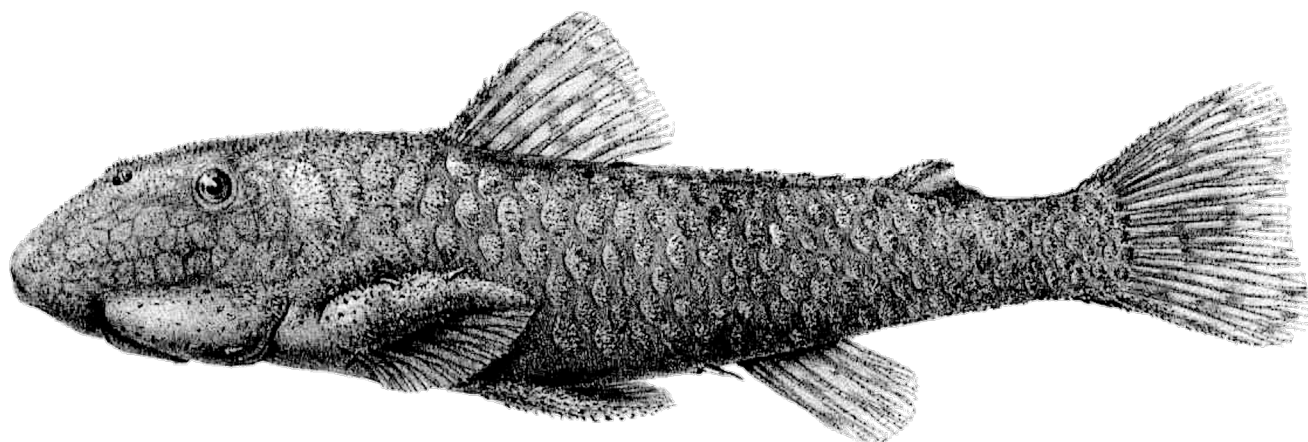


Order SILURIFORMES

Primitive Suckermouth Catfishes

Family **LORICARIIDAE**

Subfamily **DELTURINAE** Reis, Pereira & Armbruster 2006



Hemipsilichthys gobio. Illustration by Chr. Thernam. From: Lütken, C. F. 1874. Ichthyographiske bidrag. I. Nogle nye eller mindre fuldstændigt kjendte Pandsermaller, især fra det nordlige Sydamerika. Videnskabelige Meddelelser fra den Naturhistoriske Forening i København, Aaret 1873 (13–14): 202–220 + 26–27, Pl. 4.

Delturus

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

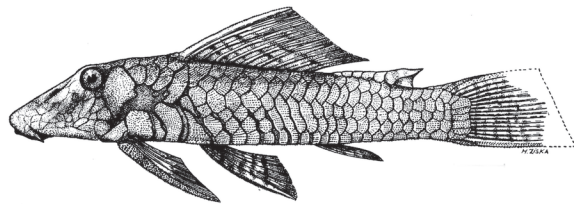
delta, fourth letter of Greek alphabet; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to caudal fin, flat above, trenchant below, Δ-shaped in cross section

***Delturus angulicauda* (Steindachner 1877)** *angulus* (L.), angle or corner; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its tail, which is flat below and trenchant above, its cross sections making a triangular (Δ) shape

***Delturus brevis* Reis & Pereira 2006** Latin for short, referring to smaller maximum size compared with congeners and to comparatively reduced counts of some plates and dorsal-fin rays

***Delturus carinotus* (La Monte 1933)** *carina* (L.), keel; *notus*, from *nótos* (Gr. νότος), back, referring to five azygous plates between dorsal and adipose fins, which rise to form a keel

***Delturus parahybae* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** of Rio Paraíba do Sul, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil, type locality



Delturus carinotus (damaged caudal fin reconstructed). Illustration by Helen Ziska. From: LaMonte, F. R. 1933. A new subgenus of *Plecostomus* from Brazil. American Museum Novitates 591: 1–2.

Hemipsilichthys

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

hemi-, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισυς), half, and *psilós* (Gr. ψιλός), bare, uncovered or smooth, referring to scaleless area behind dorsal fin; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Hemipsilichthys gobio* (Lütken 1874)** etymology not explained, possibly referring to its superficial resemblance (body shape and barbels) to the Gudgeon, *Gobio gobio* (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae)

***Hemipsilichthys nimius* Pereira, Reis, Souza & Lazzarotto 2003** Latin for excessive, referring to 7–9 branched dorsal-fin rays, whereas congeners have seven

***Hemipsilichthys papillatus* Pereira, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2000** Latin for papillose, referring to distinctly shaped papillae on lower lip