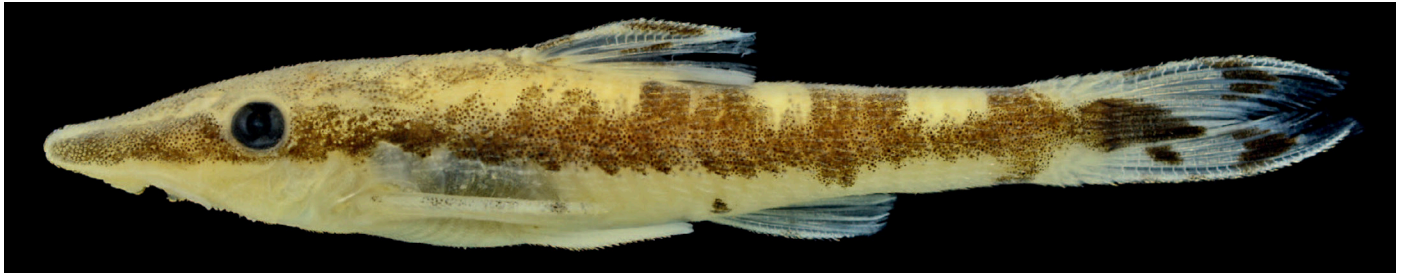


Order SILURIFORMES

Cascudinhos

Family **LORICARIIDAE**

Subfamily **HYPOPTOPOMATINAE** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890



Curculionichthys scaius, holotype, female, 21.5 mm SL. From: Calegari, B. B., S. P. Gamarra and R. E. Reis. 2018. A new species of *Curculionichthys* (Siluriformes: Hypoptopomatinae) from the western border of the Brazilian Shield, Madeira River basin, Brazil. *Copeia* 106 (4): 663–670.

Acestridium

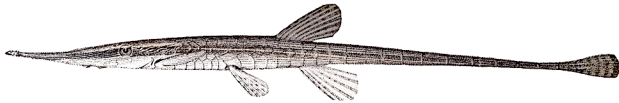
Haseman 1911

-*idium*, Latin diminutive connoting resemblance: *akéstra* (Gr. ἀκέστρα), darning needle, presumably referring to long spines on tip of snout of *A. discus*

***Acestridium colombiense* Retzer 2005** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Colombia, where it is endemic

***Acestridium dichromum* Retzer, Nico & Provenzano 1999** *di-*, from *dis* (L.), in two; *chromum*, from *chrōma* (Gr. χρώμα), skin or color, referring to its ability to change body color between brown and green

***Acestridium discus* Haseman 1911** Latin for disc or circular plate, referring to the expanded, disc-like tip of its snout



Acestridium discus. From: Haseman, J. D. 1911. Descriptions of some new species of fishes and miscellaneous notes on others obtained during the expedition of the Carnegie Museum to central South America. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* 7 (3–4): 315–328, Pls. 46–52.

***Acestridium gymnogaster* Reis & Lehmann A. 2009** *gymnós* (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to naked area of skin between anterior lateral abdominal plates

***Acestridium martini* Retzer, Nico & Provenzano 1999** in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Felipe José Martín Salazar (b. 1930), for contributions to Neotropical ichthyology

***Acestridium scutatatum* Reis & Lehmann A. 2009** Latin for armed with a long shield, referring to three series of abdominal plates (compared with two series in most congeners)

***Acestridium triplax* Rodríguez & Reis 2007** *tri-* (L.), three; *pláx* (Gr. πλάξ), anything flat and broad (e.g., flat land, the ocean surface, but here used to mean plate), referring to three series of abdominal plates (compared with two in known congeners at the time)



Chauliocheilos saxatilis, holotype, male, 48.8 mm SL. From: Martins, F. de O., B. N. Andrade, A. C. Rosa and F. Langeani. 2014. *Chauliocheilos saxatilis*, a new genus and species of Hypoptopomatinae from rio Jequitinhonha basin, with a unique labial appendix (Teleostei: Loricariidae). *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 25 (3): 193–204.

Chauliocheilos

Martins, Andrade, Rosa & Langeani 2014

chaúlios (Gr. χαύλιος), gaping or bloated (authors say conspicuous, outstanding or prominent); *cheílos* (Gr. χείλος), lip, referring to unique labial appendix of lower lip

***Chauliocheilos saxatilis* Martins, Andrade, Rosa & Langeani 2014** Latin for a fish that frequents rocks, referring to microhabitat (composed primarily of gravel and pebbles) where it was mainly sampled

Corumbataia

Britski 1997

-*ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: rio Corumbataí, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality of type species, *C. cuestae*

***Corumbataia acanthodela* Thimotheo, Benine, Oliveira & Silva 2020** *acantho*, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), spine; *dela*, from *dēlós* (Gr. δηλός), conspicuous, referring to hypertrophied odontodes in head of mature males

***Corumbataia anosteos* (Carvalho, Lehmann A. & Reis 2008** *anósteos* (Gr. ἀνόστεος), boneless, referring to the absence of a lateral connecting bone

***Corumbataia britskii* Ferreira & Ribeiro 2007** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, for his many contributions to our understanding of hypoptopomatine catfishes

***Corumbataia canoeiro* (Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Zawadzki 2017)** Portuguese word for a person or people who handle and/or build canoes, referring to the Avá-Canoeiro, a once numerous and powerful indigenous people inhabiting the upper rio Tocantins valley (where this catfish occurs), now restricted to a few small villages due to a series of gradual and abrupt murders, diseases, and the lack of legal hunting territories; recently, the Avá-Canoeiro were known as the “invisible people” due to the fact that some of them had lived for more than a decade in caves to avoid contact with civilization, leaving the caves only at night to collect and chase food

***Corumbataia cuestae* Britski 1997** of a *cuesta*, geological term for a hill or ridge with a gentle slope on one side (<5°) and a steep slope on the other; all specimens were collected in streams that originate in the *cuesta* that traverses much of São Paulo, Brazil

***Corumbataia lilii* Silva, Roxo, Souza & Oliveira 2018** in honor of Lilian Maria Costa e Silva, the first author’s sister

***Corumbataia luciano* Silva, Roxo, Souza & Oliveira 2018** in honor of Luciano de Souza da Costa e Silva, the first author’s brother



Corumbataia liliai, holotype, female, 24.7 mm SL. Photo by Cristian Arraya. From: Silva, G. S. C., F. F. Roxo, C. S. Souza and C. Oliveira. 2018. Two new species of *Corumbataia* (Hypoptopomatinae: Loricariidae) from Rio Corrente, upper Rio Paraná basin, Brazil. *Zootaxa* 4483 (2): 317–330.

***Corumbataia tocantinensis* Britski 1997** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Tocantins, principal river of the Araguaia-Tocantins system, Brazil, type locality

***Corumbataia veadeiros* Carvalho 2008** named for the Chapada dos Veadeiros (Goiás, Brazil), a formation characterized by flat-topped plateaus, situated to the south of the tributaries where this catfish was discovered

Curculionichthys

Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015

curculionem, elongated snout, referring to their relatively elongated snouts; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Curculionichthys coxipone* Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015** named for the Coxipone indigenous people who inhabit the margins of rio Cuiabá, near the municipality of Cuiabá in Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

***Curculionichthys insperatus* (Britski & Garavello 2003)** Latin for unexpected, referring to “unpredictable discovery of a new species of *Hisonotus* [original genus] in a region where four other nominal species of the genus had already been described”

***Curculionichthys itaim* Roxo, Dias, Silva & Oliveira 2017** from the Tupí-Guaraní *itá*, stones, and *im*, a diminutive, i.e., a “gathering of small stones,” origin of the city name Itaituba (Pará, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

***Curculionichthys karipuna* Silva, Roxo, Melo & Oliveira 2016** named for the Karipuna indigenous people who inhabit the region of the rio Oiapoque, northern Amapá, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

***Curculionichthys leucofrenatus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)** *leucos*, from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white; *frenatus* (L.), bridled, referring to white stripe running from snout, through nostrils and supraorbital, forking at end of temporal shield into two parallel stripes

***Curculionichthys monolechisde* Moraes, Gamarra & Reis 2024** *mono-*, from *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), one or single; *lechis*, from *lékos* (λέκος) dish, pot or pan (authors say plate), referring to its single (vs. paired) rostral plate

***Curculionichthys oliveirai* (Roxo, Zawadzki & Troy 2014)** in honor of Claudio Oliveira, Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho (São Paulo, Brazil), for his dedication and contributions to the study of neotropical freshwater fishes

***Curculionichthys parsi* (Roxo, Zawadzki & Troy 2014)** named for the Paresí Indians, who formerly lived throughout most of Mato Grosso, Brazil, including Santo Afonso municipality, where this catfish occurs; the Paresí were also some of the main guides of Cândido Rondon (1865–1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, who visited this region at the beginning of the 20th century (authors incorrectly say 18th century)

***Curculionichthys piraicanjuba* (Martins & Langeani 2012)** named for the rio Piraicanjuba drainage, upper rio Paraná system, Brazil, type locality

***Curculionichthys sabaji* Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015** in honor of

Mark Sabaj Pérez (b. 1969), Collection Manager, Ichthyology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his dedication and contributions to study of Neotropical fishes, especially those from the rio Xingu basin (where this species occurs)

***Curculionichthys sagarana* Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015** a hybrid of two words, *saga*, of Germanic origin, meaning a heroic song, and the Tupí-Guaraní *rana*, meaning similarity, referring to a 1946 book by Brazilian author João Guimarães Rosa about the history of people from Minas Gerais, Brazil, living in the region of Rio das Velhas, where this catfish occurs

***Curculionichthys scaius* Calegari, Gamarra & Reis 2018** from *skaiós* (Gr. σκαίός), on the left (i.e., west or westward), referring to its westerly distribution in the Brazilian Shield

***Curculionichthys tukana* Roxo, Dias, Silva & Oliveira 2017** Tupí-Guaraní name for the rio Tocantins (rio Amazonas basin, Brazil), where it occurs; “Tocantins” means “toucan beak,” a junction of the words *tukana* (toucan) and *tim* (beak)

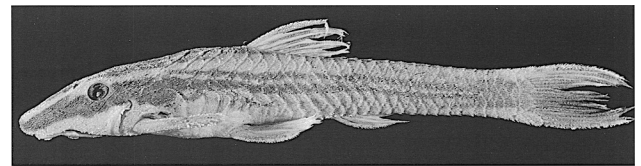
Epactionotus

Reis & Schaefer 1998

epáktios (Gr. ἐπάκτιος), upper shore or coast dweller; *nótos* (Gr. νότος), south (from Nótos, Greek god of the south wind), referring to endemic distribution of this genus in the coastal rivers of southern Brazil

***Epactionotus advenus* Delapieve, Carvalho & Reis 2020** Latin for stranger, outsider or foreigner, referring to its distribution, noncontiguous with its southern congeners

***Epactionotus bilineatus* Reis & Schaefer 1998** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *lineatus* (L.), lined or striped, referring to conspicuous pattern of light stripes on dorsum of head and body



Epactionotus bilineatus, holotype, female, 37.9 mm SL. From: Reis, R. E. and S. A. Schaefer. 1998. New cascudinhos from southern Brazil: systematics, endemism, and relationships (Siluriformes, Loricariidae, Hypoptopomatinae). *American Museum Novitates* No. 3254: 1–25.

***Epactionotus gracilis* Reis & Schaefer 1998** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its “generally slender and narrow body form”

***Epactionotus itaimbezinho* Reis & Schaefer 1998** named for the “magnificent” canyon Itaimbezinho, located near type locality and whose river is part of the headwaters of the rio Mampituba (Santa Catarina State, Brazil), where this catfish is endemic

Eurycheilichthys

Reis & Schaefer 1993

eurys (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *cheilos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish, referring to its very wide lower lip, characteristic of the genus [replacement name for *Eurycheilus* Reis & Schaefer 1992, preoccupied by a fossil cephalopod

***Eurycheilichthys apocremnus* Reis 2017** *apó-* (Gr. prefix, ἄπο-), from; *krēmnós* (Gr. κρημνός), cliff or precipice, referring to steep landscape of type locality (a small creek with fast-flowing clear water)

***Eurycheilichthys castaneus* Reis 2017** Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to its primarily plain dark-brown color

***Eurycheilichthys coryphaenus* Reis 2017** latinized adjective derived from *koryphē* (Gr. κορυφή), top of head, crown, top or highest point, referring to its distinctly elevated parieto-supraoccipital bone

***Eurycheilichthys limulus* Reis & Schaefer 1998** diminutive of *lima* (L.), file or scraper, referring to patches of accessory teeth on both dentary and premaxilla

***Eurycheilichthys luisae* Reis 2017** in honor of Reis’ daughter Luisa, “who loves nature and occasionally assisted on weekend field trips for collect-



Eurycheilichthys vacariensis, holotype, male, 47.6 mm SL. Photo by Bárbara Calegari. From: Reis, R. E. 2017. Unexpectedly high diversity in a small basin: a taxonomic revision of *Eurycheilichthys* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae), with descriptions of seven new species. Neotropical Ichthyology 15 (1): [1-28].

ing specimens”

***Eurycheilichthys pantherinus* (Reis & Schaefer 1992)** Latin for panther-like, referring to its distinctive color pattern, which resembles that of the largest South American field cat, *Panthera onca*

***Eurycheilichthys paucidens* Reis 2017** *paucus* (L.), few; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to small number of accessory teeth in premaxilla and dentary compared to congeners

***Eurycheilichthys planus* Reis 2017** Latin for flat, level or smooth, referring to its distinctly flat head and predorsal area

***Eurycheilichthys vacariensis* Reis 2017** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the town of Vacaria, a historical place in the highlands of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil) that exemplifies the traditional Gaucho culture of the region in which this species occurs

Euryochus

Pereira & Reis 2017

eurýs (Gr. εὐρύς), broad or karge; *ókkos* (Gr. ὄκκος), eye, referring to noticeably larger eye compared with other members of subfamily

***Euryochus thysanos* Pereira & Reis 2017** *thýsanos* (Gr. θύσανος), tassel or fringe, referring to finely fringed margin of lower lip



Euryochus thysanos, holotype, 104.2 mm SL. Photo by Bárbara Calegar. From: Pereira, E. H. L. and R. E. Reis. 2017. Morphology-based phylogeny of the sucker-mouthed armored catfishes, with emphasis on the Neoplecostominae (Teleostei: Siluriformes: Loricariidae). Zootaxa 4264 (1): 1–104.

Hirtella

Pereira, Zanata, Cetra & Reis 2014

-ella (L.), diminutive suffix; *hirtus* (L.), hairy or prickly, referring to bristle-like hypertrophied odontodes which distinguish mature males from conspecific females and from all other loricariids

***Hirtella carinata* Pereira, Zanata, Cetra & Reis 2014** Latin for keeled or ridged, referring to elongate keel of azygous plates at mid-dorsal line, between dorsal and caudal fins



Hirtella carinata, holotype, male, 43.9 mm SL. Photo by Bárbara Calegari. From: Pereira, E. H. L., A. M. Zanata, M. Cetra and R. E. Reis. 2014. A remarkable sexually dimorphic new genus and species of Neoplecostomine catfish (Siluriformes, Loricariidae) from a coastal drainage of eastern Brazil. Copeia 2014 (4): 673–681.

Hisonotus

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

etymology not explained, perhaps from *isos* (Gr. ἶσος), equal, but can also mean even, flat or monotone; *nótos* (Gr. νότος), back, presumably referring to absence of adipose fin

***Hisonotus aky* (Azpelicueta, Casciotta, Almirón & Koerber 2004)** Guaraní word for green, referring to its brilliant green color in life

***Hisonotus alberti* Roxo, Silva, Waltz & Melo 2016** in honor of James S. Albert (b. 1964), University of Louisiana at Lafayette, for his dedication and contributions to the studies of Neotropical freshwater fishes

***Hisonotus armatus* Carvalho, Lehmann A., Pereira & Reis 2008** Latin for armed with a weapon, referring to complete covering of odontodes on anterior tip of snout

***Hisonotus bocaiuva* Roxo, Silva, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2013** named for Bocaiúva, Minas Gerais, Brazil, city where types were collected

***Hisonotus brunneus* Carvalho & Reis 2011** Medieval Latin for brown (authors say tawny), referring to its overall brownish pigmentation

***Hisonotus carreiro* Carvalho & Reis 2011** named for the rio Carreiro drainage, Serafina Corrêa, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Hisonotus charrua* Almirón, Azpelicueta, Casciotta & Litz 2006** name of aborigines who lived along the Uruguayan coast of the Rio de la Plata, where this catfish occurs

***Hisonotus depressicauda* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)** *depressus* (L.), pressed down; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its depressed caudal peduncle

***Hisonotus devidi* Roxo, Silva & Melo 2018** in honor of “dear friend” Renato Devidé, for his “immeasurable contribution during more than 30 years as an academic technician in the LBP [Laboratório de Biologia e Genética de Peixes, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, Brazil] fish collection, assisting and coordinating expeditions that resulted in numerous scientific publications, theses and dissertations in the fields of ecology, cytogenetics, population genetics, taxonomy, systematics and evolution of Neotropical fishes”; he also collected holotype

***Hisonotus francirochai* (Ithering 1928)** in honor of Brazilian psychiatrist Francisco Franco da Rocha (1864–1933), founder, Hospital Psiquiátrico do Juqueri (Região Metropolitana de São Paulo), on the occasion of his jubilee



Hisonotus aky. Photo by Ingo Seidel. From: Azpelicueta, M. de las M., J. R. Casciotta, A. E. Almirón and S. Koerber 2004. A new species of Otothyridini (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae) from the Río Uruguay basin, Argentina. Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft für Ichthyologie 4 (2004): 81–90.

***Hisonotus heterogaster* Carvalho & Reis 2011** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to distinctly different arrangement of abdominal plates (compared to congeners from the laguna dos Patos system, southern Brazil) formed by absent median plate series

***Hisonotus hungy* Azpelicueta, Almirón, Casciotta & Koerber 2007** Guaraní word for brown, referring to brownish ground color of dorsolateral body surface and pale-brown ventral surface of head and body

***Hisonotus iota* Carvalho & Reis 2009** *iota* (ι), smallest letter of Greek alphabet, i.e., anything very small, referring to its small size compared to congeners

***Hisonotus laevior* Cope 1894** Latin for smoother, perhaps referring to scutes “posteriorly moderately hispid, smoother anteriorly”

***Hisonotus leucophrys* Carvalho & Reis 2009** *leuco-*, from *leukós* (Gr. λευκός), white; *ophrys* (Gr. ὄφρυς), eyebrow, referring to white longitudinal stripe above eye orbit

***Hisonotus luteofrenatus* Britski & Garavello 2007** *luteus* (L.), yellow; *frenatus* (L.), bridled, referring to yellow pair of lines running dorsally on head from tip of snout to dorsal rim of orbit

***Hisonotus maculipinnis* (Regan 1912)** *macula* (L.), spot; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to series of dark spots on fins

***Hisonotus megaloplax* Carvalho & Reis 2009** *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big; *plax*, from *pláx* (Gr. πλάξ), anything flat and broad (e.g., flat land, the ocean surface), referring to greatly enlarged lateral abdominal plates

***Hisonotus montanus* Carvalho & Reis 2009** Latin for of mountains, referring to high elevations (~850 m above sea level) where it is found

***Hisonotus nigricauda* (Boulenger 1891)** *nigri*, from *niger* (L.), black; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its “deep black” caudal fin (with outer rays spotted with white)

***Hisonotus notatus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** *notatus* (L.), presumably referring to large median blackish spot on caudal fin that extends to middle caudal rays

***Hisonotus notopagos* Carvalho & Reis 2011** *nótos* (Gr. νότος), south (from *Nótos*, Greek god of the south wind); *págos* (Gr. πάγος), rocky hill, referring to hilly terrains on southernmost portions of Brazilian shield, where it is endemic

***Hisonotus pachysarkos* Zawadzki, Roxo & da Graça 2016** *pachýsarkos* (Gr. παχύσαρκος), obese or paunchy, referring to swollen ventral surface of head and abdomen in large males

***Hisonotus paulinus* (Regan 1908)** *-inus* (L.), belonging to: São Paulo, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Piracicaba) is situated

***Hisonotus prata* Carvalho & Reis 2011** named for rio de Prata basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Hisonotus ringueleti* Aquino, Schaefer & Miquelarena 2001** in honor of Argentinian zoologist Raúl A. Ringuelet (1914–1982), Museum of Natural Sciences of La Plata, Buenos Aires, whose 1967 book *Los Peces de Agua Dulce de la República Argentina* “set the standard for systematic research conducted during the last decades of the 20th century in the Austral region of the Neotropics”

***Hisonotus taimensis* (Buckup 1981)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: from the region of Taim, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Hisonotus thayeri* Martins & Langeani 2016** in honor of the Thayer Expedition (1865–1866), “considered one of the most important journeys performed in Brazil,” during which this species was first collected

***Hisonotus vespucii* Roxo, Silva & Oliveira 2015** in honor of Américo Vespúcio (Amerigo Vespucci in Italian, 1454–1512), navigator and explorer, to whom the 1501 discovery of the rio São Francisco in Brazil (where this catfish occurs) is attributed

***Hisonotus vireo* Carvalho & Reis 2011** Latin for greenish, referring to its coloration in life

***Hisonotus yasi* (Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta 2004)** Guaraní word for moon; no significance, the authors simply liked the name (Adriana Almirón, pers. comm.)

Hypoptopoma

Günther 1868

hypó (Gr. ὑπό), under or beneath; *optós* (Gr. ὀπτός), visible; *póma* (Gr. πῶμα), lid or cover, i.e., opercle, probably referring to ventrolateral displacement of eyes and opercle

***Hypoptopoma baileyi* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** in honor of American ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011), University of Michigan, who helped collect types in 1964 (authors incorrectly gave 2000 as Bailey’s date of death)

***Hypoptopoma bianale* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *anale* (L.), anal, referring to presence of two anal plates

***Hypoptopoma brevis* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostratum* (L.), beaked, referring to short snout “in dorsal view”

***Hypoptopoma elongatum* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** Latin for prolonged, referring to general elongate shape of body, particularly at tip of snout, caudal peduncle and caudal fin

***Hypoptopoma guianense* Boeseman 1974** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: of the Guianas, region that includes Guyana and Suriname, where it occurs

***Hypoptopoma gulare* Cope 1878** Latin for of the throat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to plates or scutes on throat

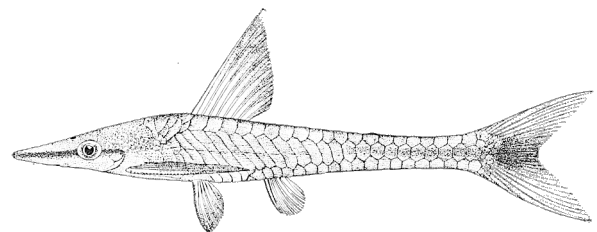
***Hypoptopoma incognitum* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** Latin for unknown, referring to its previous misidentification as other species of the genus

***Hypoptopoma inexpectatum* (Holmberg 1893)** Latin for unexpected, allusion not explained; described from one specimen, perhaps Holmberg (who did not seem to be aware of the genus *Hypoptopoma*) was struck by the unexpected occurrence and/or appearance of a loriciariid catfish with ventrolaterally displaced eyes

***Hypoptopoma machadoi* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** in honor of Antonio Machado-Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his lifelong dedication and contributions to Neotropical ichthyology

***Hypoptopoma muzuspi* Aquino & Schaefer 2010** of the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP), “one of the leading institutional collections for ichthyology in South America”

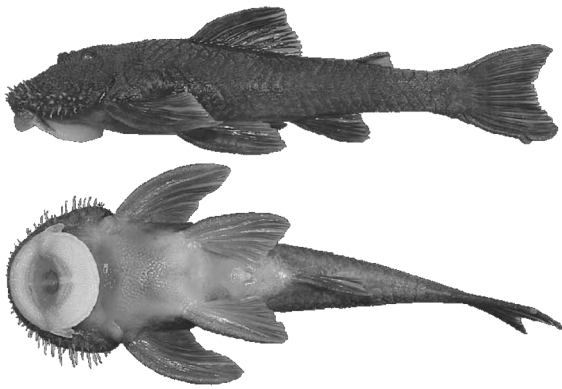
***Hypoptopoma psilogaster* Fowler 1915** *psilós* (Gr. ψιλός), bare, uncovered or smooth; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to two rows of abdominal plates separated by an unplated surface (compared with complete cover of the abdominal region with three rows of plates in *H. thoracatum*)



Hypoptopoma psilogaster. From: Fowler, H. W. 1915. Notes on nematognathous fishes. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 67: 203–243.

***Hypoptopoma steindachneri* Boulenger 1895** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported and illustrated this species as *H. thoracatum* in 1879

***Hypoptopoma thoracatum* Günther 1868** Latin for armed with a breast-plate, referring to bony bridge between pectoral fins



Isbrueckerichthys saxicola, holotype, male, 87.7 mm SL. From: Jerep, F. C., O. A. Shibatta, E. H. L. Pereira and O. T. Oyakawa. 2006. Two new species of *Isbrueckerichthys* Derijst, 1966 (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the rio Paranapanema basin, Brazil. *Zootaxa* 1372: 53–68.

Isbrueckerichthys

Derijst 1996

in honor of Dutch ichthyologist and loricariid catfish expert Isaïc J.H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

Isbrueckerichthys alipionis (Gosline 1947) *-is*, genitive singular of: Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874–1939), “who seems to have been the first and, with the possible exception of Steindachner, the only man to realize the interrelationship of the [loricariid] genera” treated in Gosline’s monograph

Isbrueckerichthys calvus Jerep, Shibatta, Pereira & Oyakawa 2006 Latin for bald, referring to area of head that lacks odontodes

Isbrueckerichthys duseni (Miranda Ribeiro 1907) in honor of Karl Hjalmar Dusen (1855–1926), Swedish botanist and explorer, who collected holotype

Isbrueckerichthys epakmos Pereira & Oyakawa 2003 *épakmos* (Gr. ἔπακμος), bloom of age, referring to highly developed odontodes on snout tip in mature males

Isbrueckerichthys saxicola Jerep, Shibatta, Pereira & Oyakawa 2006 *saxum* (L.), rock; *cola* (L.), inhabitant, referring to its habitat (under rocks on the bottom of rivers)

Kronichthys

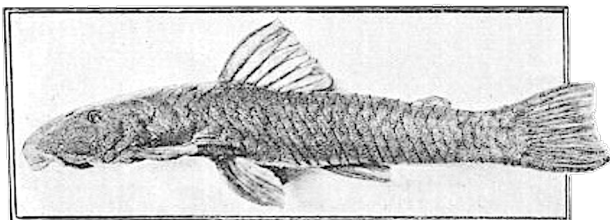
Miranda Ribeiro 1908

in honor of German-born Brazilian pharmacist-naturalist Sigismund Ernst Richard (Ricardo) Krone (1861–1917), who collected type species, *K. subteres*; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

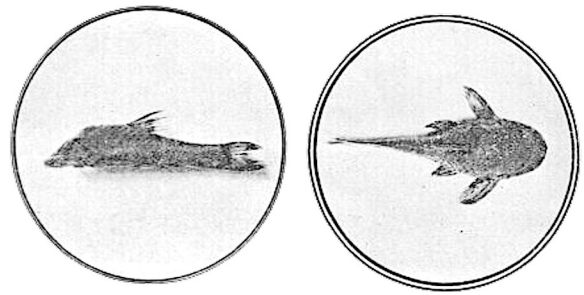
Kronichthys heylandi (Boulenger 1900) in honor of British civil engineer Herbert K. Heyland (1849–1944), who collected holotype and presented it to the British Museum

Kronichthys lacerta (Nichols 1919) Latin for lizard, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lizard-like appearance

Kronichthys subteres Miranda Ribeiro 1908 *sub* (L.), less than or somewhat; *teres* (L.), terete (cylindrical or slightly tapering), presumably referring to its body shape



Kronichthys subteres. From: Miranda Ribeiro, A. de. 1908. Peixes da Ribeira. Resultados de excursão do Sr. Ricardo Krone, membro correspondente do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro. Kosmos, Rio de Janeiro [Rev. Art. Sci. Litt.] 5 (2) (for 1907): 5 unnum. pp.



Lampiella gibbosa. See *Kronichthys subteres* caption for source.

Lampiella

Isbrücker 2001

-iella (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Isbrücker’s grandmother, Céline Lampie (1886–1943), murdered at the German extermination camp in Sobibor, Poland, “a small woman with a small humpback” (translation), alluding to the humpbacked shape of *L. gibbosa*

Lampiella gibbosa (Miranda Ribeiro 1908) Latin for humpbacked, referring to its projecting nape

Leptotocinclus

Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018

leptós (Gr. λεπτός), thin, fine or delicate, referring to “delicate aspect” of both species; *Otocinclus*, a related genus

Leptotocinclus ctenistus Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018 from *ktenistós* (Gr. κτενιστός), combed, referring to the contact organ formed by a comb of odontodes on pelvic fin of mature males



Leptotocinclus ctenistus, holotype, male, 26.5 mm SL. From: Delapieve, M. L. S., P. Lehmann A and R. E. Reis. 2018. An appraisal of the phylogenetic relationships of Hypoptopomatini casculinhos with description of two new genera and three new species (Siluriformes: Loricariidae). *Neotropical Ichthyology* 15 (4) e170079 (for 18 Dec. 2017): 1–37.

Leptotocinclus madeirae Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018 of the rio Madeira towards Lábrea, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Microlepidogaster

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepidos* (Gr. λεπίδος), genitive of *lepis* (λεπίς), scale; *gaster* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to minute granular plates on ventral surface

Microlepidogaster dimorpha Martins & Langeani 2011 *di-* (Gr. prefix), from *dýo* (δύο), two; *morpha*, from *morphé* (Gr. μορφή), form or shape, referring to its “accentuated” sexual dimorphism (males have wider nostrils, previously unreported in the subfamily)

Microlepidogaster discontenta Calegari, Silva & Reis 2014 *dis-* (L. prefix), lack of or not; *contentus* (L.), satisfied, i.e., regretful, referring to type locality, the córrego (stream) Arrendido (Portuguese or sorry



Microlepidogaster discontenta, paratype, male, 35.6 mm SL. From: Calegari, B. B., E. V. Silva and R. E. Reis. 2014. *Microlepidogaster discontenta*, a new species of hypoptopomatine catfish (Teleostei: Loricariidae) from the rio São Francisco basin, Brazil. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 25 (3): 223–236.

or regretful) in Goiás, Brazil, a name it received after it supposedly changed direction from south to north due to headwater capture

***Microlepidogaster discus* Martins, Rosa & Langeani 2014** Latin for disc or circular plate, referring to first or second anterior plates of mid-ventral lateral series, which are markedly round

***Microlepidogaster longicolla* Calegari & Reis 2010** *longus* (L.), long; *colla*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *collum* (L.), neck, i.e., long-necked, referring to long predorsal region due to posterior shift of dorsal fin

***Microlepidogaster negomata* Martins, Cherobim, Andrade & Langeani 2017** named for Nego Matá, a farm (*fazenda*) in Ribeirão Bebedouro, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality (Nego Matá was the nickname of the former owner of the farm)

***Microlepidogaster perforata* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** Latin for perforated, referring to perforated temporal plate

***Microlepidogaster roseae* Martins 2022** in honor of Roselene Silva Costa Ferreira, Universidade Estadual Paulista (campus São José do Rio Preto, São Paulo, Brazil), for her dedication to the maintenance of the university's fish collection, and "especially for her support and mom-care to all the students who have ever been in the Ichthyology section"

Microplecostomus

Silva, Roxo, Ochoa & Oliveira 2016

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, referring to small size of *M. forestii*; *Plecostomus*, former generic name (now *Hypostomus*, Hypostominae) of species currently included in the family, "also in reference to the small adult size of the type-species" [*incertae sedis*; placement in this subfamily is provisional]

***Microplecostomus forestii* Silva, Roxo, Ochoa & Oliveira 2016** in honor of Fausto Foresti, Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho"-UNESP, Brazil), for his contributions to fish genetics, with more than 250 papers published in this field



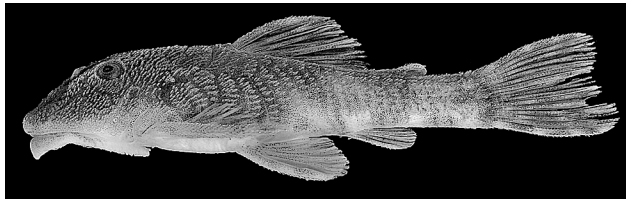
Microplecostomus forestii, paratype, 28.4 mm SL. Photo by MI Taylor. From: Silva, G. S. C., F. F. Roxo, L. E. Ochoa and C. Oliveira. 2016. Description of a new catfish genus (Siluriformes, Loricariidae) from the Tocantins River basin in central Brazil, with comments on the historical zoogeography of the new taxon. ZooKeys 598: 129–157.

Nannoplecostomus

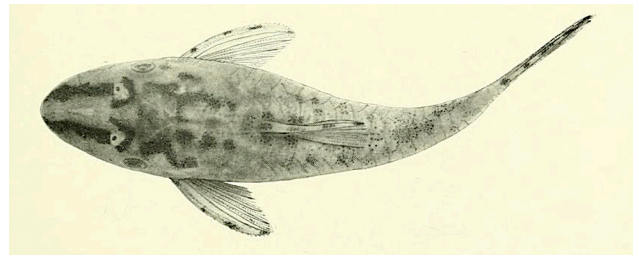
Ribeiro, Lima & Pereira 2012

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, reaching 22.2 mm SL, the smallest known loricariid; *Plecostomus*, former generic name (now *Hypostomus*, Hypostominae) of species currently included in the family [*incertae sedis*; placement in this subfamily is provisional]

***Nannoplecostomus eleonora* Ribeiro, Lima & Pereira 2012** in honor of Brazilian biospeleologist Eleonora Trajano, for her "key" contributions to the knowledge of the diversity of Brazilian troglobitic fishes, including fishes of the karst area of São Domingos (where this catfish occurs)



Nannoplecostomus eleonora, holotype, 21.3 mm SL. From: Ribeiro, A. C., F. C. T. Lima and E. H. L. Pereira. 2012. A new genus and species of a minute suckermouth armored catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Rio Tocantins drainage, central Brazil: the smallest known loricariid catfish. Copeia 2012 (4): 637–647.



First-published image of *Nannoctopoma spectabile*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1916. New and rare fishes from South American rivers. Annals of the Carnegie Museum 10 (1-2): 77–86, Pls. 13–16.

Nannoctopoma

Schaefer 1996

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, referring to small size and juvenile appearance of both species; *optopoma*, from *Hypoptopoma*, referring to a close phenetic similarity between the two genera

***Nannoctopoma spectabile* (Eigenmann 1914)** Latin for notable or showy, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its coloration, with "a dusky stripe forward from eye, joining a dusky stripe extending from snout to the nares; . . . back faintly spotted, the spots forming obscure continuations of the prenasal stripe"

***Nannoctopoma sternoptychum* Schaefer 1996** *stérnon* (Gr. στέρνον), breast or chest (especially of men); *ptychós* (Gr. πτυχός), genitive of *ptyx* (πτύξ), layer or plate, referring to presence of thoracic plates

Nannoxyropsis

Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018

nánnos (Gr. νάννος), dwarf, referring to small size of both species; *Oxyropsis*, a related genus (original genus of *N. ephippia*)

***Nannoxyropsis acicula* Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018** Latin for a small pin for a head-dress, referring to narrowness of snout compared with *N. ephippia*

***Nannoxyropsis ephippia* (Aquino & Sabaj Pérez 2016)** plural of *ephippium* (L.), saddle, referring to its saddle-like mid-dorsal blotches



Nannoxyropsis ephippia, holotype, 42 mm SL. Photo by Kyle Luckenbill and Trung Tran From: Aquino, A. E. and M. H. Sabaj Pérez. 2016. *Oxyropsis ephippia*, a new hypoptopomatine catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from Guyana. Zootaxa 4136 (1): 129–140.

Neoplecostomus

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

néos (Gr. νέος), new, proposed as a subgenus (and, hence, a "new" form of) *Plecostomus* (now *Hypostomus*, Hypostominae)

***Neoplecostomus bandeirante* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012** named for *bandeirantes* (flag-carriers), slavers, explorers, adventurers, and fortune hunters in early Colonial Brazil; "Despite playing an apparent negative role in history, their work was essential for the establishment of new cities and for the geographic demarcation of the Brazilian territory."

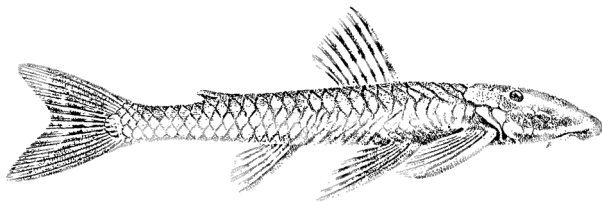
***Neoplecostomus botucatu* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012** named for Botucatu municipality, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

***Neoplecostomus canastra* Roxo, Silva, Zawadzki & Oliveira 2017** named for the hills (Serra da Canastra) located at south portion of Minas Gerais, Brazil, where Córrego Tamborete drainages (type locality) originate

***Neoplecostomus corumba* Zawadzki, Pavanelli & Langeani 2008** named for the rio Corumbá drainage, rio Paranaíba basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

***Neoplecostomus doceensis* Roxo, Silva, Zawadzki & Oliveira 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Doce Basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

***Neoplecostomus espiritosantensis* Langeani 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix



Neoplecostomus microps. Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1877. Die Süßwasserfische des südöstlichen Brasiliens (III). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 74 (1. Abth.): 559–694, Pls. 1–13.

denoting place: Espírito Santo, Brazil, where type locality (Victor Hugo, de Domingos Martins municipality) is situated

***Neoplecostomus franciscoensis* Langeani 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio São Francisco basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Neoplecostomus granosus* (Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for full of grains, referring to “strong fleshy granulations” on ventral surface

***Neoplecostomus jaguari* Andrade & Langeani 2014** named for the rio Jaguari basin (from the Tupí Guarani, meaning “river of jaguar”), south-eastern Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

***Neoplecostomus langeanii* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Francisco Langeani Neto (Universidade Estadual Paulista, Instituto de Biociências, Letras e Ciências Exatas), for his dedication and contributions to the study of Neotropical fishes

***Neoplecostomus microps* (Steindachner 1877)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, referring to its very small eyes

***Neoplecostomus paranensis* Langeani 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Paraná River basin, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Cubatão, São Paulo State) is situated

***Neoplecostomus paraty* Cherobim, Lazzarotto & Langeani 2016** Paraty, original spelling of the municipality of Parati, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where this catfish occurs in four coastal drainages; Paraty is derived from the Tupí *parat*, the mullet *Mugil curema*, and *i*, river

***Neoplecostomus pirangaensis* Oliveira & Oyakawa 2019** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Piranga basin (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where it occurs

***Neoplecostomus ribeirensis* Langeani 1990** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ribeira de Iguapé River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Neoplecostomus selenae* Zawadzki, Pavanelli & Langeani 2008** in honor of Selena Canhoto Zawadzki, the first author’s daughter

***Neoplecostomus variipictus* Bizerril 1995** *varius* (L.), different, but here reflecting the Spanish *varios*, several; *pictus* (L.), painted, referring to several spots on body and fins (i.e., as if spotted with paint)

***Neoplecostomus watersi* Silva, Reia, Zawadzki & Roxo 2019** in honor of George Roger Waters (b. 1943), English composer, singer and guitar player from the rock band Pink Floyd, “for his talent as [a] musician and social awareness around [the] world, [e]specially his brave concerns to Brazilian economic, social and politic[al] issues”

***Neoplecostomus yapo* Zawadzki, Pavanelli & Langeani 2008** named for the rio Yapó drainage, rio Tibagi basin, Paraná, Brazil, type locality



Niobichthys ferrarisi, holotype, male, 69.8 mm SL. From: Schaefer, S. A. and F. Provenzano. 1998. *Niobichthys ferrarisi*, a new genus and species of armored catfish from southern Venezuela (Siluriformes: Loricariidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 8 (3): 221–230.

Niobichthys

Schaefer & Provenzano 1998

Niobe, from Greek mythology, who, after her children were slain by Apollo, was turned to stone by Zeus and transported to a mountain top, which has ever since remained wet with her tears, referring to cloud mist surrounding Cerra La Neblina, Venezuela, type locality; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Niobichthys ferrarisi* Schaefer & Provenzano 1998** in honor of American ichthyologist Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), co-discoverer of this species and participant in 1984 expedition to type locality, for his many contributions to siluriform systematics and Neotropical ichthyology

Otocinclus

Cope 1871

etymology not explained, probably *ōtós* (Gr. ὠτός), genitive of *oús* (οὐς), ear, and *cinclus*, from *kinklís* (Gr. κινκλίς), latticework, referring to “post-temporal bone pierced in a sieve-like manner”

***Otocinclus affinis* Steindachner 1877** Latin for related, described as very similar to *O. vestitus* (both species have large pterotic fenestrae and lack an adipose fin)

***Otocinclus arnoldi* Regan 1909** in honor of German aquarist Johann Paul Arnold (1869–1952), who “presented” holotype to the British Museum

***Otocinclus batmani* Lehmann A. 2006** of the comic-book hero Batman, who had a bat shape for a symbol, referring to the single W- or bat-shaped vertical spot on caudal fin



Otocinclus batmani, holotype, male, 28.5 mm SL. From: Lehmann A., P. 2006. *Otocinclus batmani*, a new species of hypoptopomatine catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from Colombia and Peru. Neotropical Ichthyology 4 (4): 379–383.

***Otocinclus bororo* Schaefer 1997** named the Bororo, indigenous tribe who formerly inhabited plains on the western side of the rio Paraguai between the rios Jauru and Guapore (Mato Grosso, Brazil), an area included in the range of this species; the western (or Campanha) Bororo were quickly decimated in the late 1780s and now are mostly extinct except for one isolated group

***Otocinclus caxarari* Schaefer 1997** named for the Caxarari (also spelled Kaxarari), an indigenous tribe who formerly inhabited lowland regions of the rio Guapore southwest of Porto Velho, Brazil, an area included in the range of this species

***Otocinclus cocama* Reis 2004** named for the Cocama-Cocamilla Indians who used to be dominant in the lower Ucayali and Marañon rivers of Peru, where this catfish occurs; present estimations point to a little more than 10,000 people in Peru, plus a few hundred in Colombia and Brazil, with much of their culture, language and identity mostly assimilated into regional society

***Otocinclus flexilis* Cope 1894** Latin for pliant or flexible, allusion not explained nor evident

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

***Otocinclus hoppei* Miranda Ribeiro 1939** in honor of German civil engineer (hydroelectric power plants), writer and naturalist Werner Hopp (1886–?, note spelling), who collected holotype

***Otocinclus huaorani* Schaefer 1997** named for the Huaorani indigenous people inhabiting the upper Rio Napo of Amazonian Ecuador, an area within the range of this species; the Huaorani were largely uncontacted until the mid-20th century, and are now best known for their attempts to resist encroachment and habitat destruction in the Yasuni National Park south of Coca by foreign national oil exploration activities, both

through diplomatic means and by force

Otocinclus juruena Ribeiro & Lehmann A. 2016 of the rio Juruena, a right bank tributary of the rio Tapajós basin (Mato Grosso, Brazil), type locality

Otocinclus macropilus Eigenmann & Allen 1942 *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *spilos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot, presumably referring to a “very large, isolated spot across the entire end of caudal peduncle and base of the caudal”

Otocinclus mangaba Lehmann A., Mayer & Reis 2010 named for the mangaba fruit *Hancornia speciosa*, alluding to the city of Humaitá (Amazonas, Brazil, type locality), known for its high production of the fruit and locally named “Terra da Mangaba” (Mangabaland)

Otocinclus mariae Fowler 1940 in honor of Maria Howes, wife of Arthur Howes, for whom Fowler is “indebted for many American fishes” (although Fowler credits “Gordon Howes” for collecting the types of several Bolivian fishes)

Otocinclus mimulus Axenrot & Kullander 2003 diminutive of *mimus* (L.), mime or actor, referring to its mimicry of the color pattern of *Corydoras diphys* (Callichthyidae)

Otocinclus mura Schaefer 1997 named for the Mura, indigenous tribe who formerly inhabited the middle reaches of the rio Solimoes (Amazonas, Brazil), within the present range of this species; the Mura were a constant considerable threat to river travel and fiercely resisted colonial assimilation, for which they suffered severe onslaughts by frontier colonists from the mid 1770s to 1785

Otocinclus tapirape Britto & Moreira 2002 named for the indigenous Tapirapé tribe, which nowadays inhabits a restricted area between the rio Tapirapé and rio Araguaia in Goiás, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

Otocinclus vestitus Cope 1872 Latin for clothing, dress or attire, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to several series of plates covering body

Otocinclus vittatus Regan 1904 Latin for banded, referring to dark stripe from snout through eye to end of middle caudal rays

Otocinclus xakriaba Schaefer 1997 named for the Xakriabá, indigenous tribe who formerly inhabited the upper region of the São Francisco basin (Minas Gerais and Bahia states, Brazil), within the present range of this species; the Xakriabá apparently were not successful at avoiding contact and colonial assimilation and were driven from the area ca. 1774

Otothyris

Myers 1927

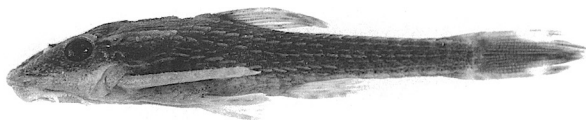
ōtós (Gr. ὠτός), genitive of *oús* (οὐς), ear; *thyris* (Gr. θυρίς), lattice, referring to perforate temporals, pierced by 3–4 large openings, sometimes confluent into one

Otothyris juquia Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998 of Juquiá, a small town on the rio Juquiá, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality, derived from name of Amazonian people and their word for a small fishing device used in shallow water

Otothyris lophophanes (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889) *lóphos* (Gr. λόφος), mane or crest; *phanés* (Gr. φανής), visible, referring to three strongly spiniferous (and therefore visible) ridges on occipital

Otothyris rostrata Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998 Latin for beaked, referring to its prominent and deeply sculptured snout

Otothyris travassosi Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998 in honor of the late Haroldo P. Travassos (1922–1977), Museu Nacional (of Brazil), for his many contributions to Brazilian ichthyology and his assistance with



Otothyris rostrata, holotype, 30.0 mm SL. From: Garavello, J. C., H. A. Britski and S. A. Schaefer 1998. Systematics of the genus *Otothyris* Myers 1927, with comments on geographic distribution (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae). American Museum Novitates 3222: 1–19.



Otothyris alicula, holotype, female, 32.1 mm SL. From: Lippert, B. G., B. B. Calegari and R. E. Reis. 2014. A new species of *Otothyris* (Siluriformes: Hypoptopomatinae) from eastern Brazil. Copeia 2014 (2): 238–244.

the authors' studies

Otothyropsis

Ribeiro, Carvalho & Melo 2005

ópsis (Gr. ὄψις), appearance, referring to close relationship with *Otothyris* [treated as a junior synonym of *Hisonotus* by some workers]

Otothyropsis alicula Lippert, Calegari & Reis 2014 diminutive of *ala* (L.), wing or fin, referring to its short pectoral fin

Otothyropsis biannicus Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2013 *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *annicus* (L.), of or pertaining to a river, referring to its distribution in both the Iguazu and Tibagi basins (Santa Catarina and Paraná states, Brazil)

Otothyropsis dialeukos Calegari, Morlis & Reis 2017 *diáleukos* (Gr. διάλευκος), from pure white to gray (authors say marked with white), referring to white or light-cream color of cheek

Otothyropsis marapoama Ribeiro, Carvalho & Melo 2005 named for Município de Marapoama, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Otothyropsis piribebuy Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2011 named for the Río Piribebuy, a tributary to the Río Manduvira, Río Paraguay basin, near Lima, San Pedro, Paraguay (from the Guaraní word *Piri vevui*, gentle breeze, a sensation caused by the many cool rivers in the region)

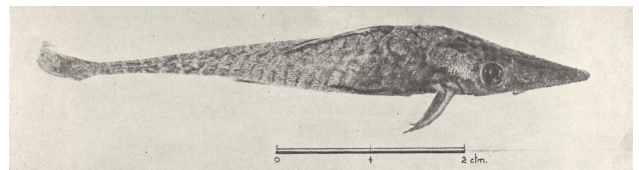
Otothyropsis polyodon Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2013 *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odous*), tooth, referring to higher number of teeth compared to congeners

Oxyropsis

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

oxýs (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp or pointed; *ópsis* (Gr. ὄψις), face or appearance, presumably referring to depressed head of *O. wrightiana*

Oxyropsis acutirostra Miranda Ribeiro 1951 *acutus* (L.), sharp or pointed; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its pointed snout



Oxyropsis acutirostra. Photo by Moacir Leão. From: Miranda Ribeiro, P. de. 1951. Sobre *Oxyropsis* Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889 (Pisces — Nematognathi — Loricariidae). Boletim do Museu Nacional, Zoologia (N. S.) 104: 1–3, Pls. 1–4.

Oxyropsis carinata (Steindachner 1879) Latin for keeled or carinate, referring to serrated longitudinal keel on sides

Oxyropsis wrightiana Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889 *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Scottish-Canadian zoologist Robert Ramsay (misspelled Ramsey by the authors) Wright (1852–1933), “who has contributed more than any one else” to the knowledge of the anatomy of American catfishes

Pareiorhaphis

Miranda Ribeiro 1918

pareio-, from *pareiá* (Gr. παρειά), cheek; *rhaphis* (Gr. ράφις), needle, referring to hypertrophied odontodes (dermal teeth) on sides of heads of nuptial males

***Pareiorhaphis azygolechis* (Pereira & Reis 2002)** *ázygos* (Gr. ἄζυγος), unpaired or solitary; *lechis*, from *lekis* (Gr. λεικίς) or *lékos* (λέκος) dish, pot or pan (authors say plate), referring to 3–6 azygous plates in front of adipose fin

***Pareiorhaphis bahianus* (Gosline 1947)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Bahia, Brazil, type locality

***Pareiorhaphis cameroni* (Steindachner 1907)** in honor of Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almedia (1879–1935), Brazil's Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, as a "token of my respect and gratitude" [Steindachner misspelled the name as *cameroni* in the abstract to which the name dates; he identified Calmon but continued the misspelling in a more detailed description published later that year, then corrected the spelling in 1908¹; but since there is no internal evidence that the name was misspelled in the original 1907 abstract, the incorrect spelling must stand, although some taxonomists have begun using *calmoni*, which could become the accepted spelling via continued usage]

***Pareiorhaphis cerosa* (Miranda Ribeiro 1951)** Latin for full of wax or waxen, allusion not explained nor evident; perhaps derived from *Keróessa* (Κερόεσσα), the "horned one" in Greek mythology, referring to hypertrophied odontodes (dermal teeth) on sides of heads of nuptial males

***Pareiorhaphis eurycephalus* (Pereira & Reis 2002)** *eury's* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad broad; *cephalus*, from *kephalē* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its very broad and moderately depressed head

***Pareiorhaphis garapia* Pereira, Lehmann A., Schwambach & Reis 2015** named for the Arroio Garapiá (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), where it occurs and the waterfall which marks the known limit of its distribution

***Pareiorhaphis garbei* (Ihering 1911)** in honor of Brazilian zoologist Ernesto Garbe (1853–1925), who collected specimens for the Museu Paulista, University of São Paulo, presumably including holotype of this species

***Pareiorhaphis hypselurus* (Pereira & Reis 2002)** *hypselós* (Gr. ὑψηλός), high; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to high caudal peduncle

***Pareiorhaphis hystrix* (Pereira & Reis 2002)** *hýstrix* (Gr. ὕστριξ) and *hystrix* (L.), porcupine, referring to spiny aspect of hypertrophied odontodes on snout of mature males

***Pareiorhaphis lineata* Pereira, Pessali, de Andrade & Reis 2017** Latin for lined or striped, referring to dark stripe on flank, unique in the genus

***Pareiorhaphis lophia* Pereira & Zanata 2014** *lophia*, from *lóphos* (Gr. λόφος), crest or ridge, referring to distinct bump on lower lip, a diagnostic feature of the species

***Pareiorhaphis mucurina* Pereira, Pessali & Reis 2018** *-ina* (L.), belonging to: Mucuri River basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

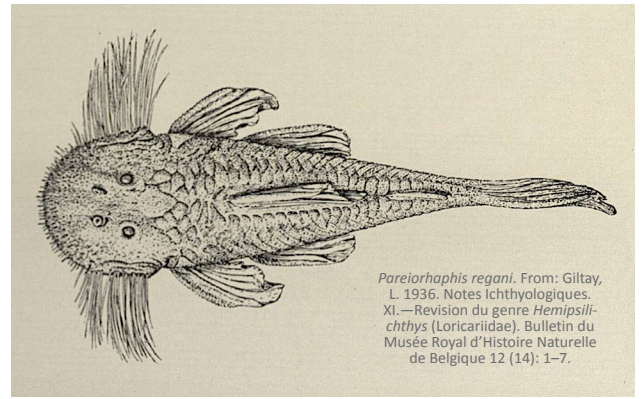
***Pareiorhaphis mutuca* (Oliveira & Oyakawa 1999)** named for Mutuca creek, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

***Pareiorhaphis nasuta* Pereira, Vieira & Reis 2007** Latin for long-nosed, referring to its long snout, diagnostic of the species

***Pareiorhaphis nudula* (Reis & Pereira 1999)** diminutive of *nudus* (L.), bare or naked, referring to its extreme reduction of dermal plates and small body size (up to 33.6 mm SL)

***Pareiorhaphis parmula* Pereira 2005** diminutive of *parma* (L.), from *pármē* (Gr. πάρμη), a light shield or buckler, referring to small plate ventrally located just behind gill opening

***Pareiorhaphis proskynita* Pereira & Britto 2012** from *proskynētēs* (Gr.



Pareiorhaphis regani. From: Giltay, L. 1936. Notes Ichthyologiques. XI.—Revision du genre *Hemipsilichthys* (Loricariidae). Bulletin du Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique 12 (14): 1–7.

προσκυνητής), worshipper (but used here to mean pilgrim²), referring to pilgrimage activity associated with Santuário do Caraça (Caraça's Sanctuary), founded by Brother Lourenço in 1770s "as a resting place for travelers in search of an alternative to the madness of the mining activities of that century through spiritual redemption," now Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (type locality, Minas Gerais, Brazil), which is preserving more than 100 km² in a region of intense mining activity

***Pareiorhaphis pumila* Pereira & Reis 2022** Latin for dwarfish, referring to its small size (barely reaching 50 mm SL)

***Pareiorhaphis regani* (Giltay 1936)** in honor of British ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), whose 1904 monograph on loricariid fishes is cited three times by Giltay

***Pareiorhaphis ruschii* Pereira, Lehmann A. & Reis 2012** in honor of the late "eminent" Brazilian naturalist Augusto Ruschi (1915–1986), for his "outstanding" contributions to the knowledge of Atlantic Forest hummingbirds and his "unweary efforts" to create the conservation area Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi, where this catfish is now protected

***Pareiorhaphis scutula* Pereira, Vieira & Reis 2010** Latin for a small plate, referring to the small plates that cover its abdominal region

***Pareiorhaphis splendens* (Bizerril 1995)** Latin for splendid or brilliant, referring to its "remarkable" color pattern, e.g., "almost orange" spots on living specimens

***Pareiorhaphis steindachneri* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported this species as *Hemipsilichthys calmoni* (= *P. cameroni*) in 1910

***Pareiorhaphis stephana* (Oliveira & Oyakawa 1999)** Neo-Latin adjective derived from *stéphanos* (Gr. στέφανος), crown, referring to crown of bristle-like odontodes on margin of head

***Pareiorhaphis stomias* (Pereira & Reis 2002)** *stomias* (Gr. στομίας), a hard-mouthed horse but often used for any large-mouthed animal, presumably referring to its broad mouth, nearly as wide as its head

***Pareiorhaphis togoro* Oliveira & Oyakawa 2019** in honor of Eduardo Shinji Togoro, undergraduate student, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (1998–2001), for dedication and contributions to the knowledge of Serra da Mantiqueira fishes; he collected, measured and studied hundreds of specimens of many species from many places in the headwaters of the four basins that originate at the Serra da Mantiqueira (Minas Gerais, Brazil) for his undergraduate dissertation

***Pareiorhaphis torrenticola* Pereira, Pessali & Reis 2024** *torrens* (L.), swift water; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its occurrence in "very strong" waters

***Pareiorhaphis vestigipinnis* (Pereira & Reis 1992)** *vestigium* (L.), vestige; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to small (i.e., vestigial) scutelets at adipose-fin position

¹ Steindachner, F. 1907. Über einige Fischarten aus dem Flusse Cubatã im Staate Santa Catharina bei Theresopolis (Brasilien). Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftlichen Klasse 116 (1. Abth.): 47–492, Pls. 1–2. + Steindachner, F. 1908. Über eine im Rio Jaraguá bei Joinville im Staate S. Catharina (Brasilien) vorkommende noch unbeschriebene *Pseudochalceus*-Art, Ch. *affinis*, sowie über eine neue Characinegattung und -art, *Joinvillea rosae*, von gleichem Fundorte. Anzeiger der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 45 (5): 28–31. Note: Steindachner named another fish after Calmon in 1908 — the piranha *Serrasalmo* (now *Pristobrycon*) *calmoni* — and this time he got the spelling right.

² The authors transliterate the Greek προσκυνητής as *proskynitis* and say it means "pilgrim." According to Greek and Latin scholar Holger Funk (pers. comm.), προσκυνητής literally means "someone who kisses, viz. the hand of a superior person" (from κυνέω, to kiss), i.e., a worshipper or adorer. "Pilgrim" is a much later Christian reinterpretation, unknown to the ancients



Pareiorhina cepta, holotype, 41.5 mm SL. From: Roxo, F. F., G. S. C. Silva, M. Mehanna and C. Oliveira. 2012. Description of a new species of *Pareiorhina* (Siluriformes: Neoplecostominae) from Rio São Francisco basin. *Zootaxa* 3512: 64–74.

***Pareiorhaphis vetula* Pereira, Lehmann A. & Reis 2016** Latin for elderly (but said by the authors to mean an old or little old man, yet still proposed as an adjective), referring to small size of adult specimens (up to 49.3 mm SL)

Pareiorhina

Gosline 1947

pareio-, from *pareiá* (Gr. παρεῖά), cheek; *rhina*, from *rhinē* (Gr. ῥίνη), file or rasp, probably referring to “granular” (or raspy) sides of head

***Pareiorhina brachyrhyncha* Chamon, Aranda & Buckup 2005** short-snouted, from *brachýs* (Gr. βραχύς), short, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to shape of snout, which is short relative to width of body compared with known congeners at the time

***Pareiorhina carrancas* Bockmann & Ribeiro 2003** named for the municipality of Carrancas, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

***Pareiorhina cepta* Roxo, da Costa e Silva, Mehanna & Oliveira 2012** named for CEPTA, acronym of Centro de Pesquisa Treinamento em Aquicultura (Pirassununga, São Paulo, Brazil), which organized expedition during which holotype was collected

***Pareiorhina hyptiorhachis* Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2013** *hýptios* (Gr. ὑπίτιος), supine; *rháchis* (Gr. ῥάχις), ridge or midrib, referring to its conspicuous postdorsal ridge

***Pareiorhina pelicicei* Azevedo-Santos & Roxo 2015** in honor of Fernando Mayer Pelicice, Universidade Federal do Tocantins, for his “relevant” scientific contributions to fish ecology and the impacts of dams on Neotropical fishes

***Pareiorhina rosai* Silva, Roxo & Oyakawa 2016** in honor of João Guimarães Rosa (1908–1967), Brazilian writer who documented the history of people living near the Rio das Velhas and rio Paraopeba (e.g., *Sagarana* and *Grande Sertão Veredas*) in the Brazilian Savanna (“sertão”) of Minas Gerais, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

***Pareiorhina rudolphi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)** in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883–1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who described this catfish as *Plecostomus (Rhinelepis) microps* in 1907, but used a preoccupied name (*Plecostomus microps* Steindachner 1876)

Parotocinclus

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

pará (Gr. παρά), near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or previous placement of type species, *P. maculicauda*, in *Otocinclus*

***Parotocinclus adamanteus* Pereira, Santos, de Pinna & Reis 2019** of the diamond, referring to Chapada Diamantina, a large plateau in central Bahia State, Brazil, where it occurs

***Parotocinclus arandai* Sarmiento-Soares, Lehmann A. & Martins-Pinheiro 2009** in honor of the authors’ colleague Arion Túlio Aranda, for his talent for catching fish and knowledge of their behavior (he also helped collect type series)

***Parotocinclus bahiensis* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic to the Upper Rio Itapicuru drainage

***Parotocinclus bidentatus* Gauger & Buckup 2005** *bi-*, from *bis* (L.), twice; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to two types of teeth: the usual series of oral teeth and an accessory patch of teeth on upper and lower jaws

***Parotocinclus cabessadecuaia* Ramos, Lima & Ramos 2017** named for *Cabeça de Cuia* (gourd head), a legendary creature said to attack fishermen along the banks of the rio Parnaíba in Piauí State, Brazil, where this fish occurs (*cuia* is a hard-shelled fruit with a gourd-like shape whose dried shell is used as bowls; the expression “gourd head” refers to a large head but it is unclear whether the authors considered this fish’s head as large)

***Parotocinclus cearensis* Garavello 1977 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Ceará State, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Parotocinclus cesarpinto* Miranda Ribeiro 1939** in honor of helminthologist Cesar Pinto (1896–1964), who collected and/or supplied holotype and photographs of it

***Parotocinclus cristatus* Garavello 1977** Latin for crested, presumably referring to tuft of denticles on supraoccipital bone

***Parotocinclus doceanus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918) -anus** (L.), belonging to: rio Doce, Espírito Santo, Brazil, type locality

***Parotocinclus fluminense* Roxo, Melo, Silva & Oliveira 2017** named for the Baixada Fluminense, relative to the area surrounding the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in which this species inhabits and, consequently, in honor of the population from the state of Rio de Janeiro, popularly named *fluminense*

***Parotocinclus haroldoi* Garavello 1988** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, who loaned specimens, revised Garavello’s manuscript, and contributed many suggestions for its improvement

***Parotocinclus jacksoni* Ramos, Lustosa-Costa, Barros-Neto & Barbosa 2021** in honor of Jackson do Pandeiro (1919–1982), artistic name of José Gomes Filho, Brazilian composer and singer of the Forró and Samba, both popular genres of Brazilian music; Jackson was born in Alagoa Grande, the municipality drained by the Rio Mamanguape basin and one of the localities where this catfish was collected

***Parotocinclus jacumirim* Silva-Junior, Ramos & Zanata 2020** named for the rio Jacumirim, rio Jacuípe basin, Bahia, Brazil, only known area of occurrence (from the Tupi *Jacu*, from *Jacuípe*, meaning the river of jacús, a species of bird, and *mirim*, meaning small)

***Parotocinclus jequi* Lehmann A., Koech Braun, Pereira & Reis 2013** from the Tupi *ye’kei*, a type of fish trap, and part of the name of the Rio Jequitinhonha (“field of the river traps”) drainage, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Parotocinclus jimi* Garavello 1977** in honor of Brazilian herpetologist-ecologist Jorge Jim (1942–2011), who helped collect holotype (Julio C. Garavello, pers. comm.)

***Parotocinclus jumbo* Britski & Garavello 2002** Anglo-Saxon word meaning very large, referring to its unusually large size compared to congeners

***Parotocinclus maculicauda* (Steindachner 1877) macula** (L.), spot; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to large spot on front part of tail (termination of dark longitudinal band on sides)

***Parotocinclus minutus* Garavello 1977** Latin for small, referring to its small size (2–3 cm SL)

***Parotocinclus muriaensis* Gauger & Buckup 2005 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Muriaé, Paraíba do Sul River basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

***Parotocinclus nandae* Lehmann A., Camelier & Zanata 2020** in honor of



Parotocinclus nandae, paratype, 40.7 mm SL. From: Lehmann A., P., P. Camelier and A. Zanata. 2020. *Parotocinclus nandae*, a new distinctive colored catfish (Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae) from the upper Rio Paraguaçu, Bahia State, northeastern Brazil. *PLoS ONE* 5 (7): e0236690: 1–16.

Maria Fernanda Boaz Lehmann (b. 2010), daughter of the first author, affectionately known as “Nanda”

***Parotocinclus planicauda* Garavello & Britski 2003** *planus* (L.), flat; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to “somewhat quadrangular cross section of caudal peduncle with conspicuous flat lateral surfaces”

***Parotocinclus prata* Ribeiro, Melo & Pereira 2002** named for rio de Prata basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

***Parotocinclus pukuixe* Silva-Junior & Zanata 2022** from *pukuixê*, Pataxó-hã word used by the native Pataxó tribe that historically occupies the south and extreme south coastal areas of Bahia State, Brazil; *pukuixê* means “the first” and is used herein in allusion to the species being the first of the genus having the rio Pardo as its type locality

***Parotocinclus robustus* Lehmann A. & Reis 2012** 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 “strong and robust appearance”

***Parotocinclus seridoensis* Ramos, Barris-Neta, Britski & Lima 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: semi-arid Caatinga region known as “Sertão do Seridó,” Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba States, one of the most arid regions in northeastern Brazil, where this catfish occurs; probably derived from the native Tapuia language expression *ceri-toh*, “little foliage and little shade,” referring to characteristic Caatinga vegetation, mainly composed of small, thorny trees that shed their leaves in dry periods

***Parotocinclus spilosoma* (Fowler 1941)** *spilos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot; *sóma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to four transverse dark-to-blackish brown bands on pale or light-brown body

***Parotocinclus spilurus* (Fowler 1941)** *spilos* (Gr. σπίλος), mark or spot; *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black and dark-gray bands on caudal fin

Plesioptopoma

Reis, Pereira & Lehmann A. 2012

plésios (Gr. πλῆσιος), near, root word of plesiomorph, i.e., a primitive character state; *optopoma*, from *Hypoptopoma*, type genus of subfamily, referring to putative basal position among hypoptopomines

***Plesioptopoma curvidens* Reis, Pereira & Lehmann A. 2012** *curvus* (L.), curved or bent; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to strongly curved tooth series on both premaxilla and dentary



Plesioptopoma curvidens, holotype, male, 82.8 mm SL. From: Reis, R. E., E. H. L. Pereira and P. Lehmann A. 2012. A new genus and species of Hypoptopomatine catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the upper Rio São Francisco basin, Brazil. *Copeia* 2012 (1): 6–11.

Pseudotocinclus

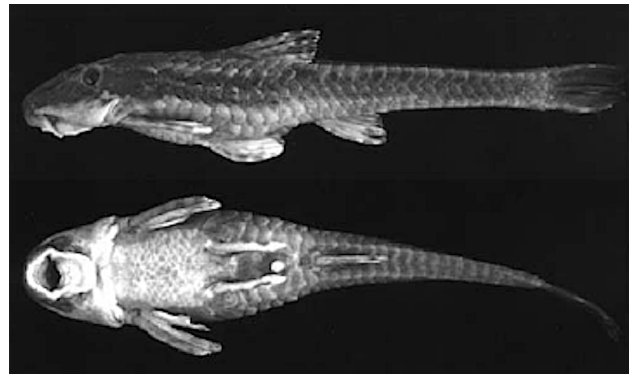
Nichols 1919

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble the closely allied *Otocinclus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudotocinclus juquiae* Takako, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2005** of the Juquiá River basin, Brazil, type locality, derived from the Tupí *yeki* (*juqui* or *jequiá* in Portuguese), meaning a small fishing device used in shallow water

***Pseudotocinclus parahybae* Takako, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2005** of the Paraíba do Sul basin, Brazil, type locality (derived from a Tupí word for a useless river, or a portion of river too difficult to navigate)

***Pseudotocinclus tietensis* (Ihering 1907)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Tietê, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality



Pseudotocinclus parahybae, holotype, 69.2 mm SL. Photo by José Nolasco. From: Takako, A. K., C. Oliveira and O. T. Oyakawa. 2005. Revision of the genus *Pseudotocinclus* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae), with descriptions of two new species. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 3 (4): 499–508.

Pseudotothyris

Britski & Garavello 1984

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

***Pseudotothyris ignota* Martins, Britski & Langeani 2014** Latin for unknown or ignored, misidentified as *P. obtusa* since 1911



Pseudotothyris ignota, holotype, female, 32.7 mm SL. From: Martins, F. de O., H. A. Britski and F. Langeani. 2014. Systematics of *Pseudotothyris* (Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 170 (4): 822–874.

***Pseudotothyris janeirensis* Britski & Garavello 1984** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Pseudotothyris obtusa* (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)** Latin for blunt or dull, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small platelets with small (and therefore blunter or duller) spines on snout, compared with large plates with strong, recurved spines on snout of most other members of the subfamily

Rhinolekos

Martins & Langeani 2011

rhinos (Gr. ῥίνος), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), beak or snout; *lékos* (λέκος) dish, pot or pan (authors say plate), referring to large plate between second infraorbital plate and nasal opening, anteriorly projected, surrounding the nostril

***Rhinolekos arachas* (Martins, Calegari & Langeani 2013)** named for the Arachás, native people who once lived in the area drained by the rio Araguari (type locality) and were exterminated by the Caiapós in 1750s; in the Tupí language *Araxá* means “high place where sun can be seen first,” thus Arachás were those who inhabited the highlands of southeastern Minas Gerais, Brazil

***Rhinolekos britskii* Martins, Langeani & Costa 2011** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, for his “dedication and remarkable contributions” to the studies of hypoptopomatine catfishes and Neotropical ichthyology

***Rhinolekos capetinga* Roxo, Ochoa, Silva & Oliveira 2015** Tupí-Guaraní word meaning white, or clear, water, an old and unused name of São João D’Aliança municipality, Goiás, Brazil, one of the paratype localities

***Rhinolekos garavelloi* Martins & Langeani 2011** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Julio C. Garavello, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, for contributions to the studies of hypoptopomatine catfishes and Neotropical ichthyology

***Rhinolekos schaeferi* Martins & Langeani 2011** in honor of American ichthyologist Scott A. Schaefer, American Museum of Natural History (New York), for his “remarkable” contributions to hypoptopomatine systematics



Rhinolekos capetinga, holotype, male, 37.5 mm SL. Photo by Fabio F. Roxo. From: Roxo, F. F., L. E. Ochoa, G. S. C. Silva and C. Oliveira. 2015. *Rhinolekos capetinga*: a new cascudinho species (Loricariidae, Otothyriinae) from the rio Tocantins basin and comments on its ancestral dispersal route. *ZooKeys* 481: 109–130.

Rhinotocinclus

Reis & Lehmann A. 2022

rhinós (Gr. ῥινόσ, genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), beak or snout, referring to the “conspicuous and elegant” snout of most of its species; *Otocinclus*, a related genus

***Rhinotocinclus acuen* (Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2014)** named for the Xavante indigenous people of Mato Grosso, Brazil, known in anthropological literature as *acuen*

***Rhinotocinclus bockmanni* (Carvalho & Datovo 2012)** in honor of Flávio A. Bockmann, Universidade de São Paulo, for guiding the authors’ studies and his contributions to the knowledge of Neotropical catfishes

***Rhinotocinclus britskii* (Boeseman 1974)** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, for “hospitality and generous assistance” during Boeseman’s visit to the university’s zoological museum

***Rhinotocinclus chromodontus* (Britski & Garavello 2007)** *chrōma* (Gr. χρώμα), skin or color; *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοός (*odoús*), tooth, referring to reddish-brown tip of teeth

***Rhinotocinclus collinsae* (Schmidt & Ferraris 1985)** in honor of entomologist Margaret S. Collins (1922–1996), Alfred Emerson Field Station, Kartabo, Guyana, who made it possible for the first author to collect fishes in Guyana [the first African-American honored in the name of a fish; see inset at right]

***Rhinotocinclus dani* (Roxo, Silva & Oliveira 2016)** in honor of Daniela Fernandes Roxo, the first author’s sister

***Rhinotocinclus dinizae* (Ribeiro-Silva, Silva, Venere, da Silva & Roxo 2020)** in honor of Débora Diniz, State University of Southwest Bahia (Brazil), for her contribution to the cytogenetic studies of Neotropical freshwater fishes

***Rhinotocinclus discolor* Reis & Lehmann A. 2022** *dis-* (L. prefix), away from, i.e., not of the same color, referring to the “remarkable” color pattern of the second and third dark bars on its side fused into one

***Rhinotocinclus eppleyi* (Schaefer & Provenzano 1993)** in honor of Marion Eppley (1883–1960), American Navy captian, physical chemist, and founder of the Eppley Foundation for Research (New York), for its financial support of the authors’ 1989–1991 collecting efforts in Venezuela, which led to the discovery of this species

***Rhinotocinclus halbothi* (Lehmann A., Lazzarotto & Reis 2014)** in memory of Dário Armin Halboth (1965–2003), an “excellent field biologist” and one of the first researchers to study the effects of bauxite tailings deposited in an Amazonian lake on fish communities; before his early death, he dedicated himself to describe the ecological features of the fishes living in streams of Amapá State, Brazil

***Rhinotocinclus hardmani* (Lehmann A., Lujan & Reis 2022)** in honor of British ichthyologist Michael Hardman (b. 1978), former technician at the Center for Biodiversity, Illinois Natural History Survey (Champaign, Illinois, USA), who collected specimens in 1998 and first recognized this species as undescribed

The first African-American honored in the name of a fish

The name of *Rhinotocinclus collinsae* (Schmidt & Ferraris 1985), from the Essequibo River basin of Guyana, honors Margaret James Strickland Collins (1922–1996),



Undated photograph of Dr. Collins working in the lab. Source: Wikipedia.

an American entomologist who specialized in the study of termites. She was stationed at the Alfred Emerson Field Station in Kartabo, Guyana. The senior author credits her for making it possible to collect fishes in Guyana.

Affectionately known as “the termite lady” to friends and colleagues, Collins was the first African-American female entomologist. Born in West Virginia, she grew up in

a well-educated family, showing a keen interest in nature when she was a child. She graduated from high school early (1937) and was just 14 years old when she enrolled in college. She received her Ph.D. in zoology from the University of Chicago.

Dr. Collins taught at Howard University from 1963 to 1969 and again from 1977 until her retirement in 1983. She was a professor and dean of the zoology department at Florida A&M University in the early 1960s and also taught and was an administrator at Federal City College in Washington from 1969 to 1976. While teaching at Florida A&M, a historically black school, she became involved in civil rights efforts. After she spoke once at a nearby white university on genetics and molecular biology, the department where she was dean received a bomb threat.

By all accounts, Dr. Collins was an adventurous field biologist who felt most at home in the field. She traveled to Belize, Dominica, Guyana, Cayman Islands, Suriname, Bahamas, and British Virgin Islands collecting and studying termites. Age did not slow her down, continuing to work in the field into her 70s. In 1996, on a field trip to the Cayman Islands, Margaret Collins suffered a heart attack and passed away. She was 74.

***Rhinotocinclus hera* (Gamarra, Calegari & Reis 2019)** Latin for mistress of the house, lady, or queen, referring to larger size of females relative to males

***Rhinotocinclus isabelae* Reis & Lehmann A. 2022** in honor to Isabela Alho dos Reis, younger daughter of the first author, an “enthusiast of biodiversity conservation and interested in aquarium fishes since she was very young”

***Rhinotocinclus jumaorum* (Dias, Silva, Oliveira & Roxo 2018) -orum** (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: named for the Juma, a large Indian tribe who were “butchered and wiped out” of the region around the rio Juma (type locality), Amazonas state, Brazil; in the 18th century, the Juma had a population of ~15,000, but only one nuclear family (a father and three daughters) survives today

***Rhinotocinclus kwarup* (Lehmann A. & Reis 2021)** named for Kwarup



Rhinotocinclus pilosus. From: Reis, R. E. and P. Lehmann A. 2022. A new genus of armored catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Greater Amazon, with a review of the species and description of five new species. Neotropical Ichthyology v. 20 (no. 2): e220002: 1-100.

(also known as Kuarup or Quarup), an annual ritual celebrated by the upper Xingu indigenous people in honor of their beloved dead and aimed to bring them back to life; the name is in honor of the nearly 5,500 people belonging to 14 different ethnicities who currently live in the Xingu Indigenous Park, which plays an essential role in the conservation of this and other fish species

***Rhinotocinclus longirostris* (Garavello 1988)** *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, presumably referring to its “strongly ellipsoid” shape

***Rhinotocinclus loxochelis* Reis & Lehmann A. 2022** *loxós* (Gr. λοξός), slanting crosswise; *chelis*, from *kēlís* (Gr. κηλῖς), stain or spot, referring to the broken and oblique dark bars on its body

***Rhinotocinclus marginalis* Reis & Lehmann A. 2022** Latin for marginal, referring to its distribution in the northern margin of the Brazilian Shield

***Rhinotocinclus pilosus* Reis & Lehmann A. 2022** Latin for hairy, referring to its dense cover of hypertrophied odontodes on trunk, ventral surface and fins

***Rhinotocinclus pentakelis* (Roxo, Messias & Silva 2019)** *penta*, from *pénte* (Gr. πέντε), five; *kēlís* (Gr. κηλῖς), stain or spot, referring to five conspicuous transverse dark bars on body (authors indicate four such bars in the “etymology” section of their description but indicate five bars elsewhere)

***Rhinotocinclus polyochrus* (Schaefer 1988)** *poly-* (Gr. πολύ), many; *ōchrós* (Gr. ὠχρός), pale or wan, referring to distinctive V-shaped color pattern on snout and Y-shaped color pattern on occiput

***Rhinotocinclus variola* (Lehmann A., Schwambach & Reis 2015)** Latin for pustule or pox, referring to dark dots that cover all dorsal and ventral body surfaces

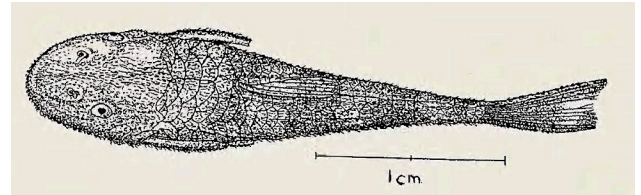
***Rhinotocinclus yaka* (Lehmann A., Lima & Reis 2018)** *yaka*, common name for non-loricariine loricariids in both languages of the Tukano and the Tuyuka ethnic groups of the upper Rio Tiquié, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Schizolecis

Britski & Garavello 1984

schízō (Gr. σχίζω), split or cleave; *lecis*, from *lekís* (Gr. λείκις) or *lékos* (λέκος) dish, pot or pan (authors say plate), referring to small plates bearing spines on tip of snout, identical to those on head

***Schizolecis guentheri* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)** in honor of Francisco Günther (d. 1912), who collected specimens for the Museu Paulista, University of São Paulo, including holotype of this species [originally spelled *guntheri*, emended to *guentheri* per ICZN Art. 32.5.1]



Possibly first-published image of *Schizolecis guentheri* (as *Pseudotocinclus ribeiroi*, a junior synonym). From: Gomes, A. L. 1955. Descrição de *Pseudotocinclus ribeiroi*, nova espécie de cascudinho (Loricariidae, Hypoptopomatinae) da bacia do rio Itanhaem, São Paulo. Arquivos do Museu Nacional de Rio de Janeiro 42 (1): 221–227, Pls. 1–2.