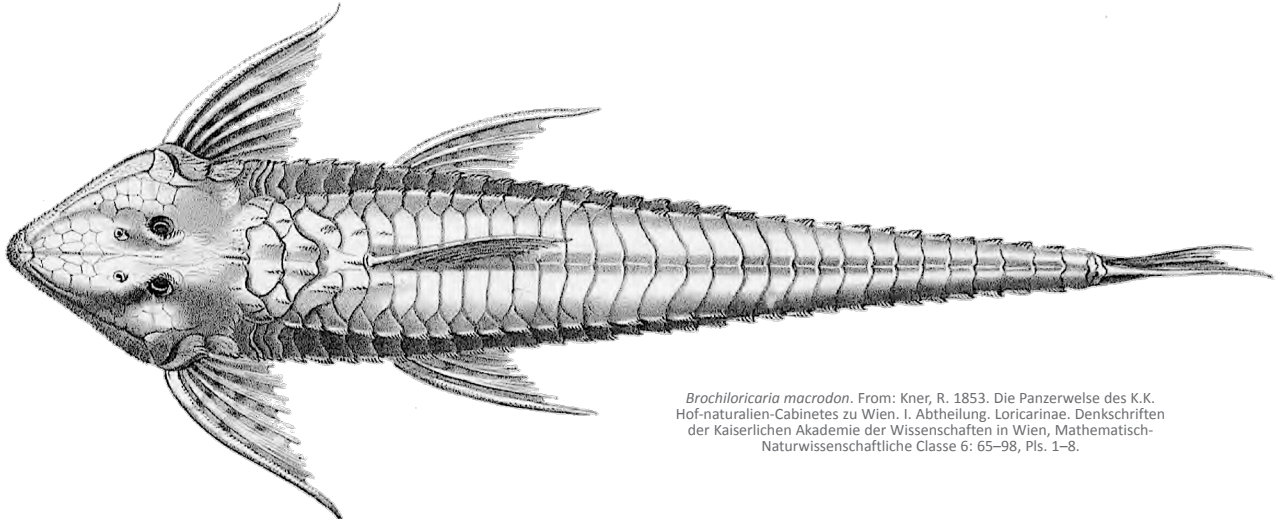


Order SILURIFORMES

Suckermouth Armored Catfishes

Family **LORICARIIDAE**

Subfamily **LORICARIINAE** Rafinesque 1815



*Brochiloricaria macrodon*. From: Kner, R. 1853. Die Panzerwelse des K.K. Hof-naturalien-Cabinetes zu Wien. I. Abtheilung. Loricariinae. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 6: 65–98, Pls. 1–8.

**Brochiloricaria**

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979

*brochus* (L.), projecting, referring to protruding teeth;  
*Loricaria*, type genus of subfamily

**Brochiloricaria chauliodon** Isbrücker 1979 *chaúlios* (Gr. χαύλιος), gaping or bloated (but probably used here to mean prominent); *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odóús*), tooth, referring to its protruding teeth

**Brochiloricaria macrodon** (Kner 1853) *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odóús*), tooth, referring to its long, protruding teeth

**Cheilonimata**

Provenzano 2023

*cheílos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip; *nimata*, from *nimátia* (Gr. νημάτια), threads or filaments, referring to cylindrical, elongated, unbranched and fleshy barblets over lower lip surface

**Cheilonimata minuta** Provenzano 2023 Latin for small, a “trait exhibited by the analyzed specimens”

**Cheilonimata papillosa** (Crispim-Rodrigues, Bernt, Waltz, Silva, Benine,



*Cheilonimata minuta*, holotype, 54.3 mm SL. Photo by Carlos DoNascimento. From: Provenzano, F. 2023. A new genus and species of whiptail armored catfish (Siluriformes: Loricariinae) from southern Venezuela. Zootaxa 5315 (4): 315–328.

**Oliveira, Covain & Roxo 2023**) Latin for papillose, referring to numerous elongated papillae present on lower lip of specimens examined

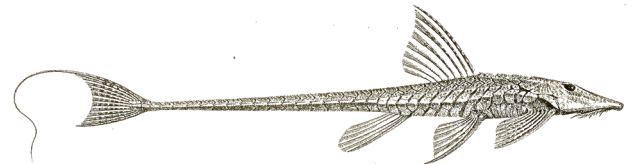
**Crossoloricaria**

Isbrücker 1979

*crosso-*, from *krossós* (Gr. κροσσός), fringe or tassel, referring to flexible filamentous expansions of surface and margin of lips;  
*Loricaria*, type genus of family

**Crossoloricaria cephalaspis** Isbrücker 1979 named after *Cephalaspis* Agassiz 1835, a fossil ostracoderm, with which it “bears a striking resemblance” (translation)

**Crossoloricaria variegata** (Steindachner 1879) Latin for “of different sorts” (particularly colors), referring to its varied color pattern, small brownish bands and spots on sides and top of head, mottled dark-purple fins (except for anal), and arrowhead-shaped spots on pelvic fins



First-published image of *Crossoloricaria variegata*. Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1879. Beiträge zur Kenntniss der Flussfische Südamerikas. Denkschriften der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe 41: 151–172, Pls. 1–4.

**Crossoloricaria venezuelae** (Schultz 1944) of Venezuela, referring to type locality in Lake Maracaibo drainage, and to the “courtesy shown [to Schultz] while collecting specimens there in 1942”

**Cteniloricaria**

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979

*cteno-*, from *ktenós* (Gr. κτενός), comb, referring to fine, comb-like teeth of *C. platystoma*; *Loricaria*, type genus of subfamily

**Cteniloricaria napova** Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012 Trio-Wayana Amerindian word meaning “thank you,” honoring the Trio people from Sipaliwini (Suriname-Brazil border), who offered the authors this catfish



*Cteniloricaria napova*, holotype, 113.20 mm SL. From: Covain, R., S. Fisch-Muller, J. I. Montoya-Burgos, J. H. A. Mol, P.-Y. Le Bail and S. Dray. 2012. The Harttiini (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Guianas: a multi-table approach to access their diversity, evolution, and distribution. *Cybiurn* 36 (1): 115–161.

***Cteniloricaria platystoma* (Günther 1868)** wide-mouthed, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), wide or broad, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth its “mouth broad,” according to Günther

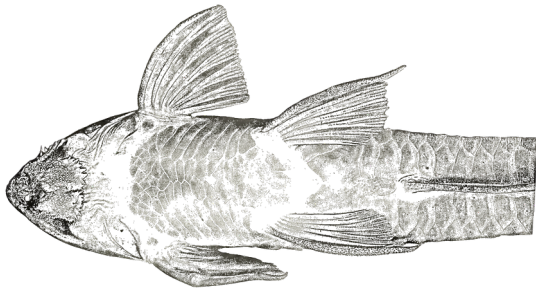
### ***Dasyloricaria***

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979

*dasy's* (Gr. δασύς), hairy or shaggy, referring to hypertrophied odontodes that form brushes on lateral surfaces of head in mature males; *Loricaria*, type genus of subfamily

***Dasyloricaria filamentosa* (Steindachner 1878)** Latin for filamentous, referring to its long, filamentous upper caudal-fin ray

***Dasyloricaria latiura* (Eigenmann & Vance 1912)** broad-tailed, from *latus* (L.), broad or wide, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to wider tail compared with *D. filamentosa*



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

***Dasyloricaria paucisquama* Londoño-Burbano & Reis 2016** *paucus* (L.), few; *squama* (L.), scale or plate, referring to smaller number of central abdominal plates compared with congeners

### ***Dentectus***

Martín Salazar, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1982

*dens* (L.), tooth; *tectus* (L.), covered, concealed or disguised, referring to teeth “invisible” in normally preserved specimens, but easily observed in specimens that are cleared and stained

***Dentectus barbarmatus* Martín Salazar, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1982** *barbus*, from *barba* (L.), beard; *armatus* (L.), armed with a weapon, referring to dermal ossifications (small scutelets) on barbels

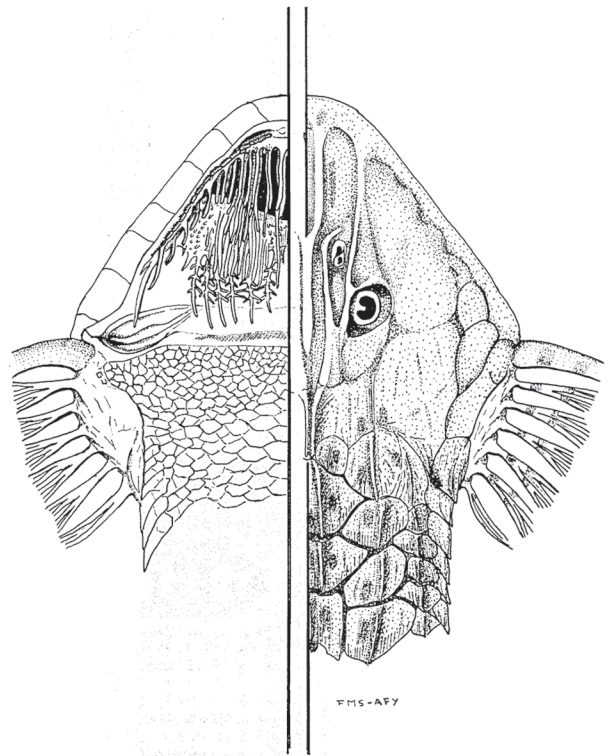
### ***Farlowella***

Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

*-ella* (L.), diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of American physician and botanist (specializing in algae) William Gilson Farlow (1844–1919), Harvard University

***Farlowella acus* (Kner 1853)** Latin for needle, referring to its long, needle-like shape

***Farlowella altocarpus* Retzer 2006** *alto-*, from *altus* (L.), high or deep; *corpus* (L.), body, referring to its relatively high or deep body relative to most other *Farlowella* species



*Dentectus barbarmatus*, ventral and dorsal views of head. Illustration by Augustin Fernández-Yépez (who began the drawing) and Félipe J. Martín Salazar (who completed it after Fernández-Yépez died in 1977). From: Martín Salazar, F. J., I. J. H. Isbrücker and H. Nijssen. 1982. *Dentectus barbarmatus*, a new genus and species of mailed catfish from the Orinoco Basin of Venezuela (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). *Beaufortia* 32 (8): 125–137.

***Farlowella amazonum* (Günther 1864) -anum** (L.), belonging to: Amazon River at Santarém, Pará State, Brazil, type locality

***Farlowella azpelicuetae* Terán, Ballen, Alonso, Aguilera & Mirande 2019** in honor of María de las Mercedes Azpelicueta, National University of La Plata, for her “prominent” contributions to ichthyology, especially to the systematics of Argentinian fishes; she described numerous species and was “essential” to the formation of subsequent generations of freshwater fish systematists in Argentina

***Farlowella colombiensis* Retzer & Page 1997 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Colombia, where it is endemic

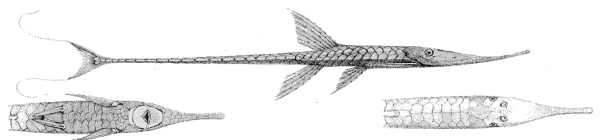
***Farlowella curtirostra* Myers 1942** *curtus* (L.), shortened; *rostra*, unnecessary masculinization of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its “exceptionally short” snout

***Farlowella gianetii* Ballen, Pastana & Peixoto 2016** in honor of Michel Donato Gianeti, collection manager at the ichthyological collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for “kind assistance” provided during visits to the collection and through loan/data request management

***Farlowella gladiolus* (Günther 1864)** diminutive of *gladius* (L.), sword, referring to its “sword-shaped” snout

***Farlowella gracilis* Regan 1904** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its body shape

***Farlowella hahni* Meinken 1937** in honor of friend and “fish connoisseur” Carlos Hahn (Corrientes, Argentina), for “many stimulating observations [via mail] on numerous fishes, from outdoors and aquaria” (translation), and for providing holotype from his collection



*Farlowella gracilis*, lateral, ventral and dorsal views. Illustration by J. Green. From: Regan, C. T. 1904. A monograph of the fishes of the family Loricariidae. *Transactions of the Zoological Society of London* 17 (3): 191–350, Pls. 9–21.

***Farlowella hasemani* Eigenmann & Vance 1917** in honor of American zoologist John D. Haseman (1882–1969), Eigenmann's student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected holotype

***Farlowella henriquei* Miranda Ribeiro 1918** in honor of Capt. Henrique Silva (no other information available), who collected holotype

***Farlowella isbruckeri* Retzer & Page 1997** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Isaac J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his "enormous" contribution to the taxonomy of loricariid catfishes [sometimes spelled *isbrueckeri* but ICZN Art. 32.5.1-2 does not apply]

***Farlowella jauruensis* Eigenmann & Vance 1917** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Jauru, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

***Farlowella knerii* (Steindachner 1882)** in honor of Steindachner's friend and colleague, Austrian ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869), who described *F. acus* and *F. oxyrryncha* in 1853

***Farlowella mariaelena* Martín Salazar 1964** in honor of Martín Salazar's "great companion" (translation) and wife, María Elena

***Farlowella martini* Fernández-Yépez 1972** in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Felipe José Martín Salazar (b. 1930), who revised the Venezuelan species of this genus in 1964

***Farlowella mitoupibo* Ballen, Urbano-Bonilla & Zamudio 2016** from *mito-upibo*, the name applied by the Guahibo people of Colombia to fishes of the genus *Farlowella*

***Farlowella myriodon* (Isbrücker, Britski, Nijssen & Ortega 1983)** *myrios* (Gr. μυριος), countless; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to exceptionally high number of teeth compared with other species in the subfamily

***Farlowella nattereri* Steindachner 1910** in honor of Austrian naturalist Johann Natterer (1787–1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including holotype of this species

***Farlowella odontotumulus* Retzer & Page 1997** *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth; *tumulus* (L.), mound, referring to knobs of breeding odontodes on fourth row of lateral scutes

***Farlowella oxyrryncha* (Kner 1853)** sharp-snouted, from *oxýs* (Gr. ὀξύς), sharp, and *rhynchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to its long and narrow snout

***Farlowella paraguayensis* Retzer & Page 1997** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Paraguay (Paraguay and Brazil), where it is endemic

***Farlowella reticulata* Boeseman 1971** Latin for net-like or netted, referring to reticulate pattern formed by scutes on head and anterior part of body

***Farlowella rugosa* Boeseman 1971** Latin for wrinkled, referring to wrinkled appearance or surface structure of latero-ventral scutes

***Farlowella schreitmuelleri* Arnold 1936** in honor of German aquarist Wilhelm Schreitmüller (1870–1945), who provided holotype [name often credited to Ahl 1936, but Arnold made the name available in an aquarium publication before Ahl's description was published]

***Farlowella smithi* Fowler 1913** in honor of Edgar A. Smith (d. 1953), member of the Madeira-Mamoré expedition (1907–1912) commissioned by the Brazilian Government to build a railway along the banks of the Rio Madeira, who collected holotype

***Farlowella taphorni* Retzer & Page 1997** in honor of American ichthyologist Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), then with Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Orientales "Ezequiel Zamora" (Guanare, Venezuela), for his contributions to Neotropical ichthyology and assistance to the authors' study

***Farlowella venezuelensis* Martín Salazar 1964** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Venezuela, where it is endemic

***Farlowella vittata* Myers 1942** Latin for banded, referring to broad, deep-brown band "on each side, from rostrum, including eye, and losing itself after the dorsal and anal fins"

***Farlowella wuyjugu* Dopazo, Wosiacki & Britto 2023** from *Wuyjugu*, the self-denomination of indigenous people known in Brazil as Munduruku, who are located in different regions and territories in the states of Pará, Amazonas and Mato Grosso, including the region of the lower Tapajós River, where this catfish occurs

***Farlowella yarigui* Ballen & Mojica 2014** an "arbitrary combination of letters" alluding to the Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Yariguíes, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, in recognition of its conservation efforts in the Eastern Colombian Andes, where this catfish occurs

## Fonchiloricaria

Rodríguez, Ortega & Covain 2011

in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963–1999), Peruvian ichthyologist of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), who first collected this species and recognized it as new [she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned]; *Loricaria*, type genus of subfamily

***Fonchiloricaria nanodon* Rodríguez, Ortega & Covain 2011** *nano*, from *nánnos* (Gr. νάννος) or *nános* (νάνος), dwarf (authors say reduced); *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to 1–3 premaxillary teeth that are greatly reduced in size compared with all other genera in the subfamily



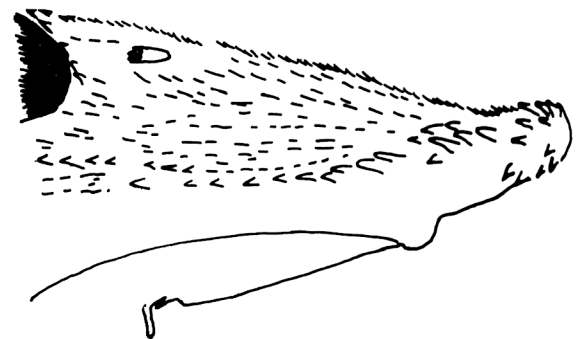
*Fonchiloricaria nanodon*, holotype, 160.8 mm SL. From: Rodríguez, M. S., H. Ortega and R. Covain. 2011. Intergeneric phylogenetic relationships in catfishes of the Loricariinae (Siluriformes: Loricariidae), with the description of *Fonchiloricaria nanodon*: a new genus and species from Peru. *Journal of Fish Biology* 79 (4): 875–895.

## Furcodontichthys

Rapp Py-Daniel 1981

*furca* (L.), fork, *odontos*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to its bilobed teeth, "like a fork" (translation); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Furcodontichthys novaesi* Rapp Py-Daniel 1981** in honor of Brazilian ornithologist Fernando da Costa Novaes (1927–2004), Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (Belém, Brazil), who collected the paratypes



*Furcodontichthys novaesi*, holotype, lateral view of head. From: Rapp Py-Daniel, L. H. 1981. *Furcodontichthys novaesi* n. gen., n. sp. (Osteichthyes, Siluriformes; Loricariidae) na bacia Amazônica, Brasil. *Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Nova Serie, Zoologia* 105: 1–17.

## Harttia

Steindachner 1877

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: Charles Frederick Hartt (1840–1878), Canadian geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who collected many specimens during the Thayer Expedition (1865–1866) to Brazil that Steindachner studied

**Harttia absaberi** Oyakawa, Fichberg & Langeani 2013 in honor of Brazilian geographer Aziz Nacib Ab'Sáber (1924–2012), “whose contributions represent a landmark in the knowledge of geography, ecology and geomorphology of the Brazilian territory”

**Harttia canastra** Caldas, Cherobim & Langeani 2022 named for Serra da Canastra, a mountain range located in the center-south of the state of Minas Gerais, which houses the headwaters of the rio São Francisco, where most of the specimens were collected

**Harttia carvalhoi** Miranda Ribeiro 1939 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Antenor Leitão de Carvalho (1910–1985), who collected holotype

**Harttia depressa** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 Latin for pressed down, referring to its more depressed head and body compared with *H. uatumensis*

**Harttia dissidens** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 Latin for disagreeing or dissident, i.e., different from the six other species described in the same publication (Lúcia Rapp Py-Daniel, pers. comm.)

**Harttia duriventris** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 *durus* (L.), hard (to the touch); *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to its densely plated abdomen

**Harttia fluminensis** Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: *flumen* (L.), river, referring to the ecology of *Harttia*, a genus of rheophilic fishes from the main channel of rivers

**Harttia fowleri** (Pellegrin 1908) in honor of American ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878–1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (Pennsylvania, USA)

**Harttia garavelloi** Oyakawa 1993 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Julio Cesar Garavello, Universidade Federale de São Carlos, for his work on Neotropical freshwater fishes and for providing the paratypes

**Harttia gracilis** Oyakawa 1993 Latin for slender, referring to its thinner body size compared with congeners

**Harttia guianensis** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: French Guiana, where it is endemic

**Harttia intermontana** Oliveira & Oyakawa 2019 *inter* (L.), between; *montana* (L.), pertaining to mountains, referring to its occurrence in the headwaters of rio Doce basin (Minas Gerais, Brazil), between two mountain ridges: Serra da Mantiqueira and Complexo do Espinhaço

**Harttia kronei** Miranda Ribeiro 1908 in honor of German-born Brazilian pharmacist-naturalist Sigismund Ernst Richard (Ricardo) Krone (1861–1917), who discovered this species

**Harttia leiopleura** Oyakawa 1993 *leíos* (Gr. λείος), smooth; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to absence of bony plates between pectoral and ventral fins

**Harttia longipinna** Langeani, Oyakawa & Montoya-Burgos 2001 *longa* (L.), long (authors say large); *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to large size of anal fin in males

**Harttia loricariformis** Steindachner 1877 *formis*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to similar body shape (elongate, strongly depressed) to the genus *Loricaria* (Steindachner believed this genus was intermediate between the subfamilies Loricariinae and Hypostominae)

**Harttia merevari** Provenzano, Machado-Allison, Chernoff, Willink & Petry 2005 Ye-kuana name for the Caura River, Bolívar State, Venezuela, type locality



*Harttia rondoni*, holotype, 162.8 mm SL. From: Oyakawa, O. T., I. Fichberg and L. H. Rapp Py-Daniel. 2018. Three new species of *Harttia* (Loricariidae: Loricariinae) from Serra do Cachimbo, Rio Xingu basin, Pará, Northern Brazil. *Zootaxa* 4387 (1): 75–90.

**Harttia novalimensis** Oyakawa 1993 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Município de Nova Lima, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

**Harttia panara** Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018 named for the Panará Indians; considered extinct in the 20th century until 1950, they recovered the right to live in part of their original territory (southern Pará State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs) in 1995

**Harttia punctata** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 Latin for spotted, referring to its color pattern

**Harttia rhombocephala** Miranda Ribeiro 1939 *rhómbos* (Gr. ῥόμβος), rhombus, and *cephala*, Latinized adjectival form of *kephalḗ* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, allusion not explained nor evident

**Harttia rondoni** Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018 in honor of Cândido Rondon (1865–1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, responsible for the creation of Indian Protection Service (now the National Indian Foundation); he worked with the Villas Boas brothers (see *H. villasboas*) in the creation of Xingu Indigenous Park in 1961, the first large indigenous area in South America, which now protects 14 indigenous ethnicities

**Harttia surinamensis** Boeseman 1971 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Suriname, the “territory which seems to represent its main area of distribution” (also occurs in French Guiana)

**Harttia torrenticola** Oyakawa 1993 *torrens* (L.), swift water; *cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to its habitat

**Harttia trombetensis** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Trombetas River basin, above Cachoeira Porteira falls, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

**Harttia tuna** Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012 Tri-Wayana Amerindian name meaning river and water, referring to “extreme morphological resemblance” with *H. fluminensis*, whose name also means river

**Harttia uatumensis** Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001 -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Uatumã River basin, Brazil, type locality

**Harttia villasboas** Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018 in honor of the brothers Orlando (1914–2002), Cláudio (1916–1998) and Leonardo (1918–1961) Villas-Bôas, Brazilian activists for indigenous peoples, who, with Cândido Rondon (see *H. rondoni*), created the Xingu Indigenous Park in 1961, the first large indigenous area in South America, which now protects 14 indigenous ethnicities [a noun in apposition, without the eponymic “*orum*”]

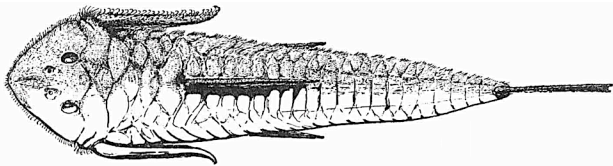
## Harttiella

Boeseman 1971

-ella (L.), a diminutive suffix, referring to previous placement of type species, *H. crassicauda*, in *Harttia*

**Harttiella crassicauda** (Boeseman 1953) *crassus* (L.), thick, fat or stout; *cauda* (L.), tail, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “not emarginate, almost truncate” caudal fin

**Harttiella intermedia** Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012 Latin for intermediate, representing a contradiction between morphometry (similar



*Hartiella crassicauda*. From: Boeseman, M. 1953. Scientific results of the Surinam Expedition 1948-1949. Part II. Zoology No. 2. The Fishes (I). Zoologische Mededeelingen (Leiden) 32 (1): 1-24.

in body shape to *H. crassicauda* group) and genetics (mitochondrial barcode signature typical for the *H. longicauda* group)

***Hartiella janmoli* Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012** in honor of Dutch ecologist Jan H. Mol, for his “strong, personal investment” in the knowledge and protection of *Hartiella*, especially in Suriname, where he recovered the highly vulnerable *H. crassicauda*

***Hartiella longicauda* Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its long and slender caudal peduncle

***Hartiella lucifer* Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012** named for the Lucifer Mountains, French Guiana, type locality

***Hartiella parva* Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012** Latin for small, referring to its size, ~25 mm SL (vs. ~30 mm SL in congeners)

***Hartiella pilosa* Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012** Latin for hairy, referring to short and thick odontodes on head of males, giving them a hispid appearance

### **Hemiodontichthys**

**Bleeker 1862**

*Hemiodon* (*hemi-*, from *hēmísis* [Gr. ἡμισύς], half; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς [*odoús*], tooth, referring to teeth only on lower jaw), referring to previous placement of *H. acipenserinus* in that genus (replaced by *Reganella*); *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Hemiodontichthys acipenserinus* (Kner 1853) -inus** (L.), adjectival suffix: *Acipenser*, sturgeon genus, i.e., sturgeon-like, referring to its superficial resemblance to sturgeons, particularly its long and narrow snout



*Hemiodontichthys acipenserinus*. See *Brochiloricaria macrodon* caption for source.

### **Lamontichthys**

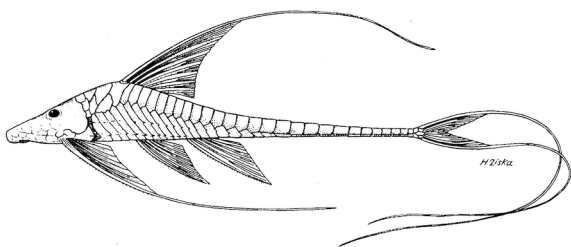
**Miranda Ribeiro 1939**

in honor of American ichthyologist Francesca La Monte (1895–1982), who described the type species, *L. filamentosus*, in 1935; *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Lamontichthys avacanoeiro* de Carvalho Paixão & Toledo-Piza 2009** named for the Avá-canoeiros, indigenous people who historically inhabited the upper rio Tocantins basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

***Lamontichthys filamentosus* (La Monte 1935)** Latin for filamentous, referring to its long dorsal-, pectoral- and caudal-fin filaments

***Lamontichthys llanero* Taphorn & Lilyestrom 1984** named for the llanero



*Lamontichthys filamentosus*. Illustration by Helen Ziska. From: La Monte, F. R. 1935. Fishes from Rio Jurua and Rio Purus, Brazilian Amazonas. American Museum Novitates 784: 1-8.

people who occupy the plains (*los llanos*) in the Andean piedmont region of the Apure River drainage in Venezuela, where this catfish is found (also occurs in Colombia)

***Lamontichthys maracaibero* Taphorn & Lilyestrom 1984** named for the Maracaibero villagers of the Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, where this catfish is found (also occurs in Colombia)

***Lamontichthys parakana* de Carvalho Paixão & Toledo-Piza 2009** named for the Parakanã, indigenous people who historically inhabited the area of the lower rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Lamontichthys stibaros* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978** *stibarós* (Gr. στιβάρός), strong or sturdy, referring to its “more robust appearance” compared with *L. filamentosus*

### **Limatulichthys**

**Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979**

*limatulus* (L.), somewhat polished, referring to similar smoothness of *L. punctatus* (=petleyi) with *Pseudoloricaria laeviuscula*, both of which possess smooth body scutes (Isaac J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.); *ichthýs* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Limatulichthys griseus* (Eigenmann 1909)** Medieval Latin for gray, although Eigenmann described it as “Sand-colored”

***Limatulichthys nasarcus* Londoño-Burbano, Lefebvre & Lujan 2014** *nasus* (L.), snout; *arcus* (L.), referring to its rounded (i.e., bow-shaped) snout when compared with *L. griseus*



*Limatulichthys nasarcus*, holotype, 150.9 mm SL. Photo by Nathan K. Lujan. From: Londoño-Burbano, A., S. L. Lefebvre and N. K. Lujan. 2014. A new species of *Limatulichthys* Isbrücker & Nijssen (Loricariidae, Loricariinae) from the western Guiana Shield. Zootaxa 3884 (4): 360-370.

***Limatulichthys petleyi* (Fowler 1940)** in honor of Robert T. Petley (Cleveland, Ohio, USA), who assisted William C. Morrow (q.v.) in his 1937 collecting expedition to the Ucayali River basin of Peru, type locality

### **Loricaria**

**Linnaeus 1758**

-*ia* (L.), adjectival suffix: *lorica* (L.), a leather cuirass, referring to bony plates on back and sides of *L. cataphracta*

***Loricaria apeltogaster* Boulenger 1895** *á-*, Greek privative, i.e., without; *pelta* (L.), a small shield; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, “Breast and belly naked, or with small stellate shields”

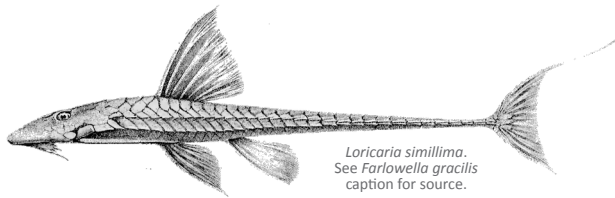
***Loricaria birindellii* Thomas & Sabaj Pérez 2010** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist José Luís O. Birindelli (b. 1979), Universidade de São Paulo, who helped collect type material and “deftly commanded” the 2007 Pipe Expedition to Serra do Cachimbo, Brazil, leading to the discovery of this and many other undescribed fishes

***Loricaria cataphracta* Linnaeus 1758** Latin for wearing coats of mail (armor), referring to bony plates on back and sides

***Loricaria clavipinna* Fowler 1940** *clavus* (L.), a nail (Fowler said club); *pinna* (L.), fin, referring to enlarged pectoral-fin spine

***Loricaria coximensis* Rodriguez, Cavallaro & Thomas 2012** -*ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Caxim, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Loricaria cuffyi* Londoño-Burbano, Urbano-Bonilla & Thomas 2020** in honor of the Afro-Guyanese slave Cuffy (also spelled Coffy, Kofi, Koffi), who, in 1763, led a revolt of >2500 slaves in the Dutch colony of Berbice (now Guyana, where this catfish occurs) against the colonial regime, which led to their freedom (and whereupon he declared himself Governor of Berbice); today he is considered Guyana’s first national hero



*Loricaria simillima*.  
See *Fariowella gracilis*  
caption for source.

***Loricaria holmbergi* Rodríguez & Miquelarena 2005** in honor of Argentine biologist and science-fiction novelist Eduardo Ladislao Holmberg (1852–1937), presented in a paper delivered at the occasion of the first Eduardo L. Holmberg Award in Ichthyology, 22 November 2002

***Loricaria lata* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889** Latin for wide or broad, presumably referring to its greatly depressed body, wider than it is high

***Loricaria luciae* Thomas, Rodríguez, Carvallaro, Froehlich & Macedo Corrêa E Castro 2013** in honor of Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, Curator of Fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to Neotropical ichthyology, particularly loricariid taxonomy and systematics

***Loricaria lundbergi* Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008** in honor of American ichthyologist John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his leading role in the Calhamazon Project and many outstanding contributions to Neotropical ichthyology

***Loricaria nickeriensis* Isbrücker 1979** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Nickerie River system, Suriname, type locality

***Loricaria parnahybae* Steindachner 1907** of the Rio Parnahyba (now spelled Parnaíba), Victoria (now Alto Parnaíba municipality, Maranhão), Brazil, type locality

***Loricaria piracicabae* Ihering 1907** of the rio Piracicaba, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

***Loricaria pumila* Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008** Latin for dwarfish, referring to small adult size (<80 mm SL at sexual maturity), particularly among *Loricaria*

***Loricaria simillima* Regan 1904** Latin for very similar, described as similar to *L. cataphracta*

***Loricaria spinulifera* Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008** *spinula* (L.), A small thorn; *fero* (L.), to have or bear, referring to conspicuous thorn-like odontodes on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head

***Loricaria turi* Saraiva, Abreu, Ottoni & Piorski 2021** named for the rio Turi, local native name for the rio Turiçu basin (Maranhão, Brazil), type locality

***Loricaria tucumanensis* Isbrücker 1979** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: San Miguel de Tucúman, Argentina, type locality

### **Loricariichthys**

**Bleeker 1862**

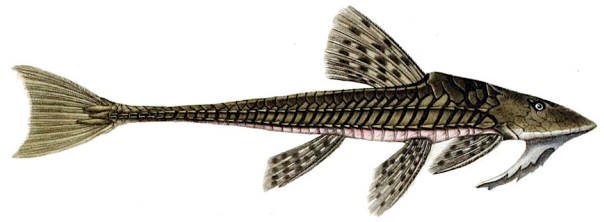
*Loricaria*, referring to similarity to that genus (and in which type species, *L. maculatus*, had been described); *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Loricariichthys acutus* (Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for sharp or pointed, referring to its pointed snout

***Loricariichthys anus* (Valenciennes 1835)** Latin for old woman; according to Valenciennes (1840)<sup>1</sup>, from the Portuguese *velha* and Spanish *vieja*, its common names among Spanish settlers, a name it shares with several loricariid (e.g., *Paraloricaria vetula*) doradid and callichthyid catfishes in Buenos Aires, Argentina, allusion not explained nor evident

***Loricariichthys brunneus* (Hancock 1828)** Medieval Latin for brown, referring to its brownish body color

***Loricariichthys cashibo* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)** named for the



*Loricariichthys anus*. Painting by Paul Louis Oudart. From: Valenciennes, A. 1834–39. Poissons [plates]. In: A. d'Orbigny. Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale. Bertrand et Levrault, Paris. Pls. 1–16. [Name dates to this plate, published 1835; description published separately in 1840.]

Cashibos, an indigenous tribe of the region for whom the type locality, Lake Cashiboya (an oxbow lake formed in an old channel of the Ucayali River, Peru), was named

***Loricariichthys castaneus* (Castelnau 1855)** Latin for chestnut-brown, referring to its “light blond” (translation) coloration

***Loricariichthys chanjoo* (Fowler 1940)** local name for this catfish in the Ucayali River basin of Peru

***Loricariichthys derbyi* Fowler 1915** in honor of Mr. C. F. Derby (no other information available), who collected holotype

***Loricariichthys edentatus* Reis & Pereira 2000** *e-* (L. prefix), without; *dentatus* (L.), toothed, referring to absence of premaxillary teeth

***Loricariichthys hauxwelli* Fowler 1915** in honor of British naturalist, explorer and bird collector John Hauxwell (1827–1919), who collected holotype “many years ago”

***Loricariichthys labialis* (Boulenger 1895)** Latin for of the lips, referring to lower labial fold, moderately large in females and very large in males, extending to pectoral shields

***Loricariichthys maculatus* (Bloch 1794)** Latin for spotted, referring to dark spots irregularly distributed on body and/or dark gray spots on spines and rays (except anal fin)

***Loricariichthys melanocheilus* Reis & Pereira 2000** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *cheílos* (Gr. χεῖλος), lip, referring to black, large lower lip of nuptial males

***Loricariichthys melanurus* Reis, Vieira & Pereira 2021** black-tailed, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to black marginal band of caudal fin

***Loricariichthys microdon* (Eigenmann 1909)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to its “excessively minute” teeth

***Loricariichthys nudirostris* (Kner 1853)** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to absence of plates on tip and sides of snout below the nostrils

***Loricariichthys platymetopon* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), wide or broad; *métōpon* (Gr. μέτωπον), after the eye, i.e., forehead, referring to its broad interorbital area

***Loricariichthys rostratus* Reis & Pereira 2000** Latin for beaked, referring to its long rostral border

***Loricariichthys stuebelii* (Steindachner 1882)** in honor of German geologist-vulcanologist Alphons Stübel (1835–1904), who collected holotype

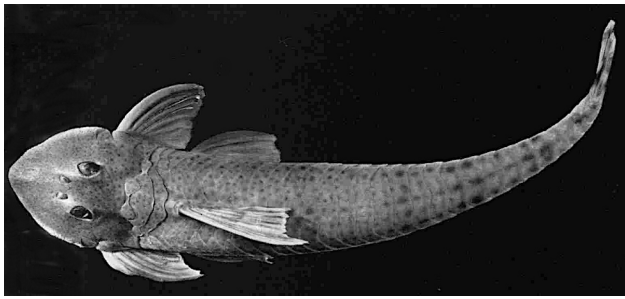
***Loricariichthys ucayalensis* Regan 1913** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Ucayali, Peru, type locality (also endemic to Río Ucayali basin)

### **Metaloricaria**

**Isbrücker 1975**

*metá* (Gr. μετά), among; *Loricaria*, type genus of the subfamily, referring to its relatively thick and few teeth, reminiscent of some of dentitions occurring in Loricariinae (Isaac J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.)

<sup>1</sup> Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quinzisième. Suite du livre dix-septième. Siluroïdes. v. 15: i–xxxi + 1–540, Pls. 421–455. [Valenciennes authored the entire volume.]



*Metaloricaria paucidens*, holotype, male, 270 mm SL. From: Isbrücker, I. J. H. 1975. *Metaloricaria paucidens*, a new species and genus of mailed catfish from French Guiana (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). Bulletin de l'Institut Royal des Sciences de Belgique, Biologie 50 (4): 1–9, Pls. 1–3.

***Metaloricaria nijsseni* (Boeseman 1976)** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Han Nijssen (1935–2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, “as a token of esteem” for his work on South American catfishes

***Metaloricaria paucidens* Isbrücker 1975** *paucus* (L.), few; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to comparatively low number of teeth compared to the related genera *Sturisoma*, *Lamontichthys* and *Harttiella*

### Paraloricaria

Isbrücker 1979

*pará* (Gr. παρά), near, referring to its “grande” similarity to *Loricaria*

***Paraloricaria agastor* Isbrücker 1979** *agástōr* (Gr. ἀγάστωρ), near kinsman, referring to similarity to *Loricaria apeltogaster*; also, specimens of both species shared the same bottle of alcohol for over 80 years

***Paraloricaria commersonoides* (Devincenzi 1943)** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *éidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Hypostomus commersoni*, similar in shape and coloration

***Paraloricaria vetula* (Valenciennes 1835)** Latin for old woman; according to Valenciennes (1840)<sup>1</sup>, from the Portuguese *velha* and Spanish *vieja*, its common names among Spanish settlers, a name it shares with several loricariid (e.g., *Loricariichthys anus*) doradid and callichthyid catfishes in Buenos Aires, Argentina, allusion not explained nor evident



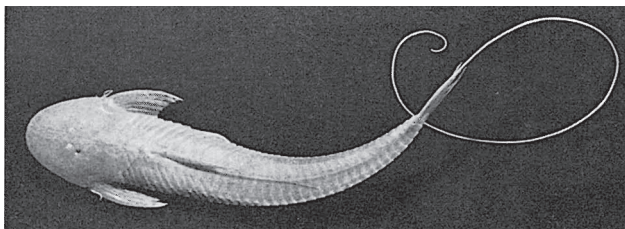
*Paraloricaria vetula*. See *Loricariichthys anus* caption for source.

### Planiloricaria

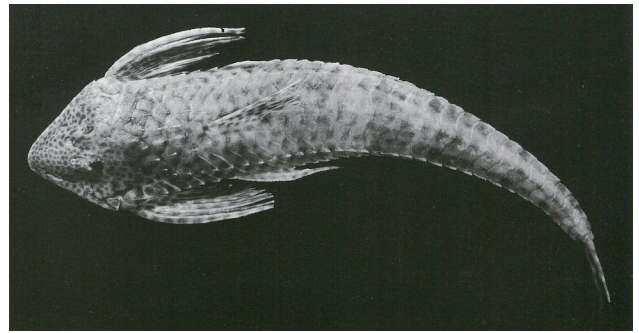
Isbrücker 1971

*planus*, Latin for flat, level or smooth, referring to its depressed head; *Loricaria*, type genus of Loricariidae

***Planiloricaria cryptodon* (Isbrücker 1971)** *crypto*, Latinized from *kryptós* (Gr. κρυπτός), secret or hidden; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to “well-hidden” teeth, concealed in the “gums”



*Planiloricaria cryptodon*, holotype, 213.4 mm SL. Photo by Hans Honig. From: Isbrücker, I. J. H. 1971. Scientific results of the Peru-Bolivia-expedition Dr. K. H. Lüling 1966: *Pseudohemiodon* (*Planiloricaria*) *cryptodon*, a new species and subgenus from Peru (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). Bonner Zoologische Beiträge 21 (3/4) (for 1970): 274–283.



*Proloricaria lentiginosa*, paratype, 266.5 mm SL. Photo by Louis André van der Laan. From: Isbrücker, I. J. H. 1979. Descriptions préliminaires de nouveaux taxa de la famille des Loricariidae, poissons-chats cuirassés néotropicaux, avec un catalogue critique de la sous-famille nominale (Pisces, Siluriformes). Revue française d'Aquariologie Herpétologie 5 (4) [for 1978]: 86–117.

### Proloricaria

Isbrücker 2001

combination of *pro-*, from the type species, *P. prolixa*, and *Loricaria*, genus in which it had originally been placed

***Proloricaria lentiginosa* (Isbrücker 1979)** Latin for full of freckles, referring to color pattern on top of head and snout

***Proloricaria prolixa* (Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978)** Latin for long, extended or drawn out, referring to its “long and flat-robust body shape”

### Pseudohemiodon

Bleeker 1862

*pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Hemiodon* (now *Reganella*), with type species *P. platycephalus* previously (but tentatively) placed in that genus, such an appearance is false

***Pseudohemiodon almdarizi* Provenzano-Rizzi, Argüello & Barriga-Salazar 2022** in honor of Ana de Lourdes Almdariz, for her “significant contributions to the Ecuador herpetofauna knowledge, and her enthusiasm and friendship for many years” [preferably spelled *almdarizae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Pseudohemiodon amazonum* (Delsman 1941)** *-anum* (L.), belonging to: Amazon, described as an Amazonian variety (or subspecies) of *Loricaria apeltogaster*, which occurs in the Paraguay River basin of Argentina and Paraguay

***Pseudohemiodon apithanos* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978** *apíthanos* (Gr. ἀπίθανος), incredible, referring to variability in color pattern, unique among its numerous subfamilial relatives

***Pseudohemiodon devincenzii* (Señorans 1950)** in honor of Uruguayan physician-naturalist Garibaldi J. Devincenzi (1882–1943), Director, Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo (Montevideo, Uruguay), who guided Señorans through his “first forays into the field of zoology” (translation) and to whom we owe the systematic portions of the 1940 publication *Album ictiológico del Uruguay*

***Pseudohemiodon lamina* (Günther 1868)** Latin for a thin layer or plate, referring to “small and irregular” scutes covering thorax and abdomen

***Pseudohemiodon laticeps* (Regan 1904)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to head “as broad as long”

***Pseudohemiodon platycephalus* (Kner 1853)** flat-headed, from *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its head as broad as it is long

***Pseudohemiodon thorectes* Isbrücker 1975** *thōrakitēs* (Gr. θωρακίτης), warrior armed with a breastplate, referring to “peculiar” median row of transverse scutes between pectoral and pelvic fins on abdomen

***Pseudohemiodon unillano* Rojas-Molina, Provenzano-Rizzi & Ramírez-Gil 2019** *uni-*, from *unus* (L.), one; *llano*, Spanish for a plain terrain, referring to the savannas or plains (Llanos region) shared by Colombia and Venezuela, crossed by tributaries and the Orinoco River itself, where this catfish occurs



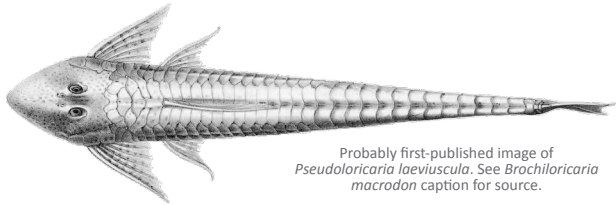
*Pseudohemiodon unillano*, holotype, 162 mm SL. Photo by J. Lopez-Castaño. From: Rojas-Molina, Y. A., F. Provenzano and H. Ramírez-Gil. 2019. A new species of whitetail armored catfish, genus *Pseudohemiodon* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Orinoco River basin, Llanos region of Colombia and Venezuela. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 17 (2): e180160: 1-10.

### *Pseudoloricaria*

Bleeker 1862

*pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Loricaria* (with its only species previously placed in that genus), such an appearance is false

*Pseudoloricaria laeviscula* (Valenciennes 1840) diminutive of *levis* or *laevis* (L.), smooth, similar to *Loricariichthys acutus* and *L. maculatus* (its presumed congeners at the time) but lacking serrated and spiny crests on the body



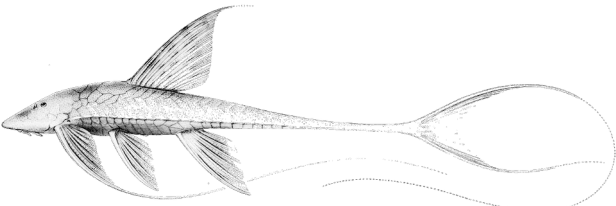
Probably first-published image of *Pseudoloricaria laeviscula*. See *Brochiloricaria macrodon* caption for source.

### *Pterosturisoma*

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978

*ptero-*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), wing or fin; *sturisoma*, earliest established genus of the tribe Harttiini, referring to large fins of *P. microps*

*Pterosturisoma microps* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, referring to its “minute” eye, ~12 times in length of head



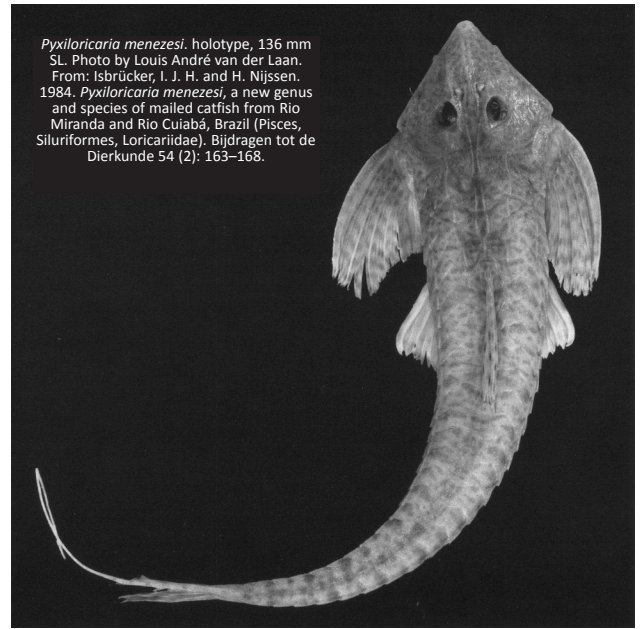
*Pterosturisoma microps*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. and W. R. Allen. 1942. Fishes of Western South America. I. The intercordilleran and Amazonian lowlands of Peru. II. The high pampas of Peru, Bolivia, and northern Chile. With a revision of the Peruvian Gymnotidae, and of the genus *Orestias*. University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

### *Pyxiloricaria*

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1984

*pyxis* (L.), box, referring to its distinctive body shape, trapezoid in a transverse section along coalescing lateral body scutes; *Loricaria*, type genus of the family

*Pyxiloricaria menezesi* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1984 in honor of Brazilian zoologist Naercio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Univer-



*Pyxiloricaria menezesi*, holotype, 136 mm SL. Photo by Louis André van der Laan. From: Isbrücker, I. J. H. and H. Nijssen. 1984. *Pyxiloricaria menezesi*, a new genus and species of mailed catfish from Rio Miranda and Rio Cuiabá, Brazil (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). *Bijdragen tot de Dierkunde* 54 (2): 163-168.

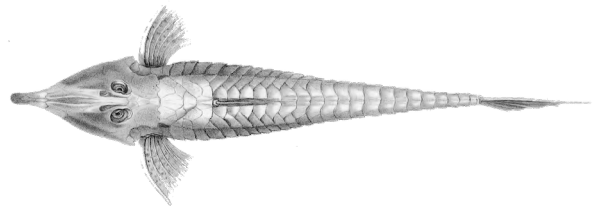
sidade de São Paulo, for his friendly support and hospitality during the first author's stay in Brazil

### *Reganella*

Eigenmann 1905

*-ella* (L.), suffix denoting endearment: in honor of British ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his “invaluable services” in reviewing loricariid catfishes, specifically his 1904 revision of the family [replacement name for *Hemiodon* Kner 1853, preoccupied by *Hemiodon* Swainson 1840 in Mollusca]

*Reganella depressa* (Kner 1853) Latin for pressed down, referring to its strongly depressed head



*Reganella depressa*. See *Brochiloricaria macrodon* caption for source.

### *Rhadinoloricaria*

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1974

*rhadinós* (Gr. ραδινός), slender, lithe or tapering, referring to acute snout of *R. macromystax* (Isaac J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.); *Loricaria*, type genus of family

*Rhadinoloricaria bahuaja* (Chang & Castro 1999) named for Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene, southeastern Peru, through which type locality (Río Tambopata) flows

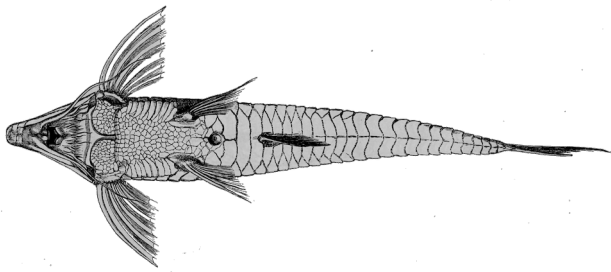
*Rhadinoloricaria condei* (Isbrücker & Nijssen 1986) in honor of French zoologist Bruno Condé (1920-2004), director of l'Aquarium de Nancy, for his “his contributions and communicative interest in several fields of zoology” (translation)<sup>2</sup>

*Rhadinoloricaria laani* (Nijssen & Isbrücker 1988) in honor of Louis André van der Laan, Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, for providing the authors with excellent photographs of fishes for many years<sup>2</sup>

*Rhadinoloricaria listrorhinos* (Nijssen & Isbrücker 1988) *listron* (Gr. λίστρον), shovel; *rhinos*, *rhinós* (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhis* (ῥίς), nose, referring to its relatively long snout<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Placed in *Apistoloricaria* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1974 by some workers, treated as a junior synonym here. Etymology: *áπιστος* (Gr. ἀπίστος), incredible, i.e., an incredible *Loricaria*, referring to “remarkable” combination of characters of *A.* (here *Rhadinoloricaria condei*).





*Rhadinoloricaria macromystax*, ventral view. From: Günther, A. 1869. Descriptions of some species of fishes from the Peruvian Amazons. Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London 1869 (2): 423–429.

***Rhadinoloricaria macromystax* (Günther 1869)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *mýstax* (Gr. μύσταξ), moustache, moustache, referring to long barbel on upper lip, which extends beyond axil of pectoral fin

***Rhadinoloricaria ommation* (Nijssen & Isbrücker 1988)** *ommátion* (Gr. ὀμματίον), diminutive of *ómma* (ὄμμα), eye, referring to its relatively small eyes, diameter 9.4 times in length of head<sup>2</sup>

***Rhadinoloricaria rhami* (Isbrücker & Nijssen 1983)** in honor of Swiss ichthyologist and aquarist Patrick de Rham (1936–2022), who led the authors' expedition to Peru and helped collect the type series

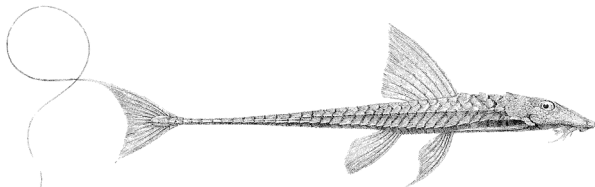
***Rhadinoloricaria stewarti* Provenzano & Barriga Salazar 2020** in honor of Donald J. (authors incorrectly say S.) Stewart (b. 1946), College of Environmental Science of Forestry, State University of New York, for his contributions to the knowledge of freshwater fishes, especially those of the Napo River, Ecuador (type locality)

## Ricola

Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978

anagram of *lorica* (L.), a leather cuirass (referring to bony plates on back and sides), root of *Loricaria*, with which this genus is “very similar” in all external characters except for barbel structure and shape and number of teeth

***Ricola macrops* (Regan 1904)** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *óps* (Gr. ὄψ), eye, presumably referring to eye diameter, larger than most species of *Loricaria* (its genus at the time) covered in Regan's treatment of the family



*Ricola macrops*. See *Farlowella gracilis* caption for source.

## Rineloricaria

Bleeker 1862

*rine*, from *rhinē* (Gr. ρίνη), rasp, referring to sharp bristles on sides of snout (of males); *Loricaria*, genus in which type species, *R. lima*, had originally been described

***Rineloricaria aequalicuspis* Reis & Cardoso 2001** *aequalis* (L.), equal; *cuspis* (L.), a point or pointed end, referring to its tooth shape, which has two cusps nearly equal in size

***Rineloricaria altipinnis* (Breder 1925)** *altus* (L.), high; *pinnis* (L.), fin, referring to its “relatively high” fins

***Rineloricaria anaguapitan* Ghazzi 2008** named for the devil, called Anaguapitã in Tupí legend, whose clash with St. Peter, in which the saint became dead birds and the devil became rain and small stones, created the Uruguay River of southern Brazil, where this catfish occurs

***Rineloricaria anitae* Ghazzi 2008** in honor of Anita Garibaldi (1821–1849), Brazilian wife and comrade-in-arms of Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807–1882), a key figure in the Ragamuffin War (Revolução Farroupilha), a failed war of secession from the Brazilian

Empire (1835–1845)

***Rineloricaria aurata* (Knaack 2002)** Latin for gold or golden, referring to its body coloration

***Rineloricaria baliola* Rodriguez & Reis 2008** Latin for chestnut or reddish brown, referring to its color pattern

***Rineloricaria beni* (Pearson 1924)** named for the Río Beni basin, Bolivia, where it is endemic

***Rineloricaria cacerensis* (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cáceres (a town), Mato Grosso, Rio Paraguay drainage, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria cachivera* Urbano-Bonilla, Londoño-Burbano & Carvalho 2023** Spanish for a “flow of water that runs violently between the rocks” (i.e., rapids), where this catfish occurs and named in memory of Colombian ichthyologist Javier Alejandro Maldonado-Ocampo (1977–2019), who collected holotype on 28 February and died two days later when his boat overturned and he was swept downstream; the authors say Maldonado-Ocampo on the day he died “stayed forever swimming in peace and happy with the rheophilic fish of the cachiveras of the Vaupés River”

***Rineloricaria cadeae* (Hensel 1868)** of the rio Cadéa (also spelled Cadeia), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria capitonia* Ghazzi 2008** scientific Neo-Latin for with a large head, referring to its large triangular head (when seen from above)

***Rineloricaria caracasensis* (Bleeker 1862)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Caracas, Venezuela, type locality

***Rineloricaria castroi* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1984** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Ricardo Macedo Corrêa e Castro, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected holotype

***Rineloricaria catamarcensis* (Berg 1895)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Catamarca Province, Argentina, where it is endemic

***Rineloricaria cubataonis* (Steindachner 1907)** *-is*, genitive singular of: Cubatao River, Santa Catarina State, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria daraha* Rapp Py-Daniel & Fichberg 2008** local spelling of rio Daraá, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria eigenmanni* (Pellegrin 1908)** in honor of German-born American ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), for his knowledge of “so many interesting forms of American fishes” (translation)

***Rineloricaria fallax* (Steindachner 1915)** Latin for false or deceitful; Steindachner was not sure if this species was merely similar to *R. stewarti* and *Loricariichthys brunneus* or conspecific with one of them

***Rineloricaria felipponei* (Fowler 1943)** in honor of Uruguayan biologist Florentino Felippone (1852–1939), who collected holotype

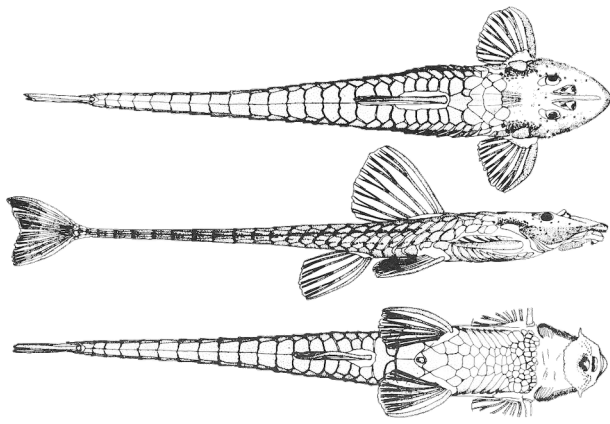
***Rineloricaria formosa* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979** Latin for beautiful, referring to its coloration (stripes and numerous small brown spots) and its nicely built body, head and fin shape (Isaac J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.)

***Rineloricaria hasemani* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979** in honor of American zoologist John D. Haseman (1882–1969), field collector in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History's Department of Ichthyology, “who assembled perfectly preserved collections of South American fishes” (1908–1911), including holotype of this species

***Rineloricaria henselii* (Steindachner 1907)** in honor of German naturalist Reinhold Hensel (1826–1881), who described the “very closely related” (translation) *R. strigilata* in 1868

***Rineloricaria heteroptera* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1976** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *ptera*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), fin, referring to “unexpected variability” (5 or 6) in the number of dorsal-fin rays

***Rineloricaria isaaci* Rodriguez & Miquelarena 2008** in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Isaac J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Am-



*Rineloricaria longicauda*, paratype, 120.5 mm TL. From: Reis, R. E. 1983. *Rineloricaria longicauda* e *Rineloricaria quadrensis*, duas novas espécies de Loricariinae do sul do Brasil (Pisces, Siluriformes, Loricariidae). Iheringia, Série Zoologia (Porto Alegre) 62: 61–80.

sterdam, for his studies on the family Loricariidae, especially subfamily Loricariinae

***Rineloricaria jaraguensis* (Steindachner 1909) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Jaraguá, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to the Rio Jaraguá basin)

***Rineloricaria jubata* (Boulenger 1902)** Latin for maned or crested, presumably referring to thick band of long, hair-like bristles on each side of head of males

***Rineloricaria jurupari* Londoño-Burbano & Urbano-Bonilla 2018** named for the legend of Jurupari (see also *Satanoperca daemon*, Cichlidae), originally composed in the Nheêngatú language by the end of the 19th century by Maximiano José Roberto and considered one of the oldest literary legends of South America; Jurupari is also a historical heritage of people from the northern Amazon (Vaupés, Isana and Negro rivers), mainly in the Vaupés region of Colombia, where this catfish occurs

***Rineloricaria konopickyi* (Steindachner 1879)** in honor of Steindachner's scientific illustrator Eduard Konopicky (1841–1904), “the best illustrations of fishes made by any artist,” said David Starr Jordan in 1905<sup>3</sup>

***Rineloricaria kronei* (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)** in honor of German-born Brazilian pharmacist-naturalist Sigismund Ernst Richard (Ricardo) Krone (1861–1917), who discovered this species

***Rineloricaria lanceolata* (Günther 1868)** Latin for lance-like, probably referring to how end of body tapers to a lance- or lancet-like point

***Rineloricaria langei* Ingenito, Ghazzi, Duboc & Abilhoa 2008** in honor of Brazilian biologist Rudolf Bruno Lange (1922–2016), one of the first curators of the zoological collections of Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia (Paraná, Brazil) during the 1940s, in which the ichthyological collection is included

***Rineloricaria latirostris* (Boulenger 1900)** *latus* (L.), wide or broad; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its rounded snout, measuring half the length of its head

***Rineloricaria lima* (Kner 1853)** Latin for file or rasp, possibly referring to sharp bristles on sides of snout (of males) and/or “very rough” (translation) plates on trunk

***Rineloricaria longicauda* Reis 1983** *longus* (L.), long; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its long caudal peduncle

***Rineloricaria maacki* Ingenito, Ghazzi, Duboc & Abilhoa 2008** in honor of German explorer and geologist Reinhard Maack (1892–1969), who made “some of the most important” contributions to the knowledge of the geology and physiography of the Rio Iguaçu basin and Paraná State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

***Rineloricaria magdalena* (Steindachner 1879)** of Rio Magdalena,

Colombia, type locality

***Rineloricaria malabarbai* Rodríguez & Reis 2008** in honor of colleague Luiz Roberto Malabarba, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil), for his many “important” contributions to Neotropical ichthyology

***Rineloricaria maquinensis* Reis & Cardoso 2001 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Maquiné drainage, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria melini* (Schindler 1959)** in honor of Swedish herpetologist Douglas Melin (1895–1946), who collected holotype

***Rineloricaria microlepidogaster* (Regan 1904)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepidō*, from *lepidōtós* (Gr. λεπιδωτός), scaly; *gastēr* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to small abdominal plates, in 5–6 series between the posterior plates of the lateral series, anteriorly more numerous

***Rineloricaria microlepidota* (Steindachner 1907)** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, *lepidōtós* (Gr. λεπιδωτός), scaly, referring to its smaller, more numerous abdominal plates compared with *R. lima*

***Rineloricaria misionera* Rodríguez & Miquelarena 2005** Spanish for missionary, referring to Misiones province, Argentina, where type locality (Arroyo Cuña-Pirú) is situated

***Rineloricaria morrowi* Fowler 1940** in honor of William C. Morrow, who led Peruvian expedition during which holotype was collected

***Rineloricaria nigricauda* (Regan 1904)** *nigri*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to uniformly blackish caudal fin except for its outer rays

***Rineloricaria nudipectoris* Mejia, Ferraro & Buckup 2023** *nudus* (L.), bare or naked; *pectoris*, genitive of *pectus* (L.), chest or breast, referring to absence of plates in the ventral portion of the pectoral girdle and anterior medial portion of the abdomen

***Rineloricaria osvaldoi* Fichberg & Chamon 2008** in honor of Osvaldo Takeshi Oyakawa, fish collection manager, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, and a specialist of the Loricariinae, particularly of the genus *Harttia*

***Rineloricaria pareiacantha* (Fowler 1943)** *pareiá* (Gr. παρειά), cheek; *acantha*, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to slender spine-like bristles on each side of head

***Rineloricaria parva* (Boulenger 1895)** Latin for small, referring to small size (described at 110 mm) compared to other presumed congeners (>200 mm) at the time

***Rineloricaria pentamaculata* Langeani & de Araujo 1994** *penta-*, from *pénte* (Gr. πέντε), five; *maculata* (L.), spotted, referring to five conspicuous dark-brown bands on body

***Rineloricaria phoxocephala* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)** point-headed, from *phoxós* (Gr. φoxός), pointed or tapered, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to its long, pointed head

***Rineloricaria platyura* (Müller & Troschel 1849)** *platýs* (Gr. πλατύς), flat or broad; *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, allusion not explained nor evident

***Rineloricaria quadrensis* Reis 1983 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Lagoa dos Quadros, Osório, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria quilombola* Chamon & Fichberg 2022** named for the remaining Quilombola population of Tocantins State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs; Quilombos were communities created by fugitive enslaved African-Brazilian people in Brazil, becoming centers of resistance for enslaved people and their descendants, now legally protected by the Brazilian government yet they are under constant threat related to the expansion of agribusiness and land speculation

***Rineloricaria reisi* Ghazzi 2008** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Roberto E. Reis, Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology and especially for his

<sup>3</sup> Jordan, D. S. 1905. A guide to the study of fishes. New York: Henry Holt and Company. v. 1: I–VIII + errata + 1–624.

studies of loricariid catfishes

***Rineloricaria rodriguezae* Costa-Silva, Oliveira & Silva 2021** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Mónica Sonia Rodríguez, Universidade Federal de Viçosa (Minas Gerais, Brazil), for her contribution to our knowledge to the genus *Rineloricaria*

***Rineloricaria rupestris* (Schultz 1944)** Neo-Latin for living among rocks, referring to its habitat among rocks and stones on stream bottom

***Rineloricaria sanga* Ghazzi 2008** local Brazilian name, derived from the Spanish *zanja*, a creek or small stream, referring to its type locality

***Rineloricaria setepovos* Ghazzi 2008** named for a 17th-century Jesuit mission, Setes Povos das Missões, mostly inhabited by Guaraní Indians, referring to the region where this catfish occurs

***Rineloricaria sneiderni* (Fowler 1944)** in honor of Swedish ornithologist-ecologist Kjell von Sneidern (1910–2000), who collected holotype

***Rineloricaria steinbachi* (Regan 1906)** in honor of German-born Bolivian explorer and collector Joseph (José) Steinbach (1856–1929), who collected holotype

***Rineloricaria steindachneri* (Regan 1904)** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported this catfish as *R. lima* in 1881

***Rineloricaria stellata* Ghazzi 2008** Latin for studded with stars, referring to conspicuous dark spots on fins and lateral-line pores

***Rineloricaria stewarti* (Eigenmann 1909)** in honor of Douglas Stewart (1873–1926), Curator of Mineralogy and Assistant to the Director of the Carnegie Museum (whose journal published many papers by Eigenmann)

***Rineloricaria strigilata* (Hensel 1868)** Neo-Latin for furrowed or grooved, probably referring to “row-like arrangement” (translation) of bristles on upper body

***Rineloricaria teffeana* (Steindachner 1879) -ana** (L.), belonging to: Amazon River near Tefé (now spelled Tefé), Amazonas State, Brazil, type locality

***Rineloricaria thrissoceps* (Fowler 1943) thrix** (Gr. θρίξ), hair or bristle; -*ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to “distinctive” fine bristles or spines on sides of head

***Rineloricaria tropeira* Ghazzi 2008** named for the drovers (*tropeiros* in Portuguese) who for many years traveled via horse and mule in the region where this catfish occurs

***Rineloricaria uracantha* (Kner 1863) ourá** (Gr. οὐρά), tail; *acantha*, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to very thick (or spinous) uppermost ray of caudal fin

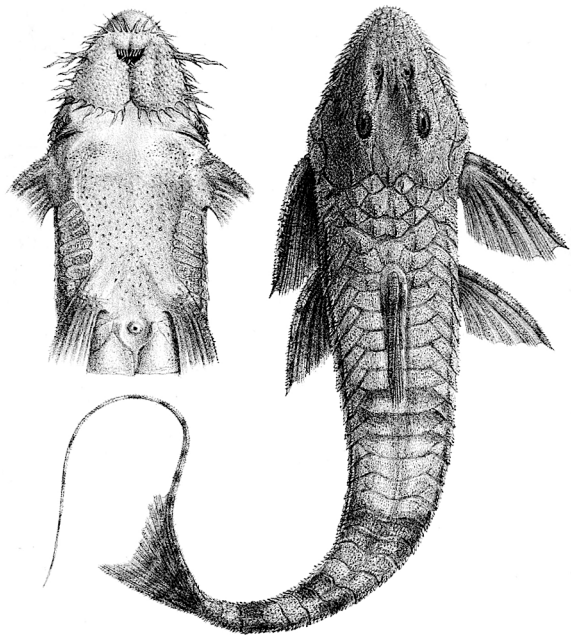
***Rineloricaria wolfei* Fowler 1940** in honor of Thomas W. Wolfe (Cleveland, Ohio, USA, also spelled Wolf by Fowler), who assisted William C. Morrow (q.v.) in his 1937 collecting expedition to the Ucayali River basin of Peru, type locality

***Rineloricaria zaina* Ghazzi 2008** local Brazilian name for the matte black or dark-brown fur of horses and cattle, referring to the dark-brown color of some specimens and the dull, velvety appearance of their small odontodes

***Rineloricaria zawadzki* Costa-Silva, Silva & Oliveira 2022** in honor of Cláudio Henrique Zawadzki, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Paraná, Brazil), an “important” taxonomist of Loricariidae, known among friends by the nickname “*cabelo*” (hair in Portuguese); during the authors’ research, this catfish received the nickname “*cabeluda*” (hairy in Portuguese) due to its large, hair-like odontodes

### ***Spatuloricaria*** Schultz 1944

*spatula* (L.), paddle, spoon or broad blade used for stirring, from *spáthē* (Gr. σπάθη), referring to spoon-shaped teeth in mature males that separate it from *Loricaria*, to which Schultz believed it is closely related



*Spatuloricaria evansii*. Illustration by Robert Mintern. From: Boulenger, G. A. 1892. On some new or little-known fishes obtained by Dr. J. W. Evans and Mr. Spencer Moore during their recent expedition to the Province of Matto Grosso, Brazil. *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* (Series 6) 10 (55): 9–12, Pls. 1–2.

***Spatuloricaria atratoensis* Schultz 1944 -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Atrato River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Spatuloricaria caquetae* (Fowler 1943)** of Caquetá, Colombia, where type locality (Río Ortegusa) is situated

***Spatuloricaria curvispina* (Dahl 1942) curvis**, properly spelled *curvus* (L.), curved; *spina* (L.), thorn or spine, referring to side of head with a “great number of strong, sharp spines [odontodes] curved backward” on mature males

***Spatuloricaria euacanthagenys* Isbrücker 1979 eú-** (Gr. εὖ), well or very; *acantha*, from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn; *génys* (Gr. γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), referring to spines (odontodes) on sides of head [coined by Fowler; replacement name for *Euacanthagenys caquetae* Fowler 1945, secondarily preoccupied by *Loricaria caquetae* Fowler 1943 when Isbrücker moved the species to *Spatuloricaria*]

***Spatuloricaria evansii* (Boulenger 1892)** in honor of British geologist John William Evans (1857–1930), who obtained holotype during an expedition to Mato Grosso, Brazil

***Spatuloricaria fimbriata* (Eigenmann & Vance 1912)** Latin for fringed, referring to broad lips with “short, fleshy, marginal tentacles, the posterior papillose and with slender marginal fringes”

***Spatuloricaria gymnogaster* (Eigenmann & Vance 1912) gymnós** (Gr. γυμνός), bare or naked; *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to plateless belly in juveniles, and naked belly in adults except for a “few granules on the sides and in front of the anus, and sometimes on the breast”

***Spatuloricaria lagoichthys* (Schultz 1944)** etymology not explained, probably named for the Lago Petroleum Corporation (Lago Maracaibo), which hosted some of Schultz’ fish-collection efforts in Venezuela; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

***Spatuloricaria nudiventris* (Valenciennes 1840) nudus** (L.), naked or bare; *ventris*, genitive of *venter* (L.), belly, referring to lower part of thorax and belly naked to between ventral fins

***Spatuloricaria phelpsi* Schultz 1944** in honor of ornithologist-businessman William H. Phelps, Jr. (1902–1988), president of the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales of Caracas, “a leader in the biological sciences of Venezuela,” in appreciation of his aid while Schultz was in Caracas

*Spatuloricaria puganensis* (Pearson 1937) *-ensis*, a Latin suffix that usually denotes place but used here to honor Señor Napoleon Puga, who aided in the author's work along the Rio Crisnejas in Peru

*Spatuloricaria terracanticum* Londoño-Burbano, Urbano-Bonilla, Rojas-Molina, Ramírez-Gil & Prada-Pedrerros 2018 *terra* (L.), the earth; *canticum* (L.), song, named for local work songs (*cantos de vaquería*) of the Llanos region of Colombia (where this catfish occurs) and Venezuela; dating to the 16th century (but gradually being lost within modern society), these melodies, sung a cappella, "reflect the feeling and the close relationship of the llanero with their myths, beliefs, nature, climate, and animals"

*Spatuloricaria tuira* Fichberg, Oyakawa & de Pinna 2014 named for Tuira, a Brazilian woman of Mebêngôkre/Kaiapó ethnicity, who became a symbol of the resistance against construction of hydroelectric dams on the Rio Xingu, Brazil, one of two rivers where this catfish is known to occur

### *Sturisoma* Swainson 1838

*sturio*, Medieval Latin for sturgeon; *sōma* (Gr. σῶμα), body, referring to sturgeon-like appearance of *S. rostratum*, particularly the produced snout

*Sturisoma barbatum* (Kner 1853) Latin for bearded, referring to bristles on sides of snout in males

*Sturisoma brevirostre* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889) *brevis* (L.), short; *rostre*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its short snout, "little longer than the rest of the head"

*Sturisoma careirensia* Londoño-Burbano & Britto 2023 *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: Careiro (plural: Cariens), named for two municipalities (Careiro and Careiro da Várzea, Amazonas, Brazil) that include some of the localities of this species

*Sturisoma defranciscoi* Londoño-Burbano & Britto 2023 in honor of Martín Guillermo de Francisco (b. 1966), for his contributions to the "grammar and correct speaking and writing of the Spanish language through the teaching of rules of the language, mainly through the creation, in 2006 (Colombia), of the educational character Professor Super O" (an animated television series)

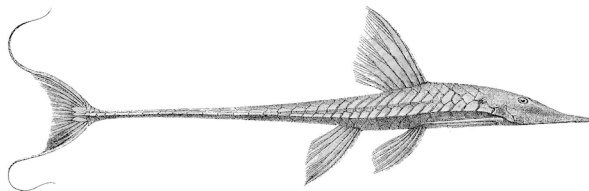
*Sturisoma ghazizae* Londoño-Burbano & Britto 2023 in honor of Miriam Sant'Anna Ghazzi, for her 2003 Ph.D. dissertation, the "first study of the genus addressing taxonomic and phylogenetic questions," and further contributions to the knowledge of the genus in subsequent studies

*Sturisoma graffini* Londoño-Burbano 2018 in honor of Greg Graffin (b. 1964), "lead singer of the punk rock band Bad Religion, Ph.D. in Zoology, part time life sciences, palaeontology and evolution professor at University of California, Los Angeles and Cornell University"

*Sturisoma guentheri* (Regan 1904) in honor of German-born British ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830–1914), who reported this catfish as *S. rostratum* in 1868

*Sturisoma lyra* (Regan 1904) Latin for lyre, allusion not explained nor evident, but here's a guess: based on illustration accompanying its description, referring to shape of caudal fin and its filamentous extensions, which, with some imagination, can be said to resemble an ancient Greek lyre

*Sturisoma monopelte* Fowler 1914 *mono-*, from *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), one; *pelta* (L.), a small shield, referring to single interposed shield between ventral and anal plates



*Sturisoma lyra*. See *Farlowella gracilis* caption for source.

*Sturisoma nigrirostrum* Fowler 1940 *niger* (L.), dark or black; *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to blackish band on snout that extends through eye and along upper lateral keel back about as far as anal fin

*Sturisoma rappydanielae* Londoño-Burbano & Britto 2023 in honor of the authors' colleague Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, Curator of Fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her "many contributions to Neotropical fishes, mainly Amazonian, studies in loricariid and loricariin fishes, and her valuable teachings as an advisor of several people in ichthyology"

*Sturisoma reisi* Londoño-Burbano & Britto 2022 in honor of the authors' colleague, Brazilian ichthyologist Roberto E. Reis, Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, for his "many contributions to Neotropical ichthyology, studies in loricariid and loricariin fishes, friendship and his crucial orientation and valuable teachings to the first author"

*Sturisoma rostratum* (Spix & Agassiz 1829) Latin for beaked, referring to its long and narrow snout

*Sturisoma tenuirostre* (Steindachner 1910) *tenuis* (L.), thin or slender; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its thin snout, thinner than congeners known to Steindachner

### *Sturisomatichthys* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979

*Sturisoma*, referring to its close relationship with that genus; *ichthys* (Gr. ἰχθύς), fish

*Sturisomatichthys aureus* (Steindachner 1900) Latin for golden, referring to shimmers of gold over entire body

*Sturisomatichthys caquetae* (Fowler 1945) of the Río Caquetá drainage, Colombia, where it is endemic

*Sturisomatichthys citurensis* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Cupe, Cituro, Panama, type locality

*Sturisomatichthys dariensis* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Darién province, Panama, where Boca de Cupe (type locality) is situated

*Sturisomatichthys festivus* (Myers 1942) Latin for pleasing or handsome, probably referring to its greatly prolonged fins (and perhaps also that young specimens are "very prettily marked")

*Sturisomatichthys frenatus* (Boulenger 1902) Latin for bridled, presumably referring to band of short hair-like bristles on each side of the head of males, from mouth to gill-cleft

*Sturisomatichthys guaitipan* Londoño-Burbano & Reis 2019 in honor of Gaitana (also known as Guaitipan), cacique (leader) of the Timaná tribe, who occupied the Colombian Andes in the upper Magdalena valley of the Meta department of Colombia (where this catfish occurs); she fought against the Spanish invasion between 1539 and 1540, ending in her defeat due to treason by the cacique Matambo, who warned the Spanish army of the rebellion led by Gaitana (in 1626, joining forces with the Pijaos, Panaes and Pamaos, the Timaná obtained victory by expelling the Spanish from their region) [presumably a noun in apposition, without the matronymic "ae"]

*Sturisomatichthys kneri* (Ghazzi 2005) patronym not identified, probably in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolph Kner (1810–1869) [ms. name coined by De Filippi and published by Tortonese in 1940 but not in an available way]

*Sturisomatichthys leightoni* (Regan 1912) in honor of British soldier Bryan Leighton (1868–1919), who "presented" holotype to the British Museum (Natural History)

*Sturisomatichthys panamensis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality

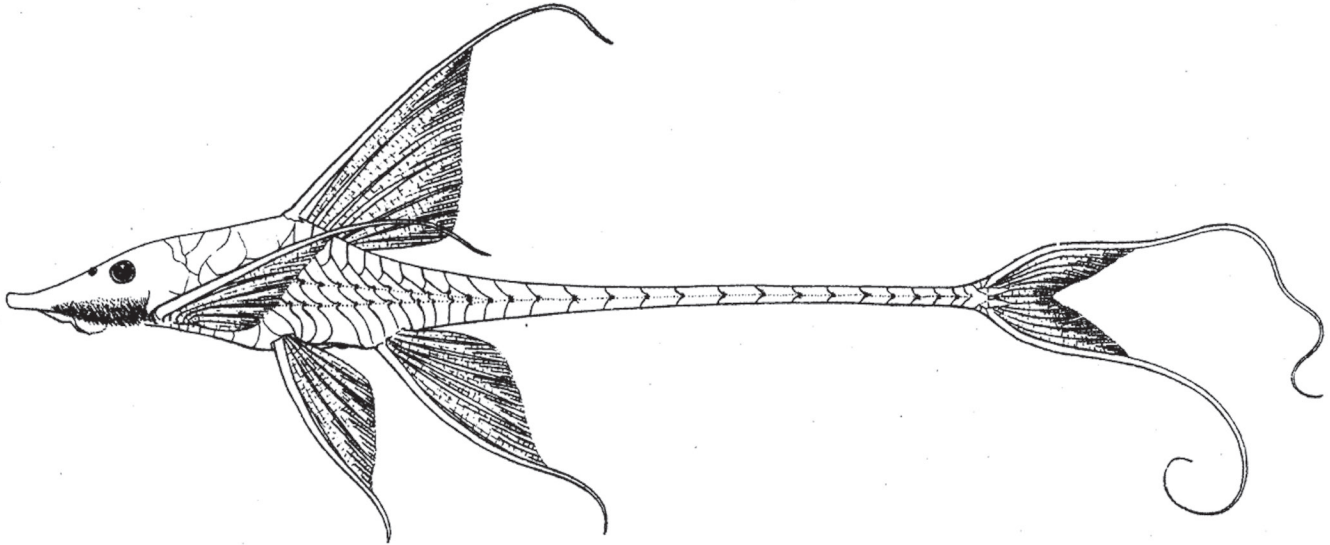
*Sturisomatichthys reinae* Londoño-Burbano & Reis 2019 in honor of Ruth Gisela Reina (1977–2016), Colombian-born former curator of fishes, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), for her contributions to the knowledge of fishes and invaluable help and assistance

for several ichthyologists around the world; she died rescuing her son on a beach in Colón

*Sturisomatichthys tamanae* (Regan 1912) of Río Tamana, Río San Juan system, Chocó Department, Colombia, type locality

*Sturisomatichthys varii* Londoño-Burbano & Reis 2019 in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History,

Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), for his “important and numerous” contributions to the knowledge of neotropical fishes, and for his interest in helping young ichthyologists pursue careers in science, leaving an “important legacy which, with no doubt, will help present and future ichthyologists in their research”; the completion of the authors’ study “would not have being possible without the selfless and extensive help” received from him



*Sturisomatichthys festus*, holotype, male, 169 mm SL. Illustration by Pascual Ortiz. From: Myers, G. S. 1942. Studies on South American fresh-water fishes. I. Stanford Ichthyological Bulletin 2 (4): 89–114.