive of *Pimelodus* (Pimelodidae), similar to that genus (which were confamilial at the time)

***Pimelodella altipinnis* (Steindachner 1864)** *altus* (L.), high; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to long caudal-fin lobes, twice as long as head

***Pimelodella australis* Eigenmann 1917** Latin for southern, described as a southern subspecies of *P. laticeps*

***Pimelodella avanhandavae* Eigenmann 1917** of Salto Avanhandava, Brazil, waterfall on the rio Tietê, type locality

***Pimelodella bockmanni* Slobodian & Pastana 2018** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Flávio A. Bockmann, Universidade de São Paulo, an “expert” on the taxonomy of Heptapteridae, a “great anatomist,” and a former advisor of both authors whose studies have “repeatedly demonstrated that taxonomy and species delimitation greatly benefit from more thorough anatomical examination”



Goeldiella eques. Unpublished 1865 watercolor by Jacques Burkhardt (ca. 1808–1867), Louis Agassiz’ principal artist. See <https://curiosity.lib.harvard.edu/jacques-burkhardt-scientificdrawings>

***Pimelodella boliviana* Eigenmann 1917** -*ana* (L.), belonging to: Bolivia, where it is endemic to the Mamoré River basin

***Pimelodella boschmai* Van der Stigchel 1964** in honor of Hilbrand Boschma (1893–1976), Dutch zoologist and director of the Rijksmuseum of Natural History in Leiden, where holotype is housed [published in a volume of papers honoring Boschma]

***Pimelodella brasiliensis* (Steindachner 1877)** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is endemic to the rio Paraíba do Sul basin

***Pimelodella breviceps* (Kner 1858)** *brevis* (L.), short; *ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its short head, 6/8 times in TL

***Pimelodella buckleyi* (Boulenger 1887)** in honor of the late Clarence Buckley (d. 1889), who collected many plants and animals in Ecuador, including holotype of this one

***Pimelodella chagresi* (Steindachner 1876)** of the Río Chagres drainage, Panama, where type locality (Río Obispo) is situated

***Pimelodella chaparae* Fowler 1940** of Boca Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

***Pimelodella conquetaensis* Ahl 1925** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Caquetá, Colombia, type locality [note that Ahl apparently misspelled the name]

***Pimelodella cristata* (Müller & Troschel 1849)** Latin for crested, allusion not explained nor evident [sometimes dated to 1848, research needed]

***Pimelodella cruxenti* Fernández-Yépez 1950** in honor of Venezuelan archaeologist José María Cruxent (1911–2005), who collected holotype

***Pimelodella cyanostigma* (Cope 1870)** *ciano-*, from *kýanos* (Gr. κύανος), dark blue; *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to iridescent blue spot above posterior margin of orbit

***Pimelodella dorseyi* Fowler 1941** in honor of Lewis M. Dorsey, Jr. (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for local fishes”

***Pimelodella eigenmanni* (Boulenger 1891)** in honor of German-born American ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), who reported this catfish as *P. buckleyi* in 1890

***Pimelodella eigenmanniorum* (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)** -*orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologists Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927) and his wife Rosa Smith Eigenmann (1858–1947), authors of a “magnifica” revision of South American catfishes (1890)

***Pimelodella elongata* (Günther 1860)** Latin for prolonged, referring to its elongate, posteriorly compressed body

***Pimelodella enochi* Fowler 1941** in honor of physician George F. Enoch (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for various local fishes”

***Pimelodella eutaenia* Regan 1913** *eú-* (Gr. εὐ), an intensive prefix, e.g., good, well or very; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, referring to “strong” blackish stripe from snout through eye to base of caudal fin

***Pimelodella figueroai* Dahl 1961** in honor of Colombian zoologist and agronomist Adalberto Figueroa, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, for his “incessant work” and important contributions to the knowledge of the fauna of Colombia

***Pimelodella floridablancaensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2017** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: municipio de Floridablanca, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality and the author’s hometown, on the occasion of its bicentennial

***Pimelodella geryi* Hoedeman 1961** in honor of French physician and ichthyologist Jacques Géry (1917–2007), who collected holotype

***Pimelodella gracilis* (Valenciennes 1835)** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its shape

***Pimelodella griffini* Eigenmann 1917** patronym not identified, probably in honor of Lawrence Edmonds Griffin (1874–1949), Eigenmann’s herpetological colleague at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History

***Pimelodella grisea* (Regan 1903)** Medieval Latin for gray, referring to its grayish body color

***Pimelodella guato* Pierre & Slobodian 2024** named for the indigenous Guató people of Brazil, who inhabit the same region where this catfish is found and have been “fighting for recognition of their ethnicity and the demarcation of their lands”; name is an “homage” to their “resilience and cultural significance” and recognizes the “ongoing struggles with land delimitation that indigenous communities continue to face, particularly in Brazil

***Pimelodella harttii* (Steindachner 1877)** in honor of Charles Frederick Hartt (1840–1878), Canadian-American geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who helped collect holotype during the Thayer Expedition (1865–1866) to Brazil

***Pimelodella hartwelli* Fowler 1940** in honor of Robert Hartwell (Cleveland, Ohio, USA), who helped in the expedition during which holotype was collected

***Pimelodella hasemani* Eigenmann 1917** in honor of John D. Haseman (1882–1969), Eigenmann’s student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected some of the type series

***Pimelodella howesi* Fowler 1940** in honor of American naturalist Gordon B. Howes, who collected fishes during an expedition to Bolivia (1937–1938), including holotype of this one

***Pimelodella humeralis* Slobodian, Akama & Dutra 2017** Latin for humeral, referring to conspicuous dark blotch in humeral area, a feature not observed in any other nominal species of *Pimelodella*

***Pimelodella ignobilis* (Steindachner 1907)** Latin for undistinguished or unrenowned, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its similarity to *Rhamdella jenynsii*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella itapicuruensis* Eigenmann 1917** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Itapicuru at Queimadas, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella kronei* (Miranda Ribeiro 1907)** in honor of German-born Brazilian pharmacist-naturalist Sigismund Ernst Richard (Ricardo) Krone (1861–1917), who surveyed the caves of Brazil and led expedition during which holotype was collected

***Pimelodella lateristriga* (Lichtenstein 1823)** *lateralis* (L.), of the side; *striga* (L.), furrow or groove (i.e., streak), referring to blue-silver longitudinal stripe on sides

***Pimelodella laticeps* Eigenmann 1917** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; -*ceps* (Neo-Latin) headed, presumably referring to its “very broad” infraorbital

***Pimelodella laurenti* Fowler 1941** in honor of Philip Laurent (1858–1942), industrialist and amateur naturalist, “long associated in the entomological department” of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, where Fowler worked

***Pimelodella leptasoma* (Fowler 1914)** *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender; *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to its elongate, slender, compressed body, slenderer than *Rhamdia foina*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella linami* Schultz 1944** in honor of Henry E. Linam (1889–1972), general manager of the Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, who invited Schultz to stay at their camps and study the fishes of the Maracaibo Basin

***Pimelodella longibarbata* Cortés-Hernández, DoNascimento & Ramírez-Gil 2020** *longus* (L.), long; *barbata* (L.), bearded, referring to its long maxillary barbel

***Pimelodella longipinnis* (Borodin 1927)** *longus* (L.), long; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to its “exceptionally” long fins

***Pimelodella macrocephala* (Miles 1943)** big-headed, from *makrós* (Gr.

μακρός), long or large, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to larger head compared to *Imparfinis nemacheir*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella macturki* Eigenmann 1912** in honor of Michael McTurk (1843–1915, note Latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”), Commissioner for the Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District, British Guiana, who delivered a parcel of letters to Eigenmann during his 1908 expedition to Guyana

***Pimelodella martinezi* Fernández-Yépez 1970** in honor of Alfonso Martínez M., a rural physician in San Fernando de Apure, Venezuela, described as dedicated to the study of gamefishes in Colombia

***Pimelodella meeki* Eigenmann 1910** in honor of American ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859–1914), who described this catfish in Eigenmann’s honor in 1905 but used a preoccupied name (*Pimelodella eigenmanni*)

***Pimelodella megalops* Eigenmann 1912** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to its “distinctly larger” eye compared with *P. macturki*

***Pimelodella megalura* Miranda Ribeiro 1918** big-tailed, from *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, presumably referring to its “greatly developed” (translation) caudal-fin lobes

***Pimelodella metae* Eigenmann 1917** of the Meta River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Pimelodella modestus* (Günther 1860)** Latin for moderate or unassuming, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its less elongate shape and/or lack of spots on caudal and dorsal fins compared with *P. elongatus*, described in the same publication

***Pimelodella montana* Allen 1942** Latin for pertaining to mountains, collected at 1646 m above sea level

***Pimelodella mucosa* Eigenmann & Ward 1907** Latin for slimy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its naked (or scaleless) body

***Pimelodella nigrofasciata* (Perugia 1897)** *nigro-*, black; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to black band running from base of maxillary barbels, along lateral line, to base of caudal fin

***Pimelodella notomelas* Eigenmann 1917** *nótos* (Gr. νῶτος), back; *mélas* (Gr. μέλας), black, referring to black “wedge” through dorsal fin, the black on the first three membranes forming a “conspicuous blotch”

***Pimelodella odynea* Schultz 1944** from *odýnē* (Gr. ὀδύνη), pain, referring to “severe pain caused by these little catfishes when [Schultz] fingers were pricked by their pectoral spines”

***Pimelodella ophthalmica* (Cope 1878)** *-ica* (L.), adjectival suffix; *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), i.e., eyed, referring to its large eyes, “entering the length of the head three and three-eighth times, and exceeding the interorbital width by 2 mm”

***Pimelodella papariae* (Fowler 1941)** of Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella pappenheimi* Ahl 1925** in honor of German ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim (1878–1945), curator of fishes, Königliche Zoologische Museum (Berlin),

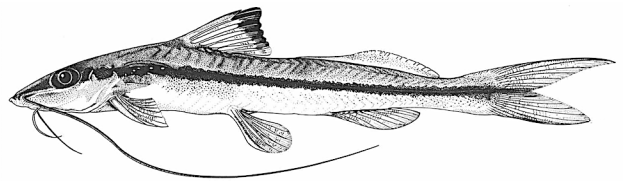
***Pimelodella parnahybae* Fowler 1941** of the Rio Parnahyba, Therezina, Piauhy, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella parva* Güntert 1942** Latin for small, holotype just 28 mm TL

***Pimelodella pectinifer* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888** *pecten* (L.), comb; *-ifer*, from *fero* (L.), to have or bear, a name usually applied to gill rakers, which the Eigenmanns did not describe in detail

***Pimelodella peruana* Eigenmann & Myers 1942** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Peru, where it is endemic to the Ucayali River basin

***Pimelodella peruensis* Fowler 1915** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place:



Pimelodella procera, paratype, 81 mm SL. Illustration by Inge van Noortwijk. From: Mees, G. F. 1983. Naked catfishes from French Guiana (Pisces, Nematognathi). Zoologische Mededeelingen (Leiden) 57 (5): 43–58.

the Peruvian Amazon, type locality [originally but incorrectly spelled *peruense*]

***Pimelodella procera* Mees 1983** Latin for high, tall or long, described as a “very slender” species

***Pimelodella rendahli* Ahl 1925** in honor of Swedish zoologist and artist Hjalmar Rendahl (1891–1969)

***Pimelodella reyesi* Dahl 1964** in honor of Hernan Reyes Duarte (1926–2012), Executive Director, Corporación Autónoma Regional para los Valles del Magdalena, Sinú y San Jorge (Colombia), the regional environmental authority that sponsored Dahl’s research and published his report

***Pimelodella robinsoni* (Fowler 1941)** in honor of the late Dr. George S. Robinson (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for many local fishes”

***Pimelodella roccae* Eigenmann 1917** of Rocca, “the first of the great Incas, proclaimed sovereign by the people, under direction of his mother, Siuyacu, the ladies of the court having an active part in shaping history, then as always” (per Eigenmann & Allen 1942¹)

***Pimelodella serrata* Eigenmann 1917** Latin for serrated (toothed like a saw), referring to 17 minute teeth on upper ¾ of posterior surface of dorsal spine

***Pimelodella spelaea* Trajano, Reis & Bichuette 2004** Latin for of a cave, referring to its subterranean stream habitat

***Pimelodella steindachneri* Eigenmann 1917** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported this catfish as *P. wesseli* in 1877

***Pimelodella straminea* (Cope 1894)** Latin for straw-like, referring to its “brownish straw-color, with silvery opercle” in spirits

***Pimelodella taeniophora* (Regan 1903)** band-bearing, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, and *phoreús* (Gr. φορέυς), bearer or carrier, probably referring to well-developed black lateral stripe extending from snout, through eye, to base of caudal fin

***Pimelodella taenioptera* Miranda Ribeiro 1914** ribbon-finned, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, and *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, allusion not explained, presumably referring to filamentous first ray of dorsal fin

***Pimelodella tapatapae* Eigenmann 1920** of the Tapa Tapa River, Lake Valencia drainage, Venezuela, type locality

***Pimelodella transitoria* Miranda Ribeiro 1907** Latin for transitional, the putative ancestor to the blind *P. kroni*

***Pimelodella vittata* (Lütken 1874)** Latin for banded, referring to dark lateral stripe on sides

***Pimelodella wesseli* (Steindachner 1877)** in honor of Carl Wessel, a Hamburg purveyor of natural history items (including several fishes described by Steindachner) to the Vienna Museum

***Pimelodella witmeri* Fowler 1941** in honor of Mr. J. S. Witmer, Jr. (Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for

¹ Eigenmann, C. H. and W. R. Allen. 1942. Fishes of Western South America. I. The intercordilleran and Amazonian lowlands of Peru. II. The high pampas of Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile. With a revision of the Peruvian Gymnotidae, and of the genus *Orestias*. University of Kentucky. i–xv + 1–494, Pls. 1–22.

Pennsylvania fishes”

***Pimelodella wolffi* (Fowler 1941)** in honor of the late Herman T. Wolf (Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA), aquarist and horticulturist, “who made several interesting collections of American fishes” for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

***Pimelodella yaharo* Conde-Saldaña, Albornoz-Garzón, García-Melo, Dergam & Villa-Navarro 2019** Yaharo, pre-conquest name of present-day Dibulla (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia), type locality

***Pimelodella yuncensis* Steindachner 1902** *-ensis*, a Latin suffix that usually denotes place but used here “in memory of the highly civilized indians of the Yunca tribe, that once populated the coastal areas [of northern Peru] and left many monuments and craft items” (translation)

Rhamdella

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

-ella (L.), a diminutive suffix, proposed as a subgenus of *Rhamdia*

***Rhamdella aymarae* Miquelarena & Menni 1999** of the Aymara people of northwestern Argentina, where this catfish occurs

***Rhamdella cainguae* Bockmann & Miquelarena 2008** from the Guaraní *ca'á*, forest, and *iguá*, inhabitant, referring to the Caingúa, indigenous people of northeastern Argentina, where this catfish occurs

***Rhamdella eriarcha* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)** *eri-* (Gr. ἔρι), much or very; *archa*, from *archós* (Gr. ἀρχός), anus, referring to its “long and low” anal fin

***Rhamdella exsudans* (Jenyns 1842)** Latin for sweating or exuding, allusion not explained nor evident

***Rhamdella gilli* (Starks 1906)** in honor of American zoologist Theodore Gill (1837–1914), Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.) [possibly a junior synonym of *Rhamdia quelen*]

***Rhamdella jenynsii* (Günther 1864)** in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800–1893), who reported this catfish as *Pimelodus gracilis* in 1842

***Rhamdella longiuscula* Lucena & da Silva 1991** diminutive of *longior* (L.), longer, i.e., a little longer, referring to longer upper lobe of caudal fin compared with *R. eriarcha*

***Rhamdella montana* Eigenmann 1913** Latin for pertaining to mountains, presumably referring to type locality in the highlands southeast of Tarma, Queta, Peru

***Rhamdella rusbyi* Pearson 1924** in honor of American botanist, pharmacist and explorer Henry Hurd Rusby (1855–1940), leader of the 1921 Mulford Expedition to the Amazon basin during which holotype was collected

***Rhamdella zelimai* Reis, Malabarba & de Lucena 2014** in honor of “beloved friend” José Lima (nicknamed Zé Lima) de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, “a remarkable person” who helped shape Brazilian ichthyology and “whose friendship had a fundamental impact” on the authors’ early careers



Rhamdella zelimai, paratype, 99.5 mm SL. From: Reis, R. E., L. R. Malabarba and C. A. S. de Lucena. 2014. A new species of *Rhamdella* Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1888 (Siluriformes: Heptapteridae) from the coastal basins of southern Brazil. Arquivos de Zoologia (São Paulo) 45: 41–50.

Rhamdia

Bleeker 1858

apparent misspelling or misprint of *nhamdiâ* (as reported in Markgraf von Liebstadt’s *Historiae naturalis brasiliae* [1648]), an orthographic variant of *jandiá*, the Tupi-Guaraní name for *R. quelen*

***Rhamdia branneri* Haseman 1911** in honor of American geologist John Casper Branner (1950–1922), who “kindly assisted” Haseman at the beginning of his “long journey” to central South America

***Rhamdia cinerascens* (Günther 1860)** Latin for ash-colored, presumably referring to “uniform greenish-grey” coloration of upper part of body

***Rhamdia enfunada* Bichuette & Trajano 2005** named for Gruna do Enfunado, Bahia, Brazil, type locality, Portuguese for shut, hidden, or isolated in a cave or cavern

***Rhamdia eurycephala* Angrizani & Malabarba 2018** broad-headed, from *eurýs* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad, and *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, only species in genus with head width at eye level greater than body width at pectoral girdle

***Rhamdia foina* (Müller & Troschel 1849)** presumably from *Martes foina* Beech Marten, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its slender marten-like body (see *Heptapterus mustelinus* for a similar name)

***Rhamdia gabrielae* Angrizani & Malabarba 2018** in honor of Gabriele Volkmer, wife of the first author

***Rhamdia guasarensis* DoNascimento, Provenzano & Lundberg 2004** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Guasare, Venezuela, parent stream of subterranean waters where this catfish occurs

***Rhamdia guatemalensis* (Günther 1864)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Huamuchal, Guatemala, type locality

***Rhamdia humilis* (Günther 1864)** Latin for modest or unassuming, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its uniform, nondescript coloration

***Rhamdia itacaiunas* Silfvergrip 1996** named for río Itacaiunas, Caldeirão, Brazil, origin of the two paratypes

***Rhamdia jequitinhonha* Silfvergrip 1996** named for río Jequitinhonha drainage, eastern Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

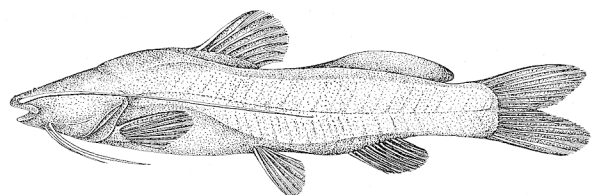
***Rhamdia laluchensis* Weber, Allegrucci & Sbordoni 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: La Lucha cave system, Chiapas, Mexico, type locality

***Rhamdia laticauda* (Kner 1858)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *cauda* (L.) tail, based on a manuscript name by Heckel, allusion not explained; may refer to caudal peduncle (per Silfvergrip 1996²), which does not taper as it reaches the tail

***Rhamdia laticauda typhla* Greenfield, Greenfield & Woods 1982** from *typhlós* (Gr. τυφλός), blind, referring to varying degrees of eye reduction

***Rhamdia laukidi* Bleeker 1858** local Arawak name for this catfish in Guyana

***Rhamdia macuspanensis* Weber & Wilkens 1998** *-ensis*, Latin suffix de-



Rhamdia macuspanensis, paratype, 138 mm SL. Illustration by M. Hänel. From: Weber, A. and H. Wilkens. 1998. *Rhamdia macuspanensis*: a new species of troglotic pimelodid catfish (Siluriformes; Pimelodidae) from a cave in Tabasco, Mexico. Copeia 1998 (4): 998–1004.

² Silfvergrip, A. M. C. 1996. A systematic revision of the neotropical catfish genus *Rhamdia* (Teleostei, Pimelodidae). Stockholm. 1–156, Pls. 1–8.

noting place: town of Macuspana, Tabasco, Mexico, ~20 km northwest of type locality

***Rhamdia muelleri* (Günther 1864)** in honor of German biologist Johannes Müller (1801–1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810–1882), described the similar *Pimelodus musculus* (= *R. quelen*), in 1849

***Rhamdia nicaraguensis* (Günther 1864)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua, type locality

***Rhamdia parryi* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888** per Eigenmann & Eigenmann (1890)³, in honor of Charles Christopher Parry (1823–1890), English-born American botanist, geologist and mountaineer, and member of the U.S.-Mexican Boundary Commission (this catfish collected in Chiapas, Mexico)

***Rhamdia parvus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for small, presumably referring to its size, described at 95 mm TL

***Rhamdia poeyi* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888** patronym not identified but almost certainly in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799–1891)

***Rhamdia quelen* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)** in honor of Abbé (Father) Florentin-Louis de Quélen de la Villeglée Villeglée (1762–?), chaplain on expedition during which holotype was collected [presumably a noun in apposition, without the genitive “i”]

***Rhamdia quelen urichi* (Norman 1926)** in honor of Trinidadian naturalist Friederich William Urich (1872–1936), Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, who sent holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Rhamdia reddelli* Miller 1984** in honor of James R. Reddell, arachnologist and herpetologist, University of Texas at Austin, who “pioneered” in exploring Latin American caves and collected holotype

***Rhamdia saijaensis* Rendahl 1941** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Saija, Pacific slope, Colombia, type locality

***Rhamdia schomburgkii* Bleeker 1858** in honor of German explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804–1865), who described this catfish as *Pimelodus maculatus* in 1841 but used a preoccupied name

***Rhamdia voulezi* Haseman 1911** in “remembrance” of Antonio Voulez, a Frenchman of Serrinha Parana, Brazil, who in various ways assisted Haseman, including catching some of the type specimens

***Rhamdia xetequepeque* Silfvergrip 1996** named for Río Jequetepeque River, Peru, type locality (Silfvergrip selected a variant but erroneous spelling to avoid confusion with *R. jequitinhonha*, a practice, he said, in line with how the genus-group name *Rhamdia* was formed)

***Rhamdia zongolicensis* Wilkens 1993** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sierra de Zongolica, Veracruz, Mexico, type locality

³ Eigenmann, C. H. and R. S. Eigenmann. 1890. A revision of the South American Nematognathi or cat-fishes. Occasional Papers California Academy of Sciences No. 1: 1–508 + errata and map.