Superorder SILURIPHYSAE
combination of Siluriformes and physa, bladder, referring to Weberian apparatus, a complex of modified vertebrae and ligaments that connect gas bladder to inner ear, giving otophysans the most sensitive hearing among fishes

Order SILURIFORMES (part 1 of 11)

Family DIPLOMYSTIDAE Velvet Catfishes
2 genera · 7 species

**Diplomystes Bleeker 1858**
diplos, double; mystax, moustache or upper lip, referring to two large barbels on upper lip (coined as a vernacular name, Diplomyste, by Duméril in 1856)

*Diplomystes camposensis* Arratia 1987
-ensis, suffix denoting place, but in this case name is in honor of Chilean ichthyologist Hugo Campos (1935-1998), who encouraged Arratia to study these catfishes

*Diplomystes chilensis* (Molina 1782)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Chile, where it is (or was) endemic (may be extinct)

*Diplomystes incognitus* Arratia & Quezada-Romegialli 2017
unknown, referring to how the identity of this species was obscured by the assumption that the range of *D. chilensis* extended south of the Maipo Basin in Chile

*Diplomystes nahuelbutaensis* Arratia 1987
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cordillera de Nahuelbuta, “an especial geological and ecological region” of the Cordillera de la Costa, Chile, type locality

**Olivaichthys Arratia 1987**
in honor of Rubén Oliva (1950-2010) and his wife Beatriz Peñafort Oliva, who ran a nursery specializing in xerophilous plants, and who “expended much effort, patience and money” seeking diplomystid catfishes in Argentina; ichthys, fish

**Olivaichthys cuyanus** (Ringuelet 1965)
-anus, belonging to: Cuyo, mountainous area of central-west Argentina, presumably where it occurs or is endemic

**Olivaichthys mesembrinus** (Ringuelet 1982)
southern, referring to distribution in southern Argentina and/or its being the most-southern member of the genus

**Olivaichthys viedmensis** (MacDonagh 1931)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Viedma, Río Negro Province, Argentina, near type locality

Family CETOPSIDAE Whale Catfishes
5 genera · 44 species

Subfamily Helogeninae Marbled Catfishes

**Helogenes Günther 1863**
etymology not explained and meaning not evident: perhaps helo, marsh and genes, birth (i.e., marsh-born), although these catfishes do not occur in marshes and Günther did not mention habitat; or helo-, stud, nail or tubercle and genys, jaw, chin or cheek, although we see no characters to support this translation

**Helogenes castaneus** (Dahl 1960)
chestnut, referring to its dominant body color, a “dark chestnut brown”

**Helogenes Gouldingi** Varí & Ortega 1986
in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected type, for his contributions to the knowledge of Amazonian fishes

**Helogenes marmoratus** Günther 1863
marbled, referring to blackish-brown coloration, “finely marbled with black” (Günther 1864)

**Helogenes uruyensis** Fernández-Yépez 1967
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Uruyén River, Venezuela, type locality (also endemic to Uruyén River basin)
Subfamily Cetopsinae Whale Catfishes

Cetopsidium Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
Cetops, type genus of family; -idium, a diminutive, referring to relatively small sizes of members of genus

Cetopsidium ferreirai Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Efrem J. G. Ferreira (b. 1954), Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia (INPA), collector of all known specimens of this species, for his contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of the Brazilian Amazon

Cetopsidium minutum (Eigenmann 1912)
very small, referring to length of type specimen, 22 mm long

Cetopsidium morenoi (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
in honor of José Moreno (no other information available), who has collected fishes for science for over 20 years

Cetopsidium orientale (Vari, Ferraris & Keith 2003)
eastern, being the easternmost known member of the family

Cetopsidium pemon Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Pemon, an Amerindian tribe whose traditional territories included area of type locality in eastern Venezuela

Cetopsidium roae Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of the collector of all known specimens of this species, Rosemary Lowe-McConnell (1921-2014), known as Ro to colleagues and friends, for her contributions to our knowledge of the fishes of Guyana and many other regions of the world

Cetopsidium soniae Vari & Ferraris 2009
in honor of Sonia Fisch-Muller, Muséum d’histoire naturelle (Geneva), who brought this species to the authors' attention, for invaluable assistance to both authors over the years, and for contributing in "myriad ways" to their knowledge of South American fishes

Cetopsis Agassiz 1829
cetos, whale; opsis, appearance, referring to whale-like shape (i.e., robust body and smoothly curved head and body profiles) of C. candiru and C. coecutiens

Cetopsis amphiloxa (Eigenmann 1914)
amphi-, around, on both sides or double; loxus, slanting, crosswise or oblique, allusion not explained nor evident

Cetopsis arcana Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
secret or hidden, referring to its occurrence in sinkholes

Cetopsis aspis Abrahão, Mol & de Pinna 2019
shield, referring to distribution in Guiana Shield drainages in Guyana and Suriname

Cetopsis baudoensis (Dahl 1960)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Baudó, western Colombia, type locality (also endemic to Río Baudó basin)

Cetopsis caiapo Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Caiapo Amerindian tribe that historically inhabited the area of the rio Tocantins drainage system (Goiás, Brazil), type locality

Cetopsis candiru Spix & Agassiz 1829
vernacular name for parasitic catfishes (Trichomycteridae) in Brazil, probably referring to the voracious predatory and scavenging feeding habits of this species and C. coecutiens (attacking carrion, live fishes in nets, and on occasion humans), which contributed to the erroneous assumption that they are parasitic

Cetopsis coecutiens (Lichtenstein 1819)
blinding, i.e., becoming blind or nearing blindness, presumably referring to eyes covered by skin

Cetopsis fimbriata Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
fringed, referring to dark pigmentation along distal portion of anal fin

Cetopsis gobioides Kner 1858
-oide, having the form of: referring to its pelvic fins, which are fused like those of a goby (Gobius) [an apparent misnomer, cetopsid pelvic fins are closely positioned but they are not fused (Richard P. Vari, pers. comm.)]

Cetopsis jurubidae (Fowler 1944)
of the Río Jurubidá, Nuquí, Colombia, type locality

Cetopsis montana Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
mountain, referring to piedmont regions of the eastern slopes of the Andean Cordilleras, which are drained by the river systems inhabited by this species
Cetopsis motatanensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Motatán, Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Colombia)

Cetopsis oliveirai (Lundberg & Rapp Py-Daniel 1994)
in honor of José Carlos de Oliveira, Universidade Federal de Juiz de For (Brazil), for contributions to the knowledge of cetopsid catfishes

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

Cetopsis othonops (Eigenmann 1912)
ortho, veil; ops, eye, presumably referring to eyes covered by skin

Cetopsis parma Oliveira, Vari & Ferraris 2001
a type of small shield, referring to dark shield-like mark on lateral surface of body just above pectoral fin

Cetopsis pearsoni Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895-1982), Indiana University, whose collecting efforts in 1921 documented the high diversity of fishes in the rio Madeira drainage basin of southeastern Peru and northeastern Bolivia

Cetopsis plumbea Steindachner 1882
lead-colored, referring to silver-white body and head

Cetopsis sandrae Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Sandra J. Raredon (b. 1954), Division of Fishes, National Museum of Natural History, Washington, D.C., for her assistance to the authors, particularly the first author, in this and many other projects

Cetopsis sarcodes Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
Greek for fleshy, referring to rotund body form

Cetopsis starnesi Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
in honor of Wayne C. Starnes, North Carolina State Museum of Natural History, who collected type along with numerous other specimens of fishes that have proved very useful in this and other studies

Cetopsis umbrosa Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
shady, referring to dark pigmentation on dorsal and anterior portions of the snout (compared to unpigmented snout on the geographically proximate and somewhat externally similar C. montana)

Cetopsis varii Abrahão & de Pinna 2018
in honor of Richard P. Vari (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “landmark” contributions to the systematics of fishes, especially the Cetopsidae, and for his “inspiring role as a model of scientific and personal integrity to new generations of ichthyologists”

Denticetopsis Ferraris 1996
dentis, tooth, referring to elevated symphyseal teeth of dentary; Cetopsis, type genus of family

Denticetopsis epa Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
referring to the Brazilian Expedição Permanente de Amazônia, commonly cited as EPA, which collected large series of scientifically valuable fishes, including type of this species, across broad expanses of the Amazon basin

Denticetopsis iwokrama Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005
named for the Iwokrama rainforest project in the region of Guyana from which type was collected

Denticetopsis macilenta (Eigenmann 1912)
thin or lean, referring to “sides with numerous chromatophores, whose rays branch forward and backward from the center of the cell, giving a strigose effect and looking like little bundles of sticks tied in the middle, hence the name”
Denticetopsis praecox (Ferraris & Brown 1991)  
precocious, referring to small size at sexual maturity (up to 52.9 mm SL)

Denticetopsis royeroi Ferraris 1996  
in honor of ichthyologist-parasitologist Ramiro Royero-León (b. 1958), Universidad Central de Venezuela, who accompanied Ferraris on all of his field work in Venezuela

Denticetopsis sauli Ferraris 1996  
in honor of William G. Saul (b. 1944), collection manager of the Ichthyology Department of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, who participated in the collection of the type series and brought this species to the author’s attention

Denticetopsis seducta Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005  
remote or apart, referring to it disjunct or scattered distribution (across a relatively wide portion of the central and western Amazon basin and possibly the southwestern portions of the río Orinoco basin) relative to congeners

Paracetopsis Bleeker 1862  
para-, near, referring to similarity and/or close relationship with Cetopsis

Paracetopsis atahualpa Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005  
named for Atahualpa, who reigned from 1515 to 1533 as the last ruler of the Inca Empire, which encompassed the region (northwestern Peru and southwestern Ecuador) from which this catfish was collected

Paracetopsis bleekeri Bleeker 1862  
in honor of Pieter Bleeker (1819-1878), Dutch medical doctor and ichthyologist (Bleeker used a museum name coined by Guichenot, whom he credited, but since Bleeker made the name available he becomes the author of a name that honors himself)

Paracetopsis esmeraldas Vari, Ferraris & de Pinna 2005  
referring to both the Ecuadorian Province of Esmeraldas from which all specimens of the species originated and to the río Esmeraldas basin within which type was collected

Family TRICHOMYCTERIDAE Pencil Catfishes

43 genera · 327 species

Subfamily Copionodontinae

Copionodon de Pinna 1992  
kopion, diminutive of kope, oar; odon, tooth, referring to paddle-shaped outer row of teeth on premaxilla and dentary

Copionodon elsium de Pinna, Burger & Zanata 2018  
named for the Elysean Fields of Greek mythology, a place or condition of ideal happiness or perfect bliss, alluding to its habitat (Diamantina Plateau, Bahia, Brazil), a “scenic pristine place” shared with one other fish species (Astyanax sp.) and no fish predators

Copionodon exotatos Abrahão, Reis & Zanata 2018  
Greek for outermost, referring to its outlying locality, a relictual population representing northernmost occurrence of the subfamily known to date

Copionodon lianae Campanario & de Pinna 2000  
in honor of ichthyologist Liana Figueiredo Mendes, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte (Brazil), for collecting the only known specimens and bringing them to the authors’ attention

Copionodon orthiocarinatus de Pinna 1992  
orthius, high; carinatus, keeled, referring to “extremely large and deep” adipose fin

Copionodon pecten de Pinna 1992  
Greek for comb, referring to comb-like appearance of extraordinarily enlarged interopercular patch of odontodes

Glaphyropoma de Pinna 1992  
glyphyros, excavated; poma, lid or cover, referring to smooth opercular region (odontodes absent)

Glaphyropoma rodriguesi de Pinna 1992  
in honor of herpetologist Miguel Trefast Rodrigues (b. 1953), Universidade de São Paulo, who, along with his students, discovered and collected first-known specimens of this subfamily from a previously unsampled high-altitude region of central north-eastern Brazil

Glaphyropoma spinosum Bichuette, de Pinna & Trajano 2008  
prickly or spiny, referring to its opercular odontodes, unique within the subfamily
Subfamily Trichogeninae

**Trichogenes Britski & Ortega 1983**

combination of *tricho-* from Trichomycteridae and *genes* from the cetopsid catfishes of *Helogenes*, referring to superficial resemblance to that genus (specifically, the long anal fin)

*Trichogenes claviger* de Pinna, Helmer, Britski & Nunes 2010

*clavus*, club; *-iger*, to bear, referring to peculiar shape of hypertrophied posterior process of opercle in males

*Trichogenes longipinnis* Britski & Ortega 1983

*longus*, long; *pinnis*, fin, referring to long (>30 rays) *Helogenes*-like anal fin

Subfamily Trichomycterinae

**Bullockia Arratia, Chang, Menu-Marque & Rojas 1978**

*-ia*, belonging to: Dillman Samuel Bullock (1878-1971), an American agronomist who lived in Chile and collected many Chilean fishes

*Bullockia maldonadoi* (Eigenmann 1920)

in honor of Ernesto Maldonado, Director, Bosques, Pesca y Caza (Forests, Fishing and Hunting), Santiago de Chile

**Cambeva Katz, Barbosa, Mattos & Costa 2018**

vernacular name for trichomycterid fishes in southern and southeastern Brazil, probably derived from a Tupi-Guaraní word

*Cambvea balios* (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)

Greek for spotted, referring to color pattern formed by circular black blotches

*Cambvea brachykechenos* (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)

*brachys*, short; *kechenos*, gap, referring to its short posterior cranial fontanel

*Cambvea castroi* (de Pinna 1992)

in honor of ichthyologist Ricardo Macedo Corrêa e Castro, Universidade de São Paulo, who collected types and made them available for study, and for his “stimulating enthusiasm” for the study of neotropical freshwater fishes

*Cambvea concolor* (Costa 1992)

uniformly colored, referring to its uniform plain yellow coloration

*Cambvea crassicaudata* (Wosiacki & de Pinna 2008)

*crassus*, thick; *caudatus*, tailed, referring to deep caudal peduncle, giving it a unique shape among trichomycterids

*Cambvea cubataonis* (Bizerril 1994)

*-is*, genitive singular of: Rio Cubatao, Joinville, Estado de Santa Catarina, Brazil, type locality

*Cambvea davisi* (Haseman 1911)

in honor of “Dr. Davis,” possibly Walter Gould Davis (1851-1919), Argentine Meteorological Service, “who in various ways” assisted Haseman during the latter part of his collecting trip to South America

*Cambvea diabolica* (Bockmann, Casatti & de Pinna 2004)

of the devil, named for Morro do Diabo State Park (São Paulo, Brazil), type locality; according to local lore, the name refers to natives who formerly inhabited the region and were reputed to have killed European invaders

*Cambvea diatropoporos* (Ferrer & Malabarba 2013)

*diatropos*, variable; *poros*, pore, referring to variable presence of pores along infraorbital sensory canal among specimens

*Cambvea guaraquecaba* (Wosiacki 2005)

derived from Município de Guaraqueçaba, Paraná State, Brazil, where it occurs

*Cambvea guareiensis* Katz & Costa 2020

*-ensis*, suffix denoting place: Rio Guareí drainage, Angatuba, São Paulo, Brazil, type locality
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species Name</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva horacioi</td>
<td>Reis, Frotà, Fabrin &amp; Graça 2019 in honor of Horácio Ferreira Júlio Júnior, a “great friend” and one of the mentors of the Núcleo de Pesquisas em Limnologia, Ictiologia e Aquicultura, for his contributions in cytogenetics and ecology of fishes from Rio Paraná basin, Paraná State, Brazil (where this catfish occurs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva igobi</td>
<td>(Wosiacki &amp; de Pinna 2008) based on character in Tupi-Guarani mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva iheringi</td>
<td>(Eigenmann 1917) in honor of Rodolpho von Ihering (1883-1939), zoologist and fish culturist, who collected part of the type series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva mboycy</td>
<td>(Wosiacki &amp; Garavello 2004) M’Boy cy, a character in Tupi-Guarani mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva naipi</td>
<td>(Wosiacki &amp; Garavello 2004) Naipi, a character in Tupi-Guarani mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguaçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva paolence</td>
<td>(Eigenmann 1917) etymology not explained; appears to be a variant or misspelling of -ense, suffix denoting place, possibly referring to São Paulo State, Brazil, where it is endemic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva pascuali</td>
<td>(Ochoa, Silva, Costa e Silva, Oliveira &amp; Datovo 2017) in honor of José Pascual Ochoa, the first author’s father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva perkos</td>
<td>(Datovo, Carvalho &amp; Ferrer 2012) Greek for spotted or streaked with black marks, referring to color pattern formed by either dark stripes (small-sized specimens) or dark stripes combined with small spots (larger individuals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva plumbea</td>
<td>(Wosiacki &amp; Garavello 2004) lead-gray, referring to its grayish color</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva poikilos</td>
<td>(Ferrer &amp; Malabarba 2013) variegated or varicolored, referring to its intraspecific ontogenetic color-pattern variation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva stawierski</td>
<td>(Miranda Ribeiro 1968) in honor of Victor Stawiarski (1903-1979), Director da Divisão de Extensão Cultural do Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), who collected type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva tropeiro</td>
<td>(Ferrer &amp; Malabarba 2011) Portuguese for drover, named for the old drovers’ paths that connected the States of Rio Grande do Sul and São Paulo, and crossed the Municipalities of São José dos Ausentes and Cambará do Sul, where this catfish occurs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva tupinamba</td>
<td>(Wosiacki &amp; Oyakawa 2005) name of indigenous tribe that lived in the eastern region of São Paulo State (Brazil), where this catfish occurs, in the 16th and early 17th centuries; Tupinamba, in Tupi language, means first or ancient, further reflecting its presumed basal relationship among congeners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva variegata</td>
<td>(Costa 1992) referring to its variegated color pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva ytororo</td>
<td>(Terán, Ferrer, Benítez, Alonso, Aguilera &amp; Mirande 2017) indigenous Guarani word meaning waterfall, referring to its habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cambeva zonata</td>
<td>(Eigenmann 1918) banded, referring to five obscure bars across back in front of dorsal fin and three similar bars behind it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Eremophilus** Humboldt 1805

*eremos*, solitary or lonely; *philos*, fond of, referring to “solitude in which it lives at such great heights [Bogotá, Colombia,
elevation \( \sim 2640 \) m], and in waters that are hardly inhabited by any other living being” (translation)

_Eremophilus mutisii_ Humboldt 1805
in honor of Spanish priest, botanist and mathematician José Celestino Mutis (1732-1808), “the famous naturalist whose rich collections are preserved in the great valley of Bogotá” (translation)

_Hatcheria_ Eigenmann 1909
_-ia_, belonging to: paleontologist John Bell Hatcher (1861-1904), who collected many fishes in Patagonia

_Hatcheria macraei_ (Girard 1855)
in honor of Lieut. Archibald MacRae (1820-1855), part of the U.S. Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere (1849-1852), who collected type

_Ituglanis_ Costa & Bockmann 1993
_-itu_, Tupi-Guaraní word for waterfall, referring to presence of some species in torrential waters; _glanis_, sheatfish (_Silurus glanis_), now used as a general term for catfish

_Ituglanis agrestis_ Lima, Neves & Campos-Paiva 2013
Latin for rustic, referring to semi-humid narrow strip parallel to coast in northeastern Brazil, encompassing area between Rio Grande do Norte State to middle section of rio de Contas basin in Bahia State, marking transition between two distinct biomes, the Atlantic Forest and the semi-arid Caatinga, where this catfish occurs

_Ituglanis amazonicus_ (Steindachner 1882)
_-icus_, belonging to: Amazon River basin of Brazil (also occurs in French Guiana)

_Ituglanis amphipotamus_ Mendonça, Oyakawa & Wosiacki 2018
_amphi-_ , double; _potamus_, river or stream, referring to its occurrence in two river basins: Rio Ribeira de Iguape and upper Rio Tietê basins, southeastern Brazil

_Ituglanis apteryx_ Datovo 2014
_-a-_ , without; _pteryx_, fin, referring to absence of pelvic fins

_Ituglanis australis_ Datovo & de Pinna 2014
_southern, representing the southernmost record of the genus

_Ituglanis bambui_ Bichuette & Trajano 2004
named for the Bambui Group, the carbonate geological unit where this subterranean species occurs; name also honors Grupo Bambui de Pesquisas Espeleológicas, for contributions to Brazilian speleology

_Ituglanis boitata_ Ferrer, Donin & Malabarba 2015
from the Tupi-Guarani _boi_, snake, and _tata_, fire, referring to its orangish coloration and snake-like swimming behavior (background: “Boitata” snake is part of several fictitious tales in the Brazilian culture popularized in Rio Grande do Sul by the writer Simões Lopes Neto)

_Ituglanis boticario_ Rizzato & Bichuette 2015
in honor of Fundação O Boticário de Proteção à Natureza (FBPN), which financially supported the protection of the Tarimba cave system (Goiás State, Brazil), one of two cave systems in which this catfish is known to occur

_Ituglanis cahyensis_ Sarmento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamon 2006
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: rio Cahy, a small coastal river drainage (Bahia State, Brazil), near the point where the Portuguese navigator Pedro Alvarez Cabral and his fleet landed in Brazil for the first time in the year 1500

_Ituglanis compactus_ Silva Castro & Wosiacki 2017
compact (i.e., small), referring to small body size and reduced number of internal and external characters (e.g., post-Weberian apparatus vertebrae, paired ribs, interopercular odontodes) compared to larger congeners

_Ituglanis eichhorniarum_ (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)
_-um_, adjectival suffix: named for the water hyacinth _Eichhornia azurea_, between the pseudorhizomes of which the types were caught [originally misspelled with one _h_; since name is based on a previously described taxon, correcting the spelling is mandatory]

_Ituglanis epikarsticus_ Bichuette & Trajano 2004
_-iao_, belonging to: epikarst, the kind of aquifer where this subterranean species occurs

_Ituglanis goya_ Datovo, Aquino & Langeani 2016
named for the Goyá, “an enigmatic and pacific indigenous group that supposedly inhabited the region of the modern state of Goiás in central Brazil,” where this catfish occurs; the “Goyá were utterly exterminated by the XVIII century by the first Bandeirantes explorers from southeastern Brazil”

_Ituglanis gracilior_ (Eigenmann 1912)
comparative of _gracilis_, slender, referring to its body shape

_Ituglanis guayaberensis_ (Dahl 1960)
_-ensis_, suffix denoting place: Guayabero River basin, Orinoco River drainage, Colombia, where it is endemic
Ituglanis herberti (Miranda Ribeiro 1940)  
in honor of acarologist-ornithologist Herbert F. Berla (1912-1983), who collected type

Ituglanis ina Wosiacki, Dutra & Mendonça 2012  
inã, person, a self-designation of the Karajás (Karajás) indigenous people who inhabit the Serra dos Carajás (State of Pará, Brazil), where this catfish occurs

Ituglanis insitusus Ferrer & Donin 2017  
unusual or rare, referring to its recent discovery using electrofishing gear, a method currently known for its high performance in capturing benthic species in hidden places

Ituglanis laticeps (Kner 1863)  
latus, wide; ceps, head, referring to its very depressed, almost quadrilateral, head

Ituglanis macunaima Datovo & Landim 2005  
from the modernist Brazilian novel by Mário de Andrade (1893-1945), Macunaima: o herói sem nenhum caráter (1928), meaning “hero without any character,” referring to the absence of any exclusive (taxonomic) character for the new species; Andrade’s Macunaima, based in folk Amazonian Indian myth, presents infantile features, an allusion to the paedomorphic characters of this catfish

Ituglanis mambai Bichuette & Trajano 2008  
named for the karst region, Mambai (State of Goiás, Brazil), where this subterranean species occurs

Ituglanis metae (Eigenmann 1917)  
of the Rio Meta, Barrigona, Colombia, presumably the type locality

Ituglanis nebulosus de Pinna & Keith 2003  
cloudy or misty, referring to its integumentary pigmentation pattern

Ituglanis paraguassuensis Campos-Paiva & Costa 2007  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Paraguacu, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

Ituglanis parahybae (Eigenmann 1918)  
of Rio Parahyba at São João da Barra, Brazil, type locality

Ituglanis parkoi (Miranda Ribeiro 1944)  
in honor of Polish amateur naturalist Alexandre Parko, who collected specimens for Museu Nacional, Rio de Janeiro, including type of this catfish

Ituglanis passensis Fernández & Bichuette 2002  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Passa Três cave, São Domingos, Goiás, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Ituglanis proops (Miranda Ribeiro 1908)  
pro-, before; ops, eye, referring to forward placement of eyes, close to the posterior nares

Ituglanis ramiroi Bichuette & Trajano 2004  
in honor of Ramiro Hilário dos Santos, local inhabitant and guide in Terra Ronca State Park (Goiás, Brazil), who discovered this subterranean species and is an enthusiastic supporter of the protection of caves in the area

Rhizosomichthys Miles 1943  
rhizo-, root; soma, body; ichthys, fish, allusion not explained, possibly referring to how this catfish's unusual body, surrounded by rings of adipose tissue, resembles the rhizome of some unspecified plant

Rhizosomichthys totae (Miles 1942)  
of Lago de Tota, Colombia, the only place this catfish, now extinct, was known to occur

Scleronema Eigenmann 1917  
sclero-, hard; nema, thread, referring to large osseous base of maxillary barbel of S. operculatum

Scleronema angustirostre (Devincenzi 1942)  
angustus, narrow; rostris, snout, presumably referring to flattened head, “strongly narrowed behind the jaws” (translation)

Scleronema minutum (Boulenger 1891)  
minute, referring to small size (for a Trichomycterus, its original genus), up to 40 mm

Scleronema operculatum Eigenmann 1917  
operculate, presumably referring to opercular flap nearly reaching base of last pectoral-fin ray

Silvinichthys Arratia 1998  
in honor of Silvina Menu-Marque, Argentinian zoologist, who collected many trichomycterids; ichthys, fish

Silvinichthys bortayro Fernández & de Pinna 2005  
in honor of Argentine biologist Gonzalo Padilla Bortayro, who first collected this species and brought it to the authors’ attention [a noun in apposition, without the patronymic “i”]
Silvinichthys gualcamayo Fernández, Sanabria & Quiroga 2013
named for Río Gaulcamayo, Andean cordillera of San Juan, Argentina, type locality

Silvinichthys huachi Fernández, Sanabria, Quiroga & Vari 2014
named for Río Huertas de Huachi, Provincia de San Juan, Argentina, type locality

Silvinichthys leoncitenis Fernández, Dominino, Brancolini & Baigún 2011
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Leoncito National Park, Argentina, type locality

Silvinichthys mendozensis (Arratia, Chang G., Menu-Marque & Rojas M. 1978)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mendoza Province, Argentina, type locality

Silvinichthys pachonensis Fernández & Liotta 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Pachón, Provincia de San Juan, Argentina, type locality

Silvinichthys pedernalensis Fernández, Sanabria & Quiroga 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Pedernal, Departamento Sarmiento, Argentina, type locality

Trichomycterus Valenciennes 1832
trichos, hair; mycterus, nostril, presumably referring to very short barbels of T. nigricans

Trichomycterus aguarague Fernández & Osinaga 2006
named for Aguarague National Park, Paraná River system, Bolivia, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus albinotatus Costa 1992
albus, white; notatus, marked, referring to white marks on upper body

Trichomycterus alternatus (Eigenmann 1917)
alternating, referring to 10-14 large spots along middle of sides, frequently alternating with a series of spots above them and sometimes partly confluent with them, forming a longitudinal series or a series of irregular bars across the back

Trichomycterus alterus (Marini, Nichols & La Monte 1933)
the other or alternate, allusion not explained nor evident

Trichomycterus areolatus Valenciennes 1846
with areolae, referring to patches of "areolar tissue" (translation) on throat, breast and back that appear scale-like on an otherwise scaleless body

Trichomycterus argos Lezama, Triques & Santos 2012
Argos, a hundred-eyed monster, referring to its "eye-spotted" color pattern

Trichomycterus arhuaco Ardila Rodríguez 2016
named for the Arhuaco, indigenous people of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Colombia, where this catfish occurs [possibly conspecific with T. montesi]

Trichomycterus areleo (Fernández-Yépez 1972)
in honor of Octavio Arleo Pignatoro (1920-2005), former collector and taxidermist for the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de Caracas, who collected this catfish with Fernández-Yépez in 1949

Trichomycterus astromycterus Reis, de Pinna & Pessali 2019
combination of Astroblepus (Astroblepidae) and Trichomycterus, referring to its “superficially similar aspect” of the former genus

Trichomycterus atochae (Allen 1942)
of Río de Atocha, Bolivia, type locality

Trichomycterus auroguttatus Costa 1992
aureus, golden; guttatus, spotted, referring to golden spots (alternating with dark spots) on posterior half of body, and a row of gold spots on midline of back, behind dorsal-fin base

Trichomycterus bahianus Costa 1992
-bahia, belonging to: Bahia State, Brazil, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus ballesterosi Ardila Rodríguez 2011
in honor of biologist Jesús Ballesteros Correa, University of Córdoba (Colombia), who collected type

Trichomycterus banneuai (Eigenmann 1912)
in honor of Henri Banneau, a “commercial traveler” from Paris, “familiar with all the traveled parts of South America” and “enthusiastic over fishing,” whose crew on the steamer of the Magdalena River in Colombia “secured valuable material,” and who himself “entered actively into the work of collecting” and relieved Eigenmann “entirely of the vexations of handling” his baggage

Trichomycterus barbouri (Eigenmann 1911)
in honor of Harvard herpetologist (and wealthy patron of science) Thomas Barbour (1884-1946), who obtained type in La Paz, Bolivia, from a “person who had been prospecting along the Beni River”
Trichomycterus belensis Fernández & Vari 2002
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Departamento Belen, Provincia de Catamarca, Argentina, type locality

Trichomycterus bogotensis (Eigenmann 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: “On the plains of Bogata” [Colombia], elevation nearly 9,000 feet, type locality

Trichomycterus bomboizanus (Tortonese 1942)
-anus, belonging to: Río Bomboiza, Ecuador, type locality

Trichomycterus borellii Boulenger 1897
in honor of zoologist Alfonso Borelli (1857-1943), Università di Torino, who led three expeditions to South America and collected many animals, including type of this species

Trichomycterus boylei (Nichols 1956)
in honor of ornithologist Howarth S. Boyle (1894-1951), Nichols’ friend and colleague at the American Museum of Natural History, who collected type

Trichomycterus brasiliensis Lütken 1874
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Brazil, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus brunoi Barbosa & Costa 2010
in honor of herpetologist Bruno Bove de Costa (the junior author’s son), for valuable help in collecting Trichomycterus and observations in the field

Trichomycterus cachiraensis Ardila Rodriguez 2008
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Municipio Cachira, Departamento de Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality

Trichomycterus caipora Lima, Lazzarotto & Costa 2008
from kaapora, a forest-dwelling creature in Tupi mythology, a protector of wildlife with orange hair, referring to this catfish’s endemic distribution in the Atlantic Rain Forest and its orangish-yellow head

Trichomycterus calai Ardila Rodriguez 2019
in honor of the “eminent” (translation) scientist Plutarco Cala Cala (b. 1938), Universidad Nacional de Colombia, founder the Asociacion Colombiana de Ictiologos (ACICTIOS) and recipient of its highest honor, “El Pez Dorado al Merito”

Trichomycterus caliensis (Eigenmann 1912)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Cali, Colombia, type locality

Trichomycterus candidus (Miranda Ribeiro 1949)
latinization of Cândido, in honor of José Cândido de Melo Carvalho (1914-1994), Brazilian entomologist who collected type

Trichomycterus casitaensis Ardila Rodriguez 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Casitas, Abrego, Departamento de Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly a junior synonym of T. ocanaensis]

Trichomycterus catamarcensis Fernández & Vari 2000
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Catamarca Province, Argentina, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus caudofasciatus Alencar & Costa 2004
caudo-, tail; fasciatus, banded, referring to four faint gray bars on caudal fin

Trichomycterus celsae Lasso & Provenzano 2003
in honor of herpetologist Josefa Celsa Señaris (b. 1965), for her “continuous and laborious assistance” (translation) in the collection of fishes in the Guyana Shield of Venezuela

Trichomycterus cerritoensis Ardila Rodriguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de El Cerrito, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with T. sucrensis]

Trichomycterus chaberti Durand 1968
in honor of French cave explorer Jacques Chabert, who helped collect type

Trichomycterus chapmani (Eigenmann 1912)
patronym not identified; Eigenmann mentioned a “Dr. F. M. Chapman” in a later (1942) publication, who was a traveling companion in South America; this may have been ornithologist Frank M. Chapman (1864-1945), American Museum of Natural History

Trichomycterus chiltoni (Eigenmann 1928)
in honor of Col. M. A. Chilton, military attaché of the American Embassy in Santiago de Chile, who toured the “Switzerland of Chile” (i.e., Chilean Lake District in southern Chile, defined by its many lakes in the Andean foothills) with Eigenmann
**Trichomycterus chungaraensis** Arratia 1983

-ensis, suffix denoting place: streams of Chungará Lake, Chile, where it is endemic

**Trichomycterus claudiae** Barbosa & Costa 2010

in honor of botanist Claudia Petean Bove (b. 1961), the junior author’s wife, for help and companionship during trip that collected type and many other collecting trips during the last 18 years

**Trichomycterus conradi** (Eigenmann 1912)

in honor of Bernard S. Conrad, Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (USA), who “greatly assisted the expedition [that collected type] with advice and guidance”

**Trichomycterus corduensis** Weyenbergh 1877

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Córdoba (also spelled Córdova), Santa Fe, Argentina, type locality

**Trichomycterus dali** Rizzato, Costa, Trajano & Bichuette 2011

named for Spanish artist Salvador Dali (1904-1989), referring to his famously long moustache and this species’ very long barbels

**Trichomycterus dispar** (Tschudi 1846)

dissimilar, referring to its sexual dimorphism, with monochromatic males and spotted females

**Trichomycterus donascimientoi** Castellanos-Morales 2018

in honor of Venezuelan ichthyologist Carlos DoNascimento (b. 1973), for his “invaluable orientation” in the author’s research into the genus *Trichomycterus*

**Trichomycterus dorsostriatum** (Eigenmann 1917)

dors-, back; striatum, stripe, presumably referring to dark band or row of spots from just above gill opening to base of upper caudal-fin lobe [appeared initially as *dorsotriatum*, a typographical error]

**Trichomycterus duellmani** Arratia & Menu-Marque 1984

in honor of herpetologist William E. Duellman (b. 1930), University of Kansas, collector of many South American fishes during 1974-1975

**Trichomycterus emanueli** (Schultz 1944)

in honor of Juan F. Emanuel, former governor of the district of Goajira (Venezuela), who acted as Schultz’ guide in much of his collecting in the lowlands of the Maracaibo Basin

**Trichomycterus fassli** (Steindachner 1915)

in honor of Anton Heinrich Hermann Fassl (1876-1922), commercial butterfly and beetle collector, who collected type, for his services to zoological research in Bolivia [Steindachner later changed spelling to *fasslii*, but original spelling stands]

**Trichomycterus ferreri** Ardila Rodríguez 2018

in honor of the “eminent scientist” (translation) Jorge de Jesus Ferrer Castellanos, for his contributions to Colombian botany and zoology; he also helped collect type [possibly a junior synonym of *T. mogotensis*]

**Trichomycterus fuliginosus** Barbosa & Costa 2010

sooty, referring to its color pattern

**Trichomycterus gabrieli** (Myers 1926)

of Sao Gabriel rapids, Rio Negro, Brazil, type locality

**Trichomycterus gairaensis** Ardila Rodriguez 2018

-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Gaira, Municipio de Santa Marta, Departamento del Magdalena, Colombia, type locality

**Trichomycterus garciamarquezi** Ardila Rodriguez 2016

in honor of Nobel Prize-winning novelist Gabriel García Marquez (1927-2014), who was born in the area of Colombia bordered by the rivers Tucurinca and Aracataca, where this catfish occurs

**Trichomycterus gasparinii** Barbosa 2013

in honor of zoologist João Luís Rosetti Gasparini, who first collected this species in 2001

**Trichomycterus giarettai** Barbosa & Katz 2016

in honor of herpetologist Ariovaldo A. Giaretta (b. 1966) Universidade Federal de Uberlândia (Brazil), who collected type

**Trichomycterus giganteus** Lima & Costa 2004

gigantic, referring to its large size (up to 204.0 mm SL), the biggest among congeners in southeastern Brazil

**Trichomycterus goeldii** Boulenger 1896

in honor of Swiss-Brazilian zoologist Emil (or Emilio) Goeldi (1859-1917), Director of the Museo Paraense and author of numerous works on the natural history of Brazil, and/or his brother Andreas Goeldi, who provided a “set of the fishes” from Organ Mountain, Brazil, “which appears to produce but six species” (including this one)
Trichomycterus gorgona Fernández & Schaefer 2005
named for Gorgona Island, Colombia, where it is known from only one stream

Trichomycterus guianensis (Eigenmann 1909)
-enensis, suffix denoting place: Guyana, referring to type locality, Aruataima Falls, upper Potaro River (also occurs in French Guiana and Venezuela)

Trichomycterus heterodontus (Eigenmann 1917)
hetero-, different; dontus, tooth, referring to three series of teeth on each jaw: narrow incisors on outer row, much smaller incisors on second row, conic on the third

Trichomycterus hualco Fernández & Vari 2009
named for the Rio Hualco, Provincia de La Rioja, Argentina, type locality

Trichomycterus immaculatus (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
im-, not; maculata, spotted, presumably referring to uniform blackish-brown coloration (compared to the spotted T. oroyae, described in the same paper)

Trichomycterus itacambirussu Triques & Vono 2004
latinization of Itacambiruçu, Jequitinhonha River tributary (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), type locality; composed of the Tupí-Guarani words ita, stone; kamby, milk and probably açu, large, meaning large stone producing milk

Trichomycterus itacarambiensis Trajano & de Pinna 1996
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Município de Itacarambi (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), location of Olhos d’Agua cave, only known area of occurrence

Trichomycterus itatiayae Miranda Ribeiro 1906
of Itatiaia mountains, Rio de Janeiro State, Brazil, type locality (and where it appears to be endemic)

Trichomycterus jacupiranga Wosiacki & Oyakawa 2005
referring to type locality, Parque Estadual de Jacupiranga (Cajati, São Paulo, Brazil), from indigenous Tupi language name for a species of bird native to the region (Penelope obscura, Cracidae), commonly known as the dusky-legged guan (yaku, bird; piranga, red)

Trichomycterus jequitinhonhae Triques & Vono 2004
of the rio Jequitinhonha (Minas Gerais State, Brazil), where this catfish is endemic; name is a combination of the Tupi-Guarani words jequi, a type of fish trap, and nhonha, an old local word meaning fish (the combination of the two words means fishes are in the trap)

Trichomycterus kankuamo Ardila Rodríguez 2016
named for the Kankuamo, the indigenous people of the Atlinquez subdivision, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Municipio de Valledupar, Colombia, where this catfish occurs [possibly a junior synonym of T. maracaiboensis]

Trichomycterus knerii Steindachner 1882
patronym not identified but clearly in honor of ichthyologist Rudolf Kner (1810-1869), who was Steindachner’s teacher and friend (and who studied trichomycterid fishes)

Trichomycterus landinga Triques & Vono 2004
local name for this catfish in Coronel Murta, Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus latidens (Eigenmann 1917)
latus, broad or wide; dens, tooth, an odd choice for a name since Eigenmann described teeth as “thin, chisel-shaped”

Trichomycterus latistriatus (Eigenmann 1917)
latus, broad or wide; striatus, striped, presumably referring to lateral band that widens as it extends from above opercle to middle of caudal fin

Trichomycterus laucaensis Arratia 1983
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Río Lauca system, Parinacota, northern Chile, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus laurii Donin, Ferrer & Carvalho 2020
in memory of Laury João Donin, the senior author’s father

Trichomycterus leiwe Lasso & Provenzano 2003
in honor of zoologist Daniel Lew, who participated in expedition that collected type, for contributions to the knowledge and conservation of biodiversity in the Guyana Shield of Venezuela

Trichomycterus longibarbatus Costa 1992
longus, long; barbatus, bearded, referring to its long nasal barbels

Trichomycterus macrophthalmus Barbosa & Costa 2012
macro-, large; opthalmos, eye, referring to its large eye, an “uncommon condition” in Trichomycterus

Trichomycterus macrotrichopterus Barbosa & Costa 2010
macro-, long; trichos, hair or ray; pterus, fin, referring to long pectoral-fin filament
Trichomycterus maculosus Barbosa & Costa 2010
spotted, referring to dark gray row of blotches horizontally elongated along lateral midline of body

Trichomycterus maldonadoi Ardila Rodríguez 2011
in honor of biologist Javier Alejandro Maldonado-Ocampo (1977-2019), for his dedication to Colombian ichthyology
(sadly, he was killed when crossing a river in a small boat; the boat overturned and he was swept downstream)

Trichomycterus manarensis Ardila Rodríguez 2016
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de Manare, Departamento del Cesar, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with T. torcoromaensis]

Trichomycterus maracaiboensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Lake Maracaibo basin, Venezuela, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus maracayana Bockmann & Sazima 2004
Tupi-Guarani name for the Margay Wild Cat, Leopardus wiedii, referring both blotched pigmentation pattern and its predatory habits on vertebrates (tadpoles)

Trichomycterus marialmole Barbosa & Costa 2010
local name for this catfish where it was collected (Município de Resende, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)

Trichomycterus medellinensis Posada 1909
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Medellin, Colombia, type locality

Trichomycterus megantoni Fernández & Chuquihuamaní 2007
of Santuario Nacional Machiguenga Megantoni (Ucayali basin, Peru), where type locality is situated

Trichomycterus meridae Regan 1903
of Merida, elevation 3500 meters, Venezuela, type locality

Trichomycterus migrans (Dahl 1960)
migratory, referring to the "mass wanderings" of ~40,000 specimens observed by Dahl, which turned the river water
a milky white, apparently from their milt

Trichomycterus mimonha Costa 1992
local name for this catfish in the village of Piquete (Estado de São Paulo, Brazil), probably derived from the Tupi-Guarani, its meaning unknown

Trichomycterus mimosesensis Barbosa 2013
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Mimoso do Sul, Espírito Santo, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus minus Fernández & Vari 2012
latinization of the Anglo-Saxon mine, referring to mining activities common in part of the Province of Catamarca,
Argentina, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus mirissumba Costa 1992
local name for this catfish in the village of Maromba (Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), probably derived from the Tupi-Guarani, its meaning unknown

Trichomycterus mogotensis Ardila Rodríguez 2017
-ensis, suffix denoting place: municipio de Mogotes (Tesoro Natural), Departamento del Santander, Colombia, where
type locality is situated

Trichomycterus mondolfi (Schultz 1945)
in honor of Venezuelan biologist Egardo Mondolfi (1918 1999), who helped collect type and sent specimens to
Schultz for study

Trichomycterus montesi Ardila Rodríguez 2016
in honor of herpetologist Andrés Camilo Montes Correa, Universidad del Magdalena, who collected type with
Ardila Rodriguez [possibly conspecific with T. arhuaco]

Trichomycterus motatanensis (Schultz 1944)
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Motatan River system, Maracaibo Basin, Venezuela, type locality

Trichomycterus nabusimakensis Ardila Rodríguez 2018
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Nabusimake, name used by Arhuaco indigenous people for Valle de San Sebastian de
Rabago, Departamento del Cesar [actually, Magdalena], Colombia, where type locality is situated

Trichomycterus nietoi Ardila Rodríguez 2014
in honor of Luis Eduardo Nieto Alvarado, Universidad del Magdalena, for contributions to Colombian ichthyology

Trichomycterus nigricans Valenciennes 1832
blackish, referring to uniform black coloration
Trichomycterus nigroauratus Barbosa & Costa 2008
- nigro-, black; auratus, golden, referring to black stripe along lateral midline and golden spots on snout and body

Trichomycterus nigromaculatus Boulenger 1887
- nigro-, black; maculatus, referring to numerous black spots of unequal size on body

Trichomycterus novalimensis Barbosa & Costa 2010
- -ensis, suffix denoting place: Município de Nova Lima, Estado de Minas Gerais, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus ocanaensis Ardila Rodríguez 2011
- -ensis, suffix denoting place: municipality of Ocaña, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality

Trichomycterus oroyae (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
- of Rio Oroya, Pochachara, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus pantherinus Alencar & Costa 2004
- like a panther, referring to its color pattern (small dark brown to black rounded spots on a light orangish yellow body)

Trichomycterus papilliferus Wosiacki & Garavello 2004
- papilla, papillae; ferro, to bear, referring to large papillae on ventral surface of head and rictal barbels

Trichomycterus paquequerensis (Miranda Ribeiro 1943)
- -ensis, suffix denoting place: Rio Paquequer Grande, Estado do Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus pauciradiatus Alencar & Costa 2006
- paucus, few; radiatus, rayed, referring to reduced number of pelvic-fin rays (four)

Trichomycterus payaya Sarmento-Soares, Zanata & Martins-Pinheiro 2011
- named for the Payaya, an indigenous people who inhabited area south of the rio São Francisco, between upper rio Itapicuru and rio Paraguassu valleys to the Recôncavo Baiano, in northern Bahia State until the 18th century; their descendants nowadays inhabit the region of the Chapada Diamantina, where this catfish occurs

Trichomycterus pirabírita Barbosa & Azevedo-Santos 2012
- combination of the Tupí words pira, fish, and ybytyra, mountain, referring to the “peculiar habit” (habitat?) of the genus, whose members usually inhabit mountainous regions

Trichomycterus piratymbara Katz, Barbosa & Costa 2013
- from the Tupí words pira, fish, and tymbara, to dig itself, referring its “peculiar habit” of hiding in the substrate

Trichomycterus piurae (Eigenmann 1922)
- of Piura, Peru, type locality (also endemic to Piura River basin)

Trichomycterus potschi Barbosa & Costa 2003
- in honor of herpetologist Sérgio Potsch, who first collected this species

Trichomycterus pradensis Sarmento-Soares, Martins-Pinheiro, Aranda & Chamon 2005
- -ensis, suffix denoting place: rio do Prado, upstream stretch of rio Jucuruçu, Bahia State, Brazil, type locality

Trichomycterus pseudosilvinichthys Fernández & Vari 2004
- pseudo-, false, i.e., although similar in external appearance to the related Silvinichthys, such an appearance is false

Trichomycterus punctatissimus Castelnau 1855
- very spotted, referring to tiny dark brown dots fully covering body and fins

Trichomycterus punctulatus Valenciennes 1846
- diminutive of punctum, spot, presumably referring to “numerous brown spots advancing on the tail and even on the back” (translation)

Trichomycterus puriventris Barbosa & Costa 2012
- purus, pure; ventris, venter, referring to absence of dark pigmentation below lateral midline of body

Trichomycterus quechuorum (Steindachner 1900)
- etymology not explained, probably -orum, belonging to: the Quecha indigenous people of South America, particularly of Peru, where it is endemic

Trichomycterus ramosus Fernández 2000
- branched, referring to branched nasal and maxillary barbels

Trichomycterus regani (Eigenmann 1917)
- in honor of ichthyologist Charles Tate Regan (1878-1943), Natural History Museum (London), who reported this species as Pygidium (= Trichomycterus) taenia in 1913

Trichomycterus reinhardti (Eigenmann 1917)
- patronym not identified but probably in honor of Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), Danish zoologist who proposed the trichomycterid genus Stegophilus in 1859
Trichomycterus *retropinnis* Regan 1903

*retro*-, back; *pinnis*, fin, referring to origin of dorsal fin above or slightly behind anal opening (compared to before anal fin opening as in *T. meridae*, described in same paper)

*Trichomycterus riojanus* (Berg 1897)

- *anus*, belonging to: Cordillera [mountain range] de La Rioja, Argentina, where it is endemic

*Trichomycterus rivulatus* Valenciennes 1846

*rivulatus*, i.e., marked by irregular streaks, referring to “white flexing and wavy lines, forming well- marked rivulets” (translation) on brown body

*Trichomycterus roigi* Arratia & Menu-Marque 1984

in honor of Argentine zoologist Arturo Roig, who collected type

*Trichomycterus romeroi* (Fowler 1941)

in honor of fish culturist Augusto Romero Padilla, Cundinamarca Department, Colombia

*Trichomycterus rosablanca* Mesa S., Lasso, Ochoa & DoNascimiento 2018

named for the Rosablanca karstic formation, where type locality (Las Sardinas Cave, El Peñón, Santander, Colombia) is situated

*Trichomycterus rubbioli* Bichuette & Rizzato 2012

in honor of Ezio Rubbioli (b. 1964), speleologist, the first explorer of Serra do Ramalho caves, who brought this species to the authors’ attention

*Trichomycterus rubiginosus* Barbosa & Costa 2010

*rustic*, referring to its predominant red or rusty color

*Trichomycterus ruitoquensis* Ardila Rodríguez 2007

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place: Ruitoque, a village in the municipality of Floridablanca, Santander Department, Colombia, where Ardila Rodríguez spent his childhood and youth collecting, studying and comparing fishes in rivers and streams (and near where this catfish occurs)

*Trichomycterus sandovali* Ardila Rodríguez 2006

in honor of poet Juan Sandoval Tarazona, from the author’s hometown of Floridablanca (Santander, Columbia), and namesake of the cave (Don Juan Cave) where it occurs

*Trichomycterus santanderensis* (Eigenmann 1918)

of Santa Rita, Brazil, type locality

*Trichomycterus santanderensis* Castellanos-Morales 2007

-*ensis*, suffix denoting place; Santander Department, Colombia, where this catfish is known from the El Puente Cave in the upper Lebrija River drainage

*Trichomycterus septemradiatus* Katz, Barbosa & Costa 2013

*septem*-, seven; *radiatus*, rayed, referring to its seven pectoral-fin rays

*Trichomycterus sketi* Castellanos-Morales 2011

in honor of Slovene zoologist Boris Sket (b. 1936), who reported the existence of this species in his speleobiological investigation of the Colombian Andes (1988)

*Trichomycterus spectrum* DoNascimiento & Prada-Pedreros 2020

*spectrum*, referring to its "spectral-like appearance" (eyeless and whitish) and to the “dark and lugubrious habitat” where it lives (a cave)

*Trichomycterus spegazzinii* (Berg 1897)

in honor of Italian-Argentine botanist and mycologist Carlos Luigi Spegazzini (1858-1926), who collected type

*Trichomycterus speleaeus* DoNascimiento, Villarreal & Provenzano 2001

of a cave, referring to Punto Fijo Cave, upper Guasare River basin, Venezuela, only known area of occurrence

*Trichomycterus spilosoma* (Regan 1913)

*spilos*, spot; *soma*, body, referring to dark brown spots on body and fins

*Trichomycterus steindachneri* DoNascimiento, Prada-Pedreros & Guerrero-Kommritz 2014

in honor of “prominent” Austrian ichthyologist Franz Steindachner (1834-1919), for a lifetime of work documenting fish biodiversity, especially that from South America; his “profuse morphological descriptions mainly contributed to settle the current standard in ichthyological taxonomic works”

*Trichomycterus stellatus* (Eigenmann 1918)

starred or starry, presumably referring to variable number of dark spots, smaller than the eye, above lateral stripe and below it on the tail

*Trichomycterus straminius* (Eigenmann 1917)

straw-like, referring to uniform straw coloration in alcohol
**Trichomycterus striatus** (Meek & Hildebrand 1913)  
striped, referring to two dark bands from upper angle of opercle to middle of caudal-fin base

**Trichomycterus sucrensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2018  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Municipio de Sucre, Departamento de Santander, Colombia, where this catfish appears to be endemic [possibly conspecific with *T. cerritoensis*]

**Trichomycterus taczanowskii** Steindachner 1882  
in honor of Polish zoologist Władysław (or Ladislas) Taczanowski (1819-1890), who facilitated the shipment of specimens to Steindachner

**Trichomycterus taenia** Kner 1863  
referring to its striking similarity in size and color to the Eurasian loach *Cobitis taenia* (Cobitidae)

**Trichomycterus taeniops** Fowler 1954  
etymology not explained, probably *taenia*, and -*ops*, appearance, referring to slender and elongated body shape, similar to that of the Eurasian loach *Cobitis taenia* (Cobitidae) [replacement name for *Pygidium tenue* Fowler 1945, preoccupied by *T. tenuis* Weyenbergh 1877]

**Trichomycterus taroba** Wosiacki & Garavello 2004  
Tarobá, a character in Tupí-Guaraní mythology involved in the legend of the origin of the Iguáçu waterfalls (Paraná, Brazil), near where this catfish occurs

**Trichomycterus tenuis** Weyenbergh 1877  
thin, referring to “highly compressed” (translation) body shape

**Trichomycterus tete** Barbosa & Costa 2011  
local name for this catfish in northeastern (Bahia) Brazil

**Trichomycterus tenuanensis** García-Melo, Villa-Navarro & DoNascimiento 2016  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: río Tetuán, upper río Magdalena basin, Colombia, type locality

**Trichomycterus therma** Fernández & Miranda 2007  
hot (from the Greek city of Therma, known for its hot springs), reference to its habitat in thermal water (>35°C)

**Trichomycterus tiraquae** (Fowler 1940)  
of Tiraque, Cochabamba Department, Bolivia, type locality

**Trichomycterus torcoromaensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2016  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: Torcoroma, a brook in the municipality of Ocaña, Department of Norte de Santander, Colombia, type locality [possibly conspecific with *T. manaurensis*]

**Trichomycterus transandianus** (Steindachner 1915)  
trans-, over; andianum, belonging to the Andes; proposed as a subspecies of *T. taenia*, referring to its type locality in the mountains of central Columbia (elevation 1800 m), compared to the western slope distribution of *T. taenia* in Ecuador

**Trichomycterus trefauti** Wosiacki 2004  
in honor of herpetologist Miguel Trefaut Rodrigues (b. 1953), who discovered this species and collected type

**Trichomycterus triguttatus** (Eigenmann 1918)  
tri-, three; *guttatus*, spotted, referring to three rows of spots: along middle of sides, along middle of back, and in between

**Trichomycterus uisae** Castellanos-Morales 2008  
of UIS, acronym of Universidad Industrial de Santander (Departamento de Santander, Colombia), near where this catfish occurs and where some of the paratypes are housed

**Trichomycterus unicolor** (Regan 1913)  
uni-, one, referring to its uniform coloration (compared to the spotted *T. spilosoma*, described in the same paper)

**Trichomycterus valleduparensis** Ardila Rodríguez 2018  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: the “beautiful” (translation) city of Valledupar, Departamento del Cesar, Colombia, where type locality (rio Guatapuri) is situated

**Trichomycterus varii** Fernández & Andreoli Bize 2018  
in honor of Richard P. Varri (1949-2016), Smithsonian Institution, for his “outstanding” contribution to the knowledge of the South American freshwater fishes, especially those from the Andes

**Trichomycterus vermiculatus** (Eigenmann 1917)  
referring to “irregular vermiculations” on sides and back

**Trichomycterus viitatus** Regan 1903  
banded, referring to dark longitudinal stripe along middle of sides
Trichomycterus weyrauchi (Fowler 1945)  
in honor of malacologist Wolfgang K. Weyrauch (1907-1970), who collected type

Trichomycterus wiwa Ardila Rodríguez 2018  
named for the Wiwa, an indigenous community in Maracasio, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, Municipio de San Juan del Cesar, Departamento de la Guajira, Colombia, where this catfish appears to be endemic

Trichomycterus yuska Fernández & Schaefer 2003  
native name for this catfish in northwest Argentina

Subfamily Microcambevinae

Listrura de Pinna 1988  
listros, shovel; oura, tail, referring to numerous accessory rays on tail, which make the caudal region shovel-shaped

Listrura boticario de Pinna & Wosiacki 2002  
named for the O Boticario Foundation, which owns and maintains the private nature preserve in Guaraqueçaba (Paraná State, Brazil), where this catfish was found

Listrura camposae (Miranda Ribeiro 1957)  
in honor of ichthyologist Antonia Amaral Campos, Departamento de Zoologia da Secretaria da Agricultura do Estado se São Paulo, who collected type [originally spelled camposi; since name honors a woman, camposae reflects the correct gender]

Listrura costai Villa-Verde, Lazzarotto & Lima 2012  
in honor of Wilson J. E. M. Costa, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, for significant contributions to neotropical ichthyology, including the study of trichomycterid catfishes

Listrura depinnai Villa-Verde, Ferrer & Malabarba 2014  
in honor of Mário C. C. de Pinna, Universidade de São Paulo, for significant contributions to the knowledge of fish systematics, especially of trichomycterid catfishes

Listrura nematopteryx de Pinna 1988  
nemato-, thread; ptéryx, fin, referring to its extremely narrow, one-rayed, filamentous pectoral fin

Listrura picinguabae Villa-Verde & Costa 2006  
of Picinguaba, São Paulo State, Brazil, type locality

Listrura tetraradiata Landim & Costa 2002  
tetra, four; radiata, rays, referring to four pectoral-fin rays, diagnostic of this species

Microcambeva Costa & Bockmann 1994  
micro-, small, referring to size of M. barbata (up to 2.6 cm SL); cambéva, a Tupí-Guaraní word that means flattened head, referring to dorsally flattened head

Microcambeva barbata Costa & Bockmann 1994  
barbeled, referring to pair of barbel-like structures on ventral surface of head, a condition then recorded only from Malacoglanis gelatinosus and one specimen of Stenoclimus sarmientoi

Microcambeva draco Mattos & Lima 2010  
dragon, referring to dragon-like “aspect” of its head

Microcambeva filamentosa Costa, Katz & Vilarudo 2020  
filamentous, referring to long barbels and pectoral-fin filament, unique among congeners

Microcambeva jucuensis Costa, Katz, Mattos & Rangel-Pereira 2019  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Jucu basin, Viana, Espírito Santo, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Microcambeva mucuriensis Costa, Katz, Mattos & Rangel-Pereira 2019  
-ensis, suffix denoting place: rio Mucuri, Mucuri, Bahia, Brazil, only known area of occurrence

Microcambeva ribeirae Costa, Lima & Bizzell 2004  
of Rio Ribeira do Iguape basin, southeastern Brazil, type locality

Subfamily Vandelliinae Hematophagous Catfishes

Paracanthopoma Giltay 1935  
para-, near, referring to similarity to Acanthopoma (Stegophilinae), both of which possess united gill membranes that are free from the isthmus

Paracanthopoma parva Giltay 1935  
small, described at 25 mm

Paravandellia Miranda Ribeiro 1912  
para-, near, i.e., considered between Stegophilus and Vandellia (yet described as having the general appearance of the former)
**Paravandellia oxyptera** Miranda Ribeiro 1912
oxy, sharp; ptera, fin, presumably referring to large, falcate pectoral fins

**Paravandellia phaneronema** (Miles 1943)
phanero, visible; nema, thread, referring to larger and therefore more visible lower maxillary barbels compared to *Branchinotia beronti* (≡ *P. oxyptera*)

**Plectrochilus** Miranda Ribeiro 1917
pectrum, spur, or a tool for plucking or striking a stringed instrument; chilos, lip, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “intermaxillaries with three erect subtriangular spines, curved at the base along their length, emerging from a small pocket at the lip near the base of the barbel” (translation)

**Plectrochilus diabolicus** (Myers 1927)
diabolical, referring to its parasitic habits; type had burrowed through body wall and into belly of a large river catfish (*Pseudoplatystoma*), where it was distended with blood

**Plectrochilus machadoi** Miranda Ribeiro 1917
in honor of Rev. Francisco Machado da Silva, who collected for and/or donated specimens to the Museo Urbis of Rio de Janeiro, including type of this species

**Plectrochilus wieneri** (Pellegrin 1909)
in honor of Charles Wiener (1851-1913), Austrian-French explorer, linguist and diplomat (“ministre plénipotentiaire”), who collected type

**Vandellia Valenciennes 1846**
-ia, belonging to: naturalist Domenico Agostino Vandelli (1735-1816), who sent the type specimens (mixed in with other catfishes) to Lacépède in 1808

**Vandellia beccarii** Di Caporiacco 1935
in honor of Italian biologist Nello Beccari (1883-1957), who collected type

**Vandellia cirrhosa** Valenciennes 1846
curly, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “fleshy barbel” (translation) at corners of mouth

**Vandellia sanguinea** Eigenmann 1917
blood-red or bloody; a hematophagous species described as “translucent,” but Eigenmann later noted (1918) how the alimentary canal was “gorged with blood,” so perhaps it appears blood-red after having eaten

**Subfamily Stegophilinae** Parasitic Catfishes

**Acanthopoma** Lütken 1892
akantha, thorn; poma, lid or covering, referring to numerous opercular and interopercular spines

**Acanthopoma annectens** Lütken 1892
linking or joining, hypothesized by Lütken to represent a species intermediate in form between the subfamilies Pygidiinae (=Trichomycterinae) and Stegophilinae

**Apomatoceros** Eigenmann 1922
a-, without; pomatos, lid or covering; ceros, horn, referring to absence of opercular spines as in *Acanthopoma*

**Apomatoceros allenii** Eigenmann 1922
in honor of zoologist William Ray Allen (1885-1955), Indiana University, who collected type

**Haemomaster** Myers 1927
haemo-, blood; master, seeker, referring to its hematophagous or parasitic habits

**Haemomaster venezuelae** Myers 1927
of Venezuela, referring to type locality in Orinoco River basins (also occurs in Orinoco River basin, and in Brazil)

**Henonemus Eigenmann & Ward 1907**
hemus, one; nema, thread, referring to single maxillary barbel

**Henonemus intermedius** (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
according to Eigenmann & Eigenmann (1890), “found in a region intermediate between the localities where [H.] punctatus and [Parastegophilus] maculatus are found [combining] in a remarkable way the characters of those species”

**Henonemus macrops** (Steindachner 1882)
macro-, long or large; op, eye, presumably referring to larger eyes compared to its presumed congener at the time, *Ochmacanthus reinhardtii*, described in the same paper

**Henonemus punctatus** (Boulenger 1887)
spotted, referring to numerous small brown spots on body

**Henonemus taxistigmus** (Fowler 1914)
taxis, row; stigmus, spot, referring to series of large dark blotches along lateral line
Henonemus triacanthopomus DoNascimento & Provenzano 2006

tri-, three; acanthos, spine; poma, lid or covering, referring to maximum number of odontodes found in both opercles in adult specimens, apparently unique in the genus

Homodiaetus Eigenmann & Ward 1907

according to Eigenmann (1922), “living or eating with others” (homos, same; diaeta, manner of living or diet), referring to the “known parasitic habits of some of its relatives”

Homodiaetus anisitsi Eigenmann & Ward 1907

in honor of Juan Daniel Anisits (1856-1911), National University of Paraguay, who provided Indiana University with a “well-preserved” collection of fishes, including type of this one

Homodiaetus banguela Koch 2002

Portuguese for toothless, referring to absence of teeth in the fifth ceratobranchial

Homodiaetus graciosa Koch 2002

named for Serra da Graciosa, Paraná, São Paulo, Brazil, one of the areas where it occurs

Homodiaetus passarelli Miranda Ribeiro 1944

in honor of Antônio Passarelli Filho, who collected specimens for the Museu Nacional (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), including type of this catfish

Megalocentor de Pinna & Britski 1991

grego for hated or hateful, referring to its parasitic habits (frequently taken from the bodies of other fishes)

Ochmacanthus Eigenmann 1912

ochma, hold; acanthos, spine, presumably referring to “claw-like erectile” opercular and preopercular spines on O. flabilliferus

Ochmacanthus alternus Myers 1927

alternating, referring to color pattern, large, irregular, blotches alternating with narrow interspaces

Ochmacanthus batrachostoma (Miranda Ribeiro 1912)

batrachus, frog; stoma, mouth, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to its very wide mouth

Ochmacanthus flabelliferus Eigenmann 1912

flabellum, fan; fero, to bear, allusion not explained, perhaps referring to “fully developed caudal rays much diverging from a narrow base,” thereby forming a fan-like tail

Ochmacanthus orinoco Myers 1927

named for the Orinoco River basin of Venezuela, type locality (also occurs in Negro River basin, and in Brazil)

Ochmacanthus reinhardtii (Steindachner 1882)

in honor of Danish zoologist Johannes Theodor Reinhardt (1816-1882), who proposed Stegophilus (original genus for this species) in 1859

Parastegophilus Miranda Ribeiro 1946

para-, near, referring to similar appearance to Stegophilus (original genus of type species, P. maculatus)

Parastegophilus maculatus (Steindachner 1879)

spotted, referring to dark violet spots on upper half of body and larger spots on back just behind dorsal fin

Parastegophilus paulensis (Miranda Ribeiro 1918)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: São Paulo, Brazil, type locality

Pareiodon Kner 1855

parion, cheek; odon, tooth, referring to small opercular and interopercular spines

Pareiodon microps Kner 1855

micro-, small, opis, eye, referring to minute eye, ~13 times in length of head

Pareiodon orinocensis (Bonilla, Machado-Allison, Silvera, Chernoff, López & Lasso 1999)

-ensis, suffix denoting place: Orinoco River basin, Venezuela, where it is endemic

Pseudostegophilus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889

pseuo-, false, i.e., although this genus may resemble (and was previously referred to as) Stegophilus, such an appearance is false

Pseudostegophilus haemomyzon (Myers 1942)

haemo-, blood; myzon, sucker, referring to its hematophagous or parasitic habits

Pseudostegophilus nemurus (Günther 1869)

nema-, thread; oura, tailed, referring to filamentous upper lobe of caudal fin
Schultzichthys Dahl 1960
in honor of Leonard P. Schultz (1901-1986), Curator of Fishes, United States National Museum, for his contributions to
the knowledge of the fishes of northern South America; ichthys, fish

Schultzichthys bondi (Myers 1942)
in honor of Franklyn F. Bond (1897-1946), University of Rochester (Rochester, New York, USA), who collected
type while researching mosquito-control fishes in Venezuela

Schultzichthys gracilis Dahl 1960
slender, referring to its “slender form”

Stegophilus Reinhardt 1859
stege, cover; philos, fond of, referring to its living in the gill cavity of large catfishes, where it feeds on blood in the gills

Stegophilus insidiosus Reinhardt 1859
insidious (i.e., causing harm in a way that is gradual or not easily noticed), referring to its parasitic feeding habits on
the gills of large catfishes

Stegophilus panzeri (Ahl 1931)
in honor of entomologist Werner Panzer (1901-1976), graduate student and travel companion of German zoologist
Hans Böker (1886-1939), the latter who collected type

Stegophilus septentrionalis Myers 1927
northern, referring to distribution compared to S. insidiosus, only known congener at the time

Subfamily Tridentinae

Miuroglanis Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
miurus, curtailed, perhaps referring to short, compressed and rather deep body; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used
as a general term for catfish

Miuroglanis platycephalus Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
platys, flat; cephalus, referring to “greatly depressed” head

Potamoglanis Henschel, Mattos, Katz & Costa 2018
potamos, river, or the gods of rivers in Greek mythology, allusion not explained nor evident; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis),
now used as a general term for catfish

Potamoglanis anhanga (Dutra, Wosiacki & de Pinna 2012)
named for the Amazonian Anhangá legend, a spirit that lives in the woods and protects forest life; its presence can be
detected by a whistle and, thereafter, the animal that was being hunted disappears

Potamoglanis hasemani (Eigenmann 1914)
in honor of John D. Haseman (1887-1969), Eigenmann's student and field collector for the Carnegie Museum of
Natural History, who collected type

Potamoglanis johnsoni (Fowler 1932)
in honor of Eldridge Reeves Fenimore Johnson (1899-1986), a Trustee of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Phila-
delphia, through whose cooperation and direction the Academy was represented in expedition that collected type

Potamoglanis wapixana (Henschel 2016)
named for the Wapixana (also spelled Wapichan and Wapishana), a native tribe from the Serra da Lua region in
western Roraima state, northern Brazil, where this catfish occurs; the Wapixana tribe was oppressed by other native
tribes and by colonizers, which contributed to a “huge cultural loss”

Tridens Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
tri-, three; dens, teeth, presumably referring to three “trident shaped” spines on opercle of T. melanops

Tridens melanops Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889
melanos, black; ops, appearance, presumably referring to black spots along base of anal fin and/or dusky posterior half
of caudal fun

Tridensimilis Schultz 1944
like or resembling, referring to similarity to (and previous placement of T. brevis in) Tridens

Tridensimilis brevis (Eigenmann & Eigenmann 1889)
short, referring to short and deep body, shorter than Tridens melanops, its presumed congener at the time

Tridensimilis venezuelae Schultz 1944
of Venezuela, where it is endemic to the Orinoco River basin

Tridentopsis Myers 1925
-opsis, appearance, referring to similarity to the closely related Tridens
Tridentopsis cahuali Azpelicueta 1990
of Cahual, name of aboriginal Araucanian chief and name of private protected area in which types were collected

Tridentopsis pearsoni Myers 1925
in honor of Nathan Everett Pearson (1895-1982), Indiana University, who collected 6,775 fish specimens in Bolivia in 1921-1922, including type of this species

Tridentopsis tocantinsi La Monte 1939
of Rio Tocantins, Goiás State, Brazil, type locality (also endemic to Rio Tocantins basin)

Subfamily Glanapteryginae

Glanapteryx Myers 1927
glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish; -a-, without; pteryx, fin, described as “wholly finless excepting for small rudimentary pectoral and pelvic flaps and a caudal fringe”

Glanapteryx anguilla Myers 1927
eel, referring to its eel-like shape (type was found in a vial full of juvenile Swamp Eel, Synbranchus marmoratus)

Glanapteryx niobium de Pinna 1998
named for the naturally occurring chemical element (Nb) responsible for the high background radiation of the Morro dos Seis Lagos (Amazonas, Brazil), where this catfish is the only known fish species

Pygidianops Myers 1944
Pygidiun, former name of Trichomycterus; -ops, appearance, presumably referring to similarity with that genus, yet representing one of three genera (including Glanapteryx and Typhlobelus) that differ enough to justify a new subfamily, Glanapteryginae, which Myers proposed in the same paper

Pygidianops amphioxus de Pinna & Kirovsky 2011
referring to the cephalochordate amphioxus (a common name that applies to Recent cephalochordates in general, now mostly included in the Branchiostoma), in allusion to obvious similarities in body shape and sand-dwelling behavior

Pygidianops cuao Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
named for the Rio Cuao, clearwater tributary of the Rio Orinoco (Amazonas, Venezuela), type locality

Pygidianops eigenmanni Myers 1944
in memory of ichthyologist Carl H. Eigenmann (1863-1927), “to whom more than to any other we are indebted for our knowledge of both the blind fishes of the caves and the fish fauna of the fresh waters of South America,” a fitting honor for this blind catfish from South America

Pygidianops magoi Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
in honor of the late Francisco Mago-Leccia (1931-2004), for his participation in the discovery of this species, his innumerable contributions to the ichthyology of northern South America, and his mentorship in and enthusiasm for the study of Venezuelan fishes

Typhlobelus Myers 1944
typhlos, blind, referring to vestigial eyes of T. ternetzi, “visible as minute black dots”; belus, pointed, possibly referring to trowel-shaped snout

Typhlobelus auriculatus de Pinna & Zuanon 2013
eared, referring to conspicuously modified pseudotympanus (connected by a superficial groove to a pit entering the skull)
Typhlobelus guacamaya Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
named for Guacamaya rapids on the middle Rio Cuao, clearwater tributary of the Rio Orinoco (Amazonas, Venezuela),
type locality

Typhlobelus lundbergi Schaefer, Provenzano, de Pinna & Baskin 2005
in honor of John G. Lundberg (b. 1942), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, for contributions to neotropical
ichthyology, and his efforts during the RV Eastward cruises studying the demersal fishes of large rivers

Typhlobelus macromycterus Costa & Bockmann 1994
macr-, large; mycterus, nostril, referring to longer snout compared to T. ternetzi

Typhlobelus ternetzi Myers 1944
in honor of the late Carl Ternetz (1870-1928), ichthyologist and naturalist, “whose valiant labors, while collecting
these fishes in a little-known and fever-laden region, were the ultimate cause of his death”

Subfamily Sarcoglanidinae Psammophilous Catfishes

Ammoglanis Costa 1994
ammos, sand, referring to sandy bottom habitat of A. diaphanus; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term
for catfish

Ammoglanis amapaensis Mattos, Costa & Gama 2008
-en, suffix denoting place: Estado do Amapá, Brazil, type locality

Ammoglanis diaphanus Costa 1994
translucent, referring to its appearance in life

Ammoglanis multidentatus Costa, Mattos & Santos 2019
multi-, many; dentatus, toothed, referring to numerous opercular odontodes (15-16), unique among sarcoglanidines

Ammoglanis obliquus Henschel, Bragança, Rangel-Pereira & Costa 2020
oblique, referring to conspicuous diagonal banded coloration pattern of living specimens

Ammoglanis pulex de Pinna & Winemiller 2000
Latin for flea, referring to its minute size (up to 14.9 mm SL)

Malacoglanis Myers & Weitzman 1966
malacos, soft, referring to its “soft, gelatinous consistency” in life; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term
for catfish

Malacoglanis gelatinosus Myers & Weitzman 1966
referring to its soft, gelatinous consistency and pale, translucent, reddish brown color, which the senior author has not
seen in any other living fish except possibly for certain gelatinous, translucent, cyclopterid Liparinae

Sarcoglanis Myers & Weitzman 1966
sarco-, flesh, referring to soft, fleshy appearance; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used as a general term for catfish

Sarcoglanis simplex Myers & Weitzman 1966
simple, referring to reduced fin rays and apparent lack of interopercular spines

Stauroglanis de Pinna 1989
staurus, cross, referring to crucifix shape of single ossified basibranchial element; glanis, sheatfish (Silurus glanis), now used
as a general term for catfish

Stauroglanis gouldingi de Pinna 1989
in honor of conservation ecologist Michael Goulding (b. 1950), who collected type, for his contributions to the
knowledge of Amazonian fishes

Stenolicmus de Pinna & Starnes 1990
stenos, narrow; likmos, winnowing fan, referring to pectoral fins, narrower and with fewer rays than any other member of
the subfamily

Stenolicmus ix Wosiacki, Coutinho & de Assis Montag 2011
Ix, Mayan word for jaguar, referring to color pattern of grouped patches scattered from flanks to dorsum, unique
among congeners and similar to the jaguar

Stenolicmus sarmentoi de Pinna & Starnes 1990
in honor of Jaime Sarmiento Tavel, Museo Nacional de Historia Natural (Le Paz), for collecting and investigating
Bolivian fishes
Family NEMATOGENYIDAE Mountain Catfishes

1 extant species

*Nematogenys* Girard 1855
*nemato-, thread; genys, lower jaw, referring to long maxillary barbels, absent in *Trichomycterus* (original genus of *N. inermis*)

*Nematogenys inermis* (Guichenot 1848)
unarmed, referring to absence of opercular spines, which distinguished it from presumed congeners in *Trichomycterus* at time of description