

The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

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Order GYMNOTIFORMES Neotropical Knifefishes

5 families · 37 genera/subgenera · 275 species/subspecies

Family GYMNOTIDAE Nakedback Knifefishes

2 genera · 56 species/subspecies · Taxonomic note: Craig et al. (2019) proposed six subgenera for *Gymnotus*, but these names are currently unavailable because they were published without Zoobank registration in an electronic journal.

***Electrophorus* Gill 1864**

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

***Electrophorus electricus* (Linnaeus 1766)**

referring to its ability to generate a powerful electric shock

***Electrophorus multivalvulus* Nakashima 1941**

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

***Electrophorus varii* de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Mendes-Júnior & Castro e Castro 2019**

in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his contributions to ichthyology [may be a junior synonym of *E. multivalvulus*]

***Electrophorus voltai* de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Castro e Castro, Bastos & Vari 2019**

in honor of Alessandro Giuseppe Antonio Anastasio Volta (1745–1827), inventor of electric battery and for whom the “volt” is named (with a discharge of 860 V, this species is the strongest living bioelectricity generator known)

***Gymnotus* Linnaeus 1758**

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

***Gymnotus anguillaris* Hoedeman 1962**

eel-like, referring to the long, “eel-like configuration” of its body compared to *G. carapo*

***Gymnotus arapaima* Albert & Crampton 2001**

named for the osteoglossomorph fish *Arapaima gigas*, which it resembles in having an elongate and slightly depressed head

***Gymnotus arapiuns* Kim, Crampton & Albert 2020**

named for the Rio Arapiuns, a blackwater river and tributary of the Tapajós River in Pará, Brazil, where this knifefish occurs

***Gymnotus ardilai* Maldonado-Ocampo & Albert 2004**

in honor of Carlos A. Ardila Rodríguez, President of the Colombian Ichthyological Association (ACICTIOS), for contributions to the knowledge of Colombian ichthyology

***Gymnotus aripuana* Kim, Crampton & Albert 2020**

named for the Rio Aripuanã River in Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this knifefish occurs

***Gymnotus bahianus* Campos-da-Paz & Costa 1996**

-anus, belonging to: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Gymnotus capanema* Milhomem, Crampton, Pierczeka, Shetka, Silva & Nagamachi 2012**

named for the municipality of Capanema, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Gymnotus capitimaculatus* Rangel-Pereira 2014**

capitis, head; *maculatus*, blotchy, referring to a pair of blotches on ventral portion of head

***Gymnotus carapo carapo* Linnaeus 1758**

local Brazilian name for knifefishes

***Gymnotus carapo australis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

southern, known from southern humid neotropics of Uruguay and Argentina, the most southernly subspecies

***Gymnotus carapo caatingaensis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Caatinga ecoregion of northeastern Brazil, where it occurs



Gymnotus coatesi. From: La Monte, F. R. 1935. Two new species of *Gymnotus*.
American Museum Novitates No. 781: 1-3.

***Gymnotus carapo madeirensis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

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

***Gymnotus carapo occidentalis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

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

***Gymnotus carapo orientalis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

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

***Gymnotus carapo septentrionalis* Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017**

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

***Gymnotus cataniapo* Mago-Leccia 1994**

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

***Gymnotus chaviro* Maxime & Albert 2009**

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

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

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

***Gymnotus choco* Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003**

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

***Gymnotus coatesi* La Monte 1935**

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

***Gymnotus coropinae* Hoedeman 1962**

of Coropina Creek, Suriname, type locality

***Gymnotus cuia* Craig, Malabarba, Crampton & Albert 2018**

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

***Gymnotus curupira* Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005**

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

***Gymnotus cylindricus* La Monte 1935**

referring to its cylindrical body

***Gymnotus darwini* Campos-da-Paz & de Santana 2019**

in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), "well known from his extensive and genial contribution to the study of evolution through natural selection," and because holotype and a number of paratypes were collected at the Refúgio Ecológico Charles Darwin in Igarassu, Pernambuco, Brazil, where Darwin himself visited in August 1836 while aboard the H.M.S. *Beagle*

***Gymnotus diamantinensis* Campos-da-Paz 2002**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: municipality of Diamantino, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

***Gymnotus esmeraldas* Albert & Crampton 2003**

named for the Río Esmeraldas drainage, Ecuador, type locality

***Gymnotus eyra* Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018**

local (Peru) name for red form of the jaguarundi, *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*, continuing a convention of naming *Gymnotus* species after felids (*onca*, *pantherinus*, *tigre*) due to their shared nocturnal, predatory, banded or spotted attributes

***Gymnotus henni* Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003**

in honor of Carl Eigenmann's student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890-1959), a “pioneer” in neotropical ichthyology, who collected type in 1913

***Gymnotus inaequilabiatus* (Valenciennes 1839)**

inequalis, unequal or uneven; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, with thick lips on the former and none on the latter

***Gymnotus interruptus* Rangel-Pereira 2012**

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

***Gymnotus javari* Albert, Crampton & Hagedorn 2003**

named for the Río Yavari (Rio Javari), Loreto Department, Peru, type locality

***Gymnotus jonasí* Albert & Crampton 2001**

in honor of naturalist Jonas Alves de Oliveira, Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), where it occurs

***Gymnotus maculosus* Albert & Miller 1995**

spotted, referring to its “conspicuous” color pattern

***Gymnotus mamiraua* Albert & Crampton 2001**

named for Mamirauá lake system and Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), type locality

***Gymnotus melanopleura* Albert & Crampton 2001**

melano-, dark; *pleura*, rib or side, referring to dark bands along lateral body surface

***Gymnotus obscurus* Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005**

dark, referring to its predominantly dark coloration

***Gymnotus omarorum* Richer-de-Forges, Crampton & Albert 2009**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Omar Macadar and Omar Trujillo-Cenoz (b. 1933), both pioneers in the anatomical and physiological study of electrogenesis in *Gymnotus*

***Gymnotus onca* Albert & Crampton 2001**

named for the jaguar *Panthera onca*, referring to its characteristic color pattern of broad irregular dark pigment blotches

***Gymnotus panamensis* Albert & Crampton 2003**

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

***Gymnotus pantanal* Fernandes, Albert, Daniel-Silva, Lopes, Crampton & Almeida-Toledo 2005**

referring to the Pantanal Matogrossense of Brazil, the hydrological region of the type locality (also occurs in Paraguay and Bolivia)

***Gymnotus pantherinus* (Steindachner 1908)**

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

***Gymnotus paraguensis* Albert & Crampton 2003**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Paraguay River basin, Brazil and Paraguay, where it is endemic

***Gymnotus pedanopterus* Mago-Leccia 1994**

pedanos, short; *pterus*, fin, referring to shortness of anal-fin rays

***Gymnotus refugio* Giora & Malabarba 2016**

Portuguese for sanctuary, referring to its abundance only in two conservation areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil: Refúgio da Vida Silvestre Banhado dos Pachecos, and Parque Estadual de Itapeva

***Gymnotus riberalta* Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018**

named for Riberalta, Beni Department, Bolivia, type locality

***Gymnotus stenoleucus* Mago-Leccia 1994**

stenos, narrow; *leukos*, white, referring to narrow pale bands on anterior third of body

***Gymnotus sylvius* Albert & Fernandes-Matioli 1999**

-ius, pertaining to: Silvio de Almeida Toledo Filho, a “pioneer” in the electrobiology of *Gymnotus* from southeastern Brazil; also alludes to the Latin *sylvi*, forest, referring to the Atlantic rainforest where this species dwells

***Gymnotus tigre* Albert & Crampton 2003**

Portuguese for tiger, based in its common name in the local aquarium trade, referring to its tiger-like markings

***Gymnotus tiquie* Maxime, Lima & Albert 2011**

named for the Rio Tiquié, upper Rio Negro basin, Brazil, where this species is known only from small tributaries

***Gymnotus ucamara* Crampton, Lovejoy & Albert 2003**

named for the Ucamara Depression, a geological term for the low-lying region between the lower reaches of the Ucayali and Marañon rivers of Peru (where it occurs), caused by subsidence in the Upper Amazon foreland basin

***Gymnotus varzea* Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005**

named for the *várzea* (freshwater swamp forest) floodplains near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, where it occurs

Family RHAMPHICHTHYIDAE Sand Knifefishes

5 genera · 26 species

***Gymnorhamphichthys* Ellis 1912**

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

***Gymnorhamphichthys bogardusi* Lundberg 2005**

in honor of Joan Bogardus Spears (1939–2002), “a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York, whose avid interests in life’s diversity on Earth taught and inspired her children to support its scientific discovery and documentation” (Spears’ daughter Dorothy provided “generous support” of Lundberg’s work) [preferably spelled *bogardusae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Gymnorhamphichthys britskii* Carvalho, Ramos & Albert 2011**

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

***Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus* Ellis 1912**

hypo-, under; *stomus*, mouth, referring small mouth, “somewhat under the upper jaw”

***Gymnorhamphichthys rondoni* (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)**

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

***Gymnorhamphichthys rosamariae* Schwassmann 1989**

of Rosa María, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

***Hypopygus* Hoedeman 1962**

a combination of the generic names *Hypopomus* and *Parupygus* (Hypopomidae, now considered congeneric), putatively related to both at time of description

***Hypopygus benoneae* Peixoto, Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2013**

in honor of Naraiana Benone, Universidade Federal do Pará, who collected most of the type series

***Hypopygus cryptogenes* (Triques 1997)**

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

***Hypopygus hoedemani* de Santana & Crampton 2011**

in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Jacobus Johannes Hoedeman (1917–1982), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including description of *H. lepturus*, type species of genus

***Hypopygus isbruckeri* de Santana & Crampton 2011**

in honor of Isaác J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including *Hypopygus* [sometimes spelled “*isbrueckeri*” but ICZN Art. 32.5.1–2 does not apply]

***Hypopygus lepturus* Hoedeman 1962**

leptos, thin; *oura*, tail, referring to slender, pointed tail beyond anal fin

***Hypopygus minissimus* de Santana & Crampton 2011**

smallest, the smallest known gymnotiform (up to 64.0 mm TL)

***Hypopygus neblinae* Mago-Leccia 1994**

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

***Hypopygus nijsseni* de Santana & Crampton 2011**

in honor of Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

***Hypopygus ortegai* de Santana & Crampton 2011**

in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega Torres, for his many contributions to neotropical ichthyology and his participation in the expedition that discovered this species

***Hypopygus varii* Campos-da-Paz 2018**

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

***Iracema Triques* 1996**

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

***Iracema caiana* Triques 1996**

Tupí word for cane, referring to its elongate form

***Rhamphichthys* Müller & Troschel 1846**

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

***Rhamphichthys apurensis* (Fernández-Yépez 1968)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Apure, Orinoco basin, Apure, Venezuela, type locality

***Rhamphichthys drepanium* Triques 1999**

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

***Rhamphichthys hahni* (Meinken 1937)**

in honor of friend and “fish connoisseur” Carlos Hahn (Corrientes, Argentina), for “many stimulating observations [via mail] on numerous fishes, from outdoors and aquaria” (translation)

***Rhamphichthys heleios* Carvalho & Albert 2015**

Greek for “dwelling in the marsh,” referring to floodplain habitat where it has been collected

***Rhamphichthys lineatus* Castelnau 1855**

lined, referring to distinct longitudinal line on sides

***Rhamphichthys pantherinus* Castelnau 1855**

Latin for panther-like, referring to numerous dark-brown spots on head and back

***Rhamphichthys rostratus* (Linnaeus 1766)**

beaked, referring to snout produced into a tube

***Steatogenys* Boulenger 1898**

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

***Steatogenys duidae* (La Monte 1929)**

of Mt. Duida, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Brazil)

***Steatogenys elegans* (Steindachner 1880)**

elegant, fine or select, allusion not explained, probably referring to attractive barred color pattern

***Steatogenys ocellatus* Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2004**

having little eyes, referring to diagnostic eye-like markings at pectoral-fin base

Family HYPOPOMIDAE Bluntnose Knifefishes

7 genera/subgenera · 35 species

***Akawaio* Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013**

named in honor of the Akawaio Amerindians who populate the region of the upper Mazaruni River, Guyana (where the only species is endemic), for their valuable help while studying the fishes of their lands

***Akawaio penak* Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013**

Akawaio word that is “apparently used unambiguously for this species”

***Brachyhypopomus* Mago-Leccia 1994**

brachys, short, i.e., similar and/or related to *Hypopomus* but distinguished by their short snouts

Subgenus ***Brachyhypopomus******Brachyhypopomus alberti* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of James S. Albert (b. 1964), University of Louisiana at Lafayette, collector of part of the type series, for his “enormous” contributions to the systematic biology of gymnotiform fishes

***Brachyhypopomus arrayae* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of biologist Mariana Arraya, for her assistance in collecting the type series in Bolivia

***Brachyhypopomus batesi* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of Henry Walter Bates (1825–1892), British naturalist and explorer, for his contributions to the natural history of the Tefé region of Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

***Brachyhypopomus beebei* (Schultz 1944)**

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

***Brachyhypopomus belindae* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of evolutionary biologist Belinda Siew-Woon Chang, University of Toronto (Canada), for her “inspiration to [the fourth author] during the preparation of this work”

***Brachyhypopomus benjamini* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of Benjamin T. D. Crampton (b. 1972), British diplomat and amateur ornithologist, who collected type

***Brachyhypopomus bombilla* Loureiro & Silva 2006**

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

***Brachyhypopomus brevirostris* (Steindachner 1868)**

brevis, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its “greatly blunted muzzle” (translation), less than 1/3 length of head

***Brachyhypopomus bullocki* Sullivan & Hopkins 2009**

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

***Brachyhypopomus cunia* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

named for the type locality, lago Cuniã, a floodplain lake of the lower rio Madeira inside the Reserva Extrativista do lago do Cuniã, Rondônia, Brazil

***Brachyhypopomus degy* Dutra, Peixoto, Ochoa, Ohara, de Santana, Menezes & Datovo 2021**

acronym for Diversity and Evolution of Gymnotiformes, a project that supported the authors’ research and is funded by a cooperation agreement between the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (Brazil) and the Smithsonian Institution (USA)

***Brachyhypopomus diazae* (Fernández-Yépez 1972)**

in honor of Fernández-Yépez’ secretary, María Isabel (Betty) Diaz

***Brachyhypopomus draco* Giora, Malabarba & Crampton 2008**

dragon, referring to shape of distal portion of caudal filament in mature males, similar to that illustrated in these imaginary creatures

***Brachyhypopomus flavipomus* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

flavus, yellow; *poma*, lid or cover, referring to conspicuous patches of yellow guanine on operculum of live individuals

***Brachyhypopomus gauderio* Giora & Malabarba 2009**

synonym for *gaucho*, a person who lives in the countryside (*Pampas*) of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, referring to geographic distribution of this species

***Brachyhypopomus hamiltoni* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of William D. Hamilton (1936–2000), British evolutionary biologist and doctoral advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian ecology

***Brachyhypopomus hendersoni* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of Peter A. Henderson (b. 1954), British fish biologist, and doctoral co-advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian aquatic ecology

***Brachyhypopomus janeiroensis* (Costa & Campos-da-Paz 1992)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it occurs

***Brachyhypopomus jureiae* Triques & Khamis 2003**

of the Jureia Ecological Station, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality



Brachyhypopomus bennetti. From: Sullivan, J. P., J. Zuanon and C. Cox Fernandes. 2013. Two new species and a new subgenus of toothed *Brachyhypopomus* electric knifefishes (Gymnotiformes, Hypopomidae) from the central Amazon and considerations pertaining to the evolution of a monophasic electric organ discharge. *ZooKeys* No. 327: 1-34.

***Brachyhypopomus menezesi* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for his important contributions to neotropical fish systematics

***Brachyhypopomus occidentalis* (Regan 1914)**

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

***Brachyhypopomus palenque* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

named for the río Palenque, a Pacific Ocean drainage of Ecuador, type locality

***Brachyhypopomus pinnicaudatus* (Hopkins 1991)**

pinni-, feather or fin; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to “feather-like” appearance of caudal-fin filament in males

***Brachyhypopomus provenzano* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of ichthyologist Francisco Provenzano Rizzi (Instituto de Zoología Tropical de la Universidad Central de Venezuela), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

***Brachyhypopomus regani* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

***Brachyhypopomus sullivan* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of ichthyologist John P. Sullivan (b. 1965), Cornell University, for his contributions to gymnotiform biology

***Brachyhypopomus verdii* Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017**

in honor of Peruvian conservation biologist Lorgio Verdi Olivares, for his support to the first and fourth authors

Subgenus ***Odontohypopomus* Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013**

odontos, tooth, referring to small teeth on premaxillae; *Hypopomus*, type genus of subfamily

***Brachyhypopomus bennetti* Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013**

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

***Brachyhypopomus walteri* Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013**

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

***Hypopomus* Gill 1864**

etymology not explained and no description given, presumably, *hypo*- under or less than; *pomus*, covering or operculum, perhaps referring to anus situated under gill opening

***Hypopomus artedi* (Kaup 1856)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology”

***Microsternarchus* Fernández-Yépez 1968**

micro-, small, presumably referring to size of *M. bilineatus* (up to 82.8 mm TL); *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knife-

fish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Apteronotus*), *sterno*-, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

***Microsternarchus bilineatus* Fernández-Yépez 1968**

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

***Microsternarchus brevis* Cox Fernandes, Nogueira, Williston & Alves-Gomes 2015**

short, referring to overall size (up to 53.2 mm TL) and shorter caudal-fin filament compared to *M. bilineatus*

***Procerusternarchus* Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014**

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

***Procerusternarchus pixuna* Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014**

Nheengatu (Amerindian language of the Tupí-Guaraní family) word meaning dark or black, presumably referring to “almost black” coloration on dorsal surface from snout to caudal filament on living specimens

***Racenisia* Mago-Leccia 1994**

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

***Racenisia fimbriipinna* Mago-Leccia 1994**

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

Family STERNOPYGIDAE Glass Knifefishes

7 genera · 58 species

Subfamily Eigenmanniinae

***Archolaemus* Korrington 1970**

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

***Archolaemus blax* Korrington 1970**

Latin for doltish, referring to its general appearance

***Archolaemus ferreirai* Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012**

in honor of Efreim Ferreira (b. 1954), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, one of the collectors of the type series, for his many contributions to our understanding of Amazonian fishes

***Archolaemus janeae* Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012**

in honor of Jane Mertens, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, for her assistance to the second author

***Archolaemus luciae* Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012**

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

***Archolaemus orientalis* Stewart, Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012**

eastern, referring to its presence in the Rio São Francisco (Minas Gerais, Brazil), the easternmost known occurrence in the genus

***Archolaemus santosi* Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012**

in honor of Geraldo Mendes dos Santos, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected type, for his many contributions to our knowledge of Amazonian fishes

***Distocyclus* Mago-Leccia 1978**

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

***Distocyclus conirostris* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)**

conus, cone; *rostris*, referring to conical head, or snout

***Eigenmannia* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

-ia, belonging to: Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), for his “excellent work” on the freshwater fishes of South America [replacement for *Cryptops* Eigenmann 1894, preoccupied by *Cryptops* Leach 1814 in Myriopoda, *Cryptops* Schoenherr 1823 and *Cryptops* Solier 1851 in Coleoptera]

***Eigenmannia antonioi* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

in memory of Antônio da Silva Wanderley, grandfather of the first author

***Eigenmannia besouro* Peixoto & Wosiacki 2016**

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

Loricariidae: Hypostominae]

***Eigenmannia camposi* Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020**

in honor of Ricardo Campos-da-Paz (Universidade de São Paulo), for contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes

***Eigenmannia catira* Cardoso & Dutra 2023**

catira, a popular dance in Brazilian folklore performed by herdsmen and farmers in the areas of influence of the sertaneja culture in São Paulo and Mato Grosso do Sul states, Brazil, where this knifefish occurs

***Eigenmannia correntes* Campos-da-Paz & Queiroz 2017**

named for the rio Correntes (main river of the rio Piquiri system, upper rio Paraguai basin, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil), where all type specimens were collected

***Eigenmannia desantanai* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

in honor of ichthyologist Carlos David de Santana, for his contributions to our knowledge of the Gymnotiformes

***Eigenmannia dutrai* Peixoto, Pastana & Ballen 2021**

in honor of Guilherme M. Dutra, Universidade de São Paulo, for his contribution to ichthyology, in particular to the taxonomy of *Eigenmannia*

***Eigenmannia guchereauae* (Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2014)**

in honor of Corinne Guchereau, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who facilitated the technical aspects of the authors' work for 15 years

***Eigenmannia guairaca* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

named for the legendary Guairacá, a brave Indian chief who protected the Guaraní people and their land

***Eigenmannia humboldtii* (Steindachner 1878)**

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

***Eigenmannia limbata* (Schreiner & Miranda Ribeiro 1903)**

bordered, referring to white anal fin bordered in black

***Eigenmannia loreтана* Waltz & Albert 2018**

-ana, belonging to: in honor of the residents and inhabitants of Loreto, Peru, type locality

***Eigenmannia macrops* (Boulenger 1897)**

macro-, large; ops, eye, referring to "much larger" eye compared to congeners in *Sternopygus*, genus at time of description

***Eigenmannia magoi* Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020**

in honor of Francisco Mago Leccia (1931-2004), for his contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes

***Eigenmannia matintapereira* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

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

***Eigenmannia meeki* Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2017**

in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), who made many contributions to the knowledge of the diversity of the fishes of Panama (where this knifefish occurs)

***Eigenmannia microstoma* (Reinhardt 1852)**

micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to its "extremely small" mouth (translation)

***Eigenmannia muirapinima* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

named for the indigenous people of the tribe Muirapinima, who inhabit region near type locality in Pará, Brazil

***Eigenmannia nigra* Mago-Leccia 1994**

black, referring to its "peculiar black phase coloration"

***Eigenmannia oradens* Dutra, Peixoto, de Santana & Wosiacki 2018**

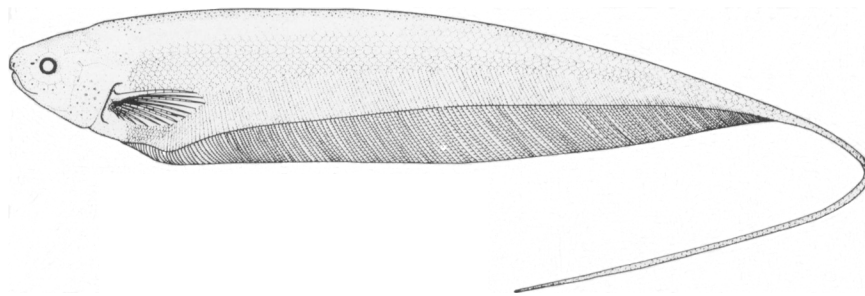
ora, edge; dens, teeth, referring to bony dorsolateral flange on dentary in which teeth are attached

***Eigenmannia pavulagem* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

named for Arraial do Pavulagem, a cultural movement created in Pará, Brazil, characterized by music of a unique traditional style that originated in Amazon region

***Eigenmannia sayona* Peixoto & Waltz 2017**

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



Rhabdolichops electrogrammus. From: Lundberg, J. G. and F. Mago-Leccia. 1986. A review of *Rhabdolichops* (Gymnotiformes, Sternopygidae), a genus of South American freshwater fishes, with descriptions of four new species. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* v. 138: 53–85.

***Eigenmannia sirius* Peixoto & Ohara 2019**

Sirius, brightest star in night sky (Canis Major constellation), representing state of Mato Grosso (where this species is probably endemic) in Brazilian national flag

***Eigenmannia trilineata* López & Castello 1966**

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

***Eigenmannia vicentespelaea* Triques 1996**

spelaum, cave; *vicente*, referring to Cave São Vicente II, Tocantins River basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

***Eigenmannia virescens* (Valenciennes 1836)**

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

***Eigenmannia waiwai* Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015**

named for the Waiwai, indigenous people whose home territory is near type locality in Pará, Brazil

***Eigenmannia zenuensis* Herrera-Collazos, Galindo-Cuervo, Maldonado-Ocampo & Rincón-Sandoval 2020**

-ensis, suffix denoting place but in this case in honor of the Amerindian Colombian tribe Zenú, who historically occurred throughout the San Jorge River basin of Colombia, where this knifefish occurs

***Japigny* Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011**

named for Japigny, a tributary of Approuague River, French Guiana, where *J. kirschbaum* was first found

***Japigny kirschbaum* Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011**

in honor of Frank Kirschbaum, Humboldt University of Berlin, a specialist in gymnotiform fishes who has spawned and bred several species in the laboratory [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Rhabdolichops* Eigenmann & Allen 1942**

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

***Rhabdolichops caviceps* (Fernández-Yépez 1968)**

cavus, cavity; *ceps*, head, referring to a series of cavities around the eyes

***Rhabdolichops eastwardi* Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986**

of the research vessel *Eastward*, formerly of the Duke University Oceanographic Program, the ship that supported two productive ichthyological expeditions to the lower Orinoco of Venezuela, where this knifefish occurs

***Rhabdolichops electrogrammus* Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986**

electro-, electric; *gramme*, line, referring to narrow transparent electric organ on tail base and above posterior part of anal fin

***Rhabdolichops jegui* Keith & Meunier 2000**

in honor of ichthyologist Michael Jégu, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), specialist in serrasalimid fishes, who collected type

***Rhabdolichops lundbergi* Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006**

in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his contributions to the study of gymnotiform and other neotropical fishes

***Rhabdolichops navalha* Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006**

Portuguese word for razor, referring to its highly laterally compressed body

***Rhabdolichops nigrimans* Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006**

nigrum, black; *manus*, hand, referring to diagnostic black pectoral fin

***Rhabdolichops stewarti* Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986**

in honor of friend and colleague Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who brought this knifefish to the authors' attention

***Rhabdolichops troscheli* (Kaup 1856)**

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

***Rhabdolichops zareti* Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986**

in honor of the late Thomas M. Zaret (1945-1984), the authors' "close friend, who contributed much to our knowledge of *Rhabdolichops*, planktivorous fishes and fish ecology"

***Rhinosternarchus* Dutra, Peixoto, Abrahão, Wosiacki, Menezes & de Santana 2021**

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

***Rhinosternarchus goajira* (Schultz 1949)**

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

Subfamily Sternopyginae***Sternopygus* Müller & Troschel 1846**

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

***Sternopygus aequilabiatus* (Humboldt 1805)**

aequalitas, equal; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to how lower jaw does not project beyond upper jaw as in *Gymnotus carapo*, its presumed congener at the time

***Sternopygus arenatus* (Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)**

sanded, referring to its brown-yellow coloration, "very finely dotted with black" (translation)

***Sternopygus astrabes* Mago-Leccia 1994**

Greek for saddle, referring to 2-4 black, wide and saddle-like vertical bands on body

***Sternopygus branco* Crampton, Hulen & Albert 2004**

Portuguese for white, referring to characteristic pale color of freshly netted live specimens

***Sternopygus dariensis* Meek & Hildebrand 1916**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Darién, Atlantic slope of Panama, where type locality (Río Tuyra at Marriganti) is situated

***Sternopygus macrurus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

macro-, long; *oura*, tail, referring to its long (but finless) tail

***Sternopygus obtusirostris* Steindachner 1881**

obtusus, blunt; *rostris*, snout, referring to shorter, more rounded snout compared to *Gymnotus carapo*, its presumed congener at the time

***Sternopygus sabaji* Torgersen & Albert 2022**

in honor of American ichthyologist Mark Henry Sabaj (b. 1969), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his "many contributions to the exploration and understanding of Neotropical aquatic diversity," and his "role in collecting and photographing the specimens of the type series and his help to the authors in obtaining specimen loans for this study"

***Sternopygus sarae* Torgersen, Galindo-Cuervo, Reis & Albert 2023**

in honor of Sara Holmberg Albert, the last author's wife, for her "perennial support"

***Sternopygus pejeraton* Schultz 1949**

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

***Sternopygus xingu* Albert & Fink 1996**

named for the Río Xingú basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Family APTERONOTIDAE Ghost Knifefishes

16 genera · 100 species

Subfamily Apterodontinae***Adontosternarchus* Ellis 1912**

a-, without and *odonto-*, tooth, referring to absence of teeth from both jaws; *sternarchus*, referring to then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae

***Adontosternarchus balaenops* (Cope 1878)**

balaena, whale; *ops*, appearance, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond upper jaw, “enclosing the latter somewhat as in a whalebone [or baleen] whale”

***Adontosternarchus clarkae* Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985**

in honor of Kate Clark, who ran a research station in Venezuela with her husband, and who collected type

***Adontosternarchus devenanzii* Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985**

in honor of Francisco De Venanzi (1917-1987), first Rector of the Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), who encouraged the first author to study fishes

***Adontosternarchus duartei* de Santana & Vari 2012**

in honor of Cleber Duarte, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected most of the specimens that served as the basis for its description

***Adontosternarchus nebulosus* Lundberg & Cox Fernandes 2007**

clouded, referring to bold color pattern of dark irregular blotches

***Adontosternarchus sachsii* (Peters 1877)**

in honor of physician and electric-fish researcher Carl Sachs (1853-1878), who collected type

***Apteronotus* Lacepède 1800**

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

***Apteronotus acidops* Triques 2011**

akidos, point; *ops*, face, referring to its very elongated and pointed head morphology

***Apteronotus albertoi* Peixoto, Dutra, Datovo, Menezes & de Santana 2021**

in honor of Alberto Carvalho, manager of the Laboratório Multiusuário de Processamento de Imagens de Microtomografia Computadorizada de Alta Resolução do Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), for his “kind support” in generating μ CT scan images for MZUSP researchers, especially for the project “Diversity and Evolution of the Gymnotiformes”

***Apteronotus albifrons* (Linnaeus 1766)**

albis, white; *frons*, forehead, referring to whitish band extending from tip of snout to occiput

***Apteronotus anu* de Santana & Vari 2013**

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

***Apteronotus apurensis* Fernández-Yépez 1968**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Apure River basin, Venezuela, type locality (also where it is endemic)

***Apteronotus baniwa* de Santana & Vari 2013**

name of the indigenous people whose home territory encompasses type locality, Río Orinoco basin, Venezuela

***Apteronotus bonapartii* (Castelnau 1855)**

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

***Apteronotus brasiliensis* (Reinhardt 1852)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where Rio das Velhas (type locality) is situated (also occurs in Argentina)

***Apteronotus camposdapazi* de Santana & Lehmann A. 2006**

in honor of Ricardo Campos-da-Paz (Universidade de São Paulo), for contributions to the knowledge of gymnotiform fishes, and for discovering this species

***Apteronotus caudimaculosus* de Santana 2003**

caudi-, tail; *maculosus*, spotted, referring to irregular dark spots on first of two bands that circle caudal peduncle

***Apteronotus cuchillejo* (Schultz 1949)**

Spanish for a small knife, the common name for this small, knife-shaped fish in Venezuela

- Apterontus cuchillo* Schultz 1949**
Spanish for knife, a common name for gymnotiform fishes in Venezuela, referring to their knife-like shape
- Apterontus ellisi* (Alonso de Arámburu 1957)**
in honor of zoologist Max Mapes Ellis (1887-1953), Indiana University, for his 1913 monograph on knifefishes
- Apterontus eschmeyerii* de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo, Severi & Mendes 2004**
in honor of William N. Eschmeyer (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, who greatly contributed to ichthyology with his “Catalog of Fishes”
- Apterontus ferrarisi* de Santana & Vari 2013**
in honor of Carl J. Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), for his many contributions to our knowledge of tropical freshwater fishes worldwide and his “invaluable” assistance to the authors, particularly the second author, over the years
- Apterontus galvisi* de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo & Crampton 2007**
in honor of Germán Galvis Vergara (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Bogotá), for his “vast” contributions to our knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Colombia
- Apterontus jurubidae* (Fowler 1944)**
of Río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Pacific Slope, Colombia, type locality
- Apterontus leptorhynchus* (Ellis 1912)**
leptos, narrow; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to “rather long” pointed snout
- Apterontus lindalvae* de Santana & Cox Fernandes 2012**
in honor of Lindalva Sales da Costa Serrão, who has been contributing to the organization of INPA’s (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia) fish collection for more than 20 years
- Apterontus macrolepis* (Steindachner 1881)**
macro-, large, *lepis*, scale, referring to large scales on upper sides of body
- Apterontus macrostomus* (Fowler 1943)**
macro-, long; *stomus*, mouth, which extends beyond eye and is half the length of the head
- Apterontus magdalenensis* (Miles 1945)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Magdalena, Honda, Tolima, Colombia, type locality
- Apterontus magoi* de Santana, Castillo & Taphorn 2006**
in honor of the late Francisco Mago Leccia (1931-2004), for his “enormous” contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes, and for having recognized this species as undescribed
- Apterontus mariae* (Eigenmann & Fisher 1914)**
in honor of Hermano Apolinar Maria (1867-1949), Director, Museum at the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, who provided Eigenmann with “valuable collections” of fishes from the Meta River basin of Colombia
- Apterontus milesi* de Santana & Maldonado-Ocampo 2005**
in honor of Cecil (spelled Celis by the authors) Miles, Secretary of the Dorada Railway (and an ichthyologist), Mariqueta, Tolima Department, Colombia, who “greatly” contributed to the knowledge of fishes from the Magdalena-Cauca hydrographic region of Colombia
- Apterontus paranaensis* (Schindler 1940)**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraná River Basin, Brazil, where it is endemic
- Apterontus pemon* de Santana & Vari 2013**
named for the Pemon indigenous group, whose traditional lands included much of the Río Caroni basin, Venezuela, type locality
- Apterontus quilombola* Peixoto, Datovo, Menezes & Santana 2021**
named for the *quilombolas*, Afro-Brazilian residents of the *quilombos*, which are Brazilian hinterland settlements first established by escaped enslaved Africans; in the Rio Trombetas, over 145 *quilombolas* families live near the Cachoeira Porteira waterfalls (Pará, Brazil), one of two places where this knifefish is known to occur
- Apterontus rostratus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)**
beaked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its blunt, very slightly compressed snout
- Apterontus spurrellii* (Regan 1914)**
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882-1919), who collected type
- Compsaraia* Albert 2001**
from the Greek *kompso*, neat or elegant; *raia*, ray, referring to elegant appearance of long anal fin
- Compsaraia iara* Bernt & Albert 2017**
named for the Iara, a water nymph from Tupí-Brazilian folklore said to reside in the rivers of the Brazilian Amazon and often blamed for the disappearance of fishermen

***Compsaraia compsus* (Mago-Leccia 1994)**

from the Greek *kompso*, elegant or beautiful, referring to its elongate body

***Compsaraia samueli* Albert & Crampton 2009**

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

***Megadontognathus* Mago-Leccia 1994**

mega-, large; *odontos*, tooth; *gnathos*, mandible, referring to 2-3 big, recurved teeth on posterior half of dentary bone

***Megadontognathus cuyuniensis* Mago-Leccia 1994**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Cuyuni at Paruruvaca rapids, Bolivar, Venezuela, type locality

***Megadontognathus kaitukaensis* Campos-da-Paz 1999**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cachoeiras (rapids) de Kaituká, Rio Xingu drainage, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Melanosternarchus* Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018**

melanos, black, referring to its dark pigmentation and occurrence in blackwater rivers; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Aptereronotus*), *sterno*-, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

***Melanosternarchus amaru* Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018**

amaru, a serpent in Quechuan mythology, referring to its snake-like shape

***Paraptereronotus* Albert 2001**

para-, near, referring to phylogenetic position of this lineage as sister taxon to other members of proposed subfamily Apterodontinae; *Aptereronotus*, type genus of family

***Paraptereronotus hasemani* (Ellis 1913)**

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

***Pariosternarchus* Albert & Crampton 2006**

pario, cheek, referring to expanded ventrolateral surface of head; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Aptereronotus*), *sterno*-, breast, *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

***Pariosternarchus amazonensis* Albert & Crampton 2006**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: known from the main Amazon river channels of Brazil and Peru

***Platyurosternarchus* Mago-Leccia 1994**

platys, broad and *oura*, tail, referring to deep caudal peduncle of *P. macrostomus*; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (= *Aptereronotus*), *sterno*-, breast, *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

***Platyurosternarchus crypticus* de Santana & Vari 2009**

hidden or secret, referring to its previously undetected, albeit very distinct, differences between it and *P. macrostomus*

***Platyurosternarchus macrostomus* (Günther 1870)**

macro-, long or large; *stomus*, mouth, referring to wide mouth cleft, more than half the length of the snout

***Porotergus* Ellis 1912**

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

***Porotergus duende* de Santana & Crampton 2010**

Portuguese word for elf or imp, referring to its "diminutive" size (up to 140 mm TL)

***Porotergus gimbeli* Ellis 1912**

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

***Porotergus gymnotus* Ellis 1912**

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

***Sternarchella* Eigenmann 1905**

-*ella*, a diminutive, referring to previous placement of *S. schotti* in *Sternarchus* (= *Aptereronotus*), distinguished by its "much shorter" snout and "very much smaller" mouth

***Sternarchella calhamazon* Lundberg, Coz Fernandes, Campos da Paz & Sullivan 2013**

named for the Calhamazon Project, a 1992-1997 Brazilian-U.S. collaborative ichthyological inventory of the deep river channels of the Brazilian Amazon; derived from the Portuguese *calha* for channel plus *Amazon* (pronounced *cal-yab-mazon*)

***Sternarchella curvioperculata* Godoy 1968**

curvus, curved; *operculata*, opercle, referring to concavity of dorsal margin of opercle [possibly a species of *Apterodontus*]

***Sternarchella duccis* (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)**

named for DUCCIS (pronounced *duˈssiːs*), acronym of an ichthyological club, the Duke University Center for Creative Ichthyological Studies

***Sternarchella orinoco* Mago-Leccia 1995**

named for the Río Orinoco basin of Venezuela, where it lives in the main channel of large rivers

***Sternarchella orthos* Mago-Leccia 1994**

straight, referring to dorsal profile of head and body

***Sternarchella patriciae* Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017**

in honor of Patricia Evans, a civil-rights activist and community leader in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (and the senior author's mother, K. M. Evans, pers. comm.)

***Sternarchella raptor* (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)**

plunderer, a commonly used term in zoology for a predacious animal, here referring to its well-toothed jaws and tail-eating habit

***Sternarchella rex* Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017**

king, referring to its body size and robust appearance (the largest known species in the genus, reaching 412 mm LEA (length from tip of snout to end of anal fin))

***Sternarchella schotti* (Steindachner 1868)**

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

***Sternarchella sima* Starks 1913**

blunt-nosed, referring to blunt, rounded snout overhanging a small mouth

***Sternarchogiton* Eigenmann 1905**

geiton, neighbor; *Sternarchus* (= *Apterodontus*), referring to previous placement of *S. nattereri* in that genus

***Sternarchogiton labiatus* de Santana & Crampton 2007**

lippered, referring to “unusual” and diagnostic three-lobed structure on lower lip

***Sternarchogiton nattereri* (Steindachner 1868)**

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

***Sternarchogiton porcinum* Eigenmann & Allen 1942**

porcine or pig-like, referring to the “strong inclusion of the lower jaw within the upper”

***Sternarchogiton zuanoni* de Santana & Vari 2010**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus* Castelnau 1855**

a *Sternarchus* (= *Apterodontus*) with a curved *rhynchus*, or snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

***Sternarchorhynchus axelrodi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose “generous support of ichthyological research” assisted with the completion of the authors’ revision of the genus

***Sternarchorhynchus britskii* Campos-da-Paz 2000**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus caboclo* de Santana & Nogueira 2006**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus chaoi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of ichthyologist Ning Labish Chao, Universidade Federal do Amazonas, for “invaluable” assistance and financial support to the senior author during his studies of gymnotiform fishes in Manaus, Brazil

***Sternarchorhynchus cramptoni* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of William Crampton (b. 1969), University of Central Florida, for many contributions to our knowledge

of the biology and systematics of gymnotiform fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus curumim* de Santana & Crampton 2006**

Brazilian-Portuguese derivative of the Tupí-Guarani word for child, *curumi*, or *kurumí*, referring to its small size (up to 211 mm TL)

***Sternarchorhynchus curvirostris* (Boulenger 1887)**

curvis, bent; *rostris*, snout, referring to long, tubular snout, “bent downwards”

***Sternarchorhynchus freemani* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Bryon J. Freeman (b. 1950), University of Georgia, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author at the Georgia Museum of Natural History

***Sternarchorhynchus galibi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

name of town that began as a major settlement of the indigenous Caribs, at the mouth of the Marowijne, the drainage system that includes type locality along border between Suriname and French Guiana

***Sternarchorhynchus gnomus* de Santana & Taphorn 2006**

Latin for dwarf, the smallest member of the genus (152 mm TL)

***Sternarchorhynchus goeldii* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil (or Emílio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museo Paraense, for many contributions to our knowledge of many groups of Amazonian animals, including fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus hagedornae* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of physiologist Mary Hagedorn, Smithsonian Institution, who collected type series and has made many contributions to our understanding of the diversity of gymnotiform fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus higuchii* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of ichthyologist Horácio Higuchi, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author during his early studies of gymnotiform fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus inpai* de Santana & Vari 2010**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus jaimel* de Santana & Vari 2010**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus kokraimoro* de Santana & Vari 2010**

named for the Kokraimoro, a group within the Kayabo tribe whose ancestral lands included type locality (Rio Xingu, Pará, Brazil)

***Sternarchorhynchus mareikeae* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of German biologist Mareike Roeder, who has “greatly added to the senior author’s life”

***Sternarchorhynchus marreroi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Crispulo Marrero, Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who has “greatly” contributed to our knowledge of gymnotiform biology in Venezuela

***Sternarchorhynchus mendesi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of George Nilson Mendes, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, for his assistance to the senior author during the early phases of his studies of gymnotiform fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus mesensis* Campos-da-Paz 2000**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus montanus* de Santana & Vari 2010**

mountain, referring to type locality in the foothills of the Andean Cordilleras (Río Marañón, Amazonas, Peru)

***Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus* (Steindachner 1868)**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchus* (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

oxys, sharp; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

***Sternarchorhynchus retzeri* de Santana & Vari 2010**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus roseni* Mago-Leccia 1994**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus schwassmanni* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Horst O. Schwassmann (b. 1922), University of Florida, for contributions to the knowledge of electric knifefishes

***Sternarchorhynchus severii* de Santana & Nogueira 2006**

in honor of biologist William Severi, for his contribution to the knowledge of the fishes of northeastern Brazil

***Sternarchorhynchus starksii* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of ichthyologist Edwin Chapin Starks (1867-1932), Stanford University, who in 1911 collected a portion of the series that served as the basis for this description and who made a number of contributions to our knowledge of the anatomy of fishes

***Sternarchorhynchus stewarti* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Donald Stewart (b. 1946), College of Environmental Science of Forestry, State University of New York, who collected the specimens that first brought this species to the authors' attention, and who has made many contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the western portions of the Amazon basin

***Sternarchorhynchus taphorni* de Santana & Vari 2010**

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

***Sternarchorhynchus villasboasi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Brazilian activist Orlando Villa Bôas (1914-2002), who was instrumental in the designation of the Xingu National Park, for his diverse endeavors to ameliorate the impact of development projects on the indigenous peoples of that region

***Sternarchorhynchus yepezi* de Santana & Vari 2010**

in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Augustin Fernández-Yépez (1916-1977), whose research on *Sternarchorhynchus* demonstrated that the diversity within the genus was greater than had been recognized

***Tembeassu* Triques 1998**

from the native Tupí words *tembé*, lip, and *açú*, large, with the "ç" changed to "ss," referring to enlarged fleshy lateral lobe on chin

***Tembeassu marauna* Triques 1998**

from the native Tupí *marauína*, ghost, referring to its being "hidden" in its habitat

***Tembeassu titanicus* Peixoto, Campos-da-Paz, Menezes, de Santana, Triques & Datovo 2022**

-*icus*, belonging to: Titan, the pre-Olympian god, referring to its larger size compared with *T. marauna*

***Tenebrosternarchus* Bernt, Fronk, Evans & Albert 2020**

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

***Tenebrosternarchus preto* (de Santana & Crampton 2007)**

Portuguese for black, referring to its diagnostic dark pigmentation

Subfamily Sternarchorhamphinae***Orthosternarchus* Ellis 1913**

ortho-, straight, probably referring to "long, straight" tubular snout; *sternarchus*, referring to its then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae

***Orthosternarchus tamandua* (Boulenger 1898)**

genus name for edentate anteaters of tropical America, from the Portuguese *tamanduá*, derived from the Tupí *taa*, ant, and *mundeu*, trap or catch, presumably referring to long and nearly straight tubular snout, resembling that of an anteater

***Sternarchorhamphus* Eigenmann 1905**

described as intermediate between *Sternarchus* (= *Apterontus*) and *Sternarchorhynchus*, with the long snout (*rhampus*) of the latter and mouth size approaching that of the former

***Sternarchorhamphus muelleri* (Steindachner 1881)**

in honor of Johannes Müller (1801-1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), described its presumed congener at the time, *Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchus*, in 1849