Order SILURIFORMES

Family LORICARIIDAE  Suckermouth Armored Catfishes (part 1 of 2)

Subfamily Lithogeninae  Climbing Armored Catfishes

*Lithogenes* Eigenmann 1909

*lithos*, stone; *genes*, birth, i.e., stone-born, probably referring to habitat of *L. villous*, dominated by bedrock substrates in upland, high-gradient clearwater streams

*Lithogenes valencia* Provenzano, Schaefer, Baskin & Royero-Leon 2003

named for the Lago de Valencia basin, Carabobo State, Venezuela, where it is (or was) endemic (possibly extinct due to pollution)

*Lithogenes villosus* Eigenmann 1909

*villous*, referring to “a bunch of about twenty-five blunt villii in immediate association with the dentary”

*Lithogenes wahari* Schaefer & Provenzano 2008

from the Piaroa name *Ru’a-Wahari*, the god of creation, who created the first man from a mass of fish flesh at a place called Mariuck’a; with each fish captured, he fashioned the eyes, hair, ears, mouth, and nose, in this way making the first man and woman (the Piaroa are the indigenous people of the middle Orinoco Basin in present-day Venezuela, where this catfish occurs)

Subfamily Hypoptopomatinae  Cascudinhos

33 genera · 248 species

*Acestridium* Haseman 1911
diminutive of *akestra*, ancient Greek for darning needle, presumably referring to long spines on tip of snout of *A. discus*

*Acestridium colombiense* Retzer 2005

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

*Acestridium dichromum* Retzer, Nico & Provenzano 1999

*di-*, two; *chromum*, color, referring to its ability to change body color between brown and green

*Acestridium discus* Haseman 1911
disc, referring to expanded, disc-like tip of snout

*Acestridium gymnogaster* Reis & Lehmann A. 2009

*gymnoa*, bare or naked; *gaster*, belly, referring to naked area of skin between anterior lateral abdominal plates

*Acestridium martini* Retzer, Nico & Provenzano 1999

in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Felipe José Martín Salazar (b. 1930), for contributions to neotropical ichthyology

*Acestridium scutatum* Reis & Lehmann A. 2009

plated, referring to three series of abdominal plates (compared to two series in most congeners)

*Acestridium triplax* Rodríguez & Reis 2007

*tri-*, three; *plax*, plate, referring to three series of abdominal plates (compared to two in known congeners at the time)

*Chauliocheilos* Martins, Andrade, Rosa & Langeani 2014

*chaulios*, conspicuous, outstanding or prominent; *cheilos*, lip, referring to unique labial appendix of lower lip

*Chauliocheilos saxatilis* Martins, Andrade, Rosa & Langeani 2014

among rocks, referring to microhabitat (composed primarily of gravel and pebbles) where it is mainly sampled

*Corumbataia* Britski 1997

_-ia*, belonging to: rio Corumbataí, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality of type species, *C. cuatcae*

*Corumbataia anosteo* (Carvalho, Lehmann A. & Reis 2008)

Greek for boneless, referring to absence of lateral connecting bone

*Corumbataia britskii* Ferreira & Ribeiro 2007

in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for his many contributions to our understanding of Hypoptopomatinae catfishes
Corumbataia canoeiro (Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Zawadzki 2017)
Portuguese word for a person or people who handle and/or build canoes, referring to the Avá-Canoeiro, a once numerous and powerful indigenous people inhabiting the upper rio Tocantins valley (where this catfish occurs), now restricted to a few small villages due to a series of gradual and abrupt murders, diseases, and the lack of legal hunting territories; recently, the Avá-Canoeiro were known as the "invisible people" due to the fact that some of them had lived for more than a decade in caves to avoid contact with civilization, leaving the caves only at night to collect and chase food.

Corumbataia cuestae Britski 1997
of a cuesta, geological term for a hill or ridge with a gentle slope on one side (<5°) and a steep slope on the other; all specimens were collected in streams that originate in the cuesta that traverses much of São Paulo, Brazil.

Corumbataia ililai Silva, Roxo, Souza & Oliveira 2018
in honor of Lilian Maria Costa e Silva, the first author’s sister [normally we would emend spelling to “liliae” to reflect feminine gender; original spelling is retained since it is a family name of personal significance to the author].

Corumbataia luciano Silva, Roxo, Souza & Oliveira 2018
in honor of Luciano de Souza da Costa e Silva, the first author’s brother.

Corumbataia tocantinensis Britski 1997
-enis, suffix denoting place: Tocantins, principal river of the Araguaia-Tocantins River system, Brazil, type locality.

Corumbataia veadeiros Carvalho 2008
named for the Chapada dos Veadeiros (Goiás, Brazil), a formation characterized by flat-topped plateaus, situated to the south of the tributaries where this catfish was discovered.

Curculionichthys Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015
-curcullum, elongated snout, referring to their relatively elongated snouts; ichthys, fish.

Curculionichthys coxipone Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015
named for the Coxipó indigenous people who inhabit the margins of Rio Cuiabá, near the municipality of Cuiabá in Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this catfish occurs.

Curculionichthys hera Gamarra, Calegari & Reis 2019
Latin for mistress of the house, lady, or queen, referring to larger size of females relative to males.

Curculionichthys insperatus (Britski & Garavello 2003)
unexpected, referring to “unpredictable discovery of a new species of Hisonotus [original genus] in a region where four other nominal species of the genus had already been described.”

Curculionichthys itaim Roxo, Dias, Silva & Oliveira 2017
from the Tupí-Guaraní itá, stones, and in, a diminutive, i.e., a “gathering of small stones,” origin of the city name Itaituba (Pará, Brazil), where it occurs.

Curculionichthys karipuna Silva, Roxo, Melo & Oliveira 2016
named for the Karipuna indigenous people who inhabit the region of the rio Oiapoque, northern Amapá, Brazil, where this catfish occurs.

Curculionichthys leucofrenatus (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)
leucos, white; frenatus, bridled, referring to white stripe running from snout, through nostrils and supraorbital, forking at end of temporal shield into two parallel stripes.

Curculionichthys oliveira Roxel, Zawadzki & Troy 2014
in honor of Claudio Oliveira (Universidade Estadual Paulista Júlio de Mesquita Filho, São Paulo, Brazil), for his dedication and contributions to the study of neotropical freshwater fishes.

Curculionichthys paresi (Roxo, Zawadzki & Troy 2014)
named for the Paresí Indians, who used to live throughout most of Mato Grosso, Brazil, including the municipality of Santo Afonso, where this catfish occurs; the Paresí were also some of the main guides of Cândido Rondon (1865-1938), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, who visited this region at the beginning of the 20th century (authors incorrectly say 18th century).

Curculionichthys piracanjuba (Martins & Langeani 2012)
named for the rio Piracanjuba drainage, upper rio Paraná system, central Brazil, type locality.

Curculionichthys sabaj Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015
in honor of Mark Sabaj Pérez (b. 1969), Collection Manager, Ichthyology, Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his dedication and contributions to studies of neotropical fishes, especially those from the Rio Xingu basin (where this species occurs).

Curculionichthys sagarana Roxo, Silva, Ochoa & Oliveira 2015
a hybrid of two words, saga, of Germanic origin, meaning a heroic song, and the Tupí-Guaraní rana, meaning similarity, referring to a 1946 book by Brazilian author João Guimarães Rosa about the history of people from Minas...
Gerais, Brazil, living in the region of Rio das Velhas, where this catfish occurs.

*Curculionichthys sciuus* Calegari, Gamarra & Reis 2018
west or westward, referring to its westerly distribution in the Brazilian Shield.

*Curculionichthys tukanas* Roxo, Dias, Silva & Oliveira 2017
Tupi-Guarani name for the rio Tocantins (rio Amazonas basin, Brazil), where it occurs; “Tocantins” means “toucan beak,” a junction of the words *tukanas* (toucan) and *tim* (beak).

*Epactionotus* Reis & Schaefer 1998
epaktos, coastal; notos, south, referring to endemic distribution of this genus in the coastal rivers of southern Brazil [treated as a junior synonym of *Hisonotus* by some workers]

*Epactionotus bilineatus* Reis & Schaefer 1998
*bi*-, two; *lineatus*, lined or striped, referring to conspicuous pattern of light stripes on dorsum of head and body.

*Epactionotus gracilis* Reis & Schaefer 1998
slender, referring to its “generally slender and narrow body form.”

*Epactionotus itaimbezinho* Reis & Schaefer 1998
named after the “magnificent” canyon Itaimbezinho, located near type locality and whose river is part of the headwaters of the rio Mampituba (Santa Catarina State, Brazil), where this catfish is endemic.

*Eurycheilichthys* Reis & Schaefer 1993
eury, wide or broad; cheilos, lip; ichthys, fish, referring to very wide lower lip characteristic of genus [replacement name for *Eurycheilus* Reis & Schaefer 1992, preoccupied by a fossil cephalopod; treated as a junior synonym of *Hisonotus* by some workers]

*Eurycheilichthys apocremnus* Reis 2017
apo, from; *kremnos*, cliff or precipice, referring to steep landscape of type locality (a small creek with fast-flowing clear water).

*Eurycheilichthys castaneus* Reis 2017
brown or chestnut-colored, referring to its primarily plain dark brown color.

*Eurycheilichthys coryphaenetus* Reis 2017
*koryphe*, head, crown, top or highest point, referring to its distinctly elevated parieto-supraoccipital bone.

*Eurycheilichthys limulus* Reis & Schaefer 1998
diminutive of *lima*, scraper or grinder, referring to patches of accessory teeth on both dentary and premaxilla.

*Eurycheilichthys luisae* Reis 2017
in honor of Reis’ daughter Luisa, “who loves nature and occasionally assisted on weekend field trips for collecting specimens.”

*Eurycheilichthys pantherinus* (Reis & Schaefer 1992)
like a panther, referring to its distinctive color pattern, which resembles that of the largest South American field cat, *Panthera onca*.

*Eurycheilichthys paucidens* Reis 2017
*paucus*, few; *dens*, tooth, referring to small number of accessory teeth in premaxilla and dentary compared to congeners.

*Eurycheilichthys planus* Reis 2017
flat, level or smooth, referring to its distinctly flat head and predorsal area.

*Eurycheilichthys vacariensis* Reis 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the town of Vacaria, a historical place in the highlands of Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), that exemplifies the traditional Gaucho culture of the region in which this species occurs.

*Euryochus* Pereira & Reis 2017
eury, broad or large; *okkus*, eye, referring to noticeably larger eye compared to other members of subfamily.

*Euryochus thysanos* Pereira & Reis 2017
fringe or tassel, referring to finely fringed margin of lower lip.

*Hirtella* Pereira, Zanata, Cetra & Reis 2014
diminutive of *hirtus*, hairy or prickly, referring to bristle-like hypertrophied odontodes which distinguish mature males from conspecific females and from all other loricariids.

*Hirtella carinata* Pereira, Zanata, Cetra & Reis 2014
keeled or ridged, referring to elongate keel of azygous plates at mid-dorsal line, between dorsal and caudal fins.

*Hisonotus* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
etymology not explained, perhaps *isos*, equal; *notus*, back, possibly referring in some way to absence of adipose fin.
Hisonotus acuen Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2014
referring to the Xavante indigenous people of Mato Grosso, Brazil, known in anthropological literature as acuen

Hisonotus aky (Azpelicueta, Casciotta, Almirón & Koerber 2004)
Guarani word for green, referring to its brilliant green color in life

Hisonotus alberti Roxo, Silva, Waltz & Melo 2016
in honor of James S. Albert (b. 1964), University of Louisiana at Lafayette, for his dedication and contributions to the studies of neotropical freshwater fishes

Hisonotus armatus Carvalho, Lehmann A., Pereira & Reis 2008
armed, referring to complete covering of odontodes on anterior tip of snout

Hisonotus bocaiuva Roxo, Silva, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2016
named after Bocaiúva, Minas Gerais, Brazil, city where types were collected

Hisonotus bockmanni Carvalho & Datovo 2012
in honor of Flávio A. Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, for guiding the authors’ studies and his contributions to the knowledge of neotropical catfishes

Hisonotus brunneus Carvalho & Reis 2011
tawny, referring to its overall brownish pigmentation

Hisonotus carreiro Carvalho & Reis 2011
named for the rio Carreiro drainage, Serafina Corrêa, Brazil, where it is endemic

Hisonotus charrua Almirón, Azpelicueta, Casciotta & Litz 2006
name of aborigines who lived along the Uruguayan coast of the Rio de la Plata, where this catfish occurs

Hisonotus chromodontus Britski & Garavello 2007
chroma, color; odontos, tooth, referring to reddish-brown tip of teeth

Hisonotus depressicauda (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
depressus, pressed down; cauda, tail, referring to depressed caudal peduncle

Hisonotus devidei Roxo, Silva & Melo 2018
in honor of “dear friend” Renato Devidé, for his “immeasurable contribution during more than 30 years as an academic technician in the LBP [Laboratório de Biologia e Genética de Peixes, Universidade Estadual Paulista, Botucatu, Brazil] fish collection, assisting and coordinating expeditions that resulted in numerous scientific publications, theses and dissertations in the fields of ecology, cytogenetics, population genetics, taxonomy, systematics and evolution of Neotropical fishes”; he also collected type

Hisonotus francirochai Ihering 1928
in honor of Brazilian psychiatrist Francisco Franco da Rocha (1864-1933), founder, Hospital Psiquiátrico do Juqueri (Região Metropolitana de São Paulo), on the occasion of his jubilee

Hisonotus heterogaster Carvalho & Reis 2011
heteros, distinct, deviating or abnormal; gaster, belly, referring to distinctly different arrangement of abdominal plates (compared to congeners from the laguna dos Patos system, southern Brazil) formed by absent median plate series

Hisonotus hungy Azpelicueta, Almirón, Casciotta & Koerber 2007
Guarani word for brown, referring to brownish ground color of dorsolateral body surface and pale-brown ventral surface of head and body

**Hisonotus iota** Carvalho & Reis 2009
Greek for anything very small, referring to its small size compared to congeners

**Hisonotus jumaorum** Dias, Silva, Oliveira & Roxo 2018
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: named for the Juma, a large Indian tribe that were “butchered and wiped out” of the region around the rio Juma (type locality), Amazonas state, Brazil; in the 18th century, the Juma had a population of ~15,000, but only one nuclear family (a father and three daughters) survives today

**Hisonotus laevior** Cope 1894
smoother, perhaps referring to scutes “posteriorly moderately hispid, smoother anteriorly”

**Hisonotus leucophrys** Carvalho & Reis 2009
leucos, white; sphyras, eyebrow, referring to white longitudinal stripe above eye orbit

**Hisonotus luteofrenatus** Britski & Garavello 2007
luteus, yellow; frenatus, bridled, referring to yellow pair of lines running dorsally on head from tip of snout to dorsal rim of orbit

**Hisonotus maculipinnis** (Regan 1912)
maculatus, spotted; pinnis, fin, referring to series of dark spots on fins

**Hisonotus montanus** Carvalho & Reis 2009
of mountains, referring to high altitudes (~850 m above sea level) where it is found

**Hisonotus nigricauda** (Boulenger 1891)
nigri-, black; cauda, tail, referring to “deep black” caudal fin (with outer rays spotted with white)

**Hisonotus notatus** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
marked, presumably referring to large median blackish spot on caudal fin that extends to middle caudal rays

**Hisonotus notopagos** Carvalho & Reis 2011
notos, south; pagos, hills, referring to hilly terrains on southernmost portions of Brazilian shield, where it is endemic

**Hisonotus prata** Carvalho & Reis 2011
named for rio de Prata basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic

**Hisonotus taimensis** (Buckup 1981)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: from the region of Taím, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality (Rio Prarcicaba) is situated

**Hisonotus zygi** Carvalho & Reis 2011
zygi, resembling the crest of a horse

**Hisonotus thayeri** Martins & Langeani 2016
in honor of the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866), “considered one of the most important journeys performed in Brazil,” during which this species was first collected

**Hisonotus vespuccii** Roxo, Silva & Oliveira 2015
in honor of Américo Vespucci (Amerigo Vespucci in Italian, 1454-1512), navigator and explorer, to whom the 1501 discovery of the rio São Francisco in Brazil (where this catfish occurs) is attributed

**Hisonotus yasi** (Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta 2004)
Guaraní word for moon (no significance; the authors simply liked the name [Adriana Almirón, pers. comm.])

**Hypoptopoma** Günther 1868
hypo-, low; optos, sight; poma, lid or cover, probably referring to ventrolateral displacement of eyes and opercle

**Hypoptopoma baileyi** Aquino & Schafer 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), University of Michigan, who helped collect types in 1964 [authors incorrectly gave 2000 as Bailey’s date of death]

**Hypoptopoma bianale** Aquino & Schafer 2010
bi-, two; anale, anal, referring to presence of two anal plates
Hypoptopoma brevirostratum Aquino & Schaefer 2010
*brevi*, short; *rostratum*, snouted, referring to short snout “in dorsal view”

Hypoptopoma elongatum Aquino & Schaefer 2010
prolonged, referring to elongated general shape of body, particularly at tip of snout, caudal peduncle and caudal fin

Hypoptopoma guianense Boeseman 1974
-ensis, suffix denoting place: of the Guianas, where this catfish occurs in Guyana and Suriname

Hypoptopoma gulare Cope 1878
throat, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to presence of plates or scutes on throat

Hypoptopoma incognitum Aquino & Schaefer 2010
unknown or strange, referring to its previous misidentification as other species of Hypoptopoma

Hypoptopoma inexspectatum (Holmberg 1893)
unexpected, allusion not explained; described from one specimen, perhaps Holmberg (who did not seem to be aware of the genus Hypoptopoma) was struck by the unexpected occurrence and/or appearance of a loricariid catfish with ventrolaterally displaced eyes

Hypoptopoma machadoi Aquino & Schaefer 2010
in honor of Antonio Machado-Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela, for his lifelong dedication and contributions to neotropical ichthyology

Hypoptopoma muzuspi (Holmberg 1905)
of the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil (MZUSP), “one of the leading institutional collections for ichthyology in South America”

Hypoptopoma psilogaster Fowler 1915
*psilos*, naked; *gaster*, stomach, referring to two rows of abdominal plates separated by an unplated surface (compared to complete cover of the abdominal region with three rows of plates in H. thoracatum)

Hypoptopoma steindachneri Boulenger 1895
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who reported and illustrated this species as H. thoracatum in 1879

Hypoptopoma thoracatum Günther 1868
armored (as in breastplate), referring to bony bridge between pectoral fins

Isbrueckerichthys Derijst 1996
in honor of loricariid catfish expert Isaäc J.H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam; *ichthys*, fish

Isbrueckerichthys alipionis (Gosline 1947)
*-is, genitive singular of: Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), “who seems to have been the first and, with the possible exception of Steindachner, the only man to realize the interrelationship of the [loricariid] genera” treated in Gosline’s monograph

Isbrueckerichthys calvus Jerep, Shibatta, Pereira & Oyakawa 2006
bald, referring to area of head that lacks odontodes

Isbrueckerichthys duseni (Miranda Ribeiro 1907)
in honor of Karl Hjalmar Dusén (1855-1926), Swedish botanist and explorer, who collected type

Isbrueckerichthys epakmos Pereira & Oyakawa 2003
Greek adjective meaning in the bloom of age, referring to highly developed odontodes on snout tip in mature males

Isbrueckerichthys saxicola Jerep, Shibatta, Pereira & Oyakawa 2006
*saxum*, rock; *cola*, inhabitant, referring to its habitat (under rocks on the bottom of rivers)

Kronichthys Miranda Ribeiro 1908
in honor of naturalist-archaeologist Ricardo Krone (1861-1917), who collected type species, *K. subteres*; *ichthys*, fish

Kronichthys heylandi (Boulenger 1900)
in honor of civil engineer Herbert K. Heyland (1849-1944), who collected type and presented it to the British Museum

Kronichthys lacerta (Nichols 1919)
lizard, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to lizard-like appearance

Kronichthys subteres Miranda Ribeiro 1908
*sub*, less than or somewhat; *teres*, terete (cylindrical or slightly tapering), presumably referring to body shape

Lampiella Isbrücker 2001
-iella, suffix connoting endearment: in honor of Isbrücker’s grandmother, Céline Lampie (1886-1943), murdered at the German extermination camp in Sobibor, Poland, “a small woman with a small humpback” (translation), alluding to the humpbacked shape of L. gibbosa
Lampiella gibbosa (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)
— humpbacked, referring to projecting nape

Leptotocinclus Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018
— leptos, fine, small or delicate, referring to “delicate aspect” of both species; Otocinclus, a related genus

Leptotocinclus ctenistus Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018
— combed, referring to the contact organ formed by a comb of odontodes on pelvic fin of mature males

Leptotocinclus madeirae Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018
— of rio Madeira towards Lábrea, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Microlepidogaster Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
— micro-, small; lepido-, scaled; gaster, belly, referring to minute granular plates on ventral surface

Microlepidogaster dimorpha Martins & Langeani 2011
— di-, two or double; morpha, form, referring to its “accentuated” sexual dimorphism (males have wider nostrils, previously unreported in the subfamily)

Microlepidogaster discontenta Calegari, Silva & Reis 2014
— dis-, not; contentus, satisfied, i.e., regretful, referring to type locality, the córrego (stream) Arrependido (Goiás, Brazil), which means regretful, a name it received after it supposedly changed direction from south to north due to headwater capture

Microlepidogaster discus Martins, Rosa & Langeani 2014
— a flat circular plate, referring to first or second anterior plates of mid-ventral lateral series, which are markedly round

Microlepidogaster longicolla Calegari & Reis 2010
— longus, long; collum, neck, i.e., long-necked, referring to long predorsal region resulting from posterior shift of dorsal fin

Microlepidogaster negomata Martins, Cherobim, Andrade & Langeani 2017
— named for Nego Matá, a farm (fazenda) in Ribeirão Bebedouro, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality (Nego Matá was the nickname of the former owner of the farm)

Microlepidogaster perforata Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
— referring to perforated temporal plate

Microplecostomus Silva, Roxo, Ochoa & Oliveira 2016
— micro-, small, referring to small size of M. forestii; Plecostomus, former generic name (now Hypostomus) of species currently included in the family, “also in reference to the small adult size of the type-species” [incertae sedis; placement in this subfamily is provisional]

Microplecostomus forestii Silva, Roxo, Ochoa & Oliveira 2016
— in honor of Fausto Foresti, Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho”-UNESP, Brazil), for his contributions to fish genetics, with more than 250 papers published in this field

Nannoplecostomus Ribeiro, Lima & Pereira 2012
— nannos, dwarf, reaching 22.2 mm SL, the smallest known loricariid; Plecostomus, former generic name (now Hypostomus) of species currently included in the family

Nannoplecostomus eleonorae Ribeira, Lima & Pereira 2012
— in honor of Brazilian biospeleologist Eleonora Trajano, for her key contributions to the knowledge of the diversity of Brazilian troglobitic fishes, including fishes of the karst area of São Domingos (where this catfish occurs)

Nannoxyropsis Schaefrer 1996
— nannos, little or dwarf, referring to small size and juvenile appearance of both species; otopoma, root of the generic name Hypoptopoma, referring to close phenetic similarity between the two taxa

Nannoxyropsis spectabilis (Eigenmann 1914)
— notable or showy; allusion not explained, perhaps referring to coloration of type: “a dusky stripe forward from eye, joining a dusky stripe extending from snout to the nares; . . . back faintly spotted, the spots forming obscure continuations of the prenasal stripe”

Nannoxyropsis sternoptychum Schaefrer 1996
— sternon, chest; ptychos, fold or plate, referring to presence of thoracic plates

Nannoxyropsis Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018
— nanna, little or dwarf, referring to small size of both species; Oxyropsis, a related genus (original genus of N. ephippia)

Nannoxyropsis acicula Delapieve, Lehmann & Reis 2018
— needle or pin, referring to narrowness of snout compared to N. ephippia

Nannoxyropsis ephippia (Aquino & Sabaj Pérez 2016)
— saddle, referring to saddle-like mid-dorsal blotches
Neoplecostomus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

*Neoplecostomus bandeirante* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012
in honor of the early explorers of São Paulo, who, from the beginning of the 16th to the 18th centuries, ventured into the unmapped interior of Brazil in excursions named *bandeiras*, hunting for indigenous people and submitting them to enslavement and to search for mineral wealth, such as silver, gold, and diamonds; despite playing an apparent negative role in history, their work was essential for the establishment of new cities and for the geographic demarcation of the Brazilian territory

*Neoplecostomus botucatu* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012
named after the municipality of Botucatu, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

*Neoplecostomus canastra* Roxo, Silva, Zawadzki & Oliveira 2017
named after the hills (Serra da Canastra) located at south portion of Minas Gerais, Brazil, where córrego Tamborete drainages (type locality) originate

*Neoplecostomus corumba* Zawadzki, Pavanelli & Langeani 2008
named for the rio Corumbá drainage, Rio Paranaiba basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

*Neoplecostomus doceensis* Roxo, Silva, Zawadzki & Oliveira 2014
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Doce Basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

*Neoplecostomus langeanii* Roxo, Oliveira & Zawadzki 2012
in honor of Francisco Langeani Neto (Universidade Estadual Paulista, Instituto de Biociências, Letras e Ciências Exatas), for his dedication and contributions to the study of neotropical fishes

*Neoplecostomus microps* (Steindachner 1877)
-micro-, small; ops, eye, referring to its “very small” eyes (translation)

*Neoplecostomus watersi* Silva, Reia, Zawadzki & Roxo 2019
in honor of George Roger Waters (b. 1943), English composer, singer and guitar player from the rock band Pink Floyd, “for his talent as [a] musician and social awareness around [the] world, [e]specially his brave concerns to Brazilian economic, social and politic[al] issues”

*Neoplecostomus yapo* Zawadzki, Pavanelli & Langeani 2008
named for the rio Yapó drainage, Rio Tibagi basin, Paraná, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Niobichthys Schaefer & Provenzano 1998

Niobe, from Greek mythology, who, after her children were slain by Apollo, was turned to stone by Zeus and transported to a mountain top, which has ever since remained wet with her tears, referring to cloud mist surrounding Cerra La Neblina, Venezuela, type locality; ichthys, fish
Niobichthys ferrarisi Schaefer & Provenzano 1998
in honor of Carl Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), co-discoverer of this species and participant in 1984 expedition to type locality,
for his many contributions to siluriform systematics and neotropical ichthyology

Otocinclus Cope 1871
oto-, ear; cinclus, latticework, referring to “post-temporal bone pierced in a sieve-like manner, forming minute tympana”
(i.e., pterotic fenestrae, a character shared to some extent by all loricariids)

Otocinclus affinis Steindachner 1877
related, very similar to O. vestitus (both species have large pterotic fenestrae and lack an adipose fin)

Otocinclus arnoldi Regan 1909
in honor of German aquarist Johann Paul Arnold (1869-1952), who “presented” type to the British Museum

Otocinclus batmani Lehmann A. 2006
named for the comic-book hero Batman, who had a bat shape for a symbol, referring to the single W- or bat-shaped
vertical spot on caudal fin

Otocinclus bororo Schaefer 1997
Portuguese name for indigenous tribe formerly inhabiting plains on western side of the rio Paraguai between the rios
Jauru and Guapore (Mato Grosso, Brazil), an area included in the range of this species; the western, or Campanha,
Bororo, were quickly decimated in the late 1780s and now are mostly extinct except for one isolated group

Otocinclus cauarari Schaefer 1997
Portuguese name for indigenous tribe of people formerly inhabiting lowland regions of the rio Guapore southwest of
Porto Velho, Brazil, an area included in the range of this species

Otocinclus cocama Reis 2004
named after the Cocama-Cocamilla Indians that used to be dominant in the lower Ucayali and Marañon rivers of Peru,
where this catfish occurs; present estimations point to a little more than 10,000 people in Peru, plus a few hundred in
Colombia and Brazil, with much of their culture, language and identity mostly assimilated into regional society

Otocinclus flexilis Cope 1894
pliant, allusion not explained nor evident

Otocinclus hasemani Steindachner 1915
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), Carl Eigenmann’s student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum
of Natural History, who collected type

Otocinclus hoppei Miranda Ribeiro 1939
in honor of German civil engineer (hydroelectric power plants), writer and naturalist Werner Hopp (1886-?, note
spelling), who collected type

Otocinclus huaroani Schaefer 1997
name of indigenous people inhabiting the upper rio Napo of Amazonian Ecuador, an area within the range of this
species; the Huaroani were largely uncontacted until the mid-20th century, and are now best known for their attempts
to resist encroachment and habitat destruction in the Yasuni National Park south of Coca by foreign national oil
exploration activities, both through diplomatic means and by force

Otocinclus juruenae Ribeiro & Lehmann A. 2016
of the Rio Juruenua, a right bank tributary of the Rio Tapajós basin (Mato Grosso, Brazil), type locality

Otocinclus macrospilus Eigenmann & Allen 1942
macro-, long or large; spilos, mark or spot, presumably referring to a “very large, isolated spot across the entire end of
caudal peduncle and base of the caudal”

Otocinclus mangaba Lehmann A., Mayer & Reis 2010
Portuguese name for the mangaba fruit, Hancornia speciosa, alluding to city of Humaitá (Amazonas, Brazil, type
locality), known for its high production of the fruit and locally named “Terra da Mangaba” (Mangabaland)

Otocinclus mariae Fowler 1940
in honor of Maria Howes, wife of Arthur Howes, for whom Fowler is “indebted for many American fishes” (although
Fowler credits “Gordon Howes” for collecting the types of several Bolivian fishes)

Otocinclus mimulus Axenrot & Kullander 2003
diminutive of mimus, actor, referring to mimicry in color pattern with Corydoras diphyes (Callichthyidae)

Otocinclus mura Schaefer 1997
Portuguese name for indigenous tribe formerly inhabiting the middle reaches of the rio Solimoes (Amazonas, Brazil),
within present range of this species; the Mura were a constant considerable threat to river travel and fiercely resisted
colonial assimilation, for which they suffered severe onslaughts by frontier colonists from the mid 1770s to 1783

Otocinclus tapirape Britto & Moreira 2002
named for the indigenous Tapirapé tribe, which nowadays inhabits a restricted area between the rio Tapirapé and rio
Araguia in Goiás, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

Otocinclus vestitus Cope 1872
clothes or garment, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to several series of plates covering body

Otocinclus vittatus Regan 1904
banded, referring to dark stripe from snout through eye to end of middle caudal rays

Otocinclus xakriaba Schaefer 1997
Portuguese name for indigenous tribe of people formerly inhabiting upper region of the São Francisco basin (Minas Gerais and Bahia states, Brazil), within present range of this species; the Xakriabá apparently were not successful at avoiding contact and colonial assimilation and were driven from the area ca. 1774

Otothyris Myers 1927
otos, ear; thyris, lattice, referring to perforate temporals, pierced by 3-4 large openings, sometimes confluent into one

Otothyris juquiae Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998
Juquiá, a small town on the rio Juquiá, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality, derived from name of Amazonian people and their word for a small fishing device used in shallow water

Otothyris lophophanes (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
lophos, mane or crest; phanes, visible, referring to three strongly spiniferous ridges on occipital

Otothyris rostrata Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998
beaked, referring to prominent and deeply sculptured snout

Otothyris travassosi Garavello, Britski & Schaefer 1998
in honor of the late Haroldo P. Travassos (1922-1977), Museu Nacional (of Brazil), for his many contributions to Brazilian ichthyology and his assistance with the authors’ studies

Otothyropsis Ribeiro, Carvalho & Melo 2005
-opis, appearance, referring to close relationship to Otothyris [treated as a junior synonym of Hisonotus by some workers]

Otothyropsis alicula Lippert, Calegari & Reis 2014
diminutive of ala, wing or fin, referring to short pectoral fin

Otothyropsis biamnicus Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2013
br-, two; amnicus, inhabitant of a river, referring to distribution in both the Iguaçu and Tibagi basins (Santa Catarina and Paraná states, Brazil)

Otothyropsis dialeukos Calegari, Morlis & Reis 2017
marked with white, referring to white or light-cream color of cheek

Otothyropsis marapoama Ribeiro, Carvalho & Melo 2005
named for Município de Marapoama, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Otothyropsis piribebuy Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2011
named for the rio Piribebuy, a tributary to the rio Manduvira, rio Paraguay basin, near Lima, San Pedro, Paraguay (from the Guarani word Piri vevui, gentle breeze, a sensation caused by the many cool rivers in the region)

Otothyropsis polyodon Calegari, Lehmann A. & Reis 2013
poly, many;odon, tooth, referring to higher number of teeth compared to congeners

Oxyropsis Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
oxy, pointed; opis, face or appearance, presumably referring to depressed head of O. wrightiana

Oxyropsis acutirostra Miranda Ribeiro 1951
acutus, sharp; rostris, snout, referring to its pointed snout

Oxyropsis carinata (Steindachner 1879)
keeled, referring to serrated longitudinal keel on sides

Oxyropsis wrightiana Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
-na, belonging to: Scottish-Canadian zoologist Robert Ramsay (misspelled Ramsey) Wright (1852-1933), “who has contributed more than any one else” to the knowledge of the anatomy of American catfishes

Pareiorhaphis Miranda Ribeiro 1918
pareio-, cheek; rhaphis, needle, referring to hypertrophied odontodes (dermal teeth) on sides of heads of nuptial males

Pareiorhaphis azygolechis (Pereira & Reis 2002)
azygus, unwedded or solitary; lechis, plate, referring to 3-6 azygous plates in front of adipose fin

Pareiorhaphis bahianus (Gosline 1947)
-annus, belonging to: Bahia, Brazil, type locality
Pareiorhaphis cameroni (Steindachner 1907) in honor of Miguel Calmon du Pin e Almeida (1879-1935), Brazil’s Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Industry, as a “token of my respect and gratitude” [Steindachner misspelled the name as cameroni in the abstract to which the name dates; he identified Calmon but continued the misspelling in a more detailed description published later that year, then corrected the spelling in 1908, but since there is no internal evidence that the name was misspelled in the original 1907 abstract, the incorrect spelling must, regrettably, stand—although some taxonomists have begun using calmoni, which could become the accepted spelling via continued usage]

Pareiorhaphis cerosa (Miranda Ribeiro 1951) horned, referring to hypertrophied odontodes (dermal teeth) on sides of heads of nuptial males

Pareiorhaphis eurycephalus (Pereira & Reis 2002) eury, broad or wide; cephalus, head, referring to very broad and moderately depressed head

Pareiorhaphis garapia Pareira, Lehmann A., Schwambach & Reis 2015 named after the Arroio Garapá (Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil), where it occurs and the waterfall which marks the known limit of its distribution

Pareiorhaphis garbei (Ihering 1911) in honor of Brazilian zoologist Ernesto Garbe (1853-1925), who collected specimens for the Museu Paulista, University of São Paulo, presumably including type of this species

Pareiorhaphis hypselurus (Pereira & Reis 2002) hypselus, high or tall; oura, tail, referring to high caudal peduncle

Pareiorhaphis hystrix (Pereira & Reis 2002) porcupine, referring to spiny aspect of hypertrophied odontodes on snout of mature males

Pareiorhaphis lineata Pereira, Pessali, de Andrade & Reis 2017 lined or striped, referring to dark stripe on flank, unique in the genus

Pareiorhaphis lophia Pereira & Zanata 2014 crest or ridge, referring to distinct bump on lower lip, a diagnostic feature of the species

Pareiorhaphis mucurina Pereira, Pessali & Reis 2018 -ina, belonging to: Mucuri River basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Pareiorhaphis mutuca (Oliveira & Oyakawa 1999) named for Mutuca creek, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Pareiorhaphis nasuta Pereira, Vieira & Reis 2007 long-nosed, referring to its long snout, diagnostic of the species

Pareiorhaphis nudula (Reis & Pereira 1999) diminutive of nudus, bare or naked, referring to extreme reduction of dermal plates and small body size (up to 33.6 mm SL)

Pareiorhaphis parmula Pereira 2005 diminutive of parma, a type of small shield, referring to small plate ventrally located just behind gill opening

Pareiorhaphis proskynita Pereira & Britto 2012 Greek for pilgrim, referring to pilgrimage activity associated with Santuário do Caraça (Caraça’s Sanctuary), founded by Brother Lourenço in 1770s “as a resting place for travelers in search of an alternative to the madness of the mining activities of that century through spiritual redemption,” now Reserva Particular do Patrimônio Natural (type locality, Minas Gerais, Brazil), which is preserving more than 100 km² in a region of intense mining activity

Pareiorhaphis regani (Giltay 1936) in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), whose 1904 monograph on loricariid fishes is cited three times by Giltay

Pareiorhaphis ruschii Pereira, Lehmann A. & Reis 2012 in honor of the late “eminent” Brazilian naturalist Augusto Ruschi (1915-1986), for his “outstanding” contributions to the knowledge of Atlantic Forest hummingbirds and his “unweary efforts” to create the conservation area Reserva Biológica Augusto Ruschi, where this catfish is now protected

Pareiorhaphis scutula Pereira, Vieira & Reis 2010 diminutive of scuta, plate or scute, referring to the small plates that cover its abdominal region

Pareiorhaphis splendens (Bizerril 1995) brilliant, referring to its “remarkable” color pattern, e.g., “almost orange” spots on living specimens

Pareiorhaphis steindachneri (Miranda Ribeiro 1918) in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who reported this species as Hemipsilichthys calmoni (= P. cameroni) in 1910
Pareiorhaphis stephana (Oliveira & Oyakawa 1999)
crowned, referring to crown of bristle-like odontodes on margin of head

Pareiorhaphis stomias (Pereira & Reis 2002)
Greek for a large-mouthed animal, presumably referring to its broad mouth, nearly as wide as head

Pareiorhaphis togoroi Oliveira & Oyakawa 2019
in honor of Eduardo Shinji Togoro, undergraduate student, Universidade Federal de Juiz de Fora (1998-2001), for dedication and contributions to the knowledge of Serra da Mantiqueira fishes; he collected, measured and studied hundreds of specimens of many species from many places in the headwaters of the four basins that originate at the Serra da Mantiqueira (Minas Gerais, Brazil) for his undergraduate dissertation

Pareiorhaphis vestigipinnis (Pereira & Reis 1992)
vestigium, vestigial or incomplete; pinnis, fin, referring to small scutelets at adipose-fin position

Pareiorhaphis vetula Pereira, Lehmann A. & Reis 2016
old or a little old man, referring to small size of adult specimens (up to 49.3 mm SL)

Pareiorhina Gosline 1947
pareia, cheek; rhina, file or rasp, probably referring to “granular” (or raspy) sides of head

Pareiorhina brachyrhyncha Chamon, Aranda & Buckup 2005
brachys, short; rhynchos, snout, referring to shape of snout, which is short relative to width of body compared to known congeners at the time

Pareiorhina carrancas Bockmann & Ribeiro 2003
named for the municipality of Carrancas, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Pareiorhina cepta Roxo, da Costa e Silva, Mehanna & Oliveira 2012
named for CEPTA, acronym of Centro de Pesquisa Treinamento em Aquacultura (Pirassununga, São Paulo, Brazil), which organized expedition that collected type

Pareiorhina hyptiorhachis Silva, Roxo & Oliveira 2013
hyptios, supine; rhachis, ridge or midrib, referring to conspicuous postdorsal ridge

Pareiorhina pelicicei Azevedo-Santos & Roxo 2015
in honor of Fernando Mayer Pelicice, Universidade Federal do Tocantins, for his “relevant” scientific contributions to fish ecology and the impacts of dams on neotropical fishes

Pareiorhina rosai Silva, Roxo & Oyakawa 2016
in honor of João Guimarães Rosa (1908-1967), Brazilian writer who documented the history of people living near the Rio das Velhas and rio Paraopeba (e.g. Sagarana and Grande Sertão Veredas), in the Brazilian Savanna (“sertão”) of Minas Gerais (where this catfish occurs), Bahia and Goiás states, Brazil

Pareiorhina rudolphi (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)
in honor of Rodolpho von Hering (1883-1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who described this catfish as Plecostomus (Rhinelepis) microps in 1907, but used a preoccupied name (Plecostomus microps Steindachner 1876)
Parotocinclus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
para-, near, presumably referring to similarity to and/or previous placement of type species, P. maculicauda, in Otocinclus

Parotocinclus amazonensis Garavello 1977
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Amazonas, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Solimões) is situated

in honor of the authors’ colleague Arion Túlio Aranda, for his talent for catching fish and knowledge of their behavior (he also helped collect type series)

Parotocinclus aripuanensis Garavello 1988
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Aripuaná River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

Parotocinclus bahiensis (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic to the Upper Rio Itapicuru drainage

Parotocinclus bidentatus Gauger & Buckup 2005
bi-, two; dentatus, toothed, referring to of two types of dentition: the usual series of oral teeth and an accessory patch of teeth on upper and lower jaws

Parotocinclus britskii Boeseman 1974
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski, Curator of Fishes, Museu de Zoologia at São Paulo, for “hospitality and generous assistance” during Boeseman’s visit there

Parotocinclus cabassadeucia Ramos, Lima & Ramos 2017
named for Cabeça de Caia (gourd head), a legendary creature said to attack fishermen along the banks of the rio Parnaíba in Piauí State, Brazil, where this fish occurs (caia is a hard-shelled fruit with a gourd-like shape whose dried shell is used as bowls; the expression “gourd head” refers to a large head but it is unclear whether the authors considered this fish’s head as large)

Parotocinclus cearensis Garavello 1977
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Ceará State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Parotocinclus cesarpintoi Miranda Ribeiro 1939
in honor of helminthologist Cesar Pinto (1896-1964), who collected and/or supplied type and photographs of it

Parotocinclus collinsae Schmidt & Ferraris 1985
in honor of entomologist Margaret S. Collins (1922-1996), Alfred Emerson Field Station, Kartabo, Guyana, who made it possible for the senior author to collect fishes in Guyana

Parotocinclus cristatus Garavello 1977
crested, presumably referring to tuft of denticles on supraoccipital bone

Parotocinclus dani Roxo, Silva & Oliveira 2016
in honor of Daniela Fernandes Roxo, the first author’s sister

Parotocinclus doceanus (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
-anus, belonging to: Rio Doce, Espírito Santo, Brazil, type locality

Parotocinclus eppleyi Schaefer & Provenzano 1993
in honor of Capt. Marion Eppley (1883-1960), founder of the Eppley Foundation for Research (New York), for its financial support of the authors’ 1989-1991 collecting efforts in Venezuela, which led to the discovery of this species

Parotocinclus fluminense Roxo, Melo, Silva & Oliveira 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Flumine, river, referring to the Baixada Fluminense, relative to the area surrounding the city of Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) in which this species inhabits and, consequently, in honor of the population from the state of Rio de Janeiro, popularly named fluminense

Parotocinclus halbothi Lehmann A., Lazzarotto & Reis 2014
in memory of Dário Armin Halboth (1965-2003), an “excellent field biologist” and one of the first researchers to study the effects of bauxite tailings deposited in an Amazonian lake on fish communities; before his early death, he dedicated himself to describe the ecological features of the fishes living in streams of Amapá State, Brazil

Parotocinclus haroldoi Garavello 1988
in honor of ichthyologist Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), who loaned specimens, revised Garavello’s manuscript, and contributed many suggestions for its improvement

Parotocinclus jimi Lehmann A., Koech Braun, Pereira & Reis 2013
from the native Túpi ye’kei, a type of fish trap, and part of the name of the Rio Jequitinhonha (“field of the river traps”) drainage, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic

Parotocinclus jimii Garavello 1977
in honor of Brazilian herpetologist-ecologist Jorge Jim (1942-2011), who helped collect type (Julio C. Garavello, pers. comm.)
Parotocinclus jumbo Britski & Garavello 2002  
Anglo-Saxon word meaning very large, referring to its unusually large size compared to congeners

Parotocinclus longirostris Garavello 1988  
*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, presumably referring to its “strongly ellipsoid” shape

Parotocinclus maculicauda (Steindachner 1877)  
*macula*, spot; *cauda*, tail, referring to large spot on front part of tail (termination of dark longitudinal band on sides)

Parotocinclus minutus Garavello 1977  
small, referring to small size (2-3 cm SL)

Parotocinclus muriaensis Gauger & Buckup 2005  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Muriaé, Paraíba do Sul River basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

Parotocinclus pentakelis Roxo, Messias & Silva 2019  
penta, five; *kelis*, stain, referring to five conspicuous transverse dark bars on body (authors indicate four such bars in the “etymology” section of their description but indicate five bars elsewhere)

Parotocinclus planicauda Garavello & Britski 2003  
*planus*, flat; *cauda*, tail, referring to “somewhat quadrangular cross section of caudal peduncle with conspicuous flat lateral surfaces”

Parotocinclus polyochrus Schaefer 1988  
poly, many; *ochros*, pale yellow or ochre, referring to distinctive V-shaped color pattern on snout and Y-shaped color pattern on occiput

Parotocinclus prata Ribeiro, Melo & Pereira 2002  
named for rio de Prata basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Parotocinclus robustus Lehmann A. & Reis 2012  
robust, referring to its “strong and robust appearance”

Parotocinclus seridoensis Ramos, Barris-Neta, Britski & Lima 2013  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: semi-arid Caatinga region known as “Sertão do Seridó,” Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba States, one of the most arid regions in northeastern Brazil, where this catfish occurs; probably derived from the native Tapuia language expression ceri-toh, “little foliage and little shade,” referring to characteristic Caatinga vegetation, mainly composed of small, thorny trees that shed their leaves in dry periods

Parotocinclus spilosoma (Fowler 1941)  
*spilos*, blot; *soma*, body, referring to four transverse dark-to-blackish brown bands on pale or light-brown body

Parotocinclus spilurus (Fowler 1941)  
*spilos*, blot; *urus*, tail, referring to black and dark-gray bands on caudal fin

Parotocinclus variola Lehmann A., Schvambach & Reis 2015  
smallpox or spotted, referring to dark dots that cover all dorsal and ventral body surfaces

Parotocinclus yaka Lehmann A., Lima & Reis 2018  
yaka, common name for non-loricariine loricariids in both languages of the Tukano and the Tuyuka ethnic groups of the upper Rio Tiquié, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Plesiopomopa Reis, Pereira & Lehmann A. 2012  
plesion, primitive; *pomopa*, root of Hypoptopoma, type genus of subfamily, referring to putative basal position among hypoptopomines

Plesiopomopa curvidens Reis, Pereira & Lehmann A. 2012  
curvus, curved or bent; *dens*, teeth, referring to strongly curved tooth series on both premaxilla and dentary

Pseudeotocinclus Nichols 1919  
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble the closely allied Otoinclus, such an appearance is false

Pseudeotocinclus juquiae Takako, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2005  
of the Juquiá River basin, Brazil, type locality (derived from the Tupi yeke [juqui or jequiá in Portuguese], meaning a small fishing device used in shallow water)

Pseudeotocinclus parahybae Takako, Oliveira & Oyakawa 2005  
of the Paraíba do Sul River basin, Brazil, type locality (derived from a Tupi word for a useless river, or a portion of river too difficult to navigate)

Pseudeotocinclus tietensis (Ihering 1907)  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Tietê, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Pseudeotothyris Britski & Garavello 1984  
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble Otothyris, such an appearance is false
Pseudotothyris ignota Martins, Britski & Langeani 2014
unknown or ignored, referring to its misidentification as *P. obtusa* since 1911

Pseudotothyris janeirensis Britski & Garavello 1984
-osis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Pseudotothyris obtusa (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)
blunt or dull, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to small platelets with small (and therefore blunter or duller) spines on snout, compared to large plates with strong, recurved spines on snout of most other members of subfamily

Rhinolekos Martins & Langeani 2011
rhinos, nose or nostril; lekos, plate, referring to large plate between second infraorbital plate and nasal opening, anteriorly projected, surrounding the nostril

Rhinolekos arachas (Martins, Calegari & Langeani 2013)
referring to the Arachás, native people who once lived in the area drained by the rio Araguari (type locality) and were exterminated by the Caiapós in 1750s; in the Tupi language Araxá means “high place where sun can be seen first,” thus Arachás were those who inhabited the highlands of southeastern Minas Gerais, Brazil

Rhinolekos britskii Martins, Langeani & Costa 2011
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski, Curator of Fishes, Museu de Zoologia at São Paulo, for his “dedication and remarkable contributions” to the studies of hypoptopomatine catfishes and neotropical ichthyology

Rhinolekos capetinga Roxo, Ochoa, Silva & Oliveira 2015
Tupi-Guarani word meaning white, or clear, water, an old and unused name of São João D’Aliança municipality, Goiás, Brazil, one of the paratype localities

Rhinolekos garavelloi Martins & Langeani 2011
in honor of Julio C. Garavello, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, for contributions to the studies of hypoptopomatine catfishes and neotropical ichthyology

Rhinolekos schaeferi Martins & Langeani 2011
in honor of Scott A. Schaefer (American Museum of Natural History), for his “remarkable” contributions to Hypoptopomatae systematics

Schizolecis Britski & Garavello 1984
schizo-, to split or cleave; lekis, plate, referring to small plates bearing spines on tip of snout, identical to those on head

Schizolecis guntheri (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
in honor of Francisco Günther (d. 1912), who collected specimens for the Museu Paulista, University of São Paulo, including type of this species [also spelled guentheri]

Subfamily Loricariinae
30 genera · 248 species

Aposturisoma Isbrücker, Britski, Nijssen & Ortega 1983
apo-, from or away from, referring to superficial exterior resemblance with *Sturisoma*

Aposturisoma myriodon Isbrücker, Britski, Nijssen & Ortega 1983
myrios, countless; odon, tooth, referring to exceptionally high number of teeth compared to other species in subfamily

Brochiloricaria Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
brochos, projecting, referring to protruding teeth; *Loricaria*, type genus of subfamily

Brochiloricaria chauliodon Isbrücker 1979
chaulos, prominent; odon, tooth, referring to its protruding teeth

Brochiloricaria macradon (Kner 1853)
macro-, long; odon, tooth, referring to its long, protruding teeth

Crossoloricaria Isbrücker 1979
crosso-, fringe, referring to flexible filamentous expansions of surface and margin of lips; *Loricaria*, type genus of family

Crossoloricaria cephalaspis Isbrücker 1979
named after *Cephalaspis* Agassiz 1835, a fossil ostracoderm, with which it “bears a striking resemblance” (translation)

Crossoloricaria variegata (Steindachner 1879)
variegated, presumably referring to its varied color pattern, small brownish bands and spots on sides and top of head, mottled dark-purple fins (except for anal), and arrowhead-shaped spots on pelvic fins

Crossoloricaria venezuelae (Schultz 1944)
of Venezuela, referring to type locality in Lake Maracaibo drainage (also occurs in Colombia), and to the “courtesy shown [to Schultz] while collecting specimens there in 1942”
Cteniloricaria Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
ctenos, comb, referring to fine, comb-like teeth of C. platystoma; Loricaria, type genus of subfamily

Cteniloricaria napova Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
Trio-Wayana Amerindian word meaning “thank you,” honoring the Trio people from Sipaliwini (Suriname-Brazil border), who offered the authors this catfish

Cteniloricaria platystoma (Günther 1868)
platy, broad; stoma, mouth, its “mouth broad,” according to Günther

Dasyloricaria Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
dasys, hairy, referring to hypertrophied odontodes that form brushes on lateral surfaces of head in mature males; Loricaria, type genus of subfamily

Dasyloricaria filamentosa (Steindachner 1878)
referring to the long, filamentous upper caudal-fin ray

Dasyloricaria latiura (Eigenmann & Vance 1912)
latus, wide; oura, tail, referring to wider tail compared to D. filamentosa

Dasyloricaria paucisquaama Londoño-Burbano & Reis 2016
paucus, few; squama, scale or plate, referring to smaller number of central abdominal plates compared to congeners

Dentectus Martín Salazar, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1982
dens, teeth; tectus, covered, concealed or disguised, referring to teeth “invisible” in normally preserved specimens, but easily observed in specimens that are cleared and stained

Dentectus barbarmatus Martín Salazar, Isbrücker & Nijssen 1982
barbus, beard; armatus, furnished with weapons, referring to dermal ossifications (small scutelets) on barbels

Farlowella Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
-ella, diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Dr. W. G. Farlow, Harvard University

Farlowella acus (Kner 1853)
needle, referring to its long, needle-like shape

Farlowella altocorpus Retzer 2006
alto-, high or deep; corpus, body, referring to its relatively high or deep body relative to most other Farlowella species

**Farlowella amazonum** (Günther 1864)
Amazonian, referring to type locality, Amazon River at Santarém, Pará State, Brazil (also occurs in Tocantins and La Plata River basins of Brazil and possibly Argentina)

**Farlowella azpelicuetae** Terán, Ballen, Alonso, Aguiler & Mirande 2019
in honor of María de las Mercedes Azpelicueta, National University of La Plata, for her “prominent” contributions to ichthyology, especially to the systematics of Argentinian fishes; she described numerous species and was “essential” to the formation of subsequent generations of freshwater fish systematists in Argentina

**Farlowella colombiensis** Retzer & Page 1997
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Colombia, where it is endemic

**Farlowella curtirostra** Myers 1942
curtus, short; rostra, snout, referring to its “exceptionally short” snout

**Farlowella gianetii** Ballen, Pastana & Peixoto 2016
in honor of Michel Donato Gianeti, collection manager at the ichthyological collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for “kind assistance” provided during visits to the collection and through loan/data request management

**Farlowella gracilis** Regan 1904
slender, probably referring to its thin, slender body

**Farlowella 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), and for providing type from his collection

**Farlowella hasemani** Eigenmann & Vance 1917
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), Eigenmann’s student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected type

**Farlowella henriquei** Miranda Ribeiro 1918
in honor of Capt. Henrique Silva (no other information available), who collected type

**Farlowella isbruckeri** Retzer & Page 1997
in honor of Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his “enormous” contribution to the taxonomy of loricariid catfishes [sometimes spelled isbrueckeri but ICZN Art. 32.5.1-2 does not apply]

**Farlowella jauruensis** Eigenmann & Vance 1917
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Jauru, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

**Farlowella knerii** (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of Steindachner’s friend and colleague, ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810-1869), who described *E. acus* and *E. oxyrryncha* in 1853

**Farlowella mariaelenae** Martín Salazar 1964
in honor of Martín Salazar’s “great companion” (translation) and wife, María Elena

**Farlowella martini** Fernández-Yépez 1972
in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Felipe José Martín Salazar (b. 1930), who revised the Venezuelan species of this genus in 1964

**Farlowella mitoupibo** Ballen, Urbano-Bonilla & Zamudio 2016
from mito-upibo, the name applied by the Guahibo people of Colombia to fishes of the genus Farlowella

**Farlowella nattereri** Steindachner 1910
in honor of Johann Natterer (1787-1843), who explored South America and collected specimens for 18 years, including type of this species

**Farlowella odontotumulus** Retzer & Page 1997
odontos, tooth; tumulus, mound, referring to knobs of breeding odontodes on fourth row of lateral scutes

**Farlowella oxyrryncha** (Kner 1853)
oxy, sharp or pointed; rryncha, snout, referring to its long and narrow snout

**Farlowella paraguayensis** Retzer & Page 1997
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Paraguay (Paraguay and Brazil), where it appears to be endemic

**Farlowella platyrynchus** Retzer & Page 1997
plato, broad; ryynchus, snout, referring to its relatively broad snout

**Farlowella reticulata** Boeseman 1971
net-like, referring to reticulate pattern formed by scutes on head and anterior part of body
Farlowella rugosa Boeseman 1971
wrinkle, referring to wrinkled appearance or surface structure of latero-ventral scutes

Farlowella schreitmuelleri Ahl 1937
in honor of German aquarist Wilhelm Schreitmüller (1870-1945), who provided type

Farlowella 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 type

Farlowella taphorni Retzer & Page 1997
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Orientales “Ezequiel Zamora” (Guanare, Venezuela), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology and assistance to the authors’ study

Farlowella venezuelensis Martin Salazar 1964
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Venezuela, where it is endemic

Farlowella vittata Myers 1942
banded, referring to broad, deep-brown band “on each side, from rostrum, including eye, and losing itself after the dorsal and anal fins”

Farlowella yarigui Ballen & Mojica 2014
an “arbitrary combination of letters” alluding to the Parque Nacional Natural Serranía de los Yariguíes, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, in recognition of its conservation efforts in the Eastern Colombian Andes, where this catfish occurs

Fonchiiloricaria Rodriguez, Ortega & Covain 2011
in honor of the late Fonchii Chang (1963-1999), Museo de Historia Natural (Lima, Peru), who first collected this species and recognized it as new (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); Loricaria, type genus of subfamily

Furcodontichthys Rapp Py-Daniel 1981
furco, fork, odontos, tooth, referring to its bilobed teeth “like a fork” (translation); ichthys, fish

Furcodontichthys novaesi Rapp Py-Daniel 1981
in honor of ornithologist Fernando da Costa Novaes (1927-2004), Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi (Belém, Brazil), who collected the paratypes

Harttia Steindachner 1877
-ia, belonging to: Charles Frederick Hartt (1840-1878), geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who collect many specimens that Steindachner studied during the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866) to Brazil

Harttia absaberi Oyakawa, Fichberg & Langeani 2013
in honor of geographer Aziz Nacib Ab'Sáber (1924-2012), “whose contributions represent a landmark in the knowledge of geography, ecology and geomorphology of the Brazilian territory”

Harttia carvalhoi Miranda Ribeiro 1939
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Antenor Leitão de Carvalho (1910-1985), who collected type

Harttia depressa Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
referring to its more depressed head and body compared to H. natumensis

Harttia dissidens Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
dissagreing or dissident, i.e., different from the six other species described in the same paper (Lúcia Rapp Py-Daniel, pers. comm.)

Harttia duriventris Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
durus, hard; ventris, abdomen, referring to its densely plated abdomen

Harttia fluminensis Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
-ensis, suffix denoting place: flumen, Latin for river, referring to the ecology of Harttia, a genus of rheophilic fishes from the main channel of rivers

Harttia fowleri (Pellegrin 1908)
in honor of ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Harttia garavelloi Oyakawa 1993
in honor of ichthyologist Julio Cesar Garavello, Universidade Federal de São Carlos, for his work on neotropical freshwater fishes and for providing the paratypes
Harttia gracilis Oyakawa 1993
slender, referring to thinner body size compared to congeners

Harttia guianensis Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
-enensis, suffix denoting place: French Guiana, where it is endemic

Harttia intermontana Oliveira & Oyakawa 2019
inter, among; montana, montainous, referring to its occurrence in the headwaters of rio Doce basin (Minas Gerais, Brazil), between two mountain ridges: Serra da Mantiqueira and Complexo do Espinhaço

Harttia kronel Miranda Ribeiro 1908
in honor of its discoverer, naturalist-archaeologist Ricardo Krone (1861-1917)

Harttia leiopleura Oyakawa 1993
leios, smooth; pleuro, side, referring to absence of bony plates between pectoral and ventral fins

Harttia longipinna Langeani, Oyakawa & Montoya-Burgos 2001
longa, large; pinna, fin, referring to large size of anal fin in males

Harttia loriciriformis Steindachner 1877
formis, shape, referring to similar body shape (elongate, strongly depressed) to the genus Loricaria (Steindachner believed this genus was intermediate between the subfamilies Loricariinae and Hypostominae)

Harttia merevari Provenzano, Machado-Allison, Chernoff, Willink & Petry 2005
Yé-kuna name for the Caura River, Bolívar State, Venezuela, type locality

Harttia novalimensis Oyakawa 1993
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Município de Nova Lima, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Harttia panara Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018
named for the Panará Indians; considered extinct in the 20th century until 1950, they recovered the right to live in part of their original territory (southern Pará State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs) in 1995

Harttia punctata Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
spotted, referring to its color pattern

Harttia rhombocephala Miranda Ribeiro 1939
rhombus, rhomboid; cephalo, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its less triangular (i.e., more rounded) head compared to H. carvalhoi

Harttia rondoni Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018
in honor of Cândido Rondon (1865-1958), Brazilian army engineer and explorer, responsible for the creation of Indian Protection Service (now the National Indian Foundation); he worked with the Villas Boas brothers (see H. villasboas) in the creation of Xingu Indigenous Park in 1961, the first large indigenous area in South America, which now protects 14 indigenous ethnicities

Harttia surinamensis Boeseman 1971
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, the “territory which seems to represent its main area of distribution” (also occurs in French Guiana)

Harttia torrenticola Oyakawa 1993
torrentis, swift stream; cola, inhabitant, referring to its habitat

Harttia trombetensis Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
-enensis, suffix denoting place: Trombetas River basin, above Cachoeira Porteira falls, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Harttia tuna Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
Tri-Wayana Amerindian name meaning river and water, referring to “extreme morphological resemblance” with H. fluminensis, whose name also means river

Harttia uatumensis Rapp Py-Daniel & Oliveira 2001
-enensis, suffix denoting place: Uatumã River basin, Brazil, type locality

Harttia villasboas Oyakawa, Fichberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 2018
in honor of the brothers Orlando (1914-2002), Cláudio (1916-1998) and Leonardo (1918-1961) Villas-Bôas, Brazilian activists for indigenous peoples, who, with Cândido Rondon (see H. rondoni), created the Xingu Indigenous Park in 1961, the first large indigenous area in South America, which now protects 14 indigenous ethnicities [a noun in apposition, without the eponymic "orum"]

Harttiella Boeseman 1971
diminutive of Harttia, referring to previous placement of type species, H. crassicauda, in that genus

Harttiella crassicauda (Boeseman 1953)
crassus, stout; cauda, tail, allusion not explained, possibly referring to “not emarginate, almost truncate” caudal fin
Harttiella intermedia Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
intermediary, representing a contradiction between morphometry (similar in body shape to H. crassicauda group) and genetics (mitochondrial barcode signature typical for the H. longicauda group)

Harttiella janmoli Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
in honor of Dutch ecologist Jan H. Mol, for his “strong, personal investment” in the knowledge and protection of Harttiella, especially in Suriname, where he recovered the highly vulnerable H. crassicauda

Harttiella longicauda Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
longus, long; cauda, tail, referring to long and slender caudal peduncle

Harttiella lucifer Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
named for the Lucifer Mountains, French Guiana, type locality

Harttiella parva Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
small, referring to its size, ~25 mm SL (vs. ~30 mm SL in congeners)

Harttiella pilosa Covain & Fisch-Muller 2012
hairy, referring to short and thick odontodes on head of males, giving them a hispid appearance

Hemiodontichthys Bleeker 1862
Hemiodon (hemi-, partial; odon, tooth, referring to teeth only on lower jaw), referring to previous placement of H. acipenserinus in that genus (replaced by Reganella); ichthys, fish

Hemiodontichthys acipenserinus (Kner 1853)
isturgeon-like, referring to its superficial resemblance to sturgeons, particularly its long and narrow snout

Lamontichthys Miranda Ribeiro 1939
in honor of ichthyologist Francesca La Monte (1895-1982), who described the type species, L. filamentosus, in 1935

Lamontichthys avacanoeiro de Carvalho Paixão & Toledo-Piza 2009
named for the Avá-canoeiros, indigenous people who historically inhabited the upper rio Tocantins basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

Lamontichthys filamentosus (La Monte 1935)
referring to long dorsal-, pectoral- and caudal-fin filaments

Lamontichthys llanero Taphorn & Lilyestrom 1984
in honor of the people who occupy the plains (los llanos) in the Andean piedmont region of the Apure River drainage in Venezuela, where this catfish is found (also occurs in Colombia)

Lamontichthys maracaibero de Carvalho Paixão & Toledo-Piza 2009
in honor of the villagers living in the Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, where this catfish is found (also occurs in Colombia)

Lamontichthys parakana de Carvalho Paixão & Toledo-Piza 2009
named for the Parakanã, indigenous people who historically inhabited the area of the lower rio Tocantins, Pará, Brazil, type locality

Lamontichthys stibaros Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978
Greek for strong or sturdy, referring to its “more robust appearance” compared to L. filamentosus

Limatulichthys Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
limatus, polished, referring to previous misidentification as the fish now named Pseudoloricaria laeviuscula, both of which possess smooth body scutes (Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.); ichthys, fish

Limatulichthys griseus (Eigenmann 1909)
grey or grayish, although Eigenmann described its as “Sand-colored”

Limatulichthys nasarcus Londoño-Burbano, Lefebvre & Lujan 2014
nasus, snout; arcus, bow-shaped, referring to rounded snout when compared to L. griseus

Loricaria Linnaeus 1758
-ia, adjectival suffix: loria, a cuirass or coat of mail, referring to bony plates on back and sides of L. cataphracta

Loricaria apeltoqaster Boulenger 1895
a-, without; pelta, small shield; gaster, belly, “Breast and belly naked, or with small stellate shields”

Loricaria birindellii Thomas & Sabaj Pérez 2010
in honor of ichthyologist José Luiz O. Birindelli (b. 1979), Universidade de São Paulo, who helped collect type material and “deftly commanded” the 2007 Pipe Expedition to Serra do Cachimbo, Brazil, leading to the discovery of this and many other undescribed fishes

Loricaria cataphracta Linnaeus 1758
clad in armor, referring to bony plates on back and sides
**Loricaria clavipinna** Fowler 1940
*clavus*, club; *pinna*, fin, referring to enlarged pectoral spine

**Loricaria coximensis** Rodriguez, Cavallaro & Thomas 2012
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Coxim, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil, type locality

**Loricaria holmbergi** Rodríguez & Miquelarena 2005
in honor of Argentine biologist and science-fiction novelist Eduardo Ladislao Holmberg (1852-1937), presented in a paper delivered at the occasion of the first Eduardo L. Holmberg Award in Ichthyology, 22 November 2002

**Loricaria lata** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
wide, presumably referring to greatly depressed body, wider than it is high

**Loricaria lentiginosa** Isbrücker 1979
freckled, referring to color pattern on top of head and snout

**Loricaria luciae** Thomas, Rodriguez, Carvallaro, Froehlich & Macedo Corrêa E Castro 2013
in honor of Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, Curator of Fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to neotropical ichthyology, particularly loricariid taxonomy and systematics

**Loricaria lundbergi** Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008
in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his leading role in the Calamazon Project and many outstanding contributions to neotropical ichthyology

**Loricaria nickeriensis** Isbrücker 1979
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nickerie River system, Suriname, type locality (also occurs in French Guiana)

**Loricaria parnahybae** Steindachner 1907
of Rio Parnahyba, Victoria, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in French Guiana)

**Loricaria piracicabae** Ihering 1907
of the río Piracicaba, Piracicaba, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

**Loricaria prolixa** Isbrücker & Nijssen 1978
stretched out or long, referring to “long and flat-robust body shape”

**Loricaria pumila** Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008
Latin for dwarf, referring to small adult size (<80 mm SL at sexual maturity), particularly among *Loricaria*

**Loricaria simillima** Regan 1904
etymology not explained, presumably *similis*, like; *lima*, file or rasp, perhaps referring to similarity to *Rineloricaria lima*, its presumed congener at the time (although it should be noted that Regan made no such comparison; instead he noted that the species is similar to *L. cataphracta*)

**Loricaria spinulifera** Thomas & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008
*spinula*, small thorn or spine; *fero*, to bear, i.e., bearing little thorns, referring to conspicuous thorn-like odontodes on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head

**Loricaria tucumanensis** Isbrücker 1979
-ensis, suffix denoting place: San Miguel de Tucúman, Argentina, type locality

**Loricariichthys** Bleeker 1862
*Loricaria*, referring to similarity to that genus (and in which type species, *L. maculatus*, had been described); *ichthys*, fish

**Loricariichthys acutus** (Valenciennes 1840)
sharp, referring to pointed snout

**Loricariichthys anus** (Valenciennes 1835)
Latin for old woman (not to be confused with the other meaning of *anus*, the body part); according to Valenciennes (1840), Latin cognate of *vieille*, old woman (*velha* in Portuguese, *vieja* in Spanish), its common name among Spanish settlers, a name it shares with several loricariid, doradid and callichthyid catfishes (e.g., *Paraloricaria vetula*) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, allusion not explained nor evident

**Loricariichthys brunneus** (Hancock 1828)
brown, referring to browish body color

**Loricariichthys cashibo** (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)
referring to the indigenous tribe of the region, the Cashibos, for whom the type locality, Lake Cashiboya (an oxbow lake formed in an old channel of the Ucayali River, Peru), was named

**Loricariichthys castaneus** (Castelnau 1855)
chestnut, referring to its “light blond” (translation) coloration

**Loricariichthys chanjoo** (Fowler 1940)
local name for this species in the Ucayali River basin of Peru
Loricariichthys derbyi Fowler 1915
in honor of Mr. C. F. Derby (no other information available), who collected type

Loricariichthys edentatus Reis & Pereira 2000
dentatus, toothed, referring to absence of premaxillary teeth

Loricariichthys hauxwelli Fowler 1915
in honor of British naturalist, explorer and bird collector John Hauxwell, who collected type “many years ago”

Loricariichthys labialis (Boulenger 1895)
of the lips, referring to lower labial fold, moderately large in females and very large in males, extending to pectoral shields

Loricariichthys maculatus (Bloch 1794)
spotted, referring to dark spots irregularly distributed on body and/or dark gray spots on spines and rays (except anal fin)

Loricariichthys melanocheilus Reis & Pereira 2000
melanos, black; cheilos, lip, referring to black, large lower lip of nuptial males

Loricariichthys microdon (Eigenmann 1909)
micro-, small; odon, tooth, referring to “excessively minute” teeth

Loricariichthys nudirostris (Kner 1853)
nudus, naked or bare; rostris, snout, referring to absence of plates on tip and sides of snout below the nostrils

Loricariichthys platymetopon Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
platys, broad; metopon, forehead, referring to broad interorbital area

Loricariichthys rostratus Reis & Pereira 2000
beaked, referring to its long rostral border

Loricariichthys stuebelii (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of German geologist-vulcanologist Alphons Stübel (1835-1904), who collected type

Loricariichthys ucayalensis Regan 1913
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Ucayali, Peru, type locality (also endemic to Ucayali River basin)

Metaloricaria Isbrücker 1979
meta-, among; Loricaria, type genus of Loricariinae, referring to its relatively thick and few teeth, reminiscent of some of dentitions occurring in Loricariinae (Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker, pers. comm.)

Metaloricaria nijseni (Boeseman 1976)
in honor of Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, “as a token of esteem” for his work on South American catfishes

Metaloricaria paucidens Isbrücker 1975
paucus, few; dens, tooth, referring to comparatively low number of teeth compared to the related genera Sturisoma, Lamontichthys and Harttiella

Paraloricaria Isbrücker 1979
para-, near, referring to great similarity with Loricaria

Paraloricaria agastor Isbrücker 1979
twin, referring to similarity to Loricaria apeltogaster; also, specimens of both species shared the same bottle of alcohol for over 80 years
Paraloricaria commersonoides (Devincenzi 1943)
-oides, having the form of: Hypostomus commersoni, which is similar in shape and coloration

Paraloricaria vetula (Valenciennes 1835)
according to Valenciennes (1840), Latin cognate of vieille, old woman, from its local common name, vieille à longue queue ("long-tailed old woman"), referring to its filamentous caudal-fin ray; vieille (velha in Portuguese, vieja in Spanish) is a name it shares with several loricariid, doradid and callichthyid catfishes (e.g., Loricariichthys anus) in Buenos Aires, Argentina, allusion not explained or evident

Planiloricaria Isbrücker 1971
planus, flat; Loricaria, type genus of Loricariidae

Planiloricaria cryptodon (Isbrücker 1971)
krypton, hidden; odon, tooth, referring to “well-hidden” teeth, concealed in the “gums”

Pseudohemiodon Bleeker 1862
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble Hemiodon (now Reganella), with type species P. platycephalus previously (but tentatively) placed in that genus, such an appearance is false

Pseudohemiodon amazonum (Delsman 1941)
described as an Amazonian variety (or subspecies) of Loricaria apeltogaster

Pseudohemiodon apithanos Isbrücker & Nijsen 1978
Greek for incredible, referring to variability in color pattern, unique among its numerous subfamilial relatives

Pseudohemiodon devincenzii (Señorans 1950)
in honor of Garibaldi J. Devincenzi (1882-1943), Director, Museo de Historia Natural de Montevideo (Montevideo, Uruguay), who guided Señorans through his “first forays into the field of zoology” (translation) and to whom we owe the systematic portions of the 1940 publication Album ictiológico del Uruguay

Pseudohemiodon lamina (Günther 1868)
a small plate, referring to “small and irregular” scutes covering thorax and abdomen

Pseudohemiodon laticeps (Regan 1904)
latus, broad; cep, head, referring to head “as broad as long”

Pseudohemiodon platycephalus (Kner 1853)
platy, broad; cephalus, head, referring to its head as broad as it is long

Pseudohemiodon thorectes Isbrücker 1975
thorektes, Greek for warrior armed with a breastplate, referring to “peculiar” median row of transverse scutes between pectoral and pelvic fins on abdomen

Pseudohemiodon unillano Rojas-Molina, Provenzano-Rizzi & Ramírez-Gil 2019
uni-, one; llano, Spanish for a plain terrain, referring to the savannas or plains (Llanos region) shared by Colombia and Venezuela, crossed by tributaries and the Orinoco River itself, where this catfish occurs

Pseudoloricaria Bleeker 1882
pseudo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble Loricaria (with its only species previously placed in that genus), such an appearance is false

Pseudoloricaria laeviuscula (Valenciennes 1840)
smoother, referring to its smoother body compared to Loricariichthys acutus and L. maculatus, its presumed congeners at the time

Pterosturisoma Isbrücker & Nijsen 1978
pter-, fin; Sturisoma, earliest established genus of the tribe Harttiini, referring to large fins of P. microps

Pterosturisoma microps (Eigenmann & Allen 1942)
micro-, small; op, eye, referring to “minute” eye, ~12 times in length of head

Pyxiloricaria Isbrücker & Nijsen 1984
pyxis, box, referring to distinctive body shape, which is trapezoid in a transverse section along coalescing lateral body scutes; Loricaria, type genus of the family

Pyxiloricaria menezesi Isbrücker & Nijsen 1984
in honor of Naercio A. Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for his friendly support and hospitality during the first author’s stay in Brazil

Reganella Eigenmann 1905
-ella, suffix denoting endearment: in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his “invaluable services” in reviewing loricariid catfishes, specifically his 1904 revision of the family [replacement name for Hemiodon Kner 1853, preoccupied by Hemiodon Swainson 1840 in Mollusca]
Reganella depressa (Kner 1853)
referring to its strongly depressed head

Rhadinoloricaria Isbrucker & Nijssen 1974
rhadinos, slender or tapering, presumably referring to acute snout of *R. macromystax*; *Loricaria*, type genus of family

*Rhadinoloricaria bahouaja* (Chang & Castro 1999)
named after Parque Nacional Bahuaja-Sonene, southeastern Peru, through which type locality (Rio Tambopata) flows

*Rhadinoloricaria condei* (Isbrucker & Nijssen 1986)
in honor of zoologist Bruno Condé (1920–2004), director of l’Aquarium de Nancy, for his “his contributions and communicative interest in several fields of Zoology” (translation)

*Rhadinoloricaria laani* (Nijssen & Isbrucker 1988)
in honor of Louis André van der Laan, Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for providing authors with excellent photographs of fishes for many years

*Rhadinoloricaria listrorhinos* (Nijssen & Isbrucker 1988)
listrion, shovel; rhinos, snout, referring to its relatively long snout

*Rhadinoloricaria macromystax* (Günther 1869)
macro-, long; mystax, moustache, referring to long barbel on upper lip, which extends beyond axil of pectoral fin

*Rhadinoloricaria ommation* (Nijssen & Isbrucker 1988)
small eye, referring to its relatively small eyes, diameter 9.4 times in length of head

*Rhadinoloricaria rhami* (Isbrucker & Nijssen 1983)
in honor of Swiss ichthyologist and aquarist Patrick de Rham (b. 1936), who led the authors’ expedition to Peru and helped collect the type series

*Ricola* Isbrucker & Nijssen 1978
anagram of *lorica*, curiass (piece of armor covering body from neck to waist, e.g., breastplate) or corselet, root of *Loricaria*, with which this genus is “very similar” in all external characters except for barbel structure and shape and number of teeth

*Ricola macrops* (Regan 1904)
macro-, long or large; ops, eye, presumably referring to eye diameter, which is larger than most species of *Loricaria* (its genus at the time) covered in Regan’s treatment of the family

*Rineloricaria* Bleeker 1862
rine, rasp, referring to sharp bristles on sides of snout (of males); *Loricaria*, genus in which type species, *R. lima*, had originally been described

*Rineloricaria aequalicuspis* Reis & Cardoso 2001
aequalis, equal; cuspis, cusps, referring to its tooth shape, which has two cusps nearly equal in size

*Rineloricaria altipinnis* (Breder 1925)
altus, high; pinnis, fin, referring to its “relatively high” fins

*Rineloricaria anhaguapitan* Ghazzi 2008
named for the devil, called Anhaguapitã in Tupí legend, whose clash with St. Peter, in which the saint became dead birds and the devil became rain and small stones, created the Uruguay River of southern Brazil, where this catfish occurs

*Rineloricaria anitae* Ghazzi 2008
in honor of Anita Garibaldi (1821–1849), Brazilian wife and comrade-in-arms of Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Garibaldi, a key figure in the Ragamuffin War (Revolução Farroupilha), a failed war of secession from the Brazilian Empire (1835–1845)

*Rineloricaria aurata* (Knaack 2002)
golden, referring to its body coloration

*Rineloricaria baliola* Rodriguez & Reis 2008
Latin for chestnut or reddish brown, referring to its color pattern

*Rineloricaria beni* (Pearson 1924)
named for the Beni River basin, Bolivia, where it is endemic

*Rineloricaria cacerensis* (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cáceres (a town), Mato Grosso, Rio Paraguay drainage, Brazil, type locality

*Rineloricaria cadeae* (Hensel 1868)
of the Rio Cadea (also spelled Cadeia), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

*Rineloricaria capitonia* Ghazzi 2008
with a large head, referring to its large triangular head (when seen from above)
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Rineloricaria caracasensis (Bleeker 1862)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Caracas, Venezuela, type locality

Rineloricaria castroi Isbrücker & Nijssen 1984
in honor of ichthyologist Ricardo Macedo Corrêa e Castro, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected type

Rineloricaria catamarcensis (Berg 1895)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Catamarca Province, Argentina, where it is endemic

Rineloricaria cubataonis (Steindachner 1907)
-is, genitive singular of: Cubatao River, Santa Catarina State, Brazil, type locality

Rineloricaria daraha Rapp Py-Daniel & Fichberg 2008
local spelling of rio Daraiá, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Rineloricaria eigenmanni (Pellegrin 1908)
in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), for his knowledge of “so many interesting forms of American fishes” (translation)

Rineloricaria fallax (Steindachner 1915)
false or deceitful; Steindachner was not sure if this species was merely similar to R. stewarti and Loricariichthys brunneus or conspecific with one of them

Rineloricaria felipponei (Fowler 1943)
in honor of Uruguayan biologist Florentino Felippone (1852-1939), who collected type

Rineloricaria formosa Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
beautiful, which “alludes to the whole fish,” presumably referring to coloration, stripes and numerous small brown spots

Rineloricaria hasemani Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), field collector in the Carnegie Museum of Natural History’s Department of Ichthyology, “who assembled perfectly preserved collections of South American fishes” (1908-1911), including type of this species

Rineloricaria hensellii (Steindachner 1907)
in honor of German natural Reinhold Hensel (1826-1881), who described the “very closely related” (translation) R. strigilata in 1868

Rineloricaria heteroptera Isbrücker & Nijssen 1976
hetero-, different; ptera, fin, referring to “unexpected variability” (5 or 6) in the number of dorsal-fin rays

Rineloricaria isaaci Rodriguez & Miquelarena 2008
in honor of Isaäc J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, for his studies on the family Loricariidae, especially subfamily Loricariinae

Rineloricaria jaraguensis (Steindachner 1909)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Jaraguá, Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to Rio Jaraguá basin)

Rineloricaria jubata (Boulenger 1902)
maned or crested, presumably referring to thick band of long, hair-like bristles on each side of head of males

Rineloricaria jurupari Londoño-Burbano & Urbano-Bonilla 2018
named for the legend of Jurupari (see Satanoperca daemon, Cichliformes: Cichlidae: Cichlinae), originally composed in the Nheêngatú language by the end of the 19th century by Maximiano José Roberto and considered one of the oldest literary legends of South America; Jurupari is also a historical heritage of people from the northern Amazon (Vaupés, Isana and Negro rivers), mainly in the Vaupés region of Colombia, where this catfish occurs

Rineloricaria konopickyi (Steindachner 1879)
in honor of Steindachner’s scientific illustrator Eduard Konopicky (1841-1904), “the best illustrations of fishes made by any artist,” said David Starr Jordan in 1905

Rineloricaria kronei (Miranda Ribeiro 1911)
in honor of its discoverer, naturalist-archaeologist Ricardo Krone (1861-1917)

Rineloricaria lanceolata (Günther 1868)
lance-like, probably referring to how end of body tapers to a lance- or lancet-like point

Rineloricaria langei Ingenito, Ghazzi, Duboc & Abilhoa 2008
in honor of Rudolf Bruno Lange (b. 1922), one of the first curators of the zoological collections of Museu de História Natural Capão da Imbuia (MHNCI) during the 1940s, in which the ichthyological collection is included

Rineloricaria latirostris (Boulenger 1900)
-latus, wide; rostris, snout, referring to its rounded snout, measuring half the length of its head
**Rineloricaria lima** (Kner 1853)
file or rasp, possibly referring to sharp bristles on sides of snout (of males) and/or "very rough" (translation) plates on trunk

**Rineloricaria longicauda** Reis 1983
_longus_, long; _cauda_, tail, referring to its long caudal peduncle

**Rineloricaria maacki** Ingenito, Ghazzi, Duboc & Abilioa 2008
in honor of geologist Reinhard Maack (1892-1969), who made important contributions to the knowledge of the geology and physiography of the rio Iguazu basin and Paraná State, Brazil, where this catfish occurs

**Rineloricaria magdalenae** (Steindachner 1879)
of Rio Magdalena, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

**Rineloricaria malabarbai** Rodríguez & Reis 2008
in honor of colleague Luiz Roberto Malabarba, for his many important contributions to neotropical ichthyology

**Rineloricaria maquinensis** Reis & Cardoso 2001
-ensis, suffix denoting place: río Maquiné drainage, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

**Rineloricaria melini** (Schindler 1959)
in honor of Swedish herpetologist Douglas Melin (1895-1946), who collected type

**Rineloricaria microlepidogaster** (Regan 1904)
_micro-, small; _lepid-, scale; _gaster_, belly, referring to small abdominal plates, in 5-6 series between the posterior plates of the lateral series, anteriorly more numerous

**Rineloricaria microlepidota** (Steindachner 1907)
_micro-, small, _lepidota_, scaled, referring to its smaller, more numerous abdominal plates compared to _R. lima_

**Rineloricaria misionera** Rodríguez & Miquelarena 2005
Spanish for missionary, referring to Misiones, the Argentinian province containing the type locality

**Rineloricaria morrowi** Fowler 1940
in honor of William C. Morrow, who led Peruvian expedition that collected type

**Rineloricaria nigricauda** (Regan 1904)
_niger-, black; _cauda_, tail, referring to uniformly blackish caudal fin except for its outer rays

**Rineloricaria osvaldai** Fichberg & Chamon 2008
in honor of Osvaldo Takeshi Oyakawa, fish collection manager, Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, and a specialist of the Loricariinae, particularly of the genus Harttia

**Rineloricaria pareiacantha** (Fowler 1943)
_pareion_, cheek; _acantha_, spine, referring to slender spine-like bristles on each side of head

**Rineloricaria parva** (Boulenger 1895)
small, referring to small size (described at 110 mm) compared to other presumed congeners (>200 mm) at the time

**Rineloricaria pentamaculata** Langeani & de Araujo 1994
_penta-, five; _maculata_, spotted, referring to five conspicuous dark-brown bands on body

**Rineloricaria phoxocephala** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
_phoxos_, tapered; _cephala_, head, referring to its long, pointed head

**Rineloricaria platyura** (Müller & Troschel 1849)
_platy_, flat or broad; _oura_, tail, allusion not explained nor evident; upper plates of tail are described as “truncate behind” (translation)

**Rineloricaria quadrensis** Reis 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lagoa dos Quadros, Osório, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

**Rineloricaria reisi** Ghazzi 2008
in honor of Roberto E. Reis (Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology and especially for his studies of loricariid catfishes

**Rineloricaria rupestris** (Schultz 1944)
living among rocks, referring to habitat among rocks and stones on stream bottom

**Rineloricaria sanga** Ghazzi 2008
local Brazilian name, derived from the Spanish _zanja_, a creek or small stream, referring to its type locality

**Rineloricaria setepovos** Ghazzi 2008
named after a 17th-century Jesuit mission, Setes Povos das Missões, mostly inhabited by Guarani Indians, referring to region where this catfish occurs
Rineloricaria sneiderni (Fowler 1944)
in honor of Swedish ornithologist-ecologist Kjell von Sneidern (1910-2000), who collected type

Rineloricaria steinbachi (Regan 1906)
in honor of German-born explorer and collector Joseph (José) Steinbach (1856-1929), who collected type

Rineloricaria steindachneri (Regan 1904)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who reported this catfish as *R. lima* in 1881

Rineloricaria stellata Ghazzi 2008
starry, referring to conspicuous dark spots on fins and lateral-line pores

Rineloricaria stewarti (Eigenmann 1909)
in honor of Douglas Stewart (1873-1926), Curator of Mineralogy and Assistant to the Director of the Carnegie Museum

Rineloricaria strigilata (Hensel 1868)
with small, hair-like bristles, referring to “abundant” (translation) bristles on body

Rineloricaria tefeana (Steindachner 1879)
-ana, belonging to: Amazon River near Tefé (now spelled Tefé), Amazonas State, Brazil, type locality

Rineloricaria thrissoceps (Fowler 1943)
*thrix*, hair or bristle; *ceps*, head, referring to “distinctive” fine bristles or spines on sides of head

Rineloricaria tropeira Ghazzi 2008
named for the drovers (*tropeiros* in Portuguese) who for many years traveled via horse and mule in the region where this catfish occurs

Rineloricaria uracantha (Kner 1863)
*oura*, tail; *acanthus*, spine, referring to very thick (or spinous) uppermost ray of caudal fin

Rineloricaria wolfei Fowler 1940
in honor of Thomas W. Wolfe (also spelled Wolf in same paper), who assisted William C. Morrow in his 1937 collecting expedition to the Ucayali River basin of Peru

Rineloricaria zaina Ghazzi 2008
local Brazilian name for the matte black or dark-brown fur of horses and cattle, referring to the dark-brown color of some specimens and the dull, velvety appearance of their small odontodes

Spatuloricaria Schultz 1944
*spatula*, spoon, referring to spoon-shaped teeth in mature males that separate it from the only genus, *Loricaria*, to which Schultz believed it is closely related

Spatuloricaria atratoensis Schultz 1944
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Atrato River basin, Colombia, where it appears to be endemic

Spatuloricaria caquetae (Fowler 1943)
of Caquetá, Colombia, where type locality (Río Orteguasa) is situated

Spatuloricaria curvispina (Dahl 1942)
*curvis*, curved; *spina*, thorn, referring to side of head with a “great number of strong, sharp spines [odontodes] curved backward” on mature males

Spatuloricaria euacanthagens Isbrücker 1979
*eu-*, well; *acanthus*, spine; *genys*, cheek, referring to spines (odontodes) on sides of head [coined by Fowler; replacement name for *Euacanthagens caquetae* Fowler 1945, secondarily preoccupied by *Loricaria caquetae* Fowler 1943 when Isbrücker moved the species to *Spatuloricaria*]

Spatuloricaria evansi (Boulenger 1892)
in honor of British geologist John William Evans (1857-1930), who obtained type during an expedition to Mato Grosso, Brazil

Spatuloricaria fimbriata (Eigenmann & Vance 1912)
fringed, referring to broad lips with “short, fleshy, marginal tentacles, the posterior papillose and with slender marginal fringes”

Spatuloricaria gymnogaster (Eigenmann & Vance 1912)
*gymnus*, naked or bare; *gaster*, belly, referring to plateless belly in juveniles, and naked belly in adults except for a “few granules on the sides and in front of the anus, and sometimes on the breast”

Spatuloricaria lagoichthys (Schultz 1944)
etymology not explained, probably named for the Lago Petroleum Corporation (Lago Maracaibo), which hosted some of Schultz’ fish-collection efforts in Venezuela; *ichthys*, fish
Spatuloricaria nudiventris (Valenciennes 1840)
nudus, naked or bare; ventris, belly, referring to lower part of thorax and belly naked to between ventral fins

Spatuloricaria phelpsi Schultz 1944
in honor of ornithologist-businessman William H. Phelps, Jr. (1902-1988), president of the Sociedad Venezolana de Ciencias Naturales de Caracas, “a leader in the biological sciences of Venezuela,” in appreciation of his aid while Schultz was in Caracas

Spatuloricaria puganensis (Pearson 1937)
-ensis, a suffix that usually denotes place but used here to honor Señor Napoleon Puga, who aided in the author’s work along the Rio Crisnejas in Peru

Spatuloricaria terracanticum Londoño-Burbano, Urbano-Bonilla, Rojas-Molina, Ramírez-Gil & Prada-Pedreros 2018
terra, earth; canticum, song, named for local work songs (cantos de vaquería) of the Llanos region of Colombia (where this catfish occurs) and Venezuela; dating to the 16th century (but gradually being lost within modern society), these melodies, sung a cappella, “reflect the feeling and the close relationship of the llanero with their myths, beliefs, nature, climate, and animals”

Spatuloricaria tuira Fichberg, Oyakawa & de Pinna 2014
named for a Brazilian Indian woman of Mebêngôkre/Kaiapó ethnicity, who became a symbol of the resistance against construction of hydroelectric dams on the Rio Xingu, Brazil, one of two rivers where this catfish is known to occur

Sturisoma Swainson 1838
sturio, sturgeon; soma, body, referring to the sturgeon-like appearance of S. rostrata, particularly the produced snout

Sturisoma barbatum (Kner 1853)
barbeled, referring to bristles on sides of snout in males

Sturisoma brevirostre (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
brevis, short; rostris, snout, referring to short snout, “little longer than the rest of the head”

Sturisoma caquetae (Fowler 1945)
of the Rio Caquetá drainage, Colombia, where it is endemic

Sturisoma graffini Londoño-Burbano 2018
in honor of Greg Graffin (b. 1964), “lead singer of the punk rock band Bad Religion, Ph.D. in Zoology, part time life sciences, palaeontology and evolution professor at University of California, Los Angeles and Cornell University”

Sturisoma guentheri (Regan 1904)
in honor of ichthyologist-herpetologist Albert Günther (1830-1914), who reported this catfish as S. rostratum in 1868

Sturisoma lyra (Regan 1904)
lyre, allusion not explained nor evident

Sturisoma monopeltis Fowler 1914
mono, one; pelta, shield, referring to single interposed shield between ventral and anal plates

Sturisoma nigrostrum Fowler 1940
niger, black; rostrum, snout, referring to blackish band on snout that extends through eye and along upper lateral keel back about as far as anal fin

Sturisoma robustum (Regan 1904)
robust or full-bodied, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to thicker, deeper body compared to S. lyra (as shown in illustrations published on the same plate)

Sturisoma rostratum (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
beaked, referring to long and narrow snout

Sturisomatichthys Isbrücker & Nijssen 1979
Sturisoma, referring to its close relationship with that genus; ichthys, fish

Sturisomatichthys aureus (Steindachner 1900)
golden, referring to shimmers of gold over entire body

Sturisomatichthys citurensis (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Cupe, Cituuro, Panama, type locality

Sturisomatichthys dariensis (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Darién, a province in Panama, where Boca de Cupe (type locality) is situated

Sturisomatichthys festivus (Myers 1942)
Latin for pleasing or handsome, probably referring to its greatly prolonged fins (and perhaps also that young specimens
are “very prettily marked”)

**Sturisomatichthys frenatus** (Boulenger 1902)
bridled, presumably referring to band of short hair-like bristles on each side of the head of males, from mouth to gill-cleft

**Sturisomatichthys kneri** (Ghazzi 2005)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Rudolph Kner (1810-1869) [ms. name coined by De Filippi and published by Tortonese in 1940 but not in an available way]

**Sturisomatichthys leightoni** (Regan 1912)
in honor of Sir Bryan Leighton (1868-1919), who “presented” type to the British Museum (Natural History)

**Sturisomatichthys panamensis** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Panama, type locality (also occurs in Colombia and Ecuador)

**Sturisomatichthys tamanae** (Regan 1912)
of Río Tamana, Río San Juan system, Chocó Department, Colombia, type locality