Order GYMNOTIFORMES Neotropical Knifefishes
5 families · 37 genera/subgenera · 273 species/subspecies

Family GYMNOTIDAE Nakedback Knifefishes
2 genera · 66 species/subspecies · Taxonomic note: Craig et al. (2019) proposed six subgenera for Gymnotus, but these names are currently unavailable because they were published without Zoobank registration in an electronic journal.

Electrophorus Gill 1864
electro-, electricity; phorus, bearer, referring to its ability to generate a powerful electric shock (may also allude to an 18th-century manual capacitive generator of the same name)

Electrophorus electricus (Linnaeus 1766)
referring to its ability to generate a powerful electric shock

Electrophorus multivalvulus Nakashima 1941
multi-, many; valvulus, with folding doors, referring to a series of irregular lichen-like skin folds inside the mouth; Nakashima guessed that their function was related to the generation of electricity, but they actually serve as lungs, allowing electric eels to absorb oxygen from atmospheric air [multivalvulatus, sometimes seen in the literature, is a misspelling]

Electrophorus varií de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Mendes-Júnior & Castro e Castro 2019
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his contributions to ichthyology [may be a junior synonym of E. multivalvulus]

Electrophorus voltai de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Castro e Castro, Bastos & Vari 2019
in honor of Alessandro Giuseppe Antonio Anastasio Volta (1745-1827), inventor of electric battery and for whom the “volt” is named (with a discharge of 860 V, this species is the strongest living bioelectricity generator known)

Gymnotus Linnaeus 1758
gymnos, bare or naked; notus, back, referring to absence of dorsal fin (a trait common to all knifefishes)

Gymnotus anguillaris Hoedeman 1962
eel-like, referring to the long, “eel-like configuration” of its body compared to G. carapo

Gymnotus arapaima Albert & Crampton 2001
named for the osteoglossomorph fish Arapaima gigas, which it resembles in having an elongate and slightly depressed head

Gymnotus arapiuns Kim, Crampton & Albert 2020
named for the Rio Arapiuns, a blackwater river and tributary of the Tapajós River in Pará, Brazil, where this knifefish occurs

Gymnotus ardiíai Maldonado-Ocampo & Albert 2004
in honor of Carlos A. Ardila Rodriguez, President of the Colombian Ichthyological Association (ACICTIOS), for contributions to the knowledge of Colombian ichthyology

Gymnotus aripuana Kim, Crampton & Albert 2020
named for the Rio Aripuana River in Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this knifefish occurs

Gymnotus bahianus Campos-da-Paz & Costa 1996
-anus, belonging to: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Gymnotus capanema Milhomem, Crampton, Pierczeka, Shetka, Silva & Nagamachi 2012
named for the municipality of Capanema, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Gymnotus capitimaculatus Rangel-Pereira 2014
capitis, head; maculatus, blotchy, referring to a pair of blotches on ventral portion of head

Gymnotus carapo carapo Linnaeus 1758
local Brazilian name for knifefishes

Gymnotus carapo australis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
southern, known from southern humid neotropics of Uruguay and Argentina, the most southerly subspecies

Gymnotus carapo caatingaensis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Caatinga ecoregion of northeastern Brazil, where it occurs
Gymnotus carapo madeirensis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017

~ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Madeira basin, Bolivia, where it occurs (also occurs in Peru)

Gymnotus carapo occidentalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017

western, known from western Amazon basin of Peru (and elsewhere), the most westernly subspecies

Gymnotus carapo orientalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017

eastern, known from eastern Amazon basin of Brazil (and elsewhere, but not the most easternly subspecies, which is G. c. caatingaensis)

Gymnotus carapo septentrionalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017

northern, known from Orinoco basin (Colombia, Venezuela) and Trinidad, the most northerly subspecies

Gymnotus cataniapo Mago-Leccia 1994

named for the Río Cataniapo (Amazonas, Venezuela), which provided the largest number of specimens

Gymnotus chaviro Maxime & Albert 2009

common name for Gymnotus among the Asheninka indigenous people of Peru, where it occurs

Gymnotus chimarrao Cognato, Richer-de-Forges, Albert & Crampton 2008

named for chimarrão, traditional mate tea (Ilex paraguariensis) of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (where this gymnotid occurs), referring to its olive-green ground coloration, similar to the color of dried tea leaves (see G. cuia and Brachyhypopomus bombilla [Hypopomidae] for other mate-related knifefish names)

Gymnotus choco Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003

named for the Chocó region of the Pacific slope of Colombia, where it occurs

Gymnotus coatesi La Monte 1935

in honor of Christopher W. Coates (1899-1974), Curator (later Director), New York Aquarium, and student of electric fishes, who provided type (note: Coates was also the first to use captive electric eels to power light bulbs, a staple exhibit an public aquaria worldwide)

Gymnotus coropinae Hoedeman 1962

of Coropina Creek, Suriname, type locality

Gymnotus cuia Craig, Malabarba, Crampton & Albert 2018

named for the cuia gourd used to drink traditional mate tea (Ilex paraguariensis) through this fish’s range, referring to its especially deep body and head (and continuing a tradition of mate-related names in gymnotiform taxonomy; see G. chimarrao and Brachyhypopomus bombilla [Hypopomidae])

Gymnotus curupira Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005

named for Igarapé Curupira, a forest stream near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality (the Curupira is a mythical spirit of the Amazon rain forest)

Gymnotus cylindricus La Monte 1935

referring to its cylindrical body

Gymnotus darwini Campos-da-Paz & de Santana 2019

in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), “well known from his extensive and genial contribution to the study of evolution through natural selection,” and because holotype and a number of paratypes were collected at the Refúgio Ecológico Charles Darwin in Igarassu, Pernambuco, Brazil, where Darwin himself visited in August 1836 while aboard the H.M.S. Beagle
Gymnotus diamantinensis Campos-da-Paz 2002
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipality of Diamantino, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Gymnotus esmeraldas Albert & Crampton 2003
named for the Rio Esmeraldas drainage, Ecuador, type locality

Gymnotus eyra Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018
local (Peru) name for the jaguarundi, Herpailurus yagouaroundi, continuing a convention of naming Gymnotus species after felids (onca, pantherinus, tigre) due to their shared nocturnal, predatory, banded or spotted attributes

Gymnotus henni Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003
in honor of Carl Eigenmann's student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890-1959), a "pioneer" in neotropical ichthyology, who collected type in 1913

Gymnotus inaequilabiatus (Valenciennes 1839)
inequalis, unequal or uneven; labiatus, lipped, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, with thick lips on the former and none on the latter

Gymnotus interruptus Rangel-Pereira 2012
interrupted, referring to pale interbands, anterior to vertical through first ventral lateral line ramus, ventrally and/or dorsally fragmented (=interrupted), allowing union of adjacent dark bands

Gymnotus javari Albert, Crampton & Hagedorn 2003
named for the Rio Yavari (Rio Javari), Loreto Department, Peru, type locality

Gymnotus jonasi Albert & Crampton 2001
in honor of naturalist Jonas Alves de Oliveira, Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), where it occurs

Gymnotus maculosus Albert & Miller 1995
spotted, referring to its “conspicuous” color pattern

Gymnotus mamiraua Albert & Crampton 2001
named for Mamirauá lake system and Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), type locality

Gymnotus melanopleura Albert & Crampton 2001
melano-, dark; pleura, rib or side, referring to dark bands along lateral body surface

Gymnotus obscurus Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
dark, referring to its predominantly dark coloration

Gymnotus omarorum Richer-de-Forges, Crampton & Albert 2009
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Omar Macadar and Omar Trujillo-Cenoz (b. 1933), both pioneers in the anatomical and physiological study of electrogenesis in Gymnotus

Gymnotus onca Albert & Crampton 2001
named for the jaguar Panthera onca, referring to its characteristic color pattern of broad irregular dark pigment blotches

Gymnotus panamensis Albert & Crampton 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, where it is endemic

Gymnotus pantanal Fernandes, Albert, Daniel-Silva, Lopes, Crampton & Almeida-Toledo 2005
referring to the Pantanal Matogrossense of Brazil, the hydrological region of the type locality (also occurs in Paraguay and Bolivia)

Gymnotus pantherinus (Steindachner 1908)
leopard-like, presumably referring to irregularly shaped spots and dots that are sometimes connected in a zigzag and “halfbow-like” manner (translation)

Gymnotus paraguensis Albert & Crampton 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraguay River basin, Brazil and Paraguay, where it is endemic

Gymnotus pedanopterus Mago-Leccia 1994
pedano, short; pterus, fin, referring to shortness of anal-fin rays

Gymnotus refugio Giora & Malabarba 2016
Portuguese for sanctuary, referring to its abundance only in two conservation areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil: Refugio da Vida Silvestre Banhado dos Pachecos, and Parque Estadual de Itapeva

Gymnotus riberalta Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018
named for Riberalta, Beni Department, Bolivia, type locality
Gymnotus stenoleucus Mago-Leccia 1994
stenos, narrow; leukos, white, referring to narrow pale bands on anterior third of body

Gymnotus sylvius Albert & Fernandes-Matioli 1999
-sius, pertaining to: Silvio de Almeida Toledo Filho, a “pioneer” in the electrobiology of Gymnotus from southeastern Brazil; also alludes to the Latin sylus, forest, referring to the Atlantic rainforest where this species dwells

Gymnotus tigre Albert & Crampton 2003
Portuguese for tiger, based in its common name in the local aquarium trade, referring to its tiger-like markings

Gymnotus tiquie Albert & Crampton 2003
named for the Rio Tiquié, upper Rio Negro basin, Brazil; also alludes to the Latin sylus, forest, referring to the Atlantic rainforest where this species dwells

Gymnotus varzea Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
named for the varzéa (freshwater swamp forest) floodplains near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, where it occurs

Family RHAMPHICHTHYIDAE Sand Knifefishes
5 genera · 28 species

Gymnorhamphichthys Ellis 1912
gymnos, bare or naked, i.e., “much the same as” Rhamphichthys except scaleless on anterior portion of body

Gymnorhamphichthys bogardusae Lundberg 2005
in honor of Joan Bogardus Spears (1939-2002), “a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York, whose avid interests in life’s diversity on Earth taught and inspired her children to support its scientific discovery and documentation” (Spears’ daughter Dorothy provided “generous support” of Lundberg’s work)

Gymnorhamphichthys britskii Carvalho, Ramos & Albert 2011
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for his many contributions to our understanding of neotropical fishes, and his “paramount” work on the fishes of the Paraguay basin

Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus Ellis 1912
hypo-, under; stomus, mouth, referring small mouth, “somewhat under the upper jaw”

Gymnorhamphichthys rondoni (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)
in honor of Cândido Rondon (1865-1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, whose Rondon Commission to install telegraph poles from Mato Grosso to Amazonas included expedition that collected type

Gymnorhamphichthys rosamariae Schwassmann 1989
of Rosa María, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Hypopygus Hoedeman 1962
da combination of the generic names Hypopomus and Parupygus (Hypopomidae, now considered congeneric), putatively related to both at time of description

Hypopygus benoneae Peixoto, Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2013
in honor of Naraiana Benone, Universidade Federal do Pará, who collected most of the type series

Hypopygus cryptogenes (Triques 1997)
crypto, hidden; genesis, generation, referring to its “obscure origins and phyletic relationships” (Triques believed the species shared characters with Hypopygus and Steatogenys, but did not feel confident placing it in either; therefore he proposed a new genus, Stegostenops, now a synonym)

Hypopygus hoedemani de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Jacobus Johannes Hoedeman (1917-1982), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including description of H. lepturus, type species of genus

Hypopygus isbruckeri de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Isaac J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including Hypopygus [sometimes spelled “isbrueckeri” but ICZN Art. 32.5.1-2 does not apply]

Hypopygus lepturus Hoedeman 1962
leptos, thin; oura, tail, referring to slender, pointed tail beyond anal fin

Hypopygus minissimus de Santana & Crampton 2011
smallest, the smallest known gymnotiform (up to 64.0 mm TL)

Hypopygus neblinae Mago-Leccia 1994
of La Neblina National Park (Amazonas, Venezuela), where Mago-Leccia first spotted the differences between it
and *H. lepturus*

**Hypopygus nijsseni** de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

**Hypopygus ortegai** de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega Torres, for his many contributions to neotropical ichthyology and his participation in the expedition that discovered this species

**Hypopygus variil** Campos-da-Paz 2018
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, who “greatly” contributed to the knowledge of neotropical characiphysan fishes, and also produced a number of papers on gymnotiform taxonomy and systematics, for his “work, enthusiasm and encouragement to many ichthyologists”

**Iracema** Triques 1996
name of a “literary beautiful female native” from an eponymous 1865 Brazilian novel and a female personal name in Brazil, allusion not explained nor evident

**Iracema caiana** Triques 1996
Tupi word for cane, referring to its elongate form

**Rhamphichthys** Müller & Troschel 1846
*rhamphos*, beak, referring to snout produced into a tube; *ichthys*, fish [originally spelled *Ramphichthys*, probably an error, then corrected to *Rhamphichthys* when the authors republished their description in 1849]

**Rhamphichthys apurensis** (Fernández-Yépez 1968)
~*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Apure, Orinoco basin, Apure, Venezuela, type locality

**Rhamphichthys atlanticus** Triques 1999
referring to the Pindaré-Mearim river system, Maranhão, Brazil (where it is endemic), which flows directly to the Atlantic Ocean

**Rhamphichthys drepanium** Triques 1999
diminutive of *drepanon*, i.e., a little sickle, referring to pattern of upper part of oblique transversal bars on body

**Rhamphichthys 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)

**Rhamphichthys heleios** Carvalho & Albert 2015
Greek for “dwelling in the marsh,” referring to floodplain habitat where it has been collected

**Rhamphichthys lineatus** Castelnau 1855
lined, referring to distinct longitudinal line on sides

**Rhamphichthys longior** Triques 1999
longer, referring to its shape compared to congeners

**Rhamphichthys marmoratus** Castelnau 1855
marbled, referring to marble markings extending over entire back and sides

**Rhamphichthys rostratus** (Linnaeus 1766)
beaked, referring to snout produced into a tube

**Steatogenys** Boulenger 1898
*steatos*, fat; *genys*, cheek, referring to filament of adipose tissue in a groove along each side of mental region of *S. elegans*

**Steatogenys duidae** (La Monte 1929)
of Mt. Duida, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Brazil)

**Steatogenys elegans** (Steindachner 1880)
elegant, fine or select, allusion not explained, probably referring to attractive barred color pattern

**Steatogenys ocellatus** Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2004
having little eyes, referring to diagnostic eye-like markings at pectoral-fin base

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**Family HYPOPOMIDAE** Blunt nose Knifefishes

7 genera/subgenera · 35 species

**Akawaio** Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013
named in honor of the Akawaio Amerindians who populate the region of the upper Mazaruni River, Guyana (where the only species is endemic), for their valuable help while studying the fishes of their lands
Akawaio penak Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013
Akawaio word that is “apparently used unambiguously for this species”

*Brachyhypopomus* Mago-Leccia 1994
*brachys*, short, i.e., similar and/or related to *Hypopomus* but distinguished by their short snouts

Subgenus *Brachyhypopomus*

*Brachyhypopomus alberti* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of James S. Albert (b. 1964), University of Louisiana at Lafayette, collector of part of the type series, for his “enormous” contributions to the systematic biology of gymnotiform fishes

*Brachyhypopomus arrayae* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of biologist Mariana Arraya, for her assistance in collecting the type series in Bolivia

*Brachyhypopomus batesi* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892), British naturalist and explorer, for his contributions to the natural history of the Tefé region of Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

*Brachyhypopomus beebei* (Schultz 1944)
in honor of naturalist and explorer William Beebe (1877-1962), New York Zoological Society, who collected type and “kindly” loaned the specimens to Schultz

*Brachyhypopomus belindae* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of evolutionary biologist Belinda Siew-Woon Chang, University of Toronto (Canada), for her “inspiration to [the fourth author] during the preparation of this work”

*Brachyhypopomus benjamini* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Benjamin T. D. Crampton (b. 1972), British diplomat and amateur ornithologist, who collected type

*Brachyhypopomus bombilla* Loureiro & Silva 2006
local name for metal straw used to drink *mate*, a popular herbal infusion in the Río de la Plata region of Uruguay, whose shape resembles the shape of this knifefish; in memory of friend and colleague Pablo Errandonea (1973-2000), who coined the name (see *Gymnotus chimarrao* and *G. cuia* [Gymnotidae] for other *mate*-related knifefish names)

*Brachyhypopomus brevirostris* (Steindachner 1868)
*brevi*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its “greatly blunted muzzle” (translation), less than \(\frac{1}{3}\) length of head

*Brachyhypopomus bullocki* Sullivan & Hopkins 2009
is honor of Theodore Holmes Bullock (1915-2005), a pioneer of the comparative neurobiology of both invertebrates and vertebrates; he is credited with the first physiological recordings from an electroreceptor and for championing electric fishes as a model system in neurobiology

*Brachyhypopomus cunia* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
named for the type locality, lago Cuniã, a floodplain lake of the lower rio Madeira inside the Reserva Extrativista do lago do Cuniã, Rondônia, Brazil

*Brachyhypopomus degy* Dutra, Peixoto, Ochoa, Ohara, de Santana, Menezes & Datovo 2021
acronym for Diversity and Evolution of Gymnotiformes, a project that supported the authors’ research and is funded by a cooperation agreement between the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brazil) and the Smithsonian Institution (USA)

*Brachyhypopomus diazæ* (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
in honor of Fernández-Yépez’ secretary, María Isabel (Betty) Díaz

*Brachyhypopomus draco* Giora, Malabarba & Crampton 2008
dragon, referring to shape of distal portion of caudal filament in mature males, similar to that illustrated in these imaginary creatures

*Brachyhypopomus flavipomus* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
*flavus*, yellow; *poma*, lid or cover, referring to conspicuous patches of yellow guanine on operculum of live individuals

*Brachyhypopomus gauderio* Giora & Malabarba 2009
synonym for *gauche*, a person who lives in the countryside (*Pampas*) of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, referring to geographic distribution of this species

*Brachyhypopomus hamiltoni* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of William D. Hamilton (1936-2000), British evolutionary biologist and doctoral advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian ecology

*Brachyhypopomus hendersoni* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Peter A. Henderson (b. 1954), British fish biologist, and doctoral co-advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian aquatic ecology
Brachyhypopomus janeiroensis (Costa & Campos-da-Paz 1992) -ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it occurs

Brachyhypopomus jureiae Triques & Khamis 2003 of the Juréia Ecological Station, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Brachyhypopomus menezesi Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for his important contributions to neotropical fish systematics

Brachyhypopomus occidentalis (Regan 1914) western, presumably referring to type locality in Pacific slope of Colombia (also occurs in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Suriname)

Brachyhypopomus palenque Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 named for the rio Palenque, a Pacific Ocean drainage of Ecuador, type locality

Brachyhypopomus pinnicaudatus (Hopkins 1991) pinni-, feather or fin; caudatus, tailed, referring to “feather-like” appearance of caudal-fin filament in males

Brachyhypopomus provenzanoi Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 in honor of ichthyologist Francisco Provenzano Rizzi (Instituto de Zoología Tropical de la Universidad Central de Venezuela), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Brachyhypopomus regani Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Brachyhypopomus sullivani Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 in honor of ichthyologist John P. Sullivan (b. 1965), Cornell University, for his contributions to gymnotiform biology

Brachyhypopomus verdii Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017 in honor of Peruvian conservation biologist Lorgio Verdi Olivares, for his support to the first and fourth authors

Subgenus Odontohypopomus Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013 odontos, tooth, referring to small teeth on premaxillae; Hypopomus, type genus of subfamily

Brachyhypopomus bennetti Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013 in honor of Michael V. L. Bennett (b. 1931), Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University (Bronx, New York, USA), for his “pioneering” work on electric-fish neurophysiology; Bennett (1961, 1971) reported studying a knifefish with a monophasic EOD (electric organ discharge) likely to have been this species

Brachyhypopomus walteri Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013 in honor of Walter Heiligenberg (1938-1994), for his discoveries in electric-fish neurophysiology and behavior made at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, most notably the “jamming avoidance response” in Eigenmannia, often described as the best-understood vertebrate behavior

Hypopomus Gill 1864 etymology not explained and no description given, presumably, hypo- under or less than; pomus, covering or operculum, perhaps referring to anus situated under gill opening
Hypopomus artedi (Kaup 1856)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology”

Microsternarchus Fernández-Yépez 1968
micro-, small, presumably referring to size of *M. bilineatus* (up to 82.8 mm TL); *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=*Apteronotus*), *sterno-*, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Microsternarchus bilineatus Fernández-Yépez 1968
*bi-* , two; *lineatus*, lined, referring to double dotted line (almost imperceptible) running along dorsal surface

Microsternarchus brevis Cox Fernandes, Nogueira, Williston & Alves-Gomes 2015
short, referring to overall size (up to 53.2 mm TL) and shorter caudal-fin filament compared to *M. bilineatus*

Procerusternarchus Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014
*procerus*, slender or long, referring to its elongate, slender body; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=*Apteronotus*), *sterno-*, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Procerusternarchus pixuna Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014
Nheengatu (Amerindian language of the Tupí-Guaraní family) word meaning dark or black, presumably referring to “almost black” coloration on dorsal surface from snout to caudal filament on living specimens

Racenisia Mago-Leccia 1994
~ia, belonging to: entomologist Janis Racenis (1915-1980), founder, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Universidad Central de Venezuela, where Mago-Leccia worked

Racenisia fimbriipinna Mago-Leccia 1994
*fimbriae*, fringe; *pinna*, fin, referring to how anal-fin rays are “covered by a thick tissue that gives an undulated shape to the fin in recently preserved specimens”

Family STERNOPYGIDAE Glass Knifefishes
7 genera · 55 species

Subfamily Eigenmanniinae

Archolaemus Korringa 1970
*archos*, anus; *laimos*, throat, referring to location of vent under eye

Archolaemus blax Korringa 1970
Latin for doltish, referring to its general appearance

Archolaemus ferreirai Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Efrem Ferreira (b. 1954), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, one of the collectors of the type series, for his many contributions to our understanding of Amazonian fishes

Archolaemus janeae Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Jane Mertens, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, for her assistance to the second author

Archolaemus luciae Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Lucia Rapp Py-Daniel, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes and her assistance to the authors over the years

Archolaemus orientalis Stewart, Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
eastern, referring to its presence in the Rio São Francisco (Minas Gerais, Brazil), the easternmost known occurrence in the genus

Archolaemus santosi Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Geraldo Mendes dos Santos, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected type, for his many contributions to our knowledge of Amazonian fishes

Distocyclus Mago-Leccia 1978
*disto-*, different; *cyclos*, ring or circle, different from *Eigenmannia* in having a long and conical snout

Distocyclus conirostris (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)
*conus*, cone; *rostri*, referring to conical head, or snout

Eigenmannia Jordan & Evermann 1896
~ia, belonging to: Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), for his “excellent work” on the freshwater fishes of South America [replacement for *Cryptops* Eigenmann 1894, preoccupied by *Cryptops* Leach 1814 in Myriopoda, *Cryptops* Schoenherr 1823 and *Cryptops* Solier 1851 in Coleoptera]
Eigenmannia antonioi Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
in memory of Antônio da Silva Wanderley, grandfather of the first author

Eigenmannia besouro Peixoto & Wosiacki 2016
Portuguese for beetle, in honor of Manoel Henrique Pereira (1895–1924), known as Besouro Mangangá (The Mangangá Beetle), a native of the Recôncavo region of Bahia, Brazil (where this knifefish occurs), and a legendary figure in the Afro-Brazilian martial art capoeira [see also Hypostomus bimbai and H. pastinhai, Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypostominae]

Eigenmannia camposi Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020
in honor of Ricardo Campos-da-Paz (Universidade de São Paulo), for contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes

Eigenmannia correntes Campos-da-Paz & Queiroz 2017
named for the rio Correntes (main river of the rio Piquiri system, upper rio Paraguai basin, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil), where all type specimens were collected

Eigenmannia desantanai Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
in honor of ichthyologist Carlos David de Santana, for his contributions to our knowledge of the Gymnotiformes

Eigenmannia dutrai Peixoto, Pastana & Ballen 2021
in honor of Guilherme M. Dutra, Universidade de São Paulo, for his contribution to ichthyology, in particular to the taxonomy of Eigenmannia

Eigenmannia guchereauae (Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2014)
in honor of Corinne Guchereau, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris), who facilitated the technical aspects of the authors’ work for 15 years

Eigenmannia guairaca Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the legendary Guairacá, a brave Indian chief who protected the Guaraní people and their land

Eigenmannia humboldtii (Steindachner 1878)
in honor of Prussian geographer–naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), one of the first ichthyological explorers of the Río Magdalena, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Brazil and Venezuela)

Eigenmannia limbata (Schreiner & Miranda Ribeiro 1903)
bordered, referring to white anal fin bordered in black

Eigenmannia loretana Waltz & Albert 2018
-ana, belonging to: in honor of the residents and inhabitants of Loreto, Peru, type locality

Eigenmannia macrops (Boulenger 1897)
macro-, large; ops, eye, referring to “much larger” eye compared to congeners in Sternopygus, genus at time of description

Eigenmannia magoi Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020
in honor of Francisco Mago Leccia (1931-2004), for his contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes

Eigenmannia matintapereira Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for Matinta Pereira, a mythical figure that haunts people in search of tobacco and coffee in northern Brazil; according to reports, its appearance is marked by a blackened aspect, alluding to color pattern of this species

Eigenmannia meeki Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2017
in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), who made many contributions to the knowledge of the diversity of the fishes of Panama (where this knifefish occurs)

Eigenmannia microstoma (Reinhardt 1852)
micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to its “extremely small” mouth (translation)

Eigenmannia muirapinima Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the indigenous people of the tribe Muirapinima, who inhabit region near type locality in Pará, Brazil

Eigenmannia nigra Mago-Leccia 1994
black, referring to its “peculiar black phase coloration”

Eigenmannia oradens Dutra, Peixoto, de Santana & Wosiacki 2018
ora, edge; dens, teeth, referring to bony dorsolateral flange on dentary in which teeth are attached

Eigenmannia pavulagem Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for Arraiol do Pavulagem, a cultural movement created in Pará, Brazil, characterized by music of a unique traditional style that originated in Amazon region

Eigenmannia sayona Peixoto & Waltz 2017
referred to La Sayona, a spirit of philanderous vengeance in Venezuelan lore (knifefish occurs in the río Orinoco basin, Venezuela); name is intended as an homage to the Venezuelan people with no meaning or significance to
the fish itself (Luiz Peixoto, pers. comm.)

**Eigenmannia sirius** Peixoto & Ohara 2019
Sirius, brightest star in night sky (Canis Major constellation), representing state of Mato Grosso (where this species is probably endemic) in Brazilian national flag

**Eigenmannia trilineata** López & Castello 1966
tri-, three; lineata, lined, referring to three dark horizontal stripes, one across middle of body, one along bottom, and one along base of anal fin

**Eigenmannia vicentespelaea** Tríques 1996
spelaeum, cave; vicente, referring to Cave São Vicente II, Tocantins River basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

**Eigenmannia virescens** (Valenciennes 1836)
viridis, green; -escens, becoming, i.e., greenish, name dates to a plate, allusion not explained in subsequent written description (1847) but likely referring to green-tinted transparent body in life

**Eigenmannia waiwai** Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the Waiwai, indigenous people whose home territory is near type locality in Pará, Brazil

**Eigenmannia zenuensis** Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020
-ensis, suffix denoting place but in this case in honor of the Amerindian Colombian tribe Zenú, who historically occurred throughout the San Jorge River basin of Colombia, where this knifefish occurs

**Japigny** Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011
named for Japigny, a tributary of Approuague River, French Guiana, where *J. kirschbaum* was first found

**Japigny kirschbaum** Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011
in honor of Frank Kirschbaum, Humboldt University of Berlin, a specialist in gymnotiform fishes who has spawned and bred several species in the laboratory [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Rhabdolichops** Eigenmann & Allen 1942
rhabdos, rod, stick or staff; lichanos, forefinger; ops, appearance or aspect of, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “enormously exaggerated” tails on some specimens of *R. longicaudatus* (=*R. trochelii*), which, on one specimen, exceeded length of body

**Rhabdolichops caviceps** (Fernández-Yépez 1968)
cavus, cavity; cep, head, referring to a series of cavities around the eyes

**Rhabdolichops eastwardi** Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
of the research ressel Eastward, formerly of the Duke University Oceanographic Program, the ship that supported two productive ichthyological expeditions to the lower Orinoco of Venezuela, where this knifefish occurs

**Rhabdolichops electrogrammus** Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
electro-, electric; gramme, line, referring to narrow transparent electric organ on tail base and above posterior part of anal fin

**Rhabdolichops jegui** Keith & Meunier 2000
in honor of ichthyologist Michael Jegu, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), specialist in serrasalmid fishes, who collected type

**Rhabdolichops lundbergi** Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his contributions to the study of gymnotiform and other neotropical fishes
Rhabdolichops navalha Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
Portuguese word for razor, referring to its highly laterally compressed body

Rhabdolichops nigrimans Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
*nigrum*, black; *manus*, hand, referring to diagnostic black pectoral fin

Rhabdolichops stewarti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1996
in honor of friend and colleague Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who brought this knifefish to the authors' attention

Rhabdolichops troscheli (Kaup 1856)
in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, recognized this knifefish as *Sternopygus* (now *Eigenmannia*) *virescens* in 1849

Rhabdolichops zareti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
in honor of the late Thomas M. Zaret (1945-1984), the authors’ “close friend, who contributed much to our knowledge of *Rhabdolichops*, planktivorous fishes and fish ecology”

Rhinosternarchus Dutra, Peixoto, Abrahão, Wosiacki, Menezes & de Santana 2021
*rhinos*, nose, referring to its elongated snout; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=*Apteronotus*), *sterno-*, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Rhinosternarchus goajira (Schultz 1949)
referring to area inhabited by the Goajira Indians in Venezuela, where type was collected (also occurs in Colombia)

Subfamily Sternopyginae

*Sternopygus* Müller & Troschel 1846
*sterno-*, breast; *pygus*, rump or buttock, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to placement of anal opening near breast

*Sternopygus aequilabiatus* (Humboldt 1805)
aequilabiatus, equal; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to how lower jaw does not project beyond upper jaw as in *Gymnotus carapo*, its presumed congener at the time

*Sternopygus arenatus* (Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)
sanded, referring to its brown-yellow coloration, “very finely dotted with black” (translation)

*Sternopygus australis* Magro-Leccia 1994
Greek for saddle, referring to 2–4 black, wide and saddle-like vertical bands on body

*Sternopygus branco* Crampton, Hulen & Albert 2004
Portuguese for white, referring to characteristic pale color of freshly netted live specimens

*Sternopygus dariensis* Meek & Hildebrand 1916
*en-*, suffix denoting place: Darién, Atlantic slope of Panama, where type locality (Río Tuyra at Marriganti) is situated

*Sternopygus macrurus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
*macrourus*, long; *oura*, tail, referring to its long (but finless) tail

*Sternopygus obtusirostris* Steindachner 1881
obitusus, blunt; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter, more rounded snout compared to *Gymnotus carapo*, its presumed congener at the time

*Sternopygus pejeraton* Schultz 1949
latinization of *peje ratón* (mouse fish), its local name in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela, probably referring to its mouse- or rat-like tail

*Sternopygus xingu* Albert & Fink 1996
named for the Río Xingú basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Family APTERONOTIDAE Ghost Knifefishes
16 genera · 99 species

Subfamily Apteronotinae

Adontosternarchus Ellis 1912
*α-*, without and *odontos-*, tooth, referring to absence of teeth from both jaws; *sternarchus*, referring to then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae

Adontosternarchus balaenops (Cope 1878)
balaena, whale; *ops*, appearance, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond upper jaw, “enclosing the latter somewhat
as in a whalebone [or baleen] whale"

**Adontosternarchus clarkae** Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985
in honor of Kate Clark, who ran a research station in Venezuela with her husband, and who collected type

**Adontosternarchus devenanzii** Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985
in honor of Francisco De Venanzi (1917–1987), first Rector of the Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), who encouraged the first author to study fishes

**Adontosternarchus duartei** de Santana & Vari 2012
in honor of Cleber Duarte, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected most of the specimens that served as the basis for its description

**Adontosternarchus nebulosus** Lundberg & Cox Fernandes 2007
clouded, referring to bold color pattern of dark irregular blotches

**Adontosternarchus sachsi** (Peters 1877)
in honor of physician and electric-fish researcher Carl Sachs (1853–1878), who collected type

**Apteronotus Lacepède 1800**
a-, without; _pterus_, fin; _notus_, back, referring to absence of dorsal fin (a trait common to all knifefishes, however, apteronotids do possess a “dorsal organ,” a longitudinal strip of fleshy tissue firmly attached to posterodorsal midline)

**Apteronotus acidops** Triques 2011
_akidos_, point; _ops_, face, referring to its very elongated and pointed head morphology

**Apteronotus albertoi** Peixoto, Dutra, Datovo, Menezes & de Santana 2021
in honor of Alberto Carvalho, manager of the Laboratório Multiusuário de Processamento de Imagens de Microromografia Computadorizada de Alta Resolução do Museu de Zooloiga da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), for his “kind support” in generating μCT scan images for MZUSP researchers, especially for the project “Diversity and Evolution of the Gymnotiformes”

**Apteronotus albifrons** (Linnaeus 1766)
albis, white; _frons_, forehead, referring to whitish band extending from tip of snout to occiput

**Apteronotus anu** de Santana & Vari 2013
named for the Añu indigenous people who lived along the shores of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, in traditional houses termed Palafitos, which they built above the lake; such housing reminded early European explorers of Venice, Italy, and may have been the basis for the application of the name Venezuela to the region

**Apteronotus apurensis** Fernández-Yépez 1968
_–ensis_, suffix denoting place: Apure River basin, Venezuela, type locality (also where it is endemic)

**Apteronotus baniwa** de Santana & Vari 2013
name of the indigenous people whose home territory encompasses type locality, Río Orinoco basin, Venezuela

**Apteronotus bonapartii** (Castelnau 1855)
in honor of biologist Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803–1857), 2nd Prince of Canino and Musignano, “who even if he was not a member of the imperial house, is still one of the princes of science” (translation)

**Apteronotus brasiliensis** (Reinhardt 1852)
_–ensis_, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where Río das Velhas (type locality) is situated (also occurs in Argentina)

**Apteronotus camposdapazi** de Santana & Lehmann A. 2006
in honor of Ricardo Campos-da-Paz (Universidade de São Paulo), for contributions to the knowledge of gymnnotiform fishes, and for discovering this species

**Apteronotus caudimaculosus** de Santana 2003
_caudi–_, tail; _maculosus_, spotted, referring to irregular dark spots on first of two bands that circle caudal peduncle

**Apteronotus cuchillejo** (Schultz 1949)
Spanish for a small knife, the common name for this small, knife-shaped fish in Venezuela

**Apteronotus cuchillo** Schultz 1949
Spanish for knife, a common name for gymnnotiform fishes in Venezuela, referring to their knife-like shape

**Apteronotus ellisi** (Alonso de Arámburu 1957)
in honor of zoologist Max Mapes Ellis (1887–1953), Indiana University, for his 1913 monograph on knifefishes

**Apteronotus eschmeyeri** de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo, Severi & Mendes 2004
in honor of William N. Eschmeyer (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, who greatly contributed to ichthyology with his “Catalog of Fishes”

**Apteronotus ferrari** de Santana & Vari 2013
in honor of Carl J. Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), for his many contributions to our knowledge of tropical freshwater fishes
worldwide and his “invaluable” assistance to the authors, particularly the second author, over the years

*Apterontus galvisi* de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo & Crampton 2007
in honor of Germán Galvis Vergara (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Bogotá), for his “vast” contributions to our knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Colombia

*Apterontus jurubidae* (Fowler 1944)
of Río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Pacific Slope, Colombia, type locality

*Apterontus leptorhynchus* (Ellis 1912)
leptos, narrow; rhynchos, snout, referring to “rather long” pointed snout

*Apterontus lindalvae* de Santana & Cox Fernandes 2012
in honor of Lindalva Sales da Costa Serrão, who has been contributing to the organization of INPA’s (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia) fish collection for more than 20 years

*Apterontus macrolepis* (Steindachner 1881)
macro-, large, lepis, scale, referring to large scales on upper sides of body

*Apterontus macrostomus* (Fowler 1943)
macro-, long; stomus, mouth, which extends beyond eye and is half the length of the head

*Apterontus magdalenenis* (Miles 1945)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Río Magdalena, Honda, Tolima, Colombia, type locality

*Apterontus magoi* de Santana, Castillo & Taphorn 2006
in honor of the late Francisco Mago Leccia (1931–2004), for his “enormous” contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes, and for having recognized this species as undescribed

*Apterontus mariae* (Eigenmann & Fisher 1914)
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

*Apterontus milesi* de Santana & Maldonado-Ocampo 2005
in honor of Cecil (spelled Celis by the authors) Miles, Secretary of the Dorada Railway (and an ichthyologist), Mariqueta, Tolima Department, Colombia, who “greatly” contributed to the knowledge of fishes from the Magdalena–Cauca hydrographic region of Colombia

*Apterontus paranaensis* (Schindler 1940)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Paraná River Basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

*Apterontus pemon* de Santana & Vari 2013
named for the Pemon indigenous group, whose traditional lands included much of the Río Caroni basin, Venezuela, type locality

*Apterontus quilombola* Peixoto, Datovo, Menezes & Santana 2021
named for the quilombolas, Afro-Brazilian residents of the quilombos, which are Brazilian hinterland settlements first established by escaped enslaved Africans; in the Rio Trombetas, over 145 quilombolas families live near the Cachoeira Porteira waterfalls (Pará, Brazil), one of two places where this knifefish is known to occur

*Apterontus rostratus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
beaked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its blunt, very slightly compressed snout

*Apterontus spurrelli* (Regan 1914)
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882–1919), who collected type

*Compsaraia* Albert 2001
from the Greek kompos, neat or elegant; raia, ray, referring to elegant appearance of long anal fin

*Compsaraia iara* Bernt & Albert 2017
named for the Iara, a water nymph from Tupí-Brazilian folklore said to reside in the rivers of the Brazilian Amazon and often blamed for the disappearance of fishermen

*Compsaraia compsus* (Mago-Leccia 1994)
from the Greek kompos, elegant or beautiful, referring to its elongate body

*Compsaraia samueli* Albert & Crampton 2009
in honor of the senior author’s father, Samuel Albert, who accompanied his son on an electric-fish collecting trip to Peru, and purchased type specimens from a fish market near Iquitos when he recognized that they differed from all the other electric fishes they had been collecting by the prominent elongate jaws of mature males (James S. Albert, pers. comm.)

*Megadontognathus* Mago-Leccia 1994
mega-, large; odontos, tooth; gnathos, mandible, referring to 2-3 big, recurved teeth on posterior half of dentary bone
**Megadontognathus cuyuniensis** Mago-Leccia 1994  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Cuyuni at Paruruvaca rapids, Bolivar, Venezuela, type locality

**Megadontognathus kaitukaensis** Campos-da-Paz 1999  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cachoeiras (rapids) de Kaituká, Rio Xingu drainage, Pará, Brazil, type locality

**Melanosternarchus Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018**  
melanos, black, referring to its dark pigmentation and occurrence in blackwater rivers; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 («Apterounotus», stern-, breast; archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

**Melanosternarchus amaru** Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018  
amaru, a serpent in Quechuan mythology, referring to its snake-like shape

**Parapteronotus Albert 2001**  
para-, near, referring to phylogenetic position of this lineage as sister taxon to other members of proposed subfamily Apterotoninae; Apterotonus, type genus of family

**Parapteronotus hasemani** (Ellis 1913)  
in honor of John D. Haseman (1882-1969), field collector in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History’s Department of Ichthyology from 1908-1911, who collected type

**Pariosternarchus Albert & Crampton 2006**  
pario, cheek, referring to expanded ventrolateral surface of head; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 («Apterounotus», stern-, breast, archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

**Pariosternarchus amazonensis** Albert & Crampton 2006  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: known from the main Amazon river channels of Brazil and Peru

**Platyurosternarchus Mago-Leccia 1994**  
platys, broad and oura, tail, referring to deep caudal peduncle of *P. macrostomus*; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 («Apterounotus», stern-, breast, archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

**Platyurosternarchus crypticus** de Santana & Vari 2009  
hidden or secret, referring to its previously undetected, albeit very distinct, differences between it and *P. macrostomus*

**Platyurosternarchus macrostomus** (Günther 1870)  
macro-, long or large; stomus, mouth, referring to wide mouth cleft, more than half the length of the snout

**Porotergus Ellis 1912**  
poro, pore; tergum, back, referring to numerous mucous pores on mid-dorsal band or stripe of *P. gymnotus* and *P. gimbeli*

**Porotergus duende de Santana & Crampton 2010**  
Portuguese word for elf or imp, referring to its “diminutive” size (up to 140 mm TL)

**Porotergus gimbeli** Ellis 1912  
in honor of Indiana philanthropist Jacob (Jake) Gimbel (1876-1943), whose generosity made the Gimbel Expedition to British Guiana, where type was collected, possible

**Porotergus gymnotus** Ellis 1912  
gymnos, bare or naked; notus, back, referring to absence of scales along back to beyond origin of dorsal-fin filament

**Sternarchella Eigenmann 1905**  
-ella, a diminutive, referring to previous placement of *S. schotti* in *Sternarchus* («Apterounotus»), distinguished by its “much shorter” snout and “very much smaller” mouth

**Sternarchella calhamazon Lundberg, Coz Fernandes, Campos da Paz & Sullivan 2013**  
named for the Calhamazon Project, a 1992-1997 Brazilian-U.S. collaborative ichthyological inventory of the deep river channels of the Brazilian Amazon; derived from the Portuguese calha for channel plus Amazon (pronounced cal-yah-mazon)

**Sternarchella curvioperculata** Godoy 1968  
curvs, curved; operculata, opercle, referring to concavity of dorsal margin of opercle [possibly a species of *Apterounotus]*

**Sternarchella ducsis** (Lundberg, Coz Fernandes & Albert 1996)  
named for DUCCIS (pronounced du’'si’s), acronym of an ichthyological club, the Duke University Center for Creative Ichthyological Studies

**Sternarchella orinoco** Mago-Leccia 1995  
named for the Río Orinoco basin of Venezuela, where it lives in the main channel of large rivers

**Sternarchella orthos** Mago-Leccia 1994  
straight, referring to dorsal profile of head and body
**Sternarchella patriciae** Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017
in honor of Patricia Evans, a civil-rights activist and community leader in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (and the senior author's mother, K. M. Evans, pers. comm.)

**Sternarchella raptor** (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)
plunderer, a commonly used term in zoology for a predacious animal, here referring to its well-toothed jaws and tail-eating habit

**Sternarchella rex** Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017
king, referring to its body size and robust appearance (the largest known species in the genus, reaching 412 mm LEA (length from tip of snout to end of anal fin))

**Sternarchella schotti** (Steindachner 1868)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of German-American cartographer, botanist and geologist Arthur Schott (1814-1875), who collected fishes in Colombia in 1857

**Sternarchella sima** Starks 1913
blunt-nosed, referring to blunt, rounded snout overhanging a small mouth

**Sternarchogiton** Eigenmann 1905
geiton, neighbor; **Sternarchus** (≈*Apteronotus*), referring to previous placement of *S. nattereri* in that genus

**Sternarchogiton labiatus** de Santana & Crampton 2007
lipped, referring to “unusual” and diagnostic three-lobed structure on lower lip

**Sternarchogiton nattereri** (Steindachner 1868)
in honor of Johann Natterer (1787-1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including type of this species

**Sternarchogiton porcinum** Eigenmann & Allen 1942
porcine or pig-like, referring to the “strong inclusion of the lower jaw within the upper”

**Sternarchogiton zuanoni** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Jansen Zuanon, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus), who has contributed “enormously” to our knowledge of the ecology and taxonomy of fishes from the Amazon basin (he also helped collect type)

**Sternarchorhynchus** Castelnau 1855
a *Sternarchus* (≈*Apteronotus*) with a curved rhynchus, or snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

**Sternarchorhynchus axelrodi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose “generous support of ichthyological research” assisted with the completion of the authors’ revision of the genus

**Sternarchorhynchus britskii** Campos-da-Paz 2000
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), who first noted the presence of this species in the upper Rio Paraná system (Brazil), and who has contributed much to advance our knowledge of neotropical fishes both through his own and his students’ studies

**Sternarchorhynchus caboclo** de Santana & Nogueira 2006
Brazilian-Portuguese word for a person of mixed Brazilian Indian and European or African ancestry, named in honor of the *caboclos* of northern Brazil, whose field knowledge has contributed greatly to our understanding of neotropical fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus chaoi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Ning Labish Chao, Universidade Federal do Amazonas, for “invaluable” assistance and financial support to the senior author during his studies of gymnotiform fishes in Manaus, Brazil

**Sternarchorhynchus cramptoni** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of William Crampton (b. 1969), University of Central Florida, for many contributions to our knowledge of the biology and systematics of gymnotiform fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus curumim** de Santana & Crampton 2006
Brazilian-Portuguese derivate of the Tupi-Guarani word for child, *curumi*, or *kurumí*, referring to its small size (up to 211 mm TL)

**Sternarchorhynchus curviostris** (Boulenger 1887)
curvis, bent; rostris, snout, referring to long, tubular snout, “bent downwards”

**Sternarchorhynchus freemani** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Bryon J. Freeman (b. 1950), University of Georgia, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author at the Georgia Museum of Natural History
Sternarchorhynchus galibi de Santana & Vari 2010
name of town that began as a major settlement of the indigenous Caribs, at the mouth of the Marowijne, the drainage system that includes type locality along border between Suriname and French Guiana

Sternarchorhynchus gnomus de Santana & Taphorn 2006
Latin for dwarf, the smallest member of the genus (152 mm TL)

Sternarchorhynchus goeldii de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Emil (or Emílio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museu Paraense, for many contributions to our knowledge of many groups of Amazonian animals, including fishes

Sternarchorhynchus hagedornae de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of physiologist Mary Hagedorn, Smithsonian Institution, who collected type series and has made many contributions to our understanding of the diversity of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus higuchii de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Horácio Higuchi, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author during his early studies of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus inpai de Santana & Vari 2010
of INPA, acronym of Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus, Brazil), a center for the study of the biodiversity of the Brazilian Amazon for over 50 years

Sternarchorhynchus jaimei de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of molecular biologist Jaime Ribeiro Carvalho, Jr., Centro do Jovem Aquarista, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author during the early phases of his studies of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus kokraimoro de Santana & Vari 2010
named for the Kokraimoro, a group within the Kayabo tribe whose ancestral lands included type locality (Rio Xingu, Pará, Brazil)

Sternarchorhynchus mareikeae de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of German biologist Mareike Roeder, who has “greatly added to the senior author’s life”

Sternarchorhynchus marreroi de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Críspulo Marrero, Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who has “greatly” contributed to our knowledge of gymnotiform biology in Venezuela

Sternarchorhynchus mendesi de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of George Nilson Mendes, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, for his assistance to the senior author during the early phases of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus mesensis Campos-da-Paz 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Serra da Mesa, an area of the upper River Tocantins region (Goiás, Brazil), type locality

Sternarchorhynchus montanus de Santana & Vari 2010
mountain, referring to type locality in the foothills of the Andean Cordilleras (Rio Marañon, Amazonas, Peru)

Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus (Steindachner 1868)
referring to Mormyrus (sensu lato), a genus of weakly electric, ecologically convergent African fishes (Osteoglossiformes: Mormyridae), many of which, like this species, possess a long, tubular snout, bent downwards

Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchus (Müller & Troschel 1849)
oxys, sharp; rhynchus, snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

Sternarchorhynchus retzeri de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Michael Retzer, Curator of Fishes, Illinois Natural History Survey, for “invaluable” assistance through the years to both authors in the course of this and other research projects

Sternarchorhynchus roseni Mago-Leccia 1994
in honor of Donn Eric Rosen (1929-1986), American Museum of Natural History, for his “outstanding” contributions to the biology and systematics of fishes

Sternarchorhynchus schwassmanni de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Horst O. Schwassmann (b. 1922), University of Florida, for contributions to the knowledge of electric knifefishes

Sternarchorhynchus severii de Santana & Nogueira 2006
in honor of biologist William Severi, for his contribution to the knowledge of the fishes of northeastern Brazil

Sternarchorhynchus starksi de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Edwin Chapin Starks (1867-1932), Stanford University, who in 1911 collected a portion of the series that served as the basis for this description and who made a number of contributions to our knowledge of the anatomy of fishes
**Sternarchorhynchus stewarti** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Donald Stewart (b. 1946), College of Environmental Science of Forestry, State University of New York, who collected the specimens that first brought this species to the authors’ attention, and who has made many contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the western portions of the Amazon basin.

**Sternarchorhynchus taphorni** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who “generously” assisted the authors with this and other publications over the years, and who has made many contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes.

**Sternarchorhynchus villasboasi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Brazilian activist Orlando Villa Bôas (1914–2002), who was instrumental in the designation of the Xingu National Park, for his diverse endeavors to ameliorate the impact of development projects on the indigenous peoples of that region.

**Sternarchorhynchus yepezi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Augustin Fernández-Yépez (1916–1977), whose research on *Sternarchorhynchus* demonstrated that the diversity within the genus was greater than had been recognized.

**Tembeassu Triques 1998**
from the native Tupi words tembé, lip, and açú, large, with the “ç” changed to “ss,” referring to enlarged fleshy lateral lobe on chin.

**Tembeassu marauna** Triques 1998
from the native Tupi marauna, ghost, referring to its being “hidden” in its habitat.

**Tenebrosternarchus Bernt, Fronk, Evans & Albert 2020**
tenebrae, darkness, referring to black pigmentation of *T. preto*; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Apteronotus*), sterno-, breast; archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast.

**Tenebrosternarchus preto** (de Santana & Crampton 2007)
Portuguese for black, referring to its diagnostic dark pigmentation.

Subfamily Sternarchorhamphinae

**Orthosternarchus Ellis 1913**
ortho-, straight, probably referring to “long, straight” tubular snout; sternarchus, referring to its then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae.

**Orthosternarchus tamandua** (Boulenger 1898)
genus name for edentate anteaters of tropical America, from the Portuguese tamanduá, derived from the Tupi *taa*, ant, and *mundeu*, trap or catch, presumably referring to long and nearly straight tubular snout, resembling that of an anteater.

**Sternarchorhamphus Eigenmann 1905**
described as intermediate between *Sternarchus* (= *Apteronotus*) and *Sternarchorhynchus*, with the long snout (*rhamphus*) of the latter and mouth size approaching that of the former.

**Sternarchorhamphus muelleri** (Steindachner 1881)
in honor of Johannes Müller (1801–1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810–1882), described its presumed congener at the time, *Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhyynchus*, in 1849.