Order CHARACIFORMES (part 4 of 8)

Family CHARACIDAE Characins (part 1 of 4)

Subfamily Stethaprioninae American Tetras (Andromakhe through Gymnocorymbus)

Andromakhe Terán, Benítez & Mirande 2020

named for Andromakhe (“battle of men”), a character in Greek mythology where she is the wife of Hector, Prince of Troy, and, in Homer’s epic poem Iliad, the mother of Astyanax (“city protector”)

Andromakhe latens (Mirande, Aguilera & Azpelicueta 2004)

hidden, referring to name of type locality (Arroyo El Oculto, Argentina), which means “hidden stream” in Spanish

Andromakhe paris (Azpelicueta, Almirón & Casciotta 2002)

named for Paris, uncle of Astyanax, who fought in the Trojan war

Andromakhe saguazu (Casciotta, Almirón & Azpelicueta 2003)

from the Guaraní words sa, eye and guazú, large, referring to large eye, 41–45% HL

Andromakhe stenohalina (Messner 1962)

stenohaline (stenos, narrow; halos, salt), i.e., intolerant of salt water, referring to strictly freshwater habitat compared to Psalidodon fasciatus and P. eigenmanniorum (presumed congeners at the time), which both enter estuaries

Andromakhe tupi (Azpelicueta, Mirande, Almirón & Casciotta 2003)

in honor of the Tupí aborigines who lived in northern Argentina, where it occurs

Aphyodite Eigenmann 1912

aphya, a small fish; dite, “born of,” according to Eigenmann, presumably referring to small size of A. grammica (~32 mm)

Aphyodite apiaka Esgíucero & Castro 2017

named for the Apiaka ethnic group of the rio Aripuanã, lower rio Madeira basin, Brazil, type locality (and source of the word aripuanã, meaning “stone water”)

Aphyodite grammica Eigenmann 1912

lined, presumably referring to “black median line” on sides

Aphyodite tupebas Esgíucero & Castro 2017

named for the Túpebas ethnic group of the lower rio Solimões, including its tributary the rio Tefé, Brazil, type locality (and source of the word tefé, meaning a very small community far from regional centers)

Astyanax Baird & Girard 1854

Astyanax, son of Hector, a Trojan warrior, in Greek mythology, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large silvery scales of A. argenteatus, which could be said to resemble armor

Subgenus Astyanax

Astyanax abramis (Jenyns 1842)

abramis, Greek for bream, probably referring to its “subrhomboidal form,” similar to that of the Bream, Abramis brama, a European leuciscid

Astyanax acatlanensis Schmitter-Soto 2017

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Acatlán, Puebla, México, type locality

Astyanax aeneus (Günther 1860)

brazen, referring to uniform brown coloration

Astyanax altior Hubbs 1936

higher, probably referring to “unusually high” fins

Astyanax anai Angulo, Santos, López, Langeani & McMahan 2018

in honor of the Asociación Anai, for their “exceptional work in support of the knowledge and conservation of aquatic environments and in the promotion and execution of sustainable development initiatives in the Talamanca region of eastern Costa Rica–western Panama (where this species occurs); name also represents a tribute to Ana R. Ramírez Coghí, for her dedicated service, since the year 2000, as assistant collection manager of the Universidad de Costa Rica fish collection

Astyanax angustifrons (Regan 1908)

angustus, narrow; frons, front, face or brow, allusion not explained, possibly referring to smaller snout compared to A.
Astyanax mexicanus

Astyanax aramburui Protogino, Miquelarena & López 2006
in honor of Raúl H. Arámburu (1924–2004), researcher and professor of the Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, and founder of the first chair of ichthyology in Argentina, where it is endemic

Astyanax argentatus Baird & Girard 1854
silvery, referring to its silvery sides

Astyanax argyrimarginatus Garutti 1999
argyros, silver; marginatus, bordered, referring to silver edge around black lateral stripe

Astyanax bacalarenensis Schmitter-Soto 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Bacalar, Quintana Roo, México, type locality

Astyanax bagual Bertaco & Vigo 2015
Tupí-Guaraní word meaning wild horse, or what is mortal, or dangerous to mount, an expression used to convey that a male horse is reproductively ready in the countryside of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, where this species occurs, alluding to presence of bony hooks on all fins of mature males

Astyanax bahiensis (Steindachner 1877)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bahia, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax baileyi (Rosen 1972)
in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911–2011), University of Michigan, “teacher, friend, and colleague of 26 years, and field companion in Guatemala during 1966, 1968, and 1971”

Astyanax belizianus (Bocourt 1868)
-bius, belonging to: Belize, type locality (also occurs in Guatemala and Honduras)

Astyanax bimaculatus (Linnaeus 1758)
br-, two; maculatus, spotted, referring to humeral and caudal spots

Astyanax biotae Castro & Vari 2004
in honor of Biota, i.e., the “BIOTA/FAPESP—The Virtual Biodiversity Institute Program (www.biota.org.br), for its “pioneering role” in the inventory, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in São Paulo, Brazil; in addition, the special research program of the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) supported the collecting efforts that yielded all known specimens of this species

Astyanax boliviensis Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bolivia, type locality (and where it is endemic)

Astyanax bopiensis Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: lower Bopí River, Bolivia, type locality [replacement name for Astyanacinus multidens Pearson 1924, secondarily preoccupied in Astyanax]

Astyanax bourgeti Eigenmann 1908
in memory of D. Bourget, Thayer Expedition, who collected type

Astyanax brachypterygium Bertaco & Malabarba 2001
brachy-, short; pterygium, fin, referring to short anal fin

Astyanax bransfordii (Gill 1877)
in honor of John F. Bransford (1846–1911), Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Navy, who collected type and co-authored Gill’s paper on the fishes of Lake Nicaragua

Astyanax brevimanus Günther 1864
brev-, short; manus, hand, referring to pectoral fin not extending to ventral fins

Astyanax brevirhinus Eigenmann 1908
brev-, short; rhinus, snout, referring to its blunt snout

Astyanax caballeroi (Contreras-Balderas & Rivera-Teillery 1985)
in memory of the “distinguished” (translation) Mexican biologist Eduardo Caballero y Caballero (1904–1974)

Astyanax chaparae Fowler 1943
of Río Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

Astyanax clavitaeniatus Garutti 2003
cr Indians, club; taeniatus, banded, referring to black club-shaped lateral stripe

Astyanax cocibolca Bussing 2008
named for Lake Cocibolca, indigenous name for Lake Nicaragua (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) and rivers draining into it, where it is endemic
Astyanax cordovae (Günther 1880)
of the Río de Cordova, Argentina, type locality

Astyanax courensis Bertaco, Carvalho & Jerpe 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio dos Courou, upper rio Tocantins basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax crennobates Bertaco & Malabarba 2001
Greek for frequenter of steep places, referring to occurrence at altitudes higher than 800 meters

Astyanax cubilhuitz Schmitter-Soto 2017
named for Cubilhuitz, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, type locality

Astyanax depressirostris Miranda Ribeiro 1908
depressus, pressed down; rostris, snout, referring to “highly depressed muzzle” (translation)

Astyanax dissimilis Garavello & Sampaio 2010
not similar, referring to “differences of this species in relation to the remaining species of Astyanax” described in same paper

Astyanax dorioni (Rosen 1970)
in honor of Robert C. Dorion (b. 1926), entrepreneur and investor, for “continuing assistance for our field efforts in Guatemala since 1963, and whose companionship and hard work during several field trips have always been greatly appreciated”

Astyanax douradilho Bertaco 2014
regional southern Brazilian name for a horse’s color pattern consisting of a reddish-brown or a golden-yellow, referring to color of all fins in life

Astyanax elachylepis Bertaco & Lucinda 2005
elachis, small; lepis, scale, referring to small size of scales

Astyanax embera Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
named for the Embera, indigenous people who occupy type locality (Barbacoas Municipality, Nariño Department, Colombia)

Astyanax epiagos Zanata & Camelier 2008
epi-, above; ago, rocky cleft, referring to area above waterfall and valley formed by rio Ferro Doido, Bahia, Brazil, where it is endemic

Astyanax eremus Ingenito & Duboc 2014
alone or uninhabited, referring to absence of other fish species in the type locality

Astyanax fasslii (Steindachner 1915)
in honor of Anton Heinrich Hermann Fassl (1876-1922), commercial butterfly and beetle collector, who collected type

Astyanax finitimus (Bocourt 1868)
adjointing, neighboring or bordering, described as very close (“très-voisine”) to Tetragnopterus macrophthalmus (=A. mexicanus)

Astyanax goyacensis Eigenmann 1908
-adjacent, suffix denoting place: Goiás (spelled Goyaz by Eigenmann), Brazil, where it is endemic

Astyanax goyanensis (Miranda Ribeiro 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Goiás, Brazil, where it is endemic

Astyanax gracilior Eigenmann 1908
-comparative of gracilis, slender, allusion not evident, perhaps more slender than the “closely related” A. multidens

Astyanax guaricana Oliveira, Abilhoa & Pavaneli 2013
referring to type locality, Guaricana Reservoir, Paraná State, Atlantic Rainforest of Brazil

Astyanax henseli de Melo & Buckup 2006
in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Reinhold Friedrich Hensel (1826-1881), for his contributions to ichthyology in southern Brazil (Hensel described this species in 1870 but used a preoccupied name, Tetragnopterus aeneus)

Astyanax incaicus Tortorese 1942
-icus, belonging to, the Incas, probably referring to its distribution in southeast Ecuador, which was part of the Inca Empire in the 15th century
Astyanax integer Myers 1930
complete, whole or unbroken, probably referring to complete scalation of dorsal midline, a character that defines the subgenus Astyanax

Astyanax jacobinae Zanata & Camelier 2008
of município de Jacobina, Bahia, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Astyanax jenynsii (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800-1893), who described the similar A. scabripinnis in 1842

Astyanax joaovitori Oliveira, Pavanelli & Bertaco 2017
in honor of João Vitor Kadota Oliveira, son of the first author

Astyanax jordanensis Vera Alcaraz, Pavanelli & Bertaco 2009
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Jordão, a tributary of the Rio Iguaçu basin, Paraná, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax jordani (Hubbs & Innes 1936)
in honor of C. Basil Jordan, Texas Aquaria Fish Company (Dallas, Texas, USA), for the “gift” of the type specimens and for the “privilege of making his interesting discovery [first recorded blind characin] known to the scientific and aquarium world”

Astyanax kennedyi Géry 1964
in memory of the late President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy (1917-1963)

Astyanax keronolepis Silva, Malabarba & Malabarba 2019
keronos, bee hive; lepis, scale, referring to reticulation pattern of scales resembling a beehive

Astyanax kompi Hildebrand 1938
in honor of the “distinguished” medical entomologist William H. W. Komp (1893-1955), U.S. Public Health Service, who accompanied Hildebrand in his investigations in the Volcán region of Panama, where this species was discovered

Astyanax kullanderi Costa 1995
in honor of Sven O. Kullander (b. 1952), Swedish Museum of Natural History, who collected type and made it available for study, and for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Astyanax lacustris (Lütken 1875)
lacustrine (belonging to a lake), described from Lagoa Santa, Brazil

Astyanax laticeps (Cope 1894)
latus, wide; ceps, head, presumably referring to wider “frontal region” compared to A. (now Psalidodon) fasciatus

Astyanax leopoldi Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1988
in honor of King Léopold III of Belgium (1901-1983), an amateur entomologist who spent some of his post-abdication life exploring South America, for helping to collect type and for contributions to the knowledge of neotropical fauna

Astyanax longior (Cope 1878)
grown, described as one of the “more elongate forms of the genus”

Astyanax loriens Zanata, Burger & Camelier 2018
from the Quenya language meaning “Dream Land,” referring to “beautiful” areas on the Chapada Diamantina (Bahia, Brazil) inhabited by this species (Quenya is a fictional language devised by J. R. R. Tolkien for his Lord of the Rings trilogy, spoken by the Elves)
Astyanax macal Schmitter-Soto 2017

named for Macal River, Maya Mountains, Belize, type locality (probably from the Mayan makal, meaning yam)

Astyanax maculisquamis Garutti & Britski 1997

macula, stain or mark; squamis, scale, referring to black spot on middle of each scale, creating a pattern of parallel longitudinal stripes

Astyanax maximus (Steindacher 1876)

greatest or longest, presumably referring to its large size for an Astyanax, up to 20 cm

Astyanax megaspilura Fowler 1944

mega-, large; spilura, spot; oura, tail, referring to “greatly conspicuous” black caudal blotch

Astyanax mexicanus (De Filippi 1853)

Mexican, referring to type locality in México (also occurs in Guatemala and Texas, USA)

Astyanax microlepis Eigenmann 1913

micro-, small; lepis, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous scales compared to the similar A. (Zygogaster) caucanus

Astyanax microschemos Bertaco & Lucena 2006

micro-, small (or in this case, low); schema, form or shape (or in this case, stature), referring to shallow body depth

Astyanax minor Garavello & Sampaio 2010

small, referring to small body size compared with congeners in the Iguacu basin of Brazil

Astyanax mouri (Boulenger 1892)
in honor of botanist Spencer Moore (1850-1931), who helped collect type

Astyanax myersi (Fernández-Yépez 1950)
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), to whom Fernández-Yépez owed much of his “limited” (translation) knowledge of South American fishes

Astyanax nasutus Meek 1907

large-nosed, referring to longer snout compared to A. aeneus

Astyanax nicaraguensis Eigenmann & Ogle 1907
-
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nicaragua, where it is endemic

Astyanax novae Eigenmann 1911

of the Rio Nova, Goiás (spelled Goyaz by Eigenmann), Brazil, where 13 of the 26 type specimens were collected

Astyanax obscurus (Hensel 1870)
dark, referring to darker coloration compared to its silvery congener at the time, Tetrogonopterus (=Cynocharax) alburnus

Astyanax ocotal Valdez-Moreno, Rodiles-Hernández & Schmitter-Soto 2017

named for Laguna Ocotal, Lacandon region, Chiapas, Mexico, type locality

Astyanax orbignyanus (Valenciennes 1850)
-
-anus, belonging to: Alcide d’Orbigny (1802-1857), explorer and naturalist, who provided type and information about its habitat and behavior (Species inquirenda; may represent a valid species or a senior or junior synonym of A. lacustris)

Astyanax orstedii (Krøyer 1875)
in honor of Danish botanist Anders Sandoe Ørsted (1816-1872), who collected type

Astyanax orthodus Eigenmann 1907
-
-us, adjectival suffix: orthus, straight; odon, tooth, i.e., straight-toothed, referring to denticles on surface of teeth arranged in a line compared to the nearly identical A. bimaculatus, in which the denticles are arranged in a curve

Astyanax panamensis ( Günther 1864)
-
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pacific coast of Panama, co-type locality (also occurs in Guatemala)

Astyanax paranahybae Eigenmann 1911

of Rio Paranahyba, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax petenensis ( Günther 1864)
-
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Petén, Guatemala, type locality

Astyanax pirabitira Lucena, Bertaco & Berbigier 2013

pira and ybytyra, Tupí-Guarani words for fish and mountain, respectively, referring to occurrence at altitudes higher than 800 m

Astyanax poetzschkei Ahl 1932

in honor of Paul Pötzschke (1881-1957), co-owner of Scholze & Pötzschke, an aquarium supply and tropical fish importation firm in Berlin, who donated a large number of “valuable objects” (translation) to the Zoological Museum of Berlin, including type of this species [see also Hyphessobrycon scholzei]
Astyanax procerus Lucena, Castro & Bertaco 2013
Greek for tall, referring to high body depth

Astyanax rioverde Lozano-Vilano & Schmitter-Soto 2017
named for Rioverde, San Luis Potosí, México, type locality

Astyanax rupestris Zanata, Burger & Camelier 2018
rock-dwelling, referring to rocky bottom rivers where it lives and rocky environment characteristic of the Chapada Diamantina (Bahia, Brazil) where it occurs

Astyanax rupununi Fowler 1914
named for the Rupununi River, Guiana, where it is endemic

Astyanax saltor Travassos 1960
etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps derived from saltare, to jump or leap

Astyanax salvatoris Valdez-Moreno, Lozano-Vilano & Schmitter-Soto 2017
-is, genitive singular of: Salvador Contreras-Balderas (1936-2009), “one of the greatest students of Mexican fishes in general, and of Astyanax in particular”

Astyanax scabripinnis (Jenyns 1842)
scaber, rough; pinnis, fin, referring to rough anal-fin rays, with a “scabrous harsh feel to the touch, when the finger is passed along them from the base upwards”

Astyanax scintillans Myers 1928
shiny or bright, referring to “highly iridescent” coloration

Astyanax serratus Garavello & Sampaio 2010
serrate, referring to numerous fin hooks on pelvic-fin of males, “resembling the profile of a serra”

Astyanax siapae Garutti 2003
of Rio Siapa and/or campamento [campsite] Siapa II, Amazonas, Venezuela, type locality

Astyanax sincora Burger, Carvalho & Zanata 2019
referring to Serra do Sincorá, an orographic system situated on central portion of Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, Brazil; this species occurs at the base of its western slopes

Astyanax superbus Myers 1942
excellent, superior or splendid, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to intricate color pattern of wavy lines, unusual for the genus

Astyanax symmetricus Eigenmann 1908
referring to nearly symmetrical caudal spot

Astyanax taminhua Schmitter-Soto 2017
named for Tamiahua, northern Veracruz, México, type locality

Astyanax taurorum Lucena, Zaluski & Lucena 2017
of the bulls, referring to rio dos Touros (“river of the bulls”), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax tehuanacensis Schmitter-Soto 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tehuacán, Papaloapan basin, Puebla, México, type locality

Astyanax totae Ferreira Haluch & Abilhoa 2005
in honor of Tota, nickname of Adelinyr Azevedo de Moura Cordeiro, for her contribution to the fish collection at Museu de História Natural Capão, Parques de Curitiba, Imbuia de Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

Astyanax trierythropterus Godoy 1970
tri-, three; erythro, red; pterus, fin, referring to deep-red dorsal, anal and caudal fins

Astyanax turmalinensis Triques, Vono & Caiata 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Turmalina county, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax unitaeniatus Garutti 1998
uni-, one; taeniatus, banded, referring to single black stripe on sides

Astyanax utiariti Bertaco & Garutti 2007
Utiariti (“place of clever people”), e.g., Salto Utiaria, or Utiaria Falls, indigenous Pareci name for upper rio Tapajós drainage, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax validus Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1991
strong, vigorous or robust, referring to its “vigorous appearance” (translation)

Astyanax vari Zanata, Burger, Vita & Camelier 2019
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “friendship, mentoring, and outstanding
contribution to the systematic of South American freshwater fishes"

**Astyanax varzeae** Abilhoa & Duboc 2007
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: rio da Varzea drainage, Paraná State, Brazil, type locality

**Astyanax vermilion** Zanata & Camelier 2009
vermilion or orange-red (derived from the Latin *vermiculus*, a small worm that yields red dye), referring to red coloration of posterior body portion in life

**Astyanax villwocki** Zarske & Géry 1999
in honor of ichthyologist Wolfgang Villwock (1930-2014), University of Hamburg, who collected some of the type series and made them available for study

**Astyanax yariguies** (Torres-Mejia, Hernández & Senechal 2012)
named for the Yariguíes, an indigenous group that inhabited the Río Cascajales watershed, Colombia, where it is endemic; their fierce defense of their territory for 400 years likely contributed to the protection of this species, but they eventually succumbed to invasion and extermination in the mid-20th century

Subgenus *Zygogaster* Eigenmann 1913
- *zygos*, pair or balanced; *gaster*, belly, referring to compressed, almost keeled, preventral area, the scales at the two sides apposed at the midline (sometimes with a median series of small scales)

**Astyanax atratoensis** Eigenmann 1907
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Atrato River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Astyanax caucanus** (Steindachner 1879)
- *-anus*, belonging to: Río Cauca, Colombia, type locality

**Astyanax filiferus** (Eigenmann 1913)
filum, thread; *fero*, to bear, referring to prolonged (“filiform”) outer rays of ventral fins and first ray of dorsal fin in males

**Astyanax magdalenae** Eigenmann & Henn 1916
of the Río Magdalena basin, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

**Astyanax stilbe** (Cope 1870)
lamp or mirror (i.e., shining), presumably referring to “very distinct” silver lateral band

**Incertae sedis**

**Astyanax brucutu** Zanata, Lima, Di Dario & Gerhard 2017
Portuguese adjective meaning a strong and rough person, referring to blunt and massive general aspect of anterior portion of cranium and lower jaw

**Astyanax dolinae** da Graça, Oliveira, Lima, da Silva & Fernandes 2017
of Dolina Água Milagrosa, Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

**Astyanax lineatus** (Perugia 1891)
lined, referring to 10-12 black narrow longitudinal bands on body

**Astyanax metae** Eigenmann 1914
of Río Meta, Orinoco System, Colombia, presumably the type locality

**Astyanax pirapuan** Tagliacollo, Britzke, Silva & Benine 2011
*pira* and *apu*, Tupí-Guaraní words for fish and mountain, respectively, referring to geological characteristics of type locality, Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil

**Astyanax venezuelae** Schultz 1944
of Venezuela, where it is endemic

**Bario Myers** 1940
replacement name for *Entomolepis* Eigenmann 1918, preoccupied by *Entomolepis* Bradley 1899 in Crustacea; “a coined name without significance"

**Bario steindachneri** (Eigenmann 1893)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who described this species in 1891 but used a preoccupied name

**Brachychalcinus** Boulenger 1892
*brachy*, short, perhaps referring to short, compressed body; *Chalcinus* (meaning brazen), a genus of characins (now a synonym of *Triportheus*), i.e., a short *Chalcinus*, allusion not explained nor evident

**Brachychalcinus copei** (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-1897), who described genus (*Stethaprion*) in which this species was originally placed
Brachychalcinus nummus Böhle 1958
coin, allusion not explained, probably referring to circular (i.e., coin-like) shape of body

Brachychalcinus orbicularis (Valenciennes 1850)
circular or disc-shaped, referring to round body

Brachychalcinus parnaibae Reis 1989
of the Parnaíba River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

Brachychalcinus reisi Garcia-Ayala, Ohara, Pastana & Benine 2017
in honor of Roberto E. Reis (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), for his “great” contributions to the knowledge of the Stethaprioninae and neotropical ichthyology as a whole

Brachychalcinus retrospina Boulenger 1892
retro-, behind; spina, spine, perhaps referring to dorsal fin, which is behind a movable, anteriorly directed spine

Brachychalcinus signatus Garcia-Ayala & Benine 2020
marked, referring to conspicuous second humeral spot (compared to faint second humeral spot in congeneres)

Brittanichthys Géry 1965
in honor of ichthyologist Martin R. Brittan (1922-2008), Sacramento State College, California, who discovered both species; ichthys, fish

Brittanichthys axelrodi Géry 1965
in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose T.E.H. Fund sponsored expedition that collected type

Brittanichthys myersi Géry 1965
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), “a long-time student of South American fishes”

Bryconella Géry 1965
etymology not explained, probably -ella, a diminutive, hence, a small Brycon, and/or a combination name referring to presumed affinities to Bryconamericus and Pristella-like genera

Bryconella pallidifrons (Fowler 1946)
pallidus, pale; frons, front, referring to front half of back and body much paler and well contrasted with rest of fish

Brachychalcinus retrospina. 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 [sic] Grosso, Brazil. Annals and Magazine of Natural History (Series 6) v. 10 (no. 55) (art. 2): 9-12, Pls. 1-2.
**Carlana Strand 1928**
-ana, belonging to: ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), who suggested that type species warranted a new genus [replacement name for *Carlia* Meek 1914, preoccupied by *Carlia* Gray 1845 in Reptilia]

**Carlana eigenmanni** *Meek 1912*
in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “who has done more than any one else to increase our knowledge of the Characins, the most interesting family of fishes in the fresh waters of the Americas” [notice how full name mirrors Eigenmann's own]

**Coptobrycon Géry 1966**
copto-, chopped, referring to loss of adipose fin and posterior mandibular teeth; brycon, common suffix for many characid fishes, i.e., a “mutilated Brycon” to quote Géry

**Coptobrycon bilineatus** *Ellis 1911*
bri-, two; lineatus, lined, referring to heavy black lateral stripe from caudal peduncle to head, and an almost straight black line from caudal fin along underside of caudal peduncle to a point just above origin of anal fin [note: same author as Durbin, who described many small tetras; Ellis is her married name]

**Ctenobrycon Eigenmann 1908**
cteno-, referring to ctenoid scales, which are “especially rough” on the breast; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *bryco*, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to totally toothed maxillae

**Ctenobrycon alleni** *(Eigenmann & McAtee 1907)*
in honor of ornithologist Joel Asaph Allen (1838-1921), American Museum of Natural History

**Ctenobrycon hauwwellianus** *(Cope 1870)*
-anus, belonging to: commercial natural history collector John Hauxwell (1827-1919), who “procured” most of the species described in Cope’s paper on the fishes of Marañón River, Peru, including type of this one

**Ctenobrycon multiradiatus** *(Steindachner 1876)*
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, presumably referring to 40-41 anal-fin rays

**Ctenobrycon oliverai** *Benine, Lopes & Ron 2010*
in honor of Claudio de Oliveira, who collected type and is a “great contributor” to our knowledge of neotropical ichthyology

**Ctenobrycon spilurus** *(Valenciennes 1850)*
spilos, spot; oura, tailed, referring to black spot near base of caudal fin

**Deuterodon Eigenmann 1907**
deuteros, to repeat; odon, tooth, referring to similarity of teeth on lower jaw

**Deuterodon aphos** *(Zanata & Akama 2004)*
Greek for dark or obscure, referring to dark waters of the rio Lençóis, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

**Deuterodon burgerai** *(Zanata & Camelier 2009)*
in honor of Rafael Burger, a student who “enthusiastically” collected type

**Deuterodon giton** *(Eigenmann 1908)*
neighbor, presumably alluding to inferred close relationships with *D. taeniatus* and *Astyanax brevispinus* (a presumed congener at the time) based on similarity

**Deuterodon hamatilis** *(Camelier & Zapata 2014)*
with hooks, referring to small bony hooks on all fins of mature males, unique among Brazilian congeners (then placed in *Astyanax*)

**Deuterodon hastatus** *(Myers 1928)*
armed with a spear, referring to “hastate” (narrow triangular shape like that of a spearhead) caudal spot

**Deuterodon heterostomus** *(Eigenmann 1911)*
hetero-, different; stomus, mouth, referring to its “peculiar” outwardly projecting teeth

**Deuterodon iugape** *(Eigenmann 1907)*
named for Iguapé, a municipality in São Paulo, Brazil, and/or Ribeira de Iguapé River basin, both of which refer to type locality

**Deuterodon intermedius** *(Eigenmann 1908)*
intermediate in form between *D. taeniatus* and *Astyanax scabripinnis* (a presumed congener at the time)

**Deuterodon janeiroensis** *(Eigenmann 1908)*
-ei, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

**Deuterodon langei** *Travassos 1957*
in honor of Rudolf Bruno Lange (1922-2016), curator of the zoological collection at Museu de História Capão da
Imbuia (Paraná, Brazil), who collected type

*Deuterodon longirostris* (Steindachner 1907)

*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to blunt, conical snout, which overlaps front end of jaw, giving the appearance of having a slightly longer snout than *Psalidodon fasciatus*, to which it was thought to be related

*Deuterodon luetkenii* (Boulenger 1887)

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901)

*Deuterodon mutator* (Eigenmann 1909)

changer, allusion not explained; in 1917 Eigenmann wrote that *Astyanax* (original genus) *mutator* and *Hyphessobrycon proteus* “furnish bridges between” their respective genera, so perhaps name alludes to the former changing into the latter

*Deuterodon oyakawai* (Santos & Castro 2014)

in honor of Osvaldo T. Oyakawa, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, who collected much of the type series, for his major contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the rio Ribeira de Iguape basin

*Deuterodon parahybae* Eigenmann 1908
epithet not explained, probably of Paraíba do Sul, a river in southeast Brazil, just south of Itapemirim River, Espírito Santo, type locality [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

*Deuterodon pedri* Eigenmann 1908

in honor of Dom Pedro II (1825-1891), last ruler of the Empire of Brazil (and learned amateur scientist), who collected several specimens of this fish which were not included in type series because of their poor condition [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

*Deuterodon pelecus* (Bertaco & Lucena 2006)

Greek for axe, referring to axe-like shape at junction of humeral spot and black midlateral stripe

*Deuterodon potaroensis* Eigenmann 1909

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Potaro River basin, Guyana, where it appears to be endemic [*Incertae sedis* in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

*Deuterodon ribeirae* (Eigenmann 1911)
etymology not explained; possibly in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), whose works are frequently cited in Eigenmann’s monograph, but more likely referring to Rio Ribeiro da Iguape, river basin of the type locality

*Deuterodon rosae* (Steindachner 1908)

matronym not identified, possibly in honor of ichthyologist Rosa Smith Eigenmann (1858-1947), wife of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann

*Deuterodon sazimai* (Santos & Castro 2014)
in honor of Ivan Sazima, Museu de Zoologia, Universidade Estadual de Campinas (São Paulo, Brazil), for contributions to our knowledge of neotropical lepidophagous characiform fishes

*Deuterodon singularis* Lucena & Lucena 1992

unique or remarkable, being only member of genus with first dorsal-fin pterygiophore supporting four rays

*Deuterodon stigmaturus* (Gomes 1947)

*stigma*, spot; *auru*, tailed, referring to large and intense black spot at base of caudal fin

*Deuterodon supparis* Lucena & Lucena 1992

almost equal, referring to similarity with *D. rosae*

*Deuterodon taeniatus* (Jenyns 1842)
banded, referring to bright silver lateral band, “more brilliant” than the band on *Astyanax scabripinnis* (a presumed congener at the time)

*Ectreopterus* Fowler 1943

e*etrepos*, reversed; *pterus*, fin, referring to upper caudal lobe shorter than lower

*Ectreopterus uruguayensis* (Fowler 1943)

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Uruguay, where it is endemic

*Erythrocharax* Netto-Ferreira, Birindelli, de Sousa, Mariguela & Oliveira 2013

*erythrus*, red, referring to bright-red coloration of adipose and caudal fin of living *E. altipinnis*; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

*Erythrocharax altipinnis* Netto-Ferreira, Birindelli, de Sousa, Mariguela & Oliveira 2013

*altus*, high (or in this case, elongate); *pinnis*, fin, referring to elongate dorsal-fin rays in males

*Grundulus* Valenciennes 1846

derived from a pre-Linnaean name dating to 1558 used for benthic gudgeons and loaches (*gründel*, German for bottom);
Valenciennes believed this characin was a killifish (Cyprinodontiformes) and “borrowed” (translation) the name, which he stated was synonymous with Fundulus (fundus, Latin for bottom), a 15th-century name originally applied to gudgeons and later assigned to killifishes by Lacépède in 1803.

**Grundulus bogotensis** (Humboldt 1821)
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: plains of Bogota, Colombia, type locality

**Grundulus coehae** Román-Valencia, Paepe & Pantoja 2003
- of La Cocha Lake, southern Colombia, where it is endemic

**Grundulus quitoensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz C. & Barriga 2005
- *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Quito, Ecuador, which is near type locality and only known area of occurrence (El Voladero Lake, Carichi Province)

**Gymnocharacinus** Steindachner 1903
- *gymnos*, bare or naked, referring to scaleless body; *characinus*, characin, i.e., a naked characin

**Gymnocharacinus bergii** Steindachner 1903
- in memory of zoologist and longtime friend Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (“Carlos”) Berg (1843-1902), who provided type

**Gymnocorymbus** Eigenmann 1908
- *gymnos*, bare or naked, presumably referring to “naked [i.e., scaleless] predorsal line”; *corymbus*, summit, presumably referring to humped dorsal profile

**Gymnocorymbus bondi** (Fowler 1911)
- in honor of Francis (“Frank”) E. Bond (1867-1923), banker, stockbroker and amateur ornithologist, who collected specimens in the Orinoco delta of Venezuela for the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, including type of this species (footnote: also father of ornithologist James Bond [see *Synodus bondi* in Aulopiformes], whose name Ian Fleming used for his British spy hero)

**Gymnocorymbus flaviolimai** Benine, Melo, Castro & Oliveira 2015
- in honor of Flávio César Thadeo de Lima (b. 1974), Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Brazil), a “dear friend,” for his contribution to our knowledge of neotropical ichthyology

**Gymnocorymbus ternetzi** (Boulenger 1895)
- in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who “formed” the collection that contained type

**Gymnocorymbus thayeri** Eigenmann 1908
- in memory of Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer (1847-171), volunteer on the Thayer Expedition to Brazil (1865-1866) that collected type, and son of the man, financier and philanthropist Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (1808-1883), who sponsored it

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