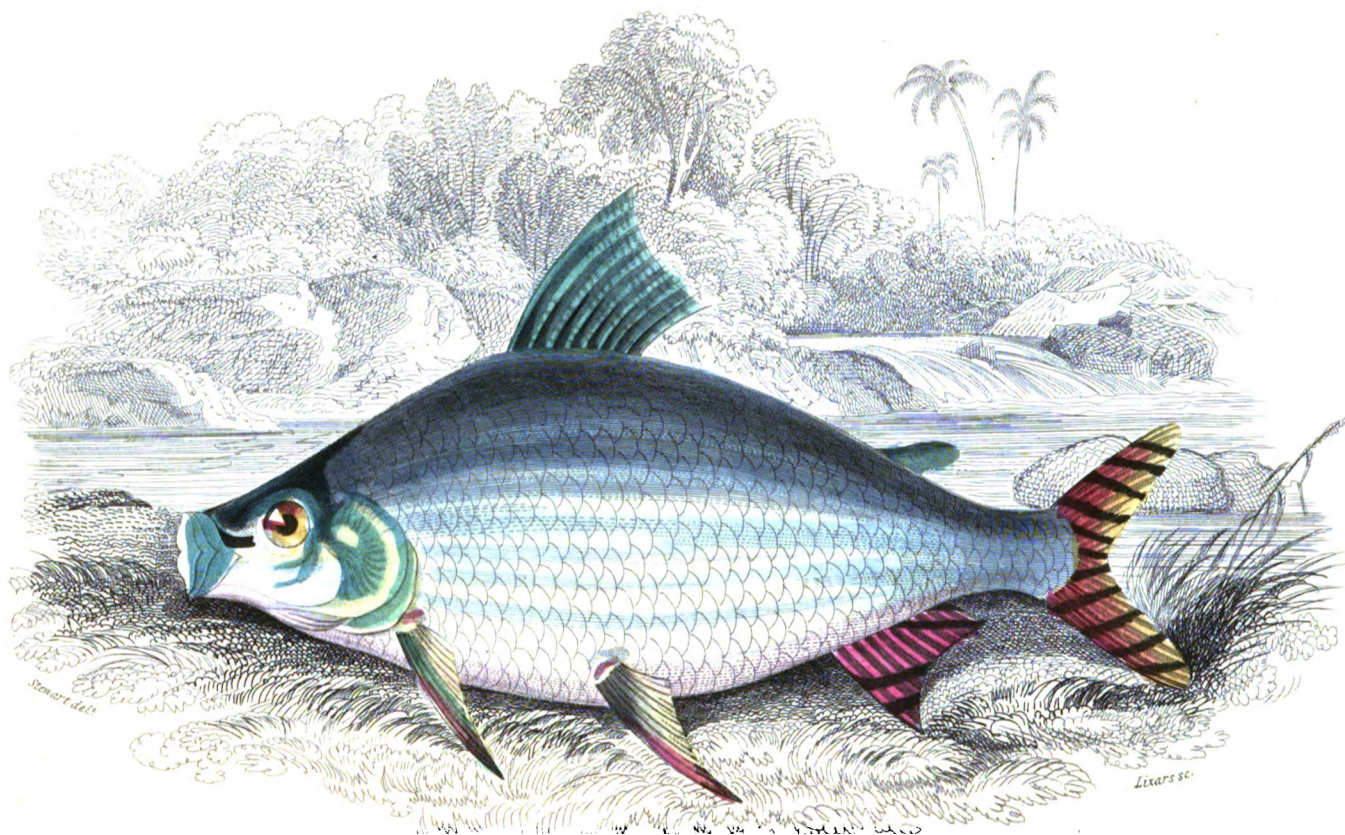


Order CHARACIFORMES

Bocachicos

Family PROCHILODONTIDAE

Eigenmann 1909



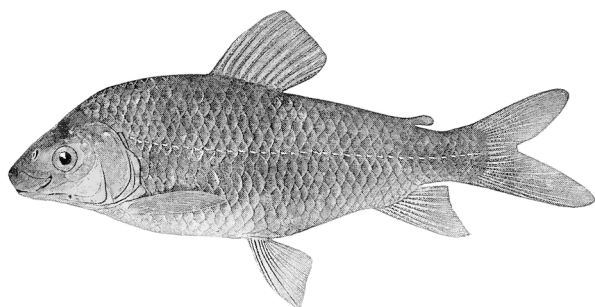
Semaprochilodus insignis. From: Schomburgk, R. H. 1841. The Natural history of fishes of Guiana. Part I. In: W. Jardine (ed.) The Naturalists' Library. Vol. 3. W. H. Lizars, Edinburgh. 17–263, Pls. 1–30. [Schomburgk wrote the Introduction; Jardine wrote the descriptions from Schomburgk's notes and drawings.]

Ichthyocephas

Posada 1909

ichthýos (Gr. ἰχθύος), genitive of *ichthys* (ἰχθύς), fish; *elephas* (L.), elephant, referring to “trompa carnosá” (fleshy proboscis) or “trompa” (trunk) of *Ichthyocephas patalo* (=longirostris)

Ichthyocephas humeralis (Günther 1860) Latin for humeral, allusion not explained, described as having a black spot behind shoulder on fourth, fifth and sixth scales of lateral line



Possibly first-published image of *Ichthyocephas humeralis*. 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.

Ichthyocephas longirostris (Steindachner 1879) *longus* (L.), long; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), referring to its long snout

Prochilodus

Agassiz 1829

pro- (L.), in front of; *cheilos* (Gr. χείλος), lip; *odoús* (Gr. ὀδοός), tooth, i.e., teeth projecting from lips, referring to tiny teeth that cover lips

Prochilodus argenteus Spix & Agassiz 1829 Latin for silvery, referring to its “glistening” (translation) silvery sides

Prochilodus brevis Steindachner 1875 Latin for short, allusion not explained, perhaps (according to the text) referring to shorter body height compared with *P. vimboides* and/or (based on accompanying illustrations) shorter, squatter body compared with *P. harttii*

Prochilodus britskii Castro 1993 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, who made specimens available to Castro, and for his “great” contributions to Brazilian ichthyology

Prochilodus costatus Valenciennes 1850 Latin for ribbed, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to pattern of dark versus lighter bars on side of body¹

¹ Suggested by Richard P. Vari, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), pers. comm.



Prochilodus nigricans. From: Spix, J. B. von and L. Agassiz 1829–31. *Selecta genera et species piscium quos in itinere per Brasiliam annis MDCCCXXVII-MDCCCXXX jussu et auspiciis Maximiliani Josephi I. Monachii* (Munich). Part 1: i–xvi + i–ii + 1–6 + 1–82, Pls. 1–48, Part 2: 83–138, Pls. 49–101. [Part 1 published June 1829, part 2 Jan. 1831.]

***Prochilodus harttii* Steindachner 1875** in honor of Charles Frederick Hartt (1840–1878), Canadian-American geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who helped collect holotype during the Thayer Expedition (1865–1866) to Brazil [misspelled *hartii*, but since Steindachner stated that the name honors Hartt within the description, correction is obligatory per ICZN Art. 32.5.1]

***Prochilodus lacustris* Steindachner 1907** Latin for relating to or associated with lakes (lacustrine), referring to type localities in two Brazilian lakes, Lago de Parnaíba and Lago da Missão

***Prochilodus lineatus* (Valenciennes 1837)** Latin for lined, presumably referring to multiple dark, wavy, longitudinal stripes along lateral surface of body

***Prochilodus magdalenae* Steindachner 1879** of the Magdalena River, Colombia, type locality

***Prochilodus mariae* Eigenmann 1922** in honor of Hermano Apolinar Maria (1867–1949), Director, Museum at the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, who provided Eigenmann with “valuable collections” of fishes from the Meta River basin of Colombia, including this one [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from nouns that end in “a”]

***Prochilodus nigricans* Spix & Agassiz 1829** Latin for blackish, referring to blackish-green coloration on sides and/or blackish dots on dorsal and anal fins

***Prochilodus reticulatus* Valenciennes 1850** Latin for netted, referring to net-like appearance of scales lined with green

***Prochilodus rubrotaeniatus* Jardine 1841** *rubro-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to bands of “pale rose-colour” on body

***Prochilodus vimboides* Kner 1859** *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), having the form of: presumably referring to its superficial resemblance to the European leuciscid *Vimba vimba*

Semaprochilodus

Fowler 1941

sêma (Gr. σῆμα), sign (i.e., banner or flag semaphore), being a *Prochilodus* with a black-banded, falcate dorsal fin and/or a banded, flag-like caudal fin

***Semaprochilodus brama* (Valenciennes 1850)** *brama*, derived from *abramis* (Gr. ἀβραμίς), bream, referring to high dorsal profile similar to that of the Common Bream of Europe, *Abramis brama* (Leuciscidae)

***Semaprochilodus insignis* (Jardine 1841)** Latin for remarkable, notable or distinguished by marks, referring to its “gaudily coloured” appearance

***Semaprochilodus kneri* (Pellegrin 1909)** in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869), who suspected this was a distinct species in 1859

***Semaprochilodus laticeps* (Steindachner 1879)** *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to “broad, strongly arched” head (translation)

***Semaprochilodus taeniurus* (Valenciennes 1821)** ribbon-tailed, from *tainia* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to seven longitudinal bands on caudal fin

***Semaprochilodus varii* Castro 1988** in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), who demonstrated the monophyly of this family (1983) and advanced a hypothesis of its phylogenetic position