

Order CHARACIFORMES

[no common name]

Family **IGUANODECTIDAE**

Eigenmann 1909



Bryconops allisoni, holotype, female, 72.5 mm SL. From: Silva-Oliveira, C., A. L. C. Canto and F. R. V. Ribeiro. 2019. A new tailspot tetra of the genus *Bryconops* (Teleostei: Iguanodectidae) from the lower rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 29 (4): 375–383.

Bryconops

Kner 1858

óps (Gr. ὤψ), eye or face (i.e., appearance), apparently reflecting Kner's belief that this genus could be "classified with the hither related species" (translation) of *Brycon* (Bryconidae)

Subgenus **Bryconops**

***Bryconops albunoides* Kner 1858** -oides, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: the European leuciscid genus *Alburnus*

***Bryconops caudomaculatus* (Günther 1864)** caudo-, from *cauda* (L.), tail; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to pair of large reddish spots on basal half of caudal fin

***Bryconops collettei* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 2005** in honor of American ichthyologist Bruce B. Collette (b. 1935), Senior Systematic Zoologist, National Marine Fisheries Service, for "important" contributions to systematic ichthyology and to both author's careers

***Bryconops disruptus* Machado-Allison & Chernoff 1997** Latin for broken, referring to its incomplete lateral line

***Bryconops durbiniae* (Eigenmann 1908)** in honor of Marion Durbin Ellis (née Durbin, 1887–1972), Eigenmann's student and frequent collaborator in studying characid fishes, later a limnologist and environmental toxicologist, University of Missouri in Columbia

***Bryconops florenceae* Silva-Oliveira, Ota, Sabaj & Rapp Py-Daniel 2021** in honor of Florence de Rapleye Foerderer (1926–1999), whose will granted \$7 million each to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Zoo, and Gallaudet University, a liberal arts college for deaf and hard-of-hearing students; "Florence held a great love for animals and her generous bequest continued the Foerderer family's long history of civic involvement and philanthropy in the Philadelphia area"

***Bryconops gracilis* (Eigenmann 1908)** Latin for thin or slender, presumably referring to its elongate, slightly compressed body

***Bryconops hexalepis* Guedes, Oliveira & Lucinda 2019** *héc* (Gr. ἕξ), six; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to six scale rows above lateral line (most congeners have 7–10)

***Bryconops magoi* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 2005** in memory of Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931–2004), "pioneer of modern ichthyological studies in Venezuela"

***Bryconops piracolina* Wingert & Malabarba 2011** named for Igarapé Piracolina, rio Madeira basin, Brazil, type locality

***Bryconops rheoruber* Silva-Oliveira, Sabaj Pérez, Ota & Rapp Py-Daniel 2019** *rhéos* (Gr. ῥέος), stream, current or rushing stream, referring to rocky rapids, its preferred habitat; *ruber* (L.), red, referring to coloration of dorsal, adipose and caudal fins [originally spelled *rheorubrum*, but adjective is spelled *rheoruber* when combined with a masculine genus]

***Bryconops tocantinensis* Guedes, Oliveira & Lucinda 2016** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Tocantins drainage, Brazil, where it occurs

Subgenus **Cretochanes**

Günther 1864

etymology not explained, probably *creato-*, from *kréas* (Gr. κρέας), flesh; *chanes*, from *chainō* (Gr. χαίνω), gape or open mouth, perhaps referring to "maxillary without teeth [and therefore fleshy] along its edge" and "rather wide" mouth cleft of *B. affinis* and *B. melanurus*

***Bryconops affinis* (Günther 1864)** Latin for related, i.e., "very similar" to *B. melanurus*

***Bryconops chernoffi* Silva-Oliveira, Lima & Bogotá-Gregory 2018** in honor of American ichthyologist Barry Chernoff (b. 1951), Wesleyan University (Middletown, Connecticut, USA), for his contributions to the taxonomy of *Bryconops*, and to ichthyology as a whole

***Bryconops colanegra* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1999** *cola* and *negra*, Spanish for tail and black, respectively, referring to black caudal fin

***Bryconops coloraja* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1999** *cola* and *roja*, Spanish for tail and red, respectively, referring to brilliant red tail

***Bryconops cyrtogaster* (Norman 1926)** *cyрто-*, from *kurtós* (Gr. κυρτός), hooked or curved; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to its "distinctly convex" ventral profile

***Bryconops humeralis* Machado-Allison, Chernoff & Buckup 1996** Latin

for humeral, referring to its black humeral blotch

***Bryconops giacopinii* (Fernández-Yépez 1950)** in honor of Jose A. Giacopini (1915–2005), Governor, Amazonas State of Venezuela, an “old friend” (translation) who sponsored an archaeological expedition during which holotype was collected

***Bryconops imitator* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 2002** Latin for mimic, referring to its similarity to *B. colaroja*

***Bryconops inpai* Knöppel, Junk & Géry 1968** of INPA, acronym for Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, which houses the type material and placed it at the authors’ disposal

***Bryconops marabaixo* Silva-Oliveira, Moreira, Lima & Rapp Py-Daniel 2020** named for Marabaixo, a cultural and religious manifestation in Amapá, Brazil (where type locality is situated), dating to African slaves of the 18th century

***Bryconops melanurus* (Bloch 1794)** black-tailed, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to broad black stripe on caudal fin

***Bryconops munduruku* Silva-Oliveira, Canto & Ribeiro 2015** named for the Munduruku Indians who settled on the right margin of the rio Tapajós, giving rise to what today is the city of Aveiro, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Bryconops sapezal* Wingert, Chuctaya & Malabarba 2018** named for Sapezal municipality, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality; “*sapezal*” means covered with *sapê* (*Imperata brasiliensis*, a satintail grass, Poaceae)

***Bryconops transitorius* (Steindachner 1915)** Latin for transitional; Steindachner hypothesized that this taxon, proposed as a variety of *B. melanurus*, was one of “numerous transitions” or “extreme color varieties” (translations) among a highly variable *B. melanurus* that might encompass *B. affinis* as well [treated as a junior synonym of *B. melanurus* by some workers]

***Bryconops vibex* Machado-Allison, Chernoff & Buckup 1996** Latin for mark, referring to its humeral blotch

Subgenus *Incertae sedis*

***Bryconops allisoni* Silva-Oliveira, Canto & Ribeiro 2019** in honor of Antonio Machado-Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his contributions to the knowledge of the taxonomy of *Bryconops*

Iguanodectes

Cope 1872

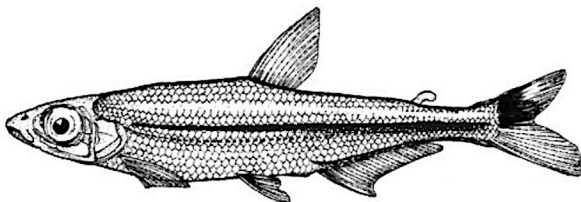
iguana, Arawakan (West Indies) word for large lizard of the American tropics; *déktēs* (Gr. δέκτης), biter or receiver, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps Cope believed crenulate teeth of *I. tenuis* (= *spilurus*) were lizard-like in some way

***Iguanodectes adujai* Géry 1970** of the rio Adujá, middle Rio Negro drainage, Brazil, type locality

***Iguanodectes geisleri* Géry 1970** in honor of German biologist and aquarist Rolf Geisler (1925–2012), who collected holotype

***Iguanodectes gracilis* Géry 1993** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its small size and slender shape

***Iguanodectes polylepis* Géry 1993** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, having the most lateral-line scales in the genus



Iguanodectes geisleri, holotype, 53.4 mm SL. From: Géry, J. 1970. Le genre *Iguanodectes* Cope (Pisces, Characoidae). Amazoniana 2 (4): 417–433.

***Iguanodectes purusii* (Steindachner 1908)** of the rio Purus, Brazil, type locality

***Iguanodectes rachovii* Regan 1912** in honor of German aquarist Arthur Rachow (1884–1960), who presented holotype to the British Museum

***Iguanodectes spilurus* (Günther 1864)** spot-tailed, from *spílos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to large, rounded, deep-black spot on basal portion of caudal fin

***Iguanodectes variatus* Géry 1993** Latin for variable for variegated (Géry said *tacheté*, or spotted), presumably referring to mottling (“des marbrures”) on the bodies of adults

Piabucus

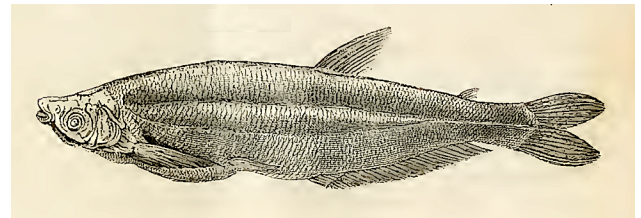
Oken 1817

Latinization of *piabucu*, local name for various small characiform fishes in 17th-century Brazil

***Piabucus caudomaculatus* Vari 1977** *caudo-*, from *cauda* (L.), tail; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to dark spot at base of middle caudal-fin rays and center of caudal peduncle

***Piabucus dentatus* (Koelreuter 1763)** Latin for toothed, referring to 16 short, blunt, subtriangular teeth at end of each mandible; since this is one of the earliest characiforms to be described, its original name (*Trutta dentata*) may reflect the 18th-century notion that it was a toothed salmon or trout based on presence of adipose fin

***Piabucus melanostoma* Holmberg 1891** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to black lower lip and chin



Piabucus dentatus. From: Koelreuter, I. T. 1763. Piscium rariorum e Museo Petropolitano exceptorum descriptiones. Novi Commentarii Academiae Scientiarum Imperialis Petropolitanae 8 (for 1760-1761): 404–430, Pl. 14.