Order CHARACIFORMES (part 4 of 8)

Family CHARACIDAE Characins (part 1 of 4)

Subfamily Stethaprioninae American Tetras (Aphyodite through Gymnocorymbus)

**Aphyodite** Eigenmann 1912
aphya, a small fish; dite, “born of,” according to Eigenmann, presumably referring to small size of *A. grammica* (~32 mm)

- **Aphyodite apiaka** Esgíucero & Castro 2017
  named for the Apiaka ethnic group of the rio Aripuanã, lower rio Madeira basin, Brazil, type locality (and source of the word *aripuanã*, meaning “stone water”)

- **Aphyodite grammica** Eigenmann 1912
  lined, presumably referring to “black median line” on sides

- **Aphyodite tupebas** Esgíucero & Castro 2017
  named for the Tupebas ethnic group of the lower rio Solimões, including its tributary the rio Téfê, Brazil, type locality (and source of the word *tefê*, meaning a very small community far from regional centers)

**Astyanax** Baird & Girard 1854

*Astyanax*, son of Hector, a Trojan warrior, in Greek mythology, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to large silvery scales of *A. argenteus*, which could be said to resemble armor

Subgenus **Astyanax**

- **Astyanax acatlanensis** Schmitter-Soto 2017
  -ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Acatlán, Puebla, México, type locality

- **Astyanax aeneus** (Günther 1860)
  brazen, referring to uniform brown coloration

- **Astyanax altior** Hubbs 1936
  higher, probably referring to “unusually high” fins

- **Astyanax angustifrons** (Regan 1908)
  angustus, narrow; frons, front, face or brow, allusion not evident, possibly referring to smaller snout compared to *A. mexicanus*

- **Astyanax aramburui** Protagino, Miquelarena & López 2006
  in honor of Raúl H. Arámburu (1924-2004), researcher and professor of the Museo de La Plata, Buenos Aires, and founder of the first chair of ichthyology in Argentina, where it is endemic

- **Astyanax argenteus** Baird & Girard 1854
  silvery, referring to its silvery sides

- **Astyanax argyrimarginatus** Garutti 1999
  argyra, silver; marginatus, bordered, referring to silver edge around black lateral stripe

- **Astyanax bagual** Bertaco & Vigo 2015
  Tupi-Guaraní word meaning wild horse, or what is mortal, or dangerous to mount, an expression used to convey that a male horse is reproductively ready in the countryside of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, where this species occurs, alluding to presence of bony hooks on all fins of mature males

- **Astyanax bacalarensis** Schmitter-Soto 2017
  -ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Bacalar, Quintana Roo, México, type locality

- **Astyanax baileyi** (Rosen 1972)
  in honor of ichthyologist Reeve M. Bailey (1911-2011), University of Michigan, “teacher, friend, and colleague of 26 years, and field companion in Guatemala during 1966, 1968, and 1971”

- **Astyanax belizianus** (Bocourt 1868)
  -anus, belonging to: Belize, type locality (also occurs in Guatemala and Honduras)

- **Astyanax bifasciatus** Garavello & Sampaio 2010
  bi-, two; fasciatus, striped, referring to two vertical dark brown bars crossing humeral region
Astyanax biotae Castro & Vari 2004
in honor of Biota, i.e., the “BIOTA/FAPESP—The Virtual Biodiversity Institute Program (www.biota.org.br), for its “pioneering role” in the inventory, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity resources in São Paulo, Brazil; in addition, the special research program of the Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP) supported the collecting efforts that yielded all known specimens of this species

Astyanax bockmanni Vari & Castro 2007
in honor of Flávio A. Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected much of the type series, for his contributions to the knowledge of neotropical catfishes and fishes of the upper Rio Paraná basin, Brazil

Astyanax brachypterygium Bertaco & Malabarba 2001
*brachy*, short; *pterygion*, fin, referring to short anal fin

Astyanax bransfordii (Gill 1877)
in honor of John F. Bransford (1846-1911), Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Navy, who collected type and co-authored Gill’s paper on the fishes of Lake Nicaragua

Astyanax brevimanus Günther 1864
*brevi*, short; *manus*, hand, referring to pectoral fin not extending to ventral fins

Astyanax brevirostrus Eigenmann 1908
*brevi*, short; *rostris*, snout, referring to its blunt snout

Astyanax burgerai Zanata & Camelier 2009
in honor of Rafael Burger, a student who “enthusiastically” collected type

Astyanax caballeroi (Contreras-Balderas & Rivera-Teillery 1985)
in memory of the “distinguished” (translation) Mexican biologist Eduardo Caballero y Caballero (1904-1974)

Astyanax chapareae Fowler 1943
of Río Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

Astyanax chico Casciotta & Almirón 2004
in honor of Francisco Alves “Chico” Mendes (1944-1988), Brazilian rubber tapper and union leader who fought to preserve the Amazonian rainforest; he was assassinated by a rancher whom Mendes had prevented from logging a protected area, while gaining a warrant for the rancher’s arrest for a murder committed elsewhere [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Astyanax clavitaeniatus Garutti 2003
*clava*, club; *taeniatus*, banded, referring to black club-shaped lateral stripe

Astyanax cocibolca Bussing 2008
named for Lake Cocibolca, indigenous name for Lake Nicaragua (Nicaragua and Costa Rica) and rivers draining into it, where it is endemic

Astyanax cordovae (Günther 1880)
of the Río de Cordova, Argentina, type locality

Astyanax courensii Bertaco, Carvalho & Jerep 2010
-en*sis*, suffix denoting place: río dos Couros, upper río Tocantins basin, Goiás, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax cremnobates Bertaco & Malabarba 2001
Greek for frequenter of steep places, referring to occurrence at altitudes higher than 800 meters

Astyanax cubilhultz Schmitter-Soto 2017
named for Cubilhultz, Alta Verapaz, Guatemala, type locality

Astyanax daguae Eigenmann 1913
of the Dagua River, Colombia, type locality

Astyanax depressirostris Miranda Ribeiro 1908
*depressus*, pressed down; *rostris*, snout, referring to “highly depressed muzzle” (translation)

Astyanax dissensus Lucena & Thofehrn 2013
Latin for disagreement, referring to larger maxillary heptacuspid tooth peculiar to this species and unusual in the genus

Astyanax dissimilis Garavello & Sampaio 2010
not similar, referring to “differences of this species in relation to the remaining species of *Astyanax*” described in same paper

Astyanax doriani (Rosen 1970)
in honor of Robert C. Dorian (b. 1926), entrepreneur and investor, for “continuing assistance for our field efforts in Guatemala since 1963, and whose companionship and hard work during several field trips have always been greatly appreciated”
Astyanax douradilho Bertaco 2014
regional southern Brazilian name for a horse’s color pattern consisting of a reddish-brown or a golden-yellow, referring to color of all fins in life

Astyanax eigenmanniorum (Cope 1894)
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) and his wife Rosa (1858-1947), University of Indiana, for their work on the fishes of South America

Astyanax elachylepis Bertaco & Lucinda 2005
elachis, small; lepis, scale, referring to small size of scales

Astyanax endy Miranda, Aguiler & Azpelicueta 2006
Chiriguano (Guarani-speaking Indians of Bolivia and Argentina, the latter country being where this fish is endemic) word meaning flame, referring to color of caudal fin in life

Astyanax epiagos Zanata & Camelier 2008
epi-, above; agos, rocky cleft, referring to area above waterfall and valley formed by rio Ferro Doido, Bahia, Brazil, where it is endemic

Astyanax eremus Ingenito & Duboc 2014
alone or uninhabited, referring to absence of other fish species in the type locality

Astyanax fasciatus fasciatus (Cuvier 1819)
banded, referring to band-like blackish spot at root of caudal fin which sometimes extends forward to humeral spot (sometimes blackish band is entirely or partly replaced by a silvery band or absent)

Astyanax fasciatus jequitinhonhae (Steindachner 1877)
of the Rio Jequitinhonha, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax fasslii (Steindachner 1915)
in honor of Anton Heinrich Hermann Fassl (1876-1922), commercial butterfly and beetle collector, who collected type

Astyanax finitimus (Bocourt 1866)
adjoning, neighboring or bordering, described as very close (“très-voisine”) to Tetragnopterus macrophthalmus (= A. mexicanus)

Astyanax gisleni Dahl 1943
in honor of Swedish zoologist Torsten Gislen (1893-1954), who gave Dahl the opportunity to work at the Zoological Institute of Lund, and for his kind interest in Dahl’s studies

Astyanax gigon Eigenmann 1908
neighbor, presumably alluding to inferred close relationships with A. taeniatus and A. brevirhinus based on similarity

Astyanax goyanensis (Miranda Ribeiro 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Goiás, Brazil, where it is endemic

Astyanax guaporensis Eigenmann 1911
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Guaporé at Maciel, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax guaricana Oliveira, Abilhoa & Pavanelli 2013
referring to type locality, Guaricana Reservoir, Paraná State, Atlantic Rainforest of Brazil

Astyanax guianensis Eigenmann 1909
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Warraputa, Guyana, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia and Bolivia)

Astyanax gymnodontus (Eigenmann 1911)
gymno, bare or naked; odontos, tooth, probably referring to absence of lips (“the teeth exposed”)

Astyanax gymnogenys Eigenmann 1911
gymno, bare or naked; genys, cheek or chin, presumably referring to “naked area” on second suborbital bone

Astyanax hastatus Myers 1928
armed with a spear, referring to “hastate” (narrow triangular shape like that of a spearhead) caudal spot

Astyanax henseli de Melo & Buckup 2006
in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Reinhold Friedrich Hensel (1826-1881), for his contributions to ichthyology in southern Brazil (Hensel described this species in 1870 but used a preoccupied name, Tetragonopterus aeneus)

Astyanax hermosus Miquelarena, Protogino & López 2005
-osus, adjectival suffix: referring to town of Valle Hermoso, Córdoba Province, Argentina, type locality

Astyanax integer Myers 1930
complete, whole or unbroken, probably referring to complete scalation of dorsal midline, a character that defines the subgenus Astyanax

Astyanax intermedius Eigenmann 1908
intermediate in form between A. taeniatus and A. scabripinnis

Astyanax ita Almirón, Azpelicueta & Casciotta 2002
ita, Guaraní word meaning stone, referring to rocky bottom habitat

Astyanax jacobinae Zanata & Camelier 2008
of município de Jacobina, Bahia, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Astyanax janeiroensis Eigenmann 1908
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax jenynsii (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800-1893), who described the similar A. scabripinnis in 1842

Astyanax joavitori Oliveira, Pavanelli & Bertaco 2017
in honor of João Vitor Kadota Oliveira, son of the first author

Astyanax jordani (Hubbs & Innes 1936)
in honor of C. Basil Jordan, Texas Aquaria Fish Company (Dallas, Texas, USA), for the “gift” of the type specimens and for the “privilege of making his interesting discovery [first recorded blind characin] known to the scientific and aquarium world”

Astyanax kennedyi Géry 1964
in memory of the late President of the United States of America, John F. Kennedy (1917-1963)

Astyanax keronolepis Silva, Malabarba & Malabarba 2019
keronos, beehive; lepis, scale, referring to reticulation pattern of scales resembling a beehive

Astyanax kompi Hildebrand 1938
in honor of the “distinguished” medical entomologist William H. W. Komp (1893-1955), U.S. Public Health Service, who accompanied Hildebrand in his investigations in the Volcán region of Panama, where this species was discovered

Astyanax latens Mirande, Aguilera & Azpelicueta 2004
hidden, referring to name of type locality (Arroyo El Oculto, Argentina), which means “hidden stream” in Spanish

Astyanax laticeps (Cope 1894)
latus, wide; cepo, head, presumably referring to wider “frontal region” compared to A. fasciatus

Astyanax leopoldi Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1988
in honor of King Léopold III of Belgium (1901-1983), an amateur entomologist who spent some of his post-abdication
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- Astyanax longior (Cope 1878) longer, described as one of the “more elongate forms of the genus”
- Astyanax lorien Zanata, Burger & Camelier 2018 from the Quenya language meaning “Dream Land,” referring to “beautiful” areas on the Chapada Diamantina (Bahia, Brazil) inhabited by this species (Quenya is a fictional language devised by J. R. R. Tolkien for his Lord of the Rings trilogy, spoken by the Elves)
- Astyanax macal Schmitter-Soto 2017 named for Macal River, Maya Mountains, Belize, type locality (probably from the Mayan makal, meaning yam)
- Astyanax marionae Eigenmann 1911 in honor of Marion Durbin Ellis (1887-ca. 1972), Eigenmann’s student and “collaborator in monographing the minute” species of Tetragonopterinae
- Astyanax maximus (Steindachner 1876) greatest or longest, presumably referring to its large size for an Astyanax, up to 20 cm
- Astyanax megaspilura Fowler 1944 mega-, large; spilura, spot; oura, tail, referring to “greatly conspicuous” black caudal blotch
- Astyanax metae Eigenmann 1914 of Rio Meta, Orinoco System, Colombia, presumably the type locality
- Astyanax mexicanus (De Filippi 1853) Mexican, referring to type locality in México (also occurs in Guatemala and Texas, USA)
- Astyanax microlepis Eigenmann 1913 micro-, small; lepis, scale, referring to smaller, more numerous scales compared to the similar A. (Zygogaster) caucanus
- Astyanax microschemos Bertaco & Lucena 2006 micro-, small (or in this case, low); schema, form or shape (or in this case, stature), referring to shallow body depth
- Astyanax minor Garavello & Sampaio 2010 small, referring to small body size compared with congeners in the Iguazu basin of Brazil
- Astyanax multidens Eigenmann 1908 multi-, many; dens, teeth, referring to “large number” (5) of maxillary teeth
- Astyanax mutator Eigenmann 1909 changer, allusion not explained; in 1917 Eigenmann wrote that A. mutator and Hyphessobrycon proteus “furnish bridges between” their respective genera, so perhaps name alludes to the former changing into the latter
- Astyanax nasutus Meek 1907 large-nosed, referring to longer snout compared to A. aeneus
- Astyanax nicaraguensis Eigenmann & Ogle 1907 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Nicaragua, where it is endemic
- Astyanax obscurus (Hensel 1870) dark, referring to darker coloration compared to its silvery congener at the time, Tetragonopterus (=Cyanocharax) albunus
- Astyanax ochotai Valdez-Moreno, Rodiles-Hernández & Schmitter-Soto 2017 named for Laguna Ocotal, Lacandon region, Chiapas, México, type locality
- Astyanax ojara Azpelicueta & Garcia 2000 name of spirit (in Tupi-Guaraní language) that protects fresh waters
- Astyanax orstedii (Kroyer 1875) in honor of Danish botanist Anders Sandoe Ørsted (1816-1872), who collected type
- Astyanax pampa Casciotta, Almirón & Azpelicueta 2005 Quichua word for one of the aboriginal groups that lived in the plain regions of Buenos Aires (Argentina) province where it occurs
- Astyanax panamensis (Günther 1864) -ensis, suffix denoting place: Pacific coast of Panama, co-type locality (also occurs in Guatemala)
- Astyanax parahybae Eigenmann 1908 of the Rio Paraiba (spelled Parahyba by Eigenmann), Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)
- Astyanax paranae Eigenmann 1914 of Paraná, Brazil, type locality

life exploring South America, for helping to collect type and for contributions to the knowledge of neotropical fauna
Astyanax paranahybae Eigenmann 1911 of Rio Paranahyba, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax parisi Azpelcueta, Almirón & Casciotta 2002 named for Paris, uncle of Astyanax, who fought in the Trojan war

Astyanax pelecus Bertaco & Lucena 2006 Greek for axe, referring to axe-like shape at junction of humeral spot and black midlateral stripe

Astyanax petenensis (Günther 1864) -ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Petén, Guatemala, type locality

Astyanax pirabitira Lucena, Bertaco & Berbigier 2013 pirá and ybytyra, Tupí-Guaraní words for fish and mountain, respectively, referring to occurrence at altitudes higher than 800 m

Astyanax pirapuan Tagliacollo, Britzke, Silva & Benine 2011 pirá and apu, Tupí-Guaraní words for fish and mountain, respectively, referring to geological characteristics of type locality, Chapada dos Guimarães, Mato Grosso, Brazil

Astyanax procerus Lucena, Castro & Bertaco 2013 Greek for tall, referring to high body depth

Astyanax puka Mirande, Aguilera & Azpelcueta 2007 Quichua word for red, referring to intensely red anal and caudal fins

Astyanax pyndani Casciotta, Almirón, Bechara, Roux & Ruiz Díaz 2003 Guaraní word for people without shoes, in honor of the “descalzos [of Argentina] that every day struggle to recover their dignity in an unjust world”

Astyanax ribeirae Eigenmann 1911 etymology not explained; possibly in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist-herpetologist Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro (1874-1939), whose works are frequently cited in Eigenmann’s monograph, but more likely referring to Rio Ribeiro da Iguape, river basin of the type locality

Astyanax rioverde Lozano-Vilano & Schmitter-Soto 2017 named for Rioverde, San Luis Potosí, México, type locality

Astyanax rivilarius (Lütken 1875) of a brook, presumably referring to its abundance in Rio das Velhas, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax robustus Meek 1912 referring to its robust, moderately compressed body

Astyanax rupestrimus Eigenmann 1913 very red, referring to brick-red coloration of dorsal- and anal-fin bases and most of caudal fin

Astyanax rupestris Zanata, Burger & Camelier 2018 rock-dwelling, referring to rocky bottom rivers where it lives and rocky environment characteristic of the Chapada Diamantina (Bahia, Brazil) where it occurs

Astyanax rupununi Fowler 1914 named for the Rupununi River, Guiana, where it is endemic

Astyanax rutilus (Jenyns 1842) ruddy, probably referring to "dirty orange" fins

Astyanax saguazu Casciotta, Almirón & Azpelcueta 2003 from the Guaraní words sa, eye and guazu, large, referring to large eye, 41-45% HL

Astyanax saltor Travassos 1960 etymology not explained nor evident, perhaps derived from saltare, to jump or leap

Astyanax salvatoris Valdez-Moreno, Lozano-Vilano & Schmitter-Soto 2017 -is, genitive singular of: Salvador Contreras-Balderas (1936-2009), “one of the greatest students of Mexican fishes in general, and of Astyanax in particular”

Astyanax scabripinnis (Jenyns 1842) scaber, rough; pinnis, fin, referring to rough anal-fin rays, with a “scabrous harsh feel to the touch, when the finger is passed along them from the base upwards”

Astyanax schubarti Britski 1964 in honor of the late Otto Schubart (1900-1962), myriapodist, Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura do Ministério de Agricultura (São Paulo, Brazil), who provided railway access for Britski’s research
Astyanax scintillans Myers 1928
shiny or bright, referring to “highly iridescent” coloration

Astyanax serratus Garavello & Sampaio 2010
serrate, referring to numerous fin hooks on pelvic-fin of males, “resembling the profile of a serrae”

Astyanax siapae Garuti 2003
of Rio Siapa and/or campamento [campsite] Siapa II, Amazonas, Venezuela, type locality

Astyanax sincora Burger, Carvalho & Zanata 2019
referring to Serra do Sincorá, an orographic system situated on central portion of Chapada Diamantina, Bahia, Brazil; this species occurs at the base of its western slopes

Astyanax stenohalinus Messner 1962
stenohaline (stenos, narrow; halos, salt), i.e., intolerant of salt water, referring to strictly freshwater habitat compared to A. fasciatus and A. eigenmanniorum, which both enter estuaries

Astyanax taeniatus (Jenyns 1842)
banded, referring to bright silver lateral band, “more brilliant” than the band on A. scabripinnis

Astyanax tamiahua Schmitter-Soto 2017
named for Tamiahua, northern Veracruz, México, type locality

Astyanax taurosum Lucena, Zaluski & Lucena 2017
of the bulls, referring to rio dos Touros (“river of the bulls”), Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax tehuanacenensis Schmitter-Soto 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tehuacán, Papaloapan basin, Puebla, México, type locality

Astyanax totae Feerarea Haluch & Abilhoa 2005
in honor of Tota, nickname of Adelmyr Azevedo de Moura Cordeiro, for her contribution to the fish collection at Museu de História Natural Capão, Parques de Curitiba, Imbuia de Prefeitura Municipal de Curitiba, Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil

Astyanax troia Azpelicueta, Cacciotta & Almirón 2002
referring to the mythological Troya, in allusion to the name of the genus Astyanax, who was one of the sons of Hector, prince of Troya

Astyanax tumbarum Siquiare & Menni 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Tumbaya drainage, Paraná State, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax tupi Azpelicueta, Mirande, Almirón & Cacciotta 2003
in honor of the Tupi aborigines who lived in northern Argentina, where it occurs

Astyanax tumalinensis Triques, Vono & Caiafa 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Turmalina county, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax utialti Bertaco & Garuti 2007
Utialfi (“place of clever people”), e.g., Salto Utialiti, or Utialiti Falls, indigenous Pareci name for upper rio Tapajós drainage, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

Astyanax venezuelae Schultz 1944
of Venezuela, where it is endemic

Astyanax vermilion Zanata & Camelier 2009
vermilion or orange-red (derived from the Latin vermiculus, a small worm that yields red dye), referring to red coloration of posterior body portion in life

Astyanax xavante Garuti & Venere 2009
named for the Xavante ethnic group, who inhabit the Serra do Roncador and middle rio Araguaia, Mato Grosso, Brazil, where this species appears to be endemic

Astyanax xiru Lucena, Castro & Bertaco 2013
Tupi-Guaraní word for “an old wise Indian,” an honorific used in the countryside of Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil, where it occurs

Subgenus Poecilurichthys Gill 1858
poecilio-, variegated; oura, tail; ichthy-, fish, referring to bands or spots that are “almost always” on tail (at least among those species mentioned by Gill)

Astyanax abramis (Jenyns 1842)
abramis, Greek for bream, probably referring to its “subrhomboideal form,” similar to that of the Bream, Abramis
Astyanax anai Angulo, Santos, López, Langeani & McMahan 2018
in honor of the Asociación Anai, for their “exceptional work in support of the knowledge and conservation of aquatic environments and in the promotion and execution of sustainable development initiatives in the Talamancan region of eastern Costa Rica-western Panama (where this species occurs); name also represents a tribute to Ana R. Ramírez Coghi, for her dedicated service, since the year 2000, as assistant collection manager of the Universidad de Costa Rica fish collection.

Astyanax bahiensis (Steindachner 1877)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bahia, Brazil, type locality.

Astyanax bimaculatus (Linnaeus 1758)
br-, two; maculatus, spotted, referring to humeral and caudal spots.

Astyanax boliviensis Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bolivia, type locality (and where it is endemic).

Astyanax bopiensis Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: lower Bopi River, Bolivia, type locality [replacement name for Astyanacinus multidens Pearson 1924, secondarily preoccupied in Astyanax]

Astyanax bourgeti Eigenmann 1908
in memory of D. Bourget, Thayer Expedition, who collected type.

Astyanax correntinus (Holmberg 1891)
in honor of: Corrientes, a city at Río Paraná, Argentina, type locality.

Astyanax embera Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
named for the Embera, indigenous people who occupy type locality (Barbacoas Municipality, Nariño Department, Colombia)

Astyanax erythropterus (Holmberg 1891)
erythros, red; pterus, fin, referring to bright red, almost vermilion, paired fins in life.

Astyanax festae (Boulenger 1898)
in honor of Italian naturalist Enrico Festa (1868-1939), who collected type.

Astyanax gandhiae Ruiz-C., Román-Valencia, Taphorn, Buckup & Ortega 2018
in honor of the late Maria Gandhi Calderon, mother of the first author.

Astyanax goyacensis Eigenmann 1908
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Goiás (spelled Goyaz by Eigenmann), Brazil, where it is endemic.

Astyanax incaicus Tortonese 1942
-icus, belonging to, the Incas (spelled Goyaz by Eigenmann), probably referring to its distribution in southeast Ecuador, which was part of the Inca Empire in the 15th century.

Astyanax kullanderi Costa 1995
in honor of Sven O. Kullander (b. 1952), Swedish Museum of Natural History, who collected type and made it available for study, and for his contributions to neotropical ichthyology.

Astyanax lacustris (Lütken 1875)
lacustrine (belonging to a lake), described from Lagoa Santa, Brazil.

Astyanax lineatus (Perugia 1891)
lined, referring to 10-12 black narrow longitudinal bands on body.

Astyanax maculisquamis Garutti & Britski 1997
macula, stain or mark; squamis, scale, referring to black spot on middle of each scale, creating a pattern of parallel longitudinal stripes.

Astyanax moorii (Boulenger 1892)
in honor of botanist Spencer Moore (1850-1931), who helped collect type.

Astyanax myersi (Fernández-Yépez 1950)
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), to whom Fernández-Yépez owed much of his “limited” (translation) knowledge of South American fishes.

Astyanax novae Eigenmann 1911
of the Rio Nova, Goiás (spelled Goyaz by Eigenmann), Brazil, where 13 of the 26 type specimens were collected.

Astyanax orthodus Eigenmann 1907
-us, adjectival suffix: orthus, straight; odon, tooth, i.e., straight-toothed, referring to denticles on surface of teeth arranged in a line compared to the nearly identical A. bimaculatus, in which the denticles are arranged in a curve.
Astyanax pellegrini Eigenmann 1907
patronym not identified, probably in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944) [spelled pelegrini by Eigenmann but prevailing usage favors the “corrected” spelling]

Astyanax poetzschkei Ahl 1932
in honor of Paul Pötzschke (1881-1957), co-owner of Scholze & Pötzschke, an aquarium supply and tropical fish importation firm in Berlin, who donated a large number of “valuable objects” (translation) to the Zoological Museum of Berlin, including type of this species [see also Hyphessobrycon scholzei]

Astyanax powelli Terán, Butí & Miranda 2017
in honor and memory of Jaime Eduardo Powell (1953-2016), “prominent paleontologist, dear friend, and colleague”

Astyanax superbus Myers 1942
excellent, superior or splendid, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to intricate color pattern of wavy lines, unusual for the genus

Astyanax symmetricus Eigenmann 1908
referring to nearly symmetrical caudal spot

Astyanax trierythropterus Godoy 1970
trí-, three; erythro, red; pterus, fin, referring to deep-red dorsal, anal and caudal fins

Astyanax unitaeniatus Garutti 1998
uni-, one; taeniatus, banded, referring to single black stripe on sides

Astyanax validus Géry, Planquette & Le Bail 1991
strong, vigorous or robust, referring to its “vigoruous appearance” (translation)

Astyanax villwocki Zarske & Géry 1999
in honor of ichthyologist Wolfgang Villwock (1930-2014), University of Hamburg, who collected some of the type series and made them available for study

Astyanax yariguies (Torres-Mejia, Hernández & Senechal 2012)
named for the Yariguies, an indigenous group that inhabited the Río Cascajales watershed, Colombia, where it is endemic; their fierce defense of their territory for 400 years likely contributed to the protection of this species, but they eventually succumbed to invasion and extermination in the mid-20th century

Subgenus Zygogaster Eigenmann 1913
zygos, pair or balanced; gaster, belly, referring to compressed, almost keeled, preventral area, the scales at the two sides apposed at the midline (sometimes with a median series of small scales)

Astyanax atratoensis Eigenmann 1907
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Atrato River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

Astyanax caucanus (Steindachner 1879)
-anus, belonging to: Río Cauca, Colombia, type locality

Astyanax filiferus (Eigenmann 1913)
filum, thread; fero, to bear, referring to prolonged (“filiform”) outer rays of ventral fins and first ray of dorsal fin in males

Astyanax magdalenae Eigenmann & Henn 1916
of the Río Magdalena basin, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Venezuela)

Astyanax stilbe (Cope 1870)
lamp or mirror (i.e., shining), presumably referring to “very distinct” silver lateral band

Incertae sedis

Astyanax ajuricaba Marinho & Lima 2009
in honor of Ajuricaba, paramount chief of the Manau Indians in the early 18th century, which formerly inhabited the Río Negro area of Brazil, roughly where this species occurs; Ajuricaba unsuccessfully resisted the assaults of Portuguese slavers and averted trial as a rebel by drowning himself in the Río Negro while shackled, an act of bravery that became a symbol of Indian resistance against Portuguese oppression

Astyanax anterior Eigenmann 1908
referring to anterior position of humeral spot

Astyanax brucutu Zanata, Lima, Di Dario & Gerhard 2017
Portuguese adjective meaning a strong and rough person, referring to blunt and massive general aspect of anterior portion of cranium and lower jaw

Astyanax dolinae da Graça, Oliveira, Lima, da Silva & Fernandes 2017
of Dolina Agua Milagrosa, Cáceres, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality
Astyanax hamatilis Camelier & Zapata 2014
with hooks, referring to small bony hooks on all fins of mature males, unique among Brazilian congeners

Bario Myers 1940
replacement name for Entomolepis Eigenmann 1918, preoccupied by Entomolepis Bradley 1899 in Crustacea; “a coined name without significance”

Bario steindachneri (Eigenmann 1893)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who described this species in 1891 but used a preoccupied name

Brachychalcinus Boulenger 1892
brachy, short, perhaps referring to short, compressed body; Chalcinus (meaning brazen), a genus of characins (now a synonym of Triportheus), i.e., a short Chalcinus, allusion not explained nor evident

Brachychalcinus copei (Steindachner 1882)
in honor of zoologist-paleontologist Edward Drinker Cope (1840-1897), who described genus (Stethaprion) in which this species was originally placed

Brachychalcinus nummus Böhlke 1958
coin, allusion not explained, probably referring to circular (i.e., coin-like) shape of body

Brachychalcinus orbicularis (Valenciennes 1850)
circular or disc-shaped, referring to round body

Brachychalcinus parnaibaee Reis 1989
of the Parnaíba River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

Brachychalcinus reisi Garcia-Ayala, Ohara, Pastana & Benine 2017
in honor of Roberto E. Reis (Pontifícia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul), for his “great” contributions to the knowledge of the Stethaprioninae and neotropical ichthyology as a whole

Brachychalcinus retrospina Boulenger 1892
retro-, behind; spina, spine, perhaps referring to dorsal fin, which is behind a movable, anteriorly directed spine

Brittanichthys Géry 1965
in honor of ichthyologist Martin R. Brittan (1922-2008), Sacramento State College, California, who discovered both species; ichthys, fish
Brittanichthys axelrodi Géry 1965
in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose T.F.H. Fund sponsored expedition that collected type

Brittanichthys myersi Géry 1965
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), “a long-time student of South American fishes”

Bryconella Géry 1965
etymology not explained, probably -ella, a diminutive, hence, a small Brycon, and/or a combination name referring to presumed affinities to Bryconamericus and Pristella-like genera

Bryconella pallidifrons (Fowler 1946)

Carlana Strand 1928
-anus, belonging to: ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), who suggested that type species warranted a new genus [replacement name for Carlia Meek 1914, preoccupied by Carlia Gray 1845 in Reptilia]

Carlana eigenmanni (Meek 1912)
in honor of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “who has done more than any one else to increase our knowledge of the Characins, the most interesting family of fishes in the fresh waters of the Americas” [notice how full name mirrors Eigenmann’s own]

Coptobrycon Géry 1966
copto-, chopped, referring to loss of adipose fin and posterior mandibular teeth; brycon, common suffix for many characid fishes, i.e., a “mutilated Brycon” to quote Géry

Coptobrycon bilineatus (Ellis 1911)
bi-, two; lineatus, lined, referring to heavy black lateral stripe from caudal peduncle to head, and an almost straight black line from caudal fin along underside of caudal peduncle to a point just above origin of anal fin [note: same author as Durbin, who described many small tetras; Ellis is her married name]

Ctenobrycon Eigenmann 1908
cteno-, referring to ctenoid scales, which are “especially rough” on the breast; brycon, generalized term used in generic names of many characiform fishes, derived from bryo, to bite, gnash teeth or eat greedily, originally an allusion to fully toothed maxillae

Ctenobrycon alleni (Eigenmann & McAtee 1907)
in honor of ornithologist Joel Asaph Allen (1838-1921), American Museum of Natural History

Ctenobrycon hauxwellianus (Cope 1870)
-anus, belonging to: commercial natural history collector John Hauxwell (1827-1919), who “procured” most of the species described in Cope’s paper on the fishes of Marañón River, Peru, including type of this one

Ctenobrycon multiradiatus (Steindachner 1876)
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, presumably referring to 40-41 anal-fin rays

Ctenobrycon oliverai Benine, Lopes & Ron 2010
in honor of Claudio de Oliveira, who collected type and is a “great contributor” to our knowledge of neotropical ichthyology
**Ctenobrycon spilurus** (Valenciennes 1850)
*spilurus*, spot; *oura*, tail, referring to black spot near base of caudal fin

**Deuterodon Eigenmann 1907**
*deuterus*, to repeat; *odon*, tooth, referring to similarity of teeth on lower jaw

**Deuterodon iguape Eigenmann 1907**
named for Iguape, a municipality in São Paulo, Brazil, and/or Ribeira de Iguapé River basin, both of which refer to type locality

**Deuterodon langei Travassos 1957**
in honor of Rudolf Bruno Lange (1922-2016), curator of the zoological collection at Museu de História Capão da Imbuia (Paraná, Brazil), who collected type

**Deuterodon longirostris** (Steindachner 1907)
*longus*, long; *rostris*, snout, referring to blunt, conical snout, which overlaps front end of jaw, giving the appearance of having a slightly longer snout than *Astyanax fasciatus*, to which it was thought to be related

**Deuterodon parahybae** Eigenmann 1908
epithet not explained, possibly of Paraíba do Sul, a river in southeast Brazil, just south of Itapemirim River, Espírito Santo, type locality [Incertae sedis in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

**Deuterodon pedri Eigenmann 1908**
in honor of Dom Pedro II (1825-1891), last ruler of the Empire of Brazil (and learned amateur scientist), who collected several specimens of this fish which were not included in type series because of their poor condition [Incertae sedis in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

**Deuterodon potaroensis Targets 1957**
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Potaro River basin, Guyana, where it appears to be endemic [Incertae sedis in Characidae; likely belongs in a different genus]

**Ectremopterus Fowler 1943**
etrepos, reversed; *pterus*, fin, referring to upper caudal lobe shorter than lower

**Ectremopterus uruguayensis** (Fowler 1943)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Uruguay, where it is endemic

**Erythrocharax Netto-Ferreira, Birindelli, de Sousa, Mariguela & Oliveira 2013**
*erythrus*, red, referring to bright-red coloration of adipose and caudal fin of living *E. altipinnis*; *Charax*, typical genus of the Characiformes, from a Greek word meaning “palisade of pointed sticks,” referring to densely packed sharp teeth, now a common root-name formation in the order

**Grundulus Valenciennes 1846**
derived from a pre-Linnaean name dating to 1558 used for benthic gudgeons and loaches (*gründel*, German for bottom); Valenciennes believed this characin was a killifish (Cyprinodontiformes) and “borrowed” (translation) the name, which he stated was synonymous with *Fundulus* (*fundus*, Latin for bottom), a 15th-century name originally applied to gudgeons and later assigned to killifishes by Lacépède in 1803

**Grundulus bogotensis** Humboldt 1821
-ensis, suffix denoting place: plains of Bogota, Colombia, type locality

**Grundulus cochae** Román-Valencia, Paepke & Pantoja 2003
of La Cocha Lake, southern Colombia, where it is endemic

**Grundulus quitoensis** Román-Valencia, Ruiz C. & Barriga 2005
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Quito, Ecuador, which is near type locality and only known area of occurrence (El Voladero Lake, Carichi Province)
Gymnocharacinus Steindachner 1903  
gymnos, bare or naked, referring to scaleless body; characinus, characin, i.e., a naked characin

Gymnocharacinus bergii Steindachner 1903  
in memory of zoologist and longtime friend Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (“Carlos”) Berg (1843-1902), who provided type

Gymnocorymbus Eigenmann 1908  
gymnos, bare or naked, presumably referring to “naked [i.e., scaleless] predorsal line”; corymbus, summit, presumably referring to humped dorsal profile

Gymnocorymbus bondi (Fowler 1911)  
in honor of Francis (“Frank”) E. Bond (1867-1923), banker, stockbroker and amateur ornithologist, who collected specimens in the Orinoco delta of Venezuela for the Academy of Natural Science of Philadelphia, including type of this species (footnote: also father of ornithologist James Bond [see Synodus bondi in Aulopiformes], whose name Ian Fleming used for his British spy hero)

Gymnocorymbus flaviolimai Benine, Melo, Castro & Oliveira 2015  
in honor of Flávio César Thadeo de Lima (b. 1974), Universidade Estadual de Campinas (Brazil), a “dear friend,” for his contribution to our knowledge of neotropical ichthyology

Gymnocorymbus ternetzi (Boulenger 1895)  
in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who “formed” the collection that contained type

Gymnocorymbus thayeri Eigenmann 1908  
in memory of Stephen Van Rensselaer Thayer (1847-171), volunteer on the Thayer Expedition to Brazil (1865-1866) that collected type, and son of the man, financier and philanthropist Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (1808-1883), who sponsored it