

# The ETYFish Project

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COMMENTS: 

v. 31.0 - 17 June 2024

## Order SILURIFORMES (part 11 of 11)

### Family HEPTAPTERIDAE Three-barbled Catfishes

24 genera · 240 species/subspecies

#### Subfamily Rhamdiinae

##### ***Brachyrhamdia* Myers 1927**

*brachy*, short, presumably referring to “rather compact” body; *Rhamdia*, a related genus (although genus is related to and most closely resembles *Pimelodella*, and the type species, *B. imitator*, resembles the callichthyid genus *Corydoras*)

##### ***Brachyrhamdia heteropleura* (Eigenmann 1912)**

*heteros*, different; *pleurus*, of the side, referring to “punctate” sides, “the chromatophores in the median area between the dorsal and anal gathered along the septa; a median series of chromatophores along the sides”

##### ***Brachyrhamdia imitator* Myers 1927**

mimic, sympatric with and very similar in form and color to the callichthyid catfish *Corydoras melanistius*

##### ***Brachyrhamdia marthae* Sands & Black 1985**

in honor of Martha Elizabeth Sands, the senior author’s wife

##### ***Brachyrhamdia meesi* Sands & Black 1985**

in honor of Dutch ichthyologist-ornithologist Gerloff F. Mees (1926–2013), for contributions to the knowledge of South American catfishes

##### ***Brachyrhamdia rambarrani* (Axelrod & Burgess 1987)**

in honor of Harry Rambarran, co-manager of International Fisheries, Inc. (Hialeah, Florida, USA), an aquarium-fish exporter that supplied type

##### ***Brachyrhamdia thayeria* Slobodian & Bockmann 2013**

referring to *Thayeria* Eigenmann (1908), a genus of South American characins that have a similar diagonal dark stripe on caudal peduncle; also in honor of financier and philanthropist Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (1808–1883), who sponsored a 15-month expedition to Brazil (1865–1866, then known as Thayer Expedition), which was responsible for important discoveries of many Amazon fishes

##### ***Goeldiella* Eigenmann & Norris 1900**

*-ella*, a diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil Goeldi (1859–1917), director, Museu Paraense (now called Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)

##### ***Goeldiella eques* (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

horseman or rider, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to oblique saddle-like markings on sides in front of dorsal fin

##### ***Pimelodella* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

diminutive of *Pimelodus* (Pimelodidae), referring to its similarity to that genus (which were confamilial at the time)

##### ***Pimelodella altipinnis* (Steindachner 1864)**

*altus*, high; *pinnis*, fin, referring to long caudal-fin lobes, twice as long as head

##### ***Pimelodella australis* Eigenmann 1917**

southern, described as a southern subspecies of *P. laticeps*

##### ***Pimelodella avanhandavae* Eigenmann 1917**

of Salto Avanhandava, Brazil, waterfall on the Rio Tietê, type locality

##### ***Pimelodella bockmanni* Slobodian & Pastana 2018**

in honor of Flávio A. Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, an “expert” on the taxonomy of Heptapteridae, a “great anatomist,” and a former advisor of both authors whose studies have “repeatedly demonstrated that taxonomy and species delimitation greatly benefit from more thorough anatomical examination”

##### ***Pimelodella boliviana* Eigenmann 1917**

Bolivian, referring to country where it is endemic

##### ***Pimelodella boschmai* Van der Stigchel 1964**

in honor of Hilbrand Boschma (1893–1976), Dutch zoologist and director of the Rijksmuseum of Natural History in Leiden, where type is housed [published in a volume of papers honoring Boschma]

***Pimelodella brasiliensis* (Steindachner 1877)**

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

***Pimelodella breviceps* (Kner 1858)**

*brevis*, short; *ceps*, referring to short head, 6½ times in TL

***Pimelodella buckleyi* (Boulenger 1887)**

in honor of the late Clarence Buckley (d. 1889), who collected many plants and animals in Ecuador, including type of this one

***Pimelodella chagresi* (Steindachner 1876)**

of the Río Chagres drainage, Panama, where it is endemic

***Pimelodella chaparae* Fowler 1940**

of Boca Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

***Pimelodella conquetaensis* Ahl 1925**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Caquetá, Colombia, type locality [note that Ahl apparently misspelled the name]

***Pimelodella cristata* (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

crested, allusion not explained nor evident [may date to 1848]

***Pimelodella cruxenti* Fernández-Yépez 1950**

in honor of Venezuelan archaeologist José María Cruxent (1911-2005), who collected type

***Pimelodella cyanostigma* (Cope 1870)**

*ciano-*, blue; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to iridescent blue spot above posterior margin of orbit

***Pimelodella dorseyi* Fowler 1941**

in honor of Lewis M. Dorsey, Jr., of Philadelphia, to whom Fowler was “indebted for local fishes”

***Pimelodella eigenmanni* (Boulenger 1891)**

in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), who reported this catfish as *P. buckleyi* in 1890

***Pimelodella eigenmanniorum* (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)**

-*orum*, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of ichthyologists Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) and his wife Rosa Smith Eigenmann (1858-1947), authors of a “magnifica” revision of South American catfishes (1890)

***Pimelodella elongata* (Günther 1860)**

referring to its elongate, posteriorly compressed body

***Pimelodella enochi* Fowler 1941**

in honor of Dr. George F. Enoch of Philadelphia, to whom Fowler was “indebted for various local fishes”

***Pimelodella eutaenia* Regan 1913**

*eu-*, well or very; *taenia*, band, referring to “strong” blackish stripe from snout through eye to base of caudal fin

***Pimelodella figueroai* Dahl 1961**

in honor of zoologist Adalberto Figueroa, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, for his “incessant work” and important contributions to the knowledge of the fauna of Colombia

***Pimelodella floridablancaensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2017**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: municipio de Floridablanca, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality and the author’s hometown, on the occasion of its bicentennial

***Pimelodella geryi* Hoedeman 1961**

in honor of ichthyologist Jacques Géry (1917-2007), who collected type

***Pimelodella gracilis* (Valenciennes 1835)**

slender, referring to its shape

***Pimelodella griffini* Eigenmann 1917**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Lawrence Edmonds Griffin (1874-1949), Eigenmann’s herpetological colleague at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History

***Pimelodella grisea* (Regan 1903)**

gray, referring to its grayish body color

***Pimelodella guato* Pierre & Slobodian 2024**

named for the indigenous Guató people of Brazil, who inhabit the same region where this catfish is found and have been “fighting for recognition of their ethnicity and the demarcation of their lands”; name is an “homage” to their “resilience and cultural significance” and recognizes the “ongoing struggles with land delimitation that indigenous communities continue to face, particularly in Brazil

***Pimelodella harttii* (Steindachner 1877)**

in honor of Charles Frederick Hartt (1840-1878), geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who helped collect

type during the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866) to Brazil

***Pimelodella hartwelli* Fowler 1940**

in honor of Robert Hartwell (Cleveland, Ohio, USA), who helped in the expedition that collected type

***Pimelodella hasemani* Eigenmann 1917**

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

***Pimelodella howesi* Fowler 1940**

in honor of Gordon Howes, who collected many Bolivian fishes, including type of this one

***Pimelodella humeralis* Slobodian, Akama & Dutra 2017**

of the shoulder, referring to conspicuous dark blotch in humeral area, a feature not observed in any other nominal species of *Pimelodella*

***Pimelodella ignobilis* (Steindachner 1907)**

unknown or obscure, allusion likewise unknown and obscure, perhaps referring to similarity to *Rhamdella jenynsii*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella itapicuruensis* Eigenmann 1917**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Itapicurú at Queimadas, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella kronei* (Miranda Ribeiro 1907)**

in honor of Ricardo Krone (1861-1917), who surveyed the caves of Brazil and led expedition that collected type

***Pimelodella lateristriga* (Lichtenstein 1823)**

lateris, side; striga, streak, referring to blue-silver longitudinal stripe on sides

***Pimelodella laticeps* Eigenmann 1917**

latus, wide or broad; ceps, head, presumably referring to "very broad" infraorbital, "3-3.5 in the head"

***Pimelodella laurenti* Fowler 1941**

in honor of Philip Laurent (1858-1942), industrialist and amateur naturalist, "long associated in the entomological department" of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

***Pimelodella leptosoma* (Fowler 1914)**

leptos, thin; soma, body, referring to elongate, slender, compressed body, more slender than *Rhamdia foiana*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella linami* Schultz 1944**

in honor of Henry E. Linam (1889-1972), general manager of the Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, who invited Schultz to stay at their camps and study the fishes of the Maracaibo Basin

***Pimelodella longibarbata* Cortés-Hernández, DoNascimento & Ramírez-Gil 2020**

longus, long; barbata, bearded, referring to long maxillary barbel

***Pimelodella longipinnis* (Borodin 1927)**

longus, long; pinnis, fin, referring to its "exceptionally" long fins

***Pimelodella macrocephala* (Miles 1943)**

macro-, large; cephalo, head, referring to larger head compared to *Imparfinis nemacheir*, its presumed congener at the time

***Pimelodella macturki* Eigenmann 1912**

in honor of Michael McTurk (1843-1915, note spelling), Commissioner for the Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District, British Guiana, who delivered a parcel of letters to Eigenmann during his 1908 expedition to Guyana

***Pimelodella martinezi* Fernández-Yépez 1970**

in honor of Alfonzo Martinez M., a rural physician in San Fernando de Apure, Venezuela, who is dedicated to the study of gamefish in Colombia

***Pimelodella meeki* Eigenmann 1910**

in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), who described this catfish in Eigenmann's honor in 1905 but used a preoccupied name (*Pimelodella eigenmanni*)

***Pimelodella megalops* Eigenmann 1912**

mega-, large; ops, referring to its "distinctly larger" eye compared to *P. macturki*

***Pimelodella megalura* Miranda Ribeiro 1918**

mega-, large; oura, tail, presumably referring to "greatly developed" (translation) caudal-fin lobes

***Pimelodella metae* Eigenmann 1917**

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

***Pimelodella modestus* (Günther 1860)**

moderate or unassuming, perhaps referring to less elongate shape and/or lack of spots on caudal and dorsal fins compared to *P. elongatus*, described in same publication

***Pimelodella montana* Allen 1942**

mountain, collected at 5400 feet above sea level

***Pimelodella mucosa* Eigenmann & Ward 1907**

slimy, allusion not explained nor evident

***Pimelodella nigrofasciata* (Perugia 1897)**

*nigro-*, black; *fasciata*, banded, referring to black band running from base of maxillary barbels, along lateral line, to base of caudal fin

***Pimelodella notomelas* Eigenmann 1917**

*notos*, back; *melas*, black, referring to black “wedge” through dorsal fin, the black on the first three membranes forming a “conspicuous blotch”

***Pimelodella odynea* Schultz 1944**

Latin for pain, referring to “severe pain caused by these little catfishes when [Schultz] fingers were pricked by their pectoral spines”

***Pimelodella ophthalmica* (Cope 1878)**

*-ica*, adjectival suffix; *ophthalmus*, eye, i.e., eyed, referring to large eyes, “entering the length of the head three and three-eighth times, and exceeding the interorbital width by 2 mm”

***Pimelodella papariae* (Fowler 1941)**

of Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella pappenheimi* Ahl 1925**

in honor of ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim (1878-1945), Director of the Berlin Zoological Museum

***Pimelodella parnahybae* Fowler 1941**

of the Rio Parnahyba, Therezina, Piauhy, Brazil, type locality

***Pimelodella parva* Güntert 1942**

small, TL of type specimen just 28 mm

***Pimelodella pectinifer* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

comb-like, a name usually applied to gill rakers, which the Eigenmanns did not describe in detail

***Pimelodella peruana* Eigenmann & Myers 1942**

*-ana*, belonging to: Peru, where it is endemic to the Ucayali River basin

***Pimelodella peruensis* Fowler 1915**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Peru, where it is endemic to the Amazon River basin

***Pimelodella procera* Mees 1983**

elongate, described as a “very slender” species

***Pimelodella rendahli* Ahl 1925**

in honor of zoologist and artist Hjalmar Rendahl (1891-1969)

***Pimelodella reyesi* Dahl 1964**

in honor of Hernan Reyes Duarte (1926-2012), Executive Director, Corporación Autónoma Regional para los Valles del Magdalena, Sinú y San Jorge (Colombia), the regional environmental authority that sponsored Dahl's research and published his report

***Pimelodella robinsoni* (Fowler 1941)**

in honor of the late Dr. George S. Robinson of Philadelphia, to whom Fowler was “indebted for many local fishes”

***Pimelodella roccae* Eigenmann 1917**

of Rocca, “the first of the great Incas, proclaimed sovereign by the people, under direction of his mother, Siuyacu, the ladies of the court having an active part in shaping history, then as always” (per Eigenmann & Allen 1942)

***Pimelodella serrata* Eigenmann 1917**

toothed or serrate, referring to 17 minute teeth on upper  $\frac{2}{3}$  of posterior surface of dorsal spine

***Pimelodella spelaea* Trajano, Reis & Bichuette 2004**

cave or cavern, referring to its subterranean stream habitat

***Pimelodella steindachneri* Eigenmann 1917**

in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who reported this catfish as *P. wesseli* in 1877

- Pimelodella straminea* (Cope 1894)**  
straw-colored, referring to its “brownish straw-color, with silvery opercle” in spirits
- Pimelodella taeniophora* (Regan 1903)**  
*taenia*, band; *phorus*, bearer, probably referring to well-developed black lateral stripe extending from snout, through eye, to base of caudal fin
- Pimelodella taenioptera* Miranda Ribeiro 1914**  
*taenia*, ribbon; *ptera*, fin, presumably referring to filamentous first ray of dorsal fin
- Pimelodella tapatapae* Eigenmann 1920**  
of the Tapa Tapa River, Lake Valencia drainage, Venezuela, type locality
- Pimelodella transitoria* Miranda Ribeiro 1907**  
transitional, the putative ancestor to the blind *P. kroneri*
- Pimelodella vittata* (Lütken 1874)**  
banded, referring to dark lateral stripe on sides
- Pimelodella wessellii* (Steindachner 1877)**  
in honor of Carl Wessel, a Hamburg seller of natural history items (including several fishes described by Steindachner) to the Vienna Museum
- Pimelodella witmeri* Fowler 1941**  
in honor of Mr. J. S. Witmer, Jr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for Pennsylvania fishes”
- Pimelodella wolfi* (Fowler 1941)**  
in honor of the late Herman T. Wolf of Philadelphia, aquarist and horticulturist, “who made several interesting collections of American fishes” for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia
- Pimelodella yaharo* Conde-Saldaña, Albornoz-Garzón, García-Melo, Dergam & Villa-Navarro 2019**  
Yaharo, pre-conquest name of present-day Dibulla (Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia), type locality
- Pimelodella yuncensis* Steindachner 1902**  
*-ensis*, a suffix that usually denotes place but used here “in memory of the highly civilized indians of the Yunca tribe, that once populated the coastal areas [of northern Peru] and left many monuments and craft items” (translation)
- Rhamdella* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**  
*-ella*, a diminutive, proposed as a subgenus of *Rhamdia*
- Rhamdella aymarae* Miquelarena & Menni 1999**  
of the Aymara people of northwestern Argentina, where this catfish occurs
- Rhamdella cainguae* Bockmann & Miquelarena 2008**  
from the Guaraní *caá*, forest, and *iguá*, inhabitant, referring to the Caingúa, indigenous people of northeastern Argentina, where this catfish occurs
- Rhamdella eriarcha* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)**  
*eri-*, very; *architis*, anus, referring to long anal fin
- Rhamdella exsudans* (Jenyns 1842)**  
sweating, allusion not explained nor evident
- Rhamdella gilli* (Starks 1906)**  
in honor of Smithsonian zoologist Theodore Gill (1837-1914) [possibly a junior synonym of *Rhamdia quelen*]
- Rhamdella jenynsii* (Günther 1864)**  
in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800-1893), who reported this catfish as *Pimelodus gracilis* in 1842
- Rhamdella longiuscula* Lucena & da Silva 1991**  
diminutive of *longior*, longer, i.e., a little longer, referring to longer upper lobe of caudal fin compared to *R. eriarcha*
- Rhamdella montana* Eigenmann 1913**  
mountain, presumably referring to type locality in the highlands southeast of Tarma, Queta, Peru
- Rhamdella rusbyi* Pearson 1924**  
in honor of botanist, pharmacist and explorer Henry Hurd Rusby (1855-1940), leader of the 1921 Mulford Expedition to the Amazon basin that collected type
- Rhamdella zelimai* Reis, Malabarba & de Lucena 2014**  
in honor of “beloved friend” José Lima (nicknamed Zé Lima) de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, “a remarkable person” who helped shape Brazilian ichthyology and “whose friendship had a fundamental impact” on the authors’ early careers

**Rhamdia Bleeker 1858**

apparent misspelling or misprint of *nhamdiã* (as reported by Marcgrave in 1648), an orthographic variant of *jandiã*, the Tupí-Guaraní name for *R. quelen*

**Rhamdia branneri Haseman 1911**

in honor of American geologist John Casper Branner (1950-1922), who “kindly assisted” Haseman at the beginning of his “long journey” to central South America

**Rhamdia cinerascens (Günther 1860)**

*cinereus*, ash-colored; *-escens*, becoming, presumably referring to “uniform greenish-grey” coloration of upper part of body

**Rhamdia enfurnada Bichuette & Trajano 2005**

named after Gruna do Enfurnado, Bahia, Brazil, type locality, meaning shut, hidden, or isolated in a cave or cavern

**Rhamdia eurycephala Angrizani & Malabarba 2018**

*eury*, broad; *cephalus*, head, only species in genus with head width at eye level greater than body width at pectoral girdle

**Rhamdia foina (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

polecat or marten, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to slender marten-like body (see *Heptapterus mustelinus* for a similar name)

**Rhamdia gabrielae Angrizani & Malabarba 2018**

in honor of Gabriele Volkmer, wife of the senior author

**Rhamdia guasarensis DoNascimento, Provenzano & Lundberg 2004**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Guasare, Venezuela, parent stream of subterranean waters where this catfish occurs

**Rhamdia guatemalensis (Günther 1864)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Guatemala, type locality (but occurs throughout Atlantic Slope of Central America)

**Rhamdia humilis (Günther 1864)**

modest or unassuming, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its uniform, nondescript coloration

**Rhamdia itacaiunas Silfvergrip 1996**

named for the Río Itacaiunas, Caldeirão, Brazil, origin of the two paratypes

**Rhamdia jequitinhonha Silfvergrip 1996**

named for the Río Jequitinhonha River drainage, eastern Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

**Rhamdia laluchensis Weber, Allegrucci & Sbordoni 2003**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: La Lucha cave system, Chiapas, México, where it appears to be endemic

**Rhamdia laticauda laticauda (Kner 1858)**

*latus*, wide or broad; *cauda*, tail, based on ms. name by Heckel, allusion not explained; may refer to caudal peduncle (per Silfvergrip’s 1996 revision of the genus), which does not taper as it reaches the tail

**Rhamdia laticauda typhla Greenfield, Greenfield & Woods 1982**

blind, referring to varying degrees of eye reduction

**Rhamdia laukidi Bleeker 1858**

local Arawak name for this species in Guyana

**Rhamdia macuspanensis Weber & Wilkens 1998**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: town of Macuspana, Tabasco, México, ~20 km northwest of type locality

**Rhamdia muelleri (Günther 1864)**

in honor of Johannes Müller (1801-1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), described a similar catfish, *Pimelodus musculus* (= *R. quelen*), in 1849

**Rhamdia nicaraguensis (Günther 1864)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua, type locality (also occurs in Costa Rica)

**Rhamdia parryi Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

in honor of botanist-geologist Charles Christopher Parry (1823-1890), member of the Mexican Boundary Commission

**Rhamdia parvus (Boulenger 1898)**

small, presumably referring to its size, 95 mm TL

**Rhamdia poeyi Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891)

***Rhamdia quelen quelen* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)**

in honor of Abbé (Father) Florentin-Louis de Quélen de la Villeglée Villeglée (1762-?), chaplain on expedition that collected type [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Rhamdia quelen urichi* (Norman 1926)**

in honor of entomologist F. W. Urich, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, who sent type to the British Museum (Natural History)

***Rhamdia reddelli* Miller 1984**

in honor of James R. Reddell, arachnologist and herpetologist, University of Texas at Austin, a pioneer in exploring Latin American caves, who collected type

***Rhamdia saijaensis* Rendahl 1941**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Río Saija, Pacific slope, Colombia, type locality

***Rhamdia schomburgkii* Bleeker 1858**

in honor of explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), who described this catfish as *Pimelodus maculatus* in 1841 but used a preoccupied name

***Rhamdia voulezi* Haseman 1911**

in “remembrance” of Antonio Voulez, a Frenchman of Serrinha Parana, Brazil, who in various ways assisted Haseman, including catching some of the type specimens

***Rhamdia xetequepeque* Silfvergrip 1996**

named for Río Jequetepeque River, Peru, type locality (Silfvergrip selected a variant but erroneous spelling to avoid confusion with *R. jequitinhonha*, a practice, he said, in line with how the genus-group name *Rhamdia* was formed)

***Rhamdia zongolicensis* Wilkens 1993**

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Sierra de Zongolica, Veracruz, México, type locality

**Subfamily Rhamdiinae*****Acentronichthys* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

*a-*, without and *centron*, thorn or spine, referring to spineless dorsal and pectoral fins; *ichtbys*, fish

***Acentronichthys leptos* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

fine or thin, referring to extremely elongate body

***Brachyglanis* Eigenmann 1912**

*brachys*, short, referring to very short occipital process; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Brachyglanis frenatus* Eigenmann 1912**

bridled, referring to dark streak from anterior nares to upper angle of gill opening

***Brachyglanis magoi* Fernández-Yépez 1967**

in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004)

***Brachyglanis melas* Eigenmann 1912**

black, referring to uniform light-brown to blue-black coloration

***Brachyglanis microphthalmus* Bizerril 1991**

*micro-*, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its poorly developed eyes

***Brachyglanis phalacra* Eigenmann 1912**

bald-headed, referring to large quadrate yellow spot just behind head

***Cetopsorhamdia* Eigenmann & Fisher 1916**

*cetos*, whale; *opsis*, appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance to the whale catfish genus *Cetopsis* (Cetopsidae), i.e., a whale- or cetopsid-like *Rhamdia*

***Cetopsorhamdia boquillae* Eigenmann 1922**

of Boquilla, Río Cauca, Colombia, type locality

***Cetopsorhamdia clathrata* Bockmann & Reis 2021**

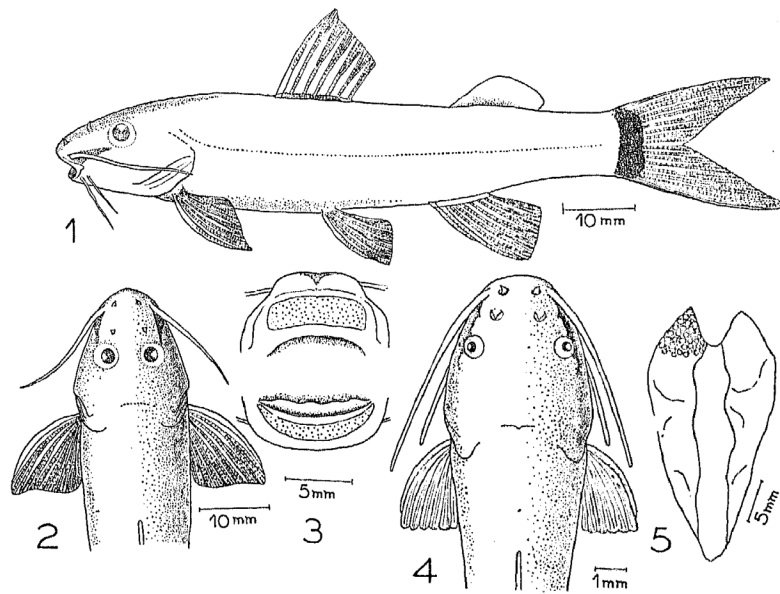
latticed, screened, or reticulate, referring to its crisscross color pattern

***Cetopsorhamdia filamentosa* Fowler 1945**

bearing filaments, referring to long maxillary barbels, which reach base of ventral fins

***Cetopsorhamdia hidalgoi* Faustino-Fuster & de Souza 2021**

in honor of colleague and friend Max Hidalgo, curator, Ichthyology Department, Museo de Historia Natural in the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, for his devotion and dedication to Peruvian ichthyology; he collected holotype and many specimens of the type series on expeditions that led to the creation of multiple conservation areas



*Cetopsorhamdia iberingi*. From: Schubart, O. and A. L. Gomes. 1959. Descrição de *Cetopsorhamdia iberingi* sp. n. (Pisces, Nematognathi, Pimelodidae, Luciopimelodinae). *Revista Brasileira de Biologia* v. 19: 1-7.

***Cetopsorhamdia iberingi* Schubart & Gomes 1959**

in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939), founder, Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura (Piraçununga, Brazil), a pioneer in the study and culture of Brazilian freshwater fishes

***Cetopsorhamdia insidiosa* (Steindachner 1915)**

cunning, insidious or sly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its great (and therefore misleading) similarity to *Rhamdella montana*

***Cetopsorhamdia molinae* Miles 1943**

in honor of Ciro Molina Garcés (1891-1953), Secretary of Agriculture and Development, Valle del Cauca, for understanding the value of systematic research in all branches of science to the state and national economies of Colombia

***Cetopsorhamdia nasus* Eigenmann & Fisher 1916**

nose, referring to projecting snout

***Cetopsorhamdia orinoco* Schultz 1944**

named for the Río Orinoco system, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Ecuador)

***Cetopsorhamdia phantasia* Stewart 1985**

fanciful or fantastic, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “striking” coloration with iridescent green on head and anterior part of body

***Cetopsorhamdia picklei* Schultz 1944**

in honor of Chesley B. Pickle, Lago Petroleum Corporation, who aided Schultz in the collection of fishes at the southern end of Lago Maracaibo, Venezuela

***Cetopsorhamdia shermani* Schultz 1944**

in honor of Roger H. Sherman (1904-1954), Standard Oil Co. of Venezuela, who helped Schultz “in many ways” while he was in Venezuela (e.g., he took Schultz on a collecting trip to the upper Rio Guarico, type locality)

***Cetopsorhamdia spilopleura* Bockmann & Reis 2021**

*spilos*, spot or stain; *pleura*, side, referring to 18-22 irregular, vertical brown bars on sides

***Chasmocranus* Eigenmann 1912**

*chasma*, gaping; *cranus*, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cavernous appearance of head caused by swollen cheeks

***Chasmocranus brachynema* Gomes & Schubart 1958**

*brachys*, short; *nema*, thread, referring to short maxillary barbels (29 mm), not quite reaching origin of pectoral fin [sometimes misspelled as *brachynemus*]

***Chasmocranus brevior* Eigenmann 1912**

shorter, referring to shorter adipose fin compared to *C. longior*



**Chasmocranus chimantanus Inger 1956**

-anus, belonging to: west side of Chimantá-tepui (a mesa or table-top mountain), Venezuela, type locality

**Chasmocranus longior Eigenmann 1912**

longer, referring to longer adipose fin compared to *C. brevior*

**Chasmocranus lopezi Miranda Ribeiro 1968**

in honor of zoologist Maria Theresa Lopez (1927-2006), Centro de Investigaciones Zoológicas de Universidad de Chile (Santiago), who collected type [preferably spelled *lopezae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

**Chasmocranus peruanus Eigenmann & Pearson 1942**

-anus, belonging to: Amazon River basin of Peru, where it is endemic

**Chasmocranus quadrizonatus Pearson 1937**

*quadri-*, fourfold; *zonatus*, banded, referring to four wide dark-brown bands on back

**Chasmocranus rosae Eigenmann 1922**

matronym not identified, probably in honor of Eigenmann's wife Rosa Smith (1858-1947), herself an ichthyologist

**Chasmocranus surinamensis (Bleeker 1862)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, where it is endemic to the Suriname River basin

**Chasmocranus truncatorostris Borodin 1927**

*rostris*, snout, referring to its "squarely truncate" or square-cut snout

**Gladioglanis Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989**

*gladius*, sword, referring to its strong and massive pectoral spine; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Gladioglanis anacanthus Rocha, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008**

*an-*, without; *acanthus*, spine, referring to absence of dorsal-fin spine

**Gladioglanis conquistador Lundberg, Bornbusch & Mago-Leccia 1991**

Spanish word for conqueror, referring to "well-armored spines that are the theme underlying the name *Gladioglanis*"

**Gladioglanis machadoi Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989**

in honor of Antonio Machado Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), for his interest in Venezuelan freshwater fishes and for first having collected this species

**Heptapterus Bleeker 1858**

*hepta*, seven; *pterus*, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to confluent adipose and caudal fins of *H. mustelinus*, which gives the appearance that it has seven instead of eight fins

**Heptapterus bleekeri Boeseman 1953**

in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who proposed the genus in 1858

**Heptapterus carmelitanorum Azevedo-Santos, Deprá, Aguilera, Faustino-Fuster & Katz 2022**

-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Carmelitanos (in Portuguese), local name of people born or living in Carmo do Rio Claro (Minas Gerais, Brazil), type locality, particularly Ana Maria Vilela Soares, José Cândido de Mello Carvalho, Moara Lemos and Carlos Roberto Bueno Júnior, for their contributions to biology

**Heptapterus carnatus Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019**

corpulent or fat, referring to body shape, particularly anterior body before dorsal-fin origin

**Heptapterus exilis Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019**

slender, referring to body shape

**Heptapterus fissipinnis Miranda Ribeiro 1911**

*fissus*, cloven (i.e., split in two); *pinnis*, fin, presumably referring to forked caudal fin

**Heptapterus hollandi (Haseman 1911)**

in honor of zoologist-paleontologist William J. Holland (1848-1932), Director, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, which sponsored several expeditions to South America

**Heptapterus longicauda (Borodin 1927)**

*longus*, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to its "extraordinarily" long caudal fin, 2½ times in body length

**Heptapterus mandimbusu Aguilera, Benitez, Terán, Alonso & Mirande 2017**

combination of the Guaraní words *mandí* (catfish) and *mbusu* (eel), referring to its body form and vernacular name used in Argentina to refer to *Heptapterus (bagre anguila)*

**Heptapterus mbya Azpelicueta, Aguilera & Mirande 2011**

Guaraní name for aborigines who live in the Cuña-Pirú Valley and Parque Provincial Salto Encantado (Misiones, Argentina), where this catfish occurs

**Heptapterus multiradiatus** Ihering 1907

*multi-*, many; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to greater number of anal-fin rays (36) compared to *H. mustelinus* (15-24)

**Heptapterus mustelinus** (Valenciennes 1835)

weasel-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate weasel-like body (see *Rhamdia foinea* for a similar name)

**Heptapterus ornaticeps** Ahl 1936

*ornatus*, decorated; *ceps*, head, referring to dark transverse band extending from gill cover through eye to tip of snout

**Heptapterus panamensis** (Bussing 1970)

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

**Heptapterus qenqo** Aguilera, Mirande & Azpelicueta 2011

derived from a Quechua word meaning serpentine or sinuous, referring to its swimming behavior

**Heptapterus stewarti** Haseman 1911

in honor of Douglas Stewart (1873-1926), Curator of Mineralogy and Assistant to the Director of the Carnegie Museum, who “in various ways” assisted Haseman during and after his expedition to Brazil

**Heptapterus sympterygium** Buckup 1988

*syn-*, together; *pterygion*, fin, referring to confluent anal and caudal fins

**Heptapterus tapanahoniensis** Mees 1967

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tapanahoni River, Suriname, where it is very common under stones

**Horiomyzon** Stewart 1986

*horios*, boundaries; *myzo*, suck, referring to presumed habitat in boundary zone on river bottom and presumed mode of feeding

**Horiomyzon retropinnatus** Stewart 1986

*retro-*, backward; *pinnatus*, finned, referring to backward-pointing pectoral fin

**Imparfinis** Eigenmann & Norris 1900

*impar*, unequal; *finis*, end or latinization of the Anglo-Saxon *fin*, referring to caudal fin of *I. piperatus*, whose upper lobe is longer and wider than its lower

**Imparfinis cochabambae** (Fowler 1940)

of the Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

**Imparfinis guttatus** (Pearson 1924)

spotted, referring to large dark spot on supraoccipital, dark spot just behind gill opening, four dark spots on back, and (on juveniles) three spots along sides

**Imparfinis 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

**Imparfinis lepturus** Silva, Reia, Morimoto, Benine & Oliveira 2023

*leptos*, thin or slender; *urus*, from *oura*, tail, referring to its depressed caudal peduncle

**Imparfinis lineatus** (Bussing 1970)

lined, referring to pronounced lateral stripe extending from tip of snout to caudal base

**Imparfinis longicauda** (Boulenger 1887)

*longus*, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to long upper caudal-fin lobe, more than ¼ TL [often spelled *longicaudus*]

**Imparfinis microps** Eigenmann & Fisher 1916

*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, referring to small eye, its diameter 12 times in the head

**Imparfinis minutus** (Lütken 1874)

small, referring to small size (barely 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> uncias, or 82 mm) compared to other *Rhamdia*, genus at time of description

**Imparfinis mirini** Haseman 1911

named for Rio Piracicaba-mirini, near Piracicaba, Brazil, type locality

**Imparfinis mishky** Almirón, Casciotta, Bechara, Ruíz Díaz, Bruno, d'Ambrosio, Solimano & Soneira 2007

Quichua word for sweet, in memory of Patricia Garcia Tartalo, friend and student, who died tragically in February 2006

**Imparfinis munduruku** Castro & Wosiacki 2019

named for the indigenous Munduruku tribe, who traditionally inhabit the banks of the Rio Tapajós in southwest Pará (including type locality), northern Mato Grosso, and east Amazonas, Brazil

- Imparfinis nemacheir* (Eigenmann & Fisher 1916)**  
*nema-*, thread; *cheir*, hand, referring to first pectoral-fin rays prolonged beyond rest of fin (more pronounced in females)
- Imparfinis pijpersi* (Hoedeman 1961)**  
in honor of H. P. Pijpers, Surinam Army, who provided a rich collection of characins and catfishes from his country, including, presumably, type of this one
- Imparfinis piperatus* Eigenmann & Norris 1900**  
peppered, referring to its densely speckled sides
- Imparfinis pristos* Mees & Cala 1989**  
etymology not explained, presumably saw, sword or sawed, referring to snout, which protrudes over “far over entirely inferior mouth”
- Imparfinis pseudonemacheir* Mees & Cala 1989**  
*pseudo-*, false, i.e., although very similar to *I. nemacheir*, such an appearance is false
- Imparfinis robustus* Cortés-Hernández, López-Castaño, Milani & DoNascimento 2023**  
Latin for of oak or oaken and, by extension, hard, firm or solid (but often used by ichthyologists to mean fat or stout), referring to its body, characteristic of large adults
- Imparfinis schubarti* (Gomes 1956)**  
in honor of myriapodist Otto Schubart (1900-1962), Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura do Ministério de Agricultura (São Paulo, Brazil), who studied the stomach contents of five specimens
- Imparfinis spurrellii* (Regan 1913)**  
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882-1919), who collected type
- Imparfinis stictonotus* (Fowler 1940)**  
*stictos*, spotted; *notos*, back, referring to eight blackish saddles on back
- Imparfinis timana* Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011**  
named for the Timana, indigenous people inhabiting west flank of the eastern cordillera, in the Colombian Andes, from San Agustín to Pitalito (Departamento del Huila), where this catfish occurs
- Imparfinis usmai* Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011**  
in honor of Saulo Usma, for contributions to ichthyological collection building in the Cauca valley, and for promoting an active interchange between Colombian and Venezuelan ichthyologists ever since his MSc studies in 2000 at Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Ezequiel Zamora (Guanare, Venezuela)
- Leptorhamdia* Eigenmann 1918**  
*leptos*, slender, referring to elongate body of *L. essequibensis*; *Rhamdia*, a related genus [replacement name for *Leptoglanis* Eigenmann 1912, preoccupied by *Leptoglanis* Boulenger 1902 in Amphiliidae]
- Leptorhamdia aspredinoides* (DoNascimento & Lundberg 2005)**  
*-oides*, having the form of: referring to “remarkable” external resemblance to the catfish genus *Aspredo* (Aspredinidae)
- Leptorhamdia essequibensis* (Eigenmann 1912)**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Essequibo River, Guyana, type locality (also occurs in Tocantins River, Brazil)
- Leptorhamdia marmorata* Myers 1928**  
marbled, described as “marbled and spotted with irregular light spots”
- Leptorhamdia nocturna* (Myers 1928)**  
of the night, presumably referring to “dull blackish brown” coloration
- Leptorhamdia schultzi* (Miranda Ribeiro 1964)**  
in honor of ethnographer and fish collector Harald Schultz (1909-1966), who collected type
- Mastiglanis* Bockmann 1994**  
*mastix*, Greek for whip, referring to filamentous pectoral and dorsal fins; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish
- Mastiglanis asopos* Bockmann 1994**  
Asopos, Greek river-god, alluding to its widespread distribution throughout the Amazon basin
- Mastiglanis durantoni* de Pinna & Keith 2019**  
in honor of entomologist-ichthyologist Michel Durantoni, who collected type with junior author, for his “fascinating work” on the fauna of French Guiana
- Mastiglanis yaguas* Faustino-Fuster & Ortega 2020**  
named for Parque Nacional Yaguas in northeastern Peru, created recently (2018) as a conservation area to protect the flora, fauna, and hidden biodiversity of the Amazon

**Myoglanis Eigenmann 1912**

*myos*, muscle, referring to thick layer of muscle covering skull of *M. potaroensis*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Myoglanis koepckei Chang 1999**

in honor of Hans-Wilhelm Koepcke (1914-2000), founder and first curator of the ichthyological collections of the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru [may belong in *Leptorhamdia* or a new genus]

**Myoglanis potaroensis Eigenmann 1912**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: “either confined to, or most abundant in, the cataracts of the lower Potaro” River in Guyana

**Nannoglanis Boulenger 1887**

*nanus*, small, referring to small size of *N. fasciatus* (52 mm TL); *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Nannoglanis fasciatus Boulenger 1887**

banded, referring to four broad brown, black-edged crossbands on body

**Nemuroglanis Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

*nema-*, thread and *oura*, tail, referring to long, lanceolate tail of *N. lanceolatus*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Nemuroglanis furcatus Ribeiro, Pedroza & Rapp Py-Daniel 2011**

forked, referring to deeply forked caudal fin

**Nemuroglanis lanceolatus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

referring to its long lanceolate tail

**Nemuroglanis mariaei (Schultz 1944)**

in honor of French herpetologist and taxidermist Brother Nicéforo María (1888-1890), monastic name of Antoine Rouhaire, who collected type

**Nemuroglanis pauciradiatus Ferraris 1988**

*paucus*, few; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to relatively low number of anal-fin rays compared to congeners

**Pariolius Cope 1872**

etymology not explained, perhaps *pario-*, cheek and *leios*, smooth, referring to absence of “armature” (bony plates) on head

**Pariolius armillatus Cope 1872**

ornamented with a collar, referring to a “broad yellow collar [that] extends from the under surface on each side across the bases of the pectoral fins and the vertex”

**Pariolius maldonadoi Faustino-Fuster, López-Castaño, Quiñones & Meza-Vargas 2024**

in honor of Javier Alejandro Maldonado-Ocampo (1977-2019), for his “great contribution and devotion” to Colombian and Neotropical ichthyology (sadly, he was killed when crossing a river in a small boat; the boat overturned and he was swept downstream)

**Pariolius pax Faustino-Fuster, López-Castaño, Quiñones & Meza-Vargas 2024**

Latin for peace, named for the Colombian peace process (2012), bringing an end to a conflict between the Colombian government and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, allowing for access to territories that were previously not possible, including the type locality (Mapiripán, Meta), where a massacre occurred in 1997

**Phenacorhamdia Dahl 1961**

*phenax*, imposter or cheat; *Rhamdia*, a related genus, i.e., a false *Rhamdia*, presumably referring to similarity to that genus (although Dahl mentions that it appears related, though not closely, to *Chasmocranus*, *Imparfinis* and *Pariolius*)

**Phenacorhamdia anisura (Mees 1987)**

*anisos*, unequal; *oura*, tailed, referring to “unevenly” forked caudal fin, lower lobe longer than upper lobe

**Phenacorhamdia boliviana (Pearson 1924)**

Bolivian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Phenacorhamdia cabocla Rocha, Ramos & Ramos 2018**

derived from the Tupí *kari'boca*, meaning “person proceeding from the white people,” originally referring to descendants from the marriage between native South Americans and European colonizers, but with displacement of Native American peoples now meaning the opposite, i.e., “those proceeding from Native South American people,” used as a pejorative for those living in the countryside without access to technology (a naïve, shy, rude, leery person); as used here, name honors a fisherman from Uruçuí Municipality, Piauí State, Brazil, known as “Caboclo Pescador,” who contributed to several fish sampling surveys in the Parnaíba River basin, which resulted in the discovery of this and other species

- Phenacorhamdia hoehnei* (Miranda Ribeiro 1914)**  
in honor of Brazilian botanist Frederico Carlos Hoehne (1882-1959), who collected type
- Phenacorhamdia macarenensis* Dahl 1961**  
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Macarena mountain range, Guaviare River basin, Colombia, type locality
- Phenacorhamdia nigrolineata* Zarske 1998**  
*nigro-*, black; *lineatus*, lined, referring to narrow black line along lateral line
- Phenacorhamdia provenzano* DoNascimento & Milani 2008**  
in honor of Francisco Provenzano, for contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan catfishes and extensive efforts in the study of Aro and Caura fish faunas, which produced many specimens of *P. anisura* and *P. provenzano*
- Phenacorhamdia roxoi* Silva 2020**  
in honor of Fábio Fernandes Roxo, Universidade Estadual Paulista, for contributions to the knowledge of neotropical ichthyology; he also helped collect part of the type series
- Phenacorhamdia somnians* (Mees 1974)**  
dreaming or sleeping, allusion not explained nor evident
- Phenacorhamdia suia* Silva, Ochoa & Castro 2022**  
named for the Suias indigenous people of Brazil, who, since the 1990s, “have stood out in the fight to protect the Suiá-Missu River environment and for recovery of their traditional lands outside the limits” of Xingu Indigenous Park (Mato Grosso, Brazil)
- Phenacorhamdia taphorni* DoNascimento & Milani 2008**  
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Museu de Ciencias Naturales (Guanare, Venezuela), for “outstanding contributions to the ichthyological knowledge of the Venezuelan Llanos”
- Phenacorhamdia tenebrosa* (Schubart 1964)**  
dark, referring to darker coloration compared to its presumed congener at the time, *Imparfinis piperatus*
- Phenacorhamdia tenuis* (Mees 1986)**  
thin, referring to “extremely slender” body shape
- Phenacorhamdia unifasciata* Britski 1993**  
*uni-* one; *fasciata*, band, referring to wide, longitudinal black band on upper half of body
- Rhamdioglanis* Ihering 1907**  
*rhamdio-*, referring to general shape as *Rhamdia*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish
- Rhamdioglanis frenatus* Ihering 1907**  
bridled, presumably referring to “dark hues on head, cheeks, back, and caudal regions”
- Rhamdioglanis transfasciatus* Miranda Ribeiro 1908**  
*trans-*, over; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to transverse black bands on body
- Rhamdiopsis* Haseman 1911**  
-*opsis*, appearance, presumably referring to similarity to *Rhamdia*
- Rhamdiopsis krugi* Bockmann & Castro 2010**  
in honor of Luiz Krug, tour guide based in Lençóis (Bahia, Brazil), for calling the authors’ attention to the existence of this catfish and helping to collect type series, and for his conservation efforts
- Rhamdiopsis microcephala* (Lütken 1874)**  
*micro-*, small; *cephalus*, head, referring to small, rounded head
- Rhamdiopsis moreirai* Haseman 1911**  
in honor of Brazilian zoologist Carlos Moreira (1869-1946), Secretary of the Geological Survey of Brazil, who “devoted much time” in assisting Haseman during his stay in Brazil
- Taunayia* Miranda Ribeiro 1918**  
-*ia*, belonging to: Brazilian historian, professor and novelist Alfonso d’Escragnolle Taunay (1876-1958), director, Museu Paulista
- Taunayia bifasciata* (Eigenmann & Norris 1900)**  
*bi-*, two; *fasciata*, banded, referring to dark band than runs across body from head to tail, and a second band higher on the body near back between dorsal and adipose fins

*Incertae sedis*

- Conorhynchos* Bleeker 1858**  
*conus*, cone; *rhynchos*, snout, like the specific name, referring to its elongate, conical snout [*Incertae sedis* in Superfamily



*Phreatobius dracunculus*. From: Shibatta, O. A., J. Muriel-Cunha and M. C. C. de Pinna. 2007. A new subterranean species of *Phreatobius* Goeldi, 1905 (Siluriformes, *Incertae sedis*) from the southwestern Amazon basin. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, São Paulo* v. 47 (no. 17): 191-201.

Pimelodoidea and provisionally placed in this family pending further study]

***Conorhynchos conirostris* (Valenciennes 1840)**

*conus*, cone; *rostris*, snout, like the generic name, referring to its elongate, conical snout

**Family PHREATOBIIDAE Cistern Catfishes**

***Phreatobius* Goeldi 1905**

*phreatos*, well or spring; *bios*, life, i.e., living in a well, collected from an artificial well, or cistern, penetrating a near-surface aquifer of the Amazon basin

***Phreatobius cisternarum* Goeldi 1905**

*cisterna*, an underground reservoir for water, where it was discovered

***Phreatobius dracunculus* Shibatta, Muriel-Cunha & de Pinna 2007**

*draco*, dragon, referring to color and general aspect of body and fins; *-unculus*, a diminutive suffix

***Phreatobius sanguijuela* Fernández, Saucedo, Carvajal-Vallejos & Schaefer 2007**

local name for this catfish in the region of Bolivia where it occurs

**Family PIMELODIDAE Long-whiskered Catfishes**

32 genera/subgenera · 116 species

***Aguarunichthys* Stewart 1986**

*Aguaruna*, name of Jivaroan-speaking society of Amerindians who inhabit the Alto Rio Marañón region of the Peruvian Amazon where *A. torosus* was collected; *ichthys*, fish

***Aguarunichthys inpai* Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Jégu 1993**

of INPA, acronym for Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, which helped fund the authors' field work

***Aguarunichthys tocantinsensis* Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Jégu 1993**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tocantins River basin, Pará, Brazil, type locality

***Aguarunichthys torosus* Stewart 1986**

brawny or muscular, referring to body form of this big-river fish

***Bagropsis* Lütken 1874**

etymology not explained, perhaps *-opsis*, appearance, referring to similarity to other *Bagrus* catfishes (at the time, a catch-all genus that included several South American species)

***Bagropsis reinhardti* Lütken 1874**

in honor of Danish zoologist Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), with whom Lütken collaborated on many studies and who apparently collected type

***Bergiaria* Eigenmann & Norris 1901**

*-aria*, belonging to: Latvian zoologist Friedrich Wilhelm Karl ("Carlos") Berg (1843-1902), Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires [replacement name for *Bergiella* Eigenmann & Norris 1900, preoccupied by *Bergiella* Baker 1897 in Hymenoptera]

***Bergiaria platana* (Steindachner 1908)**

*-ana*, belonging to: referring to Río de la Plata, Argentina, type locality

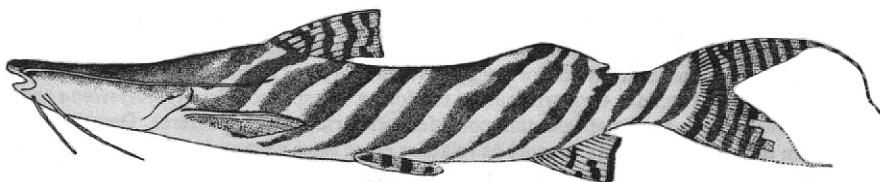
***Bergiaria westermanni* (Lütken 1874)**

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Lütken's fellow Dutchman Gerardus Frederick Westermann (1807-1890), who helped found the Amsterdam Zoo in 1838

***Brachyplatystoma* Bleeker 1862**

*brachys*, short, i.e., a short *Platystoma*, presumably referring to shorter, less-depressed mouth of *B. vaillantii* compared to other species then placed in *Platystoma* (= *Sorubim*)

Subgenus ***Brachyplatystoma***



*Brachyplatystoma tigrinum*. From: Britski, H. A. 1981. Sobre um novo gênero e espécie de Sorubiminae da Amazônia (Pisces, Siluriformes). *Papéis Avulsos do Departamento de Zoologia* (São Paulo) v. 34 (no. 7): 109-114.

***Brachyplatystoma juruense* (Boulenger 1898)**

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Juruá, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Peru and Venezuela, possibly also in Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador)

***Brachyplatystoma platynemum* Boulenger 1898**

platy, flat; nema, thread, referring to flattened, band-like maxillary and mental barbels

***Brachyplatystoma tigrinum* (Britski 1981)**

tiger-like, referring to diagonal stripes or bars on body

***Brachyplatystoma vaillantii* (Valenciennes 1840)**

in honor of François Levaillant (1753-1824), French explorer, naturalist and zoological collector, who brought the types to Europe

Subgenus ***Malacobagrus* Bleeker 1862**

malacos, soft, possibly referring to flexible spines of *B. filamentosum*; *Bagrus*, latinization of *bagre*, which, according to Marcgrave (1648), is a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil (possibly first applied to the marine ariid *Bagre bagre*), possibly used here to reflect Bleeker's classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called *Ariobagri*

***Brachyplatystoma capapretum* Lundberg & Akama 2005**

from *filhote de capa preta*, Portuguese name for this catfish, i.e., "tiger catfish with black cloak or cape," referring to extremely dark dorsal coloration of adults

***Brachyplatystoma filamentosum* (Lichtenstein 1819)**

referring to very long filamentous ray on upper lobe of caudal fin (in juveniles and sub-adults)

***Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii* (Castelnau 1855)**

in honor of Louis Rousseau (note spelling, 1811-1874), assistant naturalist, Muséum d'histoire naturelle (Paris), a "zealous traveler and skilled photographer" (translation) [Rousseau was a malacologist, collector, and pioneer in zoological and anthropological photography]

***Calophysus* Müller & Troschel 1843**

etymology not explained, possibly *callo-*, beautiful or *calyx*, cover; *physa*, bladder, referring to "delicate wreath" (translation) of caeca surrounding lateral and posterior margins of swim bladder

***Calophysus macropterus* (Lichtenstein 1819)**

macro-, long; *pterus*, fin, referring to exceptionally long adipose fin

***Cheirocerus* Eigenmann 1917**

*cheiros*, hand; *ceros*, horn, presumably referring to "very short, soft prolongation" of first pectoral-fin ray

***Cheirocerus abuelo* (Schultz 1944)**

common name of this species among people living in the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, meaning grandfather, referring to its extremely long "beard" or maxillary barbels (nearly as long as, or longer than, its total length)

***Cheirocerus eques* Eigenmann 1917**

horseman or rider, referring to black saddle marking in front of dorsal spine, extending  $\frac{1}{3}$  down the sides

***Cheirocerus goeldii* (Steindachner 1908)**

patronym not identified but probably in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil (or Emílio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museo Paraense and author of numerous works on the natural history of Brazil

***Duopalatinus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

*duo*, two; *palatinus*, palate, presumably referring to two well-separated patches of teeth (vomerine and palatine) on roof of mouth

***Duopalatinus emarginatus* (Valenciennes 1840)**

notched, presumably referring to emarginate caudal fin of dried and mounted type specimen (in which the lobes of an otherwise deeply forked caudal fin may have broken off)

***Duopalatinus peruanus* Eigenmann & Allen 1942**

Peruvian, described from that country (also occurs in Bolivia, Venezuela, and perhaps Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador)

**Exallodontus Lundberg, Mago-Leccia & Nass 1991**

*exallos*, quite different; *odontos*, tooth, referring to unique dentition (2-3 rows of heavy, firmly attached conical teeth on premaxillae and dentaries)

**Exallodontus aguanai Lundberg, Mago-Leccia & Nass 1991**

in honor of Leonidas Aguana, Universidad Central de Venezuela, whose friendship and “intrepid collaboration in the field” have contributed greatly to the authors’ research and to Venezuelan ichthyology

**Hemisorubim Bleeker 1862**

*hemi-*, partial, referring to similarity to *Sorubim* (Bleeker placed both genera in his phalanx *Sorubimes*)

**Hemisorubim platyrhynchos (Valenciennes 1840)**

*platy*, flat; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its strongly depressed head, which resembles a duckbill

**Hypophthalmus Cuvier 1829**

*hypo-*, under; *ophthalmos*, eye, referring to low placement of eyes on head

**Hypophthalmus celiae Littmann, Lundberg & Rocha 2021**

in honor of Celia Bueno, Museum d’Histoire Naturelle de Neuchâtel (Switzerland), for providing “good humor” as well as photographic and radiographic images of the syntypes of *H. edentatus*, which revealed “key characteristics needed to correct the long-confused taxonomy of the genus”

**Hypophthalmus donascimientoi Littmann, Lundberg & Rocha 2021**

in honor of “good friend” and collaborator Carlos Luis DoNascimento Montoya (b. 1973), Universidad de Carabobo (Colombia), for his many and continuing contributions to the discovery and knowledge of neotropical siluriform fishes

**Hypophthalmus edentatus Spix & Agassiz 1829**

toothless, referring to absence of teeth on jaws (but has many long gill rakers used to filter planktonic crustaceans)

**Hypophthalmus fimbriatus Kner 1858**

fringed, allusion not explained, possibly referring to prominent but easily torn membrane along enlarged and paired inner mental barbels

**Hypophthalmus marginatus Valenciennes 1840**

bordered, referring to black tips or edges on caudal fin

**Hypophthalmus oremaculatus Nani & Fuster 1947**

*oris*, mouth; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to two large black spots on palate that look like little teeth

**Iheringichthys Eigenmann & Norris 1900**

in honor of German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850-1930), Director, Museu de São Paulo, Brazil; *ichthys*, fish

**Iheringichthys labrosus (Lütken 1874)**

thick-lipped, referring to down-turned mouth surrounded by thick lips

**Iheringichthys megalops Eigenmann & Ward 1907**

*mega-*, large; *ops*, eye, referring to very large eyes, larger than those of *I. labrosus*

**Iheringichthys syi Azpelicueta & Britski 2012**

Guarani word for straight, referring to fine serration on anterior margin of pectoral-fin spine

**Leiaris Bleeker 1862**

*leios*, smooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smooth (vs. granulated) head surface of *L. longibarbis*; *arius*, possibly used here to reflect Bleeker’s classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called *Ariobagri*

**Leiaris longibarbis (Castelnau 1855)**

*longus*, long; *barbis*, barbel, referring to maxillary barbels that almost reach the tail, and mental barbels that extend beyond the pectoral fins

**Leiaris marmoratus (Gill 1870)**

marbled or mottled, referring to grayish ground color, which “forms meandering lines between the large blackish spots by which it is covered”

**Leiaris perruno (Schultz 1944)**

local name for this species in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela

**Leiaris pictus (Müller & Troschel 1849)**

painted, probably referring to spots on adults

**Luciopimelodus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888**

*lucius*, pike, presumably referring to elongate and spatulate head, similar to that of a pike; *Pimelodus*, referring to previous placement of *L. pati* in that genus



***Luciopimelodus pati* (Valenciennes 1835)**

local Guaraní name for this catfish in Argentina

***Megalonema* Eigenmann 1912**

*mega-*, large; *nema*, thread or filament, presumably referring to long maxillary barbels of *M. platycephalum*, which reach anal fin

Subgenus ***Megalonema******Megalonema argentina* (MacDonagh 1938)**

named for country where it is endemic [sometimes spelled *argentinus* and *argentinum*]

***Megalonema pauciradiatum* Eigenmann 1919**

*paucus*, few; *radiatum*, rays, referring to fewer anal-fin rays (9) compared to *M. platanum* (12)

***Megalonema platanum* (Günther 1880)**

*-anus*, belonging to the Río de la Plata system, Argentina, type locality (also occurs in Brazil and Paraguay)

***Megalonema platycephalum* Eigenmann 1912**

*platys*, flat; *cephalum*, head, referring to head flat between the eyes

***Megalonema psammium* Schultz 1944**

sandy, referring to its occurrence over the sandy areas of rivers

Subgenus ***Eretmomegalonema* Lundberg & Dahdul 2008**

*eretmon*, oar, referring to paddle-like pelvic fins, i.e., an oared *Megalonema*

***Megalonema amaxanthum* Lundberg & Dahdul 2008**

*ama-*, referring to Amazon River basin (Brazil, Guyana, Peru, Bolivia, and probably Colombia and Ecuador), where it occurs, i.e., an Amazonian *M. xanthum*

***Megalonema orixanthum* Lundberg & Dahdul 2008**

*ori-*, referring to Orinoco River basin (Colombia, Venezuela), where it occurs, i.e., an Orinocian *M. xanthum*

***Megalonema xanthum* Eigenmann 1912**

*xanthos*, yellow, referring to coloration in life

***Parapimelodus* La Monte 1933**

*para-*, near, “doubtless related to *Pimelodus*, its peculiar characters seem to warrant making it the type of a new genus”

***Parapimelodus nigribarbis* (Boulenger 1889)**

*nigri-*, black; *barbis*, barbel, referring to “almost black” barbels

***Parapimelodus valenciennis* (Lütken 1874)**

*-is*, genitive singular of: patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Achille Valenciennes (1794-1865), co-author of the 22-volume *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons* (1828-1850), a basic reference for ichthyologists of the time

***Phractocephalus* Agassiz 1829**

*phraktos*, fenced or walled in; *cephalus*, head, referring to well-developed dermal bones of skull and nape

***Phractocephalus hemioliopus* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)**

*hemiolios*, one and one-half; *pterus*, fin, referring to half-rayed adipose fin (“pinnae secundae parte superiore radiata”)

***Pimelabditus* Parisi & Lundberg 2009**

*Pimelodus*, type genus of family; *abditus*, hidden, referring to the “hidden nature of a small fish species living in the difficult-to-collect rocky bottoms of swift, large rivers” whose recent discovery was something of a surprise

***Pimelabditus moli* Parisi & Lundberg 2009**

in honor of aquatic ecologist Jan Mol (Anton de Kom University), for contributions to the knowledge of Suriname’s fishes

***Pimelodina* Steindachner 1876**

*-ina*, a diminutive, referring to close resemblance and/or close relationship to *Pimelodus*

***Pimelodina flavipinnis* Steindachner 1876**

*flavus*, yellow; *pinnis*, fin, referring to reddish-yellow fins

***Pimelodus* Lacepède 1803**

*pimele*, fat; *-odes*, having the form of, i.e., fatty, referring to their adipose fins (at the time, this was a catch-all genus for many catfish species, most of which possess a “fatty” or adipose fin) [note: many online references report that *-odes* is derived from *odous*, meaning teeth, but this is incorrect]

***Pimelodus absconditus* Azpelicueta 1995**

hidden, referring to its misidentification as *P. maculatus* (due to presence of dots) and with species of *Iberingichthys* (due to its thick lips)



*Pimelodus tetramerus*. From: Ribeiro, F. R. V. and C. A. S. de Lucena. 2006. Nova espécie de *Pimelodus* (Siluriformes, Pimelodidae) dos rios Tapajós e Tocantins, Brasil. *Iheringia, Série Zoologia* (Porto Alegre) v. 96 (no. 3): 321-327.

***Pimelodus albicans* (Valenciennes 1840)**

whitish, referring to its local Spanish name in Buenos Aires, *bagre blanc* (white catfish)

***Pimelodus albofasciatus* Mees 1974**

*albo-*, white; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to broad white longitudinal band from head to tail

***Pimelodus altissimus* Eigenmann & Pearson 1942**

highest, referring to very long and high adipose fin

***Pimelodus argenteus* Perugia 1891**

silvery, referring to its “immaculate” (translation) silvery coloration

***Pimelodus atrobrunneus* Vidal & Lucena 1999**

*atro-*, black; *brunneus*, brown, referring to grey-brown to dark-brown uniform body coloration

***Pimelodus blochii* Valenciennes 1840**

in honor of Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723-1799), who reported and illustrated this catfish as *Silurus clarias* in 1782

***Pimelodus britskii* Garavello & Shibatta 2007**

in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for significant contributions to neotropical ichthyology

***Pimelodus coprophagus* Schultz 1944**

*copro-*, dung; *phagus*, to eat, a “scavenger, eating any refuse that it can get”

***Pimelodus crypticus* Villa-Navarro & Cala 2017**

hidden, referring to its identity being “hidden” due to prior confusion with *P. yuma*

***Pimelodus fur* (Lütken 1874)**

Latin for thief, based on local Brazilian name *Papa-isca*, or bait-eater, because it eats the bait put out for other fishes

***Pimelodus garciabarrigai* Dahl 1961**

in honor of botanist Hernando García-Barriga (1913-2005), Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (Colombia), a member of expedition that collected type

***Pimelodus grosskopfii* Steindachner 1879**

in honor of Th. Grosskopf, who collected specimens in Colombia for the Berlin Museum, including type of this catfish

***Pimelodus halisodous* Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008**

*halis*, plenty or sufficient; *odous*, tooth, referring to several (~15) irregular rows of conical, slender teeth on each premaxilla

***Pimelodus jivaro* Eigenmann & Pearson 1942**

named for the dominant indigenous tribe of the region, the “head-hunters,” or Jivaros, of the upper Amazon of Peru

***Pimelodus joannis* Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008**

*-is*, genitive singular of: John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his many contributions to catfish systematics

***Pimelodus luciae* Rocha & Ribeiro 2010**

in honor of Lúcia Rapp Py-Daniel, curator of fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to catfish systematics

- Pimelodus maculatus* Lacepède 1803**  
spotted, referring to its color pattern
- Pimelodus microstoma* Steindachner 1877**  
*micro-*, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small mouth compared to most Amazonian congeners
- Pimelodus multicratifer* Ribeiro, Lucena & Oyakawa 2011**  
*multi-*, many; *cratis*, rake; *fero-*, to bear, referring to 26-30 gill rakers on first branchial arch
- Pimelodus mysteriosus* Azpelicueta 1998**  
secret or mysterious, referring to its cryptic similarity to *P. maculatus*
- Pimelodus navarroi* Schultz 1944**  
in honor of Rafael Navarro, who acted as Schultz' assistant in collecting many of the fishes he reported upon from the Maracaibo Basin of Venezuela
- Pimelodus ornatus* Kner 1858**  
decorated, a “beautifully colored” (translation) catfish featuring two black stripes along lateral line and a vertical stripe extending from front of dorsal fin to underside of belly
- Pimelodus ortmanni* Haseman 1911**  
in honor of malacologist Arnold E. Ortmann (1863-1927), curator of invertebrate zoology at the Carnegie Museum, for whom Haseman collected specimens
- Pimelodus pantaneiro* Souza-Filho & Shibatta 2007**  
inhabitant of the Pantanal region, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil
- Pimelodus paranaensis* Britski & Langeani 1988**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Upper Paraná River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic
- Pimelodus pictus* Steindachner 1876**  
painted, referring to black spots on silver-gray body
- Pimelodus pintado* Azpelicueta, Lundberg & Loureiro 2008**  
local name for this fish along the Cebollati River, Uruguay (type locality), from the Spanish *pintado*, spotted or with points, referring to densely spotted pigmentation pattern with many small dots irregularly placed over sides, head and fins
- Pimelodus platycirris* Borodin 1927**  
*platys*, flat; *cirrus*, curl or tendril, referring to flattened (not round) maxillary barbels
- Pimelodus pohli* Ribeiro & Lucena 2006**  
in honor of botanist-geologist-physician Johan B. Emanuel Pohl (1782-1834), participant in the Austrian Mission to Brazil (1817-1836) with Johann Natterer, who collected in several localities in the rio São Francisco drainage, where this catfish occurs
- Pimelodus punctatus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)**  
spotted, referring to many small black spots on sides and top of head
- Pimelodus quadratus* Lucinda, Ribeiro & Lucena 2016**  
squared, referring to square patches of pigmentation along flanks of juveniles, which help to distinguish this species
- Pimelodus speciosus* Costa e Silva, Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2018**  
beautiful, referring to a unique color pattern consisting of variably shaped dark blotches irregularly distributed along flanks and coalescing horizontally and vertically, and background coloration light pink to light gray
- Pimelodus stewarti* Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008**  
in honor of Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, for his many contributions to catfish systematics
- Pimelodus tetramerus* Ribeiro & Lucena 2006**  
*tetra*, four; *meros*, part, referring to four dark bands on sides
- Pimelodus yuma* Villa-Navarro & Acero P. 2017**  
name given by indigenous people for the Magdalena River, Colombia, where it occurs
- Pinirampus* Bleeker 1858**  
tautonymous with *Pimelodus pirinampu* (but Bleeker misspelled the name)
- Pinirampus pirinampu* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)**  
*pirinampú*, local name for this catfish in Brazil at time of description
- Platynematchthys* Bleeker 1858**  
*platy*, flat and *nema*, thread, referring to “tape-like, flat” barbels (translation); *ichthys*, fish

***Platynemichthys notatus* (Jardine 1841)**

marked, referring to black stripe on lower lobe of tail and/or black spots “thickly set” on upper half of body

***Platysilurus* Haseman 1911**

*platy*, flat or broad, presumably referring to shape of head; *silurus*, from the Greek *silouros*, catfish

***Platysilurus malarma* Schultz 1944**

local name of this species “in the territory of the hostile Motilone Indians” of Venezuela, meaning bony-cheek, referring to ossified part of maxillary barbels

***Platysilurus mucosus* (Vaillant 1880)**

slimy, referring to large mucous pores on lower jaw

***Platysilurus olallae* (Orcés V. 1977)**

in honor of R. Olalla (either Ramón or his brother Rosalino, part of an animal-collecting family business led by their father Carlos), who collected type

***Platystomatichthys* Bleeker 1862**

*Platystoma*, referring to previous placement of *P. sturio* in that genus (now a synonym of *Sorubim*); *ichthys*, fish

***Platystomatichthys sturio* (Kner 1858)**

Latin for sturgeon, referring to sturgeon-like head and body shape

***Propimelodus* Lundberg & Parisi 2002**

*pro-*, before, suggesting the primitive condition of its trigeminofacial foramen relative to *Pimelodus*

***Propimelodus araguayae* Rocha, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2007**

of the rio Araguaia (old spelling Araguaya), Mato Grosso, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

***Propimelodus caesius* Parisi, Lundberg & DoNascimento 2006**

bluish-gray, referring to “attractive bluish life color”

***Propimelodus eigenmanni* (Van der Stigchel 1946)**

in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) who, along with his wife Rosa, reported this species as a distinct form of *Pimelodus* (now *Pimelodella*) *altipinnis* (Heptapteridae) in 1888

***Pseudoplatystoma* Bleeker 1862**

*pseudo-*, false; *platystoma*, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationships with *Brachyplatystoma* and *Hemiplatystoma* (= *Pseudoplatystoma*), all proposed and classified together by Bleeker in the same publication

***Pseudoplatystoma coruscans* (Spix & Agassiz 1829)**

apparent misspelling of *coruscans*, flashing or glittering, probably referring to bright coloration, yellow-orange above and silver below

***Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum* (Linnaeus 1766)**

banded, referring to vertical black-and-white stripes on sides

***Pseudoplatystoma magdaleniatum* Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007**

*-atum*, adjectival suffix: Magdalena River, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Pseudoplatystoma metaense* Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Meta River, a tributary of the Orinoco River in Colombia and Venezuela, type locality

***Pseudoplatystoma orinocoense* Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Orinoco River, Venezuela, where it is endemic

***Pseudoplatystoma punctifer* (Castelnau 1855)**

*punctum*, spot; *fero*, to carry or bear, described as having four large, round and dark spots just below lateral line and others on the back

***Pseudoplatystoma reticulatum* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889**

referring to “coarse” reticulations on back and sides formed by narrow dark lines

***Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum* (Valenciennes 1840)**

tiger-like, referring to its “arrangement of colors, comparable with those of the royal tiger” (translation)

***Sorubim* Cuvier 1829**

latinization of *Sorubi*, local Brazilian name for shovelnose catfishes

***Sorubim cuspicaudus* Littmann, Burr & Nass 2000**

*cuspis*, pointed; *caudus*, tail, referring to pointed caudal-fin lobes

***Sorubim elongatus* Littmann, Burr, Schmidt & Isern 2001**

referring to extremely elongated shape of head and body

**Sorubim lima** (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

file, referring to ventrally exposed premaxillary tooth patch

**Sorubim maniradii** Littmann, Burr & Buitrago-Suarez 2001

*mani-*, many or multiple; *radii*, rakers, referring to high number of gill rakers (on first branchial arch) relative to congeners

**Sorubim trigonocephalus** Miranda Ribeiro 1920

*trigonos*, triangular; *cephalus*, head, referring to its “subtriangular” head, “with lateral margins not parallel and not continuous to the lateral margins of the body, ... somewhat similar to the head of a spear and resembling the head of a snake” (translation)

**Sorubimichthys** Bleeker 1862

*Sorubim*, referring to previous placement of type species, *S. jandia* (= *planiceps*), in that genus; *ichthys*, fish

**Sorubimichthys planiceps** (Spix & Agassiz 1829)

*planus*, flat; *-ceps*, head, referring to very flattened head

**Steindachneridion** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1919

*-idion*, a diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who recognized type species *S. amblyurum* as *Platystoma parahybae* in 1877 [replacement name for *Steindachneria* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888, preoccupied by *Steindachneria* Goode & Bean 1888 in Merlucciidae, which appeared three months earlier]

**Steindachneridion amblyurum** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)

*amblys*, blunt; *oura*, tailed, referring to “broadly rounded” caudal fin

**Steindachneridion doceanum** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)

*-anum*, belonging to: Rio Doce, Brazil, type locality

**Steindachneridion melanodermatum** Garavello 2005

*melanos*, black; *dermatum*, skinned, referring to dark-brown ground color of body, unique in the genus

**Steindachneridion parahybae** (Steindachner 1877)

of the rio Paraíba do Sul basin, eastern Brazil, where it is endemic

**Steindachneridion punctatum** (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)

spotted, referring to small black spots on body and fins

**Steindachneridion scriptum** (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)

written, referring to black “scribbles” (translation, i.e., elongated or striated blotches) irregularly scattered on upper body

**Zungaro** Bleeker 1858

tautonymous with *Pimelodus zungaro*, from a local name applied to large pimelodids in the Amazon region of Peru

**Zungaro jahu** (Ihering 1898)

presumably local name for this catfish along the Rio Paraná in São Paulo, Brazil

**Zungaro zungaro** (Humboldt 1821)

local name applied to large pimelodids in the Amazon region of Peru, including this one

**Zungaropsis** Steindachner 1908

*-opsis*, appearance, presumably referring to similarity to *Zungaro* (with which it is sometimes synonymized)

**Zungaropsis multimaculatus** Steindachner 1908

*multi-*, many; *maculatus*, spotted, referring to numerous dark, round spots on head, sides and fins

**Family PSEUDOPIMELODIDAE** Bumblebee Catfishes

6 genera · 58 species

**Subfamily Pseudopimelodinae****Cruciglanis** Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006

*crucis*, cross, referring to crucifix shape of second basibranchial in the branchial arch; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Cruciglanis pacifici** Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006

of the Pacific, referring to its endemic distribution in coastal rivers draining western (Pacific) slope of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia

**Pseudopimelodus** Bleeker 1858

*pseudo-*, false, referring to previous classification of most species in *Pimelodus* (Pimelodidae)

***Pseudopimelodus atricaudus* Restrepo-Gómez, Rangel-Medrano, Márquez & Ortega-Lara 2020**  
*atri-*, black; *caudus*, tail, referring to diagnostic black caudal fin

***Pseudopimelodus bufonius* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
 toad-like, its “large head and color giving it the appearance of a brown toad” (translation)

***Pseudopimelodus charus* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
 latinization of *charu*, local Portuguese name for this catfish in Brazil

***Pseudopimelodus magnus* Restrepo-Gómez, Rangel-Medrano, Márquez & Ortega-Lara 2020**  
 great, reaching 531.7 mm SL, the largest known species of the genus

***Pseudopimelodus mangurus* (Valenciennes 1835)**  
 derived from *manguruyu-carape* and *manguruyu court*, both of which are Guaraní names for this catfish in Paraguay and/or Brazil

***Pseudopimelodus schultzi* (Dahl 1955)**  
 in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes at the U. S. National Museum

#### ***Rhyacoglanis* Shibatta & Vari 2017**

*rhyax*, torrent, referring to its rheophilic habits (strongly associated with rapids and other swift-flowing waters); *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Rhyacoglanis annulatus* Shibatta & Vari 2017**  
 ringed, referring to caudal-peduncle band with a light inner region

***Rhyacoglanis epiblepsis* Shibatta & Vari 2017**  
*epi-*, up; *blepsis*, act of sight, referring to dorsal position of eyes

***Rhyacoglanis paranensis* Shibatta & Vari 2017**  
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: upper rio Paraná basin, Brazil, where it occurs

***Rhyacoglanis pulcher* (Boulenger 1887)**  
 beautiful, referring to what Boulenger apparently believed was an attractive color pattern consisting of a dark brown band encircling body, white-edged dorsal and caudal fins, and two large whitish spots on tail

***Rhyacoglanis rappydanielae* Shibatta, Rocha & Oliveira 2021**  
 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, for her “outstanding” contribution to Neotropical fishes’ systematics; she is the founder and current curator of the fish collection at Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), whose “scientific importance is recognized by the national and international communities”

***Rhyacoglanis seminiger* Shibatta & Vari 2017**  
*semi-*, half; *niger*, black, referring to its dramatically contrasting light vs. dark coloration pattern

***Rhyacoglanis varii* Shibatta & Souza-Shibatta 2023**  
 in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), for his “outstanding” contributions to the systematics of Neotropical fishes

***Rhyacoglanis variolosus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1914)**  
 smallpox, referring to granulations coating the skin, said to resemble smallpox pustules

#### **Subfamily Batrochoglaninae**

##### ***Batrochoglanis* Gill 1858**

*batrachus*, frog, referring to frog- or toad-like shape of all species; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish [Gill (1861) and others have “corrected” spelling to *Batrachoglanis*, but original spelling must stand]

***Batrochoglanis acanthochiroides* (Güntert 1942)**  
*-oides*, having the form of: referring to close similarity with *Pseudopimelodus acanthochirus* (= *Batrochoglanis raninus*)

***Batrochoglanis castaneus* Shibatta 2019**  
 of chestnuts, referring brownish body color of analyzed specimens and to the Brazil nut, for which type locality (Igarapé do Castanhal, Aripuanã River basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil) is named

***Batrochoglanis labrosus* Shibatta 2024**  
 Latin for large-lipped, referring to its “conspicuously developed” lips

***Batrochoglanis melanurus* Shibatta & Pavanelli 2005**  
*melan*, black; *oura*, tail, referring to dark coloration of caudal fin

***Batrochoglanis raninus* (Valenciennes 1840)**  
 frog-like, referring to its frog-like shape or appearance, particularly its wide mouth and head

***Batrochoglanis transmontanus* (Regan 1913)**  
*trans-*, over; *montanus*, mountains, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence in the Andean valleys



*Microglanis minutus*. From: Ottoni, F. P., J. L. O. Mattos and M. A. Barbosa. 2010. Description of a new species of *Microglanis* from the rio Barra Seca basin, southeastern Brazil (Teleostei: Siluriformes: Pseudopimelodidae [sic]). *Vertebrate Zoology* v. 60 (no. 3): 187-192.

of Colombia and Ecuador

***Batrochoglanis villosus* (Eigenmann 1912)**

wooly or shaggy, referring to fine hair-like filaments over entire body, especially abundant above the pectoral fin

***Lophiosilurus* Steindachner 1876**

*lophio-*, referring to striking resemblance to the chacid catfish *C. lophioides* (= *C. chaca*), both of which resemble the Monkfish, *Lophius piscatorius* (Lophiiformes: Lophiidae); *silurus*, from the Greek *silouros*, catfish

***Lophiosilurus albomarginatus* (Eigenmann 1912)**

*albus*, white; *marginatus*, edged or bordered, referring to white margin on anal, ventral, pectoral, and caudal fins

***Lophiosilurus alexandri* Steindachner 1876**

in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, as a token of Steindachner's admiration

***Lophiosilurus apurensis* (Mees 1978)**

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Apure, Venezuela, where it is endemic and/or Apure River drainage, type locality

***Lophiosilurus fowleri* (Haseman 1911)**

in honor of ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

***Lophiosilurus nigricauda* (Mees 1974)**

*nigri-*, black; *cauda*, tail, referring to entirely black caudal fin

***Microglanis* Eigenmann 1912**

*micro-*, small, i.e., "Small Pimelodines, reaching a maximum length of 110 mm"; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

***Microglanis ater* Ahl 1936**

black, referring to ground color in alcohol and/or color of all fins

***Microglanis berbixae* Tobes, Falconí-López, Valdiviezo-Rivera & Provenzano 2020**

in honor of María Resurrección Sesma Lizari, nicknamed "Berbixe," mother of first author, for her "unconditional support and infinite love"

***Microglanis carlae* Vera Alcaraz, da Graça & Shibatta 2008**

in honor of Carla Simone Pavanelli (b. 1967), curator, Center for Research in Limnology, Ichthyology and Aquaculture, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Paraná, Brazil), for her contributions to neotropical ichthyology

***Microglanis cibela* Malabarba & Mahler 1998**

in honor of Cibebe Barros Indrusiak, Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources

***Microglanis cottoides* (Boulenger 1891)**

*-oides*, having the form of: *Cottus*, sculpin, presumably referring to sculpin-like combination of big head and wide mouth with relatively short body

***Microglanis eurystoma* Malabarba & Mahler 1998**

*eury*, wide; *stoma*, mouth, referring to wide mouth of adults compared to congeners

***Microglanis garavello* Shibatta & Benine 2005**

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Julio Cesar Garavello

***Microglanis iheringi* Gomes 1946**

in honor of Gomes' former teacher, the late and distinguished Brazilian ichthyologist, Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939)

***Microglanis leniceae* Shibatta 2016**

in honor of Shibatta's wife, Lenice Souza-Shibatta, also an ichthyologist, for her dedication to the study of the biogeography and evolution of neotropical fishes

***Microglanis leptostriatus* Mori & Shibatta 2006**

*leptos*, slender; *striatus*, striped, referring to “thin and sinuous” but distinct light transverse stripe in nuchal region

***Microglanis lucenai* Lehmann A., Bartzén & Malabarba 2024**

in honor of Carlos Alberto Santos Lucena, ichthyologist and curator of fish collection from Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia; his “work and support to several researchers have largely contributed to the increasing knowledge of the Neotropical ichthyofauna”

***Microglanis lundbergi* Jarduli & Shibatta 2013**

in honor of ichthyologist John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, coordinator of the Calhamazon project, who provided specimens of this species, and for his great contributions to the systematics of neotropical catfishes

***Microglanis maculatus* Shibatta 2014**

spotted, referring to dark brown spots on trunk

***Microglanis malabarbai* Bertaco & Cardoso 2005**

in honor of Luis Roberto Malabarba, for his “active” contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fishes

***Microglanis minutus* Ottoni, Mattos & Barbosa 2010**

small, referring to its size compared to congeners (up to 29.7 mm SL)

***Microglanis nigrolineatus* Terán, Jarduli, Alonso, Mirande & Shibatta 2016**

*nigro-*, black; *lineatus*, lined, referring to dark stripes running along trunk

***Microglanis nigripinnis* Bizerril & Perez-Neto 1992**

*niger*, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark-pigmented fins

***Microglanis oliveirai* Ruiz & Shibatta 2011**

in honor of Claudio de Oliveira (Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho,” campus Botucatu), for in his extensive contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fish evolution

***Microglanis parahybae* (Steindachner 1880)**

of the Rio Parahyba, or Paraíba do Sul, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

***Microglanis pataxo* Sarmiento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamon 2006**

named for the Pataxó indigenous people of northeastern Brazil, who live in the areas where this catfish occurs

***Microglanis pellopterygius* Mees 1978**

*pellos*, dusky; *pterygius*, finned, referring to broad brown bands on all fins

***Microglanis pleriqueater* Mattos, Ottoni & Barbosa 2013**

*plerique*, mostly; *ater*, black, referring to “almost black or dark brown” body and dorsal fin

***Microglanis poecilus* Eigenmann 1912**

varicolored, with three light wavy cross-bands, one over the nape, one behind dorsal, and one across caudal peduncle (much like the pattern of a bumblebee, hence the vernacular name for the family)

***Microglanis reikoeae* Ruiz 2016**

in memory of Ruiz' grandmother Reiko Sugizaki Matsushima, “in deep appreciation for the wonderful person she was”

***Microglanis robustus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2010**

strong, referring to “truncated body and high caudal peduncle, giving a strong format to this catfish”

***Microglanis secundus* Mees 1974**

following or second, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its is similar to and “likely to be found together” with *M. poecilus*

***Microglanis sparsus* Ruiz 2016**

sprayed, referring to its mottled color pattern

***Microglanis variegatus* Eigenmann & Henn 1914**

referring to variegated color pattern of adults

***Microglanis xerente* Ruiz 2016**

named for the Xerente ethnic group, the native indigenous people who live along the rio Tocantins basin (Tocantins, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

***Microglanis xylographicus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2011**

*xylos*, wood; *graphicus*, of writing, referring to horizontally striated color pattern, like a tree bark



***Microglanis zonatus* Eigenmann & Allen 1942**

banded, referring to five bars or bands across body