Order CICHLIFORMES  (part 6 of 8)

Family CICHLIDAE  Cichlids  (part 6 of 7)

Subfamily Cichlinae  American Cichlids  (Acarichthys through Cryptoheros)

Acarichthys Eigenmann 1912

Acarichthys heckelii Müller & Troschel 1849
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Johann Jakob Heckel (1790-1857), who proposed the original genus, Acara (=Astronotus) in 1840, and was the first to seriously study cichlids and revise the family

Acaronia Myers 1940
-ia, belonging to: Acara (=Astronotus, from acará, Tupi-Guaraní word for cichlids), original genus of A. heckelii; ichthys, fish

Acaronia nassa (Heckel 1840)
wicker basket or fish trap, presumably based on its local name, Bocca de Juquia, meaning “fish trap mouth,” referring to its protractive jaws and gape-and-suck feeding strategy

Aequidens Eigenmann & Bray 1894
aequus, same or equal; dens, teeth, referring to even-sized teeth of A. tetramerus, proposed as a subgenus of Astronotus, which has enlarged anterior teeth

Aequidens chimantanus Inger 1956
-anus, belonging to: Chimantá-tepui, Venezuela, where type locality (Río Abácapa, elevation 396 m) is situated

Aequidens diadema (Heckel 1840)
crowned, presumably referring to brown band between eyes on top of head

Aequidens epae Kullander 1995
of EPA, acronym for Expedição Permanente da Amazônia of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, for the “importance” of the “substantial” collections of Amazonian freshwater fishes they amassed

Aequidens gerciliae Kullander 1995
in honor of fisheries biologist Maria Gercília Mota Soares, Federal University of Amazonas, who first studied this cichlid in 1980

Aequidens mauesanus Kullander 1997
-anus, belonging to: Río Maués drainage, Amazonas, Brazil, type locality

Aequidens metae Eigenmann 1922
of Río Meta, Orinoco System, Colombia, type locality

Aequidens michaeli Kullander 1995
in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected type, a “distinguished student” of Amazonian fishes

Aequidens pallidus Heckel 1840
pale, presumably referring to its fins, which “have the basic [yellowish] color of the body [in spirits], only paler” (translation), and/or to faded color of preserved holotype in general

Aequidens paloeumeuensis Kullander & Nijssen 1989
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paloemeu River, Marowijne River drainage, Suriname, where it is endemic

Aequidens patricki Kullander 1984
in honor of Swiss ichthyologist and aquarist Patrick de Rham (b. 1936), who helped collect type

Aequidens plagiozonatus Kullander 1984
plagios, oblique; zonatus, girdled, referring to distinct, obliquely slanting bars on sides

Aequidens potaroensis Eigenmann 1912
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Potaro River, Guyana, type locality


*Aequidens rondoni* (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)
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

*Aequidens superomaculatum* Hernández-Acevedo, Machado-Allison & Lasso 2015
*super*, above; *maculatum*, spot, referring to dark blotch positioned high on sides of body

*Aequidens tetramerus* (Heckel 1840)
tetra, four; *meros*, part, referring to four distinct rows of scales running slantwise across the cheek (compared to three rows in *A. viridis*)

*Aequidens tubicen* Kullander & Ferreira 1991
trumpeter, referring to Rio Trombetas drainage of Brazil (*trombetas* is Portuguese for trumpets), where it is endemic

*Aequidens viridis* (Heckel 1840)
green, referring to any or all of the following colors in life: green head and back, blue-green on sides of head near nose, gray-green forehead, and bright green bands on sides

*Amatitlania* Schmitter-Soto 2007
*Amatitlania altolava* (Allgayer 2001)
*altus*, high; *flavus*, yellow, referring to higher body with more yellow compared to *A. nanoluteus*, its closest relative

*Amatitlania coatepeque* Schmitter-Soto 2007
named for Lake Coatepeque, El Salvador, only known area of occurrence (“Coatepeque” is likely formed from the Nahuatl *coatl*, snake, and *tépetl*, mount, i.e., “mount of the snake”)

*Amatitlania kannana* Schmitter-Soto 2007
Greek for reed, referring to Rio Cañaverale (=reedbed), Panama, where this species was first detected

*Amatitlania myrneae* (Loiselle 1997)
in honor of Myrna I. Lopez Sanchez de Bussing (b. 1937), Director, Museo de Zoologia, Universidad de Costa Rica (and wife of ichthyologist William A. Bussing; see *Cribroheros bussingi*, below), a “dedicated and enthusiastic student of Central American fishes whose invaluable assistance [e.g., applying for permits] greatly contributed to the success of the Atlantic Coast Cichlid’s collecting trip to Costa Rica,” during which type was collected

*Amatitlania nanolutea* (Allgayer 1994)
nanus, dwarf, referring to small body size of adults (<7 cm SL); *luteus*, yellow, referring to predominant body and fin color in life

*Amatitlania nigrofasciata* (Günther 1867)
nigro-, black; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to nine deep-black crossbands on body (the “prison” stripes behind its common name, Convict Cichlid)

*Amatitlania sajica* Schmitter-Soto 2007
acronym utilizing initial two letters of given name and paternal and maternal surnames of Salvador Jiménez Canossa (1922-1986), Director of the Library of Congress of Costa Rica, a “friend and experienced field collector” who accompanied Bussing on most of his early collecting trips in Costa Rica, and “through his enthusiasm and curiosity of nature, contributed greatly to their success”

*Amatitlania septemfasciata* (Regan 1908)
septem, seven; *fasciata*, banded, referring to seven “vertical bars of equal strength” crossing body

*Amatitlania sigui* Schmitter-Soto 2007
*Sigua*, meaning “avocado” in the Miskito dialect Ulwa, name of river chosen as type locality in Nicaragua

*Amphilophus* Agassiz 1859
*amphi-*, on both sides; *lophos*, mane or crest, allusion not explained, probably referring to its hyperdeveloped lips, described as a “large triangular lobe projecting above the upper and below the lower jaw” of *A. froebelii* (=*labiatus*), “like the nasal appendages of some bats”; name could also refer to nuchal hump (large on males, smaller on females) of breeding adults

*Amphilophus amarillo* Stauffer & McKay 2002
Spanish word for yellow, referring to yellow highlights in its coloration

*Amphilophus astorquii* Stauffer, McCrory & Black 2008
in honor of Ignacio Astorqui (1923-1994), a Jesuit priest, teacher and naturalist who researched the freshwater fishes of Nicaragua (where this cichlid is endemic)

*Amophilophus chancho* Stauffer, McCrory & Black 2008
Spanish for pig, local name for this cichlid at Lake Apoyo, Nicaragua
Amphilophus citrinellus (Günther 1864)
lemon-colored, referring to “nearly uniform” body coloration, sometimes with a black back, and sometimes with black irregular blotches on vertical fins

Amphilophus erythraeus (Günther 1867)
-erus, having the quality of: erythros, red, referring to its deep orange color

Amphilophus flaveolus Stauffer, McCrary & Black 2008
yellowish, referring to its “yellow-base color throughout”

Amphilophus globosus Geiger, McCrary & Stauffer 2010
round or globated, referring to general appearance of this high-bodied cichlid

Amphilophus hogaboomorum (Carr & Giovannoli 1950)
-orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of George (1929-1950) and Peter (1931-1992) Hogaboom, who helped collect type, the authors' “companions on many profitable collecting trips” in Honduras

Amphilophus istlanus (Jordan & Snyder 1899)
-anus, belonging to: Río Ixtla at Puente de Ixtla, Morelos, México, type locality

Amphilophus labiatus (Günther 1864)
lipped, referring to “much enlarged” anterior portions of both upper and lower lips, “each forming a moveable subtriangular flap”

Amphilophus lyonsi (Gosse 1966)
in honor of E. Lyons, Belgium’s ambassador to Panama (type was collected in Costa Rica during King Léopold’s collecting trip to Panama and Costa Rica)

Amphilophus sagittae Stauffer & McKaye 2002
arrow, referring to its slender shape when compared to congeners found in Lake Xiloá (Atlantic slope of Nicaragua, type locality)

Amphilophus supercilius Geiger, McCrary & Stauffer 2010
eyebrow or “frowning being,” referring to strongly developed portion of the neurocranium that borders eye cavity, giving this cichlid the appearance of having eyebrows and a frowning countenance

Amphilophus tolteca Recknagel, Kusche, Elmer & Meyer 2013
named for Toltec, a pre-Columbian culture in Central America that was probably responsible for a mural painting of a feathered serpent, called Quetzalcoatl, close beside Lake Asososca Managua (where this cichlid is endemic); according to a folk tale, the deist pictogram guards the lake

Amphilophus trimaculatus (Günther 1867)
tri-, three; maculatus, spotted, referring to three black spots: above origin of lateral line, middle of side, and above end of lateral line

Amphilophus viridis Recknagel, Kusche, Elmer & Meyer 2013
green, referring to its prominent green ground coloration

Andinoacara Musilová, Řičan & Novák 2009
andino-, referring to Andes mountain chain, where this genus is distributed on both cis- and trans-andean slopes and in the intervening valleys of the Northern Andes; acará, Tiupí-Guaraní word for cichlids

Andinoacara biseriatus (Regan 1913)
bi-, two; seriatus, rowed, allusion not explained, presumably referring to “dark longitudinal stripes or series of spots along the rows of scales”

Andinoacara blombergi Wijkmark, Kullander & Barriga Salazar 2012
in honor of the life’s work of Swedish explorer, writer, photographer, and filmmaker Rolf Blomberg (1912-1996), who made several expeditions to Ecuador, and eventually made Quito, Ecuador (near type locality), his home

Andinoacara coeruleopunctatus (Kner 1863)
coeruleo-, blue; punctatus, spotted, referring to blue dots scattered on the sides

Andinoacara latifrons (Steindachner 1878)
latus, wide; frons, forehead, referring to its wide, scaleless forehead

Andinoacara pulcher (Gill 1858)
beautiful, presumably reflecting Gill’s opinion about its color, described as olive-green with “sky-blue” lines across cheeks and preopercula
Andinoacara rivulatus (Günther 1860)
rivulated, i.e., marked by irregular streaks, referring to “oblique, waving, bluish, shining silvery streaks” on preorbital and cheeks

Andinoacara sapayensis (Regan 1903)
-sensis, suffix denoting place: Río Sapayo, Ecuador, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Andinoacara stalsbergi Musilová, Schindler & Staeck 2009
in honor of cichlid aquarist Alf Stalsberg (Tjødalby, Norway), who collected type, for his “longstanding commitment to increase the knowledge about cichlid fishes”

Apistogramma Regan 1913
apistos, inconstant; gramma, line, allusion not explained, presumably referring to variably developed lateral lines, largely represented only by pored scales; replacement name for Heterogramma Regan 1906 (preoccupied in butterflies), wherein Regan described the two lateral lines, “the upper running obliquely upwards to the spinous dorsal fin, from which, if complete, it is separated by not more than 1 series of scales for most of its course; posterior part of upper lateral line and the lower line sometimes wanting”

Apistogramma acrensis Staack 2003
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Acre basin, Brazil and Bolivia, where it is endemic

Apistogramma agassizi (Steindachner 1875)
in honor of zoologist-geologist Louis Agassiz (1807-1873), at the time the leading authority on Brazilian fishes, who led the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866) to Brazil, which provided Steindachner with many fishes to study, including type of this one

Apistogramma agarico Römer & Hahn 2013
named for the río Aguarico system, Ecuador, only known area of occurrence

Apistogramma alacrina Kullander 2004
ala or axilla, armpit; crinis, hair, referring to dark lining of pectoral-fin base, which resembles dark armpit hair

Apistogramma allpahuayo Römer, Beninde, Duponchelle, Díaz, Ortega, Hahn, Soares, Díaz Cachay, García Dávila, Cornejo & Renno 2012
referring to type locality, a small brook feeding Quebrada Allpahuayo within the Reserva Nacional Allpahuayo Mishana (Loreto, Peru)

Apistogramma angayuara Kullander & Ferreira 2005
Brazilian Lingua Geral adjective meaning skinny or thin, referring to its slender shape

Apistogramma arua Römer & Warzel 1998
referring to type locality, 2.5 km upstream of village of Arua in a small right-bank affluent of Rio Arua, tributary of Rio Arapiuns, Pará, Brazil

Apistogramma atahualpa Römer 1997
Atahualpa, the last ruling Inca, who was strangled in 1533 on the order of the gold-hungry Spanish conquistador Pizarro; this murder is a “perfect metaphor for the continuing destruction of the cultures of the indigenous peoples of South America and destruction of their environment by ‘modern’ man” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Apistogramma baenschi Römer, Hahn, Römer, Soares & Wöhler 2004
in honor of Römer’s friend, Hans A. Baensch (1941-2016), publisher of the “conceptually groundbreaking” (translation) series of Mergus aquarium-fish atlases, including two volumes on cichlids written by Römer

Apistogramma bitaeniatata Pellegrin 1936
-b-, two; taeniata, striped or banded, referring to black longitudinal stripe from top of branchial cleft to end of caudal peduncle, and a second (less defined) parallel stripe running from axil of pectoral fin to lower edge of caudal peduncle

Apistogramma borellii (Regan 1906)
in honor ofzoologist Alfredo Borelli (1858-1943), who collected type

Apistogramma brevis Kullander 1980
short, referring to its size compared to congeners also found at Uaupés (Amazonas, Brazil), type locality

Apistogramma cacatuoides Hoedeman 1951
-sider, having the form of: Cacatua (cockatoo bird genus), allusion not explained, probably referring to similarity of
produced dorsal-fin lappets with the produced head feathers of the cockatoo

**Apistogramma caetei** Kullander 1980
of the rio Caeté (Bragança, Pará, Brazil), into which type locality (an unnamed igarapé, or canal) probably flows

**Apistogramma caudomaculata** Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
caudo-, tail; maculata, spotted, referring to transversely elongate spot on caudal fin

**Apistogramma cinilabra** Römer, Duponchelle, Diaz, Davilla, Sirvas, Catchay & Renno 2011
cineri, ashes, or cinereus, gray; labrum, lip, referring to light ash-grey lips exhibited by adult territorial males in aggression and during mating displays

**Apistogramma commbrae** (Regan 1906)
misinterpretation of “corumbae,” a name Eigenmann had intended for the species and communicated to Regan in a handwritten letter, referring to Corumbá, Mato Grosso, Brazil, the collection locality of Eigenmann’s specimen (but not Regan’s)

**Apistogramma cruzi** Kullander 1986
in honor of José Cruz Rodríguez, “motorista and skilled volunteer co-collector on visits both to Pebas in 1981 and Mazan in 1984, in recognition of his tireless help on those trips which added considerably to the inventory of the Peruvian ichthyofauna”

**Apistogramma diplotaenia** Kullander 1987
diplou, double; taenia, stripe, referring to two dark bands along sides that converge anteriorly and posteriorly

**Apistogramma eleutheria** Varella & Britzke 2016
Greek for freedom, referring to the rio T reze de Maio (Thirteenth of May), Pará, Brazil (type locality), commemorating the day in 1888 in which Princess Isabel signed the “Áurea” law, marking the official end of slavery in Brazil

**Apistogramma eleutheria** Kullander 1980
in honor of Elizabeth Agassiz (1822-1907), who joined her husband Louis Agassiz (1807-1873) on the Thayer Expedition (1865-1866) to Brazil and collaborated with him on an 1868 book about the journey; in addition, the name reflects this cichlid’s similarity to *A. agassizii*

**Apistogramma eremnopyge** Ready & Kullander 2004
eremnos, black, swarthy, or dark; pyge, rump or buttocks, referring to identifying mark of a dark blotch on lower caudal peduncle

**Apistogramma erythrura** Staeck & Schindler 2008
erythros, red; oura, tail, referring to conspicuous color of caudal fin in most adult males

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Apistogramma eunotus Kullander 1981
_eu-, well; _notus, back, referring to very high-backed appearance of large males

Apistogramma feconat Römer, Soares, Dávila, Duponchelle, Renno & Hahn 2015
named for the Federation of the Native Communities of the Tigre (FECONAT), for its struggle to protect the environment of tribal lands in the Rio Tigre drainage of Peru (where this cichlid occurs) from the impacts of modern society; the “ongoing battle for Indian civil rights by FECONAT against powerful industrial opponents has repeatedly brought severe environmental problems to public awareness”

Apistogramma flabellicauda Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
_flabellum, fan; _cauda, tail, referring to fan-like pattern of transverse bands on caudal fin

Apistogramma flavipedunculata Varella & Britzke 2016
_flavis, yellow; _pedunculatus, with a peduncle, referring to yellow color that dominates posterior part of body in adult males

Apistogramma geisleri Meinken 1971
in honor of Rolf Geisler (1925-2012), German aquarist and Meinken’s “longtime friend” (translation), who collected type

Apistogramma gephyra Kullander 1980
bridge, referring to “superficial morphological intermediacy” between _A. agassizii_ and _A. pertensis_, despite “belonging to a different group of species”

Apistogramma gibbiceps Meinken 1969
_gibbus, hump; _ceps, head, referring to its elevated nape

Apistogramma gossei Kullander 1982
in honor of Jean-Pierre Gosse (1924-2001), curator of vertebrates, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturales de Belgique, who collected part of the type series, for his “substantial contribution to South American ichthyology in collecting and taxonomic studies”

Apistogramma guttata Antonio C., Kullander & Lasso A. 1989
spotted, referring to rows of conspicuous black spots along the sides

Apistogramma helkeri Schindler & Staeck 2013
in honor of German aquarist Oliver Helker, who brought this species to the authors' attention, provided several photos and the information on type locality, and helped collect type

Apistogramma hippolytae Kullander 1982
of Hippolyta, queen or leader of the Amazons; other than its occurrence in the Amazon basin of Amazonas, Brazil, there is no special significance to its name (Sven O. Kullander, pers. comm.)

Apistogramma hoignei Meinken 1965
in honor of Argentinean aquarist (relocated to Venezuela) Emil “Leo” Hoigne (d. 1996, pronounced on-yea), who collected type

Apistogramma hongsloi Kullander 1979
in honor of aquarist and fish-disease specialist Thorbjörn Hongslö, National Veterinary Institute (Uppsala, Sweden), who collected type (and that of three congeners: _iniridae_, _macmasteri_, _viejita_), “entirely on his own initiative”

Apistogramma huascar Römer, Pretor & Hahn 2006
named for the Inca prince Huascar, brother of the last Inca ruler Atahualpa (commemorated in the name of _A. atahualpa_, above), referring to “large phenotypical similarity” between the two species, and to their common origin from the region of the Inca state Tahuantinsuyu, which includes present-day Peru [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Apistogramma inconspicua Kullander 1983
inconspicuous, referring to near-absence of abdominal stripes, distinguishing it from _A. commbrae_, in which abdominal stripes are prominent

Apistogramma iniridae Kullander 1979
of the Rio Inirida, major river in area (Guainia, Colombia) where type material was collected

Apistogramma inornata Staeck 2003
simple or unadorned, referring to its inconspicuous coloration

Apistogramma intermedia Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
_in-, suffix denoting place: upper Rio Juruá system, upper Amazon basin, Brazil, type locality

Apistogramma kullanderi Varella & Sabaj Pérez 2014
in honor of Swedish ichthyologist Sven O. Kullander (b. 1952), whose 40 years of “careful and comprehensive work
have transformed the taxonomy of Neotropical Cichlidae and continue to inspire all those fascinated with its diversity"

Apistogramma lineata Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
lined, referring to well-defined longitudinal lines on lower (abdominal) half of body

Apistogramma linkei Koslowski 1985
in honor of Horst Linke (b. 1938), aquarist and author, who collected type with Wolfgang Staack (see A. staacki)

Apistogramma luelingi Kullander 1976
in honor of Karl Heinz Lüling (1913-1984), curator of fishes, Zoologisches Forschungsmuseum Alexander Koenig (Bonn), who collected type in 1965 and sent to Kullander for study

Apistogramma macmasteri Kullander 1979
in honor of cichlid aquarist Mark McMaster, who directed Kullander’s attention to this species as early as 1973, when only aquarium specimens were available [note latinization of “Mc” to “Mac”]

Apistogramma martini Römer, Hahn, Römer, Soares & Wöhler 2003
in honor of Martin Mortenthaler (1961-2018), then owner of Aquarium Rio Momon, an aquarium-fish exporter in Iquitos, Peru, who collected type

Apistogramma megaptera Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
mega-, large; ptera, fin, referring to higher dorsal fin and longer caudal fin of breeding males compared to females

Apistogramma megastoma Römer, Römer, Estivals, Díaz, Duponchelle, Dávila, Hahn & Renno 2017
mega-, large; stoma, mouth, referring to its exceptionally large mouth, allowing it to swallow relatively large prey and for females to mouthbrood their fry

Apistogramma meinkeni Kullander 1980
in honor of Hermann Meinken (1896-1976), German amateur fish taxonomist and aquarist, who had a special interest in Apistogramma, and published several papers on the taxonomy and geographical distribution of these fishes

Apistogramma mendezi Römer 1994
in honor of Francisco Alves “Chico” Mendes (1944-1988), Brazilian rubber tapper and union leader who fought to preserve the Amazonian rainforest; he was assassinated by a rancher whom Mendes had prevented from logging a protected area, while gaining a warrant for the rancher’s arrest for a murder committed elsewhere

Apistogramma minima Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
least, reaching 19.8 mm SL, the smallest Apistogramma in the Rio Orinoco drainage

Apistogramma moae Kullander 1980
of the rio Moá, Cruzeiro-do-Sul, Acre, Brazil, type locality

Apistogramma nijsseni Kullander 1979
in honor of Han Nijssen (1935-2013), Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam, “author of many papers on South American fishes” (he also brought this species to Kullander’s attention)

Apistogramma norberti Staack 1991
in honor of aquarist Norbert Wiesheu, who discovered this species, was the first to keep it in an aquarium, and “did not shy away from the hardships and costs of subsequently determining its exact location” (translation)

Apistogramma nororientalis Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
nor, abbreviation of the French nord, north; orientalis, eastern, referring to its distribution in the northeast Rio Orinoco drainage

Apistogramma ortegai Britzke, Oliveira & Kullander 2014
in honor of ichthyologist Hernán Ortega Torres, Museo de Historia Natural, Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (Lima, Peru), for his “life-long dedication and contribution to the study of the fishes of Peru”

Apistogramma ortmanni (Eigenmann 1912)
patronym not identified, probably in honor of malacologist Arnold E. Ortman (1863-1927), curator of invertebrate zoology at the Carnegie Museum, which funded expedition during which type was collected

Apistogramma panduro Römer 1997
in honor of the Peruvian ornamental-fish exporters Jesus Victoriano Panduro Pinedo and Noronha Jorge Luis Panduro Pinedo, who were the first to recognize this cichlid as a new species, and who collected and shipped the type specimens to Germany [a noun in apposition, without the plural commemorative suffix “orum”]

Apistogramma pantalone Römer, Römer, Soares & Hahn 2006
named for Pantalone, a mainstay of Comedia dell Arte (an Italian early form of professional theater), an aged, clumsy-looking gentleman who constantly and hotly pursued young girls with whom he was infatuated, usually without success, referring to this cichlid’s unusual courtship behavior, apparently unique in the genus, in which males swim around females (regardless of their readiness to spawn) in a “sometimes rather violent and clumsy-looking zig-zag dance” as he “tries to impress her with his passionate courtship” [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]

Apistogramma paucisquamis Kullander & Staeck 1988
paucus, few; squamis, scale, referring to its having 12 instead of 16 circumpeduncular scale rows compared to congeners

Apistogramma paulmuelleri Römer, Beninde, Duponchelle, Garcia Dávila, Vela Díaz & Renno 2013
in honor of the late Paul Müller (1940–2010), Trier University (Trier, Germany), “one of the leading biogeographers of recent decades, who made a number of significant contributions to our understanding of the origins of Neotropical cichlids, including the genus Apistogramma”

Apistogramma payaminonis Kullander 1986
-is, genitive singular of: Río Payamino drainage, Ecuador, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Apistogramma pedunculata Mesa S. & Lasso 2011
referring to its elongate caudal peduncle

Apistogramma personata Kullander 1980
masked, referring to band between eyes, across the forehead

Apistogramma pertensis (Haseman 1911)
persisted, allusion not explained nor evident; Kullander (1980) said name is derived from pertinare, to belong, in which case Haseman may have been suggesting that this taxon, proposed as a variety of A. taeniata, “belongs” to that species

Apistogramma piauiensis Kullander 1980
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Piauí, Brazil, where type locality (Lagoa Seca) is situated

Apistogramma playayacu Römer, Beninde & Hahn 2011
named for Playayacu, a quebrada in the rio Napo system, Ecuador, type locality

Apistogramma pleurotaenia (Regan 1909)
pleuro-, side; taenia, band, referring to dark lateral stripe from eye to base of caudal fin

Apistogramma psammophila Staeck & Schindler 2019
psammos, sand; phila, loving, referring to its habitat preference, over sandy bottoms several meters from the exposed beach

Apistogramma pulchra Kullander 1980
handsome, referring to its “carefully blended colour pattern and the slender body shape”

Apistogramma regani Kullander 1980
in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878–1943), Natural History Museum (London), for his “eminent” revisions of the American cichlids (1905–1906)

Apistogramma resticulosa Kullander 1980
diminutive of restis, thin string or line, referring to vertical “dash-marking” of its abdominal sides

Apistogramma rositae Römer, Römer & Hahn 2006
in honor of Rosita Bonhaus, “long-term partner” of aquarium-book publisher Hans A. Baensch (see A. baenschi), who helped in the preparation of the book in which the description appeared; in addition, the name also “highlights the similarity and apparent close systematic links” between A. rositae and A. baenschi

Apistogramma rubrolineata Hein, Zarske & Zapata 2002
rubrus, red; lineatus, lined, referring to seven dark-red longitudinal stripes or lines

Apistogramma rupununi Fowler 1914
named for the Rupununi River, Guyana, type locality (also occurs in Brazil)

Apistogramma salpinction Kullander & Ferreira 2005
diminutive of salpinctes, Greek for trumpet, referring to the Trombetas (Portuguese for trumpets), type locality drainage in Pará, Brazil, and small body size (at least 35 mm SL)

Apistogramma similis Staeck 2003
similar, referring to similarity with A. inconspicua and A. linkei

Apistogramma sororcula Staeck & Schindler 2016
Latin for little sister, referring to similarity to and close relationship with A. staecki

Apistogramma staecki Koslowski 1985
in honor of Wolfgang Staeck (b. 1939), biologist and cichlid aquarist, who collected type with Horst Linke (see A. linkei)

Apistogramma steindachneri (Regan 1908)
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834–1919), who reported this species as Geophagus taeniatus (=A. taeniata) in 1873
Apistogramma taeniata (Günther 1862)
banded, referring to any or all of the following: black band running along middle of side, oblique black band from
eye to angle of the pre- and inter-operculum, short black streak in front of eye

Apistogramma trifasciata (Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903)
tri-, three; fasciata, banded, referring to (1) streak along base of dorsal fin, (2) well-defined oblique band from lower
margin of pectoral fin to origin of anal fin, and (3) oblique bar on cheek below eye

Apistogramma tucurui Staeck 2003
named for the Tucurui Reservoir (Para, Brazil), which destroyed a large portion of its habitat

Apistogramma uaepeki Kullander 1980
of the Uaupés drainage system (Amazonas, Brazil), type locality

Apistogramma urteagai Kullander 1986
in honor of Peruvian biologist Jorge Andres Urteaga Cavero, co-leader of the expedition during which type was
collected, for his “considerable effort” in making the expedition a success

Apistogramma velifera Staeck 2003
velum, sail; fero, to bear, referring to its enlarged dorsal fin

Apistogramma viejita Kullander 1979
vernacular name for Apistogramma species in eastern Colombia, diminutive of vieja (Spanish for old woman), vernacular
for cichlids in parts of South America and labrids in the West Indies, originally applied (according to Jordan &
Evermann 1896) to larger and plainly colored fishes [see also Vieja and Guianacara owroewefi, Cichliformes part 7]

Apistogramma wapisana Römer, Hahn & Conrad 2006
named for the Arucan Wapisâna tribe (sometimes called the Mawayana), who inhabit the region of all collecting sites
of this species known at the time; in recent decades, large parts of their tribal area have been devastated by excessive
gold-mining and deforestation

Apistogrammoides Meinken 1965
-oides, having the form of: Apistogramma, similar in form and shape to that genus but differing in having eight anal-fin
spines instead of three

Apistogrammoides pucallpaensis Meinken 1965
-ensis, suffix denoting place: near Pucallpa, Ucayali region, Peru, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Archocentrus Gill 1877
archos, anus; kentron, spine, a reversal of the North American sunfish genus name Centrarchus (see below), referring to
numerous (10) anal-fin spines

Archocentrus centrarchus (Gill 1877)
named for resemblance to the North American sunfish genus Centrarchus (kentron, spine; archos, anus, referring to
well-developed anal-fin spines), “both in physiognomy and in the number of anal spines”

Astatheros Pellegrin 1904
astatos, unstable (i.e., variable); Heros, a related and/or similar genus, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to dissimilar
teeth in upper jaw, some conical and pointed as in Heros, but most abraded to a flat surface

Astatheros macracanthus (Günther 1864)
macro-, long or large; acanthus, spine, presumably referring to “strong” dorsal- and anal-fin spines

Astronotus Swainson 1839
astron, star; notos, back, referring to ocellated spots on dorsal fin of A. ocellatus

Astronotus crassipinnis (Heckel 1840)
crassus, thick, fat or stout; pinnis, fin, referring to bases of vertical-fin spines enveloped in thick, fleshy skin covered
with small scales

Astronotus ocellatus (Agassiz 1831)
having little eyes, referring to ocellated spots on dorsal, caudal and pectoral fins

Australoheros Ričan & Kullander 2006
australis, southern, referring to distribution in southern half of South America; Heros, nominotypic genus of the heroini tribe
Australoheros acaroides (Hensel 1870)
-oides, having the form of: allusion not explained, perhaps referring to resemblance to A. autochthon, then placed in the genus Acara

Australoheros angiru Říčan, Piálek, Almirón & Casciotta 2011
Guaraní word for friend or partner, referring to how this species and A. kaaygua had previously been confused as one species but are now believed to represent two non-sister group species living in the same river drainage (rio Iguazú), though not sympatrically

Australoheros autochthon (Günther 1862)
an original or indigenous inhabitant of a place, allusion not explained nor evident [not an Australoheros; belongs in a different genus]

Australoheros autrani Ottoni & Costa 2008
in honor of Felipe Tavares Autran, a student in Laboratório de Sistemática e Evolução de Peixes Teleósteos, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the 1990s; he was the first to study this species (see A. tavaresi)

Australoheros barbosae Ottoni & Costa 2008
in honor of ichthyologist Maria Anaís Barbosa, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, who helped in the lab and in the field

Australoheros capixaba Ottoni 2010
Brazilian idiomatic expression meaning “people who were born in the Estado de Espírito Santo,” referring to state where type locality is situated

Australoheros charrrua Říčan & Kullander 2008
named after the Charrua, indigenous people who inhabited an area including Rio Grande do Sul (Brazil), where this cichlid appears to be endemic

Australoheros facetus (Jenyns 1842)
well-made, fine or elegant, allusion not explained, described as “greenish black; the sides paler; slightly iridescent” in the field (per Charles Darwin, who collected type during his famous Beagle voyage), and by Jenyns as “nearly uniform brown all over, fins included” in spirits, “being destitute of all markings and spots” (actually, this cichlid usually exhibits 6-7 vertical bars running entire length of body and a prominent mid-lateral blotch)

Australoheros forquilha Říčan & Kullander 2008
named for rio Forquilha, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality

Australoheros guarani Říčan & Kullander 2008
named after the indigenous Guaraní people of Paraguay, where this cichlid is endemic

Australoheros ipatinguensis Ottoni & Costa 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Município de Ipatinga, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Australoheros kaaygua Casciotta, Almirón & Gómez 2006
named for the Ka‘a’ygua people (Guaraní group), who, in the 16th century, refused the domination of Jesuit Missions

Australoheros macacuensis Ottoni & Costa 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Macacu basin, Município de Cachoeiras de Macacu, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where type locality is situated

Australoheros macaeensis Ottoni & Costa 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Macaé basin, Município de Macaé, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

Australoheros mattosi Ottoni 2012
in honor of ichthyologist and friend José Leonardo de Oliveria Mattos, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro

Australoheros minuano Říčan & Kullander 2008
named after the native Minuano people, who formerly lived in the area of the Brazilian state of Rio Grande do Sul, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

Australoheros montanus Ottoni 2012
of the mountains, referring to mountainous relief of region (Rio Paquequer drainage, Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil) where this cichlid occurs

Australoheros muriae Ottoni & Costa 2008
named for the Muriaé River basin, southeastern Brazil, where type locality is situated

Australoheros paraibae Ottoni & Costa 2008
of the Paraíba do Sul basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where type locality is situated

Australoheros perdi Ottoni, Lezama, Triques, Fragoso-Moura, Lucas & Barbosa 2011
of PERD, acronym for Parque Estadual do Rio Doce, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality
Australoheros ribeirae Ottoni, Oyakawa & Costa 2008
of Ribeira do Iguape basin, Estado de São Paulo, Brazil, where type locality is situated

Australoheros robustus Ottoni & Costa 2008
stout or robust, referring to its robust snout

Australoheros sanguineus Ottoni 2013
blood-red, referring to two blood-red markings on posterior margin of caudal fin

Australoheros saquarema Ottoni & Costa 2008
named for the Saquarema lagoon system, rio Mato Grosso basin, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, where it is endemic

Australoheros scitulus (Říčan & Kullander 2003)
handsome or pretty, alluding to its relationship with A. facetus, whose name means well-made, fine or elegant

Australoheros taura Ottoni & Cheffe 2009
southern Brazilian idiomatic expression meaning brave, referring to its territorial and aggressive behavior and the adverse habitat (cold in midwinter with air temperature often below freezing) in which it occurs

Australoheros tavaresi Ottoni 2012
in honor of Felipe Tavares Autran, a student in Laboratório de Sistemática e Evolução de Peixes Teleósteos, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, during the 1990s; he first recognized this species as new in his unpublished 1995 monograph on the “Cichlasoma” facetum species complex (see also A. autrani)

Australoheros tembe (Casciotta, Gómez & Toresanni 1995)
Guarani word for lips, referring to its enlarged fleshy lip folds

Australoheros ykeregua Říčan, Piálek, Almirón & Casciotta 2011
Guarani word for neighbor, referring to how this species and A. forquilha had previously been treated as conspecific but are now believed to represent two sister group species living in the same river drainage (rio Uruguay), though not sympatrically

Biotodoma Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903
biotos, living; domus, a home, referring to their “habit of carrying the young in the gills” (a behavior that has never been observed in this genus; the authors apparently mistakenly believed these cichlids were mouthbrooding geophagines)

Biotodoma cupido (Heckel 1840)
etymology not explained, perhaps named for Cupid, Roman god of erotic love and desire, or generically meaning “desire” or “longing,” perhaps alluding to the desirable nature of its attractive coloration (in life)

Biotodoma wavrini (Gosse 1963)
in honor of the Marquis (Robert) de Wavrin de Villers-au-Tertre (1888-1971), Belgian ethnologist and explorer, who collected type in 1935

Biotoecus Eigenmann & Kennedy 1903
biotos, living; oikos, house or home, referring to their “habit of carrying their young in their gills” (a behavior that has never been observed in this genus; the authors apparently mistakenly believed these cichlids were mouthbrooding geophagines)

Biotoecus dicentrarchus Kullander 1989
di-, two; kentron, spine; archos, vent or anus, referring to two anal-fin spines, a unique character among cichlids (other species have 3-15)

Biotoecus opercularis (Steindachner 1875)
gill cover, referring to large and dark opercular spot

Bujurquina Kullander 1986
from bujurqui, “best known” local Peruvian name for cichlids

Bujurquina apoparuana Kullander 1986
-capu, belonging to: Apoparu (“Great River”), ancient name of Río Ucayali, in whose drainage this cichlid is endemic

Bujurquina cordemadi Kullander 1986
of CORDEMAK, acronym for the Corporacion Departamental de Desarrollo de Madre de Dios, which, through its director, greatly facilitated collecting around Puerto Maldonado (Peru), which led to the discovery of this species

Bujurquina eurhinus Kullander 1986
eur-, well or big; rhinos, snout, referring to prominent snout due to well-developed lips

Bujurquina hophrys Kullander 1986
Greek for eyebrow, referring to widened portion of nape band close to orbit

Bujurquina huallagae Kullander 1986
of the Río Huallaga drainage, Huánuco, Peru, where it appears to be endemic
**Bujurquina labiosa** Kullander 1986  
large-lipped, referring to its hypertrophied (fleshy) lips

**Bujurquina mariae** (Eigenmann 1922)  
in honor of Hermo Apolinia Maria (1867-1949), Director, Museu at the Instituto de La Salle, Bogotá, who provided Eigenmann with "valuable collections" of fishes from the Meta River basin of Colombia, including this one

**Bujurquina megalosilus** Kullander 1986  
 mega-, large; silus, spot, referring to large midlateral and caudal spots

**Bujurquina moriorum** Kullander 1986  
 -orum, commemorative suffix, plural: in honor of Luis Mori Pinedo and Palmira Padilla de Mori, Proyecto de Asentamiento Rural Integral, for their assistance to ichthyologists collecting in the Jenaro Herrera region of Peru

**Bujurquina oenoleus** Kullander 1987  
oinos, wine; laimos, throat, referring to wine-colored branchiostegal membrane

**Bujurquina ortegai** Kullander 1986  
in honor of Peruvian ichthyologist Hernán Ortega Torres (who usually publishes as Hernán Ortega)

**Bujurquina paterus** Arbour, Barriga Salazar & López-Fernández 2014  
leopard, referring to its leopard-like pattern of dark blackish-brown spots on sides

**Bujurquina peregrinabunda** Kullander 1986  
"one that travels abroad," referring to its wide distribution (Brazil, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru)

**Bujurquina robusta** Kullander 1986  
referring to more robust body compared to the otherwise similar *B. eurhinus*

**Bujurquina sysplius** (Cope 1872)  
 syo-, together; silus, spot, referring to straight wide black band from upper posterior margin of orbit to below end of spinous dorsal fin, "composed of three confluent spots"

**Bujurquina tambopatae** Kullander 1986  
of the Río Tambopata drainage, Madre de Dios, Peru, where type locality (an unnamed quebrada) is situated

**Bujurquina viutta** (Heckel 1840)  
banded, presumably referring to 6-8 interrupted vertical bars above a lateral stripe

**Bujurquina zamorensis** (Regan 1905)  
 -ensis, suffix denoting place: Zamora River basin, Ecuador, where it is endemic

**Caquetaia Fowler 1945**  
 -ia, belonging to: Río Caquetá drainage, Colombia, type locality of *C. amploris* (=myersi)

**Caquetaia kraussii** (Steindachner 1878)  
in honor of Christian F. Krauss (1812-1890), botanist, malacologist, and director of the Royal Natural History Cabinet in Stuttgart

**Caquetaia myersi** (Schultz 1944)  
in honor of Stanford University ichthyologist George S. Myers (1905-1985), who, when in charge of the fish collection at the U.S. National Museum, noticed that two specimens of this species appeared to be new but did not describe it

**Caquetaia spectabilis** (Steindachner 1875)  
notable or showy; although Steindachner did not described its life colors, it is indeed a showy fish, with an assortment of blue, yellow, orange and green colors

**Chaetobranchopsis Steindachner 1875**  
 -opsis, appearance, proposed as a subgenus of *Chaenobranchus*

**Chaetobranchopsis australis** Eigenmann & Ward 1907  
 south, allusion not explained, possibly referring to its southern distribution in the Paraná River basin compared to the Amazonian distribution of *C. orbicularis*

**Chaetobranchopsis orbicularis** (Steindachner 1875)  
circular or disc-shaped, allusion not explained; perhaps referring to arcuate body shape, or to two spots on flanks seen on some specimens

**Chaetobranchus Heckel 1840**  
 chaeto-, bristle; branchus, gill, referring to their very long and numerous setiform (thin) gill rakers, used for planktivorous filter-feeding

**Chaetobranchus flavescens** Heckel 1840  
yellowish, presumably referring to "pale ochre-yellow" color in life, "dirty yellow" in alcohol (translations; species has a bright-yellow opercular area, which Heckel did not mention)
Chaetobranchus semifasciatus Steindachner 1875

*semi-*, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to light vertical bars extending from dorsal fin downwards about halfway to belly.

Chiapaheros McMahan & Piller 2015

Chiapa, referring to Río Chiapa, type locality of *C. grammodes* in Chiapas, México; *Heros*, generic name formerly used for many neotropical cichlids; name also honors the memory of the late Gustavo Concheiro-Pérez (d. 2008), who recorded this generic epithet in a 2006 GenBank submission.

*Chiapaheros grammodes* (Taylor & Miller 1980)

linear or in lines, referring to series of thin, dark lines (typically 7, varying to 10 or 12 in large adults) across interorbital region, snout, and anterior part of cheek, that become disrupted with age.

*Chocoheros* McMahan & Piálek 2016

named after the Embera-Wounaan indigenous tribe, also known as the Chocó in their language, and after the Chocó biogeographic area and area of endemism encompassing the distribution of the genus; *Heros*, old neotropical cichlid name meaning “hero,” used here to mean “hero of the Chocó”.

*Chocoheros microlepis* (Dahl 1960)

*micro-*, small; *lepis*, scale, referring to its very small scales, 50 or more in a longitudinal series, compared to most other *Cichlasoma*-like cichlids (30-40 scales) in Colombia and Panama.

*Chortheros* McMahan & Dragová 2016

named after the Ch’ortí’ people, an indigenous Maya people of southeastern Guatemala, northwestern Honduras (where it occurs), and northern El Salvador, and for whom the Chortis Block (one of the main geological components of Middle America) is named and to whose northern part this genus is the oldest and most isolated endemic lineage; *Heros*, old neotropical cichlid name meaning “hero,” used here to mean “hero of the Chortis”.

*Chortheros wesseli* (Miller 1996)

in honor of cichlid aquarist Richard (Rusty) Wessel, a “dedicated amateur naturalist devoted to gathering information on the ecology, behavior, and identification of Middle American cichlids” who discovered this species and collected type.

*Chuco* Fernández-Yépez 1969

local name for these cichlids in Guatemala

*Chuco godmani* (Günther 1862)

patronym not identified, probably in honor of Frederick DuCane Godman (1834-1919), entomologist, ornithologist, and collector in Central America for the British Museum, who collected type [although Günther credited “Godman” (one *n*) with collecting type, he did not explicitly state that he named the species after him, therefore his apparent Germanized spelling (*nn*) is retained; interestingly, Regan also used the Germanic spelling (*nn*) for the cyprinid *Rivulus* (now *Cynodonichthys*) *godmani* in 1907, but emended it later that year, a spelling that is in prevailing usage].

*Chuco intermedium* (Günther 1862)

in the middle, i.e., intermediate between *Heros* (now *Paraneetroplus*) *nebulifer* and *Heros angulifer* (now a junior synonym of this species), its presumed closest congeners at the time.

*Chuco microphthalmus* (Günther 1862)

*micro-*, small; *ophthalmus*, eye, “diameter of which is one-fifth, or rather less than one-fifth, of the length of the head”

*Cichla* Bloch & Schneider 1801

from the Greek *kichle*, historically applied to both thrushes (Aves) and wrasses (Labridae, once thought to be closely related to cichlids), now applied only to cichlids.

*Cichla cataractae* Sabaj, López-Fernández, Willis, Hemraj, Taphorn & Winemiller 2020

waterfall or rapids, referring to its occurrence in rocky shoals in clearwater river channels with swift current.
**Cichla intermedia** Machado-Allison 1971
intermediate in characters between its Venezuelan congeners, *C. ocellaris* and *C. temensis*

**Cichla jarina** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
-inna, belonging to: Jari River, in the region of Cachoeira Itacari and Cachoeira Santo Antonio, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

**Cichla kelberi** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
in honor of recreational angler Dieter Kelber, for his promotion of *Cichla* as sportfishes, and for supporting the authors' study with information and photographs of this species and *C. piquiti*

**Cichla melaniae** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
in honor of Melanie Stiassny (b. 1953), Curator of Ichthyology, American Museum of Natural History (New York, USA), for her “significant” contribution to cichlid systematics

**Cichla miriana** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
in honor of Mirian Leal-Carvalho, who participated in the collection of part of the type series

**Cichla monoculus** Spix & Agassiz 1831
mono-, one; oculus, eye, referring to single eyespot at caudal-fin base

**Cichla nigromaculata** Jardine & Schomburgk 1843
nigro-, black; maculata, spotted, referring to body and head “irregularly spotted with black, which vary in different individuals”

**Cichla ocellaris** Bloch & Schneider 1801
having an eye-like spot, referring to dark, round, ocellated blotch on caudal-fin base

**Cichla orinocensis** Humboldt 1821
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Orinoco basin, one of the two major river systems where Humboldt encountered this cichlid (the other being the Río Negro)

**Cichla pinima** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
Tupí-Guariní word meaning “spotted with white,” referring to four or more horizontal rows of light spots on sides of subadults and large females

**Cichla piquiti** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
Tupí-Guariní word meaning “striped,” referring to five wide, dark vertical bars below dorsal fin of adults

**Cichla pleiozona** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
pleio-, more; zona, girdle, referring to pronounced occipital bar on large specimens, and additional bar on caudal peduncle compared to *C. kelberi* and *C. monoculus*

**Cichla temensis** Humboldt 1821
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Temi, Venezuela, type locality (no types known)

**Cichla thyrorus** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
Greek for doorkeeper or porter, referring to distribution near Cachoeira Porteira (Para, Brazil), with porteira being the Portuguese word for gate or entrance

**Cichla vazzoleri** Kullander & Ferreira 2006
in honor of Gelso Vazzoler (1929-1987), former head of the Departamento de Biologia Acuática, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus, Brazil), who collected type in 1982

**Cichlasoma Swainson 1839**
*Cichla*, a related genus; soma, body, presumably referring to its resemblance to that genus, but Kullander (1983) reports that there is no apparent similarity between the two genera in body or caudal-fin shape

**Cichlasoma amazonarum** Kullander 1983
of the Amazons, a widespread cichlid in the Amazon River system, “dedicated to the mythological (?) all-woman tribe” after whom the Amazon was named [“?” in original]

**Cichlasoma araguaianense** Kullander 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Araguaia system, Mato Grosso, Brazil, where type locality is situated

**Cichlasoma bimaculatum** (Linnaeus 1758)
bi-, two; maculatus, spotted, presumably referring to its midlateral and caudal spots

**Cichlasoma boliviense** Kullander 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Bolivia, its principal area of distribution (also occurs in Peru)

**Cichlasoma dimerus** (Heckel 1840)
di-, two; merus, series or row, probably referring to two scale series on cheek of holotype
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Cichlasoma orientale Kullander 1983
eastern, referring to its distribution, the easternmost species in the genus

Cichlasoma orinocense Kullander 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Orinoco River of Colombia and Venezuela, the main river of the drainage basin where it appears to be endemic

Cichlasoma paranaense Kullander 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Paraná River basin, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Cichlasoma portalegrense (Hensel 1870)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Porto Alegre, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Bolivia and Uruguay)

Cichlasoma pusillum Kullander 1983
very small, referring to size compared to C. dimerus and C. portalegrense; also, first two letters of name refer to the two drainages in which it occurs, Paraná and Uruguay, which Kullander says continues his theme of naming Cichlasoma after their distribution

Cichlasoma sanctifranciscense Kullander 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: São Francisco system, Bahia, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

Cichlasoma taenia (Bennett 1831)
band or stripe, referring to series of black blotches that form a broken (but sometimes solid) lateral band from eye to caudal-fin base

Cichlasoma zarskei Ottoni 2011
in honor of Axel Zarske (b. 1952), ichthyologist and “editor chief” of Vertebrate Zoology, journal in which description was published

Cincelichthys McMahan & Piller 2015
cincel, Spanish for chisel, referring to spatulate or chisel-like teeth defining the genus; ichthys, fish

Cincelichthys bocourti (Vaillant & Pellegrin 1902)
in honor of zoologist and artist Marie Firmin Bocourt (1819-1904), who collected type

Cincelichthys pearsei (Hubbs 1936)
in honor of animal ecologist Arthur Sperry Pease (1877-1956), leader of the Yucatán expedition during which type was collected, and “explorer of many lands and of many fields of science”

Cleithracara Kullander & Nijssen 1989
kleithron, lock; acará, Tupí-Guaraní word for cichlids, inspired by the common name “Keyhole Cichlid” used by aquarists, referring to its characteristic flank marking

Cleithracara maronii (Steindachner 1881)
of the Maroni River, French name for Marowijne River, French Guiana, type locality (also occurs in Guyana, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, and Venezuela)

Crenicara Steindachner 1875
crenulatus, cut or clipped, presumably referring to denticulated preoperculum; Acara, referring to similar body shape (oval and compressed) with that genus (Kullander [1986] incorrectly states that -cara is from the Greek kara, meaning face]

Crenicara latruncularium Kullander & Staecck 1990
referring to checkerboard (tabula latruncularia) pattern of the sides (latruncularius is an adjective referring to the Roman strategy game Ludus latrunculorum, similar to chess)

Crenicara punctulata (Günther 1863)
diminutive of punctum, spot, i.e., dotted, presumably referring to numerous brown dots on upper side of head

Crenicichla Heckel 1840
crenulatus, cut or clipped, presumably referring to serrated posterior margin of preopercle; cichla, from the Greek kichle, historically applied to both thrushes (Aves) and wrasses (Labridae, once thought to be related to cichlids), now applied only to cichlids, perhaps referring here to Cichla, type genus of family

Crenicichla acutirostris Günther 1862
acutus, pointed; rostris, snout, referring to “comparatively much more produced” snout than the similar C. johanna

Crenicichla adspersa Heckel 1840
besprinkled, referring to “black spots all over the head and chest” (translation)

Crenicichla albopunctata Pellegrin 1904
albus, white; punctatus, spotted, referring to numerous white spots on body and unpaired fins

Crenicichla alta Eigenmann 1912
high, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to higher placement of humeral spot (centered on lateral line except in very young) compared to C. saxatilis (entirely below lateral line)
**Crenicichla anamiri** Ito & Rapp Py-Daniel 2015  
*Anãmiri*, Tupi-Guaraní word for dwarf, referring to small size (up to 47.8 mm SL)

**Crenicichla anthurus** Cope 1872  
*anthos*, flower; *urus*, tail, referring to caudal fin, “deep crimson, fading to purple at base, with a longitudinal dark shade in the centre, and series of small oval pink spots, one between each pair of rays”

**Crenicichla brasiliensis** (Bloch 1792)  
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Brazil, type locality (and where it is endemic)

**Crenicichla britskii** Kullander 1982  
in honor of Heraldo A. Britski (Universidade de São Paulo), for his “valuable” help during Kullander’s stay in São Paulo (e.g., arranging excursion during which type was collected)

**Crenicichla cametana** Steindachner 1911  
*-ana*, belonging to: Cameta, Brazil, where type locality (Rio Tocantins) is situated

**Crenicichla celidochilus** Casciotta 1987  
celidos, spot; cheilus, lip, referring to four “intensely pigmented” spots on lips

**Crenicichla chicha** Varella, Kullander & Lima 2012  
referring to the *chichi* festivities of the Paresi (or Haliti), one of the indigenous groups originally living in the Mato Grosso plateau in the region of the upper rio Juruaena basin (where this cichlid occurs); during *chichi*, they meet to drink *olóniti*, a beverage made with roasted tapioca (cassava starch) of mandioca brava (bitter cassava), dance, and sing their myths, mainly celebrated nowadays when they conclude rites of individual passage (e.g., nomination of children and pubertal girls), or within a timetable ritual (e.g., first harvest time of a culture of cassava)

**Crenicichla cincta** Regan 1905  
cinctum, belt or girdle, presumably referring to 9 or 10 dark vertical crossbars on upper half of body

**Crenicichla compressiceps** Ploeg 1986  
compressus, pressed together; *ceps*, head, referring to strongly compressed head

**Crenicichla coppenamensis** Ploeg 1987  
*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Coppename River system, Suriname, type locality (also occurs in Saramacca River system)

**Crenicichla cyanonotus** Cope 1870  
cyano-, blue; *notos*, back, referring to blue dorsal-fin base of holotype

**Crenicichla cyclostoma** Ploeg 1986  
cyclus, round or circular; *stoma*, mouth, referring to rounded mouth with very thick lips

**Crenicichla dandara** Varella & Ito 2018  
named after Dandara (d. 1694), an Afro-Brazilian warrior of Brazil’s colonial period, who, according to legend, fiercely defended, with her husband Zumbi, the community of Palmares, a safe haven for escaped slaves in the coastal state of Alagoas; today she is a symbol of the struggle against racism and the exploitation of black women, and the death day of Zumbi (20 Nov. 1695) is celebrated as the Dia da Consciência Negra (Black Awareness Day) throughout Brazil [a noun in apposition without the matronymic “ae”]

**Crenicichla empheres** Lucena 2007  
Greek for similar, referring to its similarity with the sympatric *C. jurubi*

**Crenicichla frenata** Gill 1858  
brided, presumably referring to black band extending from jaw to opercular spine (but interrupted at the eye)

**Crenicichla gaucho** Lucena & Kullander 1992  
*gaúcho*, local Brazilian name for cowboy, referring to its distribution in the traditional south Brazilian cattle ranching districts

**Crenicichla geayi** Pellegrin 1903  
in honor of pharmacist and natural history collector Martin François Geay (1859-1910), who collected type

**Crenicichla gillmorlisi** Kullander & Lucena 2013  
in honor of ichthyologist Walter A. Gill Morlis A., fisheries officer of the Itaipú Binacional, Ciudad del Este, Paraguay, who contributed considerably to surveys of fishes in tributaries of the río Paraná, for his “strong long term engagement” in the inventory of fishes in that river system

**Crenicichla hadrostigma** Lucena 2007  
hadros, well-developed; *stigma*, spot or mark, referring to its prominent posttemporal spot

**Crenicichla haroldoi** Luengo & Britski 1974  
in honor of Brazilian ichthyologist Haroldo P. Travassos (1922-1977)

**Crenicichla heckeli** Ploeg 1989  
in honor of Austrian ichthyologist Johann Jakob Heckel (1790-1837), who proposed the genus *Crenicichla* in 1840
and described its first 10 species (nine still valid today)

*Crenicichla hemera* Kullander 1990
tame, referring to docile behavior when type series was collected (most individuals observed could be approached very closely, very reluctantly fleeing and not far)

*Crenicichla hu* Piálek, Říčan, Casciotta & Almirón 2010
*hu*, Guariní word for black, referring to ground color of body and fins

*Crenicichla hummelincki* Ploeg 1991
in honor of zoologist Pieter Wagenaar Hummelinck (1907-2003), founder of the Foundation for Scientific Research in Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles, on the occasion of his 83rd birthday

*Crenicichla igara* Lucena & Kullander 1992
*igará*, Tupí-Guarani word for canoe, referring to type locality, rio Canoas (river of canoes), Santa Catarina, Brazil

*Crenicichla igapina* Kullander & Lucena 2006
named for the rio Ribeira de Iguapé drainage, São Paulo, Brazil, where it appears to be endemic

*Crenicichla iguassuensis* Haseman 1911
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Iguaçu at Porto União da Victoria, Paraná, Brazil, type locality (also occurs in Argentina)

*Crenicichla inpa* Ploeg 1991
named after INPA, acronym for Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (Manaus, Brazil), whose staff supplied Ploeg with “enormous amounts of material” which served partially as the basis for his revision of the genus

*Crenicichla isbrueckeri* Ploeg 1991
in honor of ichthyologist Isaäc J.H. Isbrücker (b. 1944), Zoölogisch Museum (Amsterdam), Ploeg’s “colleague, friend and teacher”

*Crenicichla johanna* Heckel 1840
latinization of Joanna, from Joanna Guensa, local name for this cichlid in Mato Grosso, Brazil

*Crenicichla jupiaensis* Britski & Luengo 1968
-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Jupiá, a fishing village on the Rio Paraná, Mato Grosso, Brazil, type locality

*Crenicichla jupuri* Ploeg 1886
in honor of ichthyologist Michael Jégu, ORSTOM (Office de la Recherche Scientifique et Technique d’Outre-Mer), who collected paratypes and most of the other specimens on which Ploeg’s paper is based

*Crenicichla johanna* Hecke 1840
Latinization of Joanna, from Joanna Guensa, local name for this cichlid in Mato Grosso, Brazil

*Crenicichla lacustris* Spix & Agassiz 1831
derived from *labrum*, lip, referring to its thick lips (“labris crassissimis”)

*Crenicichla lacustris* (Castelnau 1855)
lacustrine (belonging to a lake), referring to its type locality, an ornamental or manmade pond in Brazil (also occurs in Uruguay)

*Crenicichla lenticulata* Heckel 1840
freckled, referring to “beautiful lenticular black spots” (translation) on breast
Crenicichla lepidota Heckel 1840
scaled, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to larger and/or “more uniform” (translation) scales compared to C. macrophthalmum.

Crenicichla lucenai Mattos, Schindler, Ottoni & Cheffe 2014
in honor of Carlos Alberto Santos de Lucena, curator of fishes, Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia de Pontificia Universidade Católica do Rio Grande do Sul, for his contributions to the taxonomy and systematics of Crenicichla.

Crenicichla lucius Cope 1870
lucius, pike (Esocidae), referring to its pike-like shape.

Crenicichla lugubris Heckel 1840
mournful or dark, presumably referring to uniform olive-brown color in spirits.

Crenicichla macrophthalmum Heckel 1840
macro-, large; ophthalmos, eye, described as ¼ length of head.

Crenicichla maculata Kullander & Lucena 2006
spotted, referring to a row of 5-8 dark blotches along middle of sides.

Crenicichla mandelburgeri Kullander 2009
in honor of Paraguayan ichthyologist Darío Mandelburger, co-coordinator of Proyecto Vertebrados del Paraguay (1992-1999), during which type was collected.

Crenicichla marmorata Pellegrin 1904
marbled, a manuscript name coined by Cuvier & Valenciennes, presumably referring to its coloration, described as: “Light yellow with a very irregular brown band at the upper part of the body and a second band formed by a succession of irregular brown spots and dots at the level of the lower lateral line” (translation).

Crenicichla menezesi Ploeg 1991
in honor of Naércio Aquino Menezes (b. 1937), Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, in gratitude for Ploeg’s “pleasant stay” at the museum in October 1987.

Crenicichla minuano Lucena & Kullander 1992
Minuano, a cold wind that blows in the winter from the southwest across the Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil (where this cichlid occurs), formerly the land of the Minuano Indian people.

Crenicichla missioneira Lucena & Kullander 1992
from the Portuguese missionário, i.e., someone coming from Missões, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, type locality region.

Crenicichla monicae Kullander & Varella 2015
in honor of ichthyologist Mônica Toledo-Piza Ragazzo, whose “initiative and effort” in publishing (2002) Alfred Russel Wallace’s drawings from his 1850-1852 expedition to the Rio Negro and Rio Uaupés region “were a great service to science, and also decisive for identifying [this] new species.”

Crenicichla mucuryna Ihering 1914
-[i]na, belonging to: rio Mucury (now spelled Mucuri) basin, Minas Gerais, Brazil, where it is endemic.

Crenicichla multispinosa (Pellegrin 1903)
multi-, many; spinosa, spiny, referring to more numerous dorsal-fin spines compared to the similar C. brasiliensis.

Crenicichla nickeriensis Ploeg 1987
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nickerie River system, Suriname, type locality.

Crenicichla niederleinii (Holmberg 1891)
in honor of German botanist Gustav Niederlein (1858-1924), invited by the Argentinean ministry of agriculture to organize a herbarium, who obtained type.

Crenicichla notophthalmus Regan 1913
notos, back; ophthalmus, eye, referring to large black ocellus on dorsal fin between 16th and 20th spines.

Crenicichla ocellata (Perugia 1897)
with eye-like spots, referring to black, oval-shaped ocellus edged in white on upper rays of caudal fin.

Crenicichla pellegrini Ploeg 1991
in honor of French ichthyologist Jacques Pellegrin (1873-1944), for his contribution to the knowledge of the genus Crenicichla and cichlids in general.

Crenicichla percna Kullander 1991
dark-spotted, referring to four dark blotches along the sides.

Crenicichla phaiospilus Kullander 1991
phaios, dark; spilos, spot, referring to 4-5 dark blotches along the sides.
Crenicichla ploegi | Varella, Loeb, Lima & Kullander 2018
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in honor of Dutch ichthyologist Alex Ploeg, whose Ph.D. thesis dealt with the taxonomic revision, biogeography and phylogeny of *Crenicichla*, and who published papers on systematics of the genus from 1986 to 1991, describing a total of 23 species, 18 of which still considered valid; since then, he worked as interlocutor between the ornamental fish industry and other institutions worldwide, before losing his life (along with his wife and son and son's friend) when Malaysia Airlines flight MH17 was shot down by a missile over the Ukraine on 17 July 2014

Crenicichla prenda | Lucena & Kullander 1992
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older Gaúcho (Brazilian cowboy) word for woman, referring to color pattern of males, which approaches that of females of the sexually dichromatic *C. gaucho*

Crenicichla proteus | Cope 1872
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Proteus, a sea god capable of changing his form, referring to how this species is “represented by numerous specimens, which vary in many respects [e.g., color and shape] from an average standard, constituting several varieties”

Crenicichla punctata | Hensel 1870
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spotted, referring to any or all of the following: dark spots covering upper side of body; a “not so obvious” (translation) spot just behind; ocellus (eyespot) at upper caudal-fin base

Crenicichla pydanielae | Ploeg 1991
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in honor of Lúcia H. Rapp Py-Daniel, Curator of Fishes, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, for her hospitality when Ploeg visited Manaos in November 1987 and July 1989

Crenicichla regani | Ploeg 1989
---
in honor of Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), the last ichthyologist to revise the genus (1913) before Ploeg

Crenicichla reticulata | (Heckel 1840)
---
netted or net-like, referring to “beautiful” yellowish margin on blackish-brown scales of upper body, whereby the “fish appears to be, as it were, covered with a delicate net” (translation)

Crenicichla rosemariae | Kullander 1997
---
in honor of Rosemary Lowe-McConnell (1921-2014), who collected type and was a “persistent inspiratrix to students of tropical fish ecology”

Crenicichla santosi | Ploeg 1991
---
in honor of Ploeg’s friend Geraldo Mendes dos Santos, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, who collected this cichlid during a survey of Rondônian rivers (1984-1988)

Crenicichla saxatilis | (Linnaeus 1758)
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among rocks, allusion not explained and perhaps a misnomer as this cichlid generally occurs in swampy, blackwater habitats and in forest streams above the first rapids; since Linnaeus placed it in the bream genus *Sparus* and before that (1754) in the drum genus *Sciaena*, perhaps he believed it was a marine fish that occurred among rocks or reefs (the only locality information he provided was “Surinam”)

Crenicichla scottii | (Eigenmann 1907)
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in honor of vertebrate paleontologist William Berryman Scott (1858-1947), Princeton University, who collected type

Crenicichla sedentaria | Kullander 1986
---
sitting, referring to “occasional resting behaviour” in aquaria

Crenicichla semicincta | Steindachner 1892
---
*semi*-, half; *cinctus*, belt or girdle, referring to 8-9 dark crossbands on upper half of body

Crenicichla semifasciata | (Heckel 1840)
---
*semi*-, half; *fasciatus*, banded, referring to 7-8 vertical brown bands on upper half of body

Crenicichla sipaliwini | Ploeg 1987
---
named for the Sipaliwini River, Corantijn River system, Suriname, where it appears to be endemic

Crenicichla stocki | Ploeg 1991
---
in honor of Ploeg’s promoter (Ph.D. supervisor) Jan H. Stock (1931-1997), carcinologist, Zoological Museum, Amsterdam, on the occasion of his retirement in October 1990

Crenicichla strigata | Günther 1862
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striped, referring to pair of brown streaks along middle of body to caudal-fin spot (upper streak continued on through the eye to snout), and a third streak along upper portion of lateral line

Crenicichla sveni | Ploeg 1991
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in honor of “Swedish cichlidologist” Sven O. Kullander (b. 1952), Swedish Museum of Natural History, for his contributions to the knowledge of the genus *Crenicichla*

Crenicichla taikyra | Casciotta, Almirón, Aichino, Gómez, Piálek & Říčan 2013
---
combination of Guaraní words *tài* (tooth) and *kyra* (thick), referring to thick molariform teeth and stout lower
pharyngeal tooth plate

_Crenicichla tapii_ Piálek, Dragová, Casciotta, Almirón & Říčan 2015  
*tapii*, Guaraní word for tapir (*Tapiroidea*), referring to its subterminal mouth and concave head, associated with its grazing semi-herbivorous mode of feeding similar to that of the tapir but highly untypical for the generally predatory _Crenicichla_.

_Crenicichla tendybaguassu_ Lucena & Kullander 1992  
from the Tupi-Guaraní words *tendybá* (lip) and *açu* (large), referring to its enlarged lips.

_Crenicichla ternetzi_ Norman 1926  
in honor of ichthyologist and naturalist Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), who made extensive collections in French Guiana for the British Museum (including, presumably, type of this species).

_Crenicichla tesay_ Casciotta & Almirón 2009  
Guaraní word for tears, referring to shape of suborbital stripe.

_Crenicichla tingui_ Kullander & Lucena 2006  
Tupi word used in southern Brazil to designate an origin or inhabitant of the State of Paraná, where this cichlid is endemic.

_Crenicichla yaha_ Casciotta, Almirón & Gómez 2006  
y’aha, Guaraní word for waterfall, referring to Urugua-í, an arroyo in isla Palacios, Misiones Province, Argentina (type locality), had a 28 m-high waterfall before the construction of a dam in 1989.

_Crenicichla yjhui_ Piálek, Casciotta, Almirón & Říčan 2019  
combination of the Guaraní words *y*, water, and *jhui*, arrow, referring to streamlined head and body shape, coloration (a continuous black stripe resembling an arrow), and trophic ecology (open-water predator) [name published online in 2018 but not available until 2019].

_Cribroheros alfari_ (Meek 1907)  
in honor of Anastasio Alfaro (1865-1951), zoologist, geologist and Director of the National Museum of Costa Rica, who provided a small collection of fishes from that country, including type of this one.

_Cribroheros altifrons_ (Kner 1863)  
*altus*, high; *frons*, forehead, referring to nape sloping sharply towards occiput.

_Cribroheros bussingi_ (Loiselle 1997)  
in honor of ichthyologist William A. Bussing (1933-2014), Universidad de Costa Rica, for numerous contributions to the systematics, natural history and historical biogeography of Central American fishes.
Cribroheros diquis (Bussing 1974)
diquis, Botucas (an Indian tribe indigenous to southern Costa Rica) word for “Large Water” or “Big River,” referring to Diquís archaeological region where this cichlid occurs

Cribroheros longimanus (Günther 1867)
longus, long; manus, hand, referring to long pectoral fin, extending nearly to end of anal fin

Cribroheros rhytisma (López S. 1983)
Greek for patch, referring to large, semi-ocellated spot or patch on flanks

Cribroheros robertsoni (Regan 1905)
in honor of Rev. John Robertson, British priest and naturalist, whose parish was Stann Creek (type locality) in British Honduras (now Belize), where he collected plant, amphibian and fish specimens for the British Museum, including type of this cichlid

Cribroheros rostratus (Gill 1877)
beaked, referring to “acutely pointed” head and “extension” of “rectilinear” snout

Cryptoheros Allgayer 2001
crypto-, hidden, referring to reproductive behavior of species in this genus, which spawn in enclosed spaces; Heros, original genus of type species, C. spilurus

Cryptoheros chetumalensis Schmitter-Soto 2007
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chetumal, Quintana Roo, Mexico, near where Aguadulce, a tributary of the Río Hondo (type locality), is situated

Cryptoheros cutteri (Fowler 1932)
in honor of Victor M. Cutter (1881-1952), President, United Fruit Company (Costa Rica), for his “deep interest in neotropical zoology, and his cordial assistance to the Academy [of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia] on numerous occasions”

Cryptoheros spilurus (Günther 1862)
spilos, spot; oura, tailed, referring to large black spot at the middle of caudal-fin base