Order SILURIFORMES  (part 11 of 11)

Family HEPTAPTERIDAE Three-barbled Catfishes
24 genera · 223 species/subspecies

*Acentronichthys* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
*Brachyglanis* Eigenmann 1912

*Acentronichthys leptos* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
fine or thin, referring to extremely elongate body

*Brachyglanis* Eigenmann 1912
brachy-, short, referring to very short occipital process; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

*Brachyglanis frenatus* Eigenmann 1912
bridled, referring to dark streak from anterior nares to upper angle of gill opening

*Brachyglanis magoi* Fernández-Yépez 1967
in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004)

*Brachyglanis melas* Eigenmann 1912
black, referring to uniform light-brown to blue-black coloration

*Brachyglanis micropthalmus* Bizerril 1991
micro-, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to its poorly developed eyes

*Brachyglanis nocturnus* Myers 1928
of the night, presumably referring to “dull blackish brown” coloration

*Brachyglanis phalacra* Eigenmann 1912
bald-headed, referring to large quadrate yellow spot just behind head

*Brachyrhamdia* Myers 1927
brachy, short, presumably referring to “rather compact” body; *Rhamdia*, a related genus (although genus is related to and most closely resembles *Pimelodella*, and the type species, *R. imitator*, resembles the callichthyid genus *Corydoras*)

*Brachyrhamdia heteropleura* (Eigenmann 1912)
hetero-, different; *pleura*, of the side, referring to “punctate” sides, “the chromatophores in the median area between the dorsal and anal gathered along the septa; a median series of chromatophores along the sides”

*Brachyrhamdia imitator* Myers 1927
mimic, sympatric with and very similar in form and color to the callichthyid catfish *Corydoras melanistius*

*Brachyrhamdia marthae* Sands & Black 1985
in honor of Martha Elizabeth Sands, the senior author’s wife

*Brachyrhamdia meesi* Sands & Black 1985
in honor of Dutch ichthyologist-ornithologist Gerloff F. Mees (1926-2013), for contributions to the knowledge of South American catfishes

*Brachyrhamdia rambarrani* (Axelrod & Burgess 1987)
in honor of Harry Rambarran, co-manager of International Fisheries, Inc. (Hialeah, Florida, USA), an aquarium-fish exporter that supplied type

*Brachyrhamdia thayeria* Slobodian & Bockmann 2013
referring to *Thayeria* Eigenmann (1908), a genus of South American characins that have a similar diagonal dark stripe on caudal peduncle; also in honor of financier and philanthropist Nathaniel Thayer, Jr. (1808-1883), who sponsored a 15-month expedition to Brazil (1865-1866, then known as Thayer Expedition), which was responsible for important discoveries of many Amazon fishes

*Cetopsorhamdia* Eigenmann & Fisher 1916
cetus, whale; *opsis*, appearance, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to superficial resemblance to the whale catfish genus *Cetopsis* (Cetopsidae), i.e., a whale- or cetopsid-like *Rhamdia*

*Cetopsorhamdia boquillae* Eigenmann 1922
of Boquilla, Río Cauca, Colombia, type locality

---

The ETYFish Project
© Christopher Scharpf and Kenneth J. Lazara
Cetopsorhamdia filamentosa Fowler 1945
bearing filaments, referring to long maxillary barbels, which reach base of ventral fins

Cetopsorhamdia iheringi Schubart & Gomes 1959
in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883–1939), founder, Estação Experimental de Biologia e Piscicultura (Piraçununga, Brazil), a pioneer in the study and culture of Brazilian freshwater fishes

Cetopsorhamdia insidiosa (Steindachner 1915)
cunning, insidious or sly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its great (and therefore misleading) similarity to Rhamdella montana

Cetopsorhamdia molinae Miles 1943
in honor of Ciro Molina Garcés (1891–1953), Secretary of Agriculture and Development, Valle del Cauca, for understanding the value of systematic research in all branches of science to the state and national economies of Colombia

Cetopsorhamdia nasus Eigenmann & Fisher 1916
nose, referring to projecting snout

Cetopsorhamdia orinoco Schultz 1944
named for the Río Orinoco system, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Ecuador)

Cetopsorhamdia phantasia Stewart 1985
fanciful or fantastic, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “striking” coloration with iridescent green on head and anterior part of body

Cetopsorhamdia picklei Schultz 1944
in honor of Chesley B. Pickle, Lago Petroleum Corporation, who aided Schultz in the collection of fishes at the southern end of Lago Maracaibo, Venezuela

Chasmocranus Eigenmann 1912
chasma, gaping; cranium, head, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to cavernous appearance of head caused by swollen cheeks

Chasmocranus brachynemus Gomes & Schubart 1958
brachy, short; nema, thread, referring to short maxillary barbels (29 mm), not quite reaching origin of pectoral fin

Chasmocranus brevior Eigenmann 1912
shorter, referring to shorter adipose fin compared to C. longior

Chasmocranus chimantanus Inger 1956
-anus, belonging to: west side of Chimantá-tepui (a mesa or table-top mountain), Venezuela, type locality

Chasmocranus longior Eigenmann 1912
longer, referring to longer adipose fin compared to C. brevior

Chasmocranus lopezae Miranda Ribeiro 1968
in honor of zoologist Maria Theresa Lopez (1927-2006), Centro de Investigaciones Zoológicas de Universidad de Chile (Santiago), who collected type [originally spelled lopezi; since name honors a woman, lopezae reflects correct gender]

Chasmocranus peruanus Eigenmann & Pearson 1942
-anus, belonging to: Amazon River basin of Peru, where it is endemic

Chasmocranus quadrijizonatus Pearson 1937
quadri-, fourfold; zonatus, banded, referring to four wide dark-brown bands on back

Chasmocranus rosae Eigenmann 1922
matronym not identified, probably in honor of Eigenmann's wife Rosa Smith (1858-1947), herself an ichthyologist

Chasmocranus surinamensis (Bleeker 1862)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Suriname, where it is endemic to the Suriname River basin

Chasmocranus truncatorostris Borodin 1927
rostris, snout, referring to its "squarely truncate" or square-cut snout

Conorhynchos Bleeker 1858
conus, cone; rhynchos, snout, like the specific name, referring to its elongate, conical snout [incertae sedis; provisionally placed in this family]

Conorhynchos conirostris (Valenciennes 1840)
conus, cone; rostris, snout, like the generic name, referring to its elongate, conical snout

Gladioglanis Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989
gladius, sword, referring to its strong and massive pectoral spine; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Gladioglanis anacanthus Rocha, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2008
an-, without; acanthus, spine, referring to absence of dorsal-fin spine

Gladioglanis conquistador Lundberg, Bornbusch & Mago-Leccia 1991
Spanish word for conqueror, referring to "well-armored spines that are the theme underlying the name Gladioglanis"

Gladioglanis machadoi Ferraris & Mago-Leccia 1989
in honor of Antonio Machado Allison (b. 1945), Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas), for his interest in Venezuelan freshwater fishes and for first having collected this species

Goeldiella Eigenmann & Norris 1900
-ella, a diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil Goeldi (1859-1917), director, Museu Paraense (now called Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)

Goeldiella eques (Müller & Troschel 1849)
horseman or rider, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to oblique saddle-like markings on sides in front of dorsal fin

Heptapterus Bleeker 1858
hepta, seven; pterus, fin, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to confluent adipose and caudal fins of H. mustelinus, which gives the appearance that it has seven instead of eight fins

Heptapterus bleekeri Boeseman 1953
in honor of Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), who proposed the genus in 1858

Heptapterus carnatus Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019
corpulent or fat, referring to body shape, particularly anterior body before dorsal-fin origin

Heptapterus exilis Faustino-Fuster, Bockmann & Malabarba 2019
slender, referring to body shape

Heptapterus fissipinnis Miranda Ribeiro 1911
fissus, cloven (i.e., split in two); pinnis, fin, presumably referring to forked caudal fin

Heptapterus mandimbusu Aguilera, Benitez, Terán, Alonso & Mirande 2017
combination of the Guarani words mandi (catfish) and mbusu (eel), referring to its body form and vernacular name used in Argentina to refer to Heptapterus (bagre anguila)

Heptapterus mbya Azpelicueta, Aguilera & Mirande 2011
Guarani name for aborigines who live in the Cuña-Pirú Valley and Parque Provincial Salto Encantado (Misiones, Argentina), where this catfish occurs

Heptapterus multiradiatus Ihering 1907
multi-, many; radiatus, rayed, referring to greater number of anal-fin rays (36) compared to H. mustelinus (15-24)
**Heptapterus mustelinus** (Valenciennes 1835)
weasel-like, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to elongate weasel-like body (see *Rhamdia foina* for a similar name)

**Heptapterus ornaticeps** Ahl 1936
*ornatus*, decorated; *ceph*, head, referring to dark transverse band extending from gill cover through eye to tip of snout

**Heptapterus panamensis** (Bussing 1970)
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Panama, where it is endemic

**Heptapterus qenqo** Aguilara, Mirande & Azpelicueta 2011
derived from a Quechua word meaning serpentíne or sinuous, referring to its swimming behavior

**Heptapterus stewarti** Haseman 1911
in honor of Douglas Stewart (1873-1926), Curator of Mineralogy and Assistant to the Director of the Carnegie Museum, who “in various ways” assisted Haseman during and after his expedition to Brazil

**Heptapterus sympterygium** Buckup 1988
*syn-*, together; *pterygion*, fin, referring to confluent anal and caudal fins

**Heptapterus tapanahoniensis** Mees 1967
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tapanahoni River, Suriname, where it is very common under stones

**Horiomyzon** Stewart 1986
*horios*, boundaries; *myzo*, suck, referring to presumed habitat in boundary zone on river bottom and presumed mode of feeding

**Horiomyzon retropinnatus** Stewart 1986
*retro-*, backward; *pinnatus*, finned, referring to backward-pointing pectoral fin

**Imparfinis** Eigenmann & Norris 1900
*impar*, unequal; *finis*, end or latinization of the Anglo-Saxon *fin*, referring to caudal fin of *I. piperatus*, whose upper lobe is longer and wider than its lower

**Imparfinis borodini** Mees & Cala 1989
in honor of Russian-born ichthyologist Nikolai Andreyevich Borodin (1861-1937), who described this catfish in 1927 but used a name, *I. longicauda*, secondarily preoccupied in *Imparfinis* by *Pimelodus longicauda* Boulenger 1887

**Imparfinis cochabambae** (Fowler 1940)
of the Department of Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

**Imparfinis guttatus** (Pearson 1924)
spotted, referring to large dark spot on supraoccipital, dark spot just behind gill opening, four dark spots on back, and (on juveniles) three spots along sides

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

**Imparfinis hollandi** Haseman 1911
in honor of zoologist-paleontologist William J. Holland (1848-1932), Director, Carnegie Museum of Natural History, which sponsored several expeditions to South America

**Imparfinis lineatus** (Bussing 1970)
lined, referring to pronounced lateral stripe extending from tip of snout to caudal base

**Imparfinis longicaudus** (Boulenger 1887)
*longus*, long; *cauda*, tail, referring to long upper caudal-fin lobe, more than ½ TL

**Imparfinis microps** Eigenmann & Fisher 1916
*micro-*, small; *ops*, eye, referring to small eye, its diameter 12 times in the head

**Imparfinis minutus** (Lütken 1874)
small, referring to small size (barely £3 of uncias, or 82 mm) compared to other *Rhamdia*, genus at time of description

**Imparfinis mirini** Haseman 1911
named for Rio Pracicaba-mirini, near Pracicaba, Brazil, type locality

**Imparfinis mishky** Almirón, Casciotta, Bechara, Ruiz Díaz, Bruno, d’Ambrosio, Solimano & Soneira 2007
Quechua word for sweet, in memory of Patricia García Tartalo, friend and student, who died tragically in February 2006

**Imparfinis nemacheir** (Eigenmann & Fisher 1916)
*nema-*, thread; *cheir*, hand, referring to first pectoral-fin rays prolonged beyond rest of fin (more pronounced in females)

**Imparfinis pippersi** (Hoedeman 1961)
in honor of H. P. Pipers, Surinam Army, who provided a rich collection of characins and catfishes from his country, including, presumably, type of this one
**Imparfinis piperatus** Eigenmann & Norris 1900
peppered, referring to its densely speckled sides

**Imparfinis pristos** Mees & Cala 1989
etymology not explained, presumably saw, sword or sawed, referring to snout, which protrudes over “far over entirely inferior mouth”

**Imparfinis pseudonemacheir** Mees & Cala 1989
pseudo-, false, i.e., although very similar to *I. nemacheir*, such an appearance is false

**Imparfinis spurrelli** (Regan 1913)
in honor of British zoologist Henry George Flaxman Spurrell (1882-1919), who collected type

**Imparfinis timana** Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimiento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011
named for the Timana, indigenous people inhabiting west flank of the eastern cordillera, in the Colombian Andes, from San Agustin to Pitalito (Departamento del Huila), where this catfish occurs

**Imparfinis usmai** Ortega-Lara, Milani, DoNascimiento, Villa-Navarro & Maldonado-Ocampo 2011
in honor of Saulo Usma, for contributions to ichthyological collection building in the Cauca valley, and for promoting an active interchange between Colombian and Venezuelan ichthyologists ever since his MSc studies in 2000 at Universidad Nacional Experimental de los Llanos Ezequiel Zamora (Guanare, Venezuela)

**Leptorhamdia** Eigenmann 1918
leptos, slender, referring to elongate body of *L. essequibensis*; *Rhamdia*, a related genus [replacement name for *Leptoglanis* Eigenmann 1912, preoccupied by *Leptoglanis* Boulenger 1902 in Amphiliidae]

**Leptorhamdia essequibensis** (Eigenmann 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Essequibo River, Guyana, type locality (also occurs in Tocantins River, Brazil)

**Leptorhamdia marmorata** Myers 1928
marbled, described as “marbled and spotted with irregular light spots”

**Leptorhamdia schultzi** (Miranda Ribeiro 1964)
in honor of ethnographer and fish collector Harald Schultz (1909-1966), who collected type

**Mastiglanis** Bockmann 1994
mastix, Greek for whip, referring to filamentous pectoral and dorsal fins; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Mastiglanis aspos** Bockmann 1994
Asapos, Greek river-god, alluding to its widespread distribution throughout the Amazon basin

**Mastiglanis durantoni** de Pinna & Keith 2019
in honor of entomologist-ichthyologist Michel Duranton, who collected type with junior author, for his “fascinating work” on the fauna of French Guiana

**Myoglanis** Eigenmann 1912
myos, muscle, referring to thick layer of muscle covering skull of *M. potaroensis*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Myoglanis aspredinoides** DoNascimiento & Lundberg 2005
-oidei, having the form of: referring to “remarkable” external resemblance to the catfish genus *Asprodo* (Aspredinidae)

**Myoglanis koepckei** Chang 1999
in honor of Hans-Wilhelm Koepcke (1914-2000), founder and first curator of the ichthyological collections of the Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos, Lima, Peru

**Myoglanis potaroensis** Eigenmann 1912
-ensis, suffix denoting place: “either confined to, or most abundant in, the cataracts of the lower Potaro” River in Guyana

**Nannoglanis** Boulenger 1887
nanae, small, referring to small size of *N. fasciatus* (52 mm TL); *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Nannoglanis fasciatus** Boulenger 1887
banded, referring to four broad brown, black-edged crossbands on body

**Nemuroglanis** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
nema-, thread and urus, tail, referring to long, lanceolate tail of *N. lanceolatus*; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish
Nemuroglanis furcatus Ribeiro, Pedroza & Rapp Py-Daniel 2011
furred, referring to deeply forked caudal fin

Nemuroglanis lanceolatus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
referring to its long lanceolate tail

Nemuroglanis mariae (Schultz 1944)
in honor of French herpetologist and taxidermist Brother Nicéforo María (1888-1890), monastic name of Antoine Rouhaire, who collected type

Nemuroglanis pauciradiatus Ferraris 1988
paucus, few; radiatus, rayed, referring to relatively low number of anal-fin rays compared to congers

Pariolius Cope 1872
etymology not explained, perhaps pario-, cheek and leius, smooth, referring to absence of “armature” (bony plates) on head

Pariolius armillatus Cope 1872
ornamented with a collar, referring to a “broad yellow collar [that] extends from the under surface on each side across the bases of the pectoral fins and the vertex”

Phenacorhamdia Dahl 1961
phenax, imposter or cheat; Rhamdia, a related genus, i.e., a false Rhamdia, presumably referring to similarity to that genus (although Dahl mentions that it appears related, though not closely, to Chasmocranus, Imparfinis and Pariolius)

Phenacorhamdia anisura (Mees 1987)
anis, unequal; ura, tail, referring to “unevenly” forked caudal fin, lower lobe longer than upper lobe

Phenacorhamdia boliviana (Pearson 1924)
Bolivian, referring to country where it is endemic

Phenacorhamdia cabocla Rocha, Ramos & Ramos 2018
derived from the Tupi karí boça, meaning “person proceeding from the white people,” originally referring to descendants from the marriage between native South Americans and European colonizers, but with displacement of Native American peoples now meaning the opposite, i.e., “those proceeding from Native South American people,” used as a pejorative for those living in the countryside without access to technology (a naive, shy, rude, leery person); as used here, name honors a fisherman from Uruçuí Municipality, Piauí State, Brazil, known as “Caboclo Pescador,” who contributed to several fish sampling surveys in the Parnaíba River basin, which resulted in the discovery of this and other species

Phenacorhamdia hoehnii (Miranda Ribeiro 1914)
in honor of Brazilian botanist Frederico Carlos Hoehne (1882–1959), who collected type

Phenacorhamdia macarenensis Dahl 1961
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Macarena mountain range, Guaviare River basin, Colombia, type locality

Phenacorhamdia nigrolineata Zarske 1998
nigro-, black; lineatus, lined, referring to narrow black line along lateral line

Phenacorhamdia provenzanoi DoNascimiento & Milani 2008
in honor of Francisco Provenzano, for contributions to the knowledge of Venezuelan catfishes and extensive efforts in the study of Aro and Caura fish faunas, which produced many specimens of P. anisura and P. provenzanoi

Phenacorhamdia somnians (Mees 1974)
dreaming or sleeping, allusion not explained nor evident

Phenacorhamdia taphorni DoNascimiento & Milani 2008
in honor of Donald C. Taphorn (b. 1951), Museu de Ciencias Naturales (Guanare, Venezuela), for “outstanding contributions to the ichthyological knowledge of the Venezuelan Llanos”

Phenacorhamdia tenebrosa (Schubart 1964)
dark, referring to darker coloration compared to its presumed congener at the time, Imparfinis piperatus

Phenacorhamdia tenuis (Mees 1986)
thin, referring to “extremely slender” body shape

Phenacorhamdia unifasciata Britski 1993
uni- one; fasciata, band, referring to wide, longitudinal black band on upper half of body

Pimelodella Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
diminutive of Pimelodus (Pimelodidae), referring to its similarity to that genus (which were confamilial at the time)

Pimelodella altipinnis (Steindachner 1864)
altus, high; pinnis, fin, referring to long caudal-fin lobes, twice as long as head
**Pimelodella australis** Eigenmann 1917
southern, described as a southern subspecies of *P. laticeps*

**Pimelodella avanhandavae** Eigenmann 1917
of Salto Avanhandava, Brazil, waterfall on the Rio Tietê, type locality

**Pimelodella bockmanni** Slobodian & Pastana 2018
in honor of Flávio A. Bockman, Universidade de São Paulo, an “expert” on the taxonomy of Heptapteridae, a “great anatomist,” and a former advisor of both authors whose studies have “repeatedly demonstrated that taxonomy and species delimitation greatly benefit from more thorough anatomical examination”

**Pimelodella boliviana** Eigenmann 1917
Bolivian, referring to country where it is endemic

**Pimelodella boschmai** Van der Stigchel 1964
in honor of Hilbrand Boschma (1893-1976), Dutch zoologist and director of the Rijksmuseum of Natural History in Leiden, where type is housed [published in a volume of papers honoring Boschma]

**Pimelodella brasiiliensis** (Steindachner 1877)
* -ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is endemic

**Pimelodella breviceps** (Kner 1858)
*brevis*, short; *ceps*, referring to short head, 6½ times in TL

**Pimelodella buckleyi** (Boulenger 1887)
in honor of the late Clarence Buckley (d. 1889), who collected many plants and animals in Ecuador, including type of this one

**Pimelodella chagresi** (Steindachner 1876)
of the Río Chagres drainage, Panama, where it is endemic

**Pimelodella chaparae** Fowler 1940
of Boca Chapare, Cochabamba, Bolivia, type locality

**Pimelodella conquetaensis** Ahl 1925
* -ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Caquetá, Colombia, type locality [note that Ahl apparently misspelled the name]

**Pimelodella cristata** (Müller & Troschel 1849)
crested, allusion not explained nor evident [may date to 1848]

**Pimelodella cyanostigma** (Cope 1870)
*cyano*-, blue; *stigma*, mark or spot, referring to iridescent blue spot above posterior margin of orbit

**Pimelodella elongata** (Günther 1860)
referring to its elongate, posteriorly compressed body

**Pimelodella eutaenia** Regan 1913
*eu*-, well or very; *taenia*, band, referring to “strong” blackish stripe from snout through eye to base of caudal fin

**Pimelodella eutropia** Dahl 1961
in honor of zoologist Adalberto Figueroa, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, for his “incessant work” and important contributions to the knowledge of the fauna of Colombia

**Pimelodella floridablancaensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2017
* -ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de Floridablanca, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality and the author’s hometown, on the occasion of its bicentennial

**Pimelodella geryi** Hoedeman 1961
in honor of ichthyologist Jacques Géry (1917-2007), who collected type
Pimelodella gracilis (Valenciennes 1835)
slender, referring to its shape

Pimelodella griffini Eigenmann 1917
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Lawrence Edmonds Griffin (1874-1949), Eigenmann's herpetological colleague at the Carnegie Museum of Natural History

Pimelodella grisea (Regan 1903)
gray, referring to its grayish body color

Pimelodella hartii (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of Charles Frederick Hartt (1840-1878), geologist, paleontologist and naturalist, who helped collect type during the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866) to Brazil

Pimelodella hartwelli Fowler 1940
in honor of Robert Hartwell (Cleveland, Ohio, USA), who helped in the expedition that collected type

Pimelodella hasemani Eigenmann 1917
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), Eigenmann's student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, who collected some of the type series

Pimelodella howesi Fowler 1940
in honor of Gordon Howes, who collected many Bolivian fishes, including type of this one

Pimelodella humeralis Slobodian, Akama & Dutra 2017
of the shoulder, referring to conspicuous dark blotch in humeral area, a feature not observed in any other nominal species of Pimelodella

Pimelodella ignobilis (Steindachner 1907)
unknown or obscure, allusion likewise unknown and obscure, perhaps referring to similarity to Rhamdella jenynsii, its presumed congener at the time

Pimelodella itapicuruensis Eigenmann 1917
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Itapicurú at Queimadas, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

Pimelodella kronei (Miranda Ribeiro 1907)
in honor of Ricardo Krone (1861-1917), who surveyed the caves of Brazil and led expedition that collected type

Pimelodella lateristriga (Lichtenstein 1823)
lateris; side; striga, streak, referring to blue-silver longitudinal stripe on sides

Pimelodella laticeps Eigenmann 1917
latus, wide or broad; ceps, head, presumably referring to “very broad” infraorbital, “3–3.5 in the head”

Pimelodella laurenti Fowler 1941
in honor of Philip Laurent (1858-1942), industrialist and amateur naturalist, “long associated in the entomological department” of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Pimelodella macturki Eigenmann 1912
in honor of Michael McT urk (1843-1915, note spelling), Commissioner for the Essequibo and Pomeroon Rivers District, British Guiana, who delivered a parcel of letters to Eigenmann during his 1908 expedition to Guyana

Pimelodella meeki Eigenmann 1910
in honor of ichthyologist Seth Eugene Meek (1859-1914), who described this catfish in Eigenmann's honor in 1905 but used a preoccupied name (Pimelodella eigenmanni)
**Pimelodella megalops** Eigenmann 1912
_mega-, large; _ops_, referring to its “distinctly larger” eye compared to _P. macturki_

**Pimelodella megalura** Miranda Ribeiro 1918
_mega-, large; _oura_, tail, presumably referring to “greatly developed” (translation) caudal-fin lobes

**Pimelodella metae** Eigenmann 1917
of the Meta River basin, Colombia, where it is endemic

**Pimelodella modestus** (Günther 1860)
moderate or unassuming, perhaps referring to less elongate shape and/or lack of spots on caudal and dorsal fins compared to _P. elongatus_, described in same publication

**Pimelodella montana** Allen 1942
mountain, collected at 5400 feet above sea level

**Pimelodella mucosa** Eigenmann & Ward 1907
slimy, allusion not explained nor evident

**Pimelodella notomelas** Eigenmann 1917
_notos_, back; _melas_, black, referring to black “wedge” through dorsal fin, the black on the first three membranes forming a “conspicuous blotch”

**Pimelodella odynea** Schultz 1944
Latin for pain, referring to “severe pain caused by these little catfishes when [Schultz’] fingers were pricked by their pectoral spines”

**Pimelodella ophthalmica** (Cope 1878)
_-ica_, adjectival suffix; _ophthalmus_, eye, i.e., eyed, referring to large eyes, “entering the length of the head three and three-eighth times, and exceeding the interorbital width by 2 mm”

**Pimelodella pallida** Dahl 1961
pallid, referring to pale grayish color above and white below

**Pimelodella papariae** (Fowler 1941)
of Lago Papary, Rio Grande do Norte, Brazil, type locality

**Pimelodella pappenheimi** Ahl 1925
in honor of ichthyologist Paul Pappenheim (1878-1945), Director of the Berlin Zoological Museum

**Pimelodella parnahybae** Fowler 1941
of the Rio Parnahyba, Therezina, Piauhy, Brazil, type locality

**Pimelodella parva** Güntert 1942
small, TL of type specimen just 28 mm

**Pimelodella pectinifer** Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
comb-like, a name usually applied to gill rakers, which the Eigenmanns did not describe in detail

**Pimelodella peruana** Eigenmann & Myers 1942
_-ana_, belonging to: Peru, where it is endemic to the Ucayali River basin

**Pimelodella peruenesis** Fowler 1915
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: Peru, where it is endemic to the Amazon River basin

**Pimelodella procera** Mees 1983
elongate, described as a “very slender” species

**Pimelodella rendahli** Ahl 1925
in honor of zoologist and artist Hialmar Rendahl (1891-1969)

**Pimelodella reyesi** Dahl 1964
in honor of Hernan Reyes Duarte (1926-2012), Executive Director, Corporación Autónoma Regional para los Valles del Magdalena, Sinú y San Jorge (Colombia), the regional environmental authority that sponsored Dahl’s research and published his report

**Pimelodella robinsoni** (Fowler 1941)
in honor of the late Dr. George S. Robinson of Philadelphia, to whom Fowler was “indebted for many local fishes”

**Pimelodella roccae** Eigenmann 1917
of Rocca, “the first of the great Incas, proclaimed sovereign by the people, under direction of his mother, Siuyacu, the ladies of the court having an active part in shaping history, then as always” (per Eigenmann & Allen 1942)

**Pimelodella rudolphii** Miranda Ribeiro 1918
in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who helped build the fish collection at the Museu de São Paulo
Pimelodella serrata Eigenmann 1917
toothed or serrate, referring to 17 minute teeth on upper ⅔ of posterior surface of dorsal spine

Pimelodella spelaea Trajano, Reis & Bichuette 2004
cave or cavern, referring to its subterranean stream habitat

Pimelodella steindachneri Eigenmann 1917
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported this catfish as P. wesseli in 1877

Pimelodella taeniophora (Regan 1903)
taenia, band; phorus, bearer, probably referring to well-developed black lateral stripe extending from snout, through eye, to base of caudal fin

Pimelodella taenioptera Miranda Ribeiro 1914
taenia, ribbon; pteras, fin, presumably referring to filamentous first ray of dorsal fin

Pimelodella tapatapae Eigenmann 1920
of the Tapa Tapa River, Lake Valencia drainage, Venezuela, type locality

Pimelodella transitoria Miranda Ribeiro 1907
transitional, the putative ancestor to the blind P. kronei

Pimelodella vittata (Lütken 1874)
banded, referring to dark lateral stripe on sides

Pimelodella wesseli (Steindachner 1877)
in honor of Carl Wessel, a Hamburg seller of natural history items (including several fishes described by Steindachner) to the Vienna Museum

Pimelodella witmeri Fowler 1941
in honor of Mr. J. S. Witmer, Jr., of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania (USA), to whom Fowler was “indebted for Pennsylvania fishes”

Pimelodella wolfi (Fowler 1941)
in honor of the late Herman T. Wolf of Philadelphia, aquarist and horticulturist, “who made several interesting collections of American fishes” for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Rhamdella Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
-ella, a diminutive, proposed as a subgenus of Rhamdia

Rhamdella aymarae Miquelarena & Menni 1999
of the Aymara people of northwestern Argentina, where this catfish occurs

Rhamdella cainguæ Bockmann & Miquelarena 2008
from the Guaraní ca à, forest, and igua, inhabitant, referring to the Cainguá, indigenous people of northeastern Argentina, where this catfish occurs

Rhamdella eriarcha (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
eri-, very; architis, anus, referring to long anal fin

Rhamdella exsudans (Jenyns 1842)
sweating, allusion not explained nor evident

Rhamdella jenynsii (Günther 1864)
in honor of English clergyman and naturalist Leonard Jenyns (1800–1893), who reported this catfish as Pimelodus gracilis in 1842

Rhamdella longiuscula Lucena & da Silva 1991
diminutive of longior, longer, i.e., a little longer, referring to longer upper lobe of caudal fin compared to R. eriarcha

Rhamdella montana Eigenmann 1913
mountain, presumably referring to type locality in the highlands southeast of Tarma, Queta, Peru

Rhamdella rusbyi Pearson 1924
in honor of botanist, pharmacist and explorer Henry Hurd Rusby (1855–1940), leader of the 1921 Mulford Expedition to the Amazon basin that collected type

Rhamdella zelimai Reis, Malabarba & de Lucena 2014
in honor of “beloved friend” José Lima de Figueiredo (nicknamed Zé Lima), “a remarkable person” who helped
shape Brazilian ichthyology and “whose friendship had a fundamental impact” on the authors’ early careers.

*Rhamdia* Bleeker 1858

Apparent misspelling or misprint of *nhamdiã* (as reported by Marcgrave in 1648), an orthographic variant of *jandiá*, the Tupi-Guarani name for *R. quelen*.

*Rhamdia branneri* Haseman 1911

In honor of American geologist John Casper Branner (1950-1922), who “kindly assisted” Haseman at the beginning of his “long journey” to central South America.

*Rhamdia cinerascens* (Günther 1860)

*cineascens*, ash-colored; -*escens*, becoming, presumably referring to “uniform greenish-grey” coloration of upper part of body.

*Rhamdia enfurnada* Bichuette & Trajano 2005

Named after Gruna Do Enfurnado, Bahia, Brazil, type locality, meaning shut, hidden, or isolated in a cave or cavern.

*Rhamdia eurycephala* Angrizani & Malabarba 2018

*eury*, broad; *cephalus*, head, only species in genus with head width at eye level greater than body width at pectoral girdle.

*Rhamdia foina* (Müller & Troschel 1849)

*polare* or *marten*, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to slender marten-like body (see *Heptapterus mustelinus* for a similar name).

*Rhamdia gabriela*e Angrizani & Malabarba 2018

In honor of Gabriele Volkmer, wife of the senior author.

*Rhamdia guasaren*sis* DoNascimiento, Provenzano & Lundberg 2004

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Guasare, Venezuela, parent stream of subterranean waters where this catfish occurs.

*Rhamdia guatemalensis* (Günther 1864)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Guatemala, type locality (but occurs throughout Atlantic Slope of Central America).

*Rhamdia humilis* (Günther 1864)

Modest or unassuming, allusion not explained nor evident, perhaps referring to its uniform, nondescript coloration.

*Rhamdia itacaiunas* Silfvergrip 1996

Named for the Río Itacaiunas, Caldeirão, Brazil, origin of the two paratypes.

*Rhamdia jequitinhonha* Silfvergrip 1996

Named for the Jequitinhonha River drainage, eastern Brazil, where it appears to be endemic.

*Rhamdia la Lacuchensis* Weber, Allegrucci & Sbordoni 2003

-ensis, suffix denoting place: La Lucha cave system, Chiapas, México, where it appears to be endemic.

*Rhamdia laucida*uda laticauda* (Kner 1858)

*latius*, wide or broad; *cauda*, tail, based on ms. name by Heckel, allusion not explained; may refer to caudal peduncle (per Silfvergrip’s 1996 revision of the genus), which does not taper as it reaches the tail.

*Rhamdia laucida*uda typhla* Greenfield, Greenfield & Woods 1982

Blind, referring to varying degrees of eye reduction.

*Rhamdia laukidi* Bleeker 1858

Local Arawak name for this species in Guyana.

*Rhamdia macusanpanensis* Weber & Wilkens 1998

-ensis, suffix denoting place: town of Macuspana, Tabasco, México, ~20 km northwest of type locality.

*Rhamdia muelleri* (Günther 1864)

In honor of Johannes Müller (1801-1858), who, with Franz Hermann Troschel (1810-1882), described a similar catfish, *Pimelodus musculus* (= *R. quelen*), in 1849.

*Rhamdia nicaraguanensis* (Günther 1864)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Nicaragua, Nicaragua, type locality (also occurs in Costa Rica).

*Rhamdia parryi* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

In honor of botanist-geologist Charles Christopher Parry (1823-1890), member of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

*Rhamdia parvus* (Boulenger 1898)

Small, presumably referring to its size, 95 mm TL.

*Rhamdia poeyi* Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888

Patronym not identified but probably in honor of Cuban ichthyologist Felipe Poey (1799-1891).

*Rhamdia quelen quelen* (Quoy & Gaimard 1824)

In honor of Abbé (Father) Florentin-Louis de Quelen de la Villeglée Villeglée (1762-?), chaplain on expedition that
collected type [presumably a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

**Rhamdia quelen urichi** (Norman 1926)
in honor of entomologist F. W. Urich, Department of Agriculture, Trinidad, who sent type to the British Museum (Natural History)

**Rhamdia reddelli** Miller 1984
in honor of James R. Reddell, arachnologist and herpetologist, University of Texas at Austin, a pioneer in exploring Latin American caves, who collected type

**Rhamdia saijaensis** Rendahl 1941
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Saija, Pacific slope, Colombia, type locality

**Rhamdia schomburgkii** Bleeker 1858
in honor of explorer Robert Hermann Schomburgk (1804-1865), who described this catfish as *Pimelodus maculatus* in 1841 but used a preoccupied name

**Rhamdia voulezi** Haseman 1911
in “remembrance” of Antonio Voulez, a Frenchman of Serrinha Parana, Brazil, who in various ways assisted Haseman, including catching some of the type specimens

**Rhamdia xetequepeque** Silfvergrip 1996
named for Río Jequetepeque River, Peru, type locality (Silfvergrip selected a variant but erroneous spelling to avoid confusion with *R. jequitinhonha*, a practice, he said, in line with how the genus-group name *Rhamdia* was formed)

**Rhamdia zongolicensis** Wilkens 1993
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Sierra de Zongolica, Veracruz, México, type locality

**Rhamdioglans** Ihering 1907
*rhamdi-o*, referring to general shape as *Rhamdia*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

**Rhamdioglans freatus** Ihering 1907
brided, presumably referring to “dark hues on head, cheeks, back, and caudal regions”

**Rhamdioglans transfasciatus** Miranda Ribeiro 1908
trans-, over, fasciatus, banded, referring to transverse black bands on body

**Rhamdiopsis** Haseman 1911
-opsis, appearance, presumably referring to similarity to *Rhamdia*

**Rhamdiopsis krugi** Bockmann & Castro 2010
in honor of Luiz Krug, tour guide based in Lençóis (Bahia, Brazil), for calling the authors’ attention to the existence of this catfish and helping to collect type series, and for his conservation efforts

**Rhamdiopsis microcephala** (Lütken 1874)
*micro-*, small; *cephalus*, head, referring to small, rounded head

**Rhamdiopsis moreira** Haseman 1911
in honor of Brazilian zoologist Carlos Moreira (1869-1946), Secretary of the Geological Survey of Brazil, who “devoted much time” in assisting Haseman during his stay in Brazil

**Taunayia** Miranda Ribeiro 1918
-*ia*, belonging to: Brazilian historian, professor and novelist Alfonso d’Escragnolle Taunay (1876-1958), director, Museu Paulista

**Taunayia bifasciata** (Eigenmann & Norris 1900)
*bri-*, two, *fasciata*, banded, referring to dark band than runs across body from head to tail, and a second band higher on the body near back between dorsal and adipose fins

---

Family PHREATOBIIDAE Cistern Catfishes

**Phreatobius** Goeldi 1905  
*phreatos*, well or spring; *bios*, life, i.e., living in a well, collected from an artificial well, or cistern, penetrating a near-surface aquifer of the Amazon basin

**Phreatobius cisternarum** Goeldi 1905  
*cisterna*, an underground reservoir for water, where it was discovered

**Phreatobius dracunculus** Shibatta, Muriel-Cunha & de Pinna 2007  
*draco*, dragon, referring to color and general aspect of body and fins; -*unculus*, a diminutive suffix

**Phreatobius sanguijuela** Fernández, Saucedo, Carvajal-Vallejos & Schaefer 2007  
local name for this catfish in the region of Bolivia where it occurs

Family PIMELODIDAE Long-whiskered Catfishes

32 genera/subgenera · 113 species

**Aguarunichthys** Stewart 1986  
*Aguaruna*, name of Jivaroan-speaking society of Amerindians who inhabit the Alto Rio Marañón region of the Peruvian Amazon where *A. torosus* was collected; *ichthys*, fish

**Aguarunichthys inpai** Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Jégu 1993  
of INPA, acronym for Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, which helped fund the authors' field work

**Aguarunichthys tocantinsensis** Zuanon, Rapp Py-Daniel & Jégu 1993  
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Tocantins River basin, Pará, Brazil, type locality

**Aguarunichthys torosus** Stewart 1986  
brawny or muscular, referring to body form of this big-river fish

**Bagropsis** Lütken 1874  
etymology not explained, perhaps -*opsis*, appearance, referring to similarity to other *Bagrus* catfishes (at the time, a catch-all genus that included several South American species)

**Bagropsis reinhardti** Lütken 1874  
in honor of Danish zoologist Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), with whom Lütken collaborated on many studies and who apparently collected type

**Bergiaria** Eigenmann & Norris 1901  
-*aria*, belonging to: Latvian zoologist Friedrich Wilhelm Karl (“Carlos”) Berg (1843-1902), Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires [replacement name for *Bergiella* Eigenmann & Norris 1900, preoccupied by *Bergiella* Baker 1897 in Hymenoptera]

**Bergiaria platana** (Steindachner 1908)  
-*ana*, belonging to: referring to Río de la Plata, Argentina, type locality

**Bergiaria westermannii** (Lütken 1874)  
patronym not identified, probably in honor of Lütken’s fellow Dutchman Gerardus Frederick Westermann (1807-1890), who helped found the Amsterdam Zoo in 1838

**Brachyplatystoma** Bleeker 1862  
*brachys*, short, i.e., a short *Platystoma*, presumably referring to shorter, less-depressed mouth of *B. vaillantii* compared to other species then placed in *Platystoma* (=*Sorubim*)

Subgenus **Brachyplatystoma**

**Brachyplatystoma juruense** (Boulenger 1898)  
-*enius*, suffix denoting place: Río Juruá, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Peru and Venezuela, possibly also in Bolivia, Colombia and Ecuador)
Brachyplatystoma platynemum Boulenger 1898
*platy*, flat; *nema*, thread, referring to flattened, band-like maxillary and mental barbels

Brachyplatystoma tigrinum (Britski 1981)
tiger-like, referring to diagonal stripes or bars on body

Brachyplatystoma vaillantii (Valenciennes 1840)
in honor of François Levallant (1753-1824), French explorer, naturalist and zoological collector, who brought the types to Europe

Subgenus Malacobagrus Bleeker 1862
*malacos*, soft, possibly referring to flexible spines of *B. filamentosum*; *Bagrus*, latinization of *bagre*, which, according to Marcgrave (1648), is a Portuguese word for catfish used in Brazil (possibly first applied to the marine ariid *Bagre bagre*), possibly used here to reflect Bleeker’s classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called *Ariobagri*

Brachyplatystoma capapretum Lundberg & Akama 2005
from *filhote de capa preta*, Portuguese name for this catfish, i.e., “tiger catfish with black cloak or cape,” referring to extremely dark dorsal coloration of adults

Brachyplatystoma filamentosum (Lichtenstein 1819)
referring to very long filamentous ray on upper lobe of caudal fin (in juveniles and sub-adults)

Brachyplatystoma rousseauxii (Castelnau 1855)
in honor of Louis Rousseau (note spelling, 1811-1874), assistant naturalist, Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Paris), a “zealous traveler and skilled photographer” (translation) [Rousseau was a malacologist, collector, and pioneer in zoological and anthropological photography]

Calophysus Müller & Trochsel 1843
etymology not explained, possibly *callo-*, beautiful or *calyx*, cover; *physa*, bladder, referring to “delicate wreath” (translation) of caeca surrounding lateral and posterior margins of swim bladder

Calophysus macropterus (Lichtenstein 1819)
*macro-*, long; *pterus*, fin, referring to exceptionally long adipose fin

Cheirocerus Eigenmann 1917
*cheiros*, hand; *ceros*, horn, presumably referring to “very short, soft prolongation” of first pectoral-fin ray

Cheirocerus abuelo (Schultz 1944)
common name of this species among people living in the Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, meaning grandfather, referring its extremely long “beard” or maxillary barbels (nearly as long as, or longer than, its total length)

Cheirocerus eques Eigenmann 1917
horseman or rider, referring to black saddle marking in front of dorsal spine, extending $1/3$ down the sides

Cheirocerus goeldii (Steindachner 1908)
patronym not identified but probably in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Émil (or Emílio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museo Paraense and author of numerous works on the natural history of Brazil

Duopalatinus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
*duo*, two; *palatinus*, palate, presumably referring to two well-separated patches of teeth (vomerine and palatine) on roof of mouth

Duopalatinus emarginatus (Valenciennes 1840)
notched, presumably referring to emarginate caudal fin of dried and mounted type specimen (in which the lobes of an otherwise deeply forked caudal fin may have broken off)

Duopalatinus peruanus Eigenmann & Allen 1942
Peruvian, described from that country (also occurs in Bolivia, Venezuela, and perhaps Brazil, Colombia and Ecuador)

Exallodontus Lundberg, Mago-Leccia & Nass 1991
*exallos*, quite different; *odontos*, tooth, referring to unique dentition (2-3 rows of heavy, firmly attached conical teeth on premaxillae and dentaries)

Exallodontus aguanai Lundberg, Mago-Leccia & Nass 1991
in honor of Leonidas Aguana, Universidad Central de Venezuela, whose friendship and “intrepid collaboration in the field” have contributed greatly to the authors’ research and to Venezuelan ichthyology

Hemisorubim Bleeker 1862
*hemi-*, partial, referring to similarity to *Sorubim* (Bleeker placed both genera in his phalanx *Sorubimes*)

Hemisorubim platyrhynchos (Valenciennes 1840)
*platy*, flat; *rhynchos*, snout, referring to its strongly depressed head, which resembles a duckbill

Hypophthalmus Cuvier 1829
*hypo-*, under; *ophthalmus*, eye, referring to low placement of eyes on head
Hypophthalmus edentatus Spix & Agassiz 1829
toothless, referring to absence of teeth on jaws (but has many long gill rakers used to filter planktonic crustaceans)

Hypophthalmus fimbriatus Kner 1858
fringed, referring to broadly fringed mandibular barbels

Hypophthalmus marginatus Valenciennes 1840
bordered, referring to black tips or edges on caudal fin

Hypophthalmus oremaculatus Nani & Fuster 1947
oris, mouth; maculatus, spotted, referring to two large black spots on palate that look like little teeth

Iheringichthys Eigenmann & Norris 1900
in honor of German-Brazilian zoologist Hermann von Ihering (1850-1930), Director, Museu de São Paulo, Brazil; ichthys, fish

Iheringichthys labrosus (Lütken 1874)
thick-lipped, referring to down-turned mouth surrounded by thick lips

Iheringichthys megalops Eigenmann & Ward 1907
mega-, large; ops, eye, referring to very large eyes, larger than those of I. labrosus

Iheringichthys syi Azpelicueta & Britski 2012
Guaraní word for straight, referring to fine serration on anterior margin of pectoral-fin spine

Leiarius Bleeker 1862
leios, smooth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to smooth (vs. granulated) head surface of L. longibarbis; arius, possibly used here to reflect Bleeker’s classification of this taxon in a phalanx he called Ariobagri

Leiarius longibarbis (Castelnau 1855)
longus, long; barbis, barbel, referring to maxillary barbels that almost reach the tail, and mental barbels that extend beyond the pectoral fins

Leiarius marmoratus (Gill 1870)
marbled or mottled, referring to grayish ground color, which “forms meandering lines between the large blackish spots by which it is covered”

Leiarius perruno (Schultz 1944)
local name for this species in the Lake Maracaibo region of Venezuela

Leiarius pictus (Müller & Troschel 1849)
painted, probably referring to spots on adults

Luciopimelodus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888
lucius, pike, presumably referring to elongate and spatulate head, similar to that of a pike; Pimelodus, referring to previous placement of L. pati in that genus

Luciopimelodus pati (Valenciennes 1835)
local Guaraní name for this catfish in Argentina

Megalonema Eigenmann 1912
mega-, large; nema, thread or filament, presumably referring to long maxillary barbels of M. platycephalum, which reach anal fin

Subgenus Megalonema

Megalonema argentina (MacDonagh 1938)
named for country where it is endemic [sometimes spelled argentinus and argentinum]

Megalonema pauciradiatum Eigenmann 1919
paucus, few; radiatum, rays, referring to fewer anal-fin rays (9) compared to M. platanum (12)

Megalonema platanum (Günther 1880)
-platanus, belonging to the Río de la Plata system, Argentina, type locality (also occurs in Brazil and Paraguay)

Megalonema platycephalum Eigenmann 1912
platy, flat; cephalum, head, referring to head flat between the eyes

Megalonema psammium Schultz 1944
sandy, referring to its occurrence over the sandy areas of rivers

Subgenus Eretmomegalonema Lundberg & Dahdul 2008
eretmon, oar, referring to paddle-like pelvic fins, i.e., an oared Megalonema

Megalonema amaxanthum Lundberg & Dahdul 2008
ama-, referring to Amazon River basin (Brazil, Guyana, Peru, Bolivia, and probably Colombia and Ecuador), where
it occurs, i.e., an Amazonian \textit{M. xanthum}

\textit{Megalonema orixanthum} Lundberg & Dahdul 2008
\textit{ori-}, referring to Orinoco River basin (Colombia, Venezuela), where it occurs, i.e., an Orinocian \textit{M. xanthum}

\textit{Megalonema xanthum} Eigenmann 1912
\textit{xanthos}, yellow, referring to coloration in life

\textit{Parapimelodus} La Monte 1933
\textit{para-}, near, “doubtless related to \textit{Pimelodus}, its peculiar characters seem to warrant making it the type of a new genus”

\textit{Parapimelodus nigribarbis} (Boulenger 1889)
\textit{niger-}, black; \textit{barbis}, barbel, referring to “almost black” barbels

\textit{Parapimelodus valenciennis} (Lütken 1874)
-\textit{is}, genitive singular of: patronym not identified but clearly in honor of Achille Valenciennes (1794-1865), co-author of the 22-volume \textit{Histoire Naturelle des Poissons} (1828-1850), a basic reference for ichthyologists of the time

\textit{Phractocephalus} Agassiz 1829
\textit{phraktos}, fenced or walled in; \textit{cephalus}, head, referring to well-developed dermal bones of skull and nape

\textit{Phractocephalus hemioliopterus} (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
\textit{hemiolios}, one and one-half; \textit{pterus}, fin, referring to half-rayed adipose fin (“pinnae secundae parte superiore radiata”)

\textit{Pimelabditus} Parisi & Lundberg 2009
\textit{Pimelodus}, type genus of family; \textit{abditus}, hidden, referring to the “hidden nature of a small fish species living in the difficult-to-collect rocky bottoms of swift, large rivers” whose recent discovery was something of a surprise

\textit{Pimelabditus moli} Parisi & Lundberg 2009
in honor of aquatic ecologist Jan Mol (Anton de Kom University), for contributions to the knowledge of Suriname’s fishes

\textit{Pimelodina} Steindachner 1876
\textit{ina}, a diminutive, referring to close resemblance and/or close relationship to \textit{Pimelodus}

\textit{Pimelodina flavipinnis} Steindachner 1876
\textit{flavus}, yellow; \textit{pinnis}, fin, referring to reddish-yellow fins

\textit{Pimelodus} Lacepède 1803
\textit{pimele}, fat; \textit{odes}, having the form of, i.e., fatty, referring to their adipose fins (at the time, this was a catch-all genus for many catfish species, most of which possess a “fatty” or adipose fin) [note: many online references report that \textit{-odes} is derived from \textit{odous}, meaning teeth, but this is incorrect]

\textit{Pimelodus absconditus} Azpelicueta 1995
hidden, referring to its misidentification as \textit{P. maculatus} (due to presence of dots) and with species of \textit{Iheringichthys} (due to its thick lips)

\textit{Pimelodus albicans} (Valenciennes 1840)
whitish, referring to its local Spanish name in Buenos Aires, \textit{bagre blanc} (white catfish)

\textit{Pimelodus albofasciatus} Mees 1974
\textit{albo-}, white; \textit{fasciatus}, banded, referring to broad white longitudinal band from head to tail

\textit{Pimelodus altissimus} Eigenmann & Pearson 1942
highest, referring to very long and high adipose fin

\textit{Pimelodus argenteus} Perugia 1891
silvery, referring to its “immaculate” (translation) silvery coloration

\textit{Pimelodus atrobrunneus} Vidal & Lucena 1999
\textit{atro-}, black; \textit{brunneus}, brown, referring to grey-brown to dark-brown uniform body coloration

\textit{Pimelodus blochii} Valenciennes 1840
in honor of Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723-1799), who reported and illustrated this catfish as \textit{Silurus clarias} in 1782

\textit{Pimelodus britskii} Garavello & Shibatta 2007
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for significant contributions to neotropical ichthyology

\textit{Pimelodus coprophagus} Schultz 1944
\textit{copro-}, dung; \textit{phagus}, to eat, a “scavenger, eating any refuse that it can get”

\textit{Pimelodus crypticus} Villa-Navarro & Cala 2017
hidden, referring to its identity being “hidden” due to prior confusion with \textit{P. yuma}

\textit{Pimelodus fur} (Lütken 1874)
Latin for thief, based on local Brazilian name \textit{Papa-isca}, or bait-eater, because it eats the bait put out for other fishes
**Pimelodus garciabarrigai** Dahl 1961
in honor of botanist Hernando García-Barriga (1913-2005), Instituto de Ciencias Naturales (Colombia), a member of expedition that collected type

**Pimelodus grosskopfii** Steindachner 1879
in honor of Th. Grosskopf, who collected specimens in Colombia for the Berlin Museum, including type of this catfish

**Pimelodus halisodous** Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008
*halis*, plenty or sufficient; *odous*, tooth, referring to several (~15) irregular rows of conical, slender teeth on each premaxilla

**Pimelodus jivaro** Eigenmann & Pearson 1942
named for the dominant indigenous tribe of the region, the “head-hunters,” or Jivaros, of the upper Amazon of Peru

**Pimelodus joannis** Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008
*-is*, genitive singular of: John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for his many contributions to catfish systematics

**Pimelodus luciae** Rocha & Ribeiro 2010
in honor of Lúcia Rapp Py-Daniel, curator of fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her many contributions to catfish systematics

**Pimelodus maculatus** Lacepède 1803
spotted, referring to its color pattern

**Pimelodus microstoma** Steindachner 1877
*micro*-, small; *stoma*, mouth, referring to small mouth compared to most Amazonian congeners

**Pimelodus multicratifer** Ribeiro, Lucena & Oyakawa 2011
*multi*- , many; *cratis*, rake; *fero*-, to bear, referring to 26-30 gill rakers on first branchial arch

**Pimelodus mysteriosus** Azpeluceta 1998
secret or mysterious, referring to its cryptic similarity to *P. maculatus*

**Pimelodus navarroi** Schultz 1944
in honor of Rafael Navarro, who acted as Schultz’ assistant in collecting many of the fishes he reported upon from the Maracaibo Basin of Venezuela

**Pimelodus ornatus** Kner 1858
decorated, a “beautifully colored” (translation) catfish featuring two black stripes along lateral line and a vertical stripe extending from front of dorsal fin to underside of belly

**Pimelodus ortmanni** Haseman 1911
in honor of malacologist Arnold E. Ortmann (1863-1927), curator of invertebrate zoology at the Carnegie Museum, for whom Haseman collected specimens

**Pimelodus pantaneiro** Souza-Filho & Shibatta 2007
inhabitant of the Pantanal region, Mato Grosso do Sul, Brazil

**Pimelodus paraensis** Britski & Langeani 1988
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Upper Paraná River basin, Brazil, where it is endemic

**Pimelodus pictus** Steindachner 1876
painted, referring to black spots on silver-gray body

**Pimelodus pintado** Azpeluceta, Lundberg & Loureiro 2008
local name for this fish along the Cebollatí River, Uruguay (type locality), from the Spanish *pintado*, spotted or with points, referring to densely spotted pigmentation pattern with many small dots irregularly placed over sides, head and fins

**Pimelodus platicirris** Borodin 1927
*platy*-, flat; *cirrus*, curl or tendril, referring to flattened (not round) maxillary barbels

**Pimelodus pohli** Ribeiro & Lucena 2006
in honor of botanist-geologist-physician Johan B. Emanuel Pohl (1782-1834), participant in the Austrian Mission to Brazil (1817-1836) with Johann Natterer, who collected in several localities in the rio São Francisco drainage, where this catfish occurs

**Pimelodus punctatus** (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)
spotted, referring to many small black spots on sides and top of head

**Pimelodus quadratus** Lucinda, Ribeiro & Lucena 2016
squared, referring to square patches of pigmentation along flanks of juveniles, which help to distinguish this species

**Pimelodus speciosus** Costa e Silva, Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2018
beautiful, referring to a unique color pattern consisting of variably shaped dark blotches irregularly distributed along flanks and coalescing horizontally and vertically, and background coloration light pink to light gray
Pimelodus stewarti Ribeiro, Lucena & Lucinda 2008
in honor of Donald J. Stewart (b. 1946), Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, for his many contributions to catfish systematics

Pimelodus tetramerus Ribeiro & Lucena 2006
tetra, four; meros, part, referring to four dark bands on sides

Pimelodus yuma Villa-Navarro & Acero P. 2017
name given by indigenous people for the Magdalena River, Colombia, where it occurs

Pinirampus Bleeker 1858
tautonymous with Pimelodus pinirampa (but Bleeker misspelled the name)

Pinirampus pinirampa (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
pinirampú, local name for this catfish in Brazil at time of description

Platynematichthys Bleeker 1858
platy, flat and nema, thread, referring to “tape-like, flat” barbels (translation); ichthys, fish

Platynematichthys notatus (Jardine 1841)
marked, referring to black stripe on lower lobe of tail and/or black spots “thickly set” on upper half of body

Platysilurus Haseman 1911
platy, flat or broad, presumably referring to shape of head; silurus, from the Greek silouros, catfish

Platysilurus malarmo Schultz 1944
local name of this species “in the territory of the hostile Motilone Indians” of Venezuela, meaning bony-cheek, referring to ossified part of maxillary barbels

Platysilurus mucosus (Vaillant 1880)
slimy, referring to large mucous pores on lower jaw

Platysilurus olallae (Orcés V. 1977)
in honor of R. Olalla (either Ramón or his brother Rosalino, part of an animal-collecting family business led by their father Carlos), who collected type

Platystomatichthys Bleeker 1862
platytyron, referring to previous placement of P. sturio in that genus (now a synonym of Sorubim); ichthys, fish

Platystomatichthys sturio (Kner 1858)
Latin for sturgeon, referring to sturgeon-like head and body shape

Propimelodus Lundberg & Parisi 2002
pro-, before, suggesting the primitive condition of its trigemino-facial foramen relative to Pimelodus

Propimelodus araguayae Rocha, de Oliveira & Rapp Py-Daniel 2007
of the rio Araguaia (old spelling Araguaya), Mato Grosso, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Propimelodus caesius Parisi, Lundberg & DoNascimento 2006
bluish-gray, referring to “attractive bluish life color”

Propimelodus eigenmanni (Van der Stigchel 1946)
in honor of Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927) who, along with his wife Rosa, reported this species as a distinct form of Pimelodus (now Pimelodella) altipinnis (Heptapteridae) in 1888
Pseudoplatystoma Bleeker 1862

pseudo-, false; platystoma, presumably referring to similarity to and/or close relationships with Brachyplatystoma and Hemiplatystoma (= Pseudoplatystoma), all proposed and classified together by Bleeker in the same publication

Pseudoplatystoma corruscans (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
apparent misspelling of coruscans, flashing or glittering, probably referring to bright coloration, yellow-orange above and silver below

Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum (Linnaeus 1766)
banded, referring to vertical black-and-white stripes on sides

Pseudoplatystoma magdaleniatum Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007
-atum, adjectival suffix: Magdalena River, Colombia, where it is endemic

Pseudoplatystoma metaense Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Meta River, a tributary of the Orinoco River in Colombia and Venezuela, type locality

Pseudoplatystoma orinocoense Buitrago-Suárez & Burr 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Orinoco River, Venezuela, where it is endemic

Pseudoplatystoma reticulatum Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
referring to “coarse” reticulations on back and sides formed by narrow dark lines

Sorubim Cuvier 1829
latinization of Sorubi, local Brazilian name for shovelnose catfishes

Sorubim cuspicaudus Littmann, Burr & Nass 2000
cuspis, pointed; caudus, tail, referring to pointed caudal-fin lobes

Sorubim elongatus Littmann, Burr, Schmidt & Isern 2001
referring to extremely elongated shape of head and body

Sorubim lima (Bloch & Schneider 1801)
file, referring to ventrally exposed premaxillary tooth patch

Sorubim maniradii Littmann, Burr & Buitrago-Suarez 2001
mani-, many or multiple; radii, rakers, referring to high number of gill rakers (on first branchial arch) relative to congeners

Sorubim trigonocephalus Miranda Ribeiro 1920
trigonos, triangular; cephalus, head, referring to its “subtriangular” head, “with lateral margins not parallel and not continuous to the lateral margins of the body, … somewhat similar to the head of a spear and resembling the head of a snake” (translation)

Sorubimichthys Bleeker 1862
Sorubim, referring to previous placement of type species, S. jandia (= planiceps), in that genus; ichthys, fish

Sorubimichthys planiceps (Spix & Agassiz 1829)
planus, flat; -ceps, head, referring to very flattened head

Steindachneridion Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1919
-idion, a diminutive connoting endearment: in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), who recognized type species S. amblyurum as Platystoma parahybae in 1877 [replacement name for Steindachneria Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888, preoccupied by Steindachneria Goode & Bean 1888 in Merlucciidae, which appeared three months earlier]

Steindachneridion amblyurum (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1888)
amblys, blunt; urus, tail, referring to “broadly rounded” caudal fin

Steindachneridion doceanum (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
-anum, belonging to: Rio Doce, Brazil, type locality

Steindachneridion melanodermatum Garavello 2005
melanos, black; dermatus, skinned, referring to dark-brown ground color of body, unique in the genus

Steindachneridion parahybae (Steindachner 1877)
of the rio Paraíba do Sul basin, eastern Brazil, where it is endemic

Steindachneridion punctatum (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
spotted, referring to small black spots on body and fins

Steindachneridion scriptum (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
written, referring to black “scribbles” (translation, i.e., elongated or striated blotches) irregularly scattered on upper body
Zungaro Bleeker 1858
tautonymous with Pimelodus zungaro, from a local name applied to large pimelodids in the Amazon region of Peru

Zungaro jahu (Ihering 1898)
previously local name for this catfish along the Rio Paraná in São Paulo, Brazil

Zungaro zungaro (Humboldt 1821)
local name applied to large pimelodids in the Amazon region of Peru, including this one

Zungaropsis Steindachner 1908
-opis, appearance, presumably referring to similarity to Zungaro (with which it is sometimes synonymized)

Zungaropsis multimaculatus Steindachner 1908
multi-, many; maculatus, spotted, referring to numerous dark, round spots on head, sides and fins

Family PSEUDOPIMELODIDAE Bumblebee Catfishes
7 genera · 49 species

Batrochoglanis Gill 1858
-batrachus, frog, referring to frog- or toad-like shape of all species; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish [Gill (1861) and others have “corrected” spelling to Batrachoglanis, but original spelling must stand]

Batrochoglanis acanthochiroides (Güntert 1942)
-oides, having the form of: referring to close similarity with Pseudopimelodus acanthochirus (= Batrachoglanis raninus)

Batrochoglanis castaneus Shibatta 2019
of chestnuts, referring brownish body color of analyzed specimens and to the Brazil nut, for which type locality (Igarapé do Castanhal, Aripuanã River basin, Mato Grosso, Brazil) is named

Batrochoglanis melanurus Shibatta & Pavanelli 2005
melan, black; ouras, tail, referring to dark coloration of caudal fin

Batrochoglanis raninus (Valenciennes 1840)
frog-like, referring to its frog-like shape or appearance, particularly its wide mouth and head

Batrochoglanis transmontanus (Regan 1913)
trans-, over; montanus, mountains, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its occurrence in the Andean valleys of Colombia and Ecuador

Batrochoglanis villosus (Eigenmann 1912)
wooly or shaggy, referring to fine hair-like filaments over entire body, especially abundant above the pectoral fin

Cephalosilurus Haseman 1911
cephalus, head, referring to large head of C. fowleri, 3.16 in body length; silurus, from the Greek silouros, catfish

Cephalosilurus albomarginatus (Eigenmann 1912)
-albus, white; marginatus, edged or bordered, referring to white margin on anal, ventral, pectoral, and caudal fins

Cephalosilurus apurensis (Mees 1978)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Apure, Venezuela, where it is endemic and/or Apure River drainage, type locality

Cephalosilurus fowleri Haseman 1911
in honor of ichthyologist Henry Weed Fowler (1878-1965), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia

Cephalosilurus nigricaudus (Mees 1974)
-niger, black; caudus, tail, referring to entirely black caudal fin

Cruciglanis Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006
crucei, cross, referring to crucifix shape of second basibranchial in the branchial arch; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Cruciglanis pacifici Ortega-Lara & Lehmann A. 2006
of the Pacific, referring to its endemic distribution in coastal rivers draining western (Pacific) slope of the Cordillera Occidental of Colombia

Lophiosilurus Steindachner 1876
-lophio-, referring to striking resemblance to the chacid catfish C. lophioides (= C. chaca), both of which resemble the Monkfish, Lophius piscatorius (Lophiiformes: Lophiidae); silurus, from the Greek silouros, catfish

Lophiosilurus alexandri Steindachner 1876
in honor of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), Director, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University, as a token of Steindachner’s admiration
Microglanis Eigenmann 1912

*Microglanis* Eigenmann 1912

*Microglanis* micro-, small, i.e., “Small Pimelodines, reaching a maximum length of 110 mm”; *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

*Microglanis* ater Ahl 1936

black, referring to ground color in alcohol and/or color of all fins

*Microglanis* carlae Vera Alcaraz, da Graça & Shibatta 2008

in honor of Carla Simone Pavanelli (b. 1967), curator, Center for Research in Limnology, Ichthyology and Aquaculture, Universidade Estadual de Maringá (Paraná, Brazil), for her contributions to neotropical ichthyology

*Microglanis* cottoides (Boulenger 1891)

-oides, having the form of: *Cottus*, sculpin, presumably referring to sculpin-like combination of big head and wide mouth with relatively short body

*Microglanis* eurystoma Malabarba & Mahler 1998

eury, wide; *stoma*, mouth, referring to wide mouth of adults compared to congeners

*Microglanis* garavelloi Shibatta & Benine 2005

in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Julio Cesar Garavello

*Microglanis* iheringi Gomes 1946

in honor of Gomes’ former teacher, the late and distinguished Brazilian ichthyologist, Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939)

*Microglanis* leniceae Shibatta 2016

in honor of Shibatta’s wife, Lenice Souza-Shibatta, also an ichthyologist, for her dedication to the study of the biogeography and evolution of neotropical fishes

*Microglanis* leptostriatus Mori & Shibatta 2006

lepto-, slender; *striatus*, striped, referring to “thin and sinuous” but distinct light transverse stripe in nuchal region

*Microglanis* lundbergi Jarduli & Shibatta 2013

in honor of ichthyologist John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, coordinator of the Calhamazon project, who provided specimens of this species, and for his great contributions to the systematics of neotropical catfishes

*Microglanis* maculatus Shibatta 2014

spotted, referring to dark brown spots on trunk

*Microglanis* malabarbai Bertaco & Cardoso 2005

in honor of Luis Roberto Malabarba, for his “active” contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fishes

*Microglanis* minutus Ottoni, Mattos & Barbosa 2010

small, referring to its size compared to congeners (up to 29.7 mm SL)

*Microglanis* nigrolineatus Terán, Jarduli, Alonso, Miranda & Shibatta 2016

nigro-, black; *lineatus*, lined, referring to dark stripes running along trunk

*Microglanis* nigripinnis Bizerril & Perez-Neto 1992

niger, black; *pinna*, fin, referring to dark-pigmented fins

*Microglanis* oliveirai Ruiz & Shibatta 2011

in honor of Claudio de Oliveira (Universidade Estadual Paulista “Júlio de Mesquita Filho,” campus Botucatu), for
in his extensive contribution to the knowledge of neotropical fish evolution

*Microglanis parahybae* (Steindachner 1880)
of the Rio Parahyba, or Paraíba do Sul, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

*Microglanis pataxo* Sarmento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamom 2006
named for the Pataxó indigenous people of northeastern Brazil, who live in the areas where this catfish occurs

*Microglanis pellopterygius* Mees 1978
*pello*, dusky; *pterygius*, finned, referring to broad brown bands on all fins

*Microglanis pleriqueater* Mattos, Ottoni & Barbosa 2013
*plerique*, mostly; *ater*, black, referring to "almost black or dark brown" body and dorsal fin

*Microglanis poecilus* Eigenmann 1912
varicolored, with three light wavy cross-bands, one over the nape, one behind dorsal, and one across caudal peduncle
(much like the pattern of a bumblebee, hence the vernacular name for the family)

*Microglanis reikoae* Ruiz 2016
in memory of Ruiz’ grandmother Reiko Sugizaki Matsushima, “in deep appreciation for the wonderful person she was”

*Microglanis robustus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2010
strong, referring to “truncated body and high caudal peduncle, giving a strong format to this catfish”

*Microglanis secundus* Mees 1974
following or second, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to how its is similar to and “likely to be found together” with *M. poecilus*

*Microglanis sparsus* Ruiz 2016
sprayed, referring to its mottled color pattern

*Microglanis variegatus* Eigenmann & Henn 1914
referring to variegated color pattern of adults

*Microglanis xerente* Ruiz 2016
named for the Xerente ethnic group, the native indigenous people who live along the rio Tocantins basin (Tocantins, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

*Microglanis xylographicus* Ruiz & Shibatta 2011
*xylos*, wood; *graphicus*, of writing, referring to horizontally striated color pattern, like a tree bark

*Microglanis zonatus* Eigenmann & Allen 1942
banded, referring to five bars or bands across body

*Pseudopimelodus* Bleeker 1858
*pseudo*, false, referring to previous classification of most species in *Pimelodus* (Pimelodidae)

*Pseudopimelodus bufonius* (Valenciennes 1840)
toad-like, its “large head and color giving it the appearance of a brown toad” (translation)

*Pseudopimelodus charus* (Valenciennes 1840)
latinization of *charu*, local Portuguese name for this catfish in Brazil

*Pseudopimelodus mangurus* (Valenciennes 1835)
derived from *manguruyu-carape* and *manguruyu court*, both of which are Guaraní names for this catfish in Paraguay and/or Brazil

*Pseudopimelodus schultzi* (Dahl 1955)
in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes at the U. S. National Museum

*Rhyacoglanis* Shibatta & Vari 2017
*rhyax*, torrent, referring to its rheophilic habits (strongly associated with rapids and other swift-flowing waters); *glanis*, sheatfish (*Silurus glanis*), now used as a general term for catfish

*Rhyacoglanis annulatus* Shibatta & Vari 2017
ringed, referring to caudal-peduncle band with a light inner region

*Rhyacoglanis epiblepsis* Shibatta & Vari 2017
*epi-*, up; *blepsis*, act of sight, referring to dorsal position of eyes

*Rhyacoglanis paranensis* Shibatta & Vari 2017
*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: upper rio Paraná basin, Brazil, where it occurs

*Rhyacoglanis pulcher* (Boulenger 1887)
beautiful, referring to what Boulenger apparently believed was an attractive color pattern consisting of a dark brown band encircling body, white-edged dorsal and caudal fins, and two large whitish spots on tail
Rhyacoglanis seminiger Shibatta & Vari 2017

semi-, half; niger, black, referring to its dramatically contrasting light vs. dark coloration pattern