Order SILURIFORMES (part 4 of 11)

Family LORICARIIDAE Suckermouth Armored Catfishes (part 2 of 2)

Subfamily Hypostominae
47 genera/subgenera · 509 species/subspecies · Taxonomic note: contains taxa previously placed in the subfamily Ancistrinae.

Acanthicus Agassiz 1829
thorny or spiny, referring to entire dorsal surface of head of *A. hystrix* armed with long erectile spines, or odontodes

*Acanthicus adonis* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1988
in Greek mythology, Adonis was a handsome young man loved by the goddess Venus, here alluding to the fish's attractive (spotted) juvenile coloration

*Acanthicus hystrix* Spix & Agassiz 1829
porcupine, referring to entire dorsal surface of head armed with a bundle of long erectile spines, or odontodes

Ancistomus Isbrücker & Seidel 2001
a combination of the names *Ancistrus* and *Hypostomus*, presumably reflecting similarities to both genera

*Ancistomus feldbergae* (de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel, Zuanon & Rocha 2012)
in honor of Eliana Feldberg, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to cytogenetics of Amazonian fishes

*Ancistomus micrommatos* (Cardoso & Lucinda 2003)
*micro-*: small; *ommatos*, eye, referring to its small, dorsolaterally placed eyes

*Ancistomus snethlageae* (Steindachner 1911)
in honor of German ornithologist Maria Emilie Snethlage (1868-1929), who collected type

*Ancistomus spilomma* (Cardoso & Lucinda 2003)
*spilos*, spot; *omma*, eye, referring to small dark spots in upper portion of eye

*Ancistomus spinosissimus* (Cardoso & Lucinda 2003)
very thorny, referring to numerous hypertrophied odontodes scattered over entire dorsolateral surface of trunk and fins in mature males

Ancistrus Kner 1854
from the Greek *agkistron*, fishhook, referring to their hooked interopercular odontodes

*Ancistrus abilhoaui* Bifi, Pavanelli & Zawadzki 2009
in honor of Vinicius Abilhoa, curator of fishes, Museu de História Natural do Capão de Imbuia (Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil), who collected some of the type series, and who has been of great assistance to the authors in this and other studies

*Ancistrus agostinhoi* Bifi, Pavanelli & Zawadzki 2009
in honor of Angelo Antônio Agostinho, for his “myriad” contributions to our knowledge of the ecology of Neotropical fishes, and his participation in the establishment of the Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aquicultura (Paraná, Brazil), “one of the most important centers of research in ecology of fishes of the Latin America”

*Ancistrus aguaboensis* Fisch-Muller, Mazzoni & Weber 2001
*-enis*, suffix denoting place: rio Água Boa, upper Tocantins River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

*Ancistrus alga* (Cope 1872)
etymology not explained, possibly referring to algae, a food item in its largely herbivorous diet

*Ancistrus amaris* de Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019
*a-*, without; *maris*, virile, referring to shorter tentacles on nuptial males compared to congeners in the Orinoco Andes and northwestern Guiana Shield region

*Aancistrus brevifilis* Eigenmann 1920
*brevi-*: short; *filum*, thread, referring to short bifid or multifid tentacles on snout

*Aancistrus brevipinnis* (Regan 1904)
*brevi-*: short; *pinnis*, fin, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to shorter first dorsal-fin ray compared with most congeners then placed in *Xenocara* (=Ancistrus)
Ancistrus bufonius (Valenciennes 1840)
toad-like, presumably referring to its appearance

Ancistrus caucanus Fowler 1943
-anus, belonging to: Río Cauca basin, Colombia, type locality (a misnomer, for it actually occurs in the Magdalena River drainage; see A. vericaucanus)

Ancistrus centroplepis Regan 1913
kentron, thorn or spine and/or centrum, middle; lepis, scale, referring to middle 2-3 series of lateral scutes with “spines enlarged, ending in quite strong spines at the posterior edge of each scute”

Ancistrus chagresi Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
of the Río Chagres, Panama Canal Zone, Panama, type locality

Ancistrus cirrhosus (Valenciennes 1836)
full of curls, referring to fleshy tentacles on head of adult males and snout of females

Ancistrus claro Knaack 1999
named for the rio Claro, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Ancistrus clementinae Rendahl 1937
of the Río Clementina system, northwest of Babahoyo, Ecuador, type locality

Ancistrus cryptophilus Reis 1987
crypto, hidden; ophthalmus, eye, referring to its hidden, nonfunctional eyes, covered by dermal ossifications and skin

Ancistrus cuibaesi Knaack 1999
of the Cuiabá River basin, Mato Grosso State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Ancistrus damasceni (Steindachner 1907)
patronym not identified, possibly in honor of Col. José Damasceno Nogueira, who hosted Steindachner at his home in Filomeno, Brazil, in June 1903, near type locality

Ancistrus dolichopterus Kner 1854
dolichos, elongated; pterus, fin, referring to dorsal fin as high as it is long, the length of its base equal to its distance from the caudal

Ancistrus dubius Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
doubtful or uncertain, proposed as a subspecies of A. cirrhosus differing only in coloration

Ancistrus erinaceus (Valenciennes 1840)
hedgehog, presumably referring to its hooked interopercular odontodes

Ancistrus eustictus (Fowler 1945)
eu-, well; stictus, spotted, probably referring to 5-6 large black spots on dorsal fin

Ancistrus falconensis Taphorn, Armbruster & Rodríguez-Olarte 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Venezuelan state of Falcon, type locality

Ancistrus formoso Sabino & Trajano 1997
referring to its distribution in the Formoso phreatic system, rio Formoso basin, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

Ancistrus fulvus (Holly 1929)
tawny or reddish-brown, referring to its uniform dark-brown coloration

Ancistrus galani Pérez & Viloria 1994
in honor of Carlos Alberto Galán (b. 1949), Venezuelan speleologist and biologist, who collected type

Ancistrus greeni (Isbrücker 2001)
in honor of artist J. Green, who provided the “very precise and very beautiful” (translation) illustrations for Regan’s 1904 monograph of the family (replacement name for Chaetostoma maculatus Regan 1904, preoccupied by C. cirrhosus var. maculata Steindachner 1882)

Ancistrus gymnorhynchus Kner 1854
gymnos, bare or naked; rhynchus, snout, referring to reduced absence of tentacles (described from a female, which lacks or has fewer tentacles)

Ancistrus hoplogenys (Günther 1864)
bhoplos, armor; genys, cheek, referring to 8-9 non-flexible, curved interopercular spines

Ancistrus jataiensis Fisch-Müller, Cardoso, da Silva & Bertaco 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: córrego Jataí, tributary of rio Vermelho, rio Tocantins basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Ancistrus jelskii (Steindachner 1876)
in honor of Belarusian-Polish ornithologist Konstanty Jelski (1837-1896), who collected type
Ancistrus karajas de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel, Zawadzki & Zuanon 2016
named for the indigenous tribe Karajás (or Carajás), who inhabit the lower rio Tocantins basin (Pará, Brazil), type locality

Ancistrus kellerae de Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019
in honor of Constance Templeton Keller, for her “leadership as Chair of the Board of Trustees for the Field Museum [Chicago, USA], where her unparalleled support of research and conservation work has led to the protection of more than 8 million hectares of South America forests and rivers”; in addition, lead author is “personally inspired and honored to share a love of fly-fishing, the outdoors and conservation” with her

Ancistrus krenakarore de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel, Zawadzki & Zuanon 2016
from kran iakarare, meaning “giant indians,” honoring the indigenous tribe Kren-Akarore who originally inhabited the rio Tapajós basin (Pará, Brazil), where this catfish occurs; to survive to the presence of “white men,” the entire Kren-Akarore population was forced to transfer to Parque Nacional do Xingu in the late 1960s, where they now call themselves “Panará,” meaning “we people”

Ancistrus latifrons (Günther 1869)
latus, broad; frons, forehead, referring to broad interorbital space

Ancistrus leoni de Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019
in honor of “fallen colleague” Oscar León Mata (1964–2018), killifish collector and aquarist, environmental engineer, and fish curator (Museo de Ciencias Naturales in Guanare), who “dedicated much of his too-short life” to Venezuelan ichthyology (he died from bone cancer); he collected type series of this species and was “invaluable during many of the expeditions to Venezuela, which would not have succeeded without him”

Ancistrus leucostictus (Günther 1864)
leukos, white; stictus, spotted, referring to “pure white dots” scattered over entire body and over all the fins

Ancistrus lithurgicus Eigenmann 1912
etymology not explained, perhaps derived from lithurgus, a stone worker, referring to its type locality, a waterfall, where it may use its sucker mouth to cling to rocks in swift water

Ancistrus luzia Neuhaus, Britto, Birindelli & Sousa 2022
named after “Luzia” (Lapa Vermelha IV Hominid 1), a female Homo sapiens skeleton and one of the oldest human remains found in the Americas (11,000–11,500 years before present); the skeleton is deposited at Museu Nacional Biological Anthropology collection, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, and was recovered again after the fire that hit the institution on September 2, 2018, by Museu Nacional Rescue team, becoming a symbol of institutional hope and resilience [see also Microcambeva bendego, Siluriformes: Trichomycteridae]

Ancistrus macrophthalmus (Pellegrin 1912)
macro-, large; ophthalmus, eye, its diameter 5 times in length of head, compared to 6–7 times on the similar A. occidentalis (= malacops)

Ancistrus maculatus (Steindachner 1881)
spotted, proposed as a spotted subspecies or variety of A. cirrhosus

Ancistrus malacops (Cope 1872)
malacos, soft; ops, appearance or eye, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lores (region between eyes and nostrils) “naked to near the nares”

Ancistrus maldonadoi Bifi & Ortega 2020
in memory of Javier Maldonado-Ocampo (1977–2019), Pontificia Universidad Javeriana in Bogotá, Colombia for his “great” contribution to neotropical ichthyology (he was killed when crossing a river in a small boat that overturned and was swept downstream)

Ancistrus marcapatae (Regan 1904)
of the Marcapata Valley, eastern Peru, type locality (also occurs in Bolivia)

Ancistrus martini Schultz 1944
in honor of geologist Bethea Martin, Lago Petroleum Corporation, who aided Schultz in the collection of fishes in Venezuela

Ancistrus matto grossensis Miranda Ribeiro 1912
-enensis, suffix denoting place: Mato Grosso, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Ancistrus maximus de Oliveira, Zuanon, Zawadzki & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015
largest, referring to its “off-the-chart” size (200 mm SL), reached in the genus only by A. chagresi and A. centrolepis

Ancistrus megalostomus Pearson 1924
megalo-, large; stomus, mouth, characterized by its “very wide mandibular ramus”

Ancistrus minutus Fisch-Muller, Mazzoni & Weber 2001
small, referring to its size (one female with mature gonads was just 37.2 mm SL)
**Ancistrus miracollis** Bifi, Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2019

*mirus*, wonderful or surprising; *collis*, hill or mountain, referring to beauty of its unique pattern color (for the genus) and its sampling site in the highlands of the Parque Estadual do Sucunduri, more specifically in the Sucunduri Dome (Amazonas State, Brazil), up to 350 m elevation, very peculiar for this area

**Ancistrus montanus** (Regan 1904)
mountain, referring to type locality in the Andes of Bolivia, elevation 457 m

**Ancistrus mullerae** Bifi, Pavaneli & Zawadzki 2009

in honor of Sonia Fisch-Muller, Muséum d’histoire naturelle de la Ville de Genève, Switzerland, for her contributions to our understanding of Ancistrus species

**Ancistrus multispinis** (Regan 1912)

*multi-*, many; *spinus*, spine, referring to 20–25 spines on interoperculum

**Ancistrus nudiceps** (Müller & Troschel 1849)

*nudus*, naked or bare; *ceps*, head, referring to naked area on head, at least 1/3 distance from tip of snout to posterior margin of eye

**Ancistrus occloi** Eigenmann 1928

named for Mama Occlo, mother and fertility goddess in Inca mythology, sister and wife of Manco Cápac, first Sapa Inca of the Kingdom of Cusco, presumably alluding to its occurrence in the Andes of Peru [perhaps should be spelled *occloae* as it honors a female deity, but since ICZN rules are designed for humans, not gods or goddesses, original spelling is retained for now]

**Ancistrus parecis** Fisch-Muller, Cardoso, da Silva & Bertaco 2005

named for the Chapada dos Parecis, a plateau where type locality (upper rio Tapajós basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil) is situated

**Ancistrus patronus** de Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019

protector or defender, referring to how Ancistrus males guard their nests and protect their young; with their cheek odontodes everted, males can block off nests and potentially injure predators

**Ancistrus pirarenta** Muller 1989

named for Salto Pirareta, Cordillera, Paraguay, type locality

**Ancistrus piriformis** Muller 1989

*pirum*, pear; *formis*, shape, referring to its characteristic pear-like shape

**Ancistrus ranunculus** Muller, Rapp Py-Daniel & Zuanon 1994
diminutive of *rana*, frog, alluding to name “Tadpole Ancistrus” sometimes given in the aquarium trade, referring to its appearance

**Ancistrus reisi** Fisch-Muller, Cardoso, da Silva & Bertaco 2005

in honor of ichthyologist Roberto E. Reis (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), for his “active” contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fishes

**Ancistrus saudades** de Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019

Portuguese word used to express a deep longing or profound melancholy attached to a person, place or experience; it has a “deeper tone and meaning than a direct English translation and reflects the lead author’s connection to her Brazilian heritage and her nostalgia for field work in remote wilderness areas”

**Ancistrus sericeus** (Cope 1872)
silken, allusion not explained nor evident

**Ancistrus shuar** Provenzano R. & Barriga-Salazar 2018

named for the “ancient and brave” Shuar indigenous group that lives in the Morona-Santiago province of Ecuador, where this catfish occurs

**Ancistrus spinosus** Meek & Hildebrand 1916

spiny, allusion not explained, presumably referring to 8-12 interopercular odontodes (longer on males) and /or pectoral-fin spine “a little longer than the head”

**Ancistrus stigmaticus** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

marked, presumably referring to dark-brown body “thickly covered with light spots” and/or dark-brown fins “irregularly spotted with light”

**Ancistrus tamboensis** Fowler 1945

*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tambo River basin in upper Ucayali drainage, Peru, where it is endemic

**Ancistrus taunayi** Miranda Ribeiro 1918

in honor of Brazilian historian, professor and novelist Alfonso d’Escragnolle Taunay (1876-1958), director, Museu Paulista
Ancistrus temminckii (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778-1858), first director of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie (Leiden, Netherlands), who provided type

Ancistrus tolima Taphorn, Armbruster, Villa-Navarro & Ray 2013
named for princess Yulima of the Pijao tribe, who was burned at the stake and martyred by the Spanish conquistadors, for whom the Department of Tolima, Colombia (where type locality is situated) was named

Ancistrus tombador Fisch-Muller, Cardoso, da Silva & Bertaco 2005
named for Serra do Tombador, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Ancistrus trinitatis (Günther 1864)
Trindadian, referring to Trinidad Island, West Indies, where it is endemic

Ancistrus triradiatus Eigenmann 1918
tri-, three; radiatus, rayed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to three soft anal-fin rays

Ancistrus variolus (Cope 1872)
spot or spotted, referring to numerous large round spots on body

Ancistrus verecundus Fisch-Muller, Cardoso, da Silva & Bertaco 2005
bashful or modest, referring to absence or reduced development of tentacles on snout

Ancistrus vericaucanus Taphorn, Armbruster, Villa-Navarro & Ray 2013
veri-, true; caucanus, referring to A. caucanus, which was originally thought to be from the Río Cauca of Colombia, but it actually occurs in the Magdalena River drainage, making this the true Ancistrus species from the Río Cauca

Ancistrus yutajae Souza, Taphorn & Armbruster 2019
of the Yutajé River, Venezuela, type locality, and in tribute to a local legend commemorating Yu and Taje, young lovers whose tribes were at war; in order to escape capture, they jumped from a cliff and were turned into twin waterfalls (which today intermingle to form the Yutajé Falls and the Yutajé River) by the god of waters, but will return to human form when their tribes unite to form a single people and peacefully inhabit the Guiana Shield lands

Andeancistrus Lujan, Meza-Vargas & Barriga-Salazar 2015
Andean, referring to the mountains from which this genus originates; ancistrus, a root name for many loricariid genera that have clusters of enlarged evertible cheek odontodes, from the Greek agkistron, fishhook

Andeancistrus eschwartzae Lujan, Meza-Vargas & Barriga-Salazar 2015
in honor of New Orleans-based artist and benefactor Eugenia Schwartz (1951-2015), whose generous support through the Coypu Foundation made the authors’ research possible

Aphanotorulus Isbrücker & Nijssen 1983
aphanes, overlooked; torulus, a small expansion, referring to numerous small papillae in buccal cavity

Aphanotorulus ammophilus Armbruster & Page 1996
ammos, sand; philo, to love, referring to its preference for sandy habitats

Aphanotorulus emarginatus (Valenciennes 1840)
notched or indented, referring to emarginate (rather than produced) posterior end of occipital shield

Aphanotorulus gomesi (Fowler 1942)
in honor of Alcides Lourenço Gomes (1916-1991), Estacão Experimental de Caça e Pesca (São Paulo, Brazil), who informed Fowler that the previous name for this fish, Plecostomus iheringi Fowler 1941, is preoccupied by P. (=Hypostomus) iheringii Regan 1908

Aphanotorulus horridus (Kner 1854)
bristly or rough, referring to slightly keeled lateral scutes on body, each keel terminating in several small hooks

Aphanotorulus phrixosoma (Fowler 1940)
phrixos, bristling; soma, body, referring to long, curved, bristle-like spines on body [species inquirenda provisionally included here, possibly an A. horridus x A. unicolor hybrid]

Aphanotorulus rubrocauda Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel & Zawadzki 2017
rubra, red; cauda, tail, referring to color of lower lobe of caudal fin

Aphanotorulus unicolor (Steindachner 1908)
uni-, one, referring to uniform chocolate coloration (perhaps described from a preserved or color-faded specimen since catfish is spotted in life)

Araichthys Zawadski, Bifi & Mariotto 2016
ara, Tupi-Guarani word for parrot (in English) and papagaio (in Portuguese), referring to the rio Papagaio basin (Mato Grosso, Brazil), where it occurs; ichthys, fish
Araichthys lobo Zawadski, Bifi & Mariotto 2016
Brazilian common name usually given to pet parrots, referring to the rio Papagaio ("Parrot"), Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Avalithoxus Lujan, Armbruster & Lovejoy 2018
area, grandmother, referring to both the apparently basal position of this lineage and matronym of type species, which honors Jeanne Lujan, mother of first author (who, at age 71, identifies herself mostly as a grandmother to Lujan’s two nieces and one nephew [pers. comm.]); Lithoxus, genus in which species had originally been placed

Avalithoxus jantjae (Lujan 2008)
in honor of Lujan’s mother Jeanne, nicknamed Jantje (pronounced jäntchi) prior to her emigration from the Netherlands, "in deep appreciation for her hard work and material and emotional encouragement that promoted [Lujan’s] professional development and made this research possible"

Baryancistrus Rapp Py-Daniel 1989
barys, heavy, referring to “broad, robust” body of type species, B. niveatus (L. Rapp Py-Daniel, pers. comm.); Ancistrus, type genus of former subfamily Ancistrinae and formerly placed in Parancistrus

Baryancistrus beggini Lujan, Arce & Armbruster 2009
in honor of Chris Beggin, owner of The Aquatic Critter, a fish and reptile retailer in Nashville, Tennessee (USA), for his financial support of the authors’ research, ethical ornamental-fish business practices, and influence on the professional development of the first author

Baryancistrus chrysolomus Rapp Py-Daniel, Zuanon & Ribeiro de Oliveira 2011
chrysos, gold; loma, border, referring to whitish orange band at border of dorsal and caudal fins in juveniles (narrower in adults)

Baryancistrus demantoides de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel & Oyakawa 2019
-oides, having the appearance of: demantoid, a type of garnet that ranges in color from yellowish green to brownish green, referring to this fish’s color

Baryancistrus hadrostomus de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel & Oyakawa 2019
hadros, well-developed or large; stomus, mouth, referring to extremely large oral disc

Baryancistrus longipinnis (Kindle 1895)
langus, long; pinnis, fin, presumably referring to long dorsal fin, its base six times the distance between it and the adipose fin

Baryancistrus micropunctatus de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel & Oyakawa 2019
micro-, small; punctatus, spotted, referring to small dots over entire body

Baryancistrus niveatus (Castelnau 1855)
snowy, referring to small white spots on body

Baryancistrus xanthellus Rapp Py-Daniel, Zuanon & Ribeiro de Oliveira 2011
yellow, referring to numerous bright-yellow spots over head, body, dorsal, adipose and caudal fins, and on dorsal surface of pectoral and pelvic fins (becoming proportionally smaller and somewhat paler in adults), and wide yellow band on distal third of caudal and dorsal fins of young specimens

Chaetostoma Tschudi 1846
chaeto-, bristle; stoma, mouth, referring to bristles on cheeks of males

Chaetostoma aburrense (Posada 1909)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Valle de Aburrá, Cauca River basin, Colombia, where type locality (Medellin) is situated (although no types are known) [originally but incorrectly spelled aburrensis]

Chaetostoma anale (Fowler 1943)
anal, referring to its enlarged anal fin, equal in length with the pectoral

Chaetostoma anomalum Regan 1903
anomalous, “extremely remarkable in that the adipose fin is usually rudimentary or absent”

Chaetostoma bifurcum Lujan, Meza-Vargas, Astudillo, Barriga-Salazar & López-Fernández 2015
bt-, two; furcus, pronged, referring to two evertible cheek odontodes, characteristic of this species

Chaetostoma branickii Steindachner 1881
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Hieronim Florian Radziwill Konstanty, Count Branicki (1823–1884), Polish nobleman who employed ornithologist Jan Stolzmann (also spelled Sztolcman, 1854-1928), who collected holotype

Chaetostoma brevilabiatum Dahl 1942
brevis, short; labiatum, lipped, referring to “rather short” snout compared to C. fischeri, C. palmeri and C. thomsoni
**Chaetostoma breve** Regan 1904
short, allusion not explained nor evident

**Chaetostoma carrioni** (Norman 1935)
in honor of Ecuadorian paleontologist and naturalist Clodoveo Carrión (1883-1957), who collected type and presented it to the British Museum (Natural History)

**Chaetostoma changae** Salcedo 2006
in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963-1999), Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), for her "outstanding" contributions to the study of Peruvian fishes and her efforts mentoring Peruvian students (she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned)

**Chaetostoma chimu** Urbano-Bonilla & Ballen 2021
named for chimí or chimó, a soft extract of tobacco made by the aboriginals long before the Spanish invasion, and now used by the *llaneros* in the Llanos region of Colombia (where this catfish occurs) and Venezuela to alleviate tiredness, thirst, hunger, and cold during long working hours; to treat injuries, insect and snake bites; and, according to "shamanic" beliefs, to protect against evil spirits

**Chaetostoma daidalmatos** Salcedo 2006
Greek for a dappled or spotted work of art, referring to large dark spots evenly distributed all over body

**Chaetostoma dermorhynchum** Boulenger 1887
dermo-, skin; rhynchus, snout, referring to "entire margin of the snout naked, soft, swollen, without tentacles"

**Chaetostoma dorsale** Eigenmann 1922
allusion not explained nor evident; proposed in a footnote as a geographical variant of *C. anomalus*, which is described as having a dorsal spine equal or shorter than snout length, "base of dorsal equal to its distance from the caudal[,] the last ray reaching to the adipose," back (dorsum) with dark cross-shades, and dorsal rays with small white dots

**Chaetostoma dupouii** Fernández-Yépez 1945
in honor of Walter Dupouy (1906-1978), Venezuelan anthropologist-biologist and director, National Museum of Natural Sciences (Caracas), who encouraged and supported Fernández-Yépez' study of catfishes

**Chaetostoma fischeri** Steindachner 1879
in honor of Steindachner's "dear friend" (translation) W. Fischer, who provided a collection of river fishes from Panama, including type of this species

**Chaetostoma floridablancaense** Ardila Rodríguez 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Municipio de Floridablanca, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality (also named in tribute to the author's homeland, which he loves) [originally but incorrectly spelled *floridablancaen*]

**Chaetostoma formosae** Ballen 2011
Latin for beautiful, referring to the author's sister, Laura María Ballen, for her unconditional love and support

**Chaetostoma guairense** Steindachner 1881
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Guaire near Caracas, Venezuela, type locality

**Chaetostoma jegui** Rapp Py-Daniel 1991
in honor of ichthyologist Michael Jégu, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d'Outre-Mer), who collected type

**Chaetostoma joropo** Ballen, Urbano-Bonilla & Maldonado-Ocampo 2016
a collection of musical styles originating in the Llanos region of the Orinoco River Basin, Colombia, where this catfish occurs, honoring the importance and beauty of the region through "one of its most iconic cultural expressions, which does not account for political boundaries and promotes brotherhood among the people of Colombia and Venezuela"

**Chaetostoma lepturum** Regan 1912
leptos, thin; oura, tailed, referring to its more slender tail compared to the similarly colored *C. marginatum*

**Chaetostoma leucomelas** Eigenmann 1918
leucos, white; melas, black, referring to light and dark bars on all fins except anal, the contrast strongest on the dorsal and caudal fins

**Chaetostoma lex** Salcedo 2013
named for Alexandra Keane, sustainability activist, a Political Science student at the College of Charleston, where Salcedo taught at the time (committed students such as Keane can make a difference and help save species like *C. lex* from extinction; Norma J. Salcedo, pers. comm.)
Chaetostoma lineopunctatum Eigenmann & Allen 1942
*lineo-, line; punctatum, spotted, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to conspicuous black spots between dorsal-fin rays, which can be said to form a line-like series, and/or to "each membrane of the caudal, anal, pectoral, and ventral fins with a dark longitudinal line" and "many obscure black spots" on head and sides (markings on older specimens only)*

Chaetostoma loborhynchos Tschudi 1846
*lobus, rounded projection or protuberance; rhynchos, snout, referring to its semicircular snout*

Chaetostoma machiquense Fernández-Yépez & Martín Salazar 1953
*ensis, suffix denoting place: west of Machiques, Estado Zulia, Venezuela, type locality*

Chaetostoma marginatum Regan 1904
*bordered, perhaps referring to "narrow light edge" on caudal fin*

Chaetostoma marmorescens Eigenmann & Allen 1942
*marmoratus, marbled; -escens, becoming, referring to uniform dark-brown coloration with "indications of marbling"*

Chaetostoma microps Günther 1864
*micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to "very small" eye, its diameter ~1/9 length of head and ~1/3 width of interorbital space*

Chaetostoma milesi Fowler 1941
*in honor of Cecil Miles, Secretary of the Dorada Railway (and an ichthyologist), Mariqueta, Tolima Department, Colombia*

Chaetostoma niveum Fowler 1944
*snowy, referring to small "crowded" whitish spots on trunk and fins*

Chaetostoma nudirostre Lütken 1874
*nudus, bare or naked; rhynchos, snout, referring to “front side” of head “soft, smooth, without tentacles” (translation)*

Chaetostoma orientale Meza-Vargas, Calegari, Lujan, Ballen, Oyakawa, Sousa, Rapp Py-Daniel & Reis 2022
*Latin for eastern, the easternmost species of the genus*

Chaetostoma palmeri Regan 1912
*in honor of Mervyn George Palmer (1882–1954), English naturalist, traveller and collector in Central and South America for the British Museum, who collected type*

Chaetostoma patiae Fowler 1945
*of Río Patia, Pacific slope of southwestern Colombia, elevation 915 m, type locality*

Chaetostoma paucispinis Regan 1912
*paucus, few; spinis, spine, referring to two interopercular spines, fewer than *C. lepturus* and *C. palmeri*, described in the same paper*

Chaetostoma pearsei Eigenmann 1920
*in honor of biologist Arthur Sperry Pearse (1877–1956), University of Wisconsin, who collected type*

Chaetostoma platyrhynchus (Fowler 1943)*
*platy, broad; rhynchos, snout, referring to its "broadly rounded" snout*
**Chaetostoma sovichthys** Schultz 1944
in honor of Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela (SOV), for help while Schultz was a guest at the camps of the Lago Petroleum Corporation; *ichthys*, fish

**Chaetostoma spondylus** Salcedo & Ortega 2015
*Spondylus*, a genus of thorny oyster (*Spondyliidae*), referring to tuft of odontodes on trunk lateral dermal plates that resemble the thorny projections on this bivalve mollusc

**Chaetostoma stanii** Lütken 1874
in honor of German biologist Hermann Friedrich Stannius (1809-1883), who acquired type from “Karsten,” probably German botanist Gustav Karl Wilhelm Hermann Karsten (1817-1908), who may have collected it in Venezuela

**Chaetostoma stroumpoulos** Salcedo 2006
Greek for plump, referring to its chubby appearance compared to other large-bodied congeners

**Chaetostoma tachiraense** Schultz 1944
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Táchira, Táchira state, Venezuela, type locality

**Chaetostoma taczanowskii** Steindachner 1882
in honor of Polish zoologist Władysław (or Ladislas) Taczanowski (1819-1890), who facilitated the shipment of *Trichomycterus* (and presumably other) specimens to Steindachner

**Chaetostoma thomsoni** Regan 1904
in honor of Mr. Kay Thomson, who collected type

**Chaetostoma trimaculineum** Luján, Meza-Vargas, Astudillo, Barriga-Salazar & López-Fernández 2015
*tri*-, three; *macula*, spot; *linea*, line, referring to three distinctive rows of spots along the flanks

**Chaetostoma venezuelae** (Schultz 1944) of Venezuela, where it is endemic

**Chaetostoma yurubiense** Ceas & Page 1996
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Parque Nacional Yurubi (Lara, Venezuela), where stream containing type locality originates

**Cordylancistrus** Isbrücker 1980
*cordyo*, club or swelling, referring to exceptionally wide head of *C. torbesensis*, *Ancistrus*, type genus of former Ancistrinae

**Cordylancistrus daguae** (Eigenmann 1912) of the Dagua River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Cordylancistrus nephelion** Provenzano & Milani 2006
Greek for cloud-like spots, referring to irregular white spots on head and body

**Cordylancistrus perijae** Pérez & Provenzano R. 1996
of the Sierra de Perijá, a branch of the Eastern Andes Mountains, Maracaibo Basin, Zulia, Venezuela, type locality

**Cordylancistrus pijao** Provenzano R. & Villa-Navarro 2017
named for the Pijao, indigenous people of Colombia, symbol of Tolima, Colombia (where this catfish occurs), “who preferred to die rather than submit to Spanish monarchy”

**Cordylancistrus setosus** (Boulenger 1887)
bristly, referring to bristles on snout, “short and fine” on the female and “long and strong” on the males

**Cordylancistrus tayrona** Provenzano R., Milani & Ardila 2017
referring to Tayrona culture or the Tayrona nation, an indigenous group that occupied the area of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta (where this catfish occurs), and more broadly northeastern Colombia; an “homage to these brave and clever people and to their descendants who today live restricted in the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta”

**Cordylancistrus torbesensis** (Schultz 1944)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Torbes, Orinoco drainage, Venezuela, type locality

**Corymbophanes** Eigenmann 1909
*corymbus*, top or peak; *phanes*, to appear or make evident, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to the fact that Eigenmann obtained *C. andersoni* at Arutaima Falls on the Upper Potaro River, the “farthest point” in his Guyana travels, beyond which he did not explore

**Corymbophanes ameliae** Luján, Armbruster, Wernke, Teixeira & Lovejoy 2019
of Amelia, a Patamona Amerindian girl who disappeared near Amaila Falls, Guyana (where this species occurs
upstream of the falls) in the late 19th century; the falls are named for her (but her name was misspelled)

**Corymbophanes andersoni** Eigenmann 1909
in honor of geologist Charles Wilgress Anderson (1867-?), Government Surveyor, who probably in some way facilitated Eigenmann's expedition to Guyana

**Corymbophanes kaiei** Armbruster & Sabaj Pérez 2000
of Kaie, a character from Amerindian legend for whom Kaieutur Falls in Guyana is named: some accounts describe him as a great chieftain who sacrificed himself by canoeing over the falls in order to save his war-stricken tribe, upon which a great spirit transformed his body, canoe and the goods within it into the rocks at the bottom of the falls, whereas another account describes Kaie as a burdensome old man who was sent over the falls by his fellow tribesmen; either way, like Kaie, the genus has "never been successful at traversing the falls"

**Cryptancistrus** Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
*crypto*, hidden, distinguished from *Guyanancistrus* by its unique barcode sequence, not from any unique morphological character; *Ancistrus*, type genus of former subfamily Ancistrinae

**Cryptancistrus similis** Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
similar, referring to its "strong morphological resemblance" to the *Guyanancistrus brevispinus* species complex

**Dekeyseria** Rapp Py-Daniel 1985
*Dekeyseria amazonica* Rapp Py-Daniel 1985
*Dekeyseria nivesta* (La Monte 1929)
snowy, referring to conspicuous light spots everywhere on body except under surface of caudal peduncle, which is plain buff
*Dekeyseria picta* (Kner 1854)
painted or colored, referring to irregular yellowish spots on brownish head and body, partly confluent into crossbands
*Dekeyseria scaphirhyncha* (Kner 1854)
*Dekeyseria scapho-rhynchus*, shovel; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its depressed head with very broad snout, obtusely rounded in front

**Dolichancistrus** Isbrücker 1980
*dolichos*, long; *ancistrus*, from the Greek *agkistron*, fishhook, referring to their very long hooked interopercular odontodes, extending much beyond the head in adult males

**Dolichancistrus atratoensis** (Dahl 1960)
*Dekeyseria amazonica* Rapp Py-Daniel 1985
*Dekeyseria nivesta* (La Monte 1929)
snowy, referring to conspicuous light spots everywhere on body except under surface of caudal peduncle, which is plain buff
*Dekeyseria picta* (Kner 1854)
painted or colored, referring to irregular yellowish spots on brownish head and body, partly confluent into crossbands
*Dekeyseria scaphirhyncha* (Kner 1854)
*Dekeyseria scapho-rhynchus*, shovel; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its depressed head with very broad snout, obtusely rounded in front

**Exastilithoxus** Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
*Exastilithoxus fimbriatus* (Steindachner 1915)
*Exastilithoxus hoedemani* Isbrücker & Nijssen 1985
in memory of Dutch ichthyologist Jacobus Johannes Hoedeman (1917-1982)

**Guyanancistrus** Isbrücker 2001
Guyana, referring to French Guiana, where the first three included species are endemic; *Ancistrus*, type genus of former subfamily Ancistrinae

**Guyanancistrus brevispinis brevispinis** (Heitmans, Nijssen & Isbrücker 1983)
brevis, short; *spinis*, thorn, referring to shorter evertible interopercular odontodes compared to *G. longispinis*
Guyanancistrus brevispinis bifax Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
two-faced, referring to different appearances of its head (some populations exhibit an enlarged forehead, usually coupled with a slightly longer snout, head and/or predorsal length, as well as an enlarged mouth, differences apparently not linked to sex)

Guyanancistrus brevispinis orientalis Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
eastern, referring to its distribution in eastern French Guiana, east of the other two subspecies

Guyanancistrus brownsbergensis Mol, Fisch-Muller & Covain 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brownsberg Nature Park in Brownsberg Mountains, Suriname, type locality

Guyanancistrus longispinis (Heitmans, Niissen & Isbrücker 1983)
longus, long; spinis, thorn, referring to longer evertible interopercular odontodes compared to G. brevispinis

Guyanancistrus megastictus Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
-mega-, large; stictus, spot, referring to very large spots on body and fins

Guyanancistrus nassauensis Mol, Fisch-Muller & Covain 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: only known in streams in the Nassau Mountains, Suriname

Guyanancistrus niger (Norman 1926)
black, referring to blackish head, body and fins

Guyanancistrus tenuis Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
thin, referring to its more slender body compared to G. nassauensis and G. megastictus

Guyanancistrus teretirostris Fisch-Muller, Mol & Covain 2018
teres, rounded; rostris, snout, which is “fully rounded anteriorly”

Hemiancistrus Bleeker 1862
bemi-, partial, referring to similarity to Ancistrus (also genus in which type species, H. medians, had originally been placed)

Hemiancistrus cerrado de Souza, Melo, Chamon & Armbruster 2008
named for the Cerrado region of central Brazil, where it occurs

Hemiancistrus chlorostictus Cardoso & Malabarba 1999
chloros, green; stiktos, spotted, referring to light-green spots on body and fins

Hemiancistrus fuliginosus Cardoso & Malabarba 1999
painted black or sooty, referring to grayish-black coloration with no distinctive marks

Hemiancistrus furtivus Provenzano & Barriga 2017
attempting to pass unnoticed or hidden, alluding to its not being detected before despite occurring in the Ecuadorian Pacific region, one of the best known ichthyologically

Hemiancistrus guahiborum Werneke, Armbruster, Lujan & Taphorn 2005
-orum, belonging to: Guahibo, a tribe of people inhabiting parts of southern Venezuela and western Colombia, for the help they provided in collecting specimens

Hemiancistrus harmaurlundi Rendahl 1937
in honor of Swedish botanist Carl Harmaurlund (1884-1965), who collected type

Hemiancistrus landoni Eigenmann 1916
in honor of Indianapolis businessman and philanthropist Hugh McKennan Landon (1867-1947), who helped finance expedition that collected type

Hemiancistrus medians Kner 1854
in the middle, presumed to be an intermediate form between long- and short-finned Ancistrus, its genus at the time

Hemiancistrus megalopteryx Cardoso 2004
megalo-, large; pteryx, fin, referring to long pectoral fin of males, up to 46.4% of SL

Hemiancistrus meizospilos Cardoso & da Silva 2004
meizon, comparative of megas, big or great; spilos, dots, referring to larger size of dots compared to white-spotted congeners of southern Brazil

Hemiancistrus punctulatus Cardoso & Malabarba 1999
diminutive of punctum, spot, i.e., having tiny spots, referring to small dark spots on dorsal and lateral plates

Hemiancistrus subviridis Werneke, Sabaj Pérez, Lujan & Armbruster 2005
sub-, less than; viridis, green, i.e., greenish, referring to olive base color in life

Hemiancistrus votouro Cardoso & da Silva 2004
named for the Votouro Indian Reserve, situated on Benjamin Constant, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality
Hopliancistrus Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
hoplon, Greek for armor, referring to conspicuous odontodes on mouth and cheek of males, i.e., an armored Ancistrus

Hopliancistrus munduruku de Oliveira, Zuanon, Py-Daniel, Birindelli & Sousa 2021
named for the Munduruku, a large indigenous group inhabiting a large part of southwestern Pará State, Brazil, along the Rio Tapajós (where this catfish occurs); they are “well known for being powerful warriors and great strategists, and in recent years they have drawn much attention for the fight against the hydroelectric dams” where they live

Hopliancistrus tricornis Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
tri-, three; cornis, horn, referring to three horn-shaped odontodes along the interopercular in both sexes

Hopliancistrus wolverine de Oliveira, Zuanon, Py-Daniel, Birindelli & Sousa 2021
named for the mustelid mammal Gulo gulo, also known as wolverine, glutton, carcajou, skunk bear, or quickhatch, referring to its “blunt stature, strong claws, and ferocity”

Hopliancistrus xavante de Oliveira, Zuanon, Py-Daniel, Birindelli & Sousa 2021
named for the Xavante, an indigenous ethnic group nowadays inhabiting several Indigenous Lands that form part of their earlier territory of traditional occupation, including areas in Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

Hopliancistrus xikrin de Oliveira, Zuanon, Py-Daniel, Birindelli & Sousa 2021
named for the Xikrin, an indigenous group inhabiting the margins of the Rio Bacajá, Pará, Brazil, where this catfish occurs; the Xikrin are related to the Kayapo people, with whom they share the “same self-denomination, and cultural characteristics such as body painting patterns, language, residenc and marital relations, rituals, chants, and naming system”

Hypancistrus Isbrücker & Nijssen 1991
hypo-, less than, referring to fewer number of teeth compared to most other members of the tribe Ancistrini

Hypancistrus contradens Armbruster, Lujan & Taphorn 2007
contra, opposite; dens, tooth, referring to differently shaped teeth in dentary and premaxilla

Hypancistrus debilittera Armbruster, Lujan & Taphorn 2007
debilis, weak; littera, letter, referring to absent or indistinct E-shaped mark on snout (compared to distinct mark on H. furunculus and H. zebra)

Hypancistrus furunculus Armbruster, Lujan & Taphorn 2007
petty thief or pilferer, referring to dark between eyes, similar to a bandit’s mask

Hypancistrus inspector Armbruster 2002
Latin for observer, referring to its large eyes (etymology section inadvertently deleted from publication; explanation per J. Armbruster, pers. comm.)

Hypancistrus margaritatus Tan & Armbruster 2016
adorned with pearls, referring to dense white spots on body

Hypancistrus phantasma Tan & Armbruster 2016
phantom, referring to its elusiveness (the described specimens represent the only known specimens, despite nearly a century passing since their collection) and its pale body coloration

Hypancistrus lunaorum Armbruster, Lujan & Taphorn 2007
-arum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the Luna family, founders of the village of Macurucu on the Rio Orinoco near the mouth of the Ventauri (Amazonas, Venezuela), for their “progressive interest in the development of Macurucu via promotion of scientific research,” which was indispensable in the completion of the authors’ fieldwork

Hypancistrus vandragti (Lujan & Armbruster 2011)
in honor of Randy Van Dragt, Professor of Biology at Calvin College (Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA) since 1981, “whose patient introduction to tropical ecology and fish ecomorphology benefitted the first author immeasurably”

Hypancistrus zebra Isbrücker & Nijssen 1991
named for its striped, zebra-like color pattern

Hypostomus Lacepède 1803
hypo-, under; stomus, mouth, referring to ventral position of mouth

Hypostomus affinis (Steindachner 1877)
related, referring to its “remarkably close” appearance (translation) to H. commersoni

Hypostomus agna (Miranda Ribeiro 1907)
latinization of Anhá, local name for this catfish in São Paulo, Brazil
Hypostomus alatus Castelnau 1855
winged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to high dorsal fin

Hypostomus albopunctatus (Regan 1908)
albus, white; punctatus, spotted, referring to small rounded whitish spots on head, body and fins

Hypostomus anciroides (Ihering 1911)
~oides, having the form of: referring to its resemblance to some species of Ancistrus

Hypostomus angipinnatus (Leege 1922)
angri-, presumably from angustus, narrow or short; pinnatus, finned, referring to “short distance of the dorsal fins” (translation), i.e., short distance between dorsal and adipose fins

Hypostomus annectens (Regan 1904)
linking or joining, reflecting Regan’s belief that it has the “general form” of Plecostomus guacari (= H. plecostomus) and species of the “old genus” Pterygoplichthys, with the number of dorsal rays of the former and the movable interoperculum of the latter

Hypostomus arecuta Cardoso, Almirón, Casciotta, Aichino, Lizarralde & Montoya-Burgos 2012
arecutá, Guaraní word for loricariid fish

Hypostomus argus (Fowler 1943)
Argus, mythical hundred-eyed guardian of Io, referring to its “innumerable” dark spots

Hypostomus asperatus Castelnau 1855
rough, referring to small granular scales on head and most of body

Hypostomus aspidolepis (Günther 1867)
aspido-, shield; lepis, scale, possibly referring to body scutes, each with a prominent keel and 4-7 short setiform spines

Hypostomus aspilogaster (Cope 1894)
aspilos, spotless; gaster, belly, referring to unspotted belly compared to spotted belly of the similar Plecostomus limosus (= H. commersoni)

Hypostomus atropinnis (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1890)
atro-, black; pinnis, fin, described as a subspecies of H. lima with “uniform dark brown” fins

Hypostomus auroguttatus Kner 1854
aureus, golden; guttatus, spotted, referring to irregular yellowish spots on body, sometimes confluent into bands

Hypostomus basilisko Tencatt, Zawadzki & Froehlich 2014
basilikos, Greek for “little king,” a mythical creature known as the king of snakes, often represented wearing a crown, referring to this catfish’s three strong ridges on top of head

Hypostomus bimbai Zawadzki & Penido 2021
in honor of José Manoel dos Reis Machado (1899-1974), commonly called Mestre Bimba, a master practitioner of the Brazilian martial art of capoeira, created by Africans and their descendants enslaved by Portuguese colonists in the 18th and 19th centuries; Mestre Bimba created the Regional style of capoeira characterized by more acrobatic moves and more aggressive punches, and was responsible for the legalization of capoeira in 1930 [see also H. pastinhai and Eigenmannia besouro, Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae]
**Hypostomus bolivianus** (Pearson 1924)

-anus, belonging to Bolivia, where it is endemic

**Hypostomus borellii** (Boulenger 1897)

in honor of French-born Italian zoologist Alfredo Borelli (1858–1943), Università di Torino, who led three expeditions to South America and collected many animals, including holotype of this one

**Hypostomus boulenegeri** (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist George A. Boulenger (1858–1937), British Museum (Natural History)

**Hypostomus brevicauda** (Günther 1864)

brevis, short; cauda, tail, referring to its “obliquely subtruncated” caudal fin

**Hypostomus brevis** (Nichols 1919)

short, “notable for its very short body”

**Hypostomus cafuringa** Soares, Aquino, Bagley, Langeani & Colli 2021

named for the Cafuringa Environmental Protection Area and the Cafuringa stream, Distrito Federal, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

**Hypostomus careopinnatus** Martins, Marinho, Langeani & Serra 2012
careo, be deprived of; pinnatus, finned, referring to absence of adipose fin

**Hypostomus carinatus** (Steindachner 1881)

keeled, referring to 30 strongly carinate (or keeled) scutes along sides

**Hypostomus carvalhoi** (Miranda Ribeiro 1937)

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Antenor Leitão de Carvalho (1910–1985), who collected type

**Hypostomus cochliodon** Kner 1854

cochlear, spoon; odon, tooth, referring to 7–8 short teeth on both sides of jaw, which terminate in a dilated spoon-like crown

**Hypostomus commersoni** Valenciennes 1836

in honor of French naturalist Philibert Commerçon (also spelled Commerson, 1727–1773), who provided an illustration of this species which Lacépède confused with *H. plecostomus* in 1803

**Hypostomus coppenamensis** Boeseman 1969

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Coppename River, Suriname, where it appears to be endemic

**Hypostomus corantiijni** Boeseman 1968

of the Corantijn River basin, Suriname, where it appears to be endemic

**Hypostomus cordovae** (Günther 1880)

of Cordova (actually Córdoba), Argentina, type locality [treated as a junior synonym of *H. paranensis* by some workers]

**Hypostomus crassicauda** Boeseman 1968

crassus, stout; cauda, tail, referring to its “very stout” caudal peduncle

**Hypostomus crulsi** Soares, Aquino, Bagley, Langeani & Colli 2021

in honor of Luiz Ferdinando Cruls (1848–1908), a Belgian engineer and naturalized Brazilian who served as director of the Imperial Observatory of Rio de Janeiro; he led the Central Plateau Exploration Commission of Brazil, which was responsible for demarcating an area for the installation of Brasília, the future capital of Brazil, and which now comprises the known distribution of this catfish

**Hypostomus dardanelos** Zawadzki & Carvalho 2014

named for the Dardanelos cachoeira (waterfall), Aripuanã, Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this species was collected in rapids downstream of the falls

**Hypostomus delimali** Zawadzki, de Oliveira & Debona 2013

in honor of Flávio César Thadeo de Lima (b. 1974), Universidade Estadual de Campinas, for numerous contributions to neotropical ichthyology

**Hypostomus denticulatus** Zawadzki, Weber & Pavanelli 2008

-denticulus, small teeth, i.e., small-toothed, referring to smaller and therefore more numerous teeth on dentary and premaxilla than all congeners except *H. multidens* and *H. ternetzi*

**Hypostomus derbyi** (Haseman 1911)

in honor of geologist Orville A. Derby (1851–1915), “who has spent thirty-five years in the cause of science in Brazil, and who rendered [Haseman] more assistance than any other man in South America”

**Hypostomus dlouhyi** Weber 1985

in honor of Carlo Dlouhy, Muséum d’histoire naturelle de Genève, who collected type
**Hypostomus ericae** Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005
in honor of Erica Pellegrini Caramaschi, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, who helped collect type, for her “great” contributions to the knowledge of fish ecology

**Hypostomus ericius** Armbruster 2003
Latin for hedgehog, referring to the many sharp odontodes on the keels

**Hypostomus faveolus** Zawadzki, Birindelli & Lima 2008
honey-combed, referring to color pattern formed by pale blotches with thin dark limits

**Hypostomus fluviatilis** (Schubart 1964)
of a river, presumably referring to its occurrence in strong river current

**Hypostomus fonchii** Weber & Montoya-Burgos 2002
in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963-1999), Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), who “disappeared tragically” when she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned [a noun in apposition, without the matronymic “ae”]

**Hypostomus formosae** Cardoso, Brancolini, Paracampo, Lizarralde, Covain & Montoya-Burgos 2016
of Formosa Province, Argentina, type locality (also occurs in Paraguay)

**Hypostomus francisci** (Lütken 1874)
of the Rio São Francisco, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

**Hypostomus freirei** Penido, Pessali & Zawadzki 2021
in honor of Brazilian educator Paulo Reglus Neves Freire (1921-1997), for his “pioneering” role in contemporary humanistic pedagogy, promoting “substantial advances in the theory of literacy and methods of teaching,” which in turn has “generated great influence in several areas of knowledge such as philosophy, theology, anthropology, social work and sociology”

**Hypostomus froehlichi** Zawadzki, Nardi & Tencatt 2021
in honor of Otávio Froehlich (1958-2015), “beloved” friend and ichthyologist who devoted most of his work on the knowledge of the fishes from the Bodoquena Plateau, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

**Hypostomus fuscomaculatus** Zawadzki & Silva 2022
fuscus, dark, swarthy or dusky; maculatus, spotted, referring to large and widely spaced black blotches on living specimens; in preserved specimens, the blotches usually fade to brown but stay evident for a long time under proper fixation and storage

**Hypostomus garmani** (Regan 1904)
in honor of Harvard ichthyologist-herpetologist Samuel Garman (1843-1927), who loaned types and sent specimens to the British Museum (Natural History)

**Hypostomus goyazensis** (Regan 1908)
-enis suffix denoting place: Goiás, Brazil, type locality

**Hypostomus guajupia** Penido, Pessali & Zawadzki 2021
Guajupiá, Tupi-Guaraní name for a mythical place analogous to the Fields of Reeds for the ancient Egyptians, the Elysian Fields for the classical Greeks, and Heaven for Christians, a “place beyond the mountains, where the righteous souls would meet their ancestors and live eternally in health, justice, pleasure and joy,” in tribute to the 259 dead and 11 missing people due to the January 2019 collapse of the Córrego do Feijão tailings dam in Brumadinho, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

**Hypostomus gymnorrhynchus** (Norman 1926)
gymnos, bare or naked; rhynchus, snout, referring to a “rather broad naked margin” on snout

**Hypostomus hemicochliodon** Armbruster 2003
hemi-, half; cochlear, spoon; odont, tooth, referring to its teeth, which are “about half as spoonshaped” as those of wood-specializing members of the *H. cochliodon* group, to which it belongs

**Hypostomus hemius** (Eigenmann 1912)
hemi-, half; oura, tail, presumably referring to its oblique, emarginate caudal fin, its lower rays usually less than twice the length of its middle rays

**Hypostomus heraldoi** Zawadzki, Weber & Pavanelli 2008
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski, curator of fishes, Museu de Zoologia at São Paulo, for his extensive contributions to our knowledge of neotropical fish diversity

**Hypostomus hermanni** (Ihering 1905)
in honor of Ihering’s father, German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850-1930)

**Hypostomus holostictus** (Regan 1913)
holos, whole; stictus, spot, presumably referring to head, body and fins covered with round dark spots
Hypostomus hondae (Regan 1912)
of Honda, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

Hypostomus hoplonites Rapp Py-Daniel 1988
armored or shielded, referring to its general appearance, heavily plated and spiny (Lucia Rapp Py-Daniel, pers. comm.)

Hypostomus iheringii (Regan 1908)
in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who collected type (and several other loricariids described in the same paper)

Hypostomus interruptus (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
referring to how alignment of plates on mid-dorsal keel are misaligned between anterior and posterior halves of body due to a series of plates in front of dorsal fin

Hypostomus isbrueckeri Reis, Weber & Malabarba 1990
in honor of Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoological Museum in Amsterdam, “who has extensively contributed to the knowledge of loricariid diversity”

Hypostomus itacua Valenciennes 1836
from yaru itacu, local name for this and similar catfishes along the Rio de la Plata in Argentina

Hypostomus jaguar Zanata, Sardeiro & Sawadzki 2013
Tupi-Guarani word for panther, referring to black-dotted color pattern on a clear background

Hypostomus jaguribensis (Fowler 1915)
-enis, suffix denoting place: Rio Jaguaribe at Barro Alto, Brazil, type locality (Fowler used the spelling “Jaguribe” [minus the a] for the river, which is reflected in his name of the fish)

Hypostomus johnii (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of geologist Orestes Saint John (1841-1921), member of Thayer Expedition, who collected type

Hypostomus khimaera Tencatt, Zawadzki & Froehlich 2014
from the Greek cimaira or khimaira, a mythological creature with a hybrid body formed by three animals (lion, snake, goat), referring to possession of features comparable to “conspicuously distinct” species

Hypostomus kopeyaka Carvalho, Lima & Zawadzki 2010
after its common name among the Tuyuka and Tukano Indians of Brazil and Colombia, kope yaka, or kope ya'ka, meaning “pleco from the holes,” referring to the Indians’ belief that they spend most of their time hiding in holes in the river banks

Hypostomus krikati Oliveira, Guimarães, Brito & Ottoni 2022
named for the Krikati native people, a Jê-speaking culture, occurring in the Gurupi Mosaic region, a transition zone between the Amazon rainforest and the Brazilian Cerrado, where this catfish occurs

Hypostomus kuarup Zawadzki, Birindelli & Lima 2012
named for Kuarup, or Quarup, an origin myth and a festivity shared by most of the ethnical groups living in the upper portion of the Xingu Indigenous Park; the first Kuarup is said to have taken place at the Saginhenhu, a locality recently identified by the Indians as being the Cachoeira do Adelino (Mato Grosso, Brazil), one of the localities from which this catfish is known

Hypostomus labyrinthus de Oliveira, Ribeiro, Canto & Zawadzki 2020
labyrinth, referring to irregular reticulated color pattern on head and anterior portion of trunk

Hypostomus latifrons Weber 1986
-latus, wide; frons, forhead, referring to its particularly large interorbital space

Hypostomus latirostris (Regan 1904)
-latus, wide; rostris, snout, referring to its “broad, rounded” snout

Hypostomus leucophaeus Tanaka & Pitanga 2016
ash-colored or dun, referring to higher contrast between dark spots and light-brown ground color

Hypostomus levis (Pearson 1924)
smooth, allusion not explained, possibly referring to lower surface of head and abdomen covered with “small
granular plates” (as opposed to “small spinulose plates” Pearson described for *H. plecostomus*)

**Hypostomus lima** (Lütken 1874)
file or rasp, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “granulated” strip on each side of lower lip and/or “granulated” pelvic-fin spine (translation)

**Hypostomus longiradiatus** (Holly 1929)
*longus*, long; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to first dorsal-fin ray, which is as long as the head

**Hypostomus luetkeni** (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of Danish zoologist Christian Frederik Lütken (1827-1901), who identified this catfish as *H. lima* in 1874

**Hypostomus luteomaculatus** (Devincenzi 1942)
luteus, yellow; maculatus, spotted, referring to yellow spots all over fins and body

**Hypostomus luteus** (Godoy 1980)
yellow, referring to its yellow-orange color in life

**Hypostomus macrophthalmus** Boeseman 1968
*macro-* , large; *ophthalmus*, eye, described as a subspecies of *H. pseudohemiurus* with a larger eye

**Hypostomus macrops** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
*macro-* , large; *ops*, eye, referring to larger eyes compared to *H. lima*

**Hypostomus macushi** Armbruster & de Souza 2005
named for the Macushi people of the northern Rupununi, who provided the authors with a lot of help and hospitality on their journeys in southern Guyana, and who collected most of the best specimens in the type series

**Hypostomus maracaiboensis** (Schultz 1944)
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, where it is endemic

**Hypostomus margaritifer** (Regan 1908)
margarita, pearl; *fero*, to bear, i.e., pearly, presumably referring to “rounded pale spots” scattered on head and body

**Hypostomus melanephelis** Zawadzki, Oliveira, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015
*melano-* , dark or black; *ephelis*, freckle, referring to color pattern formed by tiny dark dots along head and body

**Hypostomus meleagris** (Marini, Nichols & La Monte 1933)
guinea fowl, probably referring to “numerous more or less pronounced pale rounded spots” on back, sides and fins, reminiscent of the color pattern of a guinea fowl

**Hypostomus micromaculatus** Boeseman 1968
*micro-* , small; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to small, usually elongate, spots on fins and body, several on each scute

**Hypostomus microstomus** Weber 1987
*micro-* , small; *stomus*, mouth, distinguished easily by its very small mouth

**Hypostomus multidentis** Jerep, Shibatta & Zawadzki 2007
*multi-* , many; *dens*, teeth, referring to high tooth number in each dentary (122-267) and premaxilla (115-260)

**Hypostomus mutucae** Knaack 1999
of the Rio Mutuca, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

**Hypostomus myersi** (Gosline 1947)
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), “senior collector” of type, to whom Gosline is “indebted for a large part of what knowledge he may have acquired in the field of South American ichthyology”

**Hypostomus nematopterus** Isbrücker & Nijssen 1984
*nemato-* , thread; *pterus*, fin, referring to filamentous dorsal fin

**Hypostomus niceforoi** (Fowler 1943)
in honor of Brother Hermano Nicéforo María (1888-1980), Museo del Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá; a Frenchman originally named Antoine Rouhaire Siauzade who became a missionary in Colombia under his monastic name, he sent collections of Colombian freshwater fishes to Fowler, including type of this species

**Hypostomus nigroleineatus** Zawadzki, Carvalho, Birindelli & Azevedo 2016
*nigro-* , black; *lineatus*, lined or striped, referring to dark stripes on posterior sides of body, uncommon in the genus

**Hypostomus nigromaculatus** (Schubart 1964)
nigro-, black; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to blackish marks on each scute or plate, forming a striped pattern

**Hypostomus nigropunctatus** Garavello, Britski & Zawadzki 2012
*nigro-* , black; *punctatus*, spotted, referring to dark spots on body and fins (compared to pale spots on congeners from rio Iguaçu basin)
Hypostomus nudiventris (Fowler 1941)
nudus, naked; ventris, belly, referring to total absence of scales or scutes on belly

Hypostomus obtusirostris (Steindachner 1907)
obtusus, blunt; rostris, snout, presumably referring to its wide muzzle (“Schnauze breit”)

Hypostomus occidentalis Boeseman 1968
western, described as a western subspecies of H. gymnorhynchus

Hypostomus oculatus (Fowler 1943)
eyed, referring to its “innumerable” small dark spots

Hypostomus pagei Armbruster 2003
in honor of ichthyologist Lawrence M. Page (b. 1944), for his help and guidance during Armbruster’s career, and for helping to collect a majority of the specimens of this species

Hypostomus pantherinus Kner 1854
like a panther, referring to scattered round spots on head, body and fins

Hypostomus papariae (Fowler 1941)
of Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, type locality

Hypostomus paranensis Weyenbergh 1877
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraná River system, Argentina, where it is endemic [treated as a species inquirenda by some workers]

Hypostomus pastinhai Zawadzki & Penido 2021
in honor of Vicente Joaquim Pereira (1889–1981), a master practitioner of the Brazilian martial art of capoeira, and “symbolic patron” of the Angola style, characterized by being more rhythmic, slow and malicious, with somewhat creeping movements low to the ground [see also H. bimbai and Eigenmannia besouro, Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae]

Hypostomus paucimaculatus Boeseman 1968
paucus, few; maculatus, spotted, referring to larger and, therefore, fewer, spots on body compared to congeners in Suriname

Hypostomus paucipunctatus Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005
paucus, few; punctatus, dotted, referring to widely spaced spots covering body, compared to close-set spots on H. waiampi, H. oculatus and H. pyrineusi

Hypostomus paulinus (Ihering 1905)
-inus, belonging to: São Paulo, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Piracicaba) is situated (also occurs in Argentina and Paraguay)

Hypostomus peckoltoides Zawadzki, Weber & Pavanelli 2010
-oides, having the form of: the related genus Peckoltia, which includes species with dark saddles similar to those found on this one

Hypostomus perdido Zawadzki, Tencatt & Froehlich 2014
named for the rio Perdido (Portuguese for lost), Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Hypostomus piratatu Weber 1986
Pira-tatã, local Guarani name for this catfish, meaning “armadillo fish”

Hypostomus plecostomoides (Eigenmann 1922)
-oides, having the form of: the genus Plecostomus (=Hypostomus); originally placed in the genus Cochliodon, which Eigenmann described as similar to Plecostomus but “with large unpointed teeth”

Hypostomus plecostomus (Linnaeus 1758)
pleco-, folded, pleated or plicate; stomus, mouth, referring to its lips, which can be said to fold downward to form a suckorial mouth

Hypostomus pseudohemiurus Boeseman 1968
pseudo-, false, referring to how this species “at first sight strongly resembles” H. hemius, but such an appearance is false

Hypostomus punctatus Valenciennes 1840
spotted, referring to many small black dots on body and fins

Hypostomus pusarum (Starks 1913)
-arum, commemorative suffix, plural: named in memory of the boys who collected this catfish with their hands and with dip-nets under overhanging grassy banks at Ceará-Mirim, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, “the best collectors we found in Brazil” (presumably based on a native word, meaning unknown)
Hypostomus pyrineusi (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)
in honor of Miranda Ribeiro’s good friend Lieut. Antonio Pyrineus de Souza (d. 1936), a naturalist with the Rondon Commission to install telegraph poles from Mato Grosso to Amazonas, which included expedition that collected type

Hypostomus regani (Ihering 1905)
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), who offered advice and assured Ihering that his new species were distinct from those in Regan’s 1904 monograph on the family

Hypostomus renestoi Zawadzki, da Silva & Troy 2018
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Erasmo Renesto, Universidade Estadual de Maringá, for his contributions to the genetics of neotropical fishes

Hypostomus rhapsody Armbruster, Tansey & Lujan 2007
Greek for sprinkled, speckled or spotted, referring to the tiny, randomly placed spots on body and head

Hypostomus robertsoni Dias & Zawadzki 2021
in honor of Robertson Fonsec de Azevedo, environmental attorney, for his “large and constant efforts to preserve natural landscapes in the Paraná State, Brazil. Robertson fought [sic] to prevent unnecessary small hydroelectric power plants in the high gradient stretches along two main Upper Paraná River left tributaries, the Ivaí and Piquiri Rivers,” where this catfish occurs

Hypostomus robinii Valenciennes 1840
in honor of M. (Monsieur) Robin, probably French naturalist-explorer Charles-César Robin (most famous for his 1807 account of his voyages through Louisiana, Florida and the West Indies), who provided type (a dried specimen) from Trinidad

Hypostomus rondoni (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
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

Hypostomus roseopunctatus Reis, Weber & Malabarba 1990
roseus, pink; punctatus, dotted or spotted, referring to color pattern

Hypostomus salgadai (Fowler 1941)
of Rio Salgade, Ceará State, Brazil, type locality [possibly a dark-spotted form of H. carvalhoi]

Hypostomus saramaccensis Boeseman 1968
-ensis, suffix denoting place: middle Saramacca River, Suriname, type locality

Hypostomus scabriceps (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
scaber, rough; ceps, head, referring to lower surface of head covered with scutes

Hypostomus sculpodon Armbruster 2003
sculp, to carve, cut, grave, or chisel in stone, brass or wood; odon, tooth, referring to its ability to chisel wood with its teeth

Hypostomus seminudus (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
semi-, partial; nudus, bare or naked, referring to ventral surface “more or less naked” (sides of belly and a narrow band between ventrals covered with scutes)

Hypostomus sertanejo Zanata, Ramos & Sabaj 2017
derived from the Portuguese word for a person from the sertão, inland xerophytic region of north-eastern Brazil that is isolated from urban centers and associated with the Caatinga and the Cerrado biomes, where this catfish occurs; “Sertanejos are known to be shy and elusive as well as rustic and resilient,” presumably referring to both the people and the fish

Hypostomus simios Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005
Greek for snub-nosed, referring to its profile

Hypostomus soniae Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005
in honor of Sonia Fisch-Muller, Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Geneva), specialist in loricariid systematics and one of the collectors of the type series

Hypostomus spiniger (Hensel 1870)
spinus, spine; -iger, to bear, i.e., spiny, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to dermal odontodes of holotype, described as keeled scales with tips “extending into small spines” (translation)

Hypostomus strigaticeps (Regan 1908)
strigatus, furrowed or browed; ceps, head, referring to granular patch in front of each gill opening on an otherwise naked head

Hypostomus subcarinatus Castelnau 1855
sub-, less than or somewhat; carinatus, keeled, i.e., slightly keeled, presumably referring to four longitudinal ridges
on sides

*Hypostomus surinamensis* Boeseman 1968
-ensis, suffix denoting place: upper Suriname River drainage and/or Suriname, where it is endemic

*Hypostomus taphorni* (Liljestrom 1964)
in honor of colleague and friend Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), student of Venezuelan fishes (he also helped collect holotype)

*Hypostomus tapijara* Oyakawa, Akama & Zanata 2005
Tupi word meaning “one who is sedentary” or “ancient dweller,” local name for this catfish along the Ribeira de Iguape river basin of Brazil

*Hypostomus tenuis* Boeseman 1968
thin, a “a very slender species with a remarkably elongate [caudal] peduncle”

*Hypostomus ternetzi* (Boulenger 1895)
in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who collected type

*Hypostomus tietensis* (Ihering 1905)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Tietê, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to Tietê River basin)

*Hypostomus topavae* (Godoy 1969)
of topava, a zone of basaltic rocks that are exposed when the river is low, an important fishing location and where this catfish was collected

*Hypostomus unae* (Steindachner 1878)
of the Rio Una, Uru River basin, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

*Hypostomus uruguayensis* Reis, Weber & Malabarba 1990
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Uruguay, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Uruguay, Bolivia and Argentina)

*Hypostomus vaillanti* (Steindachner 1877)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Léon Vaillant (1834-1914), zoologist, Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris)

*Hypostomus variipictus* (Ihering 1911)
_varius_, several, _pictus_, painted, referring to white lines on dorsal-fin membranes and white spots that form transverse streaks on the other fins

*Hypostomus varimaculosus* (Fowler 1945)
_vari-, various;_ _maculosus_, spotted, referring to its variegated color pattern

*Hypostomus variostiiclus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
_varius_, different, _stictus_, marked or spotted, probably referring to both yellow and dark spots on body and fins

*Hypostomus velhochico* Zawadzki, Oyakawa & Britski 2017
referring to its distribution in the rio São Francisco basin of Minas Gerais and Bahia, Brazil, “tenderly” called by locals as “Velho Chico” (Old Chico)

*Hypostomus velhomonge* Lustosa-Costa, Ramos, Zawadzki & Lima 2022
referring to the Parnaiba River, Brazil (in the basin of which this catfish occurs), commonly known as “Velho Monge” (Old Monk), supposedly named for its appearance at the confluence of the Canindé and Parnaiba rivers, which forms a landscape that, in profile, resembles the silhouette of a monk and whose foam suggests its long beard

*Hypostomus ventromaculatus* Boeseman 1968
_ventro-, belly;_ _maculatus_, spotted, referring to belly wholly covered with rather large and distinct spots

*Hypostomus vermicularis* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
vermiculate, referring to spots on head “sometimes confluent into vermiculating lines” (per Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1890)

*Hypostomus waiampi* Hollanda Carvalho & Weber 2005
named for Waiampi, an Amerindian ethnic group from northeastern Brazil, presently established in an Indian reserve with the same name, western Cupixi River Basin, Amapá, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

*Hypostomus watwata* Hancock 1828
Creole name (also spelled _watwata_) for this species in Guyana

*Hypostomus weberi* Carvalho, Lima & Zawadzki 2010
in honor of Claude Weber, Muséum d’Histoire Naturelle de Génève, for his contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Hypostomus*
Hypostomus wilsoni (Eigenmann 1918)
in honor of Indianapolis businessman Charles Wilson, who helped finance Eigenmann’s trip to Brazil and collected many specimens himself, including type of this species

Hypostomus wuchereri (Günther 1864)
in honor of Brazilian physician Otto Edward Henry Wucherer (1820-1873), whose collection supplied types of this and several other species from Bahia, Brazil

Hypostomus yaku Martins, Langeani & Zawadzki 2014
from the Tupí-Guarani language, dialect Mbyá, y (water) and raku (hot or warm), referring to name of the rio Quente (=hot), a warm-water river (~34˚C) in Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Isorineloricaria Isbrücker 1980
isos, like, referring to how its general body shape, prominent odontodes, and secondary sexual dimorphism “strikingly remind” one of several species of Rineloricaria (Loricariinae)

Isorineloricaria acuarius Ray & Armbruster 2016
Latin for needle maker, referring to the numerous hypertrophied odontodes found on breeding males, “which can make study of these fishes difficult”

Isorineloricaria spinosissima (Steindachner 1880)
very spiny, referring to strong spines covering head and body of adult males

Isorineloricaria tenuicauda (Steindachner 1878)
tenuis, thin; cauda, tail, referring to thinner caudal peduncle compared to S. emarginata

Isorineloricaria villarsi (Lütken 1874)
in honor of physician-zoologist Carron de Villars, who provided type

Lasiancistrus Regan 1904
lais, bearded, proposed as a subgenus of Ancistrus that sometimes has short bristles on sides of snout

Lasiancistrus caucasus Eigenmann 1912
-annus, belonging to: Valle del Cauca, Colombia, where Cartago (type locality) is situated (also occurs in Panama)

Lasiancistrus guacharo (Valenciennes 1840)
according to Valenciennes, local name for this catfish on Puerto Rico, but this catfish does not occur there (possibly its name in the Lake Maracaibo basin of Venezuela, its actual type locality)

Lasiancistrus heteracanthus (Günther 1869)
beteros, different; acanthus, spine, referring to two kinds of spines on interoperculum: a group of ~12 slender but stiff and slightly hooked spines surrounded by a ring of long setiform spines

Lasiancistrus saetiger Armbruster 2005
bristle bearing, referring to whisker-like odontodes in all species of the genus

Lasiancistrus schomburgkii (Günther 1864)
in honor of explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), who presented type to the British Museum

Lasiancistrus tentaculatus Armbruster 2005
diminutive of tentacle, referring to tentacles along snout in nuptial males

Leporacanthicus Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
leperis, hare or rabbit, referring to long and firm premaxillary teeth, i.e., a hare-like Acanthicus

Leporacanthicus galaxias Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
Greek for Milky Way, referring to its milky white spots

Leporacanthicus heterodon Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
betero-, different; edon, teeth, referring to its unique hare- or rabbit-like teeth

Leporacanthicus joselimali Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
in honor of ichthyologist José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, who drew the senior author’s attention to the “peculiar” (translation) genera now known as Leporacanthicus and Hoplancistrus

Leporacanthicus triactis Isbrücker, Nijssen & Nico 1992
tri-, three; aktis, ray, unique among congeners in having three (vs. four) branched anal-fin rays

Leptoancistrus Meek & Hildebrand 1916
lept-, thin or slender, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “anteriorly low” body; ancistrus, from the Greek agkistron, fishhook, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to interopercular spines and/or to presumed relationship with the genus Ancistrus)
Leptoancistrus canensis (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Cana, Cana, Darien, Panama, type locality

Leptoancistrus cordobensis Dahl 1964
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Córdoba Department, Colombia, where Río Sinú (type locality) is situated

Lithoxancistrus Isbrücker, Nijssen & Cala 1988
a combination of two related genera, Lithoxus and Ancistrus

Lithoxancistrus orinoco Isbrücker, Nijssen & Cala 1988
named for the Río Orinoco, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

Lithoxancistrus yekuana (Lujan, Armbruster & Sabaj Pérez 2007)
named for the Ye-kuana, indigenous people inhabiting the upper Río Ventauri and other areas of southern Venezuela (where this catfish occurs) and northern Brazil, whose “generous cooperation” made the authors’ research possible

Lithoxus Eigenmann 1910
stony, “It is flat and clings to the rock, which is greatly resembles,” according to Eigenmann (1912), referring to L. lithoides

Lithoxus lithoides Eigenmann 1912
-oides, having the form of: lithos, stone; “It is flat and clings to the rock, which it greatly resembles,” according to Eigenmann (1912)

Megalancistrus Isbrücker 1980
megalo-, large, referring to the large size (up to 53 cm TL in M. gigas) of the known species; Ancistrus, type genus of former subfamily Ancistrinae

Megalancistrus barrae (Steindachner 1910)
of Barra, Brazil, near type locality (Rio Sáo Francisco)

Megalancistrus parananus (Peters 1881)
-anus, belonging to: Río Paraná at La Paz, Entre-Ríos, Argentina, type locality (also occurs in Paraguay, Brazil and Uruguay)

Neblinichthys Ferraris, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1986
Neblina, name of base camp on Río Mawarinuma tributary, Venezuela, type locality of N. pilosus; ichthys, fish

Neblinichthys brevibrachium Taphorn, Armbruster, López-Fernández & Bernard 2010
brevi, short; brachium, forearm, referring to relatively short pectoral spines present in the genus

Neblinichthys echinasus Taphorn, Armbruster, López-Fernández & Bernard 2010
echinus, sea-urchin or prickly; nasus, nose, referring to extremely hypertrophied odontodes along entire edge of snout of males

Neblinichthys peniculatus Armbruster & Taphorn 2013
adjectival form of the Latin peniculus for brush, referring to brush-like odontodes on snout

Neblinichthys pilosus Ferraris, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1986
hairy, referring to the “hair-styled” (quotes in original) bristles of mature males

Neblinichthys roraima Provenzano R., Lasso A. & Ponte 1995
named for Monte Roraima, type locality, the highest (2,800 m) tepui (table-top mountain or mesa) of the Gran Sabana area, Estado Bolívar, Venezuela

Neblinichthys yaravi (Steindachner 1915)
local name for this catfish along the Río Coquenan in Venezuela

Panaqolus Isbrücker & Schraml 2001
diminutive of Panaque, i.e., small Panaque, referring to their smaller size (<150 mm SL vs. up to 490 mm SL)

Subgenus Panaqolus

Panaqolus changae (Chockley & Armbruster 2002)
in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963-1999), Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), for her contributions to the study of loricariids and her specific interest in this species [she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned]

Panaqolus claustellifer Tan, Souza & Armbruster 2016
claustellum, keyhole; fero-, to bear, referring to dark-brown lines on snout surrounding a keyhole-like shape of light-brown base coloration


**Panaqolus gnomus** (Schaefer & Stewart 1993)  
gnome, a diminutive fabled being or dwarf, referring to small adult size (up to 70.8 mm) and garish banded coloration

**Panaqolus purusiensis** (La Monte 1935)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Purus, Brazil, type locality

**Panaqolus tankel** Cramer & Sousa 2016  
in honor of German aquarist Andreas Tanke, for his dedication to the genus *Panaqolus* (he probably was the first to reproduce this species in captivity), and for his successful efforts to improve communications between aquarists and scientists “in an era of less and less money for research and an ever accelerating destruction of natural habitats”

Subgenus *Panafilus* Lujan, Cramer, Covain, Fisch-Muller & López-Fernández 2017  
combination of *Panaqolus*, nominate genus, and *filum*, filament or fiber, referring to elongated unbranched principal caudal-fin rays in all members of this subgenus

**Panaqolus albivermis** Lujan, Steele & Velasquez 2013  
albus, white; *vermis*, worm, referring to its “variable but distinctive” white-to-yellow markings, or vermiculations

**Panaqolus albomaculatus** (Kazanawa 1958)  
albo-, white; maculated, spotted, referring to small, rounded, light-colored spots on head, body and fins

**Panaqolus nix** Cramer & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015  
Latin for snow, referring to dots that look like falling snowflakes on dark individuals, while pale individuals look as if their whole body is covered by snow

**Panaqolus nocturnus** (Schaefer & Stewart 1993)  
of the night, referring to dark, dusky coloration of dorsal and paired fins, and to its nocturnal habits

Subgenus *Panaqoco* Lujan, Cramer, Covain, Fisch-Muller & López-Fernández 2017  
combination of *Panaqolus*, nominate genus, and Orinoco, river drainage where *P. maccus* occurs

**Panaqolus maccus** (Schaefer & Stewart 1993)  
clown or buffoon, referring to “Clown Plecostomus” name widely used by aquarists, referring to its striped color pattern

*Incertae sedis*

**Panaqolus dentex** (Günther 1868)  
with large teeth, described as "comparatively large"

**Panaque Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**  
local name for *P. nigrolineatus* in Venezuela

**Panaque armbrusteri** Lujan, Hidalgo & Stewart 2010  
in honor of Jonathan W. Armbruster (b. 1969), Curator of Fishes, Auburn University Museum (Alabama, USA), for his many contributions to ichthyology in general, and to our understanding of the Loricariidae in particular

**Panaque bathyphilus** Lujan & Chamon 2008  
bathy, deep; *philos*, fond of, referring to its deep-river-channel habitat

**Panaque cochliodon** (Steindachner 1879)  
cochlear, spoon; *odon*, tooth, referring to spoon-shaped dentary and premaxillary tooth cusps

**Panaque nigrolineatus nigrolineatus** (Peters 1877)  
nigro-, black; *lineatus*, lined, referring to dark-brown to black wavy longitudinal stripes on body

**Panaque nigrolineatus laurafabianae** Ortega-Lara & Lujan 2020  
in honor of Laura Fabiana Ortega Lucumi, only daughter of senior author, for the “time with her father that she has lost to ichthyological research and for her understanding of the importance of this work”

**Panaque schaeferi** Lujan, Hidalgo & Stewart 2010  
in honor of Scott A. Schaefer, American Museum of Natural History and ichthyological editor of *Copeia*, for many contributions to ichthyology in general, and to our understanding of the Loricarioidae in particular

**Panaque suttonorum** Schultz 1944  
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Dr. (1894-1950) and Mrs. Fredrick A. Sutton, who were “very kind” to Schultz when he stayed at the camp of the Lago Petroleum Corporation in Maracaibo, Venezuela [originally spelled *suttoni*, but since name honors more than one person, emendment is necessary]

**Panaque titan** Lujan, Hidalgo & Stewart 2010  
from the Greek *Titan*, representing brute force and large size, referring to adult body size (>390 mm SL)

**Paralithoxus** Boeseman 1982  
para-, near, proposed as a subgenus of *Litboxus*
Paralithoxus boujardi (Muller & Isbrücker 1993)
in honor of Thierry Boujard (b. 1959), Laboratoire d’Hydrobiologie de Guyane (INRA), who at the time had been studying the fishes of Guyana for six years [authorial note: Muller later seen as S. Fisch-Muller]

Paralithoxus bovallii (Regan 1906)
in honor of Swedish biologist and archaeologist Carl Bovallius (1849-1907), who collected type

Paralithoxus jariensis (Silva, Covain, Oliveira & Roxo 2017)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Jari, Amapá State, Brazil, type locality

Paralithoxus mocidade Rapp-Py-Daniel, Oliveira, Bastos, Ito, Zuanon & Brígida-Ferreira 2019
named for Serra da Mocidade National Park, Roraima State, Brazil, type locality

Paralithoxus pallidimaculatus (Boeseman 1982)
pallid, pale; maculatus, spotted, referring to “almost white” spots on head, back and caudal peduncle

Paralithoxus planquettei (Boeseman 1982)
in honor of Paul Planquette (1940-1996), Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (Kourou, French Guiana), who collected type

Paralithoxus raso (Silva, Covain, Oliveira & Roxo 2017)
named for type locality, Balneário Raso, a tributary of the rio Amapá, Amapá State, Brazil

Paralithoxus stocki (Nijssen & Isbrücker 1990)
in honor of carcinologist Jan H. Stock (1931-1997), “on occasion of his retirement, with remembrance of and gratitude for his energetic and enthusiastic activities as a teacher and colleague”

Paralithoxus surinamensis (Boeseman 1982)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: upper Suriname River drainage and/or Suriname, where it is endemic

Parancistrus Bleeker 1862
para-, near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationship with Ancistrus

Parancistrus aurantiacus (Castelnau 1855)
orange-colored, referring to its orange-yellow body coloration

Parancistrus nudiventris Rapp Py-Daniel & Zuanon 2005
nudus, naked; ventris, belly, referring to naked (i.e., non-plated) abdomen, compared to plated abdomen of P. aurantiacus

Paulasquama Armbruster & Taphorn 2011
paulus, small; squama, scale armor, referring to small plates located in dorsal series just below dorsal fin

Paulasquama callis Armbruster & Taphorn 2011
Latin for a stony, uneven, narrow footway, referring to cobblestone-like plates along narrow mesethmoid with naked areas to either side

Peckoltia Miranda Ribeiro 1912
-ia, belonging to: German botanist and pharmacist Gustavo Peckolt (1861-1923), who was born in Brazil, became a member of the Natural History Commission of Rondon, and published important books about Brazilian plants in the late 1800s with his father Theodor

Peckoltia braueri (Eigenmann 1912)
in honor of zoologist August Brauer (1863-1917), Berlin Zoological Museum, for the loan of type specimens

Peckoltia brevis (La Monte 1935)
short, presumably referring to deeper (and therefore shorter) body compared to other known Hemiancistrus (original genus) except H. megacephalus

Peckoltia caenosa Armbruster 2008
Latin for muddy or dirty, referring to its muddy coloration and preference for muddy habitats

Peckoltia capitulata Fisch-Muller & Covain 2012
diminutive of capit, head, referring to shorter head length compared to most congeners

Peckoltia cavatica Armbruster & Werneke 2005
born or living in caves, referring to holes in lateritic rocks where most specimens were captured, and where it likely breeds

Peckoltia compta de Oliveira, Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Rocha 2010
ornamented or adorned, referring to its “bold” striped and spotted color pattern

Peckoltia ephippiata Armbruster, Werneke & Tan 2015
saddled, referring to four saddles on body
Peckoltia furcata (Fowler 1940)
forked, referring to its “very deeply forked” tail

Peckoltia greedoi Armbruster, Werneke & Tan 2015
named for Greedo of Rodia, a bounty hunter killed by Han Solo in Chalmun's Spaceport Cantina in the 1977 film Star Wars: Episode IV – A New Hope, with whom this species shares a “remarkable resemblance” (specifically, the large, dark eyes and puckered lips)

Peckoltia lineola Armbruster 2008
diminutive of linea, line, referring to short lines on the compound pterotic

Peckoltia lujani Armbruster, Werneke & Tan 2015
in honor of Armbruster's former graduate student Nathan Lujan, whose expeditions to “some of the most remote regions of South America” have obtained important specimens for the study of loricariid systematics specifically and South American fish systematics and ecology in general,” giving Armbruster “more taxonomic work in the last decade than he had thought possible”; Lujan also collected the best specimens known of this species

Peckoltia multispinis (Holly 1929)
multi-, many; spinus, spine, referring to 39 hooked, curved spines on interoperculum

Peckoltia oligospila (Günther 1864)
oligo-, few; spilus, mark or spot, presumably referring to “only one series” of round, black spots on each interradial space of dorsal fin

Peckoltia otali Fisch-Muller & Covain 2012
Wayana Amerindian name meaning secret, referring to its coloration, similar to its biotope, making it difficult to observe

Peckoltia pankimpuju (Lujan & Chamon 2008)
pankim, beautiful; puju, white, in the language of the Aguaruna (Awajun) people of northern Peru, referring to its nearly white body

Peckoltia relictum (Lujan, Armbruster & Rengifo 2011)
abandoned, referring to its apparently relictual biogeographic distribution

Peckoltia sabaji Armbruster 2003
in honor of Mark Sabaj Perez (b. 1969), Collection Manager, Ichthyology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his “tremendous” help in collecting specimens throughout South America, and because he collected the first live specimen of this species that Armbruster ever saw (pronounced sab-bay'-i)

Peckoltia simulata Fisch-Muller & Covain 2012
Latin for counterfeit, referring to similarity with P. oligospila

Peckoltia vermiculata (Steindachner 1908)
described as a variety of P. vittata with “wavy purple lines” (translation), or vermiculations, on the head
Peckoltia vittata (Steindachner 1881)
banded, referring to five dark-brown, nearly vertical bands crossing body and/or two similar bands on all fins except anal

Peckoltia wernekei Armbruster & Lujan 2016
in honor of David C. Werneke, for his “diligence, camaraderie and humor” during three expeditions to the upper Orinoco Basin, and for his long service as Collection Manager of Fishes at the Auburn University Museum

Peckoltichthys Miranda Ribeiro 1917
Peckolt, named for German botanist and pharmacist Gustavo Peckolt (1861-1923), who was born in Brazil, became a member of the Natural History Commission of Rondon, and published important books about Brazilian plants in the late 1800s with his father Theodor; ichthys, fish [Miranda Ribeiro stated in 1920 that he proposed this name as a replacement for Peckoltia, preoccupied in plants; while intra-kingdom homonyms are discouraged, they are not prohibited]

Peckoltichthys bachi (Boulenger 1898)
in honor of José Bach, a physician working on the Rio Juruá of Brazil in the late 1800s, who collected type (also occurs in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru)

Pseudacanthicus Bleeker 1862
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Acanthicus, such an appearance is false

Pseudacanthicus fordii (Günther 1868)
in honor of “Mr. Ford,” probably George Henry Ford (1809-1876), who illustrated specimens (including fishes) for the British Museum (Natural History) [in 1861, Günther named a snake after Ford, Epicrates fordii, praising his “true artistical drawings”]

Pseudacanthicus histrix (Valenciennes 1840)
porcupine, referring to “spiny hairs” (translation) that line the body

Pseudacanthicus leopardus (Fowler 1914)
referring to its leopard-like spots

Pseudacanthicus major Chamon & Costa e Silva 2018
greater or larger, referring to large size (up to 60 cm SL) compared to congeners

Pseudacanthicus pirara Chamom & Sousa 2017
alluding to pirara, Brazilian common name of the Redtail Catfish, Phractocephalus hemioliopterus (Pimelodidae), which was incorporated by local fishermen in the common name of this species, assacu-pirara, due to its reddish fins

Pseudacanthicus pitanga Chamon 2015
Tupi-Guaraní word for red, referring to the color of its fins

Pseudacanthicus serratus (Valenciennes 1840)
toothed like a saw, referring to short, serrate spines covering head, body and fins

Pseudacanthicus spinosus (Castelnau 1855)
spiny, referring to white spines on body, small spines on head, and/or spiny rayed fins

Pseudancistrus Bleeker 1862
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Ancistrus, such an appearance is false

Pseudancistrus asurini Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2015
referring to the Asurini indigenous people who inhabit the right margin and median portions of rio Xingu, close to the municipality of Altamira (Pará, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

Pseudancistrus barbatus (Valenciennes 1840)
bearded, referring to bristles on side of snout, longer on males, “like a badly made beard” (translation)

Pseudancistrus coquenani (Steindachner 1915)
of the Rio Coquenana, Venezuela, type locality

Pseudancistrus corantijnensis De Chambrier & Montoya-Burgos 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Corantijn River, Suriname, where it is endemic

Pseudancistrus depressus (Günther 1868)
referring to head and trunk, “much depressed and flattened”

Pseudancistrus genisetiger Fowler 1941
genys, cheek; seta, bristle; -iger, to bear, referring to prominent bristles on interopercle and lower margin of head

Pseudancistrus guentheri (Regan 1904)
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who described several loricariid species in his 1864 catalog of catfishes in the British Museum (Natural History)
Pseudancistrus kayabi Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2015
referring to the Kayabi indigenous people that inhabited the region of the rivers Arinos, dos Peixes and Teles Pires (Mato Grosso, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

Pseudancistrus kwinti Willink, Mol & Chernoff 2010
named after the Kwinti people who live along the Coppename River, Suriname, and traditionally fish in the area where this catfish is found

Pseudancistrus megacephalus (Günther 1868)
mega-, large; cephalus, head, its length $\frac{1}{3}$ of SL

Pseudancistrus nigrescens Eigenmann 1912
blackish, referring to nearly uniform “dark slaty” coloration

Pseudancistrus papariae Fowler 1941
of Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, type locality

Pseudancistrus pectegenitor Lujan, Armbruster & Sabaj Pérez 2007
pecten, quill, referring to hypertrophied odontodes on snout, pectoral spine and evertible cheek plates; genitor, father, referring to fact that one presumably adult male was collected while caring for a large brood of young

Pseudancistrus reus Armbruster & Taphorn 2008
Latin for one who is accused or arraigned like a defendant, prisoner, criminal, or culprit, referring to barred pattern that looks like the stripes of the stereotypical prisoner’s uniform

Pseudancistrus sidereus Armbruster 2004
starry, referring to white-to-gold spots on black background, which look like stars

Pseudancistrus zawadzkii Silva, Roxo, Britzke & Oliveira 2014
in honor of Cláudio Henrique Zawadzki, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Paraná, Brazil), for his dedication and “remarkable” contributions to the study of loricariid fishes

Pseudolitoxus Isbrücker & Werner 2001
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Lithoxus, such an appearance is false

Pseudolitoxus anthrax (Armbruster & Provenzano 2000)
Greek for coal, referring to dark, coal-like color

Pseudolitoxus dumus (Armbruster & Provenzano 2000)
Latin for thorn-bush, referring to well-developed odontodes on pectoral-fin spines and snout

Pseudolitoxus kelsorum Lujan & Birindelli 2011
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of George (b. 1929) and Carolyn (1934-2008) Kelso, whose generous contribution to Texas A&M University and to the Winemiller Aquatic Ecology Lab facilitated important ichthyological discoveries, including this species (Winemiller is the Kelso’s son-in-law)

Pseudolitoxus kinja Bifi, de Oliveira, Rapp Py-Daniel & Collins 2018
Kinja, meaning “true people,” how the Waimiri-Atroari indigenous people refer to themselves, “brave people who survived three attempts of genocide in the last century, and survive and thrive today in their protected area” surrounding the rio Uatumã (where this catfish occurs) and part of the rio Negro in the states of Amazonas and Roraima, Brazil

Pseudolitoxus nicoi (Armbruster & Provenzano 2000)
in honor of Leo G. Nico, Research Biologist, U.S. Geological Survey, who collected most of the known specimens

Pseudolitoxus tigris (Armbruster & Provenzano 2000)
tiger, referring to its tiger-like markings

Pseudoqolus Lujan, Cramer, Covain, Fisch-Muller & López-Fernández 2017
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Panaqolus, such an appearance is false

Pseudoqolus koko (Fisch-Muller & Covain 2012)
Wayana Amerindian name meaning night, referring to its dark coloration, and alluding to the similarly colored and named Panaqolus nocturnus

Pterygoplichthys Gill 1858
pterygon, diminutive of pteryx and fin; hoplon, weapon, referring to sail-like dorsal fin with single large spine; ichthys, fish

Pterygoplichthys ambrosettii (Holmberg 1893)
in honor of Holmberg’s good friend Juan Bautista Ambrosetti (1865-1917), Director, Zoological Division of Museo Provincial de Paraná, for his field work in Argentina (collections and observations)

Pterygoplichthys anisitsi Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903
in honor of Juan Daniel Anisits (1856-1911), who collected type [treated as a junior synonym of P. ambrosettii by


some workers

**Pterygoplichthys chrysostiktos** (Birindelli, Zanata & Lima 2007)
chryso, gold; stiktos, spotted, referring to bright yellow spots on living specimens

**Pterygoplichthys disjunctivus** (Weber 1991)
disjunctive, describing how the former “zoogeographical neighbourhood” between *P. pardalis* (Amazonas) and *P. anisitsi* (Paraguay) was interrupted by the “arrival” of *P. disjunctivus* (Madeira)

**Pterygoplichthys etentaculatus** (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
e-, not or without; tentaculatus, tentacled, referring to lack of barbels (“cirrho nullo”)

**Pterygoplichthys gibbiceps** (Kner 1854)
gibbus, hump; cebs, head, referring to large pear-shaped prominence on occiput

**Pterygoplichthys joselimaiaius** (Weber 1991)
-anus, belonging to: in honor of ichthyologist José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for his generous support and many observations on the species covered in Weber’s paper

**Pterygoplichthys lituratus** (Kner 1854)
smeared, erased or blotted, probably referring to dark coloration with light spots or vermiculations on head, body and fins

**Pterygoplichthys multiradiatus** (Hancock 1828)
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, referring to more dorsal fin rays (14) compared to *Hypostomus watwata* (8), described in the same paper

**Pterygoplichthys pardalis** (Castelnau 1855)
like a leopard, referring to round spots or points of dark brown on a light-yellow background

**Pterygoplichthys parnaibaes** (Weber 1991)
of the rio Parnaiba basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

**Pterygoplichthys punctatus** (Kner 1854)
spotted, referring to round blackish spots all over fins and body

**Pterygoplichthys scrophus** (Cope 1874)
scrofus, a breeding sow, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its “much more robust” appearance compared to *Liposarcus jeanesianus* (=*P. pardalis*)

**Pterygoplichthys undecimalis** (Steindachner 1878)
eleven, referring to number of dorsal-fin rays (I, 10) compared to *Chaetostomus duodecimalis* (=*P. etentaculatus*), which has 12 (I, 11)

**Pterygoplichthys weberi** Armbruster & Page 2006
in honor of Claude Weber, Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Geneva), for his “fine work” on *Pterygoplichthys* and his contributions to loricariid systematics

**Pterygoplichthys xinguensis** (Weber 1991)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Xingú basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

**Pterygoplichthys zuliaensis** Weber 1991
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Zulia, Venezuela, where Río Santa Ana, type locality, is situated

**Scobinancistrus** Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
scobina, rasp, i.e., rasping Ancistrus, referring to their “peculiar” (translation) long and narrow spoon-shaped teeth [note: these catfishes are carnivorous and do not use their teeth to rasp wood like *Panaque* and other closely related genera]

**Scobinancistrus aureatus** Burgess 1994
adorned with gold; referring to bright yellow or golden fin borders and spots all over body and fins

**Scobinancistrus pariolispos** Isbrücker & Nijssen 1989
pareion, cheek; lispos, smooth, referring to weakly developed odontodes in males

**Soromonichthys** Lujan & Armbruster 2011
named for Soromoni Creek, Amazonas State, Venezuela, type locality; ichthys, fish

**Soromonichthys stearleyi** Lujan & Armbruster 2011
in honor of Ralph Stearley, Professor of Geology at Calvin College (Grand Rapids, Michigan, USA) since 1992, “whose patient introductory tutelage in fish osteology set the first author on his career”

**Spectracanthicus** Nijssen & Isbrücker 1987
spectrum, appearance; Acanthicus, “a genus of Loricariidae” (translation), allusion not explained, possibly referring to its *Acanthicus*-like appearance
Spectracanthicus immaculatus Chamon & Rapp Py-Daniel 2014
unspotted, referring to its evenly dark gray to dark brown coloration, lacking dots or spots

Spectracanthicus javae Chamon, Pereira, Mendonça & Akama 2018
named for the Javaé people, an indigenous branch of the Karajá people who live along the rio Javaés (Tocantins, Brazil), type locality

Spectracanthicus murinus Nijssen & Isbrücker 1987
mouse-gray, referring to its coloration

Spectracanthicus punctatissimus (Steindachner 1881)
very spotted, referring to white or light-blue dots on head, body and fins

Spectracanthicus tocantinensis Chamon & Rapp Py-Daniel 2014
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Spectracanthicus zuanoni Chamon & Rapp Py-Daniel 2014
in honor of Jansen Zuanon, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for his contribution to the knowledge of neotropical ichthyology; also, he was the first ichthyologist to collect and identify this species as new

Transancistrus Lujan, Meza-Vargas & Barriga-Salazar 2015
trans, across, referring to distribution of genus across rivers draining Pacific slope of the Andes Mountains in Ecuador;
ancistrus, a root name for many loricariid genera that have clusters of enlarged evertible cheek odontodes, from the Greek agkistron, fishhook

Transancistrus aequinoctialis (Pellegrin 1909)
equatorial, referring to its type locality just 13´ south of the Equator in Ecuador

Transancistrus santarosensis (Tan & Armbruster 2012)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Santa Rosa, near the southern coast of Ecuador, where it appears to be endemic

Yaluwak Lujan & Armbruster 2019
Patamona Amerindian word for this species (and used generally for larger loricariids); pronunciation of the “l” is a guttural “r” sound

Yaluwak primus Lujan, Armbruster & Werneke 2019
first, foremost, chief or principal, referring to large body size and the fact that it retains the evertible cheek odontodes likely inherited from the common ancestor of the Yaluwak/Corymbophas clade; name was also inspired by the authors’ “indefatigable” Patamona guide Primus Peters, who led the collection effort for this species and assisted in innumerable other ways during their 2016 expedition to the upper Ireng River of Guyana

Subfamily Rhinelepinae
3 genera · 6 species

Pogonopoma Regan 1904
pogon, beard; poma, lid or covering, referring to “operculum and interoperculum with well-developed marginal bristles”

Pogonopoma obscurum Quevedo & Reis 2002
dark, referring to its coloration (black in living specimens, uniformly grayish-brown in alcohol)

Pogonopoma parahybae (Steindachner 1877)
of Rio Parahyba (Paraíba do Sul), southeastern Brazil, type locality (also endemic to Paraíba do Sul River basin)

Pogonopoma wertheimeri (Steindachner 1867)
in honor of either Louis Wertheimer of the Thayer Expedition to Brazil, or Achilles Wertheimer, who died on the expedition due to a snakebite (see Wertheimeria, Doradidae)

Pseudorinelepis Bleeker 1862
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may superficially resemble Rhinelepis, such an appearance is false

Pseudorinelepis genibarbis (Valenciennes 1840)
genis, jaw or chin; barbis, barbel, referring to interoperculum armed with a bundle of long erectile spines (similar to a tuft of hairs)

Rhinelepis Agassiz 1829
rhine, rasp; lepis, scale, referring to rough scales (or body plates) of R. aspera

Rhinelepis aspera Spix & Agassiz 1829
asper, rough, referring to “minute rough needles” (translation) all over body

Rhinelepis strigosa Valenciennes 1840
slender, allusion not explained nor evident (does not appear to be a slender fish to us)
Subfamily Delturinae
2 genera · 7 species

*Delturus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
*delta*, fourth letter of Greek alphabet; *oura*, tail, referring to tail, flat above, trenchant below, ∆-shaped in cross section

*Delturus angulicauda* (Steindachner 1877)
*angulus*, angular; *cauda*, tail, referring to tail, which is flat below and trenchant above, its cross sections making a triangular (∆) shape

*Delturus brevis* Reis & Pereira 2006
short, referring to smaller maximum size compared to congeners and to comparatively reduced counts of some plates and dorsal-fin rays

*Delturus carinotus* (La Monte 1933)
keeled, referring to five azygous plates between dorsal and adipose fins, which rise to form a keel

*Delturus parahybae* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
of Rio Paraíba do Sul (Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil), type locality (also endemic to Paraíba do Sul River basin)

*Hemipsilichthys* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
*hemi-*, half and *psilos*, bare or smooth, referring to scaleless area behind dorsal fin; *ichthys*, fish

*Hemipsilichthys gobio* (Lütken 1874)
etymology not explained, possibly referring to its superficial resemblance (body shape and barbels) to the Gudgeon, *Gobio gobio* (Cypriniformes: Cyprinidae)

*Hemipsilichthys nimius* Pereira, Reis, Souza & Lazzarotto 2003
excessive, referring to 7–9 branched dorsal-fin rays, whereas congeners have seven

*Hemipsilichthys papillatus* Pereira, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2000
papillate, referring to distinctly shaped papillae on lower lip