

A new species of *Rineloricaria* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Loricariinae) from rio Daraá, rio Negro basin, Amazon, Brazil

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Rineloricaria daraha, new species, is described from the rio Daraá, tributary of rio Negro, northwestern Amazonas State, Brazil. The new species is diagnosed by having seven branched pectoral-fin rays, finger-like papillae on the lower lip, a large multi-angular preanal plate, and at least four quadrangular plates of variable size surrounding the preanal plate. The new species is known only from rio Daraá and its waterfalls.

Rineloricaria daraha, espécie nova, é descrita do rio Daraá, um afluente do rio Negro, noroeste do Estado do Amazonas, Brasil. A nova espécie pode ser diagnosticada por apresentar sete raios ramificados na nadadeira peitoral, lábios inferiores com papilas digitiformes, uma grande placa pré-anal multi-angular e, pelo menos, quatro placas de diferentes tamanhos circundando a placa pré-anal. A nova espécie é conhecida apenas do rio Daraá e suas cachoeiras.

Key words: Armored catfish, Freshwater fish, Taxonomy, Neotropical fish.

Introduction

Rineloricaria Bleeker, 1862, is the most species-rich genus of the Loricariinae with approximately 60 species (Rodriguez & Reis, 2008; Ghazzi, 2008), and widely distributed from Panama in Central America to northern Argentina, on both slopes of the Andes (Reis & Cardoso, 2001; Covain & Fisch-Muller, 2007). *Rineloricaria* has been diagnosed by a combination of characters, such as presence of a small postorbital notch, surface of the inferior lip bearing short button-like papillae, each hemi-maxilla carrying up to 15 short mandibular teeth, teeth strong and deeply forked, dark bands on the dorsal region of the body with the first one at the origin of dorsal fin, pectoral fin with one spine and six branched rays, a distinctly polygonal preanal plate usually surrounded by three to five other plates, and conspicuous sexual dimorphism in mature males, consisting of numerous developed odontodes along the sides of the head, on the pectoral-fin spine and predorsal area (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1992: figs. 34-36). In males, the pectoral-fin spine is often thick, short, and curved when compared to females. Males of some species of *Rineloricaria* have well-developed odontodes all over the predorsal area.

The genus *Hemiloricaria* Bleeker, 1862 had been largely considered as a synonym of *Rineloricaria* until, Isbrücker

et al. (2001) resurrected the genus and created two others (*Leliella* and *Fonchiichthys*) to accommodate some species previously included in *Rineloricaria*, based on differences on sexual dimorphism. Ferraris (2003) maintained *Hemiloricaria* as a synonym of *Rineloricaria*, but in 2007, he also resurrected the genus without comments, but did not consider *Leliella* or *Fonchiichthys* as valid. Covain & Fisch-Muller (2007) followed Ferraris (2003) and did not consider *Hemiloricaria*, *Fonchiichthys* and *Leliella* as valid names.

Rodriguez & Reis (2008) partly accepted Isbrücker *et al.* (2001) phenetic proposition of splitting *Rineloricaria* and *Hemiloricaria*. Rodriguez & Reis, however, proposed that *Hemiloricaria* would comprise a wide distributed group of species (Amazon and non-Amazon species) whereas *Rineloricaria* would be restricted to species occurring in rio Paraná and its tributaries, and the coastal drainages from Uruguay to northeastern Brazil.

We describe herein a very distinctive new species from rio Daraá, a tributary to the rio Negro, in northwestern of Amazonas State, Brazil, in the genus *Rineloricaria*, following Covain & Fisch-Muller (2007), but we expect that additional information on the phylogeny and biogeography of this group will eventually clarify the taxonomic limits and phylogenetic relationships of that genus.

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Material and Methods

Measurements follow Boeseman (1976), Reis & Cardoso (2001) and Rodriguez & Miquelarena (2005). Straight-line distances were measured with digital calipers. The term lateral abdominal plate follows Reis & Pereira (2000) terminology for what is sometimes called thoracic plates. Dorsal and pectoral spines refer to the first unbranched and thick ray of each fin. This term is preferred to “unbranched or simple ray” due to the presence of non-pungent spines on some loricariids that are homologous to the unbranched first dorsal and pectoral-fin ray in loricariines, and to avoid confusion with the unbranched last rays of all fins. Measurements in Table 1 are expressed as proportions of the Standard Length (SL), except for subunits of the head, which are expressed as proportions of Head Length (HL). Plate counts and nomenclature follow schemes of serial homology proposed by Schaefer (1997). Some paratypes were not measured due to reduced size or bad state of preservation.

Several *Rineloricaria* species were not available for close examination and had, therefore, their morphological conditions determined from literature accounts. Institutional ab-

breviations are INPA (Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia), MZUSP (Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo), NMW (Naturhistorisches Museum Wien), and MCZ (Museum of Comparative Zoology in Harvard).

Results

Rineloricaria daraha, new species

Figs. 1-3

Holotype. INPA 28579, 200.9 mm SL (male), Brazil, Amazonas, rio Daraá, cachoeira do Aracu ($00^{\circ}25'00''S$ $064^{\circ}46'59''W$), 29 Nov 1991, R. Sotero & R. Ribeiro.

Paratypes. (20) Brazil, Amazonas, rio Daraá. INPA 6586, 4, 129.3-186.8 mm SL, same data as holotype. MZUSP 31396, 1 c&s, 127.5 mm SL, female, cachoeira do Aracu, 10 Feb 1980, M. Goulding. MZUSP 35094, 2, 40.7-46.6 mm SL, females, cachoeira do Aracu, 10 Nov 1980, M. Goulding. INPA 6587, 2, 57.7-65.9 mm SL, cachoeira do Pacu, 1 Dec 1991, L. Aquino. INPA 12045, 7, 63.0-117.4 mm SL, cachoeira do Pacu, 1 Dec 1991, L. Aquino. INPA 17939, 3, 41.3-74.5 mm SL, cachoeira do Aracu, 10 Nov 1980, M. Goulding, INPA 28780, 1, 75.0 mm SL, juvenile, rio Daraá, cachoeira do Panapanã, $00^{\circ}02'15.2''S$ $64^{\circ}47'44''W$, 4 Feb 2008, M. Rocha & V. Masson.

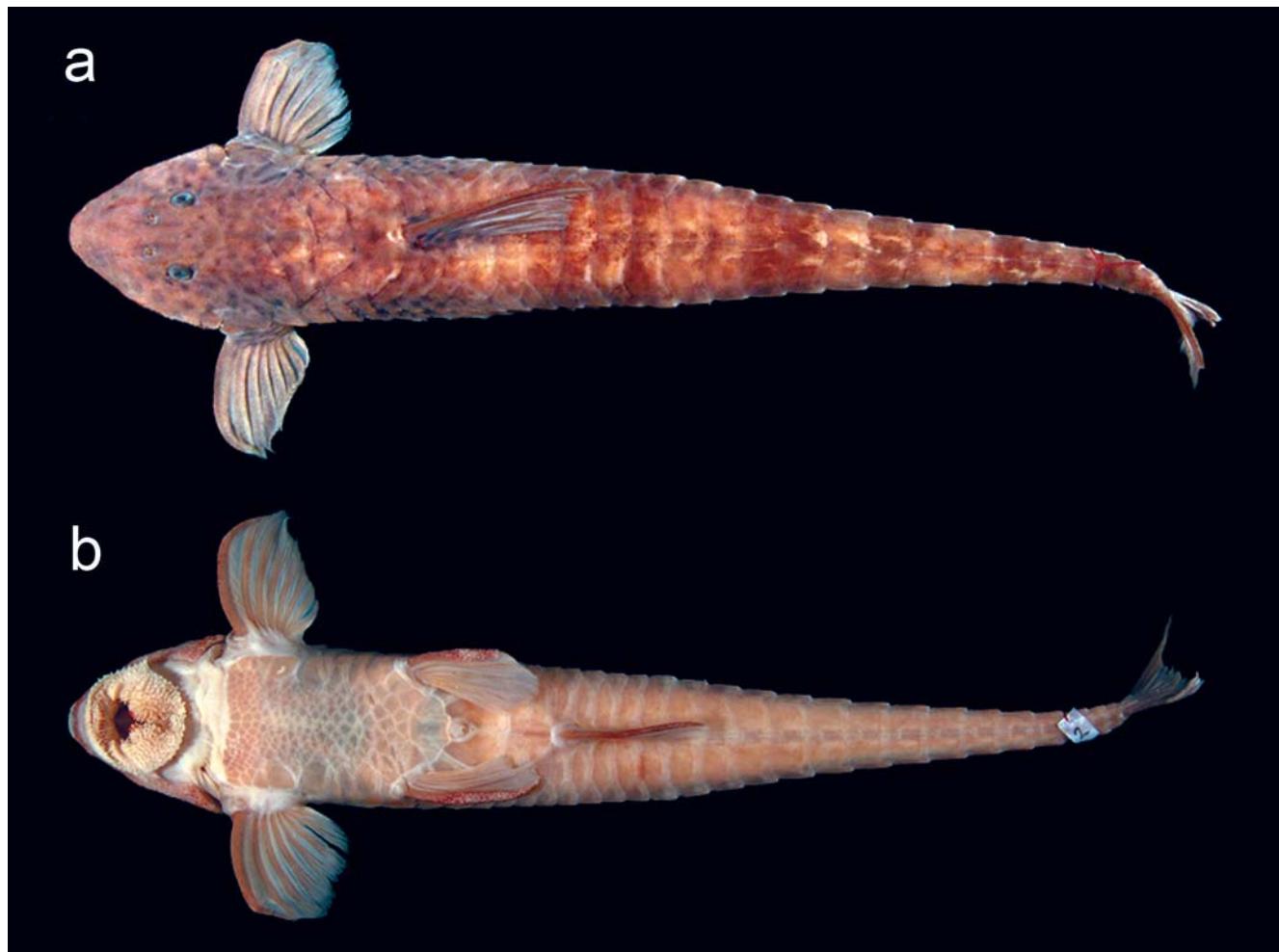


Fig. 1. *Rineloricaria daraha*. holotype. INPA 28579; 200.9 mm SL; Brazil, Amazonas, rio Daraá, Aracu falls.

Diagnosis. *Rineloricaria daraha* is distinguished from all its congeners by having seven branched pectoral-fin rays (vs. six), long digitiform papillae on the ventral surface of the lower lip (vs. button-like papillae) and by the presence of a large and multi-angular preanal plate limited anteriorly by four or more variably sized plates much smaller than the preanal plate (vs. a quadrangular preanal plate surrounded by three to five polygonal plates slightly smaller than the preanal plate).

Description. Morphometric data in Table 1. Body elongated and depressed. Dorsal profile slightly convex from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin. Body slender along its whole extension, tapering softly towards base of caudal fin. Ventral profile straight from tip of snout to pelvic fin. Lateral profile from pelvic fin to caudal fin becomes more depressed towards caudal-fin base where body becomes more flattened. Greatest body depth at dorsal-fin base.

Head elongated and depressed. Snout long (53-59% of head length) and pointed with small naked area. Naked area not reaching most anterior pore of infraorbital sensory canal. Orbit small and round, with deep and short lanceolate postorbital notch. Head variably keeled; when present, keel reduced to low ridge in front of eye.

Predorsal area not keeled, except by weak pair of carinae on last predorsal plate. Twenty seven lateral plates conspicuously carinated forming a keel. Two longitudinal and confluent keels meeting at 14th plate of median series. From this point on, remaining thirteen carinated plates of both lateral series form single keel until base of caudal fin.

Mouth opening small and surrounded by short upper lip and well-developed lower lip. Margin of lip fringed with small filaments. Rictal region with well marked groove. Above groove, line of button-like papillae cover maxillary barbel. Papillae much longer at tip of maxillary barbel. Upper lip with few button-like papillae, lower lip surface covered (densely covered in some specimens) by long digitiform papillae, resembling short filaments. Digitiform papillae concentrated around mouth cavity. Small specimens (smaller than 50 mm SL) with round papillae on lip surface. Buccal papillae present behind dentaries; few buccal papillae on premaxillaries. Most of palate smooth, without papillae, except for straight line with three to five papillae, longitudinally oriented, situated at lateral tip of premaxillaries. Mandibular teeth short but robust, deeply forked: seven to eight teeth on premaxillaries and five to seven on dentaries. Dentary teeth larger than those on premaxilla.

Dorsal fin I,7, anterior and long, running along 8 or 9 dorsal plates; pectoral fin I,7 with spine almost straight on females or non-reproductive males, and thick and curved on mature or almost mature males. Pectoral fin reaching third plate of dorsal lateral series. Pelvic fin i,5 and anal fin i,5, well-developed. Pelvic fin reaching little beyond insertion of anal fin mostly in females; pelvic fin of males not reaching anal-fin insertion when adpressed. Pelvic unbranched ray thicker in mature males. Anal fin running along seven plates. Caudal fin

i,10,i, bilobed to slightly emarginated, with upper lobe little longer than lower lobe. Dorsalmost caudal-fin ray bearing long and thick filament.

Abdominal surface completely covered by unorganized small quadrangular plates in adults, except for naked gular area. Five or six large lateral abdominal plates. Strong gradient of increasing plate size towards pelvic fin. Abdominal plates tightly packed and forming shield. Anterior borderline of this shield irregular, curved caudad in mid-line in some specimens. Preanal plate present, conspicuously larger than other plates and almost round in shape in some specimens. Preanal plate surrounded by at least four quadrangular plates of largely different sizes, with some much smaller than preanal plate itself. Abdominal plating development following ontogenetic process with young specimens showing abdomen largely naked, with few odontodes spread all over abdominal surface. Young adults (approximately 130 mm) with abdomen completely covered.

Color in alcohol. Light brown background densely covered with conspicuous black round spots on head; faded and irregularly shaped dark blotches on body. Most spots on head contain pores of cephalic sensory canal. Sphenotic and supraoccipital bordered by soft black connective tissue in recently preserved specimens. Two conspicuous black spots just above naked area behind cleithrum, spots surrounding one or two exits of lateral sensory canal. Five wide dark transverse bands on body: first just behind dorsal-fin base, three bands along caudal peduncle and last one close to caudal-fin base. Bands faded in some specimens. Ventral surface uniform. All fin rays irregularly stained of dark, forming large bands of just spots on fins. Interradial membranes hyaline. Dorsal, pectoral and caudal fins darkened at base.

Table 1. Morphometric characters for holotype and paratypes of *Rineloricaria daraha*.

	Hol	n	range	mean	SD
Standard length (mm)	200.9	16	40.7-200.9		
Percents of standard length					
Head length	22.4	16	21.6-24.3	22.5	0.66
Predorsal length	33.6	16	31.1-34.4	33.4	0.93
Dorsal-spine length	16.7	16	15.5-20.0	18.5	1.53
Anal-spine length	13.2	16	12.6-18.8	16.4	1.69
Pectoral-spine length	12.8	16	12.8-19.1	17.5	1.83
Pelvic-spine length	12.2	16	12.2-17.4	15.6	1.26
Thoracic length	28.8	16	20.0-28.8	26.8	2.09
Abdominal length	13.9	16	11.6-14.5	13.0	0.71
Cleithral width	17.4	16	16.0-18.2	17.2	0.69
Body depth at dorsal-fin origin	9.7	16	8.6-11.1	9.5	0.74
Body width at anal-fin origin	12.7	16	8.2-13.2	11.1	1.44
Postanal length	62.2	16	53.4-63.7	58.3	3.42
Percents of head length					
Head width	73.8	16	71.9-80.4	77.0	2.87
Snout length	59.0	16	53.3-59.9	57.4	1.74
Orbital diameter	13.7	16	13.7-17.5	15.9	1.29
Interorbital width	21.5	16	21.8-26.2	22.9	1.51
Head depth	38.0	16	33.7-90.6	59.8	24.7
Premaxillary ramus	7.3	16	6.1-11.2	9.1	1.69

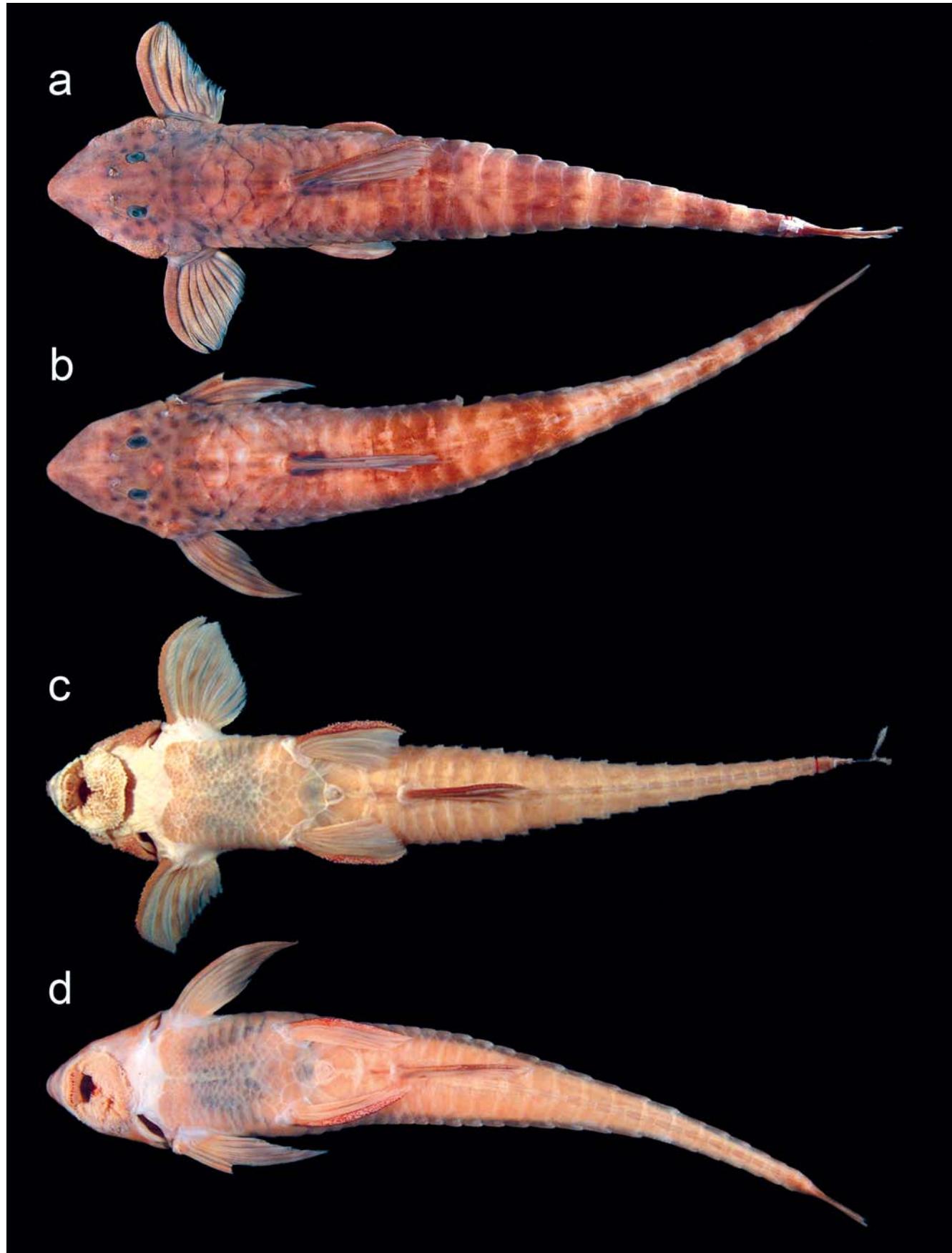


Fig. 2. *Rineloricaria daraha*. Paratypes, male (**a** and **c** = INPA 6586; 186.8 mm SL), female (**b** and **d** = INPA 6586; 131.2 mm SL).

Sex dimorphism. Mature males present the following features: large patch of thick enlarged odontodes on sides of the head; pectoral-fin spine thick and strongly curved; pectoral spine and rays heavily covered by enlarged series of odontodes; shorter snout and fins when compared to young

and females (Figs. 2 and 3). Dorsal, pectoral, pelvic and anal fins slightly longer on adult females than on mature males.

Distribution. The new species is only known from cataracts of the rio Daraá (cachoeira do Aracu, Pacu and Panapanã), a

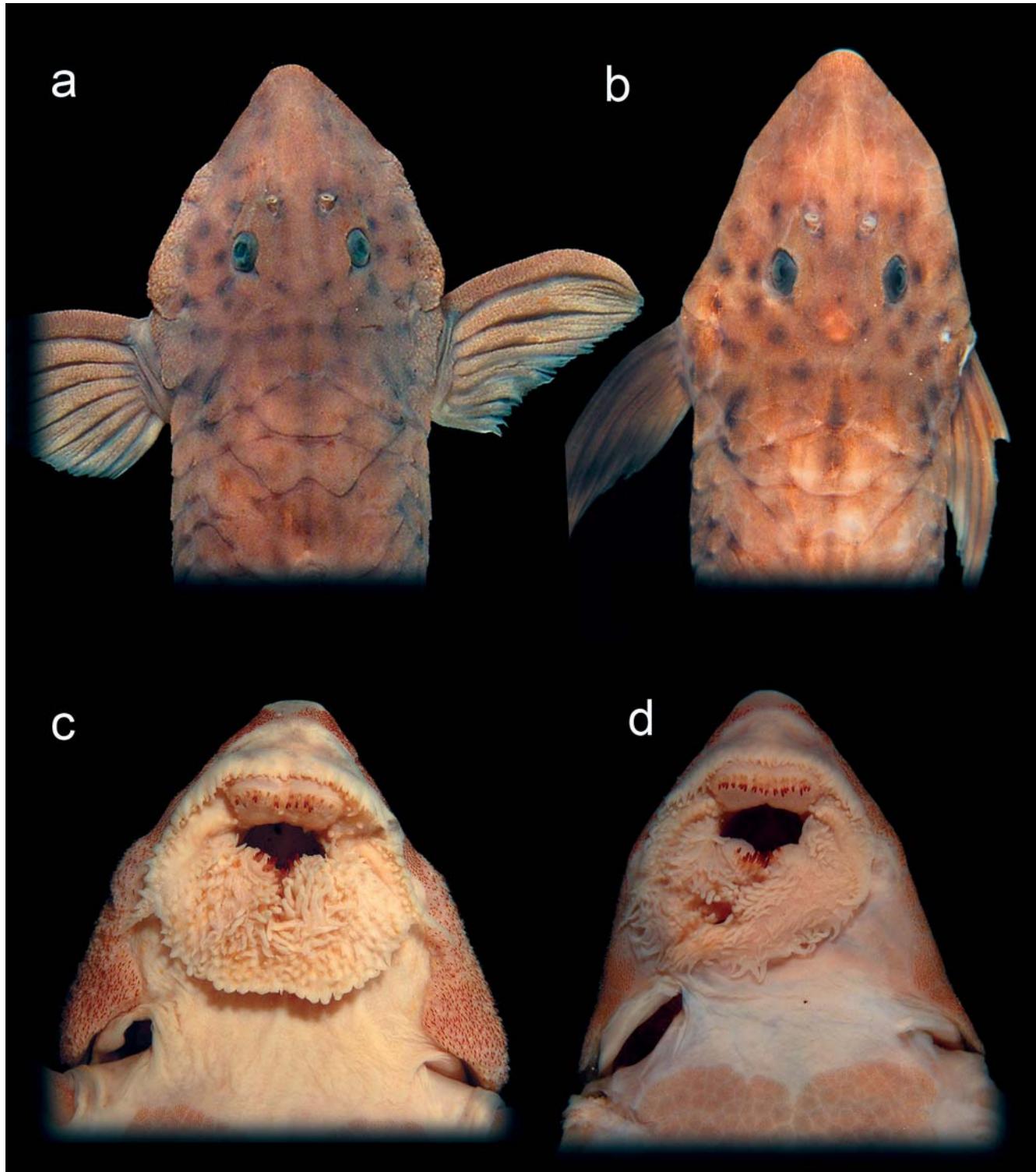


Fig. 3. *Rineloricaria daraha*. Paratypes. Dorsal and ventral detail of head of sexually dimorphic male (**a** and **c** = INPA 6586; 186.8 mm SL) and female (**b** and **d** = INPA 6586; 131.2 mm SL).

tributary to the rio Negro, in the state of Amazonas, north-western Brazil (Fig. 4).

Etymology. The specific epithet *daraá* (Daraá in Portuguese) refers to the type locality.

Discussion

Several species of *Rineloricaria* have been described from the Amazon basin. Most of these represent a taxonomic challenge due to poor original descriptions and unavailable type material. *Rineloricaria phoxocephala* (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889), described from Coary, and *R. castroi* Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1984, are commonly found in big rivers and floating meadows (pers. obs. – LRP). Both species are slender and with few abdominal series of plates. *Rineloricaria phoxocephala* has a more acute, long snout and dark dots on cephalic and lateral line pores that resemble *R. daraha*. However, the dots on *R. phoxocephala* are really reduced and less dense than in *R. daraha*. Besides, *R. phoxocephala* has well-organized abdominal plates, rather than the scattered small plates on *R. daraha*. *Rineloricaria castroi* has conspicuous markings on the fins, with large alternating bands of dark and light brown (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1984: fig. 1). *Rineloricaria lanceolata* (Günther, 1868) and *R. heteroptera* Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1976, are often seen in small sandy-

bottom streams (pers. obs. – LRP) and can be identified by color pattern. *Rineloricaria lanceolata* shows conspicuous coloration consisting of black bands covering dorsal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins (Isbrücker, 1973: fig. 2). *Rineloricaria heteroptera* resembles *R. daraha* on the shape of the head and presence of densely marked dark blotches along the head and body, even reaching the ventral region in some specimens (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1976; figs. 1, 2). However, *R. heteroptera* has a longitudinal band along the second and third dorsal-fin rays and large quadrangular abdominal plates organized in series, whereas *R. daraha* does not have any longitudinal dark bands on fins and the abdomen is covered by very reduced plates without any organization. *Rineloricaria beni* (Pearson, 1924), *R. hasemani* Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979, *R. konopickyi* (Steindachner, 1879), *R. mellini* (Schindler, 1959), *R. microlepidota* (Steindachner, 1907), *R. morrowi* Fowler, 1940, *R. tefficana* (Steindachner, 1879) and *R. wolfei* Fowler, 1940 were reported from the mainstem of the Amazon (Reis *et al.*, 2003) and are very poorly represented or misidentified in fish collections. *Rineloricaria eigenmanni* (Pellegrin, 1908), *R. fallax* (Steindachner, 1915), *R. formosa* Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979, *R. platyura* (Müller & Troschel, 1848) and *R. stewarti* (Eigenmann, 1909) have been reported from the periphery of the Amazon, mainly Guyana Shield and rio Negro basin and represent a group of slender species with three to five organized series of abdominal plates.

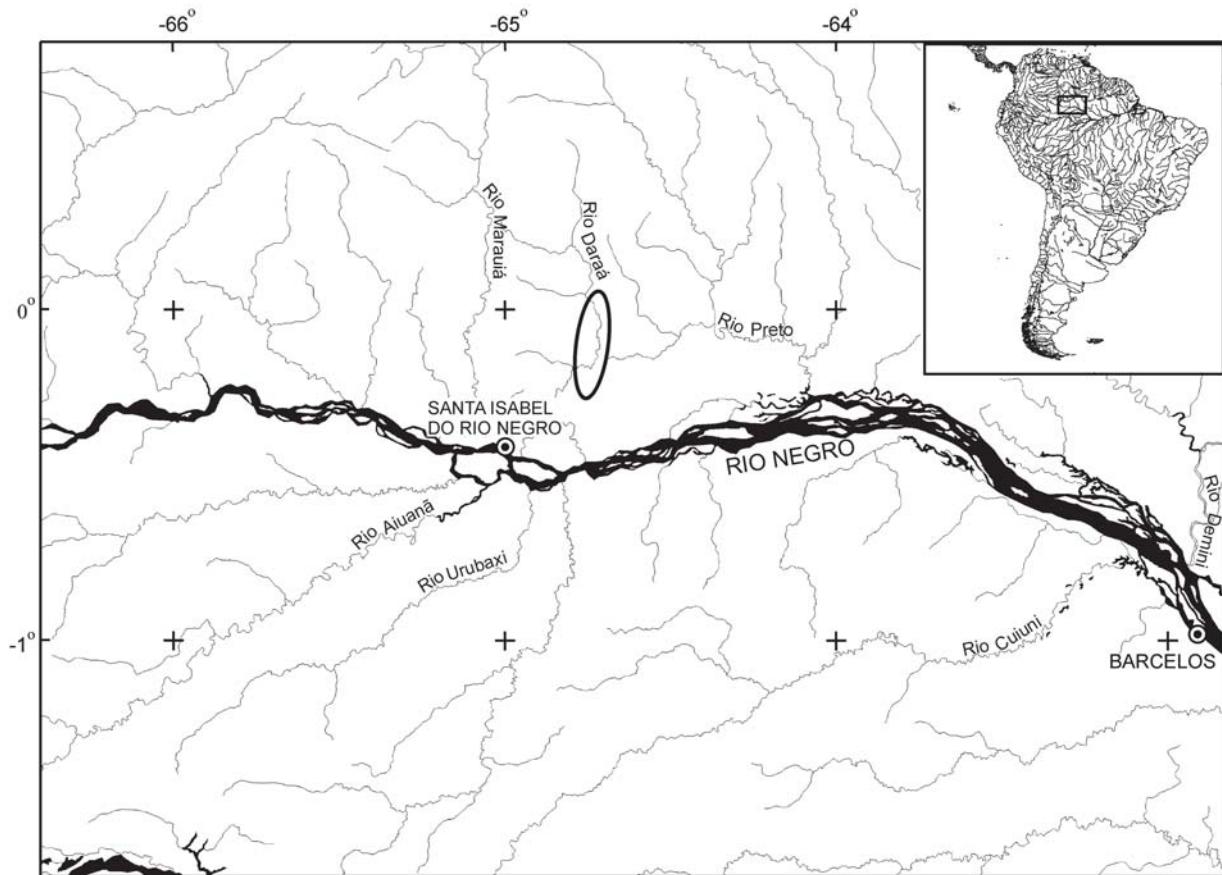


Fig. 4. Type locality of *Rineloricaria daraha*, rio Daraá, Amazonas, Brazil.

Rineloricaria formosa, *R. fallax*, and *R. platyura* have a color pattern that resembles *R. morrowi* and *R. melini*: the presence of a conspicuous dark round spot on the supraoccipital or predorsal area (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979: fig. 2, *R. formosa*). *Rineloricaria fallax* is easily distinguished from *R. daraha* by the presence of a large dark spot bordered by two well defined lanceolate dark lines on the predorsal plate (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979).

More than 30 species of *Rineloricaria* were recorded from the Paraná, Uruguay and coastal drainages of northeastern, southeastern and south Brazil. All of those species have the abdominal area completely or partly plated (Rodriguez & Reis, 2008; Ghazzi, 2008). When completely covered, the abdominal plates are organized in series and the preanal plate is surrounded by three large quadrangular plates. Otherwise, the abdomen is almost completely naked, showing only large quadrangular plates between the pelvis and urogenital opening (preanal plate and border plates). Despite the diversity of plating exhibited by these species, none has the pattern described for *R. daraha*.

Rineloricaria daraha also share some characters with other loricariine genera. *R. daraha*, for instance, is unique in showing digitiform papillae on the lower lip surface. The elongated papillae on the lower lip and the lack of organization of the abdominal plates in *R. daraha* resemble the conditions in species of *Loricaria*. *Loricaria*, however, differs from all *Rineloricaria* by the presence of few and hypertrophied mandibular teeth (*R. daraha* 7-8 vs. *Loricaria* spp. 3-5), long filaments covering almost the whole surface of both lips (vs. digitiform papillae on the lower lip, more concentrated near the mouth in *R. daraha*) and lack of a preanal plate (vs. a conspicuous preanal plate in *R. daraha*). In addition, even young specimens of *Loricaria* show long filaments on the lips, whereas young specimens of *R. daraha* have button-like papillae.

Among the Loricariinae, only representatives of the genus *Lamontichthys* and *R. daraha* have seven branched pectoral-fin rays. All remaining Loricariinae have only six branched rays on the pectoral fin (Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1978).

Although the number of pectoral-fin rays and the lip structure found in the new species are unique within *Rineloricaria*, sexual dimorphic features of the mature males are similar to those found in several species of *Rineloricaria* (*R. castroi*, *R. phoxocephala*, *R. heteroptera*, and others), and unlike those found in species of *Loricaria*.

An interesting aspect of *Rineloricaria daraha* concerns its distribution. Specimens of the new species were first collected by M. Goulding in 1980, then in 1991 by L. Aquino, R. Sotero and R. P. Ribeiro, and again, in 2008, by M. Rocha and Vitor Masson, all from the same locality. Several researchers have been collecting around this region in the Amazon, but no other sample has ever been obtained, suggesting that this species might be restricted to the type locality, rio Daraá. Despite the existing records, it seems unlikely that *R. daraha* is confined only to rio Daraá and its waterfalls. Some

Rineloricaria species show a wide geographic area of occurrence (e.g.: *R. heteroptera*, *R. lanceolata*, *R. castroi*, *R. phoxocephala* – pers. obs.) but we are not aware of any Amazonian species of *Rineloricaria* with such a restricted distribution. On the other hand, disjunct geographic range has been registered on some representatives of *Rineloricaria* from rio Paraná, Uruguay and southern Brazilian coastal drainages (Rodriguez & Reis, 2008; Ghazzi, 2008).

Material examined. Brazil: *Rineloricaria castroi*: MZUSP 15731, holotype, 165.4 mm SL, Pará, Trombetas Biological Station, rio Trombetas, 1°0'S 57°0'W; INPA 19997, 6, 98.8-122.0 mm SL, Amazonas, Solimões, Paraná do Pirapora, Brasil; INPA 22123, 1, 122.97 mm SL, Amazonas, Manaus, rio Solimões, ilha da Marchantaria. *Rineloricaria fallax*: NMW 44864, lectotype (Steindachner, 1915), designated by Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979, igarapé do Caraúná, near Boa Vista, rio Branco drainage, Roraima, Brasil; paralectotypes: NMW 45046, 1, rio Branco, near Boa Vista, NMW 44867, 2 (only one specimen listed as paralectotype by Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979), rio Branco, Boa Vista; NMW 44868, 1, near Conceição, rio Branco, Boa Vista; NMW 46159, 2 (only one specimen listed as paralectotype by Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979), Bem Querer, rio Branco. *Rineloricaria formosa*: MZUSP 38997, 5, paratypes, 55.0-58.8 mm SL, Amazonas, Igarapé tributary of rio Uaupes; MZUSP 38969, 2, paratypes, 71.3-81.4 mm SL, Amazonas, igarapé Acaraposo, tributary of rio Tiquié; MZUSP 92367, 3, 113.80-127.39 mm SL, Amazonas, rio Negro drainage, rio Tiquié, 00°10'S 069°07'W. *Rineloricaria heteroptera*: MZUSP 38954, 7, paratypes, 68.14-109.98 mm SL, rio Amazonas, Manaus, reserve Ducke, 03°08'S 60°02'W; MZUSP 88996, 24, 56.92-120.79 mm SL, Amazonas, Manaus, rio Preto da Eva, 2°40'49.2"S 59°42'47.6"W; INPA 25862, 2, 107.0-139.7 mm SL, Pará, Oriximiná, igarapé Periquito, below Saracá mine, lago Sapucuá. *Rineloricaria lanceolata*: MZUSP 89303, 29, 36.9-86.8 mm SL, Goiás, Nova Crixás, drenagem Araguaia, córrego Pitomba, 140°08'35"S 050°20'13"W; MZUSP 81379, 9, 33.3-79.8 mm SL, Amazonas, rio Negro drainage, rio Tiquié, igarapé Onça, 00°13'52"N 69°51'5"W; MZUSP 23445, 18, 42.4-76.6 mm SL, Amazonas, Fonte Boa, Igarapé Tomé, Ati-Paraná, NW of Fonte Boa; MZUSP 93305, 1, 43.0 mm SL, Amazonas, rio Negro drainage, igarapé Cunuri (ou Maracu), 00°13'00"N 069°36'00"W; MZUSP 24131, 56, 50.1-87.9 mm SL, Pará, Jatobá, rio Tocantins, 04°32'S 049°32'W; *Rineloricaria phoxocephala*: MCZ 49057, 1, paratype, lago Coari, Amazonas; INPA 25864, 1, 119.9 mm SL, Amazonas, Anavilhas, rio Negro; INPA 22074, 4, 91.6-105.1 mm SL, Amazonas, Manaus, Paraná do Pirapora, rio Solimões. *Rineloricaria platyura*: NMW 44869 (paralectotype of *Loricariichthys fallax*), 1, Maguary (?), near Pará. *Loricaria cataphracta*: INPA 8408, 2, 162.2-167.9 mm SL, Amazonas, Coari, rio Solimões, mouth of lago Coari; MZUSP 57941, 1, 104.55 mm SL, Pará, rio Tapajós, below lago Azul. *Loricaria* sp.: MZUSP 81257, 1, 171.01 mm SL, Amazonas, drenagem do rio Negro, rio Tiquié, small beach in pond below cachoeira do Caruru, 00°16'29"N 69°54'54"W. **Guyana:** *Rineloricaria fallax*: NMW 44866, 5 (only one specimen listed as paralectotype by Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1979), Rupununi River.

Acknowledgments

We want to thank José L. O. Birindelli and Hélio R. da Silva, for their careful comments and suggestions on the manu-

script; Michael Goulding, Luis Aquino, Raimundo Sotero, Roberval P. Ribeiro, Marcelo Rocha and Vitor Masson for collecting the available specimens; Leandro M. Sousa and Eduardo Baena for the illustrations; Edinho, Jander and Jandir from the Secretaria de Meio Ambiente de Santa Isabel do Rio Negro (Amazonas, Brazil) for providing the logistics in the 2008 field trip. MZUSP and INPA for the loan of specimens. FAPESP grant nº 04/01839-5 to IF and CNPq (Edital Universal 2004) grant for L.R.P. Field trip of M. R. and V. M. supported by institutional projects of Jansen Zuanon and Lucia Rapp Py-Daniel (INPA). Collecting license IBAMA nº.11696-2.

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Accepted July, 2008
Published September 30, 2008