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

Family GYMNOTIDAE Nakedback Knifefishes
2 genera · 53 species/subspecies

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

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

Electrophorus vari de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Mendes-Júnior & Castro e Castro 2019
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his contributions to ichthyology

Electrophorus voltai de Santana, Wosiacki, Crampton, Sabaj, Dillman, Castro e Castro, Bastos & Vari 2019
in honor of Alessandro Giuseppe Antonio Anastasio Volta (1745-1827), inventor of electric battery and for whom the “volt” is named (with a discharge of 860 V, this species is the strongest living bioelectricity generator known)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gymnotus carapo carapo Linnaeus 1758
local Brazilian name for knifefishes

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

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

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

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

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

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

Gymnotus cataniapo Mago-Leccia 1994
named for the Río Cataniapo (Amazonas, Venezuela), which provided the largest number of specimens
Gymnotus chaviro Maxime & Albert 2009
common name for Gymnotus among the Asheninka indigenous people of Peru, where it occurs

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

Gymnotus choco Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003
named for the Chocó region of the Pacific slope of Colombia, where it occurs

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

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

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

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

Gymnotus cylindricus La Monte 1935
referring to its cylindrical body

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

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

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

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

Gymnotus henni Albert, Crampton & Maldonado-Ocampo 2003
in honor of Carl Eigenmann’s student (and successor) Arthur Wilbur Henn (1890-1959), a “pioneer” in neotropical ichthyology, who collected type in 1913
**Gymnotus inaequilabiatus** (Valenciennes 1839)
*inequalis*, unequal or uneven; *labiatus*, lipped, referring to lower jaw projecting beyond the upper, with thick lips on the former and none on the latter

**Gymnotus interruptus** Rangel-Pereira 2012
interrupted, referring to pale interbands, anterior to vertical through first ventral lateral line ramus, ventrally and/or dorsally fragmented (= interrupted), allowing union of adjacent dark bands

**Gymnotus javari** Albert, Crampont & Hagedorn 2003
named for the Río Yavari (Rio Javari), Loreto Department, Peru, type locality

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

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

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

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

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

**Gymnotus omarorum** Richer-de-Forges, Crampont & Albert 2009
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Omar Macadar and Omar Trujillo-Cenoz (b. 1933), both pioneers in the anatomical and physiological study of electrogenesis in *Gymnotus*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Gymnotus ucamara** Crampton, Lovejoy & Albert 2003
named for the Ucamara Depression, a geological term for the low-lying region between the lower reaches of the Ucayali and Marañon rivers of Peru (where it occurs), caused by subsidence in the Upper Amazon foreland basin
Gymnotus varzea Crampton, Thorsen & Albert 2005
named for the várzea (freshwater swamp forest) floodplains near Tefé, Amazonas, Brazil, where it occurs

Family RHAMPHICHTHYIDAE Sand Knifefishes
5 genera · 28 species

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

Gymnorhamphichthys bogardusae Lundberg 2005
in honor of Joan Bogardus Spears (1939-2002), “a descendant of the earliest Dutch settlers in New York, whose avid interests in life's diversity on Earth taught and inspired her children to support its scientific discovery and documentation“ (Spears’ daughter Dorothy provided “generous support” of Lundberg’s work)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Hypopygus isbrukeri de Santana & Crampton 2011
in honor of Isaac J. H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam, for contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including Hypopygus [sometimes spelled “isbrueckeri” but ICZN Art. 32.5.1-2 does not apply]

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

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

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

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

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

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

Iracema Triques 1996
name of a “literary beautiful female native” from an eponymous 1865 Brazilian novel and a female personal name in Brazil, allusion not explained nor evident
**Iracema caiana** Triques 1996  
Tupi word for cane, referring to its elongate form

**Rhamphichthys Müller & Troschel 1846**  
rhamphos, beak, referring to snout produced into a tube; ishthys, fish [originally spelled *Ramphichthys*, probably an error, then corrected to *Rhamphichthys* when the authors republished their description in 1849]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Steatogenys** Boulenger 1898  
steatos, fat; genys, cheek, referring to filament of adipose tissue in a groove along each side of mental region of *S. elegans*

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

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

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

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**Family HYPOPOMIDAE** Bluntnose Knifefishes

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

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

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

**Subgenus Brachyhypopomus**

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

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

**Brachyhypopomus batesi** Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017  
in honor of Henry Walter Bates (1825-1892), British naturalist and explorer, for his contributions to the natural history of the Téfè region of Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)
Brachyhypopomus beebei (Schultz 1944)
in honor of naturalist and explorer William Beebe (1877-1962), New York Zoological Society, who collected type and
“kindly” loaned the specimens to Schultz

Brachyhypopomus belindae Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of evolutionary biologist Belinda Siew-Woon Chang, University of Toronto (Canada), for her “inspiration to
[the fourth author] during the preparation of this work”

Brachyhypopomus benjamini Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Benjamin T. D. Crampton (b. 1972), British diplomat and amateur ornithologist, who collected type

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brachyhypopomus hendersoni Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Peter A. Henderson (b. 1954), British fish biologist, and doctoral co-advisor of the first author, for his
contributions to Amazonian aquatic ecology

and a new subgenus of toothed Brachyhypopomus electric knifefishes (Gymnotiformes, Hypopomidae) from
the central Amazon and considerations pertaining to the evolution of a monophasic electric organ discharge.
ZooKeys No. 327: 1-34.
Brachyhypopomus janeiroensis (Costa & Campos-da-Paz 1992)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it occurs

Brachyhypopomus jureiae Triques & Khamis 2003
of the Juréia Ecological Station, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Brachyhypopomus menezesi Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (Brazil), for his important contributions to neotropical fish systematics

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

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

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

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

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

Brachyhypopomus sullivani Crampton, de Santana, Waddell & Lovejoy 2017
in honor of ichthyologist John P. Sullivan (b. 1965), Cornell University, for his contributions to gymnotiform biology

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Procerusternarchus pixuna Cox Fernandes, Nogueira & Alves-Gomes 2014
Nheengatu (Amerindian language of the Tupí-Guaraní family) word meaning dark or black, presumably referring to “almost black” coloration on dorsal surface from snout to caudal filament on living specimens
Racenisia Mago-Leccia 1994
-ia, belonging to: entomologist Janis Racenis (1915-1980), founder, Instituto de Zoología Tropical, Universidad Central de Venezuela, where Mago-Leccia worked

Racenisia fimbriipinna Mago-Leccia 1994
fimbrias, fringe; pinna, fin, referring to how anal-fin rays are “covered by a thick tissue that gives an undulated shape to the fin in recently preserved specimens”

Family STERNOPYGIDAE Glass Knifefishes
6 genera · 50 species

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

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

Archolaemus ferreirai Vari, de Santana & Wosiacki 2012
in honor of Efrem Ferreira (b. 1954), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, one of the collectors of the type series, for his many contributions to our understanding of Amazonian fishes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Eigenmannia guairaca Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015
named for the legendary Guairacá, a brave Indian chief who protected the Guaraní people and their land
**Eigenmannia humboldtii** (Steindachner 1878)  
in honor of Prussian geographer-naturalist Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859), one of the first ichthyological  
explorers of the Río Magdalena, Colombia, type locality (also occurs in Brazil and Venezuela)

**Eigenmannia limbata** (Schreiner & Miranda Ribeiro 1903)  
bordered, referring to white anal fin bordered in black

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

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

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

**Eigenmannia meeki** Dutra, de Santana & Wosiacki 2017  
in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), who made many contributions to the knowledge of the  
diversity of the fishes of Panama (where this knifefish occurs)

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

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

**Eigenmannia pavulagem** Peixoto, Dutra & Wosiacki 2015  
named for Arraial do Pavulagem, a cultural movement created in Pará, Brazil

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

**Eigenmannia sirius** Peixoto & Ohara 2019  
Sirius, brightest star in night sky (Canis Major constellation), representing state of Mato Grosso (where this species  
is probably edemic) in Brazilian national flag

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

**Eigenmannia vicentespelaea** Triques 1996  
spelaeum, cave; vicente, referring to Cave São Vicentie II, Tocantins River basin, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of  
ocurrence

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

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

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

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

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

**Rhabdolichops caviceps** (Fernández-Yépez 1968)  
cavus, cavity; ceps, head, referring to a series of cavities around the eyes
Rhabdolichops eastwardi Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
of the Research Vessel Eastward, formerly of the Duke University Oceanographic Program, the ship that supported two productive ichthyological expeditions to the lower Orinoco of Venezuela, where this knifefish occurs

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

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

Rhabdolichops lundbergi Correa, Crampton & Albert 2006
in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his contributions to the study of gymnotiform and other neotropical fishes

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

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

Rhabdolichops stewarti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
in honor of friend and colleague Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, who brought this knifefish to the authors’ attention

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

Rhabdolichops zareti Lundberg & Mago-Leccia 1986
in honor of the late Thomas M. Zaret (1945-1984), the authors’ “close friend, who contributed much to our knowledge of Rhabdolichops, planktivorous fishes and fish ecology"

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sternopygus obtusirostris Steindachner 1881
obtusus, blunt; rostris, snout, referring to its shorter, more rounded snout compared to Gymnotus carapo, its presumed congener at the time
**Sternopygus pejeraton** Schultz 1949
Latinization of *pejerato* (mouse fish), its local name in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela, probably referring to its mouse- or rat-like tail

**Sternopygus xingu** Albert & Fink 1996
Named for the Río Xingú basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

**APTERONOTIDAE** Ghost Knifefishes
15 genera · 97 species

**Subfamily Apteronotinae**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Apteronotus cuchillejo** (Schultz 1949)
Spanish for a small knife, the common name for this small, knifé-shaped fish in Venezuela
Apteronotus cuchillo Schultz 1949
Spanish for knife, a common name for gymnotiform fishes in Venezuela, referring to their knife-like shape.

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

Apteronotus eschmeyeri de Santana, Maldonado-Ocampo, Severi & Mendes 2004
in honor of William N. Eschmeyer (b. 1939), California Academy of Sciences, who greatly contributed to ichthyology with his “Catalog of Fishes”.

Apteronotus ferrarisi de Santana & Vari 2013
in honor of Carl J. Ferraris, Jr. (b. 1950), for his many contributions to our knowledge of tropical freshwater fishes worldwide and his “invaluable” assistance to the authors, particularly the second author, over the years.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apteronotus magdaleniensis (Miles 1945)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Magdalena, Honda, Tolima, Colombia, type locality.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Apteronotus spurrelli (Regan 1914)
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882-1919), who collected type.

Compsaraia Albert 2001
from the Greek kompou, neat or elegant; raias, ray, referring to elegant appearance of long anal fin.

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

Compsaraia compus (Mago-Leccia 1994)
from the Greek kompous, elegant or beautiful, referring to its elongate body.

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

**Megadontognathus** Mago-Leccia 1994

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

**Megadontognathus cuvuniensis** Mago-Leccia 1994

* -ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Cuyuni at Paruruvaca rapids, Bolivar, Venezuela, type locality

**Megadontognathus kaitukaensis** Campos-da-Paz 1999

* -ensis, suffix denoting place: Cachoeiras (rapids) de Kaituká, Río Xingu drainage, Pará, Brazil, type locality

**Melanosternarchus** Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018

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

**Melanosternarchus amaru** Bernt, Crampton, Orfinger & Albert 2018

* amaru*, a serpent in Quechuan mythology, referring to its snake-like shape

**Parapteronotus** Albert 2001

* para-, near, referring to phylogenetic position of this lineage as sister taxon to other members of proposed subfamily Apteronotinae; *Apteronotus*, type genus of family

**Porotergus** Ellis 1912

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

**Porotergus duende** de Santana & Crampton 2010

Portuguese word for elf or imp, referring to its “diminutive” size (up to 140 mm TL)

**Porotergus gimbeli** Ellis 1912

in honor of Indiana philanthropist Jacob (Jake) Gimbel (1876-1943), whose generosity made the Gimbel Expedition to British Guiana, where type was collected, possible

**Porotergus gymnatus** Ellis 1912

* gymnos*, bare or naked; *notus*, back, referring to absence of scales along back to beyond origin of dorsal-fin filament

**Sternarchella** Eigenmann 1905

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

**Sternarchella calhamazon** Lundberg, Coz Fernandes, Campos da Paz & Sullivan 2013

named for the Calhamazon Project, a 1992-1997 Brazilian-U.S. collaborative ichthyological inventory of the deep river channels of the Brazilian Amazon; derived from the Portuguese *calha* for channel plus *Amazon* (pronounced *cal-yah-mazon*)

**Sternarchella curvioperculata** Godoy 1968

* curvus*, curved; *operculata*, opercle, referring to concavity of dorsal margin of opercle [possibly a species of *Apteronotus*]

**Sternarchella duccis** (Lundberg, Cox Fernandes & Albert 1996)

named for DUCCIS (pronounced *duh-sis*), acronym of an ichthyological club, the Duke University Center for Creative
Ichthyological Studies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

*Sternarchorhynchus* Castelnau 1855
a *Sternarchus* (=*Apterontus*), with a curved *rhynchus*, or snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

*Sternarchorhynchus axelrodi* de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of pet-book publisher Herbert R. Axelrod (1927-2017), whose “generous support of ichthyological research” assisted with the completion of the authors’ revision of the genus

*Sternarchorhynchus britskii* Campos-da-Paz 2000
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), who first noted the presence of this species in the upper Río Paraná system (Brazil), and who has contributed much to advance our knowledge of neotropical fishes both through his own and his students’ studies

*Sternarchorhynchus caboclo* de Santana & Nogueira 2006
Brazilian-Portuguese word for a person of mixed Brazilian Indian and European or African ancestry, named in honor of the *caboclos* of northern Brazil, whose field knowledge has contributed greatly to our understanding of neotropical fishes

*Sternarchorhynchus chaoi* de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Ning Labish Chao, Universidade Federal do Amazonas, for “invaluable” assistance and financial support to the senior author during his studies of gymnotiform fishes in Manaus, Brazil

*Sternarchorhynchus cramptoni* de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of William Crampton (b. 1969), University of Central Florida, for many contributions to our knowledge of the biology and systematics of gymnotiform fishes

*Sternarchorhynchus curumim* de Santana & Crampton 2006
Brazilian-Portuguese derivative of the Tupí-Guarani word for child, *curumí*, or *kurumí*, referring to its small size (up to
Sternarchorhynchus curvirostris (Boulenger 1887)
curvo, bent; rostris, snout, referring to long, tubular snout, “bent downwards”

Sternarchorhynchus freemani de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Bryon J. Freeman (b. 1950), University of Georgia, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author at the Georgia Museum of Natural History

Sternarchorhynchus galibi de Santana & Vari 2010
name of town that began as a major settlement of the indigenous Caribs, at the mouth of the Marowijne, the drainage system that includes type locality along border between Suriname and French Guiana

Sternarchorhynchus gnomus de Santana & Taphorn 2006
Latin for dwarf, the smallest member of the genus (152 mm TL)

Sternarchorhynchus goeldii de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil (or Emílio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museo Paraense, for many contributions to our knowledge of many groups of Amazonian animals, including fishes

Sternarchorhynchus hagedornae de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of physiologist Mary Hagedorn, Smithsonian Institution, who collected type series and has made many contributions to our understanding of the diversity of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus higuchii de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of ichthyologist Horácio Higuchi, Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author during his early studies of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus inpai de Santana & Vari 2010
of INPA, acronym of Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus, Brazil), a center for the study of the biodiversity of the Brazilian Amazon for over 50 years

Sternarchorhynchus jaimei de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of molecular biologist Jaime Ribeiro Carvalho, Jr., Centro do Jovem Aquarista, for “invaluable” assistance to the senior author during the early phases of his studies of gymnotiform fishes

Sternarchorhynchus kokraimoro de Santana & Vari 2010
named for the Kokraimoro, a group within the Kayabo tribe whose ancestral lands included type locality (Rio Xingu, Pará, Brazil)

Sternarchorhynchus mareikeae de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of German biologist Mareike Roeder, who has “greatly added to the senior author’s life”

Sternarchorhynchus marreroi de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Críspulo Marrero, Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Occidentales, who has “greatly” contributed to our knowledge of gymnotiform biology in Venezuela

Sternarchorhynchus mendesi de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of George Nilson Mendes, Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, for his assistance to the senior author during the early phases of his studies of gymnotiform fishes

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

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

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

Sternarchorhynchus oxyrhynchos (Müller & Troschel 1849)
oxys, sharp; rhynchos, snout, referring to snout produced into a long tube, slightly arched downwards

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

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

Sternarchorhynchus schwassmanni de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Horst O. Schwassmann (b. 1922), University of Florida, for contributions to the knowledge of electric knifefishes
**Sternarchorhynchus severii** de Santana & Nogueira 2006
in honor of biologist William Severi, for his contribution to the knowledge of the fishes of northeastern Brazil

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

**Sternarchorhynchus stewarti** de Santana & Vari 2010
in honor of Donald Stewart (b. 1946), College of Environmental Science of Forestry, State University of New York, who collected the specimens that first brought this species to the authors' attention, and who has made many contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the western portions of the Amazon basin

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

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

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

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

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

**Subfamily Sternarchorhamphinae**

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

**Orthosternarchus tamandua** (Boulenger 1898)
genus name for edentate anteaters of tropical America, from the Portuguese tamanduá, derived from the Tupí taa, ant, and manda, trap or catch, presumably referring to long and nearly straight tubular snout, resembling that of an anteater

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

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