Order GYMNOTIFORMES Neotropical Knifefishes
5 families · 35 genera/subgenera · 259 species/subspecies

Family GYMNOTIDAE Nakedback Knifefishes
2 genera · 51 species/subspecies

Electrophorus Gill 1864
- electro-, electricity; -phorus, bearer, referring to its ability to generate a powerful electric shock (may also allude to an 18th-century manual capacitive generator of the same name)

Electrophorus electricus (Linnaeus 1766)
referring to its ability to generate a powerful electric shock

Gymnotus Linnaeus 1758
- gymnos, bare or naked; -notus, back, referring to absence of dorsal fin (a trait common to all knifefishes)

Gymnotus anguillaris Hoedeman 1962
eel-like, referring to the long, "eel-like configuration" of its body compared to G. carapo

Gymnotus arapaima Albert & Crampton 2001
named for the osteoglossomorph fish Arapaima gigas, which it resembles in having an elongate and slightly depressed head

Gymnotus ardelai Maldonado-Ocampo & Albert 2004
in honor of Carlos A. Ardila Rodriguez, President of the Colombian Ichthyological Association (ACICTIOS), for contributions to the knowledge of Colombian ichthyology

Gymnotus bahianus Campos-da-Paz & Costa 1996
-anus, belonging to: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Gymnotus capanema Milhomem, Crampton, Pierczeka, Shetka, Silva & Nagamachi 2012
named for the municipality of Capanema, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Gymnotus capitimaculatus Rangel-Pereira 2014
- capitis, head; - maculatus, blotchy, referring to a pair of blotches on ventral portion of head

Gymnotus carapo carapo Linnaeus 1758
local Brazilian name for knifefishes

Gymnotus carapo australis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
southern, known from southern humid neotropics of Uruguay and Argentina, the most southerly subspecies

Gymnotus carapo caatingaensis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
-caatingaensis, suffix denoting place: Caatinga ecoregion of northeastern Brazil, where it occurs

Gymnotus carapo madeirensis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
-madeirensis, suffix denoting place: Río Madeira basin, Bolivia, where it occurs (also occurs in Peru)

Gymnotus carapo occidentalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
western, known from western Amazon basin of Peru (and elsewhere), the most westernly subspecies

Gymnotus carapo orientalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
eastern, known from eastern Amazon basin of Brazil (and elsewhere, but not the most easternly subspecies, which is G. c. caatingaensis)

Gymnotus carapo septentrionalis Craig, Crampton & Albert 2017
northern, known from Orinoco basin (Colombia, Venezuela) and Trinidad, the most northerly subspecies

Gymnotus cataniapo Mago-Leccia 1994
named for the Río Cataniapo (Amazonas, Venezuela), which provided the largest number of specimens

Gymnotus chaviro Maxime & Albert 2009
common name for Gymnotus among the Asheninka indigenous people of Peru, where it occurs

Gymnotus chimarrao Cognato, Richer-de-Forges, Albert & Crampton 2008
named for chimarrão, traditional mate tea (Ilex paraguariensis) of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (where this gymnotid occurs), referring to its olive-green ground coloration, similar to the color of dried tea leaves (see G. cuia and Brachyhypopomus bombilla [Hypopomidae] for other mate-related knifefish names)
Gymnotus choco Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003
named for the Chocó region of the Pacific slope of Colombia, where it occurs

Gymnotus coatesi La Monte 1935
in honor of Christopher W. Coates (1899-1974), Curator (later Director), New York Aquarium, and student of electric fishes, who provided type (note: Coates was also the first to use captive electric eels to power light bulbs, a staple exhibit in public aquaria worldwide)

Gymnotus coropinae Hoedeman 1962
of Coropina Creek, Suriname, type locality

Gymnotus cuia Craig, Malabarba, Crampton & Albert 2018
named for the *cuia* gourd used to drink traditional *mate* popular through this fish's range, referring to its especially deep body and head (and continuing a tradition of *mate*-related names in gymnotiform taxonomy; see *G. chimarrao* and *Brachyhypopomus bombilla* [*Hypopomidae*])

Gymnotus curupira Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
named for Igarapé Curupira, a forest stream near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality (the Curupira is a mythical spirit of the Amazon rain forest)

Gymnotus cylindricus La Monte 1935
referring to its cylindrical body

Gymnotus darwini Campos-da-Paz & de Santana 2019
in honor of English naturalist Charles Darwin (1809-1882), “well known from his extensive and genial contribution to the study of evolution through natural selection,” and because holotype and a number of paratypes were collected at the Refugio Ecológico Charles Darwin in Igarassu, Pernambuco, Brazil, where Darwin himself visited in August 1836 while aboard the H.M.S. *Beagle*

Gymnotus diamantinensis Campos-da-Paz 2002
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: municipality of Diamantino, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Gymnotus esmeraldas Albert & Crampton 2003
named for the Río Esmeraldas drainage, Ecuador, type locality

Gymnotus eyra Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018
local (Peru) name for red form of the jaguarundi, *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*, continuing a convention of naming Gymnotus species after felids (*onca*, *pantherinus*, *tigre*) due to their shared nocturnal, predatory, banded or spotted attributes

Gymnotus henni Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003
in honor of Carl Eigenmann’s student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890-1959), a “pioneer” in neotropical ichthyology, who collected type in 1913

Gymnotus inaequilabiatus (Valenciennes 1839)
in-*equalis*, unequal or uneven; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, with thick lips on the former and none on the latter

Gymnotus interruptus Rangel-Pereira 2012
interrupted, referring to pale interbands, anterior to vertical through first ventral lateral line ramus, ventrally and/or dorsally fragmented (=interrupted), allowing union of adjacent dark bands
**Gymnotus javari** Albert, Crampton & Hagedorn 2003
named for the Río Yavari (Rio Javarí), Loreto Department, Peru, type locality

**Gymnotus jonasi** Albert & Crampton 2001
in honor of naturalist Jonas Alves de Oliveira, Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), where it occurs

**Gymnotus maculosus** Albert & Miller 1995
spotted, referring to its “conspicuous” color pattern

**Gymnotus mamiraua** Albert & Crampton 2001
named for Mamirauá lake system and Mamirauá Sustainable Development Reserve (Amazonas, Brazil), type locality

**Gymnotus melanopleura** Albert & Crampton 2001
melano-, dark; pleura, rib or side, referring to dark bands along lateral body surface

**Gymnotus obscurus** Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
dark, referring to its predominantly dark coloration

**Gymnotus omarorum** Richer-de-Forges, Crampton & Albert 2009
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Omar Macadar and Omar Trujillo-Cenoz, both pioneers in the anatomical and physiological study of electrogenesis in *Gymnotus*

**Gymnotus onca** Albert & Crampton 2001
named for the jaguar *Panthera onca*, referring to its characteristic color pattern of broad irregular dark pigment blotches

**Gymnotus panamensis** Albert & Crampton 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, where it is endemic

**Gymnotus pantanal** Fernandes, Albert, Daniel-Silva, Lopes, Crampton & Almeida-Toledo 2005
referring to the Pantanal Matogrossense of Brazil, the hydrological region of the type locality (also occurs in Paraguay and Bolivia)

**Gymnotus pantherinus** (Steindachner 1908)
leopard-like, presumably referring to irregularly shaped spots and dots that are sometimes connected in a zigzag and “halfbow-like” manner (translation)

**Gymnotus paraguensis** Albert & Crampton 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraguay River basin, Brazil and Paraguay, where it is endemic

**Gymnotus pedanopterus** Mago-Leccia 1994
pedanos, short; pterus, fin, referring to shortness of anal-fin rays

**Gymnotus refugio** Giora & Malabarba 2016
Portuguese for sanctuary, referring to its abundance only in two conservation areas of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil: Refúgio da Vida Silvestre Banhado dos Pachecos, and Parque Estadual de Itapeva

**Gymnotus riberalta** Craig, Correa-Roldán, Ortega, Crampton & Albert 2018
named for Riberalta, Beni Department, Bolivia, type locality

**Gymnotus stenoleucus** Mago-Leccia 1994
stenos, narrow; leukos, white, referring to narrow pale bands on anterior third of body

**Gymnotus sylvius** Albert & Fernandes-Matioli 1999
-sius, pertaining to: Silvio de Almeida Toledo Filho, a “pioneer” in the electrobiology of *Gymnotus* from southeastern Brazil; also alludes to the Latin sylvi, forest, referring to the Atlantic rainforest where this species dwells

**Gymnotus tigre** Albert & Crampton 2003
Portuguese for tiger, based in its common name in the local aquarium trade, referring to its tiger-like markings

**Gymnotus tiquie** Maxime, Lima & Albert 2011
named for the Rio Tiquié, upper Rio Negro basin, Brazil, where this species is known only from small tributaries

**Gymnotus ucamara** Crampton, Lovejoy & Albert 2003
named for the Ucamara Depression, a geological term describing the low-lying region between the lower reaches of the Ucayali and Marañon rivers of Peru (where it occurs), caused by subsidence in the Upper Amazon foreland basin

**Gymnotus varzea** Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
named for the varzea (freshwater swamp forest) floodplains near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, where it occurs
Family RHAMPHICHTHYIDAE Sand Knifefishes
5 genera · 28 species

Gymnorhamphichthys Ellis 1912
gymnos, bare or naked, i.e., “much the same as” Rhamphichthys except scaleless on anterior portion of body

Gymnorhamphichthys bogardusae Lundberg 2005
in honor of Joan Bogardus Spears (d. 2002), “a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York, whose avid interests in life’s diversity on Earth taught and inspired her children to support its scientific discovery and documentation” (Spears’ daughter Dorothy provided “generous support” of Lundberg’s work)

Gymnorhamphichthys britskii Carvalho, Ramos & Albert 2011
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for his many contributions to our understanding of neotropical fishes, and his “paramount” work on the fishes of the Paraguay basin

Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus Ellis 1912
hypo-, under; stomus, mouth, referring small mouth, “somewhat under the upper jaw”

Gymnorhamphichthys rondoni (Miranda Ribeiro 1920)
in honor of Cândido Rondon (1865-1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, whose Rondon Commission to install telegraph poles from Mato Grosso to Amazonas included expedition that collected type

Gymnorhamphichthys rosamariae Schwassmann 1989
of Rosa María, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Hypopygus Hoedeman 1962
a combination of the generic names Hypopomus and Parupygus (Hypopomidae, now considered congeneric), putatively related to both at time of description

Hypopygus benoneae Peixoto, Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2013
in honor of Naraiana Benone, Universidade Federal do Pará, who collected most of the type series

Hypopygus cryptogenes (Triques 1997)
cryptos, hidden; genesis, generation, referring to its “obscure origins and phyletic relationships” (Triques believed the species shared characters with Hypopygus and Steatogenys, but did not feel confident placing it in either; therefore he proposed a new genus, Stegostenopos, now a synonym)

Hypopygus hoedemani de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Jacobus Johannes Hoedeman (1917-1982), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including description of H. lepturus, type species of genus

Hypopygus isbrueckeri de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including Hypopygus [originally spelled “isbruckeri”; corrected to “isbrueckeri” per ICZN Art. 32.5.1]

Hypopygus lepturus Hoedeman 1962
leptos, thin; oura, tail, referring to slender, pointed tail beyond anal fin

Hypopygus minissimus de Santana & Crampton 2011
smallest, the smallest known gymnotiform (up to 64.0 mm TL)

Hypopygus neblinae Mago-Leccia 1994
of La Neblina National Park (Amazonas, Venezuela), where Mago-Leccia first spotted the differences between it and H. lepturus

Hypopygus nijsseni de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Hypopygus ortega de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega Torres, for his many contributions to neotropical ichthyology and his participation in the expedition that discovered this species

Hypopygus vari Campos-da-Paz 2018
in honor of Richard P. Vári (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, who “greatly” contributed to the knowledge of neotropical characiphysan fishes, and also produced a number of papers on gymnotiform taxonomy and systematics, for his “work, enthusiasm and encouragement to many ichthyologists”

Iracema Triques 1996
name of a “literary beautiful female native” from an eponymous 1865 Brazilian novel and a female personal name in Brazil, allusion not explained nor evident

Iracema caiana Triques 1996
Tupi word for cane, referring to its elongate form
**Rhamphichthys Müller & Troschel 1846**

_rhamphos_, beak, referring to snout produced into a tube; _ichthys_, fish [originally spelled _Ramphichthys_, probably an error, then corrected to _Rhamphichthys_ when the authors republished their description in 1849]

**Rhamphichthys apurensis** (Fernández-Yépez 1968)  
_-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Apure, Orinoco basin, Apure, Venezuela, type locality

**Rhamphichthys atlanticus** Triques 1999  
referring to the Pindaré-Mearim river system, Maranhão, Brazil (where it is endemic), which flows directly to the Atlantic Ocean

**Rhamphichthys drepanium** Triques 1999  
diminutive of _drepanon_, i.e., a little sickle, referring to pattern of upper part of oblique transversal bars on body

**Rhamphichthys hahni** (Meinken 1937)  
in honor of friend and "fish connoisseur" Carlos Hahn (Corrientes, Argentina), for "many stimulating observations [via mail] on numerous fishes, from outdoors and aquaria" (translation)

**Rhamphichthys heleios** Carvalho & Albert 2015  
Greek for “dwelling in the marsh,” referring to floodplain habitat where it has been collected

**Rhamphichthys lineatus** Castelnau 1855  
lined, referring to distinct longitudinal line on sides

**Rhamphichthys longior** Triques 1999  
longer, referring to its shape compared to congeners

**Rhamphichthys marmoratus** Castelnau 1855  
marbled, referring to marble markings extending over entire back and sides

**Rhamphichthys rostratus** (Linnaeus 1766)  
beaked, referring to snout produced into a tube

**Steatogenys** Boulenger 1898  
_steatos_, fat; _genys_, cheek, referring to filament of adipose tissue in a groove along each side of mental region of _S. elegans_

**Steatogenys duidae** (La Monte 1929)  
of Mt. Duida, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Brazil)

**Steatogenys elegans** (Steindachner 1880)  
elegant, fine or select, allusion not explained, probably referring to attractive barred color pattern

**Steatogenys ocellatus** Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2004  
having little eyes, referring to diagnostic eye-like markings at pectoral-fin base

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**Family HYPOPOMIDAE** Bluntnose Knifefishes  
7 genera/subgenera · 34 species

**Akawaio Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013**  
named in honor of the Akawaio Amerindians who populate the region of the upper Mazaruni River, Guyana (where the only species is endemic), for their valuable help while studying the fishes of their lands

**Akawaio penak** Maldonado-Ocampo, López-Fernández, Taphorn, Bernard, Crampton & Lovejoy 2013  
Akawaio word that is "apparently used unambiguously for this species"

**Brachyhypopomus Mago-Leccia 1994**  
brachys, short, i.e., similar and/or related to _Hypopomus_ but distinguished by their short snouts

**Subgenus Brachyhypopomus**

**Brachyhypopomus alberti** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017  
in honor of James S. Albert (b. 1964), University of Louisiana at Lafayette, collector of part of the type series, for his “enormous” contributions to the systematic biology of gymnotiform fishes

**Brachyhypopomus arrayae** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017  
in honor of biologist Mariana Arraya, for her assistance in collecting the type series in Bolivia

**Brachyhypopomus batesi** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017  
in honor of Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892), British naturalist and explorer, for his contributions to the natural history of the Téfé region of Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

**Brachyhypopomus beebei** (Schultz 1944)  
in honor of naturalist and explorer William Beebe (1877-1962), New York Zoological Society, who collected type and “kindly” loaned the specimens to Schultz
**Brachyhypopomus belindae** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of evolutionary biologist Belinda Siew-Woon Chang, for her “inspiration to [the fourth author] during the preparation of this work”

**Brachyhypopomus benjamini** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Benjamin T. D. Crampton, British diplomat and amateur ornithologist, who collected type

**Brachyhypopomus bombilla** Loureiro & Silva 2006
local name for metal straw used to drink *mate*, a popular herbal infusion in the Río de la Plata region of Uruguay, whose shape resembles the shape of this knifefish; in memory of friend and colleague Pablo Errandonea (1973-2000), who coined the name (see *Gymnotus chimarrao* and *G. cuia* [Gymnotidae] for other *mate*-related knifefish names)

**Brachyhypopomus brevirostris** (Steindachner 1868)
brevi, short; rostris, snout, referring to its “greatly blunted muzzle” (translation), less than 1/3 length of head

**Brachyhypopomus bullocki** Sullivan & Hopkins 2009
is honor of Theodore Holmes Bullock (1915-2005), a pioneer of the comparative neurobiology of both invertebrates and vertebrates; he is credited with the first physiological recordings from an electroreceptor and for championing electric fishes as a model system in neurobiology

**Brachyhypopomus cunia** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
named for the type locality, lago Cuniã, a floodplain lake of the lower rio Madeira inside the Reserva Extrativista do lago do Cuniã, Rondônia, Brazil

**Brachyhypopomus diazae** (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
in honor of Fernández-Yépez’ secretary, Maria Isabel (Betty) Diaz

**Brachyhypopomus draco** Giora, Malabarba & Crampton 2008
dragon, referring to shape of distal portion of caudal filament in mature males, similar to that illustrated in these imaginary creatures

**Brachyhypopomus flavipomus** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
flavus, yellow; poma, lid or cover, referring to conspicuous patches of yellow guanine on operculum of live individuals

**Brachyhypopomus gauderio** Giora & Malabarba 2009
synonym for *gaúcho*, a person who lives in the countryside (*Pampas*) of Rio Grande do Sul, southern Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina, referring to geographic distribution of this species

**Brachyhypopomus hamiltoni** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of William D. Hamilton (1936-2000), British evolutionary biologist and doctoral advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian ecology

**Brachyhypopomus hendersoni** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Peter A. Henderson, British fish biologist, and doctoral co-advisor of the first author, for his contributions to Amazonian aquatic ecology

**Brachyhypopomus janeiroensis** (Costa & Campos-da-Paz 1992)
-exis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it occurs

**Brachyhypopomus jureiae** Triques & Khamis 2003
of the Juréia Ecological Station, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality
Brachyhypopomus menezesi Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for his important contributions to neotropical fish systematics

Brachyhypopomus occidentalis (Regan 1914)
western, presumably referring to type locality in Pacific slope of Colombia (also occurs in Costa Rica, Ecuador, Panama and Suriname)

Brachyhypopomus palenque Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
named for the río Palenque, a Pacific Ocean drainage of Ecuador, type locality

Brachyhypopomus pinnicaudatus (Hopkins 1991)
*pinni*, feather or fin; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to “feather-like” appearance of caudal-fin filament in males

Brachyhypopomus provenzanoi Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of ichthyologist Francisco Provenzano Rizzi (Instituto de Zoología Tropical de la Universidad Central de Venezuela), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Brachyhypopomus regani Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Brachyhypopomus sullivani Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of ichthyologist John P. Sullivan, for his contributions to gymnotiform biology

Brachyhypopomus verdii Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Peruvian conservation biologist Lorgio Verdi Olivares, for his support to the first and fourth authors

Subgenus Odontohypopomus Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013
*odontos*, tooth, referring to small teeth on premaxillae; *Hypopomus*, type genus of subfamily

Brachyhypopomus bennetti Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013
in honor of Michael V. L. Bennett (b. 1931), Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University (Bronx, New York, USA), for his “pioneering” work on electric-fish neurophysiology; Bennett (1961, 1971) reported studying a knifefish with a monophasic EOD (electric organ discharge) likely to have been this species

Brachyhypopomus walteri Sullivan, Zuanon & Cox Fernandes 2013
in honor of Walter Heiligenberg (1938-1994), for his discoveries in electric-fish neurophysiology and behavior made at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography, most notably the “jamming avoidance response” in *Eigenmannia*, often described as the best-understood vertebrate behavior

Hypopomus Gill 1864
eytymology not explained and no description given, presumably, *hypo*- under or less than; *pomus*, covering or operculum, perhaps referring to anus situated under gill opening

Hypopomus artedi (Kaup 1856)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Swedish naturalist Peter Artedi (1705-1735), known as the “father of ichthyology”

Microsternarchus Fernández-Yépez 1968
*micro*-, small, presumably referring to size of *M. bilineatus* (up to 82.8 mm TL); *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (*=Apterorus*), *sterno*-, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Microsternarchus bilineatus Fernández-Yépez 1968
*br*-, two; *lineatus*, lined, referring to double dotted line (almost imperceptible) running along dorsal surface

Microsternarchus brevis Cox Fernandes, Nogueira, Williston & Alves-Gomes 2015
short, referring to overall size (up to 53.2 mm TL) and shorter caudal-fin filament compared to *M. bilineatus*

Procerusternarchus Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014
*procerus*, slender or long, referring to its elongate, slender body; *sternarchus*, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on *Sternarchus* Bloch & Schneider 1801 (*=Apterorus*), *sterno*-, breast; *archus*, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Procerusternarchus pixuna Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014
*Nieengatu* (Amerindian language of the Tupi-Guaraní family) word meaning dark or black, presumably referring to “almost black” coloration on dorsal surface from snout to caudal filament on living specimens

Racenisia Mago-Leccia 1994
*-*ia, belonging to: entomologist Janis Racenis (1915-1980), founder, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Universidad Central de Venezuela, where Mago-Leccia worked
Racenisia fimbriipinna Mago-Leccia 1994
*fimbriae*, fringe; *pinna*, fin, referring to how anal-fin rays are “covered by a thick tissue that gives an undulated shape to the fin in recently preserved specimens”

Family STERNOPYGIDAE Glass Knifefishes
6 genera · 49 species

Archolaemus Korringa 1970
*archos*, anus; *laimos*, throat, referring to location of vent under eye

Archolaemus blax Korringa 1970
Latin for doltish, referring to its general appearance

Archolaemus ferreirai Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Efrem Ferreira, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, one of the collectors of the type series, for his many contributions to our understanding of Amazonian fishes

Archolaemus janeae Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Jane Mertens, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, for her assistance to the second author

Archolaemus luciae Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Lucia Rapp Py-Daniel, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes and her assistance to the authors over the years

Archolaemus orientalis Stewart, Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
eastern, referring to its presence in the Rio São Francisco (Minas Gerais, Brazil), the easternmost known occurrence in the genus

Archolaemus santosi Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Geraldo Mendes dos Santos, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected type, for his many contributions to our knowledge of Amazonian fishes

Distocyclus Mago-Leccia 1978
disto-, different; *cyclos*, ring or circle, different from *Eigenmannia* in having a long and conical snout

Distocyclus conirostris (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)
*conus*, cone; *rostris*, referring to conical head, or snout

Distocyclus guchereauae Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2014
in honor of Corinne Guchereau, Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle (Paris), who facilitated the technical aspects of the authors' work for 15 years

Eigenmannia Jordan & Evermann 1896
-*ia*, belonging to: Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), for his “excellent work” on the freshwater fishes of South America [replacement for *Cryptops* Eigenmann 1894, preoccupied by *Cryptops* Leach 1814 in Myriopoda, *Cryptops* Schoenherr 1823 and *Cryptops* Solier 1851 in Coleoptera]

Eigenmannia antonioi Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
in memory of Antônio da Silva Wanderley, grandfather of the first author

Eigenmannia besouro Peixoto & Wosiacki 2016
Portugese for beetle, in honor of Manoel Henrique Pereira (1895-1924), known as Besouro Mangangá (The Mangangá Beetle), a native of the Recôncavo region of Bahia, Brazil (where this knifefish occurs), and a legendary figure in the Afro-Brazilian martial art capoeira

Eigenmannia correntes Campos-da-Paz & Queiroz 2017
named for the rio Correntes (main river of the rio Piquiri system, upper rio Paraguai basin, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil), where all type specimens were collected

Eigenmannia desantanai Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
in honor of ichthyologist Carlos David de Santana, for his contributions to our knowledge of the Gymnotiformes

Eigenmannia goajira Schultz 1949
referring to area inhabited by the Goajira Indians in Venezuela, where type was collected (also occurs in Colombia) [incertae sedis in the family; sometimes placed in *Distocyclus]*

Eigenmannia guairaca Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the legendary Guairacá, a brave Indian chief who protected the Guaraní people and their land

Eigenmannia humboldtii (Steindachner 1878)
in honor of Prussian geographer-naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), one of the first ichthyological explorers of the Río Magdalena, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Brazil and Venezuela)
Eigenmannia limbata (Schreiner & Miranda Ribeiro 1903)
bordered, referring to white anal fin bordered in black

Eigenmannia loretana Waltz & Albert 2018
-ana, belonging to: in honor of the residents and inhabitants of Loreto, Peru, type locality

Eigenmannia macrops (Boulenger 1897)
macro-, large; ops, eye, referring to “much larger” eye compared to congeners in Sternopygus, genus at time of description

Eigenmannia matintapereira Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for Matinta Pereira, a mythical figure that haunts people in search of tobacco and coffee in northern Brazil; according to reports, its appearance is marked by a blackened aspect, alluding to color pattern of this species

Eigenmannia meeki Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2017
in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1839-1914), who made many contributions to the knowledge of the diversity of the fishes of Panama (where this knifefish occurs)

Eigenmannia microstoma (Reinhardt 1852)
micro-, small; stoma, mouth, referring to its “extremely small” mouth (translation)

Eigenmannia muirapinima Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the indigenous people of the tribe Muirapinima, who inhabit region near type locality in Pará, Brazil

Eigenmannia nigra Mago-Leccia 1994
black, referring to its “peculiar black phase coloration”

Eigenmannia oradens Dutra, Peixoto, de Santana & Wosiacki 2018
ora, edge; dens, teeth, referring to bony dorsolateral flange on dentary in which teeth are attached

Eigenmannia pavulagem Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for Arraial do Pavulagem, a cultural movement created in Pará, Brazil, characterized by music of a unique traditional style that originated in Amazon region

Eigenmannia sayona Peixoto & Waltz 2017
referring to La Sayona, a spirit of philanthropical vengeance in Venezuelan lore (knifefish occurs in the rio Orinoco basin, Venezuela); name is intended as an homage to the Venezuelan people with no meaningful or significance to the fish itself (Luiz Peixoto, pers. comm.)

Eigenmannia trilineata López & Castello 1966
tri-, three; lineata, lined, referring to three dark horizontal stripes, one across middle of body, one along bottom, and one along base of anal fin

Eigenmannia vicentespellae Tripues 1996
spelaeum, cave; vicente, referring to Cave São Vicente II, Tocantins River basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Eigenmannia virens (Valenciennes 1836)
viridis, green; -escens, becoming, i.e., greenish, name dates to a plate, allusion not explained in subsequent written description (1847) but likely referring to green-tinted transparent body in life

Eigenmannia waiwai Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the Waiwai, indigenous people whose home territory is near type locality in Pará, Brazil

Japigny Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011
named for Japigny, a tributary of Approuague River, French Guiana, where J. kirschbaum was first found

Japigny kirschbaum Meunier, Jégu & Keith 2011
in honor of Frank Kirschbaum, Humboldt University of Berlin, a specialist in gymnotiform fishes who has spawned and bred several species in the laboratory [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Rhabdolichops Eigenmann & Allen 1942
rhabdos, rod, stick or staff; lichanos, forefinger; ops, appearance or aspect of, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “enormously exaggerated” tails on some specimens of R. longicaudatus (=R. troscheli), which, on one specimen, exceeded length of body

Rhabdolichops caviceps (Fernández-Yépez 1968)
cavus, cavity; cepus, head, referring to a series of cavities around the eyes

Rhabdolichops eastwardi Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
of the Research Vessel Eastward, formerly of the Duke University Oceanographic Program, the ship that supported two productive ichthyological expeditions to the lower Orinoco of Venezuela, where this knifefish occurs

Rhabdolichops electrogrammus Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
electro-, electric; gramme, line, referring to narrow transparent electric organ on tail base and above posterior part of anal fin

Rhabdolichops jegui Keith & Meunier 2000
in honor of ichthyologist Michael Jégu, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), specialist in serrasalmid fishes, who collected type

Rhabdolichops lundbergi Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
in honor of John G. Lundberg, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his contributions to the study of gymnotiform and other neotropical fishes

Rhabdolichops navalha Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
Portuguese word for razor, referring to its highly laterally compressed body

Rhabdolichops nigrimans Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
nigrum, black; manus, hand, referring to diagnostic black pectoral fin

Rhabdolichops stewarti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
in honor of friend and colleague Donald J. Stewart (Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan), who brought this knifefish to the authors’ attention

Rhabdolichops troscheli (Kaup 1856)
in honor of zoologist Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), who, with Johann Müller, recognized this knifefish as Sternopygus (now Eigenmannia) virescens in 1849

Rhabdolichops zareti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
in honor of the late Thomas M. Zaret, the authors’ “close friend, who contributed much to our knowledge of Rhabdolichops, planktivorous fishes and fish ecology”

Sternopygus Müller & Troschel 1846
sterno-, breast; pygus, rump or buttock, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Sternopygus aequilabiatus (Humboldt 1805)
aequalius, equal; labiatus, lipped, referring to how lower jaw does not project beyond upper jaw as in Gymnotus carapo, its presumed congener at the time

Sternopygus arenatus (Eydoux & Souleyet 1850)
sanded, referring to its brown-yellow coloration, “very finely dotted with black” (translation)

Sternopygus astrabes Mago-Leccia 1994
Greek for saddle, referring to 2-4 black, wide and saddle-like vertical bands on body

Sternopygus branco Crampton, Hulé & Albert 2004
Portuguese for white, referring to characteristic pale color of freshly netted live specimens

Sternopygus macrurus (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
macro-, long; oura, tail, referring to its long (but finless) tail

Sternopygus obtusirostris Steindachner 1881
obtusi, blunt; rostris, snout, referring to its shorter, more rounded snout compared to Gymnotus carapo, its presumed congener at the time

Sternopygus pejeraton Schultz 1949
latinization of peje ratón (mouse fish), its local name in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela, probably referring to its mouse- or rat-like tail

Sternopygus xingu Albert & Fink 1996
named for the Río Xingu basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality
APTERONOTIDAE Ghost Knifefishes

15 genera · 97 species

Adontosternarchus Ellis 1912
a-, without and odonto-, tooth, referring to absence of teeth from both jaws; sternarchus, referring to then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae

Adontosternarchus balaenops (Cope 1878)
balaena, whale; ops, appearance, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond upper jaw, “enclosing the latter somewhat as in a whalebone [or baleen] whale”

Adontosternarchus clarkae Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985
in honor of Kate Clark, who ran a research station in Venezuela with her husband, and who collected type

Adontosternarchus devenanzii Mago-Leccia, Lundberg & Baskin 1985
in honor of Francisco De Venanzi (1917-1987), first Rector of the Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), who encouraged the first author to study fishes

Adontosternarchus duartei de Santana & Vari 2012
in honor of Cleber Duarte, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected most of the specimens that served as the basis for its description

Adontosternarchus nebulosus Lundberg & Cox Fernandes 2007
clouded, referring to bold color pattern of dark irregular blotches

Adontosternarchus sachsi (Peters 1877)
in honor of physician and electric-fish researcher Carl Sachs (1853-1878), who collected type

Apteronotus Lacepède 1800
a-, without; pterus, fin; notus, back, referring to absence of dorsal fin (a trait common to all knifefishes, however, apteronotids do possess a “dorsal organ,” a longitudinal strip of fleshy tissue firmly attached to posterodorsal midline)

Apteronotus acidops Triques 2011
akidos, point; ops, face, referring to its very elongated and pointed head morphology

Apteronotus albifrons (Linnaeus 1766)
albis, white; frons, forehead, referring to whitish band extending from tip of snout to occiput

Apteronotus anu de Santana & Vari 2013
named for the Añu indigenous people who lived along the shores of Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela, in traditional houses termed Palafitos, which they built above the lake; such housing reminded early European explorers of Venice, Italy, and may have been the basis for the application of the name Venezuela to the region

Apteronotus apurensis Fernández-Yépez 1968
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Apure River basin, Venezuela, type locality (also where it is endemic)

Apteronotus baniwa de Santana & Vari 2013
name of the indigenous people whose home territory encompasses type locality, Río Orinoco basin, Venezuela

Apteronotus bonapartii (Castelnau 1855)
in honor of biologist Charles Lucien Bonaparte (1803-1857), 2nd Prince of Canino and Musignano, “who even if he was not a member of the imperial house, is still one of the princes of science” (translation)

Apteronotus brasiliensis (Reinhardt 1852)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where Rio das Velhas (type locality) is situated (also occurs in Argentina)

Apteronotus camposdapazi de Santana & Lehmann A. 2006
in honor of Ricardo Campos-da-Paz (Universidade de São Paulo), for contributions to the knowledge of gymnotiform fishes, and for discovering this species

Apteronotus caudimaculosus de Santana 2003
caudii-, tail; maculosus, spotted, referring to irregular dark spots on first of two bands that circle caudal peduncle

Apteronotus cuchillejo (Schultz 1949)
Spanish for a small knife, the common name for this small, knife-shaped fish in Venezuela

Apteronotus cuchillo Schultz 1949
Spanish for knife, a common name for gymnotiform fishes in Venezuela, referring to their knife-like shape

Apteronotus ellisi [Alonso de Arámburu 1957]
in honor of zoologist Max Mapes Ellis (1887-1953), Indiana University, for his 1913 monograph on knifefishes

Apteronotus eschmeyeri de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo, Severi & Mendes 2004
in honor of William N. Eschmeyer, California Academy of Sciences, who greatly contributed to ichthyology with his “Catalog of Fishes”
Apteronotus ferrarisi de Santana & Vari 2013
in honor of Carl J. Ferraris, Jr., for his many contributions to our knowledge of tropical freshwater fishes worldwide and his “invaluable” assistance to the authors, particularly the second author, over the years

Apteronotus galvisi de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo & Crampton 2007
in honor of Germán Galvis Vergara (Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Sede Bogotá), for his “vast” contributions to our knowledge of the freshwater fishes of Colombia

Apteronotus jurubidae (Fowler 1944)
of Río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Pacific Slope, Colombia, type locality

Apteronotus leptorhynchus (Ellis 1912)
lepto-, narrow; rhynchos, snout, referring to “rather long” pointed snout

Apteronotus lindalvae de Santana & Cox Fernandes 2012
in honor of Lindalva Sales da Costa Serrão, who has been contributing to the organization of INPA’s (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia) fish collection for more than 20 years

Apteronotus macrolepis (Steindachner 1881)
macro-, large, lepis, scale, referring to large scales on upper sides of body

Apteronotus macrostomus (Fowler 1943)
macro-, long; stomus, mouth, which extends beyond eye and is half the length of the head

Apteronotus magdalenensis (Miles 1945)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Magdalena, Honda, Tólima, Colombia, type locality

Apteronotus magoi de Santana, Castillo & Taphorn 2006
in honor of the late Francisco Mago Leccia (1931-2004), for his “enormous” contributions to our knowledge of gymnotiform fishes, and for having recognized this species as undescribed

Apteronotus mariae (Eigenmann & Fisher 1914)
in honor of Hermano Apolinar Maria (1867-1949), Director, Museum at the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, who provided Eigenmann with “valuable collections” of fishes from the Meta River basin of Colombia

Apteronotus milesi de Santana & Maldonado-Ocampo 2005
in honor of Cecil (spelled Celis by the authors) Miles, Secretary of the Dorada Railway (and an ichthyologist), Mariqueta, Tólima Department, Colombia, who “greatly” contributed to the knowledge of fishes from the Magdalena-Cauca hydrographic region of Colombia

Apteronotus paranaensis (Schindler 1940)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraná River Basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

Apteronotus pemon de Santana & Vari 2013
named for the Pemon indigenous group, whose traditional lands included much of the Río Caroni basin, Venezuela, type locality

Apteronotus rostratus (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
beaked, allusion not explained, presumably referring to its blunt, very slightly compressed snout

Apteronotus spurrelli (Regan 1914)
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882-1919), who collected type
Compsaraia Albert 2001
from the Greek kompos, neat or elegant; raia, ray, referring to elegant appearance of long anal fin

Compsaraia iara Bernt & Albert 2017
named for the Iara, a water nymph from Tupí-Brazilian folklore said to reside in the rivers of the Brazilian Amazon and often blamed for the disappearance of fishermen

Compsaraia compsus (Mago-Leccia 1994)
from the Greek kompos, elegant or beautiful, referring to its elongate body

Compsaraia samueli Albert & Crampton 2009
in honor of the senior author’s father, Samuel Albert, who accompanied his son on an electric-fish collecting trip to Peru, and purchased type specimens from a fish market near Iquitos when he recognized that they differed from all the other electric fishes they had been collecting by the prominent elongate jaws of mature males (James S. Albert, pers. comm.)

Megadontognathus Mago-Leccia 1994
mega-, large; odontos, tooth; gnathos, mandible, referring to 2-3 big, recurved teeth on posterior half of dentary bone

Megadontognathus cuvuniensis Mago-Leccia 1994
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Cuyuni at Paruruvaca rapids, Bolivar, Venezuela, type locality

Megadontognathus kaitukaensis Campos-da-Paz 1999
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cachoeiras (rapids) de Kaituká, Rio Xingu drainage, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Melanosternarchus Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018
melanos, black, referring to its dark pigmentation and occurrence in blackwater rivers; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on Sternarchus Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=Apterostomus), sterno-, breast; archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Melanosternarchus amaru Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018
amaru, a serpent in Quechuan mythology, referring to its snake-like shape

Orthosternarchus Ellis 1913
ortho-, straight, probably referring to “long, straight” tubular snout; sternarchus, referring to its then-placement in the subfamily Sternarchinae

Parapteronotus Albert 2001
para-, near, referring to phylogenetic position of this lineage as sister taxon to other members of proposed subfamily Apteronotinae; Apterostomus, type genus of family

Parapteronotus hasemani (Ellis 1913)
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), field collector in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History’s Department of Ichthyology from 1908-1911, who collected type

Pariosternarchus Albert & Crampton 2006
pario, cheek, referring to expanded ventrolateral surface of head; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on Sternarchus Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=Apterostomus), sterno-, breast; archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Pariosternarchus amazonensis Albert & Crampton 2006
-ensis, suffix denoting place: known from the main Amazon river channels of Brazil and Peru

Platyurosternarchus Mago-Leccia 1994
platys, broad and arus, tail, referring to deep caudal peduncle of P. macrostomus; sternarchus, a common suffix in knifefish taxonomy, historically used for the putative subfamily Sternarchinae, based on Sternarchus Bloch & Schneider 1801 (=Apterostomus), sterno-, breast; archus, anus, referring to placement of anal opening near breast

Platyurosternarchus cryptoicus de Santana & Vari 2009
hidden or secret, referring to its previously undetected, albeit very distinct, differences between it and P. macrostomus

Platyurosternarchus macrostomus (Günther 1870)
macro-, long or large; stomus, mouth, referring to wide mouth cleft, more than half the length of the snout

Porotergus Ellis 1912
pore, pore; tergum, back, referring to numerous mucous pores on mid-dorsal band or stripe of P. gymnotus and P. gimbeli

Porotergus duende de Santana & Crampton 2010
Portuguese word for elf or imp, referring to its “diminutive” size (up to 140 mm TL)
Porotergus gimbeli Ellis 1912
in honor of Indiana philanthropist Jacob (Jake) Gimbel (1876-1943), whose generosity made the Gimbel Expedition to British Guiana, where type was collected, possible.

Porotergus gymnotus Ellis 1912
gynnos, bare or naked; notus, back, referring to absence of scales along back to beyond origin of dorsal-fin filament.

Sternarchella Eigenmann 1905
-ella, a diminutive, referring to previous placement of S. schotti in Sternarchus (=Apteronotus), distinguished by its “much shorter” snout and “very much smaller” mouth.

Sternarchella calhamazon Lundberg, Coz Fernandes, Campos da Paz & Sullivan 2013
named for the Calhamazon Project, a 1992-1997 Brazilian-U.S. collaborative ichthyological inventory of the deep river channels of the Brazilian Amazon; derived from the Portuguese calha for channel plus Amazon (pronounced cal-yah-mazon).

Sternarchella curvioperculata Godoy 1968
curvs, curved; operculata, opercle, referring to concavity of dorsal margin of opercle [possibly a species of Apteronotus].

Sternarchella duccis (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)
named for DUCCIS (pronounced du’sis), acronym of an ichthyological club, the Duke University Center for Creative Ichthyology.

Sternarchella orinoco Mago-Leccia 1995
named for the Río Orinoco basin of Venezuela, where it lives in the main channel of large rivers.

Sternarchella orthos Mago-Leccia 1994
straight, referring to dorsal profile of head and body.

Sternarchella patriciae Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017
in honor of Patricia Evans, a civil-rights activist and community leader in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA (and the senior author’s mother, K. M. Evans, pers. comm.).

Sternarchella raptor (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)
plunderer, a commonly used term in zoology for a predacious animal, here referring to its well-toothed jaws and tail-eating habit.

Sternarchella rex Evans, Crampton & Albert 2017
king, referring to its body size and robust appearance (the largest known species in the genus, reaching 412 mm LEA (length from tip of snout to end of anal fin).

Sternarchella schotti (Steindachner 1868)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of German-American cartographer, botanist and geologist Arthur Schott (1814-1875), who collected fishes in Colombia in 1857.

Sternarchella sima Starks 1913
blunt-nosed, referring to blunt, rounded snout overhanging a small mouth.

Sternarchogiton Eigenmann 1905
geiton, neighbor; Sternarchus (=Apteronotus), referring to previous placement of S. nattereri in that genus.

Sternarchogiton labiatus de Santana & Crampton 2007
lipped, referring to “unusual” and diagnostic three-lobed structure on lower lip.

Sternarchogiton nattereri (Steindachner 1868)
in honor of Johann Natterer (1787-1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including type of this species.

Sternarchogiton porcinum Eigenmann & Allen 1942
porcine or pig-like, referring to the “strong inclusion of the lower jaw within the upper.”

Sternarchogiton preto de Santana & Crampton 2007
Portuguese for black, referring to its diagnostic dark pigmentation.

Sternarchogiton zuanoni de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Jansen Zuanon, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus), who has contributed “enormously” to our knowledge of the ecology and taxonomy of fishes from the Amazon basin (he also helped collect type).

Sternarchorhamphus Eigenmann 1905
described as intermediate between Sternarchus (=Apteronotus) and Sternarchorhynchus, with the long snout (rhamphus) of the latter and mouth size approaching that of the former.

Sternarchorhamphus muelleri (Steindachner 1881)
in honor of Johannes Müller (1801-1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), described its presumed congener at the time, Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchus, in 1849.
Sternarchorhynchus Castelnau 1855

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

*Sternarchorhynchus axelrodi* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus britski* Campos-da-Paz 2000

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

*Sternarchorhynchus caboclo* de Santana & Nogueira 2006

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

*Sternarchorhynchus chaoi* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus cramptoni* de Santana & Vari 2010

in honor of William Crampton, University of Central Florida, for many contributions to our knowledge of the biology and systematics of gymnotiform fishes

*Sternarchorhynchus curumim* de Santana & Crampton 2006

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

*Sternarchorhynchus curvirostris* (Boulenger 1887)

curvi-, bent; rostris, snout, referring to long, tubular snout, “bent downwards”

*Sternarchorhynchus freemani* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus galibi* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus gnomus* de Santana & Taphorn 2006

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

*Sternarchorhynchus goeldii* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus hagedornae* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus higuchii* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus inpai* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus jaimei* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus kokraimoro* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus mareikeae* de Santana & Vari 2010

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

*Sternarchorhynchus marreroi* de Santana & Vari 2010

in honor of Críspulo Marrero, Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who has “greatly” contributed to our knowledge of gymnotiform biology in Venezuela
**Sternarchorhynchus mendesi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of George Nilson Mendes, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, for his assistance to the senior author
during the early phases of his studies of gymnotiform fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus mesensis** Campos-da-Paz 2000
-emensis, suffix denoting place: Serra da Mesa, an area of the upper River Tocantins region (Goiás, Brazil), type locality

**Sternarchorhynchus montanus** de Santana & Vari 2010
mountain, referring to type locality in the foothills of the Andean Cordilleras (Río Marañón, Amazonas, Peru)

**Sternarchorhynchus mormyrus** (Steindachner 1868)
referring to *Mormyrus* (*sensu lato*), a genus of weakly electric, ecologically convergent African fishes (Osteoglossiformes: Mormyridae), many of which, like this species, possess a long, tubular snout, bent downwards

**Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchus** (Müller & Troschel 1849)
-oxys, sharp; rhynchus, snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

**Sternarchorhynchus retzeri** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Michael Retzer, Curator of Fishes, Illinois Natural History Survey, for “invaluable” assistance through the years to both authors in the course of this and other research projects

**Sternarchorhynchus roseni** Mago-Leccia 1994
in honor of Donn Eric Rosen (1929-1986), American Museum of Natural History, for his “outstanding” contributions to the biology and systematics of fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus schwassmanni** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Horst O. Schwassmann, University of Florida, for contributions to the knowledge of electric knifefishes

**Sternarchorhynchus severii** de Santana & Nogueira 2006
in honor of biologist William Severi, for his contribution to the knowledge of the fishes of northeastern Brazil

**Sternarchorhynchus starksi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Edwin Chapin Starks (1867-1932), Stanford University, who in 1911 collected a portion of the series that served as the basis for this description and who made a number of contributions to our knowledge of the anatomy of fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus stewarti** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Donald Stewart (College of Environmental Science of Forestry, State University of New York), who collected the specimens that first brought this species to the authors’ attention, and who has made many contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the western portions of the Amazon basin

**Sternarchorhynchus taphorni** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who “generously” assisted the authors with this and other publications over the years, and who has made many contributions to our understanding of South American freshwater fishes

**Sternarchorhynchus villasboasi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Brazilian activist Orlando Villa Bôas (1914-2002), who was instrumental in the designation of the Xingu National Park, for his diverse endeavors to ameliorate the impact of development projects on the indigenous peoples of that region

**Sternarchorhynchus yepezi** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Augustin Fernández-Yépez (1916-1977), whose research on *Sternarchorhynchus*
demonstrated that the diversity within the genus was greater than had been recognized

**Tembeassu** Triques 1998
from the native Tupi words tembé, lip, and açú, large, with the “ç” changed to “ss,” referring to enlarged fleshy lateral lobe

**Tembeassu marauna** Triques 1998
from the native Tupi maraúina, ghost, referring to its being “hidden” in its habitat