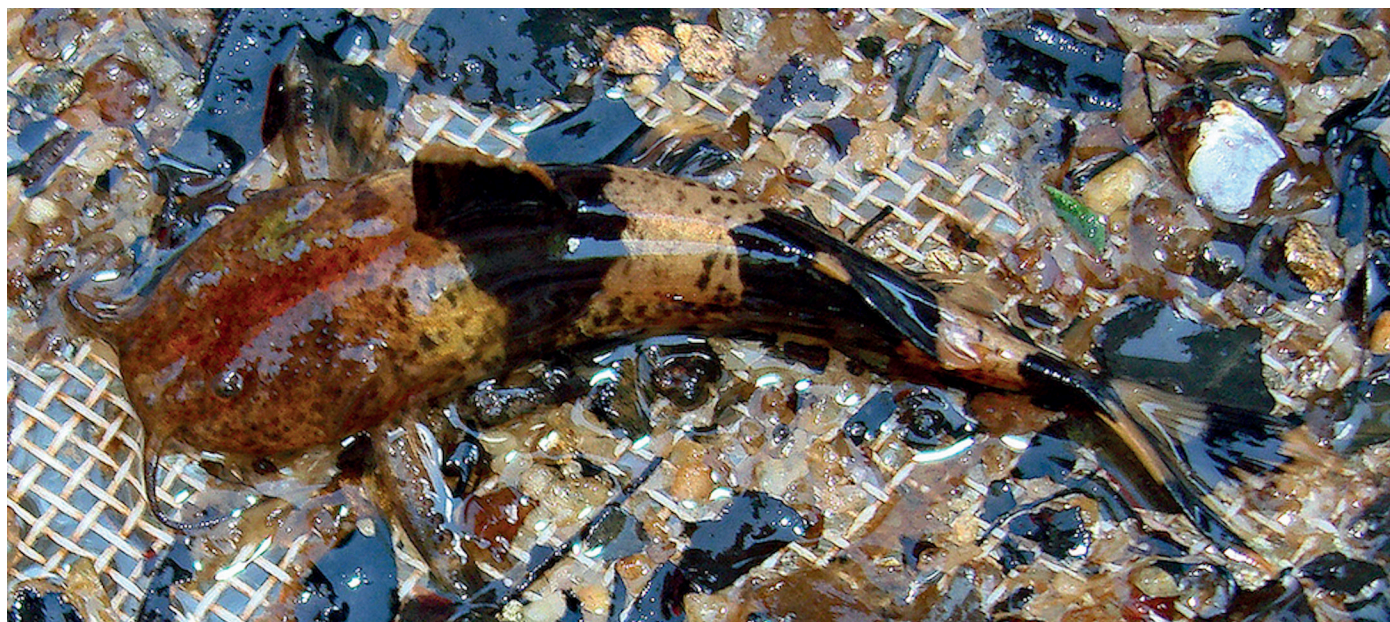


Order SILURIFORMES

Bumblebee Catfishes

Family **PSEUDOPIMELODIDAE**

Fernández-Yépez & Antón 1966



*Rhyacoglanis varii*, paratype, 46.1 mm SL. From: Shibatta, O. A. and L. Souza-Shibatta. 2023. New species of *Rhyacoglanis* (Siluriformes: Pseudopimelodidae) from the upper rio Tocantins basin. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 21 (1): e220075: 1–20.

Bumblebee Catfishes

Subfamily **PSEUDOPIMELODINAE**

Fernández-Yépez & Antón 1966

**Cruciglanis**

Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006

*cruci-*, from *crux* (L.), cross (wooden frame for execution), referring to crucifix shape of second basibranchial in the branchial arch; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

***Cruciglanis pacifici* Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006** of the Pacific, referring to its endemic distribution in coastal rivers draining western (Pacific) slope of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia



*Cruciglanis pacifici*, holotype, 95.5 mm SL. From: Ortega-Lara, A. and P. Lehmann A. 2006. *Cruciglanis*, a new genus of Pseudopimelodid catfish (Ostariophysi: Siluriformes) with description of a new species from the Colombian Pacific coast. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 4 (2): 147–156.

**Pseudopimelodus**

Bleeker 1858

*pseudo-*, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, referring to previous placement of most species in *Pimelodus* (Pimelodidae)

***Pseudopimelodus atricaudus* Restrepo-Gómez, Rangel-Medrano, Márquez & Ortega-Lara 2020** *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *caudus* (L.), tail, referring to diagnostic black caudal fin

***Pseudopimelodus bufonius* (Valenciennes 1840)** Latin for toad-like,

its “large head and color giving it the appearance of a brown toad” (translation)

***Pseudopimelodus charus* (Valenciennes 1840)** Latinization of *charu*, local Portuguese name for this catfish in Brazil

***Pseudopimelodus magnus* Restrepo-Gómez, Rangel-Medrano, Márquez & Ortega-Lara 2020** Latin for great, reaching 531.7 mm SL, the largest known species of the genus

***Pseudopimelodus mangurus* (Valenciennes 1835)** derived from *manguruyu-carape* and *manguruyu court*, both of which are Guaraní names for this catfish in Paraguay and/or Brazil

***Pseudopimelodus schultzi* (Dahl 1955)** in honor of American ichthyologist Leonard P. Schultz (1901–1986), Curator of Fishes at the U.S. National Museum



*Pseudopimelodus atricaudus*, holotype, dorsal view, 143.7 mm SL. Photo by Giovany Olaya Betancur. From: Restrepo-Gómez, A. M., J. D. Rangel-Medrano, E. J. Márquez and A. Ortega-Lara. 2020. Two new species of *Pseudopimelodus* Bleeker, 1858 (Siluriformes: Pseudopimelodidae) from the Magdalena Basin, Colombia. *PeerJ* 8: e9723: 1–26.

**Rhyacoglanis**

Shibatta &amp; Vari 2017

*rhyaco*, from *rhyax* (Gr. ῥύαξ), rushing stream or mountain torrent, referring to its rheophilic habits (strongly associated with rapids and other swift-flowing waters); *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

**Rhyacoglanis annulatus** Shibatta & Vari 2017 Latin for ringed, referring to caudal-peduncle band with a light inner region

**Rhyacoglanis epiblepsis** Shibatta & Vari 2017 *epi-* (Gr. ἐπι-) or *epi-* (ἐπι), on top of (i.e., up); *blépsis* (Gr. βλέψις), sight, referring to the dorsal position of its eyes

**Rhyacoglanis paranensis** Shibatta & Vari 2017 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: known only from the upper rio Paraná basin of Brazil

**Rhyacoglanis pulcher** (Boulenger 1887) Latin for beautiful, referring to what Boulenger apparently believed was an attractive color pattern consisting of a dark brown band encircling body, white-edged dorsal and caudal fins, and two large whitish spots on tail

**Rhyacoglanis rappydaníelae** Shibatta, Rocha & Oliveira 2021 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, for her “outstanding” contribution to Neotropical fishes’ systematics; she is the founder and current curator of the fish collection at Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), whose “scientific importance is recognized by the national and international communities”

**Rhyacoglanis seminiger** Shibatta & Vari 2017 *semi-*, from *semis* (L.), a half or moiety; *niger* (L.), dark or black, referring to its dramatically contrasting light vs. dark coloration pattern

**Rhyacoglanis varii** Shibatta & Souza-Shibatta 2023 in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), for his “outstanding” contributions to the systematics of Neotropical fishes

**Rhyacoglanis variolosus** (Miranda Ribeiro 1914) of or relating to *variola* (L.), smallpox, referring to granulations coating the skin, said to resemble smallpox pustules

Frog Catfishes

**Subfamily BATROCHOGLANINAE**

Shibatta &amp; Silva 2021

**Batrochoglanis**

Gill 1858

*bátrachos* (Gr. βάτραχος), frog, referring to frog- or toad-like shape of *B. raninus* (but applicable to all included species); *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish [Gill and others “corrected” spelling to *Batrachoglanis* but original spelling must stand]

**Batrochoglanis acanthochiroides** (Güntert 1942) *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eidos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to close similarity with *Pseudopimelodus acanthochirus* (= *Batrochoglanis raninus*)

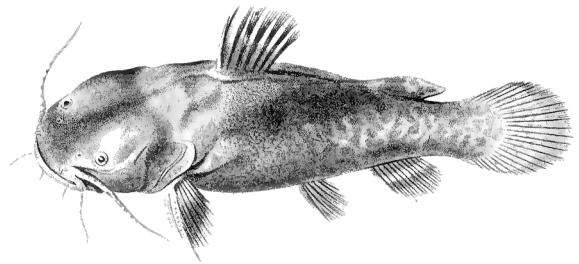
**Batrochoglanis castaneus** Shibatta 2019 Latin for chestnut-brown, referring brownish body color of analyzed specimens and to the Brazil nut, for which type locality (Igarapé do Castanhal, Aripuanã River basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil) is named

**Batrochoglanis labrosus** Shibatta 2024 Latin for large-lipped, referring to its “conspicuously developed” lips

**Batrochoglanis melanurus** Shibatta & Pavanelli 2005 black-tailed, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *urus*, from *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to dark coloration of caudal fin

**Batrochoglanis raninus** (Valenciennes 1840) Latin for frog-like, referring to its frog-like shape or appearance, particularly its wide mouth and head

**Batrochoglanis transmontanus** (Regan 1913) *trans* (L.), over or beyond; *montanus* (L.), pertaining to mountains, allusion not explained, perhaps



*Batrochoglanis raninus*. Illustration by Jacques Reyne Isidore Acarie-Baron. From: Cuvier, G. and A. Valenciennes. 1840. Histoire naturelle des poissons. Tome quinzième. Suite du livre dix-septième. Siluroïdes. v. 15: i–xxx + 1–540, Pls. 421–455. [Valenciennes authored volume.]

referring to its occurrence in the Andean valleys of Colombia and Ecuador

**Batrochoglanis villosus** (Eigenmann 1912) Latin for hairy or shaggy, referring to fine hair-like filaments over entire body, especially abundant above the pectoral fin

**Lophiosilurus**

Steindachner 1876

*lophio-*, referring to striking resemblance to the chacid catfish *Chaca lophioides* (= *C. chaca*), both of which resemble the Monkfish *Lophius piscatorius* (Lophiidae); *silurus*, from *silouros* (Gr. σίλουρος), a word of uncertain origin historically applied to catfishes

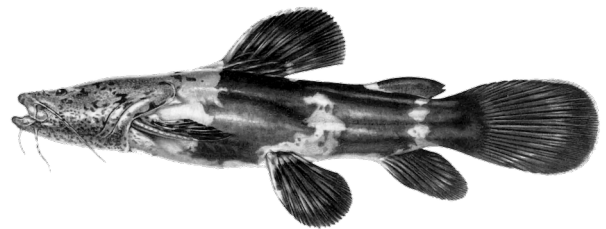
**Lophiosilurus albomarginatus** (Eigenmann 1912) *albus* (L.), white; *marginatus* (L.), edged or bordered, referring to white margin on anal, ventral, pectoral and caudal fins

**Lophiosilurus alexandri** Steindachner 1876 in honor of Swiss-born American mining magnate and zoologist Alexander Agassiz (1835–1910), Curator, Museum of Comparative Zoology (Harvard), as a token of Steindachner’s admiration

**Lophiosilurus apurensis** (Mees 1978) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Apure River drainage and/or Apure, Venezuela, type locality

**Lophiosilurus fowleri** (Haseman 1911) in honor of American ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878–1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

**Lophiosilurus nigricauda** (Mees 1974) *nigri-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to its entirely black caudal fin [often misspelled *nigricaudus*]



*Lophiosilurus nigricauda*, 128 mm SL. From: Mees, G. F. 1974. The Auchenipteridae and Pimelodidae of Suriname (Pisces, Nematognathi). Zoologische Verhandlungen (Leiden) 132: 1–256, Pls. 1–15.

**Microglanis**

Eigenmann 1912

*micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, i.e., “Small Pimelodines, reaching a maximum length of 110 mm”; *glánis* (Gr. γλάνις), ancient name for a silurid catfish (probably *Silurus aristotelis*) dating to Aristotle, often used as a general term for catfish

**Microglanis ater** Ahl 1936 Latin for black, referring to black ground color in alcohol and/or color of all fins

**Microglanis berbixae** Tobes, Falconí-López, Valdiviezo-Rivera & Provenzano 2020 in honor of María Resurrección Sesma Lizari, nicknamed “Berbixe,” mother of the first author, for her “unconditional support and infinite love”



***Microglanis carlae* Vera Alcaraz, da Graça & Shibatta 2008** in honor of Carla Simone Pavanelli (b. 1967), curator, Center for Research in Limnology, Ichthyology and Aquaculture, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Paraná, Brazil), for her contributions to Neotropical ichthyology

***Microglanis cibela* Malabarba & Mahler 1998** in honor of Cibele Barros Indrusiak, environmental analyst, Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

***Microglanis cottoides* (Boulenger 1891) -oides**, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: *Cottus*, sculpin genus (Cottidae), presumably referring to sculpin-like combination of big head and wide mouth with relatively short body

***Microglanis eurystoma* Malabarba & Mahler 1998** *euryís* (Gr. εὐρύς), wide or broad; *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, referring to wide mouth of adults compared to congeners

***Microglanis garavello* Shibatta & Benine 2005** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Julio Cesar Garavello, Universidade Federale de São Carlos

***Microglanis iheringi* Gomes 1946** in honor of Gomes' former teacher, the "late distinguished" Rodolpho von Ihering (1883–1939), German-Brazilian zoologist, geologist and fish culturist

***Microglanis leniceae* Shibatta 2016** in honor of Shibatta's wife, Lenice Souza-Shibatta, also an ichthyologist, for her dedication to the study of the biogeography and evolution of Neotropical fishes

***Microglanis leptostriatus* Mori & Shibatta 2006** *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), thin or slender; *striatus* (L.), grooved or furrowed (i.e., striped), referring to "thin and sinuous" but distinct light transverse stripe in nuchal region

***Microglanis lucenai* Lehmann A., Bartzén & Malabarba 2024** in honor of Carlos Alberto Santos Lucena, ichthyologist and curator of fish collection from Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia; his "work and support to several researchers have largely contributed to the increasing knowledge of the Neotropical ichthyofauna"

***Microglanis lundbergi* Jarduli & Shibatta 2013** in honor of American ichthyologist John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, coordinator of the Calhamazon project, who provided specimens of this species, and for his great contributions to the systematics of Neotropical catfishes

***Microglanis maculatus* Shibatta 2014** Latin for spotted, referring to dark brown spots on trunk

***Microglanis malabarbai* Bertaco & Cardoso 2005** in honor of Luiz Roberto Malabarba, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (Porto Alegre, Brazil), for his "active" contribution to the knowledge of Neotropical fishes

***Microglanis minutus* Ottoni, Mattos & Barbosa 2010** Latin for small, referring to its size compared with congeners (up to 29.7 mm SL)

***Microglanis nigrolineatus* Terán, Jarduli, Alonso, Mirande & Shibatta 2016** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to dark stripes running along side

***Microglanis nigripinnis* Bizerril & Perez-Neto 1992** *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, referring to its dark-pigmented fins



*Microglanis nigrolineatus*, paratype, 43.6 mm SL. From: Terán, G. E., L. R. Jarduli, F. Alonso, J. M. Mirande and O. A. Shibatta. 2016. *Microglanis nigrolineatus*, a new species from northwestern Argentina (Ostariophysi: Pseudopimelodidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 27 (3): 193–202.

***Microglanis oliveirai* Ruiz & Shibatta 2011** in honor of Claudio de Oliveira, Universidade Estadual Paulista "Júlio de Mesquita Filho" (campus Botucatu), for in his extensive contribution to the knowledge of Neotropical fish evolution

***Microglanis parahybae* (Steindachner 1880)** of the Rio Parahyba, or Paraíba do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Microglanis pataxo* Sarmiento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamon 2006** named for the Pataxó indigenous people of northeastern Brazil, who live in the areas where this catfish occurs

***Microglanis pellopterygius* Mees 1978** *pellós* (Gr. πελλός), dark-colored or dusky; *pterygius*, from *pterygion*, diminutive of *ptéryx* (Gr. πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to broad brown bands on all fins

***Microglanis pleriqueater* Mattos, Ottoni & Barbosa 2013** *plerique* (L.), mostly; *ater* (L.), black, referring to "almost black or dark brown" body and dorsal fin

***Microglanis poecilus* Eigenmann 1912** from *poikilos* (Gr. ποικίλος), vari-colored or mottled, described as having three light wavy cross-bands, one over the nape, one behind dorsal, and one across caudal peduncle (much like the pattern of a bumblebee, hence the vernacular name for the family)

***Microglanis reikoa* Ruiz 2016** in memory of Ruiz' grandmother Reiko Sugizaki Matsushima, "in deep appreciation for the wonderful person she was"

***Microglanis robustus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2010** Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean stout or strong), referring to "truncated body and high caudal peduncle, giving a strong format to this catfish"

***Microglanis secundus* Mees 1974** Latin for following or second, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its is similar to and "likely to be found together" with *M. poecilus*

***Microglanis sparsus* Ruiz 2016** Latin for sprayed or scattered, referring to its mottled color pattern

***Microglanis variegatus* Eigenmann & Henn 1914** Latin for "of different sorts," particularly colors, referring to variegated color pattern of adults

***Microglanis xerente* Ruiz 2016** named for the Xerente ethnic group, the native indigenous people who live along the rio Tocantins basin (Tocantins, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

***Microglanis xylographicus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2011** *xýlon* (Gr. ξύλον), wood; *graphikós*, γραφικός, of or belonging to writing, drawing or painting (i.e., graphic), referring to its horizontally striated color pattern, like that of a tree bark

***Microglanis zonatus* Eigenmann & Allen 1942** Latin for banded, referring to five bars or bands across body