Superorder SILURIPHYSAE
combination of Siluriformes and physa, bladder, referring to Weberian apparatus, a complex of modified vertebrae and ligaments that connect gas bladder to inner ear, giving otophysans the most sensitive hearing among fishes

Order SILURIFORMES (part 1 of 11)

Family DIPLOMYSTIDAE Velvet Catfishes
2 genera · 7 species

*Diplomystes* Bleeker 1858
diplos, double; mystax, moustache or upper lip, referring to two large barbels on upper lip (coined as a vernacular name, Diplonyste, by Duméril in 1856)

*Diplomystes camposensis* Arratia 1987
¬ensis, suffix denoting place, but in this case name is in honor of Chilean ichthyologist Hugo Campos (1935-1998), who encouraged Arratia to study these catfishes

*Diplomystes chilensis* (Molina 1782)
¬ensis, suffix denoting place: Chile, where it is (or was) endemic (may be extinct)

*Diplomystes incognitus* Arratia & Quezada-Romegialli 2017
unknown, referring to how the identity of this species was obscured by the assumption that the range of *D. chilensis* extended south of the Maipo Basin in Chile

*Diplomystes nahuelbutaensis* Arratia 1987
¬ensis, suffix denoting place: Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, “an especial geological and ecological region” of the Cordillera de la Costa, Chile, type locality

*Olivaichthys* Arratia 1987
in honor of Rubén Oliva (1950-2010) and his wife Beatriz Peñafort Oliva, who ran a nursery specializing in xerophilous plants, and who "expended much effort, patience and money" seeking diplomystid catfishes in Argentina; ichthys, fish

*Olivaichthys cuyanus* (Ringuelet 1965)
¬anus, belonging to: Cuyo, mountainous area of central-west Argentina, presumably where it occurs or is endemic

*Olivaichthys mesembrinus* (Ringuelet 1982)
southern, referring to distribution in southern Argentina and/or its being the most-southern member of the genus

*Olivaichthys viedmensis* (MacDonagh 1931)
¬ensis, suffix denoting place: Viedma, Río Negro Province, Argentina, near type locality

Family CETOPSIDAE Whale Catfishes
5 genera · 44 species

Subfamily Helogeninae Marbled Catfishes

*Helogenes* Günther 1863
etymology not explained and meaning not evident: perhaps belo, marsh and genus, birth (i.e., marsh-born), although these catfishes do not occur in marshes and Günther did not mention habitat; or belo-, stud, nail or tubercle and genys, jaw, chin or cheek, although we see no characters to support this translation

*Helogenes castaneus* (Dahl 1960)
chestnut, referring to its dominant body color, a “dark chestnut brown”

*Helogenes gouldingi* Vari & Ortega 1986
in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected type, for his contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes

*Helogenes marmoratus* Günther 1863
marbled, referring to blackish-brown coloration, “finely marbled with black” (Günther 1864)

*Helogenes uruyensis* Fernández-Yépez 1967
¬ensis, suffix denoting place: Uruyén River, Venezuela, type locality (also endemic to Uruyén River basin)
Subfamily Cetopsinae Whale Catfishes

*Cetopsidium* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
*Cetopsis*, type genus of family; *-idium*, a diminutive, referring to relatively small sizes of members of genus

*Cetopsidium ferreirai* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Efrem J. G. Ferreira (b. 1954), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), collector of all known specimens of this species, for his contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the Brazilian Amazon

*Cetopsidium minutum* (Eigenmann 1912)
very small, referring to length of type specimen, 22 mm long

*Cetopsidium morenoi* (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
in honor of José Moreno (no other information available), who has collected fishes for science for over 20 years

*Cetopsidium orientale* (Vari, Ferraris & Keith 2003)
eastern, being the easternmost known member of the family

*Cetopsidium pemon* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Pemon, an Amerindian tribe whose traditional territories included area of type locality in eastern Venezuela

*Cetopsidium roae* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of the collector of all known specimens of this species, Rosemary Lowe-McConnell (1921-2014), known as Ro to colleagues and friends, for her contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of Guyana and many other regions of the world

*Cetopsidium soniae* Vari & Ferraris 2009
in honor of Sonia Fisch-Muller, Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Geneva), who brought this species to the authors’ attention, for invaluable assistance to both authors over the years, and for contributing in “myriad ways” to their knowledge of South American fishes

*Cetopsis* Agassiz 1829
*cetos*, whale; *opsis*, appearance, referring to whale-like shape (i.e., robust body and smoothly curved head and body profiles) of *C. candiru* and *C. coecutiens*

*Cetopsis amphiloixa* (Eigenmann 1914)
*amphi*-, around, on both sides or double; *loxus*, slanting, crosswise or oblique, allusion not explained nor evident

*Cetopsis arcana* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
secret or hidden, referring to its occurrence in sinkholes

*Cetopsis aspis* Abrahão, Mol & de Pinna 2019
shield, referring to distribution in Guiana Shield drainages in Guyana and Suriname

*Cetopsis baudoensis* (Dahl 1960)
*enisi*, suffix denoting place: Río Baudó, western Colombia, type locality (also endemic to Río Baudó basin)

*Cetopsis caiapo* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Caiapo Amerindian tribe that historically inhabited the area of the rio Tocantins drainage system (Goiás, Brazil), type locality

*Cetopsis candiru* Spix & Agassiz 1829
vernacular name for parasitic catfishes (Trichomycteridae) in Brazil, probably referring to the voracious predatory and scavenging feeding habits of this species and *C. coecutiens* (attacking carrion, live fishes in nets, and on occasion humans), which contributed to the erroneous assumption that they are parasitic

*Cetopsis coecutiens* (Lichtenstein 1819)
blinding, i.e., becoming blind or nearing blindness, presumably referring to eyes covered by skin

*Cetopsis timbriata* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
fringed, referring to dark pigmentation along distal portion of anal fin

*Cetopsis gobioides* Kner 1858
*side*, having the form of: referring to its pelvic fins, which are fused like those of a goby (*Gobius*) [an apparent misnomer; cetopsid pelvic fins are closely positioned but they are not fused (Richard P. Vari, pers. comm.)]

*Cetopsis jurubidae* (Fowler 1944)
of the Río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Colombia, type locality

*Cetopsis montana* Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
mountain, referring to piedmont regions of the eastern slopes of the Andean Cordilleras, which are drained by the river systems inhabited by this species
Cetopsis motatanensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Motatán, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Cetopsis oliveirai (Lundberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 1994)
in honor of José Carlos de Oliveira, Universidade Federal de Juiz de For (Brazil), for contributions to the knowledge of cetopsid catfishes

Cetopsis orinoco (Schultz 1944)
named for the Río Orinoco system, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Cetopsis othonops (Eigenmann 1912)
otto, veil; ops, eye, presumably referring to eyes covered by skin

Cetopsis parma Oliveira, Vari & Ferraris 2001
a type of small shield, referring to dark shield-like mark on lateral surface of body just above pectoral fin

Cetopsis pearsoni Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895-1982), Indiana University, whose collecting efforts in 1921 documented the high diversity of fishes in the rio Madeira drainage basin of southeastern Peru and northeastern Bolivia

Cetopsis plumbea Steindachner 1882
lead-colored, referring to silver-white body and head

Cetopsis sandrae Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Sandra J. Raredon (b. 1954), Division of Fishes, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., for her assistance to the authors, particularly the first author, in this and many other projects

Cetopsis sarcodes Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
Greek for fleshy, referring to rotund body form

Cetopsis starnesi Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, who collected type along with numerous other specimens of fishes that have proved very useful in this and other studies

Cetopsis umbrosa Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
shady, referring to dark pigmentation on dorsal and anterior portions of the snout (compared to unpigmented snout on the geographically proximate and somewhat externally similar C. montana)

Cetopsis varii Abrâhão & de Pinna 2018
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “landmark” contributions to the systematics of fishes, especially the Cetopsidae, and for his “inspiring role as a model of scientific and personal integrity to new generations of ichthyologists”

Denticetopsis Ferraris 1996
dentis, tooth, referring to elevated symphyseal teeth of dentary; Cetopsis, type genus of family

Denticetopsis epa Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Brazilian Expedição Permanente de Amazônia, commonly cited as EPA, which collected large series of scientifically valuable fishes, including type of this species, across broad expanses of the Amazon basin

Denticetopsis iwokrama Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
named for the Iwokrama rainforest project in the region of Guyana from which type was collected

Denticetopsis macilenta (Eigenmann 1912)
thin or lean, referring to “sides with numerous chromatophores, whose rays branch forward and backward from the center of the cell, giving a strigose effect and looking like little bundles of sticks tied in the middle, hence the name”
**Denticetopsis praecox** (Ferraris & Brown 1991)
precocious, referring to small size at sexual maturity (up to 52.9 mm SL)

**Denticetopsis royeri** Ferraris 1996
in honor of ichthyologist-parasitologist Ramiro Royero-Leon (b. 1958), Universidad Central de Venezuela, who accompanied Ferraris on all of his field work in Venezuela

**Denticetopsis sauli** Ferraris 1996
in honor of William G. Saul (b. 1944), collection manager of the Ichthyology Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who participated in the collection of the type series and brought this species to the author’s attention

**Denticetopsis seducta** Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
remote or apart, referring to it disjunct or scattered distribution (across a relatively wide portion of the central and western Amazon basin and possibly the southwestern portions of the rio Orinoco basin) relative to congeners

**Paracetopsis** Bleeker 1862
para-, near, referring to similarity and/or close relationship with *Cetopsis*

**Paracetopsis atahualpa** Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
named for Atahualpa, who reigned from 1515 to 1533 as the last ruler of the Inca Empire, which encompassed the region (northwestern Peru and southwestern Ecuador) from which this catfish was collected

**Paracetopsis bleekeri** Bleeker 1862
in honor of Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist (Bleeker used a museum name coined by Guichenot, whom he credited, but since Bleeker made the name available he becomes the author of a name that honors himself)

**Paracetopsis esmeraldas** Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to both the Ecuadorian Province of Esmeraldas from which all specimens of the species originated and to the rio Esmeraldas basin within which type was collected

**Family TRICHOMECTERIDAE** Pencil Catfishes
52 genera/subgenera · 412 species

**Subfamily Copionodontinae**

**Copionodon** de Pinna 1992
to paddle-shaped outer row of teeth on premaxilla and dentary

**Copionodon eylesium** de Pinna, Burger & Zanata 2018
named for the Elysian Fields of Greek mythology, a place or condition of ideal happiness or perfect bliss, alluding to its habitat (Diamantina Plateau, Bahia, Brazil), a “scenic pristine place” shared with one other fish species (*Astyanax* sp.) and no fish predators

**Copionodon exotatos** Abrahão, Reis & Zanata 2018
Greek for outermost, referring to its outlying locality, a relictual population representing northernmost occurrence of the subfamily known to date

**Copionodon lianae** Campanario & de Pinna 2000
in honor of ichthyologist Liana Figueiredo Mendes, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), for collecting the only known specimens and bringing them to the authors’ attention

**Copionodon orthiocarinatus** de Pinna 1992
orthius, high; carinatus, keeled, referring to “extremely large and deep” adipose fin

**Copionodon pecten** de Pinna 1992
Greek for comb, referring to comb-like appearance of extraordinarily enlarged interopercular patch of odontodes

**Glaphyropoma** de Pinna 1992
glyphyros, excavated; poma, lid or cover, referring to smooth opercular region (odontodes absent)

**Glaphyropoma rodriguesi** de Pinna 1992
in honor of herpetologist Miguel Trefaut Rodrigues (b. 1953), Universidade de São Paulo, who, along with his students, discovered and collected first-known specimens of this subfamily from a previously unsampled high-altitude region of central north-eastern Brazil

**Glaphyropoma spinosum** Bichuette, de Pinna & Trajano 2008
prickly or spiny, referring to its opercular odontodes, unique within the subfamily
Subfamily Trichogeninae

**Trichogenes Britski & Ortega 1983**

combination of *tricho-* from Trichomycteridae and -*genes* from the cetopsid catfishes of *Helogenes*, referring to superficial resemblance to that genus (specifically, the long anal fin)

**Trichogenes beagle de Pinna, Reis & Britski 2020**

named for the Laboratory of Molecular Systematics (nicknamed Beagle, after HMS Beagle, the ship that carried a young Charles Darwin around the world), Department of Animal Biology, Universidade Federal de Viçosa (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where only known specimens were discovered in a freezer

**Trichogenes claviger de Pinna, Helmer, Britski & Nunes 2010**

*clavus*, club; -*iger*, to bear, referring to peculiar shape of hypertrophied posterior process of opercle in males

**Trichogenes longipinnis Britski & Ortega 1983**

*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to long (>30 rays) *Helogenes*-like anal fin

Subfamily Trichomycterinae

**Bullockia Arratia, Chang, Menu-Marque & Rojas 1978**

-*ia*, belonging to: Dillman Samuel Bullock (1878-1971), an American agronomist who lived in Chile and collected many Chilean fishes

**Bullockia maldonadoi (Eigenmann 1920)**

in honor of Ernesto Maldonado, Director, Bosques, Pesca y Caza (Forests, Fishing and Hunting), Santiago de Chile

**Cambeva Katz, Barbosa, Mattos & Costa 2018**

vernacular name for trichomycterids in southern and southeastern Brazil, derived from the Tupi *a’kãg*, head, and *pewa*, flat, referring dorsally flattened head

**Cambeva alphabelardense Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2022**

*alpha*, first letter of Greek alphabet; *abelardense*, Portuguese word referring to people born in Abelardo Luz municipality (Santa Catarina State, Brazil), the first new species described from this area [see *C. betabelardense*]

**Cambeva baihis (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)**

Greek for spotted, referring to color pattern formed by circular black blotches

**Cambeva barbarosa Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Maria Anaïs Barbosa, for her efforts to collect and study trichomycterines from Santa Catarina, Brazil, where this one occurs

**Cambeva betabelardense Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2022**

*beta*, second letter of Greek alphabet; *abelardense*, Portuguese word referring to people born in Abelardo Luz municipality (Santa Catarina State, Brazil), the second new species described from this area [see *C. alphabelardense*]

**Cambeva biseriata Costa, Feltrin, Mattos, Dalcin, Abilhoa & Katz 2023**

*bt*-, two; *seriata*, in a row, referring to two longitudinal series of brown spots on the flank

**Cambeva botuvera Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021**

named for the municipality of Botuverá, Santa Catarina, Brazil, where type locality (village of Ourinhos) is situated (name derived from the Tupí-Guaraní, possibly meaning “brilliant mountain”)

**Cambeva brachykechenos (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)**

*brachyi*, short; *kechenos*, gap, referring to its short posterior cranial fontanel

**Cambeva castroi (de Pinna 1992)**

in honor of ichthyologist Ricardo Macedo Corrêa e Castro, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected types and made them available for study, and for his “stimulating enthusiasm” for the study of neotropical freshwater fishes
Cambeva cauim Reis, Ferrer & da Graça 2021
named for *cauim*, a traditional alcoholic drink made from fermented manioc or maize consumed by the caingangues Indians, who lived along the margins of the Rio Iguacu, Paraná State, Brazil, where type locality is situated

Cambeva chrysornata Costa, Feltrin, Mattos, Dalcin, Abilhoa & Katz 2023
*chryos*, gold; *ornata*, ornate, referring to characteristic bright-yellow marks on the flank

Cambeva concolor (Costa 1992)
uniformly colored, referring to its uniform plain yellow coloration

Cambeva crassicaudata (Wosiacki & de Pinna 2008)
*crassus*, thick; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to deep caudal peduncle, giving it a unique shape among trichomycterids

Cambeva cubataonis (Bizerril 1994)
-*ti*, genitive singular of: Rio Cubatão, Joinville, Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

Cambeva davisi (Haseman 1911)
in honor of “Dr. Davis,” possibly Walter Gould Davis (1851-1919), Argentine Meteorological Service, “who in various ways” assisted Haseman during the latter part of his collecting trip to South America

Cambeva diabola (Bockmann, Casatti & de Pinna 2004)
of the devil, named for Morro do Diabo State Park (São Paulo, Brazil), type locality; according to local lore, the name refers to natives who formerly inhabited the region and were reputed to have killed European invaders

Cambeva diatropoporos (Ferrer & Malabara 2013)
*diatropos*, variable; *poros*, pore, referring to variable presence of pores along infraorbital sensory canal among specimens

Cambeva diffusa Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021
Latin for diffuse, referring to its color pattern, with diffuse gray spots in a deeper skin layer, overlapped by minute brownish grey dots, conferring a general coloration that is lighter than that of closely related congeners

Cambeva duplimaculata Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021
*dipló*, doubly; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to color pattern on sides, consisting of two overlapped spotted patterns in different skin layers, comprising inner large black spots and outer small brown spots

Cambeva flavopicta Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2020
*flavus*, yellow; *picta*, painted, referring to characteristic yellow marks over a dark-brown ground

Cambeva gamabelardense Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2022
*gamma*, third letter of Greek alphabet; *abelardense*, Portuguese word referring to people born in Abelardo Luz municipality (Santa Catarina, Brazil), i.e., the third new species of *Cambeva* known to occur in this area [see *C. alphabelardense* and *C. betabelardense*]

Cambeva grisea Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021
Latin for gray, referring to its predominant body color

Cambeva guaraquessaba (Wosiacki 2005)
derived from Município de Guaraqueçaba, Paraná State, Brazil, where it occurs

Cambeva guaratuba Costa, Feltrin, Mattos, Dalcin, Abilhoa & Katz 2023
named for the Baía de Guaratuba system, Guaratuba Municipality, Paraná State, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Imbira) is situated; from the Tupi-Guarani *guara* (local name of the bird *Eudocimus ruber*) and *tuba* (numerous), i.e., a place inhabited by numerous birds of this species

Cambeva guareiensis Katz & Costa 2020
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Guarei drainage, Angatuba, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Cambeva horacioi Reis, Frota, Fabrin & Graça 2019
in honor of Horácio Ferreira Júlio Júnior, a “great friend” and one of the mentors of the Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aquicultura, for his contributions in cytogenetics and ecology of fishes from Rio Paraná basin, Paraná State, Brazil (where this catfish occurs)

Cambeva igobi (Wosiacki & de Pinna 2008)
based on character in Tupi-Guarani mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguacu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs

Cambeva itheringi (Eigenmann 1917)
in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who collected part of the type series

Cambeva imaruhy Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2021
named for its occurrence in the Caminho dos Tropeiros da Serra do Imaruí (formerly Imaruhy), Santa Catarina, Brazil
Cambeva longipalata Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021  
longus, long; palata, palatal, referring to “peculiar” morphology of its autopalatine, with a long posterolateral process

Cambeva mboycy (Wosiacki & Garavello 2004)  
M’Boy cy, a character in Tupí-Guaraní mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs

Cambeva melanoptera Costa, Abilioha, Dalcin & Katz 2022  
melas, black; ptera, fin, referring to broad distal black zone in all unpaired and pectoral fins

Cambeva naipi (Wosiacki & Garavello 2004)  
Naipi, a character in Tupí-Guaraní mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs

Cambeva notabilis Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021  
Latin for notable, referring to its “unique” coloration, with a black stripe along sides interrupted in larger specimens, forming a distinctive series of horizontally elongated black spots

Cambeva orbitofrontalis Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021  
orbita, orbit or eye socket; frontalis, frontal, referring to its unique long sesamoid supraorbital bone, with posterior extremity firmly attached to the frontal bone

Cambeva panthera Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021  
Greek for panther, referring to panther-like color pattern of larger specimens

Cambeva paolence (Eigenmann 1917)  
etymology not explained; appears to be a variant or misspelling of -ence, suffix denoting place, possibly referring to São Paulo State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Cambeva papillifera (Wosiacki & Garavello 2004)  
papilla, papillae; fero, to bear, referring to large papillae on ventral surface of head and rictal barbels

Cambeva pascuali (Ochoa, Silva, Costa e Silva, Oliveira & Datovo 2017)  
in honor of José Pascual Ochoa, the first author’s father

Cambeva pericoh Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021  
named for the Rio Pericó, Rio Pelotas drainage, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality [the addition of the “h” is not explained]

Cambeva perkos (Datovo, Carvalho & Ferrer 2012)  
Greek for spotted or streaked with black marks, referring to color pattern formed by either dark stripes (small-sized specimens) or dark stripes combined with small spots (larger individuals)

Cambeva piraquara Reis, Wosiacki, Ferrer, Donin & Graça 2023  
Tupí word meaning “fish hole” (pirá, fish; kûara, hole, cave, cavity or hiding place), referring to Rio Piraquara, Paraná State, Brazil, type locality

Cambeva plumbea (Wosiacki & Garavello 2004)  
lead-gray, referring to its grayish color

Cambeva podostemophila Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2023  
phila, fond of: Podostemum rutifolium, an aquatic plant in whose dense mats this catfish occurs

Cambeva poikilos (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)  
variegated or varicolored, referring to its intraspecific ontogenetic color-pattern variation

Cambeva stawiarski (Miranda Ribeiro 1968)  
in honor of Victor Stawiarski (1903-1979), Director da Divisão de Extenção Cultural do Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), who collected type

Cambeva taroba (Wosiacki & Garavello 2004)  
Taróbi, a character in Tupí-Guaraní mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs

Cambeva tourensis Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2023  
-enis, suffix denoting place: Rio dos Touros, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Cambeva tropeiro (Ferrer & Malabarba 2011)  
Portuguese for drover, named for the old drovers’ paths that connected the States of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo, and crossed the Municipalities of São José dos Ausentes and Cambará do Sul, where this catfish occurs

Cambeva tupinamba (Wosiacki & Oyakawa 2005)  
name of indigenous tribe that lived in the eastern region of São Paulo State (Brazil), where this catfish occurs, in the 16th and early 17th centuries. Tupinamba, in Tupi language, means first or ancient, further reflecting its presumed basal relationship among congeners
Cambeva urubici Costa, Felktrin & Katz 2021
named for the Rio Urubici, Rio Uruguai basin, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

Cambeva variegata (Costa 1992)
referring to its variegated color pattern

Cambeva ventropapillata Costa, Feltrin, Mattos, Dalcin, Abilhoa & Katz 2023
ventro-, from ventral, underside or belly; papillata, with papillae, referring to well-developed papillae on ventral surface of head

Cambeva ytororo (Terán, Ferrer, Benitez, Alonso, Aguilera & Miranda 2017)
indigenous Guarani word meaning waterfall, referring to its habitat

Cambeva zonata (Eigenmann 1918)
banded, referring to five obscure bars across back in front of dorsal fin and three similar bars behind it

Eremophilus Humboldt 1805
eremos, solitary or lonely; philos, fond of, referring to “solitude in which it lives at such great heights [Bogotá, Colombia, elevation ~2640 m], and in waters that are hardly inhabited by any other living being” (translation)

Eremophilus mutisii Humboldt 1805
in honor of Spanish priest, botanist and mathematician José Celestino Mutis (1732-1808), “the famous naturalist whose rich collections are preserved in the great valley of Bogotá” (translation)

Hatcheria Eigenmann 1909
~ia, belonging to: paleontologist John Bell Hatcher (1861-1904), who collected many fishes in Patagonia

Hatcheria macraei (Girard 1855)
in honor of Lieut. Archibald MacRae (1820-1855), part of the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere (1849-1852), who collected type

Ituglanis Costa & Bockmann 1993
itu, Tupi-Guaraní word for waterfall, referring to presence of some species in torrential waters; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Ituglanis agreste Lima, Neves & Campos-Paiva 2013
Latin for rustic, referring to semi-humid narrow strip parallel to coast in northeastern Brazil, encompassing area between Rio Grande do Norte State to middle section of rio de Contas basin in Bahia State, marking transition between two distinct biomes, the Atlantic Forest and the semi-arid Caatinga, where this catfish occurs

Ituglanis amazonicus (Steindachner 1882)
~icus, belonging to: Amazon River basin of Brazil (also occurs in French Guiana)

Ituglanis amphipotamus Mendonça, Oyakawa & Wosiacki 2018
amphi-, double; potamus, river or stream, referring to its occurrence in two river basins: Rio Ribeira de Iguape and upper Rio Tietê basins, southeastern Brazil

Ituglanis apteryx Datovo 2014
a-, without; pteryx, fin, referring to absence of pelvic fins

Ituglanis australis Datovo & de Pinna 2014
southern, representing the southermost record of the genus

Ituglanis bambui Bichuette & Trajano 2004
named for the Bambui Group, the carbonate geological unit where this subterranean species occurs; name also honors Grupo Bambui de Pesquisas Espeleológicas, for contributions to Brazilian speleology

Ituglanis boitata Ferrer, Donin & Malabarba 2015
from the 'Tupí-Guarani boi, snake, and tata, fire, referring to its orangish coloration and snake-like swimming behavior (background: “Boitata” snake is part of several fictitious tales in the Brazilian culture popularized in Rio Grande do Sul by the writer Simões Lopes Neto)
Ituglanis boticario Rizzato & Bichuette 2015
in honor of Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza (FBPN), which financially supported the protection of the Tarimba cave system (Goiás State, Brazil), one of two cave systems in which this catfish is known to occur.

Ituglanis cahyensis Sarmento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamon 2006
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Cahy, a small coastal river drainage (Bahia State, Brazil), near the point where the Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvarez Cabral and his fleet landed in Brazil for the first time in the year 1500.

Ituglanis compactus Silva Castro & Wosiacki 2017
compact (i.e., small), referring to small body size and reduced number of internal and external characters (e.g., post-Weberian apparatus vertebrae, paired ribs, interopercular odontodes) compared to larger congers.

Ituglanis crispim Donin, de Pinna, Severi & Ramos 2023
named for Crispim, also known as Cabeça de Cuia (gourd head), a legendary creature with a gigantic bowl-shaped head said to attack fishermen along the banks of the rio Parnaíba in Piauí State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs (cuia is a hard-shelled fruit with a gourd-like shape whose dried shell is used as bowls) [see also Parotocinclus cabessadecuia, Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae].

Ituglanis eichhorniarum (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
-um, adjectival suffix: named for the water hyacinth Eichhornia azurea, between the pseudorhizomes of which the types were caught [originally misspelled with one h; since name is based on a previously described taxon, correcting the spelling is mandatory].

Ituglanis epikarsticus Bichuette & Trajano 2004
-icus, belonging to: epikarst, the kind of aquifer where this subterranean species occurs.

Ituglanis goya Datovo, Aquino & Langeani 2016
named for the Goyá, “an enigmatic and pacific indigenous group that supposedly inhabited the region of the modern state of Goiás in central Brazil,” where this catfish occurs; the “Goyá were utterly exterminated by the XVIII century by the first Bandeirantes explorers from southeastern Brazil.”

Ituglanis gracilior (Eigenmann 1912)
comparative of gracilis, slender, referring to its body shape.

Ituglanis guayaberensis (Dahl 1960)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Guayabero River basin, Orinoco River drainage, Colombia, where it is endemic.

Ituglanis herberti (Miranda Ribeiro 1940)
in honor of acarologist-ornithologist Herbert F. Berla (1912-1985), who collected type.

Ituglanis ina Wosiacki, Dutra & Mendonça 2012
ina, person, a self-designation of the Karajás (Carajás) indigenous people who inhabit the Serra dos Carajás (State of Pará, Brazil), where this catfish occurs.

Ituglanis insitusatus Ferrer & Donin 2017
unusual or rare, referring to its recent discovery using electrofishing gear, a method currently known for its high performance in capturing benthic species in hidden places.

Ituglanis laticeps (Kner 1863)
latus, wide; ceps, head, referring to its very depressed, almost quadrilateral, head.

Ituglanis macunaima Datovo & Landim 2005
from the modernist Brazilian novel by Mário de Andrade (1893-1945), Macunaíma: o herói sem nenhum caráter (1928), meaning “hero without any character,” referring to the absence of any exclusive (taxonomic) character for the new species; Andrade’s Macunaíma, based in folk Amazonian Indian myth, presents infantile features, an allusion to the paedomorphic characters of this catfish.

Ituglanis mambai Bichuette & Trajano 2008
named for the karst region, Mambai (State of Goiás, Brazil), where this subterranean species occurs.

Ituglanis metae (Eigenmann 1917)
of the Rio Meta, Barrigona, Colombia, presumably the type locality.

Ituglanis nebulosus de Pinna & Keith 2003
cloudy or misty, referring to its integumentary pigmentation pattern.

Ituglanis paraguassuensis Campos-Paiva & Costa 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Paraguaçu, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality.

Ituglanis parahybae (Eigenmann 1918)
of Rio Parahyba at São João da Barra, Brazil, type locality.

Ituglanis parkoi (Miranda Ribeiro 1944)
in honor of Polish amateur naturalist Alexandre Parko, who collected specimens for Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Ituglanis passensis Fernández & Bichuette 2002

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Passa Três cave, São Domingos, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Ituglanis payaya (Sarmento-Soares, Zanata & Martins-Pinheiro 2011)

named for the Payaya, an indigenous people who inhabited area south of the rio São Francisco, between upper rio Itapicuru and rio Paraguassu valleys to the Recôncavo Baiano, in northern Bahia State until the 18th century; their descendants nowadays inhabit the region of the Chapada Diamantina, where this catfish occurs

Ituglanis proops (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)

pro-, before; ops, eye, referring to forward placement of eyes, close to the posterior nares

Ituglanis ramiroi Bichuette & Trajano 2004

in honor of Ramiro Hilário dos Santos, local inhabitant and guide in Terra Ronca State Park (Goiás, Brazil), who discovered this subterranean species and is an enthusiastic supporter of the protection of caves in the area

Rhizosomichthys Miles 1943

rhizo-, root; soma, body; ichthys, fish, allusion not explained, possibly referring to how this catfish’s unusual body, surrounded by rings of adipose tissue, resembles the rhizome of some unspecified plant

Rhizosomichthys toae (Miles 1942)
of Lago de Tota, Colombia, the only place this catfish, now extinct, was known to occur

Scleronema Eigenmann 1917

sclero-, hard; nema, thread, referring to large osseous base of maxillary barbel of S. operculatum

Subgenus Scleronema

Scleronema carijo Bockmann, Ferrer, Rizzato, Esguícero, Duboc & Ingenito 2023

named for the Guarani Carijó indigenous people, who lived in the region where this catfish occurs in the early 16th century, at the time of the Portuguese occupation

Scleronema guapa Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

Spanish for beautiful, used in southern Brazil to describe a beautiful person, referring to the “beauty” of this catfish

Scleronema ibirapuita Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

named for the Conservation Unit “Área de Proteção Ambiental Ibirapuitã,” where type locality (Santana do Livramento, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil) is situated

Scleronema macanuda Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

regional (Atlantic coastal drainages along Brazil and Uruguay border) adjective to describe a large and strong person, referring to its being the largest species of the genus

Scleronema mate Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

mate, a popular herbal infusion in a traditional drink (chimarrão) from southern Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, referring to type locality (Venâncio Aires, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), known as the “Terra do Chimarrão”

Scleronema milonga Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

milonga, a musical rhythm popularized in Argentina and Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), both regions where this catfish can be found

Scleronema minutum (Boulenger 1891)

minute, referring to small size (for a Trichomycterus, its original genus), up to 40 mm

Scleronema operculatum Eigenmann 1917

operculate, presumably referring to opercular flap nearly reaching base of last pectoral-fin ray

Scleronema teiniagua Ferrer & Malabarba 2020

named for Teiniaguá, a character in “Salamanca do Jarau,” a fictional tale popularized in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, by the writer Simões Lopes Neto in 1913; in this story, Teiniaguá was a princess transformed to a witch who lives in a cave at the hill “Cerro do Jarau,” within the area where this catfish occurs

Subgenus Plesioscleronema Costa, Sampaio, Giongo, Almeida, Azevedo-Santos & Katz 2022

plesios, near to or primitive, referring to several primitive diagnostic character states relative to the derived conditions occurring in the subgenus Scleronema

Scleronema auromaculatum Costa, Sampaio, Giongo, Almeida, Azevedo-Santos & Katz 2022

auro-, gold; maculatum, spotted, referring to longitudinal row of golden spots along dorsal part of flank between nape and anterior portion of caudal peduncle

Silvinichthys Arratia 1998

in honor of Silvina Menu-Marque, Argentinian zoologist, who collected many trichomycterids; ichthys, fish
**Silvinichthys bortayro** Fernández & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Argentine biologist Gonzalo Padilla Bortayro, who first collected this species and brought it to the authors’ attention [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Silvinichthys gualcamayo** Fernández, Sanabria & Quiroga 2013
named for Río Gaulcamayo, Andean cordillera of San Juan, Argentina, type locality

**Silvinichthys huachi** Fernández, Sanabria, Quiroga & Vari 2014
named for Río Huertas de Huachi, Provincia de San Juan, Argentina, type locality

**Silvinichthys leoncitensis** Fernández, Dominino, Brancolini & Baigún 2011
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Leoncito National Park, Argentina, type locality

**Silvinichthys mendozensis** (Arratia, Chang G., Menu-Marque & Rojas M. 1978)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Mendoza Province, Argentina, type locality

**Silvinichthys pachonensis** Fernández & Liotta 2016
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Pachón, Provincia de San Juan, Argentina, type locality

**Silvinichthys pedernalensis** Fernández, Sanabria & Quiroga 2017
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Pedernal, Departamento Sarmiento, Argentina, type locality

**Trichomycterus Valenciennes 1832**
*trichos*, hair; *mycterus*, nostril, presumably referring to very short barbels of *T. nigricans*

**Subgenus Trichomycterus**

**Trichomycterus caipora** Lima, Lazzarotto & Costa 2008
from *kaipora*, a forest-dwelling creature in Tupí mythology, a protector of wildlife with orange hair, referring to this catfish’s endemic distribution in the Atlantic Rain Forest and its orangish-yellow head

**Trichomycterus florensis** (Miranda Ribeiro 1943)
*enis*, suffix denoting place: Rio das Flores, near Ipiabas, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus maculosus** Barbosa & Costa 2010
spotted, referring to dark gray row of blotches horizontally elongated along lateral midline of body

**Trichomycterus mutabilicolor** Costa 2022
*mutabilis*, changeable, referring to its "striking" ontogenetic coloration change (small specimens with a black longitudinal stripe over a pale-brown ground color; larger specimens with small dark-browns spots scattered over a pale-yellow ground color)

**Trichomycterus nigricans** Valenciennes 1832
blackish, referring to uniform black coloration

**Trichomycterus nigroauratus** Barbosa & Costa 2008
*nigro-*., black; *auratus*, golden, referring to black stripe along lateral midline and golden spots on snout and body

**Trichomycterus quintus** Costa 2020
fifth, being the fifth species of *Trichomycterus* reported to occur in the upper section of the Rio Preto drainage of southeastern Brazil

**Trichomycterus santaeritae** (Eigenmann 1918)
of Santa Rita, Brazil, type locality

**Subgenus Cryptocambeva** Costa 2021
*cypto*, hidden, referring to their cryptic habits during daylight collections; *cambeva*, vernacular name for trichomycterids in southern and southeastern Brazil, derived from the Tupi *a’kâg*, head, and *pewa*, flat, referring dorsally flattened head

**Trichomycterus araxa** Costa, Mattos, Sampaio, Giongo, Almeida & Katz 2022
named for Araxá Municipality, Minas Gerais State, Brazil, where type locality is situated

**Trichomycterus argos** Lezama, Triques & Santos 2012
Argos, a hundred-eyed monster, referring to its “eye-spotted” color pattern

**Trichomycterus brasiliensis** Lütken 1874
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus brunoi** Barbosa & Costa 2010
in honor of herpetologist Bruno Bove de Costa (the junior author’s son), for valuable help in collecting *Trichomycterus* and observations in the field

**Trichomycterus candidus** (Miranda Ribeiro 1949)
latinization of Cândido, in honor of José Cândido de Melo Carvalho (1914-1994), Brazilian entomologist who collected type
**Trichomycterus claudiae** Barbosa & Costa 2010
in honor of botanist Claudia Petean Bove (b. 1961), the junior author’s wife, for help and companionship during trip that collected type and many other collecting trips during the last 18 years

**Trichomycterus fuliginosus** Barbosa & Costa 2010
sooty, referring to its color pattern

**Trichomycterus garbei** Costa, Azevedo-Santos & Katz 2023
in honor of Garman naturalist Ernst Garbe (1853–1925), who, between 1882 and the period just before his death, travelled through several Brazilian regions, including the Rio Grande drainage (where this catfish occurs), making a “rich” biological collection; he collected the type specimens of *Imparfinis longicauda* (Heptapteridae) at the type locality of *T. garbei*

**Trichomycterus listruroides** Costa, Katz & Azevedo-Santos 2023
-oides, having the form of: superficially similar to the genus *Listrura* (Microcambevinae), including an elongate body, a rounded caudal fin that is continuous with the caudal peduncle forming a spatula-shaped tail, and an absence of pelvic fin and girdle

**Trichomycterus macrotrichopterus** Barbosa & Costa 2010
macro-, long; trichos, hair or ray; pterus, fin, referring to long pectoral-fin filament

**Trichomycterus maracaya** Bockmann & Sazima 2004
Tupí-Guaraní name for the Margay Wild Cat, *Leopardus wiedii*, referring both blotched pigmentation pattern and its predatory habits on vertebrates (tadpoles)

**Trichomycterus mariamole** Barbosa & Costa 2010
local name for this catfish where it was collected (Município de Resende, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

**Trichomycterus mimonha** Costa 1992
local name for this catfish in the village of Piquete (Estado de São Paulo, Brazil), probably derived from the Tupí-Guaraní, its meaning unknown

**Trichomycterus mirissumba** Costa 1992
local name for this catfish in the village of Maromba (Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), probably derived from the Tupí-Guaraní, its meaning unknown

**Trichomycterus novalimensis** Barbosa & Costa 2010
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Município de Nova Lima, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus pirabitira** Barbosa & Azevedo-Santos 2012
combination of the Tupi words *pira*, fish, and *ybytyra*, mountain, referring to the “peculiar habit” (habitat?) of the genus, whose members usually inhabit mountainous regions

**Trichomycterus potschi** Barbosa & Costa 2003
in honor of herpetologist Sérgio Potsch, who first collected this species

**Trichomycterus rubiginosus** Barbosa & Costa 2010
rusty, referring to its predominant red or rusty color

**Trichomycterus saturatus** Costa, Katz & Azevedo-Santos 2023
Latin for saturated, referring to its color pattern consisting of numerous dark-brown dots concentrated over the whole flank, making the interspaces smaller than the areas occupied by overlapped dots

**Trichomycterus vermiculatus** (Eigenmann 1917)
referring to “irregular vermiculations” on sides and back

Subgenus *Humboldtglanis* Costa 2021
in honor of Prussian geographer-naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859), for his “valuable and pioneering contribution in studies on distribution, ecology, and conservation of mountain organisms,” alluding to occurrence in mountain rivers 1000 m above sea level; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Trichomycterus albinotatus** Costa 1992
albus, white; notatus, marked, referring to white marks on upper body

**Trichomycterus vitalbrazili** Vilardo, Katz & Costa 2020
in honor of Vital Brazil Mineiro da Campanha (1865–1950), an “important” Brazilian biomedical scientist who first discovered the polyanant anti-ophidic serum, successfully used to treat venomous snake bites, and founded the Vital Brazil Institute, through whose campus the type locality (mountain stream tributary to the Rio Grande drainage) flows
Subgenus *Megacambeva* Costa 2021

*mega*-, large, referring to large size of *T. giganteus*; *cambeva*, vernacular name for trichomycterids in southern and southeastern Brazil, derived from the Tupi *a’kāg*, head, and *pewa*, flat, referring dorsally flattened head

*Trichomycterus giganteus* Lima & Costa 2004

gigantic, referring to its large size (up to 204.0 mm SL), the biggest among congeners in southeastern Brazil

Subgenus *Paracambeva* Costa 2021

*para*, near, referring to superficial resemblance to some species of *Cambeva* (e.g., *Cambeva poikilos*)

*Trichomycterus adautoleitei* Costa, Azevedo-Santos & Katz 2023

-in honor of Antônio Adauto Leite (1927–2020), founder of the Museum of Indigenous Archaeology of Carmo do Rio Claro (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), which has a “rich” collection of archaeological pieces between 2,000 and 12,000 years old, mainly found in the region of the type locality of this species

*Trichomycterus anaisae* Katz & Costa 2021

-in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Maria Anaïs Barbosa, for her “fine contribution for our better knowledge on trichomycterines”

*Trichomycterus coelhorum* Costa, Azevedo-Santos & Katz 2023

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of zoologist Paula Nunes Coelho for her help with the type series, and her family for logistical support during the authors’ studies in the region

*Trichomycterus funebris* Katz & Costa 2021

-funereal, referring to river drainage for type locality is situated, Rio das Mortes, meaning “river of deaths”

*Trichomycterus humboldti* Costa & Katz 2021

-in honor of Prussian geographer-naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), for his “pioneering and inspiring insights on South American mountain biodiversity, as well as for being the first describer of a trichomycterine catfish”

*Trichomycterus ingaiensis* Katz & Costa 2021

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Ingaí subdrainage (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where type locality (Ribeirão Malha Feijão) is situated

*Trichomycterus itatiayae* Miranda Ribeiro 1906

-of Itatiaia mountains, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

*Trichomycterus luetkeni* Katz & Costa 2021

-in honor of Danish ichthyologist Christian Frederick Lütken (1827-1901), author of “Velhas-Flodens Fiske” (1875), an “important” contribution to the knowledge of taxonomy and natural history of freshwater fishes from the Rio São Francisco basin of Brazil, and in which the first species of the *T. reinhardti* group was recorded

*Trichomycterus pauciradiatus* Alencar & Costa 2006

-*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to reduced number of pelvic-fin rays (four)

*Trichomycterus piratymbara* Katz, Barbosa & Costa 2013

-from the Tupi words *pira*, fish, and *tymbara*, to dig itself, referring its “peculiar habit” of hiding in the substrate

*Trichomycterus reinhardti* (Eigenmann 1917)

-patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johannes Theodor Reinhartdt (1816-1882), Danish zoologist who proposed the trichomycterid genus *Stegophilus* in 1859

*Trichomycterus sainthilairei* Katz & Costa 2021

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Ingá subdrainage (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where type locality (Ribeirão Malha Feijão) is situated

*Trichomycterus septemradiatus* Katz, Barbosa & Costa 2013

-*septem*-, seven; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to its seven pectoral-fin rays

Subgenus *Psammocambeva* Costa 2021

-*psammos*, sand, referring to psammophilic habits of *T. travassosi* and other included species; *cambeva*, vernacular name for trichomycterids in southern and southeastern Brazil, derived from the Tupi *a’kāg*, head, and *pewa*, flat, referring dorsally flattened head

*Trichomycterus alternatus* (Eigenmann 1917)

-alternating, referring to 10-14 large spots along middle of sides, frequently alternating with a series of spots above them and sometimes partly confluent with them, forming a longitudinal series or a series of irregular bars across the back

*Trichomycterus altipombensis* Costa, Katz, Vilardo & Mattos 2022

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: *altus*, Latin for high or upper, referring to its occurrence in the upper section of the Rio Pomba, Paraíba do Sul basin, Santa Bárbara do Tiquário Municipality, Minas Gerais State, Brazil
**Trichomycterus astromycterus** Reis, de Pinna & Pessali 2019
combination of *Astroblepus* (Astroblepidae) and *Trichomycterus*, referring to the "superficially similar aspect" between the two genera

**Trichomycterus auroguttatus** Costa 199
*aurus*, golden; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to golden spots (alternating with dark spots) on posterior half of body, and a row of gold spots on midline of back, behind dorsal-fin base

**Trichomycterus caudofasciatus** Alencar & Costa 2004
*caudo*-, tail; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to four faint gray bars on caudal fin

**Trichomycterus gasparinii** Barbosa 2013
in honor of zoologist João Luís Rossetti Gasparini, who first collected this species in 2001

**Trichomycterus goeldii** Boulenger 1896
in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Emil (or Emilio) Goeldi (1859–1917), Director of the Museo Paraense and author of numerous works on the natural history of Brazil, and/or his brother Andreas Goeldi, who provided a "set of the fishes" from Organ Mountain, Brazil, "which appears to produce but six species" (including this one)

**Trichomycterus immaculatus** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
im-, not; *maculata*, spotted, presumably referring to uniform blackish-brown coloration (compared to the spotted *T. oroyae*, described in the same paper)

**Trichomycterus ipatinga** Reis & de Pinna 2022
named for Ipatinga, a city in Minas Gerais, Brazil, where the Piracicaba River joins the Rio Doce, presumably near type locality

**Trichomycterus itacambirussu** Triques & Vono 2004
latination of Itacambiruçu, Jequitinhonha River tributary (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), type locality; composed of the Tupi–Gurani words *itu*, stone; *kamby*, milk and probably *açú*, large, meaning large stone producing milk

**Trichomycterus jucupiranga** Wosiacki & Oyakawa 2005
referring to type locality, Parque Estadual de Jacupiranga (Cajati, São Paulo, Brazil), from indigenous Tupi language name for a species of bird native to the region (*Penelope obscura*, Cracidae), commonly known as the dusky-legged guan (*yaku*, bird; *piranga*, red)

**Trichomycterus landinga** Triques & Vono 2004
local name for this catfish in Coronel Murta, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus largoperculatus** Costa & Katz 2022
*largus*, abundant (but here meaning large); *operculatus*, with opercle, referring to its broad opercular odontode patch resulting from the high number of odontodes, unique among congeners

**Trichomycterus longibarbatus** Costa 1992
*longus*, long; *barbatus*, bearded, referring to its long nasal barbels

**Trichomycterus macrophthalmus** Barbosa & Costa 2012
*macro*-, large; *ophthalmos*, eye, referring to its large eye, an “uncommon condition” in *Trichomycterus*

**Trichomycterus melanopygius** Reis, dos Santos, Britto, Assis Volpi & de Pinna 2020
*melas*, dark or black; *pygidion*, diminutive of *pyge*, rump (commonly used to refer to the caudal part of an animal), referring to dark horizontal stripe along caudal fin

**Trichomycterus mimosensis** Barbosa 2013
*–en*is, suffix denoting place: Mimoso do Sul, Espírito Santo, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus pantherinus** Alencar & Costa 2004
like a panther, referring to its color pattern (small dark brown to black rounded spots on a light orangish yellow body)

**Trichomycterus paquequerensis** (Miranda Ribeiro 1943)
*–en*is, suffix denoting place: Rio Paquequer Grande, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus puriventris** Barbosa & Costa 2012
*purus*, pure; *ventris*, venter, referring to absence of dark pigmentation below lateral midline of body

**Trichomycterus saquarema** Costa, Katz, Vilardo & Amorim 2022
named for the Lagoa de Saquarema system, Saquarema Municipality, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Roncador) is situated

**Trichomycterus tantalus** Reis, Vieira & de Pinna 2022
from the Ancient Greek mythological figure Tantalos, symbolic of eternal torment, referring to the hypertrophied opercular patch of odontodes in this species, the largest among species of *Trichomycterus* in the Rio Doce basin (Minas Gerais, Brazil)
**Trichomycterus tete** Barbosa & Costa 2011
Local name for this catfish in northeastern (Bahia) Brazil

**Trichomycterus travassosi** (Miranda Ribeiro 1949)
In honor of helminthologist-entomologist Lauro Travassos (1890-1970), who collected holotype

**Trichomycterus trefaiti** Wosiacki 2004
In honor of herpetologist Miguel Trefaut Rodrigues (b. 1953), who discovered this species and collected type

**Trichomycterus vinnulus** Reis & de Pinna 2022
Latin for delightful, one of the most beautiful species of *Trichomycterus* from the Rio Doce basin (Minas Gerais, Brazil) in terms of color and body shape (Vinicius Reis, pers. comm.)

Subgenus **Incertae sedis**

**Trichomycterus aguarague** Fernández & Osinaga 2006
Named for Aguarague National Park, Paraná River system, Bolivia, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus alterus** (Marini, Nichols & La Monte 1933)
The other or alternate, allusion not explained nor evident

**Trichomycterus areolatus** Valenciennes 1846
With areolae, referring to patches of "areolar tissue" (translation) on throat, breast and back that appear scale-like on an otherwise scaleless body

**Trichomycterus arhuaco** Ardila Rodríguez 2016
Named for the Arhuaco, indigenous people of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, where this catfish occurs [possibly conspecific with *T. montesi*]

**Trichomycterus arleoi** (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
In honor of Octavio Arleo Pignatoro (1920-2005), former collector and taxidermist for the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Caracas, who collected this catfish with Fernández-Yépez in 1949

**Trichomycterus atochae** (Allen 1942)
Of Río de Atocha, Bolivia, type locality

**Trichomycterus bahianus** Costa 1992
-anus, belonging to: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus ballesterosi** Ardila Rodríguez 2011
In honor of biologist Jesús Ballesteros Correa, University of Córdoba (Colombia), who collected type

**Trichomycterus banneaui** (Eigenmann 1912)
In honor of Henri Banneau, a "commercial traveler" from Paris, "familiar with all the traveled parts of South America" and "enthusiastic over fishing," whose crew on the steamer of the Magdalena River in Colombia "secured valuable material," and who himself "entered actively into the work of collecting" and relieved Eigenmann "entirely of the vexations of handling" his baggage

**Trichomycterus barbouri** (Eigenmann 1911)
In honor of Harvard herpetologist (and wealthy patron of science) Thomas Barbour (1884-1946), who obtained type in La Paz, Bolivia, from a "person who had been prospecting along the Beni River"

**Trichomycterus barroci** Reis & de Pinna 2022
Latinized adjective from the Portuguese *barroco*, originally designating a pearl of irregular shape, here referring to the "baroque-style beauty" of this species

**Trichomycterus belensis** Fernández & Vari 2002
-enis, suffix denoting place: Departamento Bélen, Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina, type locality

**Trichomycterus bogotensis** (Eigenmann 1912)
-enis, suffix denoting place: "On the plains of Bogata" [Colombia], elevation nearly 9,000 feet, type locality

**Trichomycterus bomboizanus** (Tortonese 1942)
-anus, belonging to: Río Bomboiza, Ecuador, type locality

**Trichomycterus 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

**Trichomycterus boylei** (Nichols 1956)
In honor of ornithologist Howarth S. Boyle (1894-1951), Nichols' friend and colleague at the American Museum of Natural History, who collected type

**Trichomycterus brucutu** Reis & de Pinna 2022
Brazilian Portuguese slang for rustic, rough or brute, referring to its thick, deep body and caudal peduncle


**Trichomycterus cachiraensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Municipio Cachira, Departamento de Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality

**Trichomycterus calai** Ardila Rodríguez 2019
in honor of the “eminent” (translation) scientist Phutarco Cala Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, founder the Asociacion Colombiana de Ictiologos (ACICTIOS) and recipient of his highest honor, “El Pez Dorado al Merito”

**Trichomycterus caliensis** (Eigenmann 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cali, Colombia, type locality

**Trichomycterus casitasensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Casitas, Abrego, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly a junior synonym of *T. ocanaensis*]

**Trichomycterus catamarcensis** Fernández & Vari 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Catamarca Province, Argentina, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus celsae** Lasso & Provenzano 2003
in honor of herpetologist Josefa Celsa Señaris (b. 1965), for her “continuous and laborious assistance” (translation) in the collection of fishes in the Guyana Shield of Venezuela

**Trichomycterus cerritoensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de El Cerrito, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with *T. sucrensis*]

**Trichomycterus chaberti** Durand 1968
in honor of French cave explorer Jacques Chabert, who helped collect type

**Trichomycterus chapadensis** Katz and Costa 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chapada dos Guimarães, a plateau surrounding the northern Pantanal (Mato Grosso, Brazil), where it occurs

**Trichomycterus chapmani** (Eigenmann 1912)
patronym not identified; Eigenmann mentioned a “Dr. F. M. Chapman” in a later (1942) publication, who was a traveling companion in South America; this may have been ornithologist Frank M. Chapman (1864-1945), American Museum of Natural History

**Trichomycterus chiltoni** (Eigenmann 1928)
in honor of Col. M. A. Chilton, military attaché of the American Embassy in Santiago de Chile, who toured the “Switzerland of Chile” (i.e., Chilean Lake District in southern Chile, defined by its many lakes in the Andean foothills) with Eigenmann

**Trichomycterus chungaraensis** Arratia 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: streams of Chungará Lake, Chile, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus conradi** (Eigenmann 1912)
in honor of Bernard S. Conrad, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (USA), who “greatly assisted the expedition [that collected type] with advice and guidance”

**Trichomycterus corduvensis** Weyenbergh 1877
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Córdoba (also spelled Córdova), Santa Fe, Argentina, type locality

**Trichomycterus dali** Rizzato, Costa, Trajano & Bichuette 2011
named for Spanish artist Salvador Dalí (1904-1989), referring to his famously long moustache and this species’ very long barbels

**Trichomycterus dispar** (Tschudi 1846)
dissimilar, referring to its sexual dimorphism, with monochromatic males and spotted females

**Trichomycterus donascimientoi** Castellanos-Morales 2018
in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Carlos DoNascimiento (b. 1973), for his “invaluable orientation” in the author's research into the genus *Trichomycterus*

**Trichomycterus dorsostriatum** (Eigenmann 1917)
dorso-, back; striatum, stripe, presumably referring to dark band or row of spots from just above gill opening to base of upper caudal-fin lobe [appeared initially as *dorsotriatum*, a typographical error]

**Trichomycterus duellmani** Arratia & Menu-Marque 1984
in honor of herpetologist William E. Duellman (1930-2022), University of Kansas, collector of many South American fishes during 1974-1975

**Trichomycterus emanueli** (Schultz 1944)
in honor of Juan F. Emanuel, former governor of the district of Goajira (Venezuela), who acted as Schultz’ guide
in much of his collecting in the lowlands of the Maracaibo Basin

**Trichomycterus fassli** (Steindachner 1915)
in honor of Anton Heinrich Hermann Fassl (1876-1922), commercial butterfly and beetle collector, who collected type, for his services to zoological research in Bolivia [Steindachner later changed spelling to *fassli*, but original spelling stands]

**Trichomycterus ferreri** Ardila Rodríguez 2018
in honor of the "eminent scientist" (translation) Jorge de Jesus Ferrer Castellanos, for his contributions to Colombian botany and zoology; he also helped collect type [possibly a junior synonym of *T. mogotensis*]

**Trichomycterus gabrieli** (Myers 1926)
of Sao Gabriel rapids, Rio Negro, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus gairaensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2018
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: rio Gaira, Municipio de Santa Marta, Departamento del Magdalena, Colombia, type locality

**Trichomycterus garedti** Barbosa & Katz 2016
in honor of herpetologist Ariovaldo A. Giaretta (b. 1966) Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (Brazil), who collected type

**Trichomycterus gorgona** Fernández & Schaefer 2005
named for Gorgona Island, Colombia, where it is known from only one stream

**Trichomycterus guianensis** (Eigenmann 1909)
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Guyana, referring to type locality, Aruataima Falls, upper Potaro River (also occurs in French Guiana and Venezuela)

**Trichomycterus heterodontus** (Eigenmann 1917)
*hetero*-, different; *dontus*, tooth, referring to three series of teeth on each jaw: narrow incisors on outer row, much smaller incisors on second row, conic on the third

**Trichomycterus hualco** Fernández & Varí 2009
named for the Río Hualco, Provincia de La Rioja, Argentina, type locality

**Trichomycterus illuvies** Reis & de Pinna 2022
Latin for filth, dirt or flood, referring to the "environmental mayhem" caused by the mining company Samarco SA on the Rio Doce (Minas Gerais, Brazil), in whose basin this catfish occurs; the name is a "long-term reminder of the catastrophe suffered by that hydrographic basin"

**Trichomycterus itacarambiensis** Trajano & de Pinna 1996
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Município de Itacarambi (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), location of Olhos d’Agua cave, only known area of occurrence

**Trichomycterus jatobensis** Costa 2021
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Jatobá, subdrainage, Rio Xingu drainage (Mato Grosso, Brazil), where it occurs

**Trichomycterus jequitinhonhae** Triques & Vono 2004
of the rio Jequitinhonha (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), where this catfish is endemic; name is a combination of the Tupí-Guaraní words *jequi*, a type of fish trap, and *nhonha*, an old local word meaning fish (the combination of the two words means fishes are in the trap)

**Trichomycterus kankuamo** Ardila Rodríguez 2016
named for the Kankuamo, the indigenous people of the Atlinquez subdivision, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Municipio de Valledupar, Colombia, where this catfish occurs [possibly a junior synonym of *T. maracaiboensis*]

**Trichomycterus knerii** Steindachner 1882
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810-1869), who was Steindachner’s teacher and friend (and who studied trichomycterid fishes)

**Trichomycterus latidens** (Eigenmann 1917)
*latus*, broad or wide; *dens*, tooth, an odd choice for a name since Eigenmann described teeth as “thin, chisel-shaped”

**Trichomycterus latistriatus** (Eigenmann 1917)
*latus*, broad or wide; *striatus*, striped, presumably referring to lateral band that widens as it extends from above opercle to middle of caudal fin

**Trichomycterus laucaensis** Arratia 1983
- *ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Lauca system, Parinacota, northern Chile, where it is endemic
Trichomycterus lauryi Donin, Ferrer & Carvalho 2020
in memory of Laury João Donin, the senior author's father

Trichomycterus lauzannii Miranda & Fernández 2020
in honor of Laurent Lauzanne, one of the first ichthyologists to work systematically on Bolivian fishes

Trichomycterus lewi Lasso & Provenzano 2003
in honor of zoologist Daniel Lew, who participated in expedition that collected type, for contributions to the knowledge and conservation of biodiversity in the Guyana Shield of Venezuela

Trichomycterus maldonadoi Ardila Rodríguez 2011
in honor of biologist Javier Alejandro Maldonado-Ocampo (1977–2019), for his dedication to Colombian ichthyology (sadly, he was killed when crossing a river in a small boat; the boat overturned and he was swept downstream)

Trichomycterus manaurensis Ardila Rodríguez 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de Manaure, Departamento del Cesar, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with T. torcoromaensis]

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

Trichomycterus megantoni Fernández & Chuquihuamaní 2007
of Santuario Nacional Machiguenga Megantoni (Ucayali basin, Peru), where type locality is situated

Trichomycterus meridae Regan 1903
of Merida, elevation 3500 meters, Venezuela, type locality

Trichomycterus migrans (Dahl 1960)
migratory, referring to the “mass wanderings” of ~40,000 specimens observed by Dahl, which turned the river water a milky white, apparently from their milt

Trichomycterus minus Fernández & Vari 2012
latinization of the Anglo–Saxon mine, referring to mining activities common in part of the Province of Catamarca, Argentina, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus mogotensis Ardila Rodríguez 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de Mogotes (Tesoro Natural), Departamento del Santander, Colombia, where type locality is situated

Trichomycterus mondolfi (Schultz 1945)
in honor of Venezuelan biologist Egardo Mondolfi (1918–1999), who helped collect type and sent specimens to Schultz for study

Trichomycterus montesi Ardila Rodríguez 2016
in honor of herpetologist Andrés Camilo Montes Correa, Universidad del Magdalena, who collected type with Ardila Rodriguez [possibly conspecific with T. arhuaco]

Trichomycterus motatanensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Motatan River system, Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, type locality

Trichomycterus nabusimakensis Ardila Rodríguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nabusimake, name used by Arhuaco indigenous people for Valle de San Sebastian de Rabago, Departamento del Cesar [actually, Magdalena], Colombia, where type locality is situated

Trichomycterus nietoi Ardila Rodríguez 2014
in honor of Luis Eduardo Nieto Alvarado, Universidad del Magdalena, for contributions to Colombian ichthyology

Trichomycterus nigromaculatus Boulenger 1887
nigro-, black; maculatus, referring to numerous black spots of unequal size on body

Trichomycterus ocanaensis Ardila Rodríguez 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipality of Ocaña, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality

Trichomycterus oroyae (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
of Oroya, Pochachara, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus piurae (Eigenmann 1922)
of Piura, Peru, type locality (also endemic to Piura River basin)

Trichomycterus pseudosilvinichthys Fernández & Vari 2004
pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar in external appearance to the related Silvinichthys, such an appearance is false

Trichomycterus punctatissimus Castelnau 1855
very spotted, referring to tiny dark brown dots fully covering body and fins
Trichomycterus punctulatus Valenciennes 1846
diminutive of punctum, spot, presumably referring to "numerous brown spots advancing on the tail and even on the back" (translation)

Trichomycterus quechuorum (Steindachner 1900)
etymology not explained, probably -orum, belonging to: the Quecha indigenous people of South America, particularly of Peru, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus ramosus Fernández 2000
branched, referring to branched nasal and maxillary barbels

Trichomycterus regani (Eigenmann 1917)
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), who reported this species as Pygidium (=Trichomycterus) taenia in 1913

Trichomycterus retropinnis Regan 1903
retro-, back; pinnis, fin, referring to origin of dorsal fin above or slightly behind anal opening (compared to before anal fin opening as in T. meridae, described in same paper)

Trichomycterus riojanus (Berg 1897)
anus, belonging to: Cordillera [mountain range] de La Rioja, Argentina, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus rivulatus Valenciennes 1846
rivulated, i.e., marked by irregular streaks, referring to "white flexing and wavy lines, forming well- marked rivulets" (translation) on brown body

Trichomycterus roigi Arratia & Menu-Marque 1984
in honor of Argentine zoologist Arturo Roig, who collected type

Trichomycterus romeroi (Fowler 1941)
in honor of fish culturist Augusto Romero Padilla, Cundinamarca Department, Colombia

Trichomycterus rosablanca Mesa S., Lasso, Ochoa & DoNascimiento 2018
named for the Rosablanca karstic formation, where type locality (Las Sardinas Cave, El Peñón, Santander, Colombia) is situated

Trichomycterus rubbioli Bichuette & Rizzato 2012
in honor of Ezio Rubbioli (b. 1964), speleologist, the first explorer of Serra do Ramalho caves, who brought this species to the authors' attention

Trichomycterus ruitoquensis Ardila Rodríguez 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ruitoque, a village in the municipality of Floridablanca, Santander Department, Colombia, where Ardila Rodríguez spent his childhood and youth collecting, studying and comparing fishes in rivers and streams (and near where this catfish occurs)

Trichomycterus sandovali Ardila Rodríguez 2006
in honor of poet Juan Sandoval Tarazona, from the author's hometown of Floridablanca (Santander, Columbia), and namesake of the cave (Don Juan Cave) where it occurs

Trichomycterus santanderensis Castellanos-Morales 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Santander Department, Colombia, where this catfish is known from the El Puente Cave in the upper Lebrija River drainage

Trichomycterus sketi Castellanos-Morales 2011
in honor of Slovene zoologist Boris Sket (b. 1936), who reported the existence of this species in his speleobiological investigation of the Colombian Andes (1988)

Trichomycterus spectrum DoNascimiento & Prada-Pedreros 2020
specter, referring to its "spectral-like appearance" (eyeless and whitish) and to the "dark and lugubrious habitat" where it lives (a cave)

Trichomycterus spegazzinii (Berg 1897)
in honor of Italian—Argentine botanist and mycologist Carlos Luigi Spegazzini (1858-1926), who collected type

Trichomycterus speleaeus DoNascimiento, Villarreal & Provenzano 2001
of a cave, referring to Punto Fijo Cave, upper Guasare River basin, Venezuela, only known area of occurrence

Trichomycterus spilosoma (Regan 1913)
spilos, spot; soma, body, referring to dark brown spots on body and fins

Trichomycterus steindachneri DoNascimiento, Prada-Pedreros & Guerrero-Kommritz 2014
in honor of "prominent" Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), for a lifetime of work documenting fish biodiversity, especially that from South America; his "profuse morphological descriptions mainly contributed to settle the current standard in ichthyological taxonomic works"
*Trichomycterus stellatus* (Eigenmann 1918)
starred or starry, presumably referring to variable number of dark spots, smaller than the eye, above lateral stripe and below it on the tail

*Trichomycterus straminius* (Eigenmann 1917)
straw-like, referring to uniform straw coloration in alcohol

*Trichomycterus striatus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
striped, referring to two dark bands from upper angle of opercle to middle of caudal-fin base

*Trichomycterus sucrensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Municipio de Sucre, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, where this catfish appears to be endemic [possibly conspecific with *T. cerritoensis*]

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

*Trichomycterus taenia* Kner 1863
referring to its striking similarity in size and color to the Eurasian loach *Cobitis taenia* (Cobitidae)

*Trichomycterus taeniops* Fowler 1954
etymology not explained, probably *taenia*, and -*ops*, appearance, referring to slender and elongated body shape, similar to that of the Eurasian loach *Cobitis taenia* (Cobitidae) [replacement name for *Pygidium tenue* Fowler 1945, preoccupied by *T. tenuis* Weyenbergh 1877]

*Trichomycterus tenuis* Weyenbergh 1877
thin, referring to “highly compressed” (translation) body shape

-ensis, suffix denoting place: río Tetuán, upper río Magdalena basin, Colombia, type locality

*Trichomycterus therma* Fernández & Miranda 2007
hot (from the Greek city of Therma, known for its hot springs), reference to its habitat in thermal water (>35°C)

*Trichomycterus tiraquae* (Fowler 1940)
of Tiraque, Cochabamba Department, Bolivia, type locality

*Trichomycterus torcoromaensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Torcoroma, a brook in the municipality of Ocaña, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with *T. manaurensis*]

*Trichomycterus transandianus* (Steindachner 1915)
trans-, over; *andianum*, belonging to the Andes; proposed as a subspecies of *T. taenia*, referring to its type locality in the mountains of central Columbia (elevation 1800 m), compared to the western slope distribution of *T. taenia* in Ecuador

*Trichomycterus triguttatus* (Eigenmann 1918)
tri-, three; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to three rows of spots: along middle of sides, along middle of back, and in between

*Trichomycterus uisae* Castellanos-Morales 2008
of UIS, acronym of Universidad Industrial de Santander (Departamento de Santander, Colombia), near where this catfish occurs and where some of the paratypes are housed

*Trichomycterus unicolor* (Regan 1913)
uni-, one, referring to its uniform coloration (compared to the spotted *T. spilosoma*, described in the same paper)

*Trichomycterus valleduparensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the “beautiful” (translation) city of Valledupar, Departamento del Cesar, Colombia, where type locality (riío Guatapuri) is situated

*Trichomycterus variii* Fernández & Andreoli Bize 2018
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of the South American freshwater fishes, especially those from the Andes

*Trichomycterus vittatus* Regan 1903
banded, referring to dark longitudinal stripe along middle of sides

*Trichomycterus weyrauchi* (Fowler 1945)
in honor of malacologist Wolfgang K. Weyrauch (1907-1970), who collected type

*Trichomycterus wiwa* Ardila Rodríguez 2018
named for the Wiwa, an indigenous community in Marocaso, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Municipio de San Juan del Cesar, Departamento de la Guajira, Colombia, where this catfish appears to be endemic
Trachomycterus yuska Fernández & Schaefer 2003
native name for this catfish in northwest Argentina

Subfamily Microcambevinae

Listrura de Pinna 1988

Listrura costai Villa-Verde, Lazzarotto & Lima 2012
in honor of Wilson J. E. M. Costa, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, for significant contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including the study of trichomycterid catfishes

Listrura macaensis Costa & Katz 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Macaé basin, Município de Rio das Ostras, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Listrura macacuensis Costa & Katz 2021
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Macacu basin, Município de Cachoeiras de Macacu, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Listrura menezesi Villa-Verde, de Pinna, Reis & Oyakawa 2022
in honor of Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for his “wide-ranging contributions to neotropical ichthyology and pivotal role in the development of ichthyology in Brazil. The dedication is compounded by his participation in the first expedition which discovered [this] new taxon.”

Listrura nematopteryx de Pinna 1988
nemato-, thread; pteryx, fin, referring to its extremely narrow, one-rayed, filamentous pectoral fin

Listrura picinguabae Villa-Verde & Costa 2006
of Picinguaba, São Paulo State, Brazil, type locality

Subgenus Paralistrura Costa & Katz 2021
para-, near, referring to its sister phylogenetic position to the subgenus Listrura

Listrura tetraradiata Landim & Costa 2002
tetra, four; radiata, rays, referring to four pectoral-fin rays, diagnostic of this species

Subgenus Prolistrura Costa & Katz 2021
pro-, before or primitive, referring to its phylogenetic position as sister to a clade including the other two subgenera of Listrura

Listrura boticario de Pinna & Wosiacki 2002
named for the O Boticario Foundation, which owns and maintains the private nature preserve in Guaraqueçaba (Paraná State, Brazil), where this catfish was found

Listrura camposae (Miranda Ribeiro 1957)
in honor of ichthyologist Antonia Amaral Campos, Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria da Agricultura do Estado se São Paulo, who collected type [originally spelled camposi; since name honors a woman, camposae reflects the correct gender]

Listrura depinnai Villa-Verde, Ferrer & Malabarba 2014
in honor of Mário C. C. de Pinna, Universidade de São Paulo, for significant contributions to the knowledge of fish systematics, especially of trichomycterid catfishes

Listrura gyrinura Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2023
gyrinus, tadpole; oura, tail, referring to the shape of its caudal fin and caudal peduncle, similar to that occurring in tadpoles

Listrura urussanga Costa, Feltrin & Katz 2023
named for Lagoa Urussanga Velha, Rio Urussanga basin, Santa Catarina, Brazil, near where type locality (a tributary stream) is situated; name is probably derived from a Tupi-Guarani word meaning “very cold water”

Microcambeva Costa & Bockmann 1994
micro-, small, referring to size of M. barbata (up to 2.6 cm SL); cambeva, vernacular name for trichomycterids in southern and southeastern Brazil, derived from the Tupi a’kág, head, and pewa, flat, referring dorsally flattened head

Subgenus Microcambeva

Microcambeva barbata Costa & Bockmann 1994
barbeled, referring to pair of barbel-like structures on ventral surface of head, a condition then recorded only from Malacoglanis gelatinosus and one specimen of Stenoclimus sarmientoi
Microcambeva draco Mattos & Lima 2010

dragon, referring to dragon-like “aspect” of its head

Microcambeva jucuensis Costa, Katz, Mattos & Rangel-Pereira 2019

-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Jucu basin, Viana, Espírito Santo, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Microcambeva mucuriensis Costa, Katz, Mattos & Rangel-Pereira 2019

-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Mucuri, Mucuri, Bahia, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Microcambeva watu Medeiros, Sarmento-Soares & Lima 2021

Krenak (indigenous people who live on the margins of the Rio Doce, at Aymorés, Minas Gerais, Brazil) name for the Rio Doce, meaning “sacred big river”; in Krenak cosmogony, natural elements (e.g., rivers, mountains, trees, caves) have a mythological aspect, and one of the most important natural elements is Watu, the river where this catfish occurs

Subgenus Pterocambeva Costa & Katz 2021

ptero, wing, referring to broad and slightly curved margin of first pectoral-fin ray (W. J. E. M. Costa, pers. comm.), resembling a bird wing, with deep gaps on the fin membrane resembling feathers; cambeva (see nominate genus)

Microcambeva bendego Medeiros, Moreira, de Pinna & Lima 2020

named for Bendegó, the second-largest meteorite discovered in Brazil; found in 1794, it was transported to the Museu Nacional in 1888, where it survived a devastating fire in 2018 and remained intact at the main entrance of the museum, where it was seen by the crowd that gathered the day after the fire, “becoming a symbol of the resistance of the institution,” an “homage” to the museum’s employees and students, and an allusion to the “resilience” of this catfish in the Atlantic Forest basin, which is severely impacted by anthropogenic actions (also, holotype is housed at the Museu Nacional, whose fish collection, kept elsewhere, was not affected by the fire)

Subgenus Trichocambeva Costa, Lima & Bizerril 2004

of Rio Ribeira do Iguape basin, southeastern Brazil, type locality

Subfamily Vandelliinae Hematophagous Catfishes

Paracanthopoma Giltay 1935

para-, near, referring to similarity to Acanthopoma (Stegophilinae), both of which possess united gill membranes that are free from the isthmus

Paracanthopoma ahriman de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

named for Ahriman, Persian name of Angra Mainyu, the maker of snakes, demons and all things evil from a human standpoint (thus, presumably also candirus) in the Zoroastrian religion, approximately equivalent to, and probably historical ancestor of, the devil in Abrahamic mythology

Paracanthopoma alleynei (Henschel, Bernt, Baskin, Schmidt & Lujan 2021)

in honor of “Mr. Alleyne,” who owned the land where collectors of the type specimens camped; he was a “reliable and considerate guide during this and other fieldwork”

Paracanthopoma cangussu Henschel, Katz & Costa 2021

named for the Canguçu Research Centre, managed by the Federal University of Tocantins (Brazil), for their support of the authors’ study

Paracanthopoma capeta de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

Portuguese vernacular (probably a combination of capa, cape, and -eta, a diminutive suffix) meaning the devil (i.e., an evil fish from a human standpoint)

Paracanthopoma carrapata de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

feminine declension of carrapato, Portuguese name for bloodsucking ticks in general, alluding to this fish’s hematophagous habits

Paracanthopoma daemon de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

Latinized form of the Greek daimon, “supernatural entities hierarchically between gods and mortals, including inferior divinities and ghosts of some dead men,” i.e., a demonic fish from a human standpoint

Paracanthopoma irritans de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

Latin for irritating, taken from the name of the human flea, Pulex irritans, also a hematophagous species

Paracanthopoma malevola de Pinna & Dagosta 2022

Latin for ill-disposed or inimical, i.e., an unfriendly fish from a human standpoint
Paracanthopoma parva Giltay 1935
small, described at 25 mm

Paracanthopoma saci Dagosta & de Pinna 2021
named for the SACI expedition (South American Characiform Inventory), which collected the first known specimen of this cattish; “Appropriately, Saci is also the name of a Brazilian rural folklore supernatural entity (complete name: saci-perere), personified as a nocturnal, one-legged, hopping, red-capped, pipe-smoking black boy, transmutable into dust devils and fond of mischievous deeds aimed at terrorizing or annoying people and other animals,” presumably a nod to the fish’s hematophagous habits

Paracanthopoma satanica de Pinna & Dagosta 2022
derived from the Hebrew verb satan, meaning literally “to oppose” but commonly used to refer to an enemy or the devil (i.e., an unfriendly or evil fish from a human standpoint)

Paracanthopoma truculenta de Pinna & Dagosta 2022
Latin for harsh, cruel or brutish, alluding to its size, the largest species of this hematophagous genus

Paracanthopoma vampyra de Pinna & Dagosta 2022
Latinization of the Slavic wampir, a blood-sucking ghost or demon, referring to its hematophagous habits

Paravandellia Miranda Ribeiro 1912
para-, near, i.e., considered between Stegophilus and Vandellia (yet described as having the general appearance of the former)

Paravandellia oxyptera Miranda Ribeiro 1912
oxy, sharp; ptera, fin, presumably referring to large, falcate pectoral fins

Paravandellia phaneronema (Miles 1943)
phanero, visible; nema, thread, referring to larger and therefore more visible lower maxillary barbels compared with Branchioica bertoni (=P. oxyptera)

Plectrochilus Miranda Ribeiro 1917
plectrum, spur, or a tool for plucking or striking a stringed instrument; chilos, lip, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “intermaxillaries with three erect subtriangular spines, curved at the base along their length, emerging from a small pocket at the lip near the base of the barbel” (translation)

Plectrochilus diabolicus (Myers 1927)
diabolical, referring to its parasitic habits; type had burrowed through body wall and into belly of a large river catfish (Pseudoplatystoma), where it was distended with blood

Plectrochilus machadoi Miranda Ribeiro 1917
in honor of Rev. Francisco Machado da Silva, who collected for and/or donated specimens to the Museo Urbis of Rio de Janeiro, including type of this species

Plectrochilus wieneri (Pellegrin 1909)
in honor of Charles Wiener (1851-1913), Austrian-French explorer, linguist and diplomat (“ministre plénipotentiaire”), who collected type

Vandellia Valenciennes 1846
-aia, belonging to: naturalist Domenico Agostino Vandelli (1735-1816), who sent the type specimens (mixed in with other catfishes) to Lacépède in 1808

Vandellia beccarii Di Caporiacco 1935
in honor of Italian biologist Nello Beccari (1883-1957), who collected type

Vandellia cirrhosa Valenciennes 1846
curly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “fleshy barbel” (translation) at corners of mouth

Vandellia sanguinea Eigenmann 1917
blood-red or bloody; a hematophagous species described as “translucen,” but Eigenmann later noted (1918) how the alimentary canal was “gorged with blood,” so perhaps it appears blood-red after having eaten

Subfamily Stegophilinae Parasitic Catfishes

Acanthopoma Lütken 1892
akantha, thorn; poma, lid or covering, referring to numerous opercular and interopercular spines

Acanthopoma annectens Lütken 1892
linking or joining, hypothesized by Lütken to represent a species intermediate in form between the subfamilies Pygidiinae (=Trichomycterinae) and Stegophilinae

Apomatoceros Eigenmann 1922
a-, without; pomatos, lid or covering; ceros, horn, referring to absence of opercular spines as in Acanthopoma
Apomatoceros alleni Eigenmann 1922
in honor of zoologist William Ray Allen (1885-1955), Indiana University, who collected type

Haemomaster Myers 1927
_haemo_, blood; _master_, seeker, referring to its hematophagous or parasitic habits

Haemomaster venezuelae Myers 1927
of Venezuela, referring to type locality in Orinoco River basins (also occurs in Orinoco River basin, and in Brazil)

Henonemus Eigenmann & Ward 1907
_hemos_, one; _nema_, thread, referring to single maxillary barbel

Henonemus intermedium (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
according to Eigenmann & Eigenmann (1890), “found in a region intermediate between the localities where _H._ punctatus and _[Pseudostegophilus] maculatus_ are found [combining] in a remarkable way the characters of those species”

Henonemus macrops (Steindachner 1882)
_macro_, long or large; _ops_, eye, presumably referring to larger eyes compared to its presumed congener at the time, _Ochmacanthus reinhardtii_, described in the same paper

Henonemus punctatus (Boulenger 1887)
_taxi_, row; _stigmus_, spot, referring to series of large dark blotches along lateral line

Henonemus triacanthopomus DoNascimiento & Provenzano 2006
_tris_, three; _acanthos_, spine; _poma_, lid or covering, referring to maximum number of odontodes found in both opercles in adult specimens, apparently unique in the genus

Homodiaetus Eigenmann & Ward 1907
according to Eigenmann (1922), “living or eating with others”(_homos_, same; _diaeta_, manner of living or diet), referring to the “known parasitic habits of some of its relatives”

Homodiaetus anisitsi Eigenmann & Ward 1907
in honor of Juan Daniel Anisits (1856-1911), National University of Paraguay, who provided Indiana University with a “well-preserved” collection of fishes, including type of this one

Homodiaetus banguela Koch 2002
Portuguese for toothless, referring to absence of teeth in the fifth ceratobranchial

Homodiaetus graciosa Koch 2002
named for Serra da Graciosa, Paraná, São Paulo, Brazil, one of the areas where it occurs

Homodiaetus passarelli (Miranda Ribeiro 1944)
in honor of António Passarelli Filho, who collected specimens for the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), including type of this catfish

Megalocentor de Pinna & Britski 1991
_megalo_, large; _centor_, sting or spur, referring to hypertrophied single interopercular odontode, proportionally larger than any other trichomycterid

Megalocentor echthrus de Pinna & Britski 1991
_Greek for hated or hateful, referring to its parasitic habits (frequently taken from the bodies of other fishes)

Ochmacanthus Eigenmann 1912
_ochma_, hold; _acanthus_, spine, presumably referring to “claw-like erectile” opercular and preopercular spines on _O. flabilliferus_

Ochmacanthus alternus Myers 1927
_alternating_, referring to color pattern, large, irregular, blotches alternating with narrow interspaces

Ochmacanthus batrachostoma (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
_batrachus_, frog; _stomus_, mouth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its very wide mouth

Ochmacanthus flabelliferus Eigenmann 1912
_flabellum_, fan; _fero_, to bear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “fully developed caudal rays much diverging from a narrow base,” thereby forming a fan-like tail

Ochmacanthus orinoco Myers 1927
named for the Orinoco River basin of Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Negro River basin, and in Brazil)

Ochmacanthus reinhardtii (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of Danish zoologist Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), who proposed _Stegophilus_ (original genus for this species) in 1859
**Pareiodon** Kner 1855

denoted cheek; **odon**, tooth, referring to small opercular and interopercular spines

**Pareiodon microps** Kner 1855

**Micro-**, small, **ops**, eye, referring to minute eye, ~13 times in length of head

**Pseudostegophilus** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

**Pseudo-**, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble (and was previously referred to as) *Stegophilus*, such an appearance is false

**Pseudostegophilus haemomyzon** (Myers 1942)

**Haemo-**, blood; **myzon**, sucker, referring to its hematophagous or parasitic habits

**Pseudostegophilus maculatus** (Steindachner 1879)

spotted, referring to dark violet spots on upper half of body and larger spots on back just behind dorsal fin

**Pseudostegophilus nemurus** (Günther 1869)

**Nema-**, thread; **oura**, tail, referring to filamentous upper lobe of caudal fin

**Pseudostegophilus paulensis** Miranda Ribeiro 1918

- **ensis**, suffix denoting place: São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

**Schultzichthys** Dahl 1960

in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes, United States National Museum, for his contributions to the knowledge of the fishes of northern South America; **ichthys**, fish

**Schultzichthys bondii** (Myers 1942)

in honor of Franklyn F. Bond (1897-1946), University of Rochester (Rochester, New York, USA), who collected type while researching mosquito-control fishes in Venezuela

**Schultzichthys gracilis** Dahl 1960

slender, referring to its "slender form"

**Stegophilus** Reinhardt 1859

**Stegeo-**, cover; **philos**, fond of, referring to its living in the gill cavity of large catfishes, where it feeds on blood in the gills

**Stegophilus insidiosus** Reinhardt 1859

insidious (i.e., causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed), referring to its parasitic feeding habits on the gills of large catfishes

**Stegophilus panzeri** (Ahl 1931)

in honor of entomologist Werner Panzer (1901-1976), graduate student and travel companion of German zoologist Hans Böker (1886-1939), the latter who collected type

**Stegophilus septentrionalis** Myers 1927

northern, referring to distribution compared to *S. insidiosus*, only known congener at the time

**Subfamily Tridentinae**

**Miuroglanis** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

**Miurus**, curtailed, perhaps referring to short, compressed and rather deep body; **glanis**, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Miuroglanis platycephalus** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

**Platy-**, flat; **cephalus**, referring to “greatly depressed” head

**Potamoglanis** Henschel, Mattos, Katz & Costa 2018

**Potamos**, river, or the gods of rivers in Greek mythology, allusion not explained nor evident; **glanis**, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Potamoglanis anhanga** (Dutra, Wosiacki & de Pinna 2012)

named for the Amazonian Anhangá legend, a spirit that lives in the woods and protects forest life; its presence can be detected by a whistle and, thereafter, the animal that was being hunted disappears

**Potamoglanis hasemani** (Eigenmann 1914)

in honor of John D. Haseman (1882-1969), Eigenmann's student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected type

**Potamoglanis johnsoni** (Fowler 1932)

in honor of Eldridge Reeves Fenimore Johnson (1899-1986), a Trustee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, through whose cooperation and direction the Academy was represented in expedition that collected holotype

**Potamoglanis wapixana** (Henschel 2016)

named for the Wapixana (also spelled Wapichan and Wapishana), a native tribe from the Serra da Lua region in
western Roraima state, northern Brazil, where this catfish occurs; the Wapixana tribe was oppressed by other native tribes and by colonizers, which contributed to a “huge cultural loss”

**Tridens Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

*trí-, three; dens, teeth, presumably referring to three “trident shaped” spines on opercle of *T. melanops*

**Tridens chicomendesi** Henschel & Costa 2023

In honor of Francisco Alves “Chico” Mendes (1944–1988), Brazilian rubber tapper and union leader who fought to preserve the Amazonian rainforest, and who was born and lived in Xapuri, Acre State, Brazil, where this species occurs; he was assassinated by a rancher whom he had prevented from logging a protected area, while gaining a warrant for the rancher’s arrest for a murder committed elsewhere

**Tridens melanops** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

*melanos*, black; *ops*, appearance, presumably referring to black spots along base of anal fin and/or dusky posterior half of caudal fin

**Tridens vitreus** Henschel, Ohara & Costa 2023

Latin for glassy or translucent, referring to its transparent head and body in life

**Tridensimilis** Schultz 1944

Like or resembling, referring to similarity to (and previous placement of *T. brevis* in) *Tridens*

**Tridensimilis brevis** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)

Short, referring to short and deep body, shorter than *Tridens melanops*, its presumed congener at the time

**Tridensimilis venezuelae** Schultz 1944

Of Venezuela, where it is endemic to the Orinoco River basin

**Tridentopsis** Myers 1925

*opsis*, appearance, referring to similarity to the closely related *Tridens*

**Tridentopsis cahuali** Azpelicueta 1990

Of Cahual, name of aboriginal Araucanian chief and name of private protected area in which types were collected

**Tridentopsis pearsoni** Myers 1925

In honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895–1982), Indiana University, who collected 6,775 fish specimens in Bolivia in 1921–1922, including type of this species

**Tridentopsis tocantinsi** La Monte 1939

Of Rio Tocantins, Goiás State, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to Rio Tocantins basin)

**Subfamily Glanapteryginae**

**Glanapteryx** Myers 1927

*Glani*s, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish; *a*-, without; *pterix*, fin, described as “wholly finless excepting for small rudimentary pectoral and pelvic flaps and a caudal fringe”

**Glanapteryx anguilla** Myers 1927

Eel, referring to its eel-like shape (type was found in a vial full of juvenile Swamp Eel, *Synbranchus marmoratus*)

**Glanapteryx niobium** de Pinna 1998

Named for the naturally occurring chemical element (Nb) responsible for the high background radiation of the Morro dos Seis Lagos (Amazonas, Brazil), where this catfish is the only known fish species
Pygidianops Myers 1944
Pygidium, former name of *Trichomycterus*, -ops, appearance, presumably referring to similarity with that genus, yet representing one of three genera (including *Glanapteryx* and *Typhlobelus*) that differ enough to justify a new subfamily, Glanapteryginae, which Myers proposed in the same paper

Pygidianops amphioxus de Pinna & Kirovsky 2011
referring to the cephalochordate amphioxus (a common name that applies to Recent cephalochordates in general, now mostly included in the *Branchiostoma*), in allusion to obvious similarities in body shape and sand-dwelling behavior

Pygidianops cuao Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
named for the Río Cuao, clearwater tributary of the Río Orinoco (Amazonas, Venezuela), type locality

Pygidianops eigenmanni Myers 1944
in memory of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “to whom more than to any other we are indebted for our knowledge of both the blind fishes of the caves and the fish fauna of the fresh waters of South America,” a fitting honor for this blind catfish from South America

Pygidianops magoi Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
in honor of the late Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004), for his participation in the discovery of this species, his innumerable contributions to the ichthyology of northern South America, and his mentorship in and enthusiasm for the study of Venezuelan fishes

Typhlobelus Myers 1944
typhlos, blind, referring to vestigial eyes of *T. ternetzi*, “visible as minute black dots”; belus, pointed, possibly referring to trowel-shaped snout

Typhlobelus auriculatus de Pinna & Zuanon 2013
eared, referring to conspicuously modified pseudotympanus (connected by a superficial groove to a pit entering the skull)

Typhlobelus guacamaya Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
named for Guacamaya rapids on the middle Río Cuao, clearwater tributary of the Río Orinoco (Amazonas, Venezuela), type locality

Typhlobelus lundbergi Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology, and his efforts during the *R/V Eastward* cruises studying the demersal fishes of large rivers

Typhlobelus macromycterus Costa & Bockmann 1994
macro-, large; mycterus, nostril, referring to longer snout compared to *T. ternetzi*

Typhlobelus ternetzi Myers 1944
in honor of the late Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), ichthyologist and naturalist, “whose valiant labors, while collecting these fishes in a little-known and fever-laden region, were the ultimate cause of his death”

Subfamily Sarcoglanidinae Psammophilous Catfishes

Ammoglanis Costa 1994
ammos, sand, referring to sandy bottom habitat of *A. diaphanus*; glanis, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

Ammoglanis amapaensis Mattos, Costa & Gama 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Estado do Amapá, Brazil, type locality

Ammoglanis diaphanus Costa 1994
translucent, referring to its appearance in life

Ammoglanis multidentatus Costa, Mattos & Santos 2019
multi-, many; dentatus, toothed, referring to numerous opercular odontodes (15-16), unique among sarcoglanidines

Ammoglanis natgeorum Henschel, Lujan & Baskin 2020
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of the employees of the National Geographic Society (commonly abbreviated as NatGeo), without whose support the authors’ research would not have been possible; type specimens were collected during field work funded by National Geographic CRE grant 8721-09 to NKL, and the first author’s research on *Ammoglanis* and other trichomycterid catfishes has been supported by a NatGeo Early Career Grant

Ammoglanis nheengatu Canto, Hercos & Ribeiro 2022
named for Nheengatu, the most commonly spoken language of the Amazon during the 19th century, contributing to the cultural identity of the largest Brazilian region; Nheengatu is now being “rescued” in indigenous schools of the lower rio Tapajós basin, Pará State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

Ammoglanis obliquus Henschel, Bragança, Rangel-Pereira & Costa 2020
oblique, referring to conspicuous diagonal banded coloration pattern of living specimens
Ammoglanis pulex de Pinna & Winemiller 2000
Latin for flea, referring to its minute size (up to 14.9 mm SL)

Malacoglanis Myers & Weitzman 1966
malaco-, soft, referring to its “soft, gelatinous consistency” in life; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Malacoglanis gelatinosus Myers & Weitzman 1966
referring to its soft, gelatinous consistency and pale, translucent, reddish brown color, which the senior author has not seen in any other living fish except possibly for certain gelatinous, translucent, cyclopterid Liparinae

Sarcoglanis Myers & Weitzman 1966
sarco-, flesh, referring to soft, fleshy appearance; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Sarcoglanis simplex Myers & Weitzman 1966
simple, referring to reduced fin rays and apparent lack of interopercular spines

Stauroglanis de Pinna 1989
stauros, cross, referring to crucifix shape of single ossified basibranchial element; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Stauroglanis gouldingi de Pinna 1989
in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected type, for his contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes

Stenolicmus de Pinna & Starnes 1990
stenos, narrow; likmos, winnowing fan, referring to pectoral fins, narrower and with fewer rays than any other member of the subfamily

Stenolicmus ix Wosiacki, Coutinho & de Assis Montag 2011
Iñ, Mayan word for jaguar, referring to color pattern of grouped patches scattered from flanks to dorsum, unique among congeners and similar to the jaguar

Stenolicmus sarmientoi de Pinna & Starnes 1990
in honor of Jaime Sarmiento Tavel, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Le Paz), for collecting and investigating Bolivian fishes

Family NEMATOGENYIDAE Mountain Catfishes
1 extant species

Nematogenys Girard 1855
nemato-, thread; genys, lower jaw, referring to long maxillary barbels, absent in Trichomycterus (original genus of N. inermis)

Nematogenys inermis (Guichenot 1848)
unarmed, referring to absence of opercular spines, which distinguished it from presumed congeners in Trichomycterus at time of description