

# The ETYFish Project

© Christopher Scharpf

COMMENTS: 

v. 29.0 - 1 Feb. 2024

## Order SILURIFORMES (part 10 of 11)

### Family ASPREDINIDAE Banjo Catfishes

13 genera · 49 species

#### Subfamily Pseudobunocephalinae

##### ***Acanthobunocephalus* Friel 1995**

*acantho*-, spiny, referring to rigid, locking dorsal spine, i.e., a spiny *Bunocephalus*

##### ***Acanthobunocephalus nicoi* Friel 1995**

in honor of Leo G. Nico, Research Biologist, U.S. Geological Survey, who collected type

##### ***Acanthobunocephalus scruggsi* Carvalho & Reis 2020**

in honor of Earl Scruggs (1924-2012), a prominent American banjo player known for popularizing a three-finger banjo picking style, known as the “Scruggs style,” which is characteristic of bluegrass music; name also alludes to the common name “banjo catfishes” and the “remarkable resemblance” of this species with this musical instrument

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus* Friel 2008**

*pseudo*-, false or deceptive, referring to fact that members of this genus have previously been mistaken for juveniles of various species of *Bunocephalus*

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus amazonicus* (Mees 1989)**

*-icus*, belonging to: Amazon River, referring to distribution in the middle Amazon basin (including Rio Madeira) of Bolivia and Brazil

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus bifidus* (Eigenmann 1942)**

forked, referring to bifid postmental barbels

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus iheringii* (Boulenger 1891)**

in honor of German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850-1930), who helped collect type

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus lundbergi* Friel 2008**

in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Friel's Ph.D. advisor, for numerous contributions to neotropical ichthyology and the systematics of siluriform and gymnotiform fishes

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus quadriatus* (Mees 1989)**

*quadri*-, four; *radius*, rayed, referring to four-rayed pectoral fin rather than the usual five

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus rugosus* (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)**

rugose or wrinkled, referring to “very conspicuous” warts all over the skin

##### ***Pseudobunocephalus timbira* Leão, Carvalho, Reis & Wosiacki 2019**

named for the Timbira indigenous groups who live in the area (lower Tocantins and Mearim river basins in Maranhão, Pará and Tocantins states, Brazil) where this catfish occurs

#### Subfamily Hoplomyzontinae

##### ***Dupouyichthys* Schultz 1944**

in honor of Schultz' friend Walter Dupouy (1906-1978), director of the Museo de Ciencias Naturales (Caracas, Venezuela); *ichthys*, fish

##### ***Dupouyichthys sapito* Schultz 1944**

common name of this catfish in the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela

##### ***Ernstichthys* Fernández-Yépez 1953**

in honor of biologist Adolfo (also spelled Adolf) Ernst (1832-1899), Chair of Natural Science at the Central University of Venezuela; *ichthys*, fish

##### ***Ernstichthys anduzei* Fernández-Yépez 1953**

in honor of Pablo J. Anduze (1902-1989), Venezuelan explorer, ethnologist and medical entomologist, and later governor of Amazonas State, Venezuela, whom Fernández-Yépez described as a “tireless researcher” (translation)

##### ***Ernstichthys intonsus* Stewart 1985**

unshaved or bearded, referring to “extreme proliferation of barbels”

***Ernstichthys megistus* (Orcés V. 1961)**

largest, referring to its large size (up to 67 mm SL) compared to *Dupouyichthys sapito* and *Hoplomyzon atrizona*, its presumed congeners at the time

***Ernstichthys taquari* Dagosta & de Pinna 2021**

named for upper Rio Taquari drainage, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Taquarizinho) is situated, from the Tupí word *takwa'ri*, combining *ta'kwara* (a common name for bamboo-like plants of family Poaceae) and a diminutive “*i*”

***Hoplomyzon* Myers 1942**

*hoplo-*, armed, referring to body “armed with six longitudinal series of bony bucklers”; *myzon*, to suck, presumably referring to resemblance to Asian (*Exostoma*) and neotropical (*Astroblepus*) catfishes (as noted by Myers) that have sucker mouths (a resemblance mainly due to adnate maxillary barbels in *Hoplomyzon* [John Friel, pers. comm])

***Hoplomyzon atrizona* Myers 1942**

*ater*, black; *zona*, band, referring to three black crossbands on body, “very bold and striking”

***Hoplomyzon cardosoi* Carvalho, Reis & Friel 2017**

in honor and in memory of Alexandre Rodrigues Cardoso, a “dear colleague who prematurely passed away ... for his humbleness, positive attitude, and dedicated friendship,” and for his contributions to the taxonomy of neotropical fishes, including the family Aspredinidae

***Hoplomyzon papillatus* Stewart 1985**

with buds, referring to numerous short, papillae-like mental barbels

***Hoplomyzon sexpapilostoma* Taphorn & Marrero 1990**

*sex*, six; *papilla*, tubercle; *stoma*, mouth, referring to six buccal papillae (four on upper lip, one at each corner of mouth)

***Micromyzon* Friel & Lundberg 1996**

*micro-*, small, referring to its size, <16 mm SL; *myzon*, sucker, used here because it is the suffix of the name *Hoplomyzon*, type genus of tribe *Hoplomyzontini*

***Micromyzon akamai* Friel & Lundberg 1996**

in honor of ichthyologist Alberto Akama, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Pará, Brazil), for his “enthusiastic help” in collecting the type series

***Micromyzon orinoco* Carvalho, Lundberg, Baskin, Friel & Reis 2016**

named for its distribution in the lower Río Orinoco, Venezuela

**Subfamily Aspredininae**

***Amaralia* Fowler 1954**

*-ia*, belonging to: herpetologist (and anti-venom serum expert) Afrânio do Amaral (1894-1982), in honor of his work in Brazilian natural history

***Amaralia hypsiura* (Kner 1855)**

*hypselos*, high or tall; *oura*, tailed, referring to thick (or high) caudal peduncle

***Amaralia oviraptor* Friel & Carvalho 2016**

*ovum*, egg; *raptor*, robber or plunderer, often used as a term for predator, referring to apparent dietary specialization of *Amaralia* on eggs and developing embryos of other catfishes

***Aspredinichthys* Bleeker 1858**

*Aspredo*, referring to previous placement of *A. tibicen* in that genus; *ichthys*, fish

***Aspredinichthys filamentosus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

with filaments, referring to elongate first ray of dorsal fin

***Aspredinichthys tibicen* (Valenciennes 1840)**

latinization of *trompetter*, or *trompetfisi* (trumpeter), Dutch-Surinamese local name for this and other aspredinid catfishes, alluding to the sound they make when taken out of the water (Isaac J.H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.)

***Aspredo* Scopoli 1777**

presumably tautonymous with *Silurus aspredo* (Scopoli [ex Gronow] did not indicate species)

***Aspredo aspredo* (Linnaeus 1758)**

roughness, presumably referring to tuberculate skin

***Bunocephalus* Kner 1855**

*buno-*, mound or knob; *cephalus*, head, referring to rounded cusps or bumps on head

***Bunocephalus aleuropsis* Cope 1870**

etymology not explained, perhaps *a-*, not, *leuros*, smooth and *-opsis*, appearance, referring to five series of “wartlets”

each side of tail (another interpretation: *aleuron*, flour and *-opsis*, appearance, referring to “head densely punctulated with white”)

***Bunocephalus aloikae* Hoedeman 1961**

of Aloiké village, French Guiana, type locality

***Bunocephalus amaurus* Eigenmann 1912**

dark, referring to dark chocolate coloration

***Bunocephalus chamaizelus* Eigenmann 1912**

etymology not explained, perhaps derived from *chamai*, dwarf, referring to small size of Eigenmann's specimens (22–44 mm) [likely belongs in a new or different genus]

***Bunocephalus colombianus* Eigenmann 1912**

Colombian, referring to country where it is endemic

***Bunocephalus coracoideus* (Cope 1874)**

etymology not explained, presumably adjectival form of coracoid, referring to longer postcoracoids compared to *Benocephalus melas* (= *B. aleuropsis*)

***Bunocephalus doriae* Boulenger 1930**

in honor of herpetologist Giacomo Doria (1840–1913), “eminent Director of the Genoa Civic Museum” (translation) [although named after a man, some classically trained zoologists latinized the names of individuals whose names ended with the letter “a” by adding an “e” to the spelling]

***Bunocephalus erondinae* Cardoso 2010**

in memory of the author's mother, Erondina Rodrigues Cardoso

***Bunocephalus hartti* Carvalho, Cardoso, Friel & Reis 2015**

in honor of Charles Frederick Hartt (1840–1878), geologist, paleontologist and naturalist; his notable accomplishments include the publication of “Geology and physical geography of Brazil” (1870), and serving as founder and director of the section of geology at the Museu Nacional of Brazil from 1866 to 1867

***Bunocephalus hertzi* Esguícero, Castro & Pereira 2020**

in honor of Hertz Figueiredo dos Santos, Laboratório de Ictiologia de Ribeirão Preto (Universidade de São Paulo) co-discoverer of this species, “in deep appreciation for his approximately three decades of unfailing contribution” to the study of neotropical fishes

***Bunocephalus knerii* Steindachner 1882**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810–1869), who was Steindachner's teacher and friend

***Bunocephalus larai* Ihering 1930**

in honor of Rodolpho Lara Campos, sponsor of expedition that collected type

***Bunocephalus minerim* Carvalho, Cardoso, Friel & Reis 2015**

typically regional manner of pronouncing the Portuguese word *mineirinho*, diminutive of *mineiro*, a person from Minas Gerais, Brazil, referring to region where this species is found and to its relative small size compared to congeners

***Bunocephalus verrucosus* (Walbaum 1792)**

covered with verrucae, or warts, referring to warty tubercles on body

***Platystacus* Bloch 1794**

*platys*, flat, referring to short and flat body; *acus*, needle, referring to long and compressed tail

***Platystacus cotylephorus* Bloch 1794**

*cotyla*, cup or cavity; *phorus*, to bear, referring to cup-like hollows (now called cotylephores) on abdomen (to which developing embryos are attached, a fact not known at the time)

***Pterobunocephalus* Fowler 1943**

*pterus*, referring to large anal fin of *Bunocephalus* (subgenus *Pterobunocephalus*) *albifasciatus* (= *P. depressus*)

***Pterobunocephalus depressus* (Haseman 1911)**

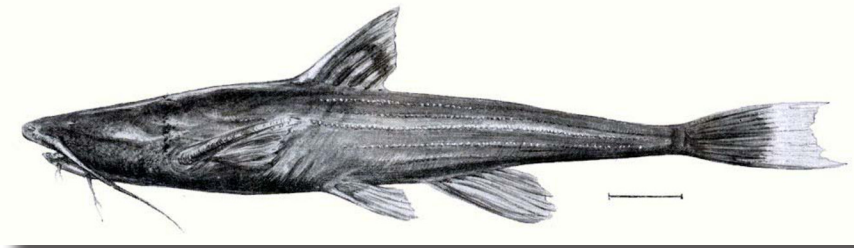
referring to its “greatly depressed” body

***Pterobunocephalus dolichurus* (Delsman 1941)**

*dolichos*, long; *oura*, tail, referring to its “very long” tail relative to others then classified in the short-tailed subfamily Bunocephalinae

***Xylophius* Eigenmann 1912**

wooden or wood-like, allusion not explained, probably referring to cryptic coloration of *X. magdalenae*, which can be said to resemble a small piece of wood



*Xyliphius barbatus*. From: Alonso de Arámburu, A. S. and R. H. Arámburu. 1962. Una nueva especie de *Xyliphius* de la Argentina (Siluriformes, Bunocephalidae). *Physis* v. 23 (no. 65): 219-222.

***Xyliphius anachoretus* Figueiredo & Britto 2010**

Greek for hermit or recluse, referring to rarity of the two known specimens, each one found alone and far apart

***Xyliphius barbatus* Alonso de Arámburu & Arámburu 1962**

bearded, referring to 30 dendritic papillae on lower lip

***Xyliphius kryptos* Taphorn & Lilyestrom 1983**

hidden, referring to its difficult-to-sample habitat, at the “bottom of turbulent rivers with strong currents, in total darkness” (translation)

***Xyliphius lepturus* Orcés V. 1962**

*leptos*, thin; *oura*, tail, referring to comparatively slender caudal peduncle, its depth about 1/20 of SL

***Xyliphius magdalenae* Eigenmann 1912**

of the Magdalena River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Xyliphius melanopterus* Orcés V. 1962**

*melanos*, black; *pterus*, fin, referring to its predominantly black fins

***Xyliphius sofiae* Carvalho, Reis & Sabaj 2017**

in honor of the first author's daughter, Sofia, “for inspiring wisdom in her father”

## Family DORADIDAE Thorny Catfishes

31 genera · 96 species

### Subfamily Acanthodoradinae

***Acanthodoras* Bleeker 1862**

*acanthus*, spine or thorn, probably referring to upper and hind parts of body covered by bony plates; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Acanthodoras cataphractus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

clad in armor, referring to any or all of the following: heavily ossified nuchal shield; bony spine-like posterior cleithral (humeral) process; sturdy and well-serrated pectoral-fin spines; deep, bony thorn-bearing plates along sides of body from tympanal region to caudal-fin base (Mark H. Sabaj Pérez, pers. comm.)

***Acanthodoras depressus* (Steindachner 1881)**

referring to strongly depressed head, almost completely flat across the top

***Acanthodoras spinosissimus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**

very spiny, presumably referring to “short sharp” spines on humeral process, “a series of which near the lower margin, is enlarged”

### Subfamily Wertheimerinae

***Franciscodoras* Eigenmann 1925**

*Francisco*, referring to São Francisco River basin, Brazil, where *F. marmoratus* is endemic; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Franciscodoras marmoratus* (Lütken 1874)**

marbled, referring to its coloration

***Kalyptodoras* Higuchi, Britski & Garavello 1990**

*kalyptos*, covered, referring to embedded condition of most lateral scutes; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Kalyptodoras bahiensis* Higuchi, Britski & Garavello 1990**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is known only from the Rio Paraguaçu

**Wertheimeria Steindachner 1877**

-*ia*, belonging to: Mr. Wertheimer, who collected type, either Louis Wertheimer of the Thayer Expedition to Brazil, or Achilles Wertheimer, who died on the expedition due to a snakebite (see *Pogonopoma wertheimeri*, Loricariidae)

**Wertheimeria maculata Steindachner 1877**

spotted, referring to large, oval, blue-gray spots on upper body, top of head, and pectoral and dorsal fins

**Subfamily Astrodoradinae****Amblydoras Bleeker 1862**

*amblys*, blunt, referring to smooth (non-serrated) dorsal-fin spine; *Doras*, type genus of family

**Amblydoras affinis (Kner 1855)**

related, referring to close similarity to *Doras dentatus* (= *Platydoras costatus*), its presumed congener at the time

**Amblydoras bolivarensis (Fernández-Yépez 1968)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Estado Bolívar, Venezuela, type locality

**Amblydoras gonzalezi (Fernández-Yépez 1968)**

in honor of civil engineer Marcelo González Molina (1923-2000), who provided access to the type locality

**Amblydoras monitor (Cope 1872)**

allusion not explained; in presenting his paper to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1871, Cope reportedly described the swim bladder of *A. monitor* as having a “gun-boat style of shape,” perhaps a reference to USS *Monitor*, an ironclad warship commissioned in 1862 during the U.S. Civil War that received much attention at the time (name could also be comparing the fish’s bony shields to the *Monitor*’s ironclad hull; note that in the same paper Cope compared *Physopyxis lyra* to a “miniature iron-clad with mast and outriggers”)

**Amblydoras nauticus (Cope 1874)**

-*icus*, belonging to: Nauta, Peru, type locality

**Amblydoras nheco (Higuchi, Birindelli, Sousa & Britski 2007)**

referring to the town of Nhecolândia, Rio Paraguay basin, Brazil, type locality; *nheco* apparently does not have any particular significance other than having probably been a nickname for the town founder

**Anadoras Eigenmann 1925**

*an-*, without, referring to absence of plates between dorsal and adipose fins; *Doras*, type genus of family

**Anadoras grypus (Cope 1872)**

curved, referring to its short, smoothly curved snout (Mark H. Sabaj Pérez, pers. comm.)

**Anadoras insculptus (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)**

sculptured, referring to sculptured nature of exposed bones of cranium and pectoral girdle (Mark H. Sabaj Pérez, pers. comm.)

**Anadoras regani (Steindachner 1908)**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London)

**Anadoras weddellii (Castelnau 1855)**

in honor of British physician-botanist Hugh Algernon Weddell (1819-1877), who presented type (a dried skin) and a drawing of it

**Astrodoras Bleeker 1862**

*astro-*, starry, referring to the elevated (e.g., stargazing) eyes of *A. asterifrons*; *Doras*, type genus of family

**Astrodoras asterifrons (Kner 1853)**

*asterias*, starry; *frons*, brow, allusion not explained, presumably referring to raised superciliary margin, creating elevated (e.g., stargazing) eyes

**Hypodoras Eigenmann 1925**

*hypo-*, under, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to anterior two thirds of adipose fin under a rhomboidal plate; *Doras*, type genus of family

**Hypodoras forficulatus Eigenmann 1925**

diminutive of *forficatus*, forked, referring to posterior swim bladder, described as “forked (divided into two horns)”

**Physopyxis Cope 1871**

*physo-*, bladder; *pyxis*, box, referring to “osseous box” that encloses and protects large, greatly developed swim bladder of *P. lyra*

**Physopyxis ananas Sousa & Rapp Py-Daniel 2005**

generic name of the pineapple, *Ananas* (Bromeliaceae), referring to stout body and spiny appearance due to additional row(s) of spines on lateral plates



***Physopyxis cristata* Sousa & Rapp Py-Daniel 2005**

crested, referring to externally visible series of emergent neural spines

***Physopyxis lyra* Cope 1872**

lyre, referring to the postcoracoid processes, “curved, and the extremities dilated outwards, so as to present with the thoracic portion exactly the form of the Grecian lyre”

***Scorpiodoras Eigenmann 1925***

*scorpio*-, referring to “banjo- or scorpion-shaped” posterior swim bladder of *S. heckelii*; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Scorpiodoras heckelii* (Kner 1855)**

in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Johann Jakob Heckel (1790-1857), who provided manuscript names and descriptions for many of the doradids that Kner ultimately described

***Scorpiodoras liophysus* Sousa & Birindelli 2011**

*leios*, smooth or bald; *physa*, bladder, referring to absence of a secondary swim bladder

**Subfamily Agamyxinae**

***Agamyxis* Cope 1878**

*aga*-, much or very; *myxa*, slime, allusion not explained; according to Mark H. Sabaj Pérez (pers. comm.), *Agamyxis* closely resembles and sometimes occurs with *Acanthodoras*, which, when disturbed, exude a white milky mucous from the axillary region of their pectoral spines; perhaps John Hauxwell, who collected holotype of *A. pectinifrons* (type species of *Agamyxis*) shared such an observation with Cope

***Agamyxis albomaculatus* (Peters 1877)**

*albus*, white; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to white spots on body, abdomen and caudal fin

***Agamyxis pectinifrons* (Cope 1870)**

*pectinatus*, comb-toothed; *frons*, brow, referring to preorbital bone, or “comb,” the first bone in the infraorbital series (also known as the lacrimal), which is strongly toothed, forming a serrated crest anterior to the orbit (Mark Sabaj Pérez, pers. comm.)

**Subfamily Rhinodoradinae**

***Rhinodoras* Bleeker 1862**

*rhinos*, snout, referring to pointed snout of *R. dorbignyi*; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Rhinodoras armbrusteri* Sabaj Pérez 2008**

in honor of Jonathan W. Armbruster (b. 1969), for “sterling” contributions to the collection and study of neotropical fishes, and for “deftly” leading the expedition to Guyana that led to the discovery of this species

***Rhinodoras boehlkei* Glodek, Whitmire & Orcés V. 1976**

in honor of ichthyologist James E. Böhlke (1930-1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his work on South American freshwater fishes

***Rhinodoras dorbignyi* (Kner 1855)**

in honor of naturalist Alcide d’Orbigny (1802-1857), who collected in South America for the Muséum national d’Histoire naturelle (Paris) from 1827-1833

***Rhinodoras gallagheri* Sabaj Pérez, Taphorn & Castillo G. 2008**

in honor of Francis Richard Gallagher (b. 1935), mailroom supervisor, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (1967-2003), for dedicated service to the global community of taxonomists and systematists via the shipping and receiving of countless loans of biological specimens

***Rhinodoras thomersoni* Taphorn & Lilyestrom 1984**

in honor of Jamie E. Thomerson (1935-2015), Southern Illinois University, who introduced the senior author to the study of fishes and led his first trip to South America (he also led expedition that collected type)

***Rhynchodoras* Klausewitz & Rössel 1961**

*rhynchos*, referring to its turned-down, proboscis-like snout; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Rhynchodoras castilloi* Birindelli, Sabaj Pérez & Taphorn 2007**

in honor of Venezuelan biologist Otto E. Castillo G., who collected much of the type material, for his lifelong dedication to the study and stewardship of his country’s rich diversity of freshwater fishes

***Rhynchodoras woodsi* Glodek 1976**

in honor of Loren P. Woods (1914-1979), Curator of Fishes, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago), for numerous contributions to ichthyology

***Rhynchodoras xingui* Klausewitz & Rössel 1961**

named for the Rio Xingu, Brazil, type locality

### Subfamily Doradinae

#### **Anduzedoras Fernández-Yépez 1968**

in honor of Pablo J. Anduze (1902-1989), Venezuelan explorer, ethnologist and medical entomologist, and later governor of Amazonas State, Venezuela, whom Fernández-Yépez said dedicated many years to practicing medicine in the jungle, and always found time to collect zoological specimens; *Doras*, type genus of family

#### **Anduzedoras oxyrhynchus (Valenciennes 1821)**

*oxys*, sharp; *rhynchus*, snout, referring to compressed head with relatively pointed snout

#### **Centrochir Agassiz 1829**

*kentron*, thorn or spine; *cheiros*, hand, referring to unrayed pectoral spines

#### **Centrochir crocodili (Humboldt 1821)**

of a crocodile, referring to its local name in Colombia, *pexe que mata el Cayman* (fish that kills caiman), referring to its sharp pectoral fins, known to kill caiman (or crocodiles) that attempt to eat it

#### **Centrodoras Eigenmann 1925**

*centrum*, middle, referring to eye in middle of head of *C. brachiatus*; *Doras*, type genus of family

#### **Centrodoras brachiatus (Cope 1872)**

armed, presumably referring to “very large” pectoral spines

#### **Centrodoras hasemani (Steindachner 1915)**

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

#### **Doraops Schultz 1944**

*-opsis*, appearance, similar to other members of the family Doradidae

#### **Doraops zuloagai Schultz 1944**

in honor of Venezuelan geologist Guillermo Zuloaga (1904-1984), assistant chief of exploration, Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, who was largely responsible for inviting Schultz to study the fishes of the Maracaibo Basin

#### **Doras Lacepède 1803**

as defined by Lacepède, *doras* means cuirass, a piece of armor covering body from neck to waist (e.g., breastplate), probably referring to hard bony plates and/or thick, leathery skin (name does not mean “spear” per Valenciennes [1840] and others)

#### **Doras carinatus (Linnaeus 1766)**

keeled, referring to spines on midlateral scutes (which reminded Linnaeus of the longitudinal keels in “Scombris,” presumably *Scomber scombrus*, Atlantic Mackerel)

#### **Doras higuchii Sabaj Pérez & Birindelli 2008**

in honor of Horácio Higuchi, Universidade de São Paulo, for his “groundbreaking contributions” to the systematics of doradid catfishes

#### **Doras micropoeus (Eigenmann 1912)**

*micro-*, small; *poieo*, to make, referring to reduced or “rudimentary” anterior midlateral scutes

#### **Doras phlyzakion Sabaj Pérez & Birindelli 2008**

Greek for blister, referring to abundant pores on ventral surface

#### **Doras zuanoni Sabaj Pérez & Birindelli 2008**

in honor of Jansen Alfredo Sampaio Zuanon, for his “extensive and valuable” contributions to the collection, taxonomy and natural history of neotropical fishes, including discovery of this species

#### **Hassar Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

Arawak name for species of *Doras* in Guyana

#### **Hassar affinis (Steindachner 1881)**

related, described as a variation of the closely related *H. orestis*

#### **Hassar gabiru Birindelli, Fayal & Wosiacki 2011**

in honor of Leandro Melo de Sousa, known to his friends as “Gabiru,” for his many contributions to the understanding of the Doradidae, including his M.Sc. and Ph.D. dissertations; he also helped collect part of the type series

#### **Hassar orestis (Steindachner 1875)**

in honor of paleontologist Orestes Saint John (1841-1921), member of Thayer Expedition, who collected type (name was given by Louis Agassiz, leader of the Expedition)

#### **Hassar shewellkeimi Sabaj Pérez & Birindelli 2013**

in honor of Shewell “Bud” DeBenneville Keim (1918-2014), electrical engineer, World War II veteran, and nephew of Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), the first full-time curator of fishes at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his generous support of Academy ichthyology, including the preservation of Fowler’s legacy and

the stewardship of his uncle's fishes

**Hassar wilderi** Kindle 1895

in honor of zoologist Burt Green Wilder (1841-1925), Cornell University, who sent the collection made by C. F. Hartt in Brazil to Carl H. Eigenmann for identification (and then transmitted to Kindle for final determination)

**Hemidoras Bleeker** 1858

*hemi-*, partial, referring to species related to (and previously placed in) *Doras* but which lack teeth in the jaws and palate

**Hemidoras morrisi** Eigenmann 1925

in honor of Percival Morris, who collected type and served as Eigenmann's assistant, majordomo and interpreter in the Iquitos region of Peru

**Hemidoras boulengeri** Steindachner 1915

in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Georges A. Boulenger (1858-1937), British Museum (Natural History)

**Hemidoras morei** (Steindachner 1881)

patronym not identified, nor can identity be inferred based on available information (could this be named after the same person Steindachner honored with the characid name *Brycon moorei* [note spelling] in 1878?)

**Hemidoras stenopeltis** (Kner 1855)

*stenos*, narrow; *peltis*, small shield, probably referring to long and narrow humeral process

**Hemidoras stuebelii** (Steindachner 1882)

in honor of German geologist-vulcanologist Alphons Stübel (1835-1904), who collected type

**Leptodoras Boulenger** 1898

*leptos*, thin, referring to longer body (with longer anal fin) compared to *Oxydoras*; *Doras*, type genus of family

**Leptodoras acipenserinus** (Günther 1868)

sturgeon-like, presumably referring to "peculiar" shape of head and snout, "elongate triangular, pointed, and much depressed in its anterior portion"

**Leptodoras cataniai** Sabaj Pérez 2005

in honor of David Catania, for his dedicated service to the ichthyological community since 1985 as Collection Manager of Fishes, California Academy of Sciences

**Leptodoras copei** (Fernández-Yépez 1968)

in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-1897), for many excellent contributions to the study of neotropical fishes, including doradid catfishes

**Leptodoras hasemani** (Steindachner 1915)

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

**Leptodoras juruensis** Boulenger 1898

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Jurua, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Peru)

**Leptodoras linnelli** Eigenmann 1912

in honor of George Linnell, Essequibo Exploring Company, who provided Eigenmann with boats and crewmen for his expedition to British Guiana

**Leptodoras marki** Birindelli & Sousa 2010

in honor of Mark Sabaj Pérez (b. 1969), Collection Manager of Fishes at the Illinois Natural History Survey (1995-2000) and the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (2000-present), for dedicated service to the ichthyological community, and for encouraging the study of doradid catfishes as a co-principal investigator of the All Catfish Species Inventory

**Leptodoras myersi** Böhlke 1970

in honor of Böhlke's professor and good friend George S. Myers (1905-1985), ichthyologist, Stanford University

**Leptodoras nelsoni** Sabaj Pérez 2005

in honor of Douglas Nelson, for dedicated service to the ichthyological community since 1993 as Collection Manager of Fishes, University of Michigan Museum of Zoology

**Leptodoras oyakawai** Birindelli, Sousa & Sabaj Pérez 2008

in honor of Osvaldo Takeshi Oyakawa, for dedicated service to the ichthyological community since 1989 as Collection Manager of the Fish Collection at the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo

**Leptodoras praelongus** (Myers & Weitzman 1956)

*prae-*, in front of; *longus*, long, presumably referring to longer snout compared to *Hassar lipophthalmus* (= *Anduzedoras oxyrhynchus*)

**Leptodoras rogersae** Sabaj Pérez 2005

in honor of Mary Ann Rogers, for her dedicated service to the ichthyological community since 1988 as Collection



Manager of Fishes, Field Museum of Natural History (Chicago)

***Lithodoras* Bleeker 1862**

*lithos*, stone, presumably referring to heavily armored body, including belly; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Lithodoras dorsalis* (Valenciennes 1840)**

of the back, presumably referring to 5-6 oblong plates between dorsal and adipose fins

***Megalodoras* Eigenmann 1925**

*megalo*-, large, presumably referring to large size of *M. uranoscopus* (up to 60 cm SL and 4.8 kg); *Doras*, type genus of family

***Megalodoras guayoensis* (Fernández-Yépez 1968)**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Caño de Guayo, Delta Amacuro, Estado Delta, Venezuela, type locality

***Megalodoras uranoscopus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**

*urano*, sky; *scopus*, watcher, “eye more superior [on top of head] than lateral [on sides]”

***Nemadoras* Eigenmann 1925**

*nema*-, thread, referring to “simple” (vs. fringed) maxillary barbels; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Nemadoras elongatus* (Boulenger 1898)**

referring to elongate body (depth 5 times in total length) compared to presumed congeners at the time

***Nemadoras hemipeltis* (Eigenmann 1925)**

*hemi*- partial; *peltis*, small shield, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to fontanel “not continued as a groove to the dorsal plate”

***Nemadoras humeralis* (Kner 1855)**

presumably referring to rough and very wide humeral process, its greatest width equal to the eye

***Orinocodoras* Myers 1927**

*Orinoco*, referring to Orinoco River basin, Venezuela, where *O. eigenmanni* is endemic; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Orinocodoras eigenmanni* Myers 1927**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “who recently [1925] placed the classification of the Doradidae on a firm foundation”

***Ossancora* Sabaj Pérez & Birindelli 2011**

*oss*, bone; *ancora*, anchor, referring to shape and articulation of pectoral spine and posterior cleithral and coracoid processes, which resemble shank and flukes, respectively, of a Danforth anchor

***Ossancora asterophysa* Birindelli & Sabaj Pérez 2011**

*aster*, star; *physa*, bladder, referring to proliferation of diverticula along periphery of swim bladder

***Ossancora eigenmanni* (Boulenger 1895)**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), author of an “excellent” synopsis (1890) of South American catfishes

***Ossancora fimbriata* (Kner 1855)**

fringed, probably referring to fimbriae present on maxillary and mental barbels (may also refer to many diverticula on swim bladder)

***Ossancora punctata* (Kner 1855)**

spotted, presumably referring to dark dots conspicuously evident on head and body of syntypes

***Oxydoras* Kner 1855**

*oxy*, sharp or pointed, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “conically elongated” (translation) snouts of *O. kneri* (reported as *O. niger*) and *O. (=Hemidoras) stenopeltis*; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Oxydoras kneri* Bleeker 1862**

in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolph Kner (1810-1869), who described this catfish under the name *Doras* (*Oxydoras*) *niger* in 1855

***Oxydoras niger* (Valenciennes 1821)**

black, presumably referring to dark-brown or black coloration

***Oxydoras sifontesi* Fernández-Yépez 1968**

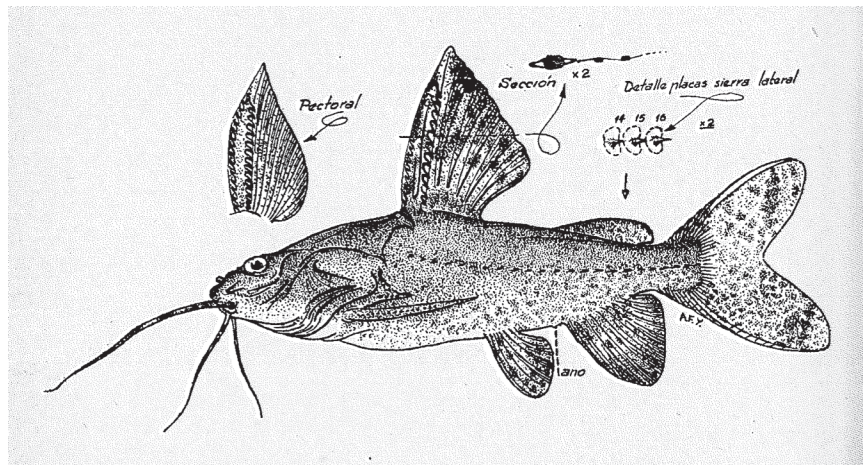
in memory of Venezuelan meteorologist-hydrologist Ernesto Sifontes (1881-1959), who devoted much of his life to studying the Río Orinoco, where this catfish occurs

***Platydoras* Bleeker 1862**

*platy*, broad or flat, presumably referring to depressed head; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Platydoras armatulus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

diminutive of *armatus*, armed, a Latin transliteration of *armadillo*, Spanish for “little armored one,” apparently its



*Pterodoras rivasi*. From: Fernández-Yépez, A. 1950. Un nuevo pez de la familia Doradidae. Memoria de la Sociedad de Ciencias Naturales La Salle v. 10 (no. 27): 195-198

local name in Brazil, probably referring to bony shields along middle of body, covered with backwards-pointing spines

***Platydoras birindellii* Sousa, Chaves, Akama, Zuanon & Sabaj 2018**

in honor of colleague and friend José Luís O. Birindelli (b. 1979), Universidade de São Paulo, “for enriching our knowledge of doradid catfishes and inspiring the next generation of Neotropical ichthyologists with his enthusiasm and integrity”

***Platydoras brachylecis* Piorski, Garavello, Arce H. & Sabaj Pérez 2008**

*brachy*, short; *lekis*, plate or dish, referring to relatively shallow midlateral scutes

***Platydoras costatus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

ribbed, possibly referring to rib-like appearance of longitudinal bony plates

***Platydoras hancockii* (Valenciennes 1840)**

in honor of British naturalist (and father of modern taxidermy) John Hancock (1808-1890); in 1829 he reported how this catfish, using the name *Doras* (now *Platydoras*) *costatus*, can crawl on land during droughts in search of water

***Pterodoras* Bleeker 1862**

*pterus*, fin, referring to forked caudal fin; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Pterodoras granulosus* (Valenciennes 1821)**

granulated, presumably referring to 23-28 shallow lateral plates (or scutes) along length of body, which may give the scaleless skin a granulated appearance

***Pterodoras rivasi* (Fernández-Yépez 1950)**

in honor of Luis A. Rivas L. (no other information available), who collected fishes with Fernández-Yépez and assisted with the description of this species

***Tenellus* Birindelli 2014**

diminutive of *tener*, delicate, referring to delicate appearance of all included species

***Tenellus cristinae* (Sabaj Pérez, Arce H., Sousa & Birindelli 2014)**

in honor of Maria Cristina Sabaj Pérez, teacher at Friends' Central School (Wynnewood, Pennsylvania, USA), for her contributions to the collection of the type series and to the well-being of the senior author (her husband)

***Tenellus leporinus* (Eigenmann 1912)**

*lepo-*, hare or rabbit; *rhinus*, snout, referring to “peculiar leporine snout”

***Tenellus ternetzi* (Eigenmann 1925)**

in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who collected type

***Tenellus trimaculatus* (Boulenger 1898)**

*tri-*, three; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to black spot on dorsal fin and at base of each caudal-fin lobe

***Trachydoras* Eigenmann 1925**

*trachys*, rough, referring to granular opercle, preopercle and coracoid-process; *Doras*, type genus of family

***Trachydoras brevis* (Kner 1853)**

short, referring to its short (length) but high (height) body

***Trachydoras gepharti* Sabaj & Arce H. 2017**

in honor of George W. Gephart, Jr., President & CEO of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Drexel University from 2010 to 2017, for his “bold, deft and heartfelt leadership of a Glorious Enterprise into its third century” [“Glorious Enterprise” alludes to the title of a 2012 book about the Academy, which is America’s oldest natural history museum]

***Trachydoras microstomus* (Eigenmann 1912)**

*micro-*, small; *stomus*, mouth, its width “equal to half the distance between gill-openings”

***Trachydoras nattereri* (Steindachner 1881)**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johann Natterer (1787-1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years

***Trachydoras paraguayensis* (Eigenmann & Ward 1907)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Corumba, Paraguay, type locality (also occurs in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil)

***Trachydoras steindachneri* (Perugia 1897)**

patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who described several doradid taxa

**Family AUCHENIPTERIDAE Driftwood Catfishes**

25 genera · 128 species

**Subfamily Auchenipterinae*****Ageneiosus* Lacepède 1803**

*a-*, not; *geneiosus*, chinless or bearded, presumably referring to apparent lack of barbels (short maxillary barbels are almost indistinguishable)

***Ageneiosus akamai* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017**

in honor of Alberto Akama, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (Belém, Pará, Brazil), for his many contributions to the systematics of neotropical catfishes

***Ageneiosus apiaka* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017**

in honor of the Apiakás, an Amerindian ethnic group from the Teles Pires River, upper Tapajós River basin (Pará, Brazil), type locality

***Ageneiosus dentatus* Kner 1857**

toothed, referring to its “remarkably long and pointed” teeth (translation)

***Ageneiosus inermis* (Linnaeus 1766)**

“pinnis inermibus,” i.e., unarmed fins, an apparent misnomer since this catfish possesses dorsal- and pectoral-fin spines

***Ageneiosus intrusus* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017**

intruded, referring to how premaxilla projects beyond the dentary, a distinctive character of this species

***Ageneiosus lineatus* Ribeiro, Rapp Py-Daniel & Walsh 2017**

lined, referring to longitudinal dark stripes along side of body, a distinctive character of this species

***Ageneiosus magoi* Castillo & Brull G. 1989**

in honor of Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004), for his contributions to the study and knowledge of Venezuelan fishes, and his valuable work forming a new generation of ichthyologists

***Ageneiosus militaris* Valenciennes 1835**

solider or war-like, presumably referring to long dorsal spine, serrated on both sides

***Ageneiosus pardalis* Lütken 1874**

like a leopard, referring to reticulated or spotted pattern on head and back

***Ageneiosus polystictus* Steindachner 1915**

*poly*, many; *stictus*, spot, referring to very small, brownish-purple spots and dots on body and anal fin

***Ageneiosus ucayalensis* Castelnau 1855**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: lake near near Río Ucayali, Peru, type locality (but occurs throughout Amazon and Orinoco River basins)

***Ageneiosus uranophthalmus* Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2010**

*uranos*, sky or heaven; *ophthalmos*, eye, referring to dorsally oriented eyes

***Ageneiosus vittatus* Steindachner 1908**

banded, referring to prominent dorsal and midlateral stripes on body

***Asterophysus* Kner 1858**

*aster*, star; *physus*, bladder, referring to digitiform diverticula surrounding swim bladder, which give it a star-like appearance

***Asterophysus batrachus* Kner 1858**

frog, referring to its wide, frog-like mouth

***Auchenipterichthys* Bleeker 1862**

referring to previous placement of *A. thoracatus* in *Auchenipterus*; *ichthys*, fish

***Auchenipterichthys coracoideus* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)**

*-eus*, adjectival suffix: referring to its granular caracoid process

***Auchenipterichthys longimanus* (Günther 1864)**

*longus*, long; *manus*, hand, referring to long pectoral spine, which is  $\frac{2}{7}$  of TL

***Auchenipterichthys punctatus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

spotted, referring to brown or blackish spots on body and fins

***Auchenipterichthys thoracatus* (Kner 1858)**

armored (as in breastplate), referring to exposed coracoid process that forms a plate on sides of abdomen

***Auchenipterus* Valenciennes 1840**

*auchen*, nape; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to elevated nape, which gives the appearance that dorsal fin originates at the neck region

***Auchenipterus ambyiacus* Fowler 1915**

*-acus*, adjectival suffix: Ambyiacu (also spelled Ampiyacu) River, Ecuador, type locality (also occurs in Guyana, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Peru and Venezuela)

***Auchenipterus brachyurus* (Cope 1878)**

*brachys*, short; *oura*, tail, referring to shorter “caudal region” compared to *A. nuchalis*

***Auchenipterus brevior* Eigenmann 1912**

shorter, referring to shorter mandibular barbels compared to *A. demerarae*

***Auchenipterus britskii* Ferraris & Vari 1999**

in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for his contribution to our knowledge of auchenipterid fishes and the freshwater fishes of South America

***Auchenipterus demerarae* Eigenmann 1912**

of the Demerara River, presumably the type locality in Wismar, Guyana

***Auchenipterus dentatus* Valenciennes 1840**

toothed, referring to velvety teeth on both jaws

***Auchenipterus fordicei* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

in honor of Morton W. Fordice (1864-1939), farmer, politician and “student of American fishes”

***Auchenipterus menezesi* Ferraris & Vari 1999**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Rui Simões de Menezes (1917-2001), for his studies of the life history of freshwater fishes of northeastern Brazil, including this species

***Auchenipterus nigripinnis* (Boulenger 1895)**

*nigri-*, black; *pinnis*, fin, referring to “deep black” pectoral and ventral fins

***Auchenipterus nuchalis* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)**

nuchal, referring to elevated nape

***Auchenipterus osteomystax* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)**

*osteo-*, bone; *mystax*, moustache, referring to ossified maxillary barbels of mature males

***Entomocorus* Eigenmann 1917**

*entome*, notch; *korys*, helmet, presumably referring to “hard, reticulated, or pitted” top of head

***Entomocorus benjamini* Eigenmann 1917**

in honor of Marcus Benjamin (1857-1932), editor of the publications of the United States National Museum

***Entomocorus gameroi* Mago-Leccia 1984**

in honor of Alonso Gamero (1923-1980), Dean of the Faculty of Science, Universidad Central de Venezuela, who guided Mago-Leccia’s introduction to ichthyology

***Entomocorus melaphareus* Akama & Ferraris 2003**

*melanos*, black; *aphareus*, pelvic fin of a tuna, referring to dark pelvic fin



***Entomocorus radiosus* Reis & Borges 2006**

rayed, referring to its many (19-22, rarely 18) anal-fin rays

***Epapterus* Cope 1878**

etymology not explained, possibly *epa-* from *epaites*, beggar, or *epedanos*, weak or infirm; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to rudimentary “soft portion” of dorsal fin

***Epapterus blohmi* Vari, Jewett, Taphorn & Gilbert 1984**

in honor of Tomas Blohm (1926-2008), Venezuelan cattle rancher, naturalist and conservationist, who generously made his ranch available to the authors, which greatly facilitated their research

***Epapterus dispilurus* Cope 1878**

*di-*, two; *spilos*, spot; *oura*, tail, referring to black spot on middle of each caudal-fin lobe

***Liosomadoras* Fowler 1940**

*leios*, smooth and *soma*, body, referring to naked or unarmed sides and tail; *Doras*, type genus of Doradidae, in which it had originally been placed

***Liosomadoras morrowi* Fowler 1940**

in honor of William C. Morrow, who led Peruvian expedition that collected type

***Liosomadoras oncinus* (Jardine 1841)**

*-inus*, adjectival suffix: *onca*, jaguar, referring to “body yellowish brown, variously spotted with black, and not unlike the markings of a jaguar”

***Pseudauchenipterus* Bleeker 1862**

*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble *Auchenipterus*, such an appearance is false

***Pseudauchenipterus affinis* (Steindachner 1877)**

related, referring to presumed close relationship with the similar *P. jequitinhonhae*

***Pseudauchenipterus flavescens* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**

golden yellow, referring to yellow ground color on head, yellow opercle and triangular spot behind eye, yellow sides and ventral surface, and plain yellow fins

***Pseudauchenipterus jequitinhonhae* (Steindachner 1877)**

of the Rio Jequitinhonha, southeastern Brazil, type locality

***Pseudauchenipterus nodosus* (Bloch 1794)**

knotty or swollen, referring to large swelling at base of dorsal fin

***Pseudepapterus* Steindachner 1915**

*pseudo-*, false; referring to similarity of *P. basemani* to *Epapterus dispilurus*, particularly the reduced dorsal fin

***Pseudepapterus cucuhyensis* Böhlke 1951**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Cucuhy (or Cucuí), a Brazilian district at the border with Colombia, type locality

***Pseudepapterus gracilis* Ferraris & Vari 2000**

slender or thin, referring to more elongate body compared to congeners

***Pseudepapterus hasemani* (Steindachner 1915)**

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

***Pseudotatia* Mees 1974**

*pseudo-*, false, referring to “same general body-shape” as *Tatia*, but with higher ray counts in all but the caudal fin

***Pseudotatia parva* Mees 1974**

small, 32.5-46.0 mm SL

***Spinipterus* Akama & Ferraris 2011**

*spina*, spine; *pterus*, fin, referring to four rows of serrations along pectoral- and dorsal-fin spines

***Spinipterus acsi* Akama & Ferraris 2011**

named for ACSI, acronym of the All Catfishes Species Inventory, supported by the Planetary Biodiversity Inventory Program of the National Science Foundation

***Spinipterus moijiri* Rocha, Rossoni, Akama & Zuanon 2019**

*Mojiri*, name for this catfish (actual meaning unknown) among the Paumari Indians who inhabit the Río Tapauá, Rio Purus basin, Amazonas, Brazil (type locality)

***Tetranematichthys* Bleeker 1858**

*tetra*, four and *nema*, thread, referring to four very small barbels on adults; *ichthys*, fish

***Tetranematichthys barthemii* Peixoto & Wosiacki 2010**

in honor of Ronaldo Borges Barthem, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi (Belém, Pará, Brazil), for his contribution



to ichthyology, in particular to fisheries ecology in the Amazon

***Tetranematichthys quadrifilis* (Kner 1858)**

*quadri-*, fourfold; *filis*, thread, referring to four very small barbels on adults

***Tetranematichthys wallacei* Vari & Ferraris 2006**

in honor of English naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace (1823-1913), who collected and first illustrated this species in his expedition to the Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés region (1850-1852)

***Tocantinsia* Mees 1974**

*-ia*, belonging to: known only from the Tocantins River basin, Brazil

***Tocantinsia piresi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)**

in honor of Miranda Ribeiro's good friend Antenor Pires, taxidermist on expedition that collected type

***Trachelyichthys* Mees 1974**

*trachely*, referring to close similarity to and relationship with *Trachelyopterus*; *ichthys*, fish

***Trachelyichthys decaradiatus* Mees 1974**

*deci-*, ten; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to 10 rays in ventral fin

***Trachelyichthys exilis* Greenfield & Glodek 1977**

slim or slender, referring to slender (or shallower) posterior cleithral process compared to *T. decaradiatus*

***Trachelyopterichthys* Bleeker 1862**

*Trachelyopterus*, referring to previous placement of *T. taeniatus* in that genus; *ichthys*, fish

***Trachelyopterichthys anduzei* Ferraris & Fernandez 1987**

in honor of Pablo J. Anduze (1902-1989), Venezuelan explorer, ethnologist, medical entomologist, and former governor of Amazonas State, Venezuela, for his continued interest in the natural history of Venezuela's Amazon region

***Trachelyopterichthys taeniatus* (Kner 1858)**

banded, referring to dark-brown longitudinal stripes on sides

***Trachelyopterus Valenciennes* 1840**

*trachelos*, neck; *pterus*, fin, presumably referring to elevated nape of *T. coriaceus*, which gives the appearance that dorsal fin originates at the neck region

***Trachelyopterus albicrux* (Berg 1901)**

*albus*, white; *crux*, cross, referring to white cross-like marking when viewed from above

***Trachelyopterus amblops* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)**

*amblys*, blunt; *ops*, face or appearance, referring to short, "bluntish" head

***Trachelyopterus ceratophysus* (Kner 1858)**

*ceratos*, horn; *physus*, bladder, referring to two horn-shaped diverticula at terminal end of swim bladder

***Trachelyopterus coriaceus* Valenciennes 1840**

leathery, i.e., cuirass-like, presumably referring to bony cephalic shield

***Trachelyopterus cratensis* (Miranda Ribeiro 1937)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Crato, Ceará, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Granjeiro) is situated

***Trachelyopterus fisheri* (Eigenmann 1916)**

in honor of automotive and real estate entrepreneur Carl G. Fisher (1874-1939) of Indianapolis, Indiana (USA), "who helped to make possible a second expedition to the type locality [Columbia] of this species" (possibly first cousin of Homer G. Fisher [1888-1918], Eigenmann's student and co-author of several fishes species collected during the Columbia expedition)

***Trachelyopterus galeatus* (Linnaeus 1766)**

helmeted, presumably referring to skin-covered cephalic shield

***Trachelyopterus insignis* (Steindachner 1878)**

marked, distinctive or conspicuous, presumably referring to color pattern: one specimen with numerous dark purple spots and marblings on upper half of body, a second specimen with spots all over body and fins

***Trachelyopterus lacustris* (Lütken 1874)**

lacustrine (belonging to a lake), described from Lagoa Santa (and from Rio das Velhas), Minas Gerais, Brazil

***Trachelyopterus leopardinus* (Borodin 1927)**

leopard-like, presumably referring to its "striking ornamental coloration": black irregular longitudinal stripes all over head, body and fins, and belly "prettily sprinkled" with gray dots

***Trachelyopterus lucenai* Bertoletti, Pezzi da Silva & Pereira 1995**

in honor of Carlos Alberto Santos de Lucena, curator of fishes, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia de Pontificia

Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul (where second and third authors were students)

***Trachelyopterus peloichthys* (Schultz 1944)**

*pelos*, mud, “living in very muddy bottoms with much vegetable debris”; *ichthys*, fish

***Trachelyopterus porosus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**

full of holes or pores, referring to “conspicuous” pores on snout and sides of head

***Trachelyopterus striatulus* (Steindachner 1877)**

diminutive of *stria*, furrow, i.e., narrowly striped, presumably referring to elongate fontanelle

***Trachelyopterus teaguei* (Devincenzi 1942)**

in honor of Gerard Warden Teague (1885-1974), amateur ichthyologist-herpetologist, British Vice-Consul for Paraguay, and Director of Midland Uruguay Railway Company, and Devincenzi’s “enthusiastic collaborator” (translation), who collected part of the type series and co-authored volume in which description appeared

***Trachycorystes* Bleeker 1858**

tautonymous with *Auchenipterus trachycorystes*, *trachys*, rough; *corystes*, helmeted, referring to rugose cranial shield

***Trachycorystes menezesi* Britski & Akama 2011**

in honor of Naércio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, who participated in 1976 expedition that collected type, for his “major” contributions to the knowledge of neotropical fishes

***Trachycorystes trachycorystes* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*trachys*, rough; *corystes*, helmeted, referring to rugose cranial shield

***Tympanopleura* Eigenmann 1912**

*tympano-*, tympanum; *pleuro*, side, referring to prominent pseudotympanum consisting of an area on side of body devoid of epaxial musculature where gas bladder contacts internal coelomic wall

***Tympanopleura atronasus* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**

*atrum*, black; *nasus*, nose, referring to intense black pigmentation on tip of snout in live and freshly preserved specimens

***Tympanopleura brevis* (Steindachner 1881)**

short, allusion not explained, possibly referring to relatively short head compared to *Ageneiosus brevifilis* (= *inermis*), its presumed congener at the time

***Tympanopleura cryptica* Walsh, Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015**

hidden or concealed, referring to close morphological and pigmentation similarities with congeners and to its previously unrecognized taxonomic distinctiveness

***Tympanopleura longipinna* Walsh, Ribeiro & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015**

*longus*, long; *pinna*, fin, referring to its long, multi-rayed anal fin relative to congeners

***Tympanopleura piperata* Eigenmann 1912**

peppered, sides “everywhere lightly peppered with chromatophores”

***Tympanopleura rondoni* (Miranda Ribeiro 1914)**

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

**Subfamily Centromochlinae**

***Centromochlus* Kner 1858**

*kentron*, thorn or spine; *mochlus*, lever or crowbar, presumably referring to strongly serrated dorsal-fin spine

***Centromochlus akwe* Coelho, Chamon & Sarmento-Soares 2021**

named for the Akwê (Xerente self-denomination) indigenous people who previously inhabited the middle and upper Tocantins River basin (Tocantins, Brazil), where this catfish occurs (today the Akwê-Xerente are restricted to the city of Tocantínia, north of Palmas City)

***Centromochlus carolae* (Vari & Ferraris 2013)**

in honor of Carol Youmans, Management Support Specialist, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, for “invaluable” assistance to both authors over the years, particularly the senior author

***Centromochlus existimatus* Mees 1974**

considered, allusion not explained, perhaps reflecting Mees’ statement: “I have considered the possibility that the differences between *C. heckelii* and *C. existimatus* are not specific but sexual, a possibility that appears to be strengthened by the fact that the two have so often been collected together (as evidenced by mixed samples in collection)”

***Centromochlus heckelii* (De Filippi 1853)**

in honor of Johann Jakob Heckel (1790-1857), curator of fishes, Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna

**Centromochlus macracanthus Soares-Porto 2000**

*macro-*, long; *acanthus*, thorn or spine, referring to elongate dorsal-fin spine, 28–35% of SL (although “etymology” section indicates pectoral-fin spine, presumably in error since dorsal spine is a diagnostic character of the species)

**Centromochlus melanoleucus (Vari & Calegari 2014)**

*melano-*, black; *leukos*, white, referring to black-and-white color pattern

**Centromochlus musaicus (Royero 1992)**

referring to its mosaic color pattern

**Centromochlus orca Sarmiento-Soares, Lazzarotto, Rapp Py-Daniel & Leitão 2017**

referring to its coloration (black ground color sharply delimited from a white underside by a conspicuous wavy border), resembling that of the orca whale, *Orcinus orca*

**Centromochlus schultzi Rösse 1962**

in honor of ethnographer and fish collector Harald Schultz (1909–1966), who collected type

**Duringlanis Grant 2015**

named after Durin the Deathless, eldest of the Seven Fathers of the Dwarves in Tolkien’s “Lord of the Rings” legendarium, referring to small size of species in this subgenus; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish [treated as a synonym of *Tatia* by some workers, in a clade that also includes *Duringlanis*; provisionally retained here pending further phylogenetic appraisal]

**Duringlanis altae (Fowler 1945)**

in honor of Alta Dunn (wife of herpetologist Emmett Reid Dunn, see *Tatia dunni*), who first brought this species to Fowler’s attention

**Duringlanis perugiae (Steindachner 1882)**

in honor of Italian ichthyologist Albert Perugia (1847–1897), Natural History Museum of Genoa, thanking him for donations of rare fishes from the Adriatic Sea to the Imperial and Royal Zoological Collection in Vienna

**Duringlanis romani (Mees 1988)**

in honor of Benigno Roman Gonzalez (1913–1993), herpetologist, ichthyologist and Jesuit monk, who collected holotype

**Ferrarissoaresia Grant 2015**

*-ia*, belonging to: combination of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950) and Luisa Maria Sarmiento-Soares, for their contributions to the morphology and taxonomy of Centromochlinae from which Grant’s paper heavily depends, “notwithstanding the fact that [Grant] disagrees on some of [their] conclusions at supraspecies level” [treated as a synonym of *Tatia* by some workers, in a clade that also includes *Ferrarissoaresia*; provisionally retained here pending further phylogenetic appraisal]

**Ferrarissoaresia meridionalis (Sarmiento-Soares, Cabeceira, Carvalho, Zuanon & Akama 2013)**

southern, referring to distribution in the southern Brazilian Amazon, a region referred to as “Meridional Amazon”

**Ferrarissoaresia ferraris (Birindelli, Sarmiento-Soares & Lima 2015)**

in honor of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), for “numerous contributions to the systematics of Siluriformes, especially Auchenipteridae, including the first hypothesis recognizing Centromochlinae as sister to all other Auchenipteridae”

**Gelanoglanis Böhlke 1980**

*gelanes*, laughing or cheerful, referring to cheery appearance created by its “long and somewhat sinuous mouth,” with a “dorsally-directed fleshy flange from lower jaw on either side”; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Gelanoglanis nanonotocolus Soares-Porto, Walsh, Nico & Netto 1999**

*nanus*, small; *notocolus*, night-lover, referring to diminutive adult size (~22 mm SL) and apparent nocturnal habits

**Gelanoglanis pan Calegari, Reis & Vari 2014**

Pan, Greek god of fertility and male sexuality, referring to large gonopodium of males

**Gelanoglanis stroudi Böhlke 1980**

in honor of philanthropist William Boulton Dixon Stroud (1917–2005), for his support of the author’s field studies and collecting in the Colombian llanos

**Gelanoglanis travieso Rengifo, Lujan, Taphorn & Petry 2008**

Spanish word for mischievous, lively and animated, reflecting its cheery appearance (see genus) and nocturnal habits

**Gelanoglanis varii Calegari & Reis 2017**

in honor of the authors’ “dear friend,” the late Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “great devotion, fascination and contributions to the study of the Auchenipteridae and other Neotropical fishes and for his unlimited willingness to help young ichthyologists to develop their careers”

**Gephyromochlus Hoedeman 1961**

*gephyra*, bridge; *-mochlus*, proposed as a subgenus of *Centromochlus*, “intermediate in a way” (i.e., a bridge) between that

genus and *Auchenipterus*

***Gephyromochlus leopardus* (Hoedeman 1961)**

referring to leopard-like “bars and flecks” on body

***Glanidium* Lütken 1874**

diminutive of *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), used as a general term for catfish, referring to small size (“statura parva”) of *G. albescens* (described at 4.75 unciae, or 11.7 cm)

***Glanidium albescens* Lütken 1874**

whitish, referring to dark-white (“fusco-albescens”), or mottled, coloration

***Glanidium botocudo* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2013**

generic name given to native indigenous people wearing artifacts (*botoques*) on ears and lips; these Indians were the original inhabitants of large extensions of the Floresta Atlântica, including lands along the rio Mucuri valley and far west, to the rio Doce (Minas Gerais, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

***Glanidium catharinensis* Miranda Ribeiro 1962**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Santa Catarina, Brazil, where it is endemic

***Glanidium cesarpintoi* Ihering 1928**

in honor of colleague Cesar Pinto (1896-1964), helminthologist, for assistance and hospitality during Ihering’s studies in São Paulo, Brazil

***Glanidium melanopteron* Miranda Ribeiro 1918**

*melano-*, black; *pterus*, fin, referring to “inky black” (translation) terminal halves of ventral, anal and caudal fins

***Glanidium ribeiroi* Haseman 1911**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), Secretary of the National Museum in Rio de Janeiro

***Tatia* Miranda Ribeiro 1911**

-ia, belonging to: Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the South American freshwater fishes

***Tatia akroa* Souza, Sarmiento-Soares, Canto & Ribeiro 2020**

named for the Akroá indigenous people of Brazil, whose territory in the 19th century included the rio Manuel Alves sub-basin of rio Tocantins, where this catfish occurs

***Tatia aulopygia* (Kner 1858)**

*aulos*, tube or pipe; *pyge*, rump or buttocks, referring to genital papilla over anterior anal-fin rays of males

***Tatia bockmanni* (Sarmiento-Soares & Buckup 2005)**

in honor of ichthyologist Flávio Alicino Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected specimens that led authors to recognize this species as undescribed

***Tatia boemia* Koch & Reis 1996**

bohemian, i.e., “one who lives unconventionally, chiefly at night,” referring to its nocturnal habits

***Tatia britskii* (Sarmiento-Soares & Birindelli 2015)**

in honor of Heraldito Antonio Britski, who collected type, for “significant contributions and pioneer studies” on the systematics of auchenipterid catfishes

***Tatia brunnea* Mees 1974**

brown, referring to “dark earth brown” color in life, brown spots on pectoral, dorsal and adipose fins, mostly brown dorsal fin, and large irregular blackish brown spots on tail

***Tatia caudosignata* DoNascimento, Albornoz-Garzón & García-Melo 2019**

*caudo-*, tail; *signatus*, marked, referring to distinctive color pattern of caudal fin, consisting of a narrow, white, bilobed band along its base and the uniformly darkly pigmented interrational membrane of the distal portion of the fin

***Tatia caxiuanensis* Sarmiento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Floresta Nacional de Caxiuanã, a preservation area, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Tatia concolor* Mees 1974**

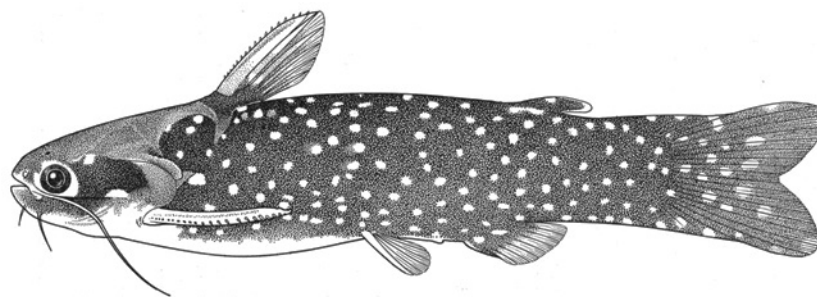
colored uniformly, the “plainest of all species, dark grey above, white below”

***Tatia creutzbergi* (Boeseman 1953)**

in honor of Peter H. Creutzberg (1921-2011), motion-picture cameraman on Dutch expedition to Suriname; he collected type with entomologist Dirk Cornelis Geijskes (1907-1985), Director, Suriname Museum, Paramaribo [often treated as a junior synonym of *T. gyrina*]

***Tatia dunni* (Fowler 1945)**

in honor of Emmett Reid Dunn (1894-1956), “in appreciation of his studies on Colombian herpetology”



*Tatia galaxias*. From: Mees, G. F. 1974. The Auchenipteridae and Pimelodidae of Suriname (Pisces, Nematognathi). *Zoologische Verhandelingen* (Leiden) No. 132: 1-256, Pls. 1-15.

***Tatia galaxias* Mees 1974**

milky way, perhaps referring to “evenly spaced small white dots” on a dark brown body, which could be said to resemble stars in the Milky Way

***Tatia gyrina* (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)**

latinization of *gyrinos*, tadpole, presumably referring to its tadpole-like shape

***Tatia intermedia* (Steindachner 1877)**

intermediate, with eyes larger than *T. aulopygia* but smaller than *Centromochlus heckelii*, its presumed congener at the time

***Tatia jaracatia* Pavanelli & Bifi 2009**

named for the rio Jaracatiá, lower rio Iguaçu basin, Paraná, Brazil type locality (*jaracatiá* is an indigenous name for a fructiferous tree common in the region)

***Tatia luisae* Ribeiro, Silva-Oliveira, Silva & Canto 2022**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Luisa M. Sarmento-Soares, for her many contributions to the systematics of Neotropical catfishes of the subfamily Centromochlinae

***Tatia marthae* Vari & Ferraris 2013**

in honor of Martha Joynt, Management Support Specialist, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, for “significant” assistance to both authors over the years, particularly the senior author

***Tatia meesi* Sarmento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008**

in honor of Dutch ichthyologist-ornithologist Gerloff F. Mees (1926–2013), for significant contributions to our knowledge of the genus *Tatia*, especially the species of the Guyana shield

***Tatia neivai* (Ihering 1930)**

in honor of Arthur Neiva (1880–1943), founder, Instituto Biológico, São Paulo

***Tatia nigra* Sarmento-Soares & Martins-Pinheiro 2008**

black, referring to its dark color pattern in large adults

***Tatia punctata* Mees 1974**

spotted, referring to dense dark-gray mottling and spotting on a pale (unpigmented) body

***Tatia reticulata* Mees 1974**

net-like or netted, referring to “network of white (unpigmented) lines” on a light pinkish-brown body

***Tatia simplex* Mees 1974**

single, a “well-differentiated species so that, although only a single specimen was available, [Mees] felt no hesitation in describing it as new”

***Tatia strigata* Soares-Porto 1995**

striped, referring to numerous streaks on lateral portion of body

## Family CRANOGLANIDIDAE Armorhead Catfishes

***Cranoglanis* Peters 1881**

*crano-*, helmet, referring to bony plates on top of head; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Cranoglanis boudierius* (Richardson 1846)**

latinization of *boidarion*, Greek for little cow, referring to Chinese names *New yu* (“buffalo fish”) and *Nou yu* (“cow fish”)



***Cranoglanis caolangensis* Nguyen 2005**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: combination of Cao Bang and Lang Son, two towns in Việt Nam where it was collected in 1999 and 2001, respectively [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

***Cranoglanis henrici* (Vaillant 1893)**

in honor of Prince Henri d'Orléans (1867-1901), who helped collect type

***Cranoglanis multiradiata* (Koller 1926)**

*multi*-, many; *radiata*, rayed, referring to its long, “multi-radial (actinomorphic)” anal fin (translation)

***Cranoglanis songhongensis* Nguyen 2005**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Song Hong (Red River), Hanoi, Việt Nam, type locality [*species inquirenda*, provisionally included here]

**Family ICTALURIDAE North American Catfishes**

9 genera/subgenera · 52 species/subspecies

***Ameiurus* Rafinesque 1820**

*a*-, without; *meiosis*, to reduce; *urus*, tailed, literally “not curtailed,” referring to absence of deep notch in caudal fin compared to forked tail of *Ictalurus*

***Ameiurus brunneus* Jordan 1877**

brown, referring to brownish color of young and juveniles

***Ameiurus catus* (Linnaeus 1758)**

Latin for cat, referring to its cat-like whiskers

***Ameiurus melas* (Rafinesque 1820)**

black, referring to color (which varies to yellowish and brown)

***Ameiurus natalis* (Lesueur 1819)**

Latin for “of or belonging to birth,” often applied to Christmas (Noël in French), as reflected in Lesueur’s vernacular name for this catfish, “Pimelode Noël,” allusion not explained but almost certainly in honor of Simon Barthélemy Joseph Noël de la Morinière (1765-1822), French naturalist, journalist, author, and fisheries inspector who devoted 20 years to a projected six-volume history of fisheries of which only one volume (1815) appeared (Lesueur mentioned Noël in his 1817 description of the American Eel, *Anguilla rostrata*); most sources claim name means “having large nates or buttocks,” referring to either a swollen and elevated caudal peduncle, a large adipose fin, or the swollen head and nape muscles of breeding males, an etymological error apparently based on the assumption that *natalis* was the adjectival form of the Latin noun *natis* (rump or buttocks)

***Ameiurus nebulosus* (Lesueur 1819)**

Latin for cloudy, referring to olivaceous body color, “clouded with irregular brown spots”

***Ameiurus platycephalus* (Girard 1859)**

*platys*, flat; *cephalus*, head, referring to “very much depressed” head

***Ameiurus serracanthus* (Yerger & Relyea 1968)**

*serra*, saw; *akanthos*, thorn, referring to strongly serrated pectoral spine

***Ictalurus* Rafinesque 1820**

*ichthys*, fish; *aelurus*, cat, i.e., “catfish”

***Ictalurus australis* (Meek 1904)**

southern, referring to specimens from southern Veracruz, México, that Meek had assigned to this species [treated as a junior synonym of *I. mexicanus* by some workers]

***Ictalurus balsanus* (Jordan & Snyder 1899)**

-*anus*, belonging to: Río Balsas basin, México, where it is endemic

***Ictalurus dugesii* (Bean 1880)**

in honor of Alfredo Dugès (1826-1910), French-born physician-naturalist in Guanajuato, México, who collected holotype

***Ictalurus furcatus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

forked, referring to forked tail [authorship often credited to Lesueur 1840, whose 1829 description of *Pimelodus caudofurcatus* (perhaps a senior synonym of *I. punctatus*) may have been unnecessarily renamed by Valenciennes]

***Ictalurus lupus* (Girard 1858)**

wolf, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps an oblique reference to similarity to *Pimelodus vulpes* Girard 1858, a synonym of *I. punctatus* (*vulpes*=fox)

***Ictalurus meridionalis* (Günther 1864)**

southern, being a southern (described from Guatemala) representative of the northern (central USA, eastern



*Noturus gladiator*. From: Thomas, M. R. and B. M. Burr. 2004. *Noturus gladiator*, a new species of madtom (Siluriformes: Ictaluridae) from Coastal Plain streams of Tennessee and Mississippi. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* v. 15 (no. 4): 351-368.

México) *I. furcatus* [treated as a junior synonym of *I. furcatus* by some workers]

***Ictalurus mexicanus* (Meek 1904)**

Mexican, referring to country where it is endemic

***Ictalurus ochoterenai* (de Buen 1946)**

in honor of Isaac Ochoterena (1885-1950), Director, Instituto de Biología, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, who provided facilities for de Buen's work [treated as a junior synonym of *I. dugesii* by some workers]

***Ictalurus pricei* (Rutter 1896)**

in honor of ornithologist William Wightman Price (1871-1922), who collected type

***Ictalurus punctatus* (Rafinesque 1818)**

spotted, referring to small, dark spots on body

***Noturus* Rafinesque 1818**

*noton*, back; *oura*, tail, i.e., tail over the back, referring to connected caudal and adipose fins

Subgenus ***Noturus***

***Noturus flavus* Rafinesque 1818**

yellow, referring to the Kentucky (USA) specimens Rafinesque examined, "entirely of rufous yellow"

Subgenus ***Rabida* Jordan & Evermann 1896**

*rabidus*, mad, reflecting "Mad-Tom" vernacular used by African-Americans in 19th-century Virginia for *N. insignis*; meaning of vernacular may refer to one's anger after getting poked by one of their toxic spines (as reported by Ono et al., 1983, *Vanishing Fishes of North America*, but without attribution), or to their seemingly insane swimming behavior (presumably when startled?)

***Noturus albater* Taylor 1969**

*albus*, white; *ater*, black, referring to contrasting light areas on caudal fin and dark saddles on sides

***Noturus baileyi* Taylor 1969**

in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), under whom Taylor's study was conducted

***Noturus crypticus* Burr, Eisenhour & Grady 2005**

hidden or secret, referring to nocturnal habits and for having kept its identity a secret from researchers for so long

***Noturus elegans* Taylor 1969**

handsome, referring to its "neat or handsome color pattern"

***Noturus eleutherus* Jordan 1877**

free, referring to "free adipose fin," i.e., incomplete fusion of adipose and caudal fins

***Noturus fasciatus* Burr, Eisenhour & Grady 2005**

banded, referring to striking saddled markings

***Noturus flavater* Taylor 1969**

*flavus*, yellow; *ater*, black, referring to its coloration

***Noturus flavipinnis* Taylor 1969**

*flavus*, yellow; *pinna*, fin, referring to yellowish dorsal fin

***Noturus furiosus* Jordan & Meek 1889**

mad, “the poison of its axillary gland is more virulent than that of” its congeners

***Noturus gladiator* Thomas & Burr 2004**

swordsman, referring to large and serrated pectoral spines

***Noturus hildebrandi hildebrandi* (Bailey & Taylor 1950)**

in honor of Samuel F. Hildebrand (1883-1949), “whose contributions to the ichthyology of the southeastern United States will long remain indispensable tools to his successors”

***Noturus hildebrandi lautus* Taylor 1969**

washed or clean and neat, referring to its “trim, neat, and pleasing color pattern”

***Noturus maydeni* Egge 2006**

in honor of ichthyologist Richard L. Mayden (b. 1955), Saint Louis University, for his work on species concepts and systematics and biology of central highlands (USA) fishes, and for publishing most of what is known about the life history of this cryptic madtom

***Noturus miurus* Jordan 1877**

curtailed, referring to stout appearance of some specimens

***Noturus munitus* Suttkus & Taylor 1965**

armed or protected, referring to large spines and serrae

***Noturus placidus* Taylor 1969**

mild, quiet or gentle, referring to its “relatively poorly armed pectoral spine” compared to congeners

***Noturus stanauli* Etnier & Jenkins 1980**

derived from the Cherokee words *oostaunali* (a shoal area in a river) and *tsulistanauli* (catfish), referring to occurrence over shoals with gravel substrate

***Noturus stigmosus* Taylor 1969**

marked or branded, referring to two light spots in front of dorsal fin and brownish chromatophores on front part of abdomen

***Noturus taylora* Douglas 1972**

in honor of William Ralph Taylor (1919-2004), U.S. National Museum, for his contributions to our knowledge of catfishes

***Noturus trautmani* Taylor 1969**

in honor of Milton B. Trautman (1899-1991), Ohio State University, who collected type and studied the fishes of Big Darby Creek, Ohio, USA, where this madtom is (or was) endemic (likely extinct, not seen since 1957)

Subgenus ***Schilbeodes* Bleeker 1858**

*-oides*, having the form of: *Schilbe* (Schilbeidae), a genus of catfishes that lack an adipose fin (Bleeker mistakenly believed *N. gyrinus* lacked an adipose fin)

***Noturus exilis* Nelson 1876**

slim, referring to its slender body

***Noturus funebris* Gilbert & Swain 1891**

funereal, referring to its uniform black coloration

***Noturus gilberti* Jordan & Evermann 1889**

in honor of friend and colleague Charles H. Gilbert (1859-1928), ichthyologist and fisheries biologist

***Noturus gyrinus* (Mitchill 1817)**

latinization of *gyrinos*, tadpole, referring to tadpole-like shape

***Noturus insignis* (Richardson 1836)**

remarkable or extraordinary, allusion not evident since Richardson did not provide a description; Taylor, in his 1969 revision of the genus, said the “probable intention [of the name] was to emphasize the [yellowish] color and the long adipose fin, features which were at one time considered unique”

***Noturus lachneri* Taylor 1969**

in honor of Ernest A. Lachner (1916-1996), curator of fishes at the U.S. National Museum, for his “outstanding work and interest” in North American ichthyology

***Noturus leptacanthus* Jordan 1877**

*lepto-*, slender; *acanthus*, spine, referring to “small and slender dorsal and pectoral spines which are devoid of internal serratures”

***Noturus nocturnus* Jordan & Gilbert 1886**

nocturnal, referring to its uniform dark-brown coloration, without bars or markings

***Noturus phaeus* Taylor 1969**

“of the hue or color of twilight,” according to Taylor, referring to its dusky, brown or grayish-brown coloration

***Prietella* Carranza 1954**

-*iella*, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Carlos Prieto (no other information available), sponsor of expedition during which type was collected

***Prietella lundbergi* Walsh & Gilbert 1995**

in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for contributions to the systematics and paleontology of New World catfishes

***Prietella phreatophila* Carranza 1954**

*phreas*, well; *philos*, an affinity for (i.e., living in a well), referring to type locality, a 2.5-m-deep well in Muzquiz, Coahuila, México

***Pyiodictis* Rafinesque 1819**

*pelos*, mud; *ictis*, variant spelling of *ichthys*, fish, with the “d” likely inserted for euphony, reflecting Rafinesque’s belief that *P. limosus* (an imaginary fish, based on a drawing by James Audubon, presumably presented to Rafinesque as a prank) lives on muddy bottoms and buries itself in the mud in the winter (Jordan 1877 synonymized *P. limosus* with *P. olivaris*, not realizing that the latter fish was imaginary)

***Pyiodictis olivaris* (Rafinesque 1818)**

Latin for olive-colored, referring to its body color, “olivaceous, shaded with brown”

***Satan* Hubbs & Bailey 1947**

after the Prince of Darkness, referring to its underground habitat

***Satan eurystomus* Hubbs & Bailey 1947**

*eury*, wide; *stoma*, mouth, referring to wider mouth compared to sympatric *Trogloglanis pattersoni*

***Trogloglanis* Eigenmann 1919**

*troglo*-, hole or cave, referring to underground habitat; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Trogloglanis pattersoni* Eigenmann 1919**

in honor of John Thomas “Pat” Patterson (1878-1960), embryologist and geneticist, University of Texas, who sent holotype to Eigenmann