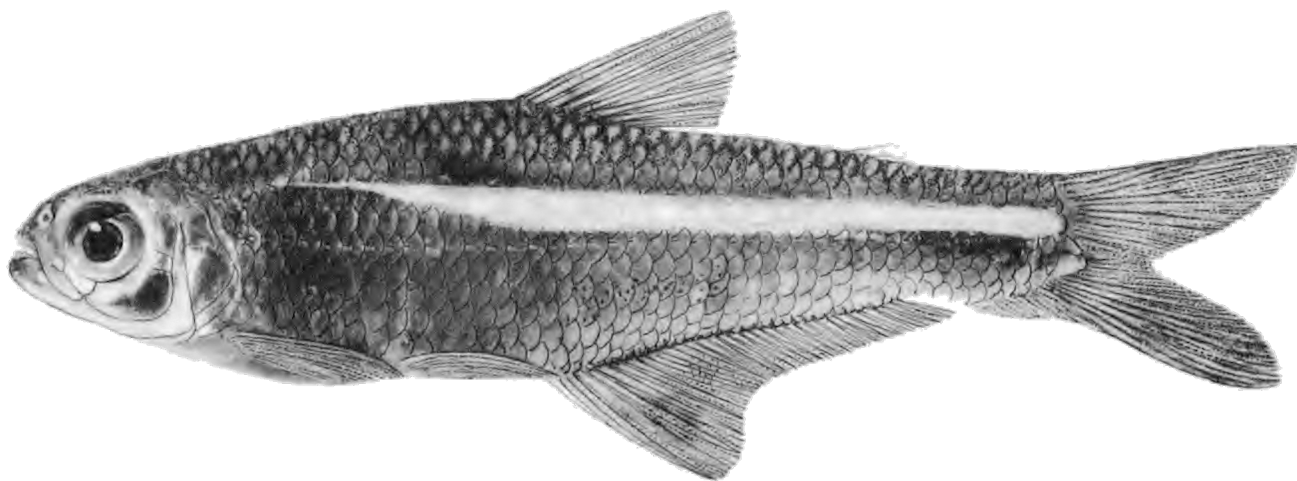


Order CHARACIFORMES

[no common name]

Family CHARACIDAE

Subfamily STEVARDIINAE Gill 1858¹



Probably first-published image of *Argopleura diquensis*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1927. The American Characidae [Part IV]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (4): 311–428, 24 pls.

Acrobrycon

Eigenmann & Pearson 1924

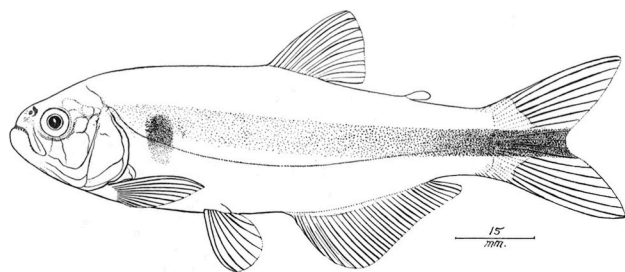
akros, at the end or tip, possibly referring to large caudal pouch in which “scales are continued along the middle of the caudal much farther than above or below”; *brycon*, closely allied to *Hemibrycon*

***Acrobrycon ipanquianus* (Cope 1877) -anus** (L.), belonging to: in memory of the Inca Ypanqui, “who in the city of Cuzco of the [Río] Urubamba [type locality in Peru], the first of his line, devoted himself to monotheism”

***Acrobrycon ortii* Arcila, Vari & Menezes 2014** in honor of Argentine evolutionary biologist Guillermo Orti, George Washington University (Washington D.C.), for his “extensive” contributions to our knowledge of the evolution of neotropical freshwater fishes

***Acrobrycon starnesi* Arcila, Vari & Menezes 2014** in honor of American ichthyologist Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, who collected type and numerous other fish specimens that have proved very useful in other studies

***Acrobrycon tarijae* Fowler 1940** of the Department of Tarija, Bolivia (now Argentina), where type locality (Río Lipeo) is situated



Acrobrycon tarijae. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1940. Zoological results of the second Bolivian expedition for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1936-1937. Part I. The fishes. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 92: 43–103.

¹ Subfamily name from *Stevardia* Gill 1858, a synonym of *Corynopoma* Gill 1858. Named for D. Jackson Steward (Latinized with “v” instead of “w”) of New York City, through whose “kindness and liberality” Gill was able to collect “molluscos animals and shells, and incidentally the members of the various other classes known to the zoologist” in the West Indies.

Argopleura

Eigenmann 1913

argós (Gr. ἀργός), shining or white; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, presumably referring to “brilliant” lateral band of *A. magdalenensis*

***Argopleura chochoensis* (Eigenmann 1913) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Chocó, Colombia, where type locality (Istmina, a municipality) is situated

***Argopleura conventa* (Eigenmann 1913)** Latin for convened, assembled or thronged, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to Eigenmann’s observation that members of the genus are “found in great abundance” [often spelled *conventus*, but name is a participle used and declined like an adjective and therefore should agree with feminine gender of genus]

***Argopleura diquensis* (Eigenmann 1913) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Dique Canal, Cartegena, Colombia, type locality

***Argopleura magdalenensis* (Eigenmann 1913) -ensis**, Latin suffix denoting place: Magdalena River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

Attonitus

Vari & Ortega 2000

Latin for thunderstruck or stunned, referring to gape-mouthed appearance when mouths are fully opened, a position often present in preserved specimens

Attonitus bounites* Vari & Ortega 2000 *bounitēs (Gr. βουνίτης), dweller of the hills, referring to its occurrence in the foothills of the Andean Cordillera of southeastern Peru

Attonitus ephimeros* Vari & Ortega 2000 *ephimeros (Gr. ἐφίμερος), delightful or agreeable, referring to its appearance

***Attonitus irisae* Vari & Ortega 2000** in honor of limnologist Iris Margot Samanez Valer, National University of San Marcos (Lima, Peru), for her “efforts to increase our knowledge of aquatic habitats in Peru, her many contributions to the sampling of Peruvian freshwater fishes, and her assistance to the authors over the years”



Attonotus bounites, paratype, showing “stunned” or open-mouth expression for which genus is named. From: Vari, R. P. and H. Ortega. 2000. *Attonitus*, a new genus of sexually dimorphic characiforms (Ostariophysi: Characidae) from western Amazonia; a phylogenetic definition and description of three new species. *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 11 (2): 113–140.

Aulixidens

Böhlke 1952

aulix (L.), furrow; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to teeth on both jaws furrowed in front between the cusp

Aulixidens eugeniae Böhlke 1952 in honor of Böhlke’s wife Eugenia (1929–2001), an ichthyologist herself



Aulixidens eugeniae, holotype, CAS-SU 16940.

Boehlkea

Géry 1966

-[i]a (L. suffix), belonging to: ichthyologist James E. Böhlke (1930–1982), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who first recorded the uniqueness of *B. fredcochui* in his description of *B. orcesi* in 1958

Boehlkea fredcochui Géry 1966 in honor of German-born tropical-fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, Paramount Aquarium (New York City, USA), who introduced this species to the hobby ca. 1956



Boehlkea fredcochui. Photo by Herbert R. Axelrod. From: Géry, J. 1966. A review of certain Tetragonopterinae (Characoidei), with the description of two new genera. *Ichthyologica*, the Aquarium Journal 37 (5): 211–236.

Boehlkea orcesi (Böhlke 1958) in honor of zoologist Gustavo Orcés (1903–1999), Escuela Politécnica Nacional in Quito, “through whose efforts [Böhlke’s] fine collection of Ecuadorean fishes was amassed”

Boehlkea weitzmani Soares, Bertaco, Ito & Zuanon 2017 in honor of American ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “remarkable” contributions to the knowledge of characiform taxonomy

Bryconacidnus

Myers 1929

brycon, referring to its similarity to *Bryconamericus*; *acidnus*, from *akidnós* (Gr. ἀκιδνός), weak, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to incomplete lateral line and/or “dwarf” size of *B. ellisi*

Bryconacidnus ellisi (Pearson 1924) in honor of Marion Durbin Ellis (1887–1972), Pearson’s colleague at Indiana University and fellow characin taxonomist [preferably spelled *ellisae* since name honors a woman, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

Bryconacidnus hemigrammus (Pearson 1924) *hemi-*, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισυς), half; *grammus*, scientific Neo-Latin derived from *grammé* (Gr. γραμμή), line or stroke of the pen, referring to incomplete lateral line, the final 5–10 scales without pores

Bryconacidnus hypopterus (Fowler 1943) below-finned, from *hypó* (Gr. ὑπό), under or beneath (i.e., ventral), and *pterus*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), wing or fin, referring to “advanced” (i.e., anteriorly positioned) anal fin

Bryconacidnus paipayensis (Pearson 1929) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Paipay, in the Andes of northern Peru, type locality

Bryconacidnus pectinatus (Vari & Siebert 1990) Latin for raked or combed, referring to stiffened, subdivided, comb-like anterior anal-fin rays of males

Bryconamericus

Eigenmann 1907

brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae; *-icus* (L.), belonging to: America, i.e., a “genus of American characins” per Eigenmann (1927)²

Bryconamericus abalio Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2023 from *abálios* (Gr. ἀβάλιος), without spots, differing from all congeners by lacking a humeral spot, and from most congeners from the Pacific coast of Peru by lacking a spot on the caudal peduncle

Bryconamericus agna Azpelicueta & Almirón 2001 Latinization of *añá*, Tupí-Guaraní word for devil; besides alluding to the native community where it is found, the authors chose the name simply because they liked the sound of it³

Bryconamericus bolivianus Pearson 1924 *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Bolivia, where type locality (Río Colorado, lower Río Bop) is situated

Bryconamericus bucayensis Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-A. 2013 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Bucay, Guayas, Ecuador, type locality

Bryconamericus caldasi Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-Alzate 2014 in memory of Colombian lawyer, naturalist and geographer Francisco José de Caldas (1768–1816), “who devoted his life to the study of Neotropical nature, and whose intellectual merit lies in having embraced the incipient patriotic fervor in the struggle for Colombian independence in the first half of the nineteenth century” (he was executed for being a precursor of the independence of New Granada (Colombia) from the Spanish) [possibly a synonym of *Hemibrycon caucanus*]

Bryconamericus carlosi Román-Valencia 2003 in honor of Román-Valencia’s son Carlos, for his patience and early assistance in the field

Bryconamericus charalae Román-Valencia 2005 of El Charal, a stream at Finca El Jaguar, Yaracuy State, Venezuela, type locality

Bryconamericus coeruleus Jerep & Shibatta 2017 alternate spelling of *caeruleus* (L.), dark blue (but here meaning sky-blue), referring to its bluish iridescence

Bryconamericus ecai da Silva 2004 *eçai*, Tupí-Guaraní for small eye, referring to its smaller eye diameter compared with congeners

Bryconamericus ecuadorensis Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Jiménez-Prado & García-Alzate 2015 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ecuador, where it appears to be endemic

Bryconamericus eigenmanni (Evermann & Kendall 1906) in honor of German-born American ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), for his “valuable” work on the characins

² Eigenmann, C. H. 1927. The American Characidae [Part IV]. *Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 43 (4): 311–428, 24 pls.

³ Adriana Almirón, pers. comm. with Erwin Schraml (Welt der Fische/World of Fishes).



Bryconamericus guyanensis. From: Zarske, A., P.-Y. Le Bail and J. Géry. 2010. New and poorly known characiform fishes (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae) from French Guyana. A new tetra of the genus *Bryconamericus*. Vertebrate Zoology 60 (1): 3–10.

***Bryconamericus exodon* Eigenmann 1907** *ex-* (Gr. ἐξ) or *éxō* (ἔξω), outer or external; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοῦς (*odoús*), tooth, referring to how symphyseal tooth and lateral teeth “project far out beyond the rest” of the teeth on the premaxillary

***Bryconamericus guizae* Román-Valencia 2003** of the upper Río Guiza, Ricaurte, Department of Nariño, Colombia, type locality

***Bryconamericus guyanensis* Zarske, Le Bail & Géry 2010** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Guyana, specifically French Guyana, where it occurs in all river basins

***Bryconamericus hyphesson* Eigenmann 1909** *hypsēssōn* (Gr. ὑψησσων), smaller, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small size (34–26 mm) compared with most congeners

***Bryconamericus icelus* Dahl 1964** from *ikelos* (Gr. ἵκελος), like or resembling, referring to its superficial resemblance to *B. scopiferus* (= *Eretmobycon emperador*)

***Bryconamericus iheringii* (Boulenger 1887)** in honor of German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850–1930), who collected holotype

***Bryconamericus ikaa* Casciotta, Almirón & Azpelicueta 2004** *I-kaá*, Guaraní word for river traveler, presumably referring to its occurrence in tributaries of the río Iguazú, Argentina

***Bryconamericus indefessus* (Mirande, Aguilera & Azpelicueta 2004)** Latin for untiring, presumably referring to its ceaseless swimming activity in the high-velocity current in which it was collected

***Bryconamericus lambari* Malabarba & Kindel 1995** local name for small characins in southern Brazil, where this species occurs

***Bryconamericus lambayequensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lambayeque Department of Peru, where type locality (mouth of Cañariaco River) is situated

***Bryconamericus lassorum* Román-Valencia 2002** *-orum* (L.), commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of brothers Carlos and Oscar Lasso-Acalá of Venezuela, both ichthyologists, for their contributions to the “study and preservation” of Neotropical fishes

***Bryconamericus leptorhynchus* (da Silva & Malabarba 1996)** narrow-snouted, from *leptós* (Gr. λεπτός), narrow or delicate, and *rhýnchos* (Gr. ῥύγχος), snout, referring to narrow or elongate snout shape (in dorsal view) compared with conical snout (in dorsal view) of *B. maromba*

***Bryconamericus lethostigmus* (Gomes 1947)** *léthē* (Gr. λήθη), forgetfulness; *stigmus*, from *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), spot, referring to large but faintly colored spot at base of caudal fin, which contrasts sharply with intense black spot of sympatric *Distoechus* (= *Deuterodon*) *stigmaturus*

***Bryconamericus macrophthalmus* Román-Valencia 2003** big-eyed, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large, and *ophthalmós* (Gr. ὀφθαλμός), eye, referring to its “relatively big eye”

***Bryconamericus maromba* (Malabarba & Malabarba 1994)** Portuguese word for flatboats, referring to Rio das Marombas, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

***Bryconamericus mennii* Miquelarena, Protogino, Filiberto & López 2002** in honor of friend and colleague Roberto C. Menni, Universidad Nacional de La Plata, for significant contributions to the advancement

of marine and freshwater ichthyology in Argentina

***Bryconamericus microcephalus* (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)** small-headed, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small, and *kephalé* (Gr. κεφαλή), head, referring to size of head, measuring 4.5 times in body length

***Bryconamericus misei* Pedrosa, Deprá & Pavanelli 2024** in honor of Fábio Teruo Mise, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Brazil), for his contributions to the ichthyological education of the first author and for collecting part of the type series

***Bryconamericus motatanensis* Schultz 1944** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Motatán system, Venezuela, type locality

***Bryconamericus novae* Eigenmann & Henn 1914** of the rio Novo, lower Amazon basin, Brazil, type locality

***Bryconamericus orinocoensis* Román-Valencia 2003** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Orinoco system of Venezuela, type locality

***Bryconamericus ornateiceps* Bizerril & Perez-Neto 1995** *ornatus* (L.), Latin for adorned or decorated; *-iceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to heavy pigmentation on anterior part of head

***Bryconamericus oroensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-A. 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: El Oro Province, Ecuador, type locality

***Bryconamericus osgoodi* Eigenmann & Allen 1942** in honor of American zoologist Wilfred Hudson Osgood (1875–1947), who collected holotype

***Bryconamericus pachacuti* Eigenmann 1927** named for Pachacuti Inca Yupanqui (1438–1471/72), the eighth ruler of Peru, the “greatest of all Incas”

***Bryconamericus parapetiensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Parapeti River drainage, Amazon basin, Bolivia, type locality

***Bryconamericus patriciae* da Silva 2004** in honor of da Silva’s wife, Patrícia L. Gonçalves

***Bryconamericus phoenixopterus* (Cope 1872)** vermilion-finned, from *phoinikos* (Gr. φοίνικος, genitive of φοῖνιξ), deep purple or crimson (noun), and *pterus*, from *pteron* (Gr. πτερόν) or *ptéryx* (πτερυξ), wing or fin, referring to vermilion anal and dorsal fins, and triangular vermilion spot on caudal fin

***Bryconamericus pinnavittatus* Dagosta & Netto-Ferreira 2015** *pinna* (L.), fin; *vittatus* (L.), banded or adorned with a ribbon, referring to pigmented vertical band at base of caudal-fin rays

***Bryconamericus poi* (Almirón, Casciotta, Azpelicueta & Cione 2001)** Guaraní word for slender, presumably referring to lower body depth compared with *B. leptorhynchus* and *B. maromba* (all placed in *Hypobrycon*, now a synonym, at time of description)

***Bryconamericus pyahu* Azpelicueta, Casciotta & Almirón 2003** Guaraní word meaning new, presumably referring to its being a new species

***Bryconamericus rubropictus* (Berg 1901)** *rubro-*, from *ruber* (L.), red; *pictus* (L.), painted or colored, presumably referring to red markings on dorsal and caudal fins (almost completely lost in preserved specimens)

***Bryconamericus singularis* Román-Valencia, Taphorn & Ruiz-C. 2008** Latin for singular, referring to its “singular and striking aspect”

***Bryconamericus subtiliform* Román-Valencia 2003** *subtilis* (L.), very fine or delicate; *form* (Middle English), from *forma* (L.), shape or form referring to its “delicate form” or aspect

***Bryconamericus sylvicola* Braga 1998** *sylva* (L.), wood or forest; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to jungle habitat of the Uruguay River, Argentina, type locality

***Bryconamericus tenuis* Bizerril & Auraujo 1992** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its elongate body

***Bryconamericus turiuba* Langeani, Lucena, Pedrini & Tarelho-Pereira 2005** named for Turiúba, a municipality in São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

***Bryconamericus uporas* Casciotta, Azpelicueta & Almirón 2002** Guaraní word for an “animal-shaped ghost of the water who care[s] for streams, ponds, falls, and swamps,” presumably referring to its occurrence in small falls and pools with clear, rapid water

***Bryconamericus yokiae* Román-Valencia 2003** in honor of Yoki, “my dream witch, for her pains and patience with a husband who loves little fishes)” (translation; “dream witch” is a term of endearment, akin to “bewitching woman”)

***Bryconamericus ytu* Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta 2004** Guaraní word for a small waterfall, referring to falls presents at type locality

***Bryconamericus zamorensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-A. 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zamora Chinchipe state, Ecuador, type locality

Caiapobrycon

Malabarba & Vari 2000

Caiapos, Amerindian people who inhabit area comprising the rio Tocantins drainage, Brazil, where *C. tucuruí* occurs; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Caiapobrycon tucuruí* Malabarba & Vari 2000** named for rio Tucuuruí, rio Tocantins drainage, Brazil, type locality



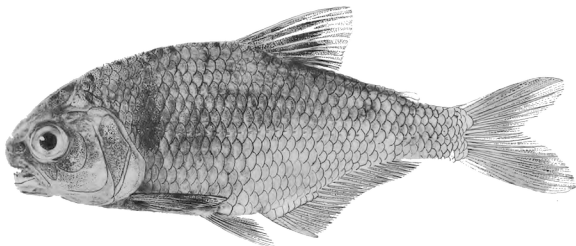
Caiapobrycon tucuruí. Photo by Hans-Georg Evers. From: Malabarba, L. R. and R. P. Vari. 2000. *Caiapobrycon tucuruí*, a new genus and species of characid from the rio Tocantins basin, Brazil (Characiformes: Characidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 11 (4): 315–326.

Carlastyanax

Géry 1972

Carl, in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), who described *C. aurocaudatus*, “one of the most eminent ichthyologists of the first half of the 20th century” (translation); *Astyanax*, referring to previous placement in that genus

***Carlastyanax aurocaudatus* (Eigenmann 1913)** *aureus* (L.), golden; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to golden or orange-red caudal peduncle in life



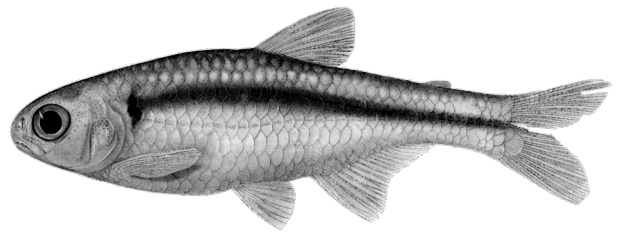
First-published image of *Carlastyanax aurocaudatus*, holotype. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1927. The American Characidae [Part IV]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (4): 311–428, 24 pls.

Ceratobranchia

Eigenmann 1914

cerato-, from *kéras* (Gr. κεράς), horn; *bránchia* (Gr. βράγχια), gills, referring to antler-like gill rakers of *C. obtusirostris*

***Ceratobranchia binghami* Eigenmann 1927** in honor of explorer-politician Hiram Bingham III (1875–1956), Director of the Yale Geographical



Ceratobranchia delotaenia, holotype, 33.9 mm SL. Illustration by Marlene H. Werner. From: Chernoff, B. and A. Machado-Allison. 1990. Characid fishes of the genus *Ceratobranchia*, with descriptions of new species from Venezuela and Peru. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 142 (1990): 261–290.

Expedition (and discoverer of the Inca ruins at Machu Picchu)

***Ceratobranchia delotaenia* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1990** *délos* (Gr. δῆλος), conspicuous or distinctive; *taenia*, from *tainía* (Gr. ταίνια), band or ribbon, referring to its distinctive lateral stripe

***Ceratobranchia elatior* Tortonese 1942** Latin for taller or higher, referring to deeper body compared with *C. obtusirostris* and *C. binghami*

***Ceratobranchia joanae* Chernoff & Machado-Allison 1990** in memory of American environmentalist and philanthropist Joan Milliken Stroud (1922–1985), “whose enthusiasm and support for natural history benefitted many scientific endeavors”; the authors’ research was funded in part by the Stroud Foundation

***Ceratobranchia obtusirostris* Eigenmann 1914** *obtusus* (L.), blunt; *rostris*, Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), snout, referring to its blunt, rounded head

Chrysobrycon

Weitzman & Menezes 1998

chrysós (Gr. χρυσός), gold, referring to brilliant gold-green color of male *C. hesperus*; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Chrysobrycon eliasi* Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelicueta & Ortega 2011** in honor of the late Elias Vanegas G., father of the senior author

***Chrysobrycon guahibo* Vanegas-Ríos, Urbano-Bonilla & Azpelicueta 2015** named for the Guahibo (or Sikuani) tribe, the most populous ethnic group inhabiting the Orinoco floodplains of Colombia, where this species occurs

***Chrysobrycon hesperus* (Böhlke 1958)** Latin for western, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its distribution in Ecuador, far west of the Brazilian *Hysteronotus megalostomus*, its presumed congener at the time

***Chrysobrycon mojicai* Vanegas-Ríos & Urbano-Bonilla 2017** in honor of José Iván Mojica, Director, Museo de Ictiología del Instituto de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia (Bogotá), for contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian freshwater fishes in Colombia

***Chrysobrycon myersi* (Weitzman & Thomerson 1970)** in honor of American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, for his “long and continued interest in characid fishes, and his frequent and helpful council to students of this complicated and fascinating group”

***Chrysobrycon yoliae* Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelicueta & Ortega 2014** in honor and in gratitude of “Yoli” (Yolanda Ríos Nossa), mother of the senior



Chrysobrycon eliasi, paratype, female. Photo by Bruno Pianzola. From: Vanegas-Ríos, J. A., M. de las M. Azpelicueta and H. Ortega. 2011. *Chrysobrycon eliasi*, a new species of stevardiine fish (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Madre de Dios and upper rio Manuripe basins, Peru. Neotropical Ichthyology 9 (4): 731–740.

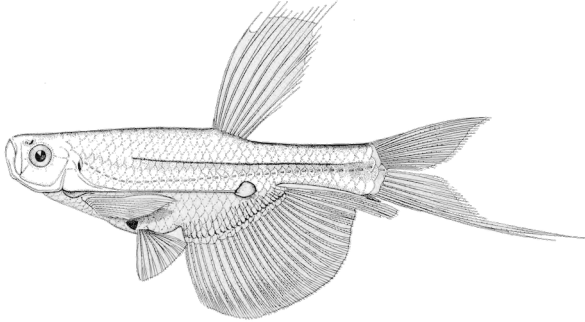
author, who “patiently encouraged and supported his academic formation in all senses”

Corynopoma

Gill 1858

korýnē (Gr. κορύνη), club; *pōma* (Gr. πῶμα), lid or cover, i.e., opercle, referring to “claviform prolongation of the operculum”

Corynopoma riisei Gill 1858 in honor of Albert Heinrich Riise (1810–1882), Dutch zoologist of St. Thomas, West Indies, for his contributions to our knowledge of echinoderms and terrestrial molluscs



Probably first-published image of *Corynopoma riisei* (as *C. aliata*, a junior synonym). From: Eigenmann, C. H. and G. S. Myers. 1929. The American Characidae [Part 5]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43: 429–558, Pls. 57, 63, 70–74, 81–83, 94.

Creagrutus

Günther 1864

etymology not explained but almost certainly from *kreágreutos* (Gr. κρεάγρευτος), “tearing off the flesh,” perhaps referring to three pairs of “strong” front teeth on mandible of *C. muelleri*

Creagrutus affinis Steindachner 1880 Latin for related, very close if not identical to *C. muelleri*

Creagrutus amoenus Fowler 1943 Latin for pleasant, charming or delightful, presumably referring to its color, with “bright silvery white” axial band in life and six “more or less clearly defined dark blotches”

Creagrutus anary Fowler 1913 local name for this species in Brazil

Creagrutus andaki Alborno-Garzón, Acosta-Santos, Bogatá-Gregory & Agudelo-Córdoba 2020 named for the native indigenous people Andakí or Andaquí, who occupied several sites of the Upper Río Caquetá basin of Colombia (where this species occurs) and fought bravely during the Spanish conquest

Creagrutus ardilai Ardila Rodríguez 2021 in honor of Ardila Rodríguez’ late brother, Rodolfo Ardila Rodríguez, who accompanied him on fish-collecting trips throughout the streams and rivers of Colombia and Venezuela, and who collected holotype in 2001

Creagrutus argos Ardila Rodríguez 2020 named for the Colombian construction materials company Argos, for its support for environmental education and conservation of biodiversity of the río Saldaña basin (Tolima, Colombia), where this species occurs

Creagrutus atratus Vari & Harold 2001 Latin for dressed in black, referring to dark coloration of type series and many other available specimens

Creagrutus atrisignum Myers 1927 *atri-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *signum* (L.), mark, presumably referring to dark horizontal humeral bar within narrow silvery lateral band

Creagrutus barrigai Vari & Harold 2001 in honor of Ramiro Barriga, Universidad Politecnica (Quito, Ecuador), for his many contributions to the knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Ecuador, and for his assistance to the authors with their monograph and other projects

Creagrutus beni Eigenmann 1911 named for Río Beni at Villa Bella, Amazon system, Bolivia, type locality

Creagrutus bolivari Schultz 1944 in honor of Venezuelan military and political leader Simón Bolívar (1783–1830), the “liberator of northern South America”

Creagrutus brevipinnis Eigenmann 1913 *brevis* (L.), short; *pinnis*, Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, presumably referring to smaller number of anal-fin rays compared to congeners in Colombia

Creagrutus britskii Vari & Harold 2001 in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski, Universidade de São Paulo, for his many contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author over the years

Creagrutus cacique Flausino & Lima 2019 from the Taino word *kasike*, used in both Portuguese and Spanish to designate an Amerindian chief, in honor of the authors’ friend Nilso Estevão da Silva, nicknamed Cacique, a technician of the Universidade Federal do Mato Grosso at Cuiabá, who has participated on ichthyological expeditions from the middle 1980s to the present, and contributed to the collection of an enormous amount of fishes from across Mato Grosso, Brazil

Creagrutus calai Vari & Harold 2001 in honor of Plutarco Cala Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, for his contributions to our understanding of Colombian freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the authors

Creagrutus caucanus Eigenmann 1913 *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Cauca River, Colombia, type locality (also endemic to the Upper Cauca River system)

Creagrutus cerritulus Netto-Ferreira & Vari 2017 Latin for somewhat mad (authors say “strange”), referring to its “intense” modifications (e.g., ventrally displaced jaws, compressed and spatulate dentition, reduced swim bladder) relative both to congeners and across the Stevardiinae and even the Characidae

Creagrutus changae Vari & Harold 2001 in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963–1999), Peruvian ichthyologist of Chinese and Japanese ancestry, Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), for her contributions to our understanding of Peruvian fishes and her assistance to the authors prior to her untimely death [she died, along with her motorista, in a boat accident near Lake Rimachi, Peru; she was wearing rubber boots, which filled with water and anchored her to the bottom, where she was shocked by an electric eel, knocked unconscious and drowned]

Creagrutus cimitarraensis Ardila Rodríguez 2023 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the “beautiful” (translation) town of Cimitarra, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, where type locality (La Quitiana, a creek) is situated

Creagrutus cochui Géry 1964 in honor of German-born tropical-fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, Paramount Aquarium (New York City, USA), a close friend of pet-book publisher and aquarist Herbert R. Axelrod (1927–2017), who suggested that Cochu be honored with the name

Creagrutus convencionensis Ardila Rodríguez 2023 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Municipio de Convención, Departamento de Norte de Santander, Colombia, where type locality (Quebrada Guamal, Río Cataumbo drainage) is situated

Creagrutus corredori Ardila Rodríguez 2023 in honor of Colombian medical biochemist Carlos Francisco Corredor Pereira (1936–2022), one of the founders and permanent advisors for several decades of the Asociación Colombiana de Ciencias Biológicas

Creagrutus cracentis Vari & Harold 2001 Latin for slender or graceful, referring to its slender body form

Creagrutus crenatus Vari & Harold 2001 Latin for notched or bearing rounded projections, referring to the form of exposed posterior margins of many of its scales

Creagrutus dulima Alborno-Garzón, Conde-Saldaña, García-Melo, Taphorn & Villa-Navarro 2018 *dulima*, indigenous word of the Pijao ethnic group, meaning “river of snow” or “river of clouds,” referring to the snow-covered Tolima mountain peak, which is a symbol of the department of Tolima (where type locality is situated), one of the most ecologically threatened areas in Colombia

***Creagrutus embera* Ardila Rodríguez 2023** named for the Embera (also known as Katio) indigenous people who live throughout the entire Sinú River basin, Departamento de Córdoba, Colombia, where this species occurs

***Creagrutus ephippiatus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for saddled, referring to saddle-like humeral marks that meet along dorsal midline

***Creagrutus figueiredoi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo, for contributions to South American ichthyology and his assistance to the senior author over the years

***Creagrutus flavescens* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for golden yellow, referring to its coloration in life

***Creagrutus florianensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: the “beautiful” (translation) municipality of Florián, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, where type locality (Huaz, a creek) is situated

***Creagrutus gephyrus* Böhlke & Saul 1975** *géphyra* (Gr. γέφυρα), bridge, for uniting *Creagrudite* and *Creagrutus*, combining three-rowed premaxillary dentition with a long, sloping, fully-toothed maxillary, in which case recognition of *Creagrudite* is no longer warranted

***Creagrutus gracilis* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its relatively shallow body compared with many congeners

***Creagrutus guanes* Torres-Mejía & Vari 2005** named for the Guanes, an indigenous group who occupied the Río Fonce basin, Colombia (type locality); the Guanes intensely resisted the Spaniard conquistadors, resulting in their near-complete extinction

***Creagrutus gyrospilus* Vari & Harold 2001** *gýros* (Gr. γῦρος), a circle; *spilus*, from *spílos* (Gr. σπῖλος), mark or spot, referring to rounded (vs. vertically elongate) humeral spot

***Creagrutus hildebrandi* Schultz 1944** in honor of American ichthyologist Samuel F. Hildebrand (1883–1949), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, for “extensive contributions on the fish fauna of Panama”

***Creagrutus holmi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Canadian ichthyologist Erling Holm (b. 1950), Royal Ontario Museum (Toronto), who collected some of the type series along with other species of *Creagrutus*, for his assistance to the authors in this and other studies

***Creagrutus hysginus* Harold, Vari, Machado-Allison & Provenzano 1994** from *hýsginon* (Gr. ὑσγινον), crimson or scarlet dye, referring to distinctive color of adipose fin

***Creagrutus ignotus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for unknown, referring to previous absence of any records for *Creagrutus* from the upper Rio Tapajós basin (central Brazil)

***Creagrutus jordanensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2021** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: municipio de Jordán, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, where type locality (Río Chicamocha, cuenca del río Magdalena) is situated

***Creagrutus kunturus* Vari, Harold & Ortega 1995** Latinization of *kuntur*, Quecha word for Condor, referring to the Cordillera del Condor, Peru, type region

***Creagrutus lasso* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Carlos A. Lasso-Alcalá, Museo de Historia Natural La Salle (Caracas) and the Asociación Amigos de Doñana (Seville), for his contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan fishes and assistance to the authors

***Creagrutus lepidus* Vari, Harold, Lasso & Machado-Allison 1993** Latin for pleasant, agreeable or elegant, referring to its distinctive pigmentation (e.g., a well-developed, dark midlateral stripe)

***Creagrutus leuciscus* Regan 1913** etymology not explained, possibly referring to its superficial resemblance to the Common Dace *Leuciscus leuciscus*

***Creagrutus machadoi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Antonio Macha-

do-Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela, for laboratory and field assistance to the authors, and his many contributions to the knowledge of Neotropical fishes

***Creagrutus maculosus* Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2010** Latin for dappled or spotted, referring to eight dark, rounded spots on sides of adults

***Creagrutus magdalena* Eigenmann 1913** of the Magdalena River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Creagrutus magoi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Francisco Mago Leccia (1931–2004), formerly of the Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his “major” contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author through the years

***Creagrutus manu* Vari & Harold 2001** named for the Río Manu of southeastern Peru, type region, and to the Parque Nacional de Manu, where all examined specimens were collected

***Creagrutus maracaiboensis* (Schultz 1944)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, type locality

***Creagrutus mariposa* Ardila Rodríguez 2021** Spanish for butterfly, as a tribute to Ardila Rodríguez’ friend Alberto Núñez Pinto, who, with his father, founded Polvorería Mariposa, a town (presumably near type locality) in Floridablanca, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, at the beginning of the 20th century

***Creagrutus martinezi* Ardila Rodríguez 2021** in honor of the late Alfonso Martínez Martínez, for his contribution to the knowledge of sport, marine and freshwater fishing in Colombia

***Creagrutus maxillaris* (Myers 1927)** Latin for of or belonging to the jaw, referring to a “lengthened” maxillary that “sweeps backward and downward in a great concave curve, its horizontal extent nearly twice the vertical”

***Creagrutus melanzonus* Eigenmann 1909** black-banded, from *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black, and *zōnē* (Gr. ζώνη), band, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “silvery lateral band underlaid with a dotted stripe”

***Creagrutus melasma* Vari, Harold & Taphorn 1994** *mélasma* (Gr. μέλασμα), black spot, referring to distinctive pigmentation on dorsal fin

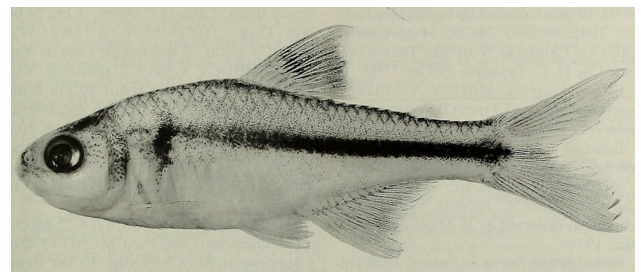
***Creagrutus menezesi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), for “myriad” contributions to the knowledge of South American fishes, and for his assistance to the senior author over the years

***Creagrutus meridionalis* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for southern, referring to its distribution in the southern portions of the range of *Creagrutus*

***Creagrutus molinus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for grinder, referring to large teeth in the upper and lower jaws

***Creagrutus mucipu* Vari & Harold 2001** acronym of Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia, PUCRS (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), whose staff collected holotype and assisted authors in this and other projects

***Creagrutus muelleri* (Günther 1859)** patronym not identified but prob-



Creagrutus melasma, holotype, 32.4 mm SL. From: Vari, R. P., A. S. Harold and D. C. Taphorn. 1994. *Creagrutus melasma*, a new species of characid fish (Teleostei: Characiformes) from upland streams of northern Venezuela. Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 107 (1): 90–96.

ably in honor of German biologist Johannes Müller (1801–1858), whose 1844 work on characiform fishes (authored with Troschel) is cited by Günther

***Creagrutus narvaezi* Ardila Rodríguez 2023** in honor of Juan Carlos Narvaez Barandica, Universidad del Magdalena Magdalena (Santa Marta, Colombia), for his contributions to Colombian ichthyology

***Creagrutus nigrostigmatus* Dahl 1960** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *stigmatus*, Latin adjectival form of *stigma* (Gr. στίγμα), mark or spot, referring to very dark, nearly square humeral mark

***Creagrutus nigrotaeniatus* Dagosta & Pastana 2014** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *taeniatus* (L.), banded, referring to black lateral longitudinal stripe on body

***Creagrutus occidaneus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for western, referring to its distribution along the western lowlands of the Amazon basin

***Creagrutus ortegai* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega, colleague and co-author on other papers, who collected nearly all known specimens of this species, for his many contributions to our knowledge of Peruvian freshwater fishes

***Creagrutus ouranonastes* Vari & Harold 2001** *ouranos* (Gr. οὐρανός), heaven or sky; *nastes*, from *naētēs* (Gr. νᾱέτης), dweller or inhabitant, referring to elevation (~1900 m) of its habitat, the highest elevation known for any member of the genus

***Creagrutus paraguayensis* Mahnert & Géry 1988** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Paraguay, where it is endemic to the Paraguay River basin

***Creagrutus paralacus* Harold & Vari 1994** *pará* (Gr. παρά), beside or near; *lacus* (L.), lake, referring to its distribution in rivers near Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela

***Creagrutus pearsoni* Mahnert & Géry 1988** in honor of American ichthyologist Nathan Everett Pearson (1895–1982), Indiana University, who described this species in 1924 but used a name (*Piabina beni*) that is now secondarily preoccupied by *C. beni* Eigenmann 1911

***Creagrutus peruanus* (Steindachner 1876)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Peru, where it is endemic to the Apurimac and Urubamba River basins

***Creagrutus petilus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for thin or slender, referring to its relatively elongate body form

***Creagrutus phasma* Myers 1927** Latin for an apparition or specter, a “veritable ghost of” the sympatric *Creagrudite* (= *Creagrutus*)

***Creagrutus pila* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for javelin, referring to the vertically elongate, ventrally tapering humeral spot on its side

***Creagrutus planquettei* Géry & Renno 1989** in honor of friend and colleague Paul Planquette (1940–1996), French Guianan ichthyologist, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique (Kourou), who initiated the ichthyological survey of Guyana

***Creagrutus provenzanoi* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of Francisco Provenzano R., Instituto de Zoología Tropical de la Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his contributions to our understanding of Venezuelan fishes, and for his assistance to the authors over many years

***Creagrutus runa* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for javelin or spear, referring to its elongate body form

***Creagrutus saxatilis* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for a fish that frequents rocks, referring to the rocky substrate of its type locality

***Creagrutus seductus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for remote or apart, referring to isolated location of type locality relative to other sites where *Creagrutus* species occur

***Creagrutus taphorni* Vari & Harold 2001** in honor of American ichthyologist Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), who collected much of the type material, for his contributions to the knowledge of fishes of the Llanos of the Orinoco basin, and his assistance to the authors in this and other projects

***Creagrutus tuyuka* Vari & Lima 2003** named for the Tuyuka tribe of the Colombia-Brazil border region, “who have long carefully managed the subsistence fishery of that region,” and assisted the second author during expedition that yielded holotype

***Creagrutus unguis* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for ring, referring to narrow ring of infraorbitals bordering ventral and posterior margins of orbit

***Creagrutus varii* Ribeiro, Benine & Figueiredo 2004** in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), for his contributions to the knowledge of South American fishes, especially the systematics of *Creagrutus*

***Creagrutus veruina* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for small javelin, referring to its overall elongate form

***Creagrutus vexillapinnus* Vari & Harold 2001** *vexillum* (L.), banner or flag (i.e., dorsal fin); *pinnus* (L.), fin, referring to prominent black spot on dorsal fin

***Creagrutus yanatili* Harold & Salcedo 2010** named for the Río Yanatili, Cuzco, Convención, Peru, paratype locality

***Creagrutus yudja* Netto-Ferreira & Moreira 2018** named for the Juruna indigenous people, self-named Yudjá (“keeper of the river”), who historically inhabited the area of the lower Rio Xingu basin (Pará, Brazil), where this species occurs; nowadays the Yudjá have a population of approximately 900 individuals and, like this species, are seriously threatened by the Belo Monte dam

***Creagrutus xiphos* Vari & Harold 2001** *xiphos* (Gr. ξίφος), sword or saber, referring to its elongate head and body

***Creagrutus zephyrus* Vari & Harold 2001** Latin for the west wind, referring to its distribution in the western portion of a range that includes the very similar *C. melanzonus* and *C. xiphos*

Cyanogaster

Mattox, Britz, Toledo-Piza & Marinho 2013

ciano, from *kýanos* (Gr. κύανος), dark blue (but here meaning blue in general); *gastér* (Gr. γαστήρ), belly or stomach, referring to conspicuous iridescent blue color in abdominal region

***Cyanogaster noctivaga* Mattox, Britz, Toledo-Piza & Marinho 2013** *nox* (L.), night; *vaga*, from *vagare* (L.), to walk about, i.e., night wanderer, referring to presumed nocturnal habits (type series collected exclusively at night)



Cyanogaster noctivaga, paratype, photographed right after capture at night. From: Mattox, G. M. T., R. Britz, M. Toledo-Piza and M. F. Marinho. 2013. *Cyanogaster noctivaga*, a remarkable new genus and species of miniature fish from the Rio Negro, Amazon basin (Ostariophysi: Characidae). Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 23 (4) (for 2012): 297–318.

Diapoma

Cope 1894

dia, presumably from *dis* (L.), in two; *póma* (Gr. πῶμα), lid or cover, i.e., operculum, referring to upper part of operculum of *D. speculiferum*, described as “excavated,” with a “sub-operculum produced below lateral line and above pectoral fin to an obtuse apex”

***Diapoma alburnus* (Hensel 1870)** Latin for whitefish, referring to similarity in both color and shape to the Common Bleak *Alburnus alburnus*

***Diapoma alegretense* (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Alegrete county, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, where type locality (an unnamed creek) is situated

***Diapoma dicropotamicum* (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)** *-icum* (L.),

belonging to: *dicro-*, from *dikros* (Gr. δίκρος), forked; *potamós* (Gr. ποταμός), river, referring to Río Forqueta, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Diapoma guarani* (Mahnert & Géry 1987)** named for the Guaraní, the largest ethnic group in Paraguay, where type locality (upper Río Paraná at Puerto Bertoni) is situated

***Diapoma itaimbe* (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)** *itaimbé*, Tupí-Guaraní word for precipice, referring to deep-canyon tributary rivers of the Río Mampituba drainage, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

***Diapoma lepiclastum* (Malabarba, Weitzman & Casciotta 2003)** *lepís* (Gr. λεπτός), scale; *klastós* (Gr. κλαστός), broken into pieces, referring to irregular alternate sets of pored and unpored scales on lateral line

***Diapoma nandi* Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelicueta & Malabarba 2018** Guaraní word meaning inconsequential, referring to “absence of remarkable external characteristics”

***Diapoma obi* (Casciotta, Almirón, Piálek & Říčan 2012)** Guaraní word for blue, referring to ground color of body in life

***Diapoma pampeana* Ito, Carvalho, Pavanelli, Vanegas-Ríos & Malabarba 2022** *-ana* (L.), belonging to: Pampa, a “peculiar” biome distributed along lowlands of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, where this species is apparently endemic

***Diapoma potamohadros* Ito, Carvalho, Pavanelli, Vanegas-Ríos & Malabarba 2022** *potamós* (ποταμός), river; *hadrós* (ἄδρός), well-developed, strong, great or bulky, Greek transliterations of the Tupí-Guaraní *igua*, river, and *açu*, big, referring to the lower Iguazu River basin of Brazil and Argentina, where this species occurs

***Diapoma pyrrhopteryx* Menezes & Weitzman 2011** *pyrrhós* (Gr. πυρρός), flame-colored; *ptéryx* (πτέρυξ), fin, referring to red fins in life

***Diapoma speculiferum* Cope 1894** *speculum* (L.), mirror; *ferum* (L.), to carry or bear, referring to reflection of “metallic mercury, especially on the operculum”

***Diapoma terofali* (Géry 1964)** in honor of Fritz Terofal (1932–1988), director, Ichthyology Section, Bavarian State Collection of Zoology, Munich, Germany

***Diapoma thauma* Menezes & Weitzman 2011** *thaúma* (Gr. θαῦμα), wonder or marvel, referring to its beauty in life



Diapoma thauma, adult female, 41.0 mm SL. Photo by Eduardo Baena and André Mendonça. From: Menezes, N. A. and S. H. Weitzman. 2011. A systematic review of *Diapoma* (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae: Stevardiinae: Diapomini) with descriptions of two new species from southern Brazil. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* 51 (5): 591–82.

***Diapoma tipiaia* (Malabarba & Weitzman 2003)** named for Arroio Tipiáia, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

***Diapoma uruguayense* (Messner 1962)** *-ense*, Latin suffix denoting place: Uruguay River basin (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay), where it is endemic

Eretmobrycon

Fink 1976

eretmón (Gr. ἐρετιμόν), oar or paddle, referring to paddle-like lower caudal-fin lobe of *E. bayano*; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Eretmobrycon bayano* Fink 1976** named for the upper Río Bayano basin, Panama, where it is endemic

***Eretmobrycon brevirostris* (Günther 1860)** *brevis* (L.), short; *rostris*,

Neo-Latin scientific adjective of *rostrum* (L.), referring to “short and obtuse” snout

***Eretmobrycon dahli* (Román-Valencia 2000)** in honor of Swedish ichthyologist George Dahl (1905–1979), for “important” contributions to the study and conservation of marine and freshwater fishes from Colombia [possibly a junior synonym of *E. guaytarae*]

***Eretmobrycon emperador* (Eigenmann & Ogle 1907)** Spanish for empire, referring to Empire Station, Panama, type locality

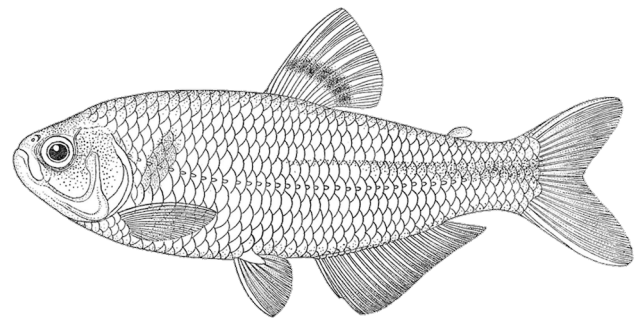
***Eretmobrycon festae* (Boulenger 1898)** in honor of Italian naturalist Enrico Festa (1868–1939), who collected holotype

***Eretmobrycon gonzalezi* (Román-Valencia 2002)** in honor of Pana Rigoberto Gonzalez, curator of fishes, Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute (Panama), who helped Román-Valencia during his stay there [addition of “o” before genitive “i” is apparently a Spanish diminutive used to connote endearment; misspelled *gonzalezi* by some workers]

***Eretmobrycon guaytarae* (Eigenmann & Henn 1914)** of Río Guáytara (specifically, its mouth), Colombia, type locality

***Eretmobrycon ichoensis* (Román-Valencia 2000)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Ichó River system, Atrato River basin, Colombia, type locality

***Eretmobrycon miraensis* (Fowler 1945)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Mira basin, Colombia, where it is endemic



Eretmobrycon miraensis. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1945. Colombian zoological survey. Part I. The freshwater fishes obtained in 1945. *Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia* 97: 93–135.

***Eretmobrycon peruanus* (Müller & Troschel 1845)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Peru, where it is endemic to Pacific slope rivers

***Eretmobrycon scleroparius* (Regan 1908)** etymology not explained, perhaps *sklērós* (Gr. σκληρός), tough or hard, allusion not evident; *parius*, an unknown word with no reasonable meaning in either Greek or Latin, especially not in connection with “hard”

***Eretmobrycon simus* (Boulenger 1898)** Latin for snub- or flat-nosed, referring to shorter snout compared with *Astyanax petenensis* (Stethapioninae), its presumed congener at the time

***Eretmobrycon terrabensis* (Meek 1914)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Grande de Térraba, Costa Rica, type locality

Gephyrocharax

Eigenmann 1912

géphyra (Gr. γέφυρα), bridge, i.e., a bridge “allying” genera in different subfamilies, *Paragoniates* (Aphyocharacinae) and *Hysteronotus* (Stevardiinae); *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

***Gephyrocharax atracaudatus* (Meek & Hildebrand 1912)** *atra-*, from *ater* (L.), black; *caudatus* (L.), tailed, referring to dark streaks on margins of tail

***Gephyrocharax caucanus* Eigenmann 1912** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Upper Cauca River basin, Colombia, where it occurs

***Gephyrocharax chochoensis* Eigenmann 1912** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denot-

ing place: Chocó Department, Colombia, where type locality (Istmina, a municipality) is situated

***Gephyrocharax intermedius* Meek & Hildebrand 1916** Latin for intermediate, described as intermediate in color and structure between *G. atracaudatus* and *G. chocoensis*

***Gephyrocharax machadoi* Ferreira, Faria, Ribeiro, Santana, Quagio-Grassiotto & Menezes 2018** in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Francisco de Arruda Machado (Universidade Federal de Mato Grosso), for his “great” contribution in the conservation of neotropical freshwater fishes, especially in Mato Grosso, where this species occurs

***Gephyrocharax major* Myers 1929** Latin for great, larger than any congeners (known at the time)

***Gephyrocharax martae* Dahl 1943** in honor of Dahl’s wife Marta, who collected holotype “and many other interesting specimens”

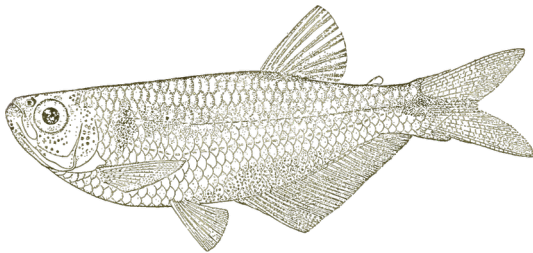
***Gephyrocharax melanocheir* Eigenmann 1912** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλας), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *cheirós* (Gr. χείρ, genitive χειρός), hand (homologous to the pectoral fin), referring to black tips on pectoral fins of males

***Gephyrocharax sinuensis* Dahl 1964** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: upper Sinú River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

***Gephyrocharax torresi* Vanegas-Ríos, Azpelicueta, Mirande & Gonzales 2013** in honor of Mauricio Torres (Universidad Industrial de Santander, Departamento de Santandar, Colombia), who collected holotype

***Gephyrocharax valencia* Eigenmann 1920** named for Lake Valencia, Maracay, Venezuela, type locality

***Gephyrocharax venezuelae* Schultz 1944** of Venezuela, referring to Trujillo, Lake Maracaibo system, Venezuela, type locality



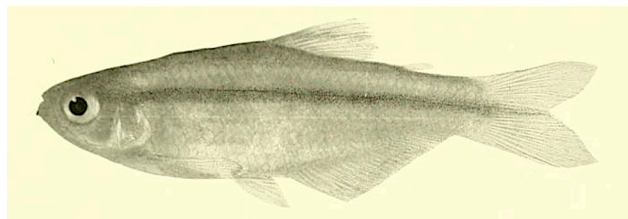
Gephyrocharax venezuelae, holotype, 32.5 mm SL. Illustration by Aime M. Awl. From: Schultz, L. P. 1944. The fishes of the family Characidae from Venezuela, with descriptions of seventeen new forms. Proceedings of the United States National Museum 95 (3181): 235–367.

Glandulocauda Eigenmann 1911

glandulo, diminutive for *glandis* (L.), acorn (but here meaning a small gland); *cauda* (L.), tail, referring to gland at base of tail in males (later discovered to release pheromones during courtship)

***Glandulocauda caerulea* Menezes & Weitzman 2009** Latin for dark blue, referring to its dark steely blue coloration in life [replacement name for *G. melanopleura* Eigenmann 1922, secondarily preoccupied in *Glandulocauda* by *Hyphessobrycon melanopleurus* Ellis 1911]

***Glandulocauda melanopleura* (Ellis 1911)** *mélanos* (Gr. μέλας), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *pleurá* (Gr. πλευρά), side, referring to a broad blackish stripe from eye to end of middle caudal-fin rays [Ellis is married name of Durbin, who described many small tetras]



Glandulocauda melanopleura. From: Ellis, M. D. 1911. On the species of *Hasemanian*, *Hyphessobrycon*, and *Hemigrammus* collected by J. D. Haseman for the Carnegie Museum. Annals of the Carnegie Museum 8 (1): 148–163, Pls. 1–3.

Hemibrycon

Günther 1864

hemi-, from *hémisys* (Gr. ἡμισυς), half, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to mouth cleft *H. polyodon*, described as “of moderate width” compared with “rather wide” cleft of *Brycon* (now in Bryconidae); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Hemibrycon andresoi* (Román-Valencia 2003)** in honor of Colombian biologist Andrés Córdoba B., who collected holotype and provided ecological data and observations [addition of “o” before genitive “i” is apparently a Spanish diminutive used to connote endearment]

***Hemibrycon antioquiae* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodríguez & García-Alzate 2013** of Antioquia state, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon arilepis* (Román-Valencia, Vanegas-Ríos & Ruiz-C. 2008)** *ari-* (Gr. ἀρί), intensive prefix meaning very or much (but here meaning many); *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to higher number of lateral-line scales of any congener then placed in *Bryconamericus* except for *B.* (now *Eretmobrycon*) *terrabensis*

***Hemibrycon beni* Pearson 1924** named for the Río Beni drainage, Bolivia, where it is endemic

***Hemibrycon boquiae* (Eigenmann 1913)** of Boquía, at western base of Mount Tolima, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon brevispini* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2009** *brevis* (L.), short; *spini*, from *spinus* (L.), thorn (authors say hook), referring to tiny hooks on all fins

***Hemibrycon cairoensis* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2009** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: El Cairo, Risaralda, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon cardalensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodríguez & García-Alzate 2013** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: El Cardal creek, tributary of the Guatapé River, middle Magdalena River Basin, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon carrilloi* Dahl 1960** in honor of Jorge Carrillo, director, Fisheries Department, Colombia Ministry of Agriculture, for his “enthusiastic work in defence of the Colombian fauna”

***Hemibrycon caucanus* (Eigenmann 1913)** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: upper Cauca River system, Colombia, where it is (or was) abundant

***Hemibrycon chaparensis* Ruiz-C, Román-Valencia, Bastidas & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Chaparé region of Bolivia, where type locality (Río San Rafael-Muyurina) is situated

***Hemibrycon clausen* Ardila Rodríguez 2020** in honor of Christian Peter Clausen, Danish immigrant who founded (1888) the Clausen Brewery in Floridablanca, Colombia, establishing the modern Colombian beer industry; type locality is “La Clausen” sector of Río Riofrio in Floridablanca [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

***Hemibrycon colombianus* Eigenmann 1914** *-anus* (L.), belonging to: Colombia, where it is endemic to the San Gil River drainage

***Hemibrycon convencionensis* Ruiz-C, Román-Valencia, Bastidas & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: La Convención Province, Cusco, Peru, type locality

***Hemibrycon cristiani* (Román-Valencia 1999)** in honor of one of Román-Valencia’s twin sons, Cristian, for his early knowledge and enthusiasm for ichthyology

***Hemibrycon dariensis* Meek & Hildebrand 1916** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Darién Province, Panama, where type locality (mouth of Río Yape) is situated

***Hemibrycon decurrens* (Eigenmann 1913)** Latin for curved downward, referring to “interpolated rows of scales beginning over the middle of the ventrals, the rows of scales distinctly decurved to the anal”

***Hemibrycon dentatus* (Eigenmann 1913)** Latin for toothed, presumably referring to 3–9 maxillary teeth, “usually extending over less than half the free margin”

***Hemibrycon divisorensis* Bertaco, Malabarba, Hidalgo & Ortega 2007** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Zona Reservada Sierra del Divisor, a conservation area in Loreto, Peru, type locality

***Hemibrycon fasciatus* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn, Mancera-Rodriguez & García-Alzate 2013** Latin for banded, referring to its dark lateral stripe or band

***Hemibrycon fonceensis* (Román-Valencia, Vanegas-Ríos & Ruiz-C. 2009)** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: río Fonce, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon galvisi* (Román-Valencia 2000)** in honor of biologist Germán Galvis (Universidad Nacional, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia), who provided funding and comparative material for Román-Valencia’s study

***Hemibrycon guejarensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2018** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Güejar River basin (Meta Department, Colombia), type locality

***Hemibrycon gutierrezii* Ardila Rodríguez 2020** in honor of the philanthropic Gutiérrez Gómez family, “declared the most distinguished [citizens] of the 20th century” (translation) in Floridablanca, Santander Department, Colombia (type locality); they dedicated their lives to helping people through social welfare and the construction of educational centers, and the local authority created an award for exemplary citizens in their name [preferably spelled *gutierrezorum* since name honors more than one person, but ICZN 32.5.1 forbids such a correction]

***Hemibrycon helleri* Eigenmann 1927** in honor of American zoologist Edmund Heller (1875–1939), who collected holotype

***Hemibrycon huambonicus* (Steindachner 1882)** *-icus* (L.), belonging to: Huambo, Peru, type locality

***Hemibrycon inambari* Bertaco & Malabarba 2010** named for the Río Inambari basin, Cusco, Peru, type locality

***Hemibrycon iqueima* García-Melo, Albornoz-Garzón, García-Melo, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2018** named for Cacique (tribal chieftan) Iqueima, of the indigenous Los Panches and Tolimas tribes who inhabited type locality region (Magdalena River basin, Suarez municipality, Tolima Department, Colombia)

***Hemibrycon jabonero* Schultz 1944** local name for this species is in the upper Río Chama Valley, Venezuela

***Hemibrycon jelskii* (Steindachner 1876)** in honor of Belarusian-Polish ornithologist Konstanty Jelski (1837–1896), who collected holotype

***Hemibrycon loisae* (Géry 1964)** in honor of Loise Socolof, whose husband, Ross Socolof (1925–2009), American aquarium-fish exporter, breeder and wholesaler, collected holotype

***Hemibrycon lorethae* Ruiz-C, Román-Valencia, Bastidas & Taphorn 2023** in honor of the late Constanza Loreth Fajardo Calderon, sister of the first author

***Hemibrycon mamorensis* Ruiz-C, Román-Valencia, Bastidas & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Mamoré River, Bolivia, type locality

***Hemibrycon megantoniensis* Ruiz-C, Román-Valencia, Bastidas & Taphorn 2023** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Megantoni, La Convención, Cusco, Peru, type locality

***Hemibrycon metae* Myers 1930** of the upper Río Meta basin, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon microformaa* Román-Valencia & Ruiz-C. 2007** *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *forma* (L.), shape or form, referring to its small size (<31 mm SL) [meaning of extra terminal *a* not explained]

***Hemibrycon mikrostiktos* Bertaco & Malabarba 2010** *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *stiktós* (Gr. στικτός), pricked or spotted, referring to small

humeral spot, 2–3 horizontal series of scales vs. 4–9 in congeners

***Hemibrycon multiradiatus* (Dahl 1960)** *multi-* (L.), many; *radiatus* (L.), rayed, referring to large number (ii, 33) of anal-fin rays

***Hemibrycon paez* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010** named for the native Latin Americans known as the Paeces or Guambianos, who occupy type locality (Pierto Valencia, Inzá, Cauca, Colombia)

***Hemibrycon palomae* Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2010** of La Paloma Creek, Alto Cauca, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon plutarcoi* (Román-Valencia 2001)** in honor of ichthyologist Plutarco Cala Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, who collected holotype

***Hemibrycon polyodon* (Günther 1864)** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδούς (*odoús*), tooth, “the entire edge of the maxillary denticulated”

***Hemibrycon quindos* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010** named for the Quindos, indigenous people who once occupied type locality (Río Quindio basin, Upper Cauca River drainage, Salento, Quindio, Colombia)

***Hemibrycon rafaelensis* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2008** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: San Rafael Creek, Apia River system, Risaralda, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon raqueliae* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010** in honor of Colombian biologist Raquel Iveth Ruiz Calderón, for her “generous contribution of works for the preservation and study of Neotropical fishes”

***Hemibrycon sanjuanensis* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., Taphorn & García-Alzate 2014** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: San Juan River basin, Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon santamartae* Román-Valencia, Ruiz-C., García-Alzate & Taphorn 2010** of the Santa Marta mountain range, northeastern Colombia, where it occurs

***Hemibrycon sierraensis* García-Alzate, Román-Valencia & Taphorn 2015** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta drainage, Caribbean coastal drainages of northern Colombia, type locality

***Hemibrycon surinamensis* Géry 1962** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Suriname, type locality

***Hemibrycon taeniurus* (Gill 1858)** band-tailed, from *tainía* (Gr. ταινία), band or ribbon, and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to broad black band, bordered by yellow, on middle rows of caudal fin

***Hemibrycon tolimae* (Eigenmann 1913)** of Tolima Department, Colombia, where it is endemic to the Upper Magdalena River basin

***Hemibrycon tridens* Eigenmann 1922** *tri-* (L.), three; *dens* (L.), tooth, referring to tricuspid teeth extending along greater part of maxillary

***Hemibrycon velox* Dahl 1964** Latin for swift, referring to the “quick and colorful movement of the species in the water” (translation)

***Hemibrycon virolinica* Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010** *-ica* (L.), belonging to: Virolín creek, Río Cañaverales basin, Santander, Colombia type locality



Hemibrycon sierraensis, holotype, male, 67.2 mm SL. From: García-Alzate, C. A., C. Román-Valencia and D. C. Taphorn. 2015. A new species of *Hemibrycon* (Characiformes: Characidae), a freshwater fish from the Sierra Nevada of Santa Marta, Caribbean drainage, Colombia. Cuadernos de investigación UNED 7 (1): 89–97.

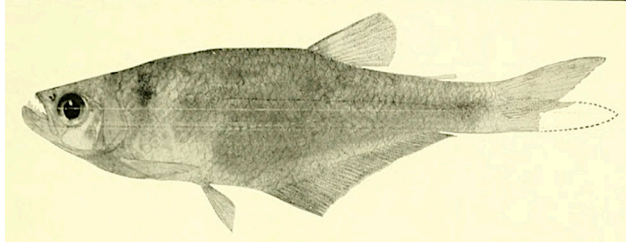
Hemibrycon yacopiae Román-Valencia & Arcila-Mesa 2010 of Yacopi, Cundinamarca, Colombia, type locality

Hysteronotus

Eigenmann 1911

hysteros (Gr. ὑστερος), after or posterior; *notus*, from *nōtos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to “extreme backward position” of dorsal fin

Hysteronotus megalostomus Eigenmann 1911 large-mouthed, from *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), big, and *stóma* (Gr. στόμα), mouth, “the premaxillary-maxillary border forming a continuous curve whose length is about half the length of the head



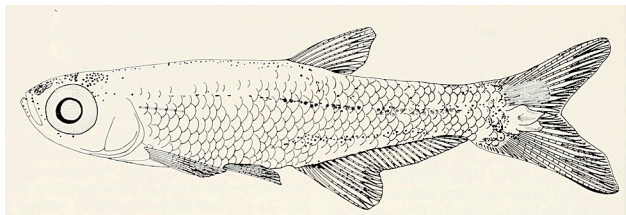
Hysteronotus megalostomus. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1911. New characins in the collection of the Carnegie Museum. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* 8 (1): 164–181, Pls. 4–9.

lotabrycon

Roberts 1973

iota (ι), smallest letter of Greek alphabet, i.e., anything very small, presumably referring to small size of *I. praecox* (up to 19.9 mm); *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

lotabrycon praecox Roberts 1973 Latin for premature, presumably referring to its small size at maturity (up to 19.9 mm)



lotabrycon praecox, paratype, male, 17.9 mm SL. From: Roberts, T. R. 1973. The glandulo-caudine characid fishes of the Guayas Basin in western Ecuador. *Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology* 144 (8): 489–514.

Knodus

Eigenmann 1911

kný (Gr. κνύ), a jot (small amount) or doit (trifle); *odoús* (Gr. ὀδοός), tooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small, dainty teeth of *K. meridae*

Knodus alpha (Eigenmann 1914) *álpha* (ἄλφα), first letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its being the first of two species described in the same paper that Eigenmann suspected were synonymous with *Bryconamericus* (now *Hemibrycon*) *caucanus*; the second species, *B. beta*, named after *bêta* (βῆτα), second letter of the Greek alphabet, is now a synonym of *K. alpha*

Knodus angustus Menezes, Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2020 Latin for narrow, referring to the narrowness of its body

Knodus borari Silva-Oliveira, Canto & Ribeiro 2023 named for the Borari, indigenous people who inhabit the lower Rio Tapajós basin, Pará, Brazil, where this species occurs

Knodus borki Zarske 2008 in honor of German aquarist Dieter Bork, “who has contributed much to the development of aquariology as a dedicated aquarium friend (breeder, author and photographer)” (translation); he also supplied holotype

Knodus breviceps (Eigenmann 1908) *brevis* (L.), short; *-ceps* (Neo-Latin), headed, referring to its short head, 4.50–4.66 times in body length

Knodus caquetae Fowler 1945 of the Río Caquetá drainage, Colombia, type locality [treated as a synonym of *Bryconamericus hypopterus* by some workers]

Knodus chapadae (Fowler 1906) of Santa Ana da Chapada, province of Mato Grosso, Brazil, near type locality in the headwaters of the rio Paraguay

Knodus cinarucensis (Román-Valencia, Taphorn & Ruiz-C. 2008) *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Cinaruco River, Apure State, Venezuela, type locality

Knodus cismontanus (Eigenmann 1914) *cis* (L.), on the same side as; *montanus* (L.), belonging to a mountain, presumably referring to its distribution at the base of the Andes, east of Bogota, Colombia

Knodus cupariensis de Sousa, Silva-Oliveira, Canto & Ribeiro 2020 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Cupari, rio Tapajós basin, Pará, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Knodus delta Géry 1972 *délta* (δέλτα), fourth letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained; since *Knodus* is often synonymized with *Bryconamericus*, and this species is similar to *K. beta motatanensis* (now *B. motatanensis*), Géry may be continuing Eigenmann’s tradition of naming closely related and very similar taxa (*B. alpha*, *B. beta* [=alpha]) after Greek letters (see also *K. gamma*)

Knodus deuterodonoides (Eigenmann 1914) *-oides*, Neo-Latin from *eídos* (Gr. εἶδος), form or shape: referring to its “very similar” dentition to that of *Deuterodon* (Tetragonopterinae)

Knodus diaphanus (Cope 1878) from *diaphanés* (Gr. διαφανής), translucent (i.e., to shine through), allusion not explained, perhaps referring to silvery color, with a broad bright silver lateral band [placed in *Bryconamericus* by some workers]

Knodus dorsomaculatus Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2010 *dorso-*, from *dorsalis* (L.), of the back; *maculatus* (L.), spotted, referring to dark blotch on dorsal-fin rays

Knodus figueiredoi Esguícero & Castro 2014 in honor of José Lima de Figueiredo (b. 1943), Museu de Zoologia of the Universidade de São Paulo, for contributions to the taxonomy of neotropical fishes

Knodus gamma Géry 1972 *gámma* (γάμμα), third letter of Greek alphabet, allusion not explained; since *Knodus* is often synonymized with *Bryconamericus*, and this species is sympatric with *K. beta motatanensis* (now *B. motatanensis*), Géry may be continuing Eigenmann’s tradition of naming closely related and very similar taxa (*B. alpha*, *B. beta* [=alpha]) after Greek letters (see also *K. delta*)

Knodus geryi Lima, Britski & Machado 2004 in honor of French physician and ichthyologist Jacques Géry (1917–2007), for his “enormous” contribution to the knowledge of characiform fishes

Knodus guajajara Aguiar, Brito, Ottoni & Guimarães 2022 named for the Guajajara indigenous tribe, one of the most numerous indigenous peoples in Brazil; they inhabit more than 10 Indigenous Lands on the eastern margin of the Amazon, all located in Maranhão, where this species occurs

Knodus heteresthes (Eigenmann 1908) *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *esthês* (Gr. ἐσθής), dress, clothing or raiment, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its deeply imbricate scales, “without striae” (italics in original)

Knodus longus Zarske & Géry 2006 Latin for long, referring to its elongate body (body height 4.22–4.42 times in SL)

Knodus macarenae (Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2010) of the Macarena Mountain range, Orinoco River system, Colombia, type locality

Knodus megalops Myers 1929 big-eyed, from *mégas* (Gr. μέγας), large, and *ōps* (Gr. ὤψ), eye, the largest eyes in the genus (among congeners known at the time)

Knodus meridae Eigenmann 1911 of Merida, Venezuela, type locality



Knodus longus. Photo by Heiko Bleher. From: Zarske, A. and J. Géry. 2006. *Knodus longus* sp. n. – ein neuer Salmmler (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae) aus den bolivianischen Anden, Einzugsgebiet des rio Beni. Zoologische Abhandlungen, Staatliche Naturhistorische Sammlungen Dresden, Museum für Tierkunde 55: 51–57.

***Knodus mizquae* (Fowler 1943)** of Río Mizque, Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

***Knodus moenkhausii* (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of William J. Moenkhaus (1871–1947), American geneticist and ichthyologist, and Eigenmann's colleague at Indiana University

***Knodus nuptialis* Menezes & Marinho 2019** Latin for nuptial (pertaining to marriage), referring to series of sexually dimorphic traits (hooks, gill glands and nuptial tubercles) on adult males during breeding season

***Knodus obolus* Deprá, Ota, Vitorino Júnior & Ferreira 2021** Latin for a small Greek coin, i.e., Charon's obol, a silver coin that the Greek would place in the mouth of a deceased person before burial so that their soul could pay Charon, the ferryman, to cross the river separating the world of the living from the world of the dead, referring to deep body and silvery color of this species, which is the second fish from the Rio das Almas basin (river of the souls, in Portuguese) named in allusion to this myth, the first being the cichlid *Retroculus acherontos*

***Knodus orteguase* (Fowler 1943)** of Río Ortegusa, Caquetá, Colombia, type locality

***Knodus pasco* Zarske 2007** named for Departamento Pasco, Peru, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

***Knodus rufford* Deprá, Ota, Vitorino Júnior & Ferreira 2021** named for the Rufford Foundation, which provided funds for expedition during which this species, *K. obolus* and *Moenkhausia goya* (Stethaprioninae) were discovered

***Knodus savannensis* Géry 1961** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: presumably the “savannahs of northeastern Brazil” (Tocantins River basin), where it occurs

***Knodus septentrionalis* Géry 1972** Latin for northern, proposed as a northern (i.e., north of the Andes) subspecies of *K. victoriae* [treated as a synonym of *K. orteguase* by some workers]

***Knodus shinahota* Ferreira & Carvajal 2007** named for Río Shinahota, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

***Knodus smithi* (Fowler 1913)** in honor of Edgar A. Smith (d. 1953), member of the Madeira-Mamoré expedition (1907–1912) commissioned by the Brazilian Government to build a railway along the banks of the Rio Madeira, who collected holotype

***Knodus tanaothoros* (Weitzman, Menezes, Evers & Burns 2005)** *tanaoós* (Gr. τάναος), outstretched; *thorós* (Gr. θορός), seed of the male (semen), referring to elongate nature of sperm cells compared with analogous cells in *Attonitus*

***Knodus tiquiensis* Ferreira & Lima 2006** -ensis, Latin suffix denoting place: Rio Tiquié, Indian village of Caruru, Brazil, type locality

***Knodus victoriae* (Steindachner 1907)** of Victoria (now Alto Parnaíba municipality, Maranhão), Brazil, where type locality (rio Parnaíba) is situated

***Knodus weitzmani* (Menezes, Netto-Ferreira & Ferreira 2009)** in honor of American ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of neotropical

freshwater fishes

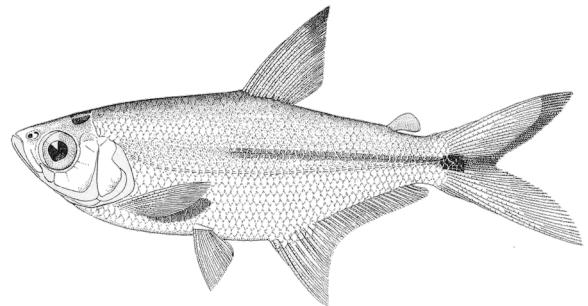
***Knodus ytuinama* Ferreira & Ohara 2023** from the Tupí words *ytu*, waterfall, and *anama*, friend, referring to its fast-flowing habitat

Landonia

Eigenmann & Henn 1914

-ia (L. suffix), belonging to: American businessman and philanthropist Hugh McKennan Landon (1867–1947), who helped finance expedition that collected holotype

***Landonia latidens* Eigenmann & Henn 1914** *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *dens* (L.), tooth, presumably referring to two “very broad straight edged” teeth on maxillary



Probably the first-published image of *Landonia laticeps*, holotype, female. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1927. The American Characidae [Part IV]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (4): 311–428, 24 pls.

Lepidocharax

Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011

lepido, from *lepidōtós* (Gr. λεπίδωτός), scaly, referring to scales covering ventral caudal-fin lobe; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

***Lepidocharax burnsi* Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011** in honor of John R. Burns, George Washington University (Washington, D.C.), for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of histology of small inseminating characids



Lepidocharax burnsi, holotype, female, 34.4 mm SL. From: Ferreira, K. M., N. A. Menezes and I. Quagio-Grassiotto. 2011. A new genus and two new species of Stevardiinae (Characiformes: Characidae) with a hypothesis on their relationships based on morphological and histological data. Neotropical Ichthyology 9 (2): 281–298.

***Lepidocharax diamantina* Ferreira, Menezes & Quagio-Grassiotto 2011** named for Chapada Diamantina, Bahia State, northeastern Brazil, region where this species occurs

Lophiobrycon

Castro, Ribeiro, Benine & Melo 2003

lophio, from *lóphos* (Gr. λόφος), mane, crest or tuft, referring to uniquely elongate and crest-shaped adipose fin of mature males; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Lophiobrycon weitzmani* Castro, Ribeiro, Benine & Melo 2003** in honor of American ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “seminal” work on the systematics of neotropical characiformes, particularly the subfamily Glandulocaudinae (now subsumed into Stevardiinae)



Lophiobrycon weitzmani, paratype, male, 31.1 mm SL. From: Castro, R. M. C., A. C. Ribeiro, R. C. Benine and A. L. A. Melo. 2003. *Lophiobrycon weitzmani*, a new genus and species of glandulocaudine fish (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Grande drainage, upper rio Paraná system, southeastern Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 1 (1): 11–19.

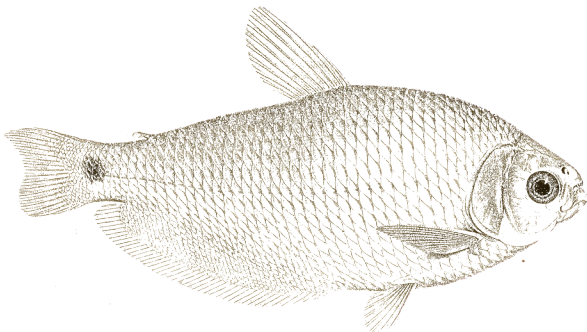
Markiana

Eigenmann 1903

-iana (L.), belonging to: Eigenmann's friend and teacher, Edward Lawrens Mark (1847–1946), head of Harvard University's zoology department, where Eigenmann studied

Markiana geayi (Pellegrin 1909) in honor of French pharmacist and natural history collector Martin François Geay (1859–1910), who collected holotype

Markiana nigripinnis (Perugia 1891) *nigri*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *pinnis*, scientific Neo-Latin adjective of *pinna* (L.), fin, i.e., finned, described as having blackish fins (which are actually reddish in life)



First-published image of *Markiana nigripinnis* (as *Tetragonopterus anomalus*, a junior synonym). Illustration by Eduard Konopicky. From: Steindachner, F. 1891. *Ichthyologische Beiträge* (XV). I. Über einige seltene und neue Fischarten aus dem canarischen Archipel. II. Über einige Characinen-Arten aus Südamerika. III. *Pomacentrus grandidieri*, n. sp. *Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften. Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe* 100 (5): 343–374, Pls. 1–3.

Microgenys

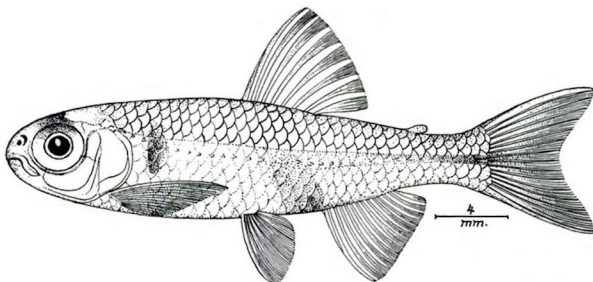
Eigenmann 1913

micro-, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *génys* (Gr. γένυς), jaw (usually the cheek or lower jaw in ichthyology), probably referring to small mouth and “very blunt” snout of *M. minuta*

Microgenys lativirgata Pearson 1927 *latus* (L.), broad or wide; *virgata* (L.), striped or made of twigs, referring to its broad median lateral band

Microgenys minuta Eigenmann 1913 Latin for very small, presumably referring to small cheek and/or small body (45 mm)

Microgenys weyrauchi Fowler 1945 in honor of German malacologist Wolfgang Weyrauch (1907–1970), who sent a collection of Peruvian



Microgenys weyrauchi, holotype. Illustration by Henry Weed Fowler. From: Fowler, H. W. 1945. Descriptions of seven new fresh-water fishes from Peru. *Notulae Naturae* (Philadelphia) No. 159: 1–11.

fishes to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, including holotype of this one

Mimagoniates

Regan 1907

etymology not explained, presumably *mímos* (Gr. μῖμος), imitator or mimic, described as intermediate between *Cheirodon* (Cheirodontinae) and *Leptagoniates* (Aphyocharacinae), so perhaps referring to resemblance to latter genus

Mimagoniates barberi Regan 1907 in honor of Paraguayan botanist and philanthropist Andrés Barbero (1877–1951), who collected holotype

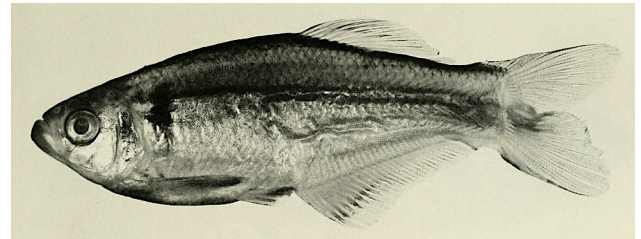
Mimagoniates inequalis (Eigenmann 1911) Latin for uneven, unequal or unlike, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to how it differs from the otherwise “very similar” to *Glandulocauda melanogynys* (= *caerulea*)

Mimagoniates lateralis (Nichols 1913) Latin for of the side, presumably referring to “broad dusky lengthwise band on the lower part of the side”

Mimagoniates microlepis (Steindachner 1877) *micro-*, from *mikrós* (Gr. μικρός), small; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, presumably referring to small scales, 44 along lateral line and 13–14 rows along the sides

Mimagoniates pulcher Menezes & Weitzman 2009 Latin for beautiful, referring to blue color of living specimens

Mimagoniates rheocharis Menezes & Weitzman 1990 *rhéos* (Gr. ῥέος), stream; *cháris* (Gr. χάρις), loveliness, grace or charming, referring to the “streams in which this fish has been taken and to the beauty of the fish itself”



Mimagoniates rheocharis, holotype, male, 47.3 mm SL. From: Menezes, N. A. and S. H. Weitzman. 1990. Two new species of *Mimagoniates* (Teleostei: Characidae: Glandulocaudinae), their phylogeny and biogeography and a key to the glandulocaudin fishes of Brazil and Paraguay. *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 103 (2): 380–426.

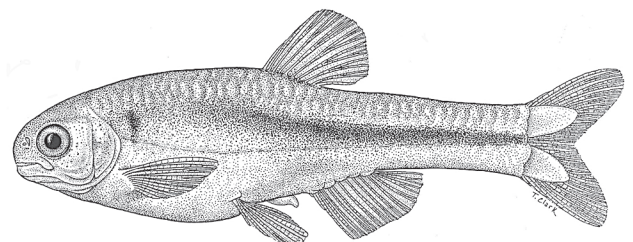
Mimagoniates sylvicola Menezes & Weitzman 1990 *sylva* (L.), forest; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to the forested nature of the streams where it occurs

Monotocheirodon

Eigenmann & Pearson 1924

etymology not explained, possibly *mónos* (Gr. μόνος), and *nátos* (Gr. νῶτος), back, referring to lack of adipose fin, i.e., presumed to be closely related to *Cheirodon* (Cheirodontinae) but with one fin (the dorsal) on its back

Monotocheirodon drilos Menezes, Weitzman & Quagio-Grassiotto 2013 *drilos* (Gr. δριλος), a person with a circumcised penis (or the penis itself, per the authors), referring to its “prominent male inseminating organ”



Monotocheirodon drilos, adult male, 33.6 mm SL. Illustration by Tamara Clark. From: Menezes, N. A., S. H. Weitzman and I. Quagio-Grassiotto. 2013. Two new species and a review of the inseminating freshwater fish genus *Monotocheirodon* (Characiformes, Characidae) from Peru and Bolivia. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo* 53 (10): 129–144.

***Monotocheirodon duda* Carvalho, Thomaz, Urbano-Bonilla & Prada-Pedreiros 2024** named for the Río Duda Meta Department, Colombia (type locality) and elsewhere in the Río Duda drainage, where it occurs; in Spanish, *duda* means doubt, which also refers to its presumed placement in *Monotocheirodon*, an “assumption that needs further evaluation”

***Monotocheirodon kontos* Menezes, Weitzman & Quagio-Grassiotto 2013** *kontós* (Gr. κοντός), long pole, referring to “prominent male inseminating organ”

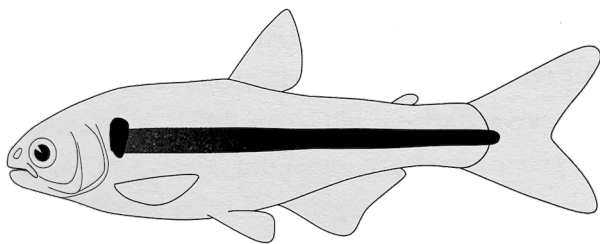
***Monotocheirodon pearsoni* Eigenmann 1924** patronym not identified but clearly in honor of American ichthyologist Nathan Everett Pearson (1895–1982), Eigenmann’s student, author of paper in which description appeared, and who probably collected holotype

Othonocheirodus

Myers 1927

othon (Gr. ὄθωνη), napkin or veil; *cheír* (Gr. χεῖρ), hand; *odoús* (Gr. ὀδοός), tooth, i.e., “the veiled hand-shaped teeth,” referring to upper-jaw lip that covers five-pointed mandibular teeth and part or all of similarly shaped premaxillary teeth

***Othonocheirodus eigenmanni* Myers 1927** in honor of German-born American ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863–1927), “who has contributed more than anyone else to our knowledge of the fresh-water fishes of South America”



Possibly first-published image of *Othonocheirodus eigenmanni*, 90 years after its description. Illustration by Peter Van der Sleen. From: Van der Sleen, P. and J. S. Albert. 2017 (for 2018). Field guide to the fishes of the Amazon, Orinoco & Guianas. Princeton, N. J. and Oxford: Princeton University Press. 1–464.

Phallobrycon

Menezes, Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2009

phallós (Gr. φαλλός), penis, referring to urogenital papilla of male, apparently responsible for introduction of sperm into ovary of female; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Phallobrycon adenacanthus* Menezes, Ferreira & Netto-Ferreira 2009** *adēn* (Gr. ἀδὴν), gland; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to restriction of glandular tissue to area where anal-fin spines are located

***Phallobrycon synarmacanthus* Netto-Ferreira, Bastos, Sousa & Menezes 2016** *syn* (Gr. συν), together; *háрма* (Gr. ἄρμα), joint; *acanthus* (L.), from *ákantha* (Gr. ἄκανθα), thorn, referring to 3–5 hypertrophied spines of fifth anal-fin branched ray, which are connected via a bony crest in sexually mature males



Phallobrycon adenacanthus, holotype, male, 37 mm SL. Note presence of urogenital papilla anterior to anal-fin origin. From: Menezes, N. A., K. M. Ferreira and A. L. Netto-Ferreira. 2009. A new genus and species of inseminating characid fish from the rio Xingu basin (Characiformes: Characidae). Zootaxa 2167: 47–58.



Probably first-published image of *Phenacobrycon henni*, holotype, male. From: Eigenmann, C. H. 1927. The American Characidae [Part IV]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (4): 311–428, 24 pls.

Phenacobrycon

Eigenmann 1922

phénakos (Gr. φένακος), genitive of *phénax* (φέναξ), cheat or imposter; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae but here presumably referring to similarity to *Bryconamericus*

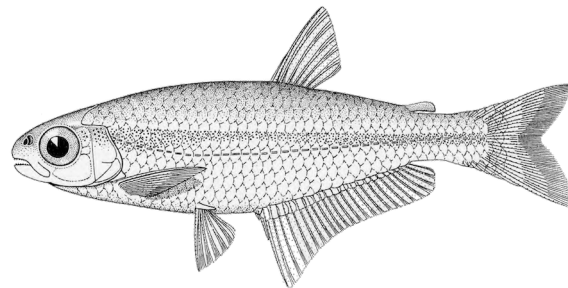
***Phenacobrycon henni* (Eigenmann 1914)** in honor of Eigenmann’s student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890–1959), American zoologist, who collected holotype

Piabarchus

Myers 1928

Pia-, referring to *Piabinus*, original genus of *P. analis*; *archus*, from *archós* (Gr. ἀρχός), anus, referring to its long, anteriorly inserted anal fin

***Piabarchus analis* (Eigenmann 1914)** Latin for anal, referring to its long anal fin



Possibly first-published image of *Piabarchus analis*. From: Eigenmann, C. H. and G. S. Myers. 1929. The American Characidae [Part V + Supplement]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (5): 429–558, Pls. 57, 63, 70–74, 81–83, 94.

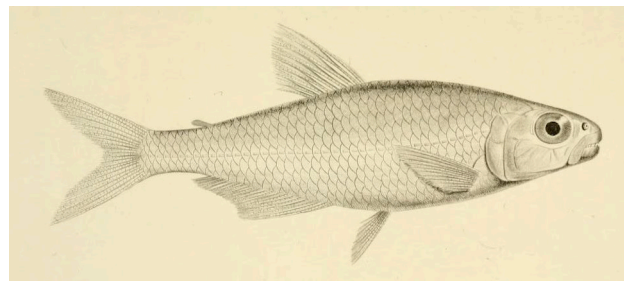
***Piabarchus stramineus* (Eigenmann 1908)** Latin for straw-like, referring to its color in alcohol

***Piabarchus torrenticola* Mahnert & Géry 1988** *torrentis*, genitive singular of *torrens* (L.), swift water; *-cola* (L.), dweller or inhabitant, referring to waterfall habitat at type locality, Salto Pirareta, Cordillera Province, Paraguay

Piabina

Reinhardt 1867

diminutive of *Piaba*, local name for species of *Tetragonopterus* (i.e., small characins) in the vicinity of Lagoa Santa, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality of *P. argentea*



Piabina argentea. From: Reinhardt, J. T. 1867. Om trende, formeentligt ubeskrevne fisk af characinerne eller Karpelaxenes familie. Oversigt over det Kongelige Danske Videnskaberens Selskabs Forhandlinger og dets Medlemmers Arbejder (Kjøbenhavn) 1866: 49–68, Pls. 1–2.

Piabina anhembi da Silva & Kaefner 2003 local name for a bird once sought for medicinal and protective purposes, which also served as the name of rio Tietê (São Paulo, Brazil, type locality) until 1748

Piabina argentea Reinhardt 1867 Latin for silvery, referring to its silvery lateral band

Piabina thomasi (Fowler 1940) in honor of museologist William Stephen Thomas (1909–2001), who collected South American fishes for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Planaltina

Böhlke 1954

named for Planaltina, Goiás, Brazil, type locality of *P. myersi*

Planaltina britskii Menezes, Weitzman & Burns 2003 in honor of Heraldo A. Britski, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for many contributions to the ichthyology of Brazil; also, he collected the first two known specimens of this species and recognized that they were undescribed

Planaltina glandipedis Menezes, Weitzman & Burns 2003 *glandis* (L.), acorn; *pedis* (L.), foot (homologous to the pelvic fin), referring to pelvic-fin gland of males

Planaltina kaingang Deprá, Graça, Pavanelli, Avelino & Oliveira 2018 named for the Kaingang, an ethnic group who has inhabited the southern portion of Brazil for centuries, including areas near the rio Ubazinho drainage (Paraná State), where this species was first recognized



Planaltina kaingang, holotype, male, 37.9 mm SL. From: Deprá, G. C., W. J. da Graça, C. S. Pavanelli, G. S. Avelino and C. Oliveira. 2018. Molecular phylogeny of *Planaltina* Böhlke (Characidae: Stevardiinae) and comments on the definition and geographic distribution of the genus, with description of a new species. PLoS ONE 13 (5): e0196291: 1–26.

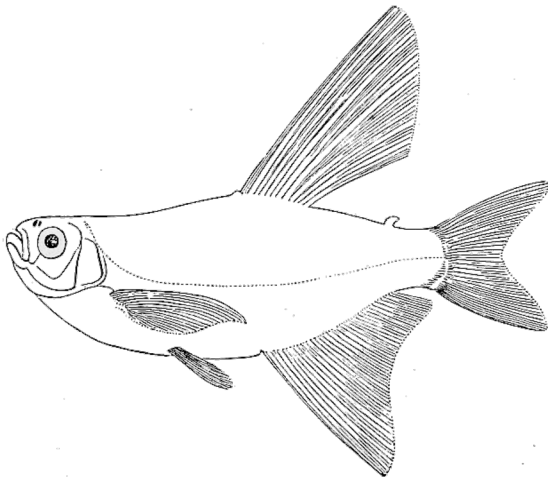
Planaltina myersi Böhlke 1954 in honor of American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, for the “ichthyological understanding [Böhlke has] gained working under him,” and for his interest in the group to which this species belongs

Pseudocorynopoma

Perugia 1891

pseudo-, from *pseudēs* (Gr. ψεύδης), false, i.e., although similar to *Corynopoma searlesi* (=riisei), such an appearance is false

Pseudocorynopoma doriae Perugia 1891 in honor of Italian zoologist Giacomo Doria (1840–1913), director of the Natural History Museum



Pseudocorynopoma doriae. From: Perugia, A. 1891. Appunti sopra alcuni pesci sud-americani conservati nel Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova. Annali del Museo Civico di Storia Naturale di Genova (Serie 2) 10: 605–657.

of Genoa, who always offered scholars the “most gracious hospitality” (translation) [although named after a man, “ae” is an acceptable way to form a genitive from a masculine noun than ends in “a”]

Pseudocorynopoma heterandria Eigenmann 1914 *heteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *-andria*, Neo-Latin combining form of *anēr* (Gr. ἀνὴρ), male animal, allusion not explained, probably referring to gland at base of tail in males (later discovered to release pheromones during courtship); may also refer to diagnostic difference in male anal-fin structure between the two congeners

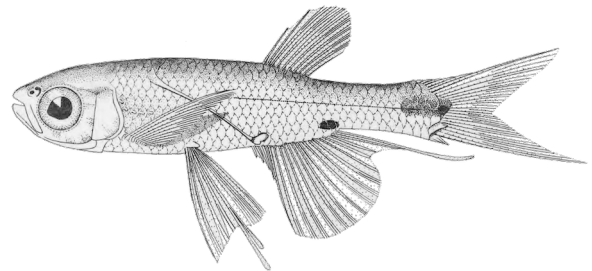
Pseudocorynopoma stanleyi Malabarba, Chuctaya, Hirschmann, Oliveira & Thomaz 2020 in honor of American ichthyologist Stanley H. Weitzman (1927–2017), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C.), for his “great” contribution to our knowledge of stevardiine characids and other Neotropical freshwater fishes

Pterobrycon

Eigenmann 1913

ptero-, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), wing, referring to prolonged scale on shoulder of mature male *P. landoni* (later discovered to stimulate females), which Eigenmann apparently believed was wing-like; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brýchō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae, i.e., per Eigenmann a “winged *Brycon*”

Pterobrycon landoni Eigenmann 1913 in honor of American businessman and philanthropist Hugh McKennan Landon (1867–1947), who “in large measure” made possible the Chocó, Colombia, expedition during which holotype was collected



Probably first-published image of *Pterobrycon landoni*, holotype, male. From: Eigenmann, C. H. and G. S. Myers. 1929. The American Characidae [Part V + Supplement]. Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology 43 (5): 429–558, Pls. 57, 63, 70–74, 81–83, 94.

Pterobrycon myrnae Bussing 1974 in honor of Bussing’s wife Myrna, who made “innumerable sacrifices to facilitate” his studies of Central American fishes

Ptychocharax

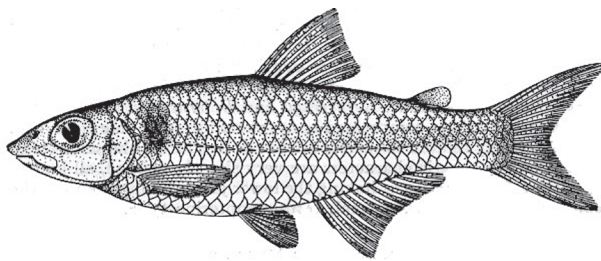
Weitzman, Fink, Machado-Allison & Royero L. 1994

ptychós (Gr. πτυχός), genitive of *ptýx* (πτύξ), layer or fold, referring to ventral fold of pouch scale that separates anterior and posterior openings of caudal pouch; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Ptychocharax rhyacophila Weitzman, Fink, Machado-Allison & Royero L. 1994 *rhyaco*, from *rhyáx* (Gr. ρύαξ), rushing stream or mountain torrent; *phila*, from *phílos* (Gr. φίλος), fond of, referring to its presence in fast-flowing waters



Ptychocharax rhyacophila. From: Weitzman, S. H., S. V. Fink, A. Machado-Allison and R. Royero. 1994. A new genus and species of Glandulocaudinae (Teleostei: Characidae) from southern Venezuela. Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters 5 (1): 45–64.



Rhinobrycon negrensis, holotype, 35 mm SL. Illustration by Pablo Bravo. From: Myers, G. S. 1944. *Rhinobrycon negrensis*, a new genus and species of characid fishes from the Rio Negro, Brazil. Proceedings of the California Academy of Sciences (Series 4) 23 (39): 587–590.

Rhinobrycon

Myers 1944

rhinós (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), nose, referring to its projecting snout and inferior mouth; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Rhinobrycon negrensis Myers 1944 *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: rio Negro, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

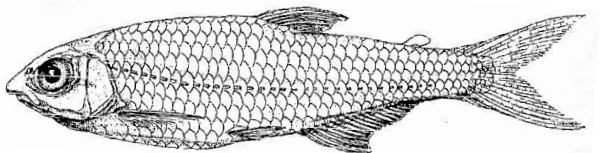
Rhinopetitia

Géry 1964

Rhino-, referring to its phylogenetic affinity with *Rhinobrycon*; *-ia* (L. suffix), belonging to: zoologist-anatomist Georges Petit (1892–1973), Directeur du Laboratoire Arago

Rhinopetitia melanohumeralis Menezes & Netto-Ferreira 2019 *mélanos* (Gr. μέλανος), genitive of *mélas* (μέλας), black; *humeralis* (L.), humeral, referring to conspicuous dark blotch on the humeral region on sides of body

Rhinopetitia myersi Géry 1964 in honor of American ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905–1985), Stanford University, who described the closely related *Rhinobrycon* in 1944 and loaned paratypes of *R. negrensis* to Géry for comparison



Rhinopetitia myersi, holotype, 30.4 mm SL. From: Géry, J. 1964. Poissons characoides nouveaux ou non signalés de l'Ilha do Bananal, Brésil. Vie et Milieu Suppl. No. 17: 447–471, Pls. 1–4.

Rhinopetitia nigrofasciata Menezes & Netto-Ferreira 2019 *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *fasciata* (L.), banded, referring to dark midlateral stripe along sides

Rhinopetitia oligolepis Menezes & Netto-Ferreira 2019 *olígos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *lepis* (Gr. λεπίς), scale, referring to fewer number of longitudinal scale rows from dorsal-fin origin to lateral line compared to congeners

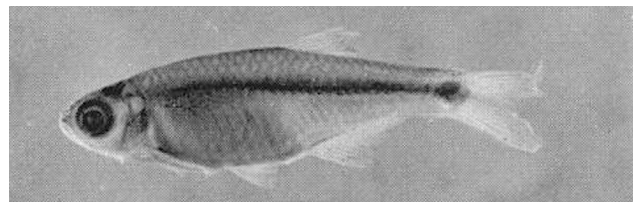
Rhinopetitia paucirastra Menezes & Netto-Ferreira 2019 *olígos* (Gr. ὀλίγος), few or scanty; *rastra*, plural of *rastrum* (L.), rake, referring to reduced number of gill rakers on anterior external portion of first gill arch compared with congeners

Rhinopetitia potamorhachia Netto-Ferreira, Birindelli, Sousa & Menezes 2014 *potamós* (Gr. ποταμός), river; *rhachia* (Gr. ραχία), beach, referring to fact that most specimens were collected on sandy beaches along the Rio Teles Pires (Pará, Brazil)

Scopaeocharax

Weitzman & Fink 1985

skopaios (Gr. σκωπᾰίος), dwarf, referring to small size of both species⁴ (e.g., up to 32.1 mm SL in *S. rhinodus*); *Charax*, typical genus



Scopaeocharax atopodus, holotype, female, 20.5 mm SL. From: Böhlke, J. E. 1958. Results of the Catherwood Foundation Peruvian Amazon Expedition. The descriptions of two new xenobryconine characids. Copeia 1958 (4): 318–325.

of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Scopaeocharax atopodus (Böhlke 1958) *átopos* (Gr. ἄτοπος), odd or strange; *podus*, from *podós* (Gr. ποδός, genitive of ποῦς), foot (homologous to the pelvic fin), probably referring to “greatly enlarged” pelvic fin of males

Scopaeocharax rhinodus (Böhlke 1958) *rhinós* (Gr. ῥινός), genitive of *rhís* (ῥίς), nose, referring to “distinctly overhanging” snout; *odus*, etymology not explained, perhaps *-odus*, Neo-Latin combining form of *odous* (Gr. ὀδούς), tooth, referring to “strictly conical” teeth with “recurved, sharp tips”

Trochilocharax

Zarske 2010

trochilus, a small bird (e.g., hummingbird), presumably referring to small size (up to 17.0 mm SL); *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Trochilocharax ornatus Zarske 2010 Latin for adorned or decorated, referring to its attractive coloration in life



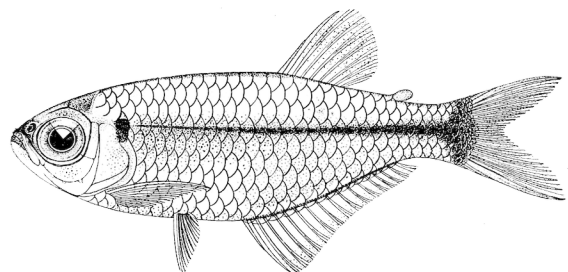
Trochilocharax ornatus. Photo by Dieter Bork. From: Zarske, A. 2010. Der Kolibrisalmier – *Trochilocharax ornatus* gen. et spec. nov. – ein neuer Salmier aus Peru (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae). Vertebrate Zoology 60 (2): 75–98.

Tyttocharax

Fowler 1913

tyththós (Gr. τυτθός), tiny, referring to small size (18 mm) of *T. madeirae*; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

Tyttocharax cochui (Ladiges 1949) in honor of German-born tropical-fish importer Ferdinand (Fred) Cochu, Paramount Aquarium (New York City, USA), who brought the first specimens (packed as forage for predatory leaffish) to Europe in 1949



Tyttocharax madeirae, holotype. From: Fowler, H. W. 1913. Fishes from the Madeira River, Brazil. Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia 65: 517–579.

⁴ Stanley H. Weitzman, pers. comm.

***Tyttocharax madeirae* Fowler 1913** of the rio Madeira basin, Brazil, type locality

***Tyttocharax metae* Román-Valencia, García-Alzate, Ruiz-C. & Taphorn 2012** of Meta State, La Macarena Mountains, Orinoco basin, eastern Colombia, type locality

***Tyttocharax tambopatensis* Weitzman & Ortega 1995** *-ensis*, Latin suffix denoting place: Río Tambopata basin, Peru, where it is abundant in blackwater tributaries

Varicharax

Vanegas-Ríos, Faustino-Fuster, Meza-Vargas & Ortega 2020

Vari, in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), “in memoriam of his inspiring career focused on studying Neotropical freshwater fishes and mentoring new generations of ichthyologists”; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from *chárax* (Gr. χάραξ), a pointed stake of a palisade, referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

***Varicharax nigrolineatus* Vanegas-Ríos, Faustino-Fuster, Meza-Vargas & Ortega 2020** *nigro-*, from *niger* (L.), dark or black; *lineatus* (L.), lined, referring to dark mid-lateral stripe extending along body



Varicharax nigrolineatus, holotype, male, 36.1 mm SL. From: Vanegas-Ríos, J. A., D. R. Faustino-Fuster, V. Meza-Vargas and H. Ortega. 2020. Phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and species of stevardiine fish (Characiformes: Characidae: Stevardiinae) from the Río Amazonas basin, Peru. *Journal of Zoological Systematics and Evolutionary Research = Zeitschrift für zoologische Systematik und Evolutionsforschung* 58 (1): 387–407.

Xenurobrycon

Myers & Miranda Ribeiro 1945

xénos (Gr. ξένος), strange or foreign (i.e., different), and *ourá* (Gr. οὐρά), tail, referring to caudal-fin glands of males that release pheromones during courtship; *brycon*, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from *brychō* (Gr. βρύχω), to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

***Xenurobrycon coracoralinae* Moreira 2005** in honor of Brazilian poet Cora Coralina, pen name of Ana Lins do Guimarães Peixoto (1889–1985); she was born and lived part of her life by the rio Vermelho, where this species occurs, and often wrote about the river and other nature topics

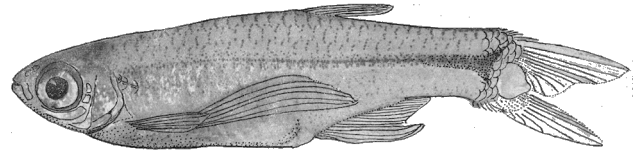
***Xenurobrycon heterodon* Weitzman & Fink 1985** *héteros* (Gr. ἕτερος), different; *odon*, Latinized and grammatically adjusted from the Greek nominative ὀδοός (*odoús*), tooth, referring to mixture of tricuspid, bicuspid and conical teeth

***Xenurobrycon macropus* Myers & Miranda Ribeiro 1945** *macro-*, from *makrós* (Gr. μακρός), long or large; *poús* (Gr. ποús), foot (homologous to the pelvic fin), referring to elongate pelvic fin of males

***Xenurobrycon polyancistrus* Weitzman 1987** *polý* (Gr. πολύ), many; *ancistrus*, from *ánkistrōn* (Gr. ἄγκιστρον), fish hook, referring to numerous hooks on pelvic fin of males

***Xenurobrycon pteropus* Weitzman & Fink 1985** *ptero-*, from *pterón* (Gr. πτερόν), wing; *poús* (Gr. ποús), foot (homologous to the pelvic fin), referring to large wing-shaped pelvic fin

***Xenurobrycon varii* Mendonça, Peixoto, Dutra & Netto-Ferreira 2016** in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949–2016), National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution (Washington, D.C., USA), “an esteemed person and ichthyologist, for his contributions to the systematics of fishes and his continuous support and aid to the authors”



Xenurobrycon macropus. Retouched photograph of male paratype, 17 mm SL. From: Myers, G. S. and P. de Miranda Ribeiro. 1945. A remarkable new genus of sexually dimorphic characid fishes from the Rio Paraguay Basin in Matto Grosso. *Boletim do Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro, Zoologia, Nova Série* No. 32: 1–8.