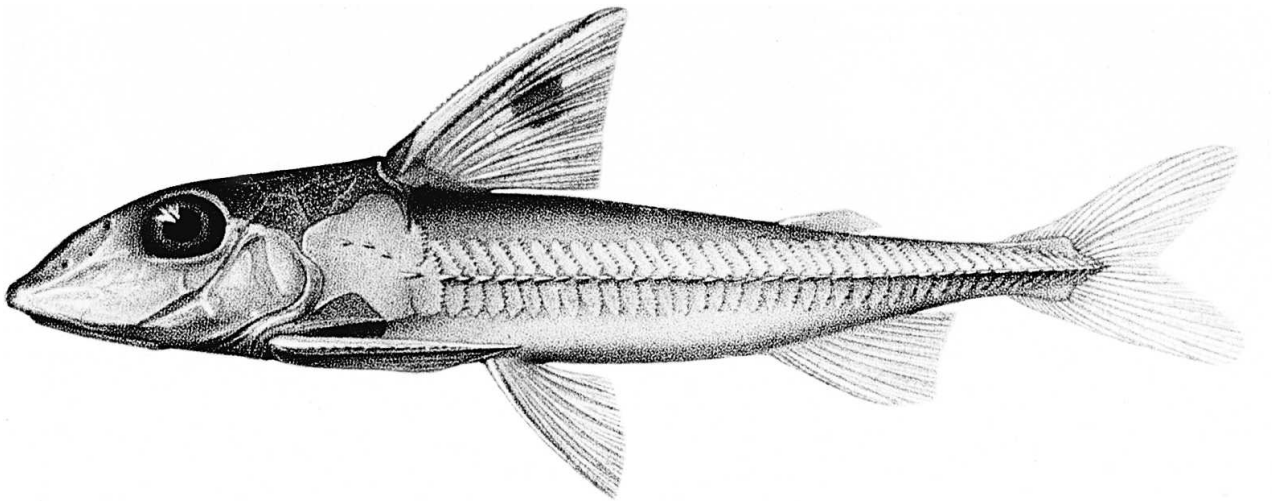

PHOTOGRAPHIC ATLAS OF FISHES OF THE GUIANA SHIELD

Mark H. Sabaj Pérez

Introduction

The last decade or so has witnessed a surge in expeditions to both ichthyologically familiar and virgin waters in southeastern Venezuela, Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana. Included are surveys of the Iwokrama Forest in west-central Guyana (Watkins et al. 2005), retracing Carl Eigenmann's 1908 collecting route up the Essequibo to the Potaro River above Kaiteur Falls (Hardman et al. 2002), and rapid assessments targeting species-rich waters such as the upper Essequibo Basin, Guyana (Lasso et al. 2008), Coppename Basin, Suriname (Berrenstein 2005, Alonso & Berrenstein 2006, and references therein), and Venezuelan states of Amazonas (Lasso et al. 2006, and references therein), and Bolívar (Machado-Allison et al. 2003). Systematic fish inventories of French Guiana began over 50 years ago (see references in Vari & Ferraris, this volume), and have been recently expanded by French and Swiss ichthyologists to include ecological (e.g., Lord et al. 2007) and molecular data, the latter to investigate the origins of the Guianas' highly diversified fish fauna (Cardoso & Montoya-Burgos 2009). Explorations of remote Shield regions in search of undescribed catfishes (Sabaj Pérez et al. 2009) have assembled a parade of new taxa led by the sucker-mouth armored siluriforms in the family Loricariidae. Fifteen new loricariid species from Guyana, Suriname, and Amazonas, Venezuela, have been described in the last five years (e.g., Werneke et al. 2005, Armbruster et al. 2007, de Chambrier & Montoya-Burgos 2008, Lujan et al. 2009) with many more discoveries awaiting description.

This impressive amount of fieldwork has significantly advanced our taxonomic understanding of fishes in the Guianas; nevertheless, much must still be accomplished. Expeditions to remote, previously unsampled waters, particularly headwater systems above waterfalls or large cataracts, routinely yield new and sometimes enigmatic ichthyofaunas (Taphorn et al. 2008; Lujan, pers. comm.; pers. obs.). More comprehensive collecting efforts (e.g., night sampling) in relatively well-sampled waters have uncovered new species that escaped prior efforts (e.g., Armbruster et al. 2000; pers. obs.). Fieldwork aside, there exists in museums a wealth of specimens of Guianas fishes that require critical evaluation. The rich and complex diversity of fishes in the Guianas, and their systematic placement in the greater context of the Neotropical fauna, will remain a lodestone for ichthyological studies in decades to come.

Scope

The plates present 130 individuals representing 127 species of 46 families. Fishes were collected in Guyana (53 species), Suriname (36) and Amazonas State, Venezuela (38) from 1985 to 2008. Most of the species occur on or immediately peripheral to the Guiana Shield, with a few species restricted to lowland, coastal habitats in fresh and/or estuarine waters (i.e., *Rhinosardinia amazonica*, *Sciades parkeri*, *Tomeurus gracilis*, *Anableps anableps*, *Polycentrus schomburgkii*).

Fishes were imaged live or shortly after death (89 species), or from specimens purchased at market (2), preserved in formalin (2), or stored in alcohol (34). Each image is identified in the plate description by taxon, condition of specimen at time of photo, museum and catalog number, size and sex (if so determined), current status of voucher if other than preserved whole in alcohol, and complete locality data. Depositories are The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (ANSP), Auburn University Natural History Museum (AUM), Field Museum of Natural History (FMNH), Illinois Natural History Survey (INHS), Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la UNELLEZ, Guanare (MCNG), National Zoological Collection of Suriname (NZCS), and University of Guyana, Center for the Study of Biological Diversity (UG/CSBD). Photos are by author unless credited otherwise. Abbreviations in the text are: LEA – length to end of anal fin; SL – standard length; and TL – total length. Scale bars are presented only for those species in which that indicator was included in the original photograph.

Fish Photography

There is a variety of techniques for capturing high-quality color images of fishes, all of which have been vastly simplified and in many ways improved by the advent of digital technology. Most of the images presented here are of live (or recently so) and alcohol preserved specimens immersed in water in a glass phototank. Materials and methods are largely the same whether taken streamside of live specimens (Figs. 3, 4) or in the lab of preserved specimens (Fig. 5), except for the light source: ambient sunlight in the field vs. incandescent light in-doors. Other photographers have used electronic flashes (e.g., Jenkins & Burkhead 1994:129, Planquette et al. 1996:17) to produce stunning photos of live fishes in phototanks. I have not tried such techniques, but consider a cooperative sun to be equally effective and in some ways less burdensome. In any event, phototank-immersion remains the gold standard for *ex-situ* fish photography.

Phototank-immersion Method

This method involves three stages: equipment set up, specimen preparation, and image capture and editing.

Figure 3. Author using phototank-immersion method to photograph fish streamside in Mongolia. Photo by C. Sabaj Pérez.

The techniques described below follow a minimalist approach with some advice limited to the specific cameras and conditions involved. For a more sophisticated system and additional tips on fish photography see Jenkins & Burkhead (1994:127–130).

Equipment set up.—The phototank is made of ordinary plate glass bonded together with clear silicone adhesive. Outside dimensions (in inches) of the tanks used for the photos in this section are: 13.5 length × 10.25 height × 2.75 width (field and lab) and 15.75 length × 12.25 height × 3.5 width (lab only). Both are made from one-quarter inch thick glass, except one-eighth inch glass is used for the front plate of smaller tank. These dimensions are well suited for lateral and often dorsal/ventral views of small to medium-sized fishes up to about 300 mm total length and 63 mm width for smaller tank, and 370 mm total length and 75 mm width for larger. Two important factors compromise field utility of larger phototanks: the volume of water necessary to fill it and size of carrying case (see below). Each tank requires a separate glass plate to immobilize the subject. The free plate can be one-eighth (smaller tank) or one-quarter (larger) inch thick and is slightly shorter and deeper than the inside dimensions of the tanks (e.g., 13 × 10.25 and 15 × 12 inches for smaller and larger tank, respectively). Having smooth edges of all plates is recommended.

The tank should be filled with clear bottled or filtered/deionized tap water to minimize formation of air bubbles on specimen and glass. Stream or lake water is unsuitable because it lacks the desired clarity and suspended debris is a significant distraction in an otherwise good photo. Any water will accumulate debris over an extended photo session, and an ample supply of clean photo water must accompany long forays to remote locations.

In the lab the phototank is stationed between two pairs of incandescent bulbs positioned to the side and slightly above the top of the tank (Fig. 5). Polarizing filters are useful for reducing glare or overexposed hot spots on the specimen, particularly on the snout. When using sunlight, the tank is oriented to maximize the even distribution of light and minimize glare and shadows on the subject.

Selection of a camera is important, but the rapid pace of digital technology soon outdistances specific recommendations on make or model. By current standards a digital camera with a good optical zoom (6X and higher) that records images at or above resolutions of 12 Megapixels (MP) is generally a safe

Figure 4. Author photographing fish streamside in Guyana. Photo by J.W. Armbruster.

choice. Most of the photos herein were taken with a Nikon Coolpix E8700 (8 MP); others with this model's predecessors, the E4500 (4 MP) and older E995 (3.1 MP). The most recent photos, all of alcohol preserved specimens, were taken in the lab with a Nikon D90 D-SLR (12.3 MP) fitted with a 60 mm f/2.8G micro lens. Images taken with the E8700 contain a high level of sharp detail that is slightly exceeded by the D90 (or other cameras offering greater MP), particularly for small specimens. The differences, however, are only visible at high magnification or extremely large print sizes. The greatest advantage of the D-SLR design and micro lens is the enhanced ability to reliably focus on very small specimens. Any camera and lens should be thoroughly vetted by comparing published reviews (many available on-line), and then personally tested with the phototank-immersion method. A few digital cameras apparently have difficulties rendering a sharp specimen image through glass and water.

Additional essentials for basic set up are a tripod (mini-tripods are handy in the field; Figs. 3–5), 4-ply mat board in several background colors (e.g., flat black, dull light blue) and $3/16^{th}$ inch foam board with flat black surface for camera blind (sizes of all boards ideally fitted to carrying case), glass cleaner, and paper towels or lint-free cloth, both long and small forceps, large metal binder clips, 12-inch plastic metal rulers, stiff wire, an assortment of needles and insect pins, calipers, a system for tagging individual specimens (e.g., dymo-tags in pre-punched number series tied to strong twine), extra camera batteries and charger, memory cards and reader, and laptop computer for image storage. These essentials are best stored with the phototank in a crushproof and watertight carrying case. The smaller tank is ideal for field use as it requires less water and allows for co-storage of accessories and laptop in a small case suitable for carry-on luggage (see Fig. 3). Cameras are better stored separately to facilitate other uses and avoid residual moisture in the phototank.

Specimen preparation.—The overarching strategy when photographing fishes for identification purposes is to maximize the content and accuracy of information in the image. This aim determines which among multiple specimens is photographed, how it is illuminated and arranged for display, and which color background is used. Most striking are photographs of the most impressive specimens (i.e., in peak coloration and with fins and scales intact), but even the image of an impressive fish may be rendered less informative if the photograph is poorly composed.

Once a live or alcohol specimen is selected it is carefully inspected and cleaned of foreign debris. Mucous-laden skin and fins often attract distracting grit or other suspended particles, and cheesecloth fibers may adhere to preserved specimens. An anesthetized fish (e.g., with a few drops of clove oil) is quickly euthanized in a container of strong (30–50%) formalin. This often causes the body to straighten and fins to become completely erect. Otherwise the anesthetized specimen may be

Figure 5. Kyle Luckenbill photographing small alcohol-preserved specimen (above ruler) while holding polarizing filter in lab. Photo by author.

removed to a tray of shallow formalin wherein small forceps are carefully used to hold the fins erect without damaging them. The most important consideration when photographing live specimens is time; bright colors and iridescences are soon lost in formalin. Fatty skin, as in pseudopimelodid catfishes, also becomes opaque in formalin, obscuring any underlying color.

Once the specimen is flat with fins erect, it is carefully wedged between the front plate of the phototank and free plate of glass, the latter set at an angle and braced against metal binder clips either attached to the sides of the tank or loosely set between the free plate and back of tank (Fig. 3). Positioning laterally compressed fishes in this manner is easy. Dorsoventrally depressed specimens, particularly those with pectoral spines, require more attention to achieve a vertical lateral view. Maintaining pectoral spines folded against the body as one wedges the specimen between the two glass plates requires practice and patience. Long forceps, a metal ruler and stiff wire are useful tools for fine-tuning a specimen's posture, arranging long delicate features such as barbels, and dislodging air bubbles that form on the fish. Information content of a fish photo is diminished when the specimen is tilted or otherwise poorly positioned.

Preserved specimens offer fewer options for achieving an ideal photo-friendly posture. Laterally contorted specimens often can be made to appear more linear when tightly wedged between the two plates of glass. Issues that are more difficult arise with partial or complete folding of fins. In some cases insect pins (carefully inserted in the body opposite the side to be imaged) may be used to prop up the anterior most portions of fins. This technique, however, may cause small tears in the fin membranes.

Next is selection of an appropriate background. Many specimens, particularly dark ones with opaque fins, often render best with more dramatic effect against flat black backgrounds. This may pose a serious drawback for specimens with relatively transparent fins. Black pigment in fin membranes or along distal fin margins disappears against dark backgrounds. In such cases, a light blue background provides better contrast and will highlight dark pigmentation in fins. Conversely, transparent fins lacking pigmentation and with clear margins, particularly in live specimens, are often lost against light backgrounds. This can be alleviated to a certain degree by adjusting the tank relative to light source to achieve a small measure of direct side or back lighting. While it is true that graphics editing software (e.g., Vertus Fluid Mask) can virtually affect any color background, specimens may not appear natural if the new background deviates sharply from the original (i.e., black to

white and vice versa). Choice of background color often involves trade-offs, and is ultimately a reflection of personal taste determined via trial and error.

The final step is placement of a scale bar. This is accomplished by cutting out a 10+ mm portion of a plastic ruler, dipping it in water and adhering it to the outside front of the phototank beneath the specimen and within the photographic field.

Image capture and editing.—The camera is mounted on a tripod, as most exposures are too long to permit hand-held use, and positioned behind a black foam board with central circular aperture fitted to lens. The blind prevents the phototank glass from reflecting the images of camera and photographer. Whether horizontal or angled the specimen should occupy about 90% of the length of the digital image recorded. To preserve detail in extremely long and slender fishes (e.g., belonids; Pl. 14, Fig. E) the specimen is imaged in two aligned and overlapping parts (anterior and posterior halves) that are digitally combined. The shutter is placed on a timer delay and white balance set appropriately (e.g., sunlight vs. incandescent).

Digital photography frees one from limits imposed by the amount of available film and developing costs. In the field, particularly while the sun is dodging clouds, it is advisable to take multiple photos for each of several combinations of exposures and apertures (f-stops). Full sunlight often highlights fine structures (e.g., odontodes in loricariids), but at the same time may wash out bright colors or result in overexposed hot spots on the snout or dorsum. The phototank should be carefully oriented with respect to the light source, and extra mat boards used to shadow harsh sunlight and maintain vibrant colors (Fig. 3).

For the Coolpix E8700 in manual mode, the shutter speed is set such that the target aperture (i.e., lower f-stops) lies between f-stops 5 and 7; larger apertures reduce depth of field, and smaller apertures tend to reduce resolution. The Nikon D90 D-SLR better accommodates smaller apertures (f-stop fixed at 16 with ISO set to 200), and the shutter speed is manually adjusted for the best exposure. Autofocus generally works fine as long as the active area of focus includes important features on the fish, not the scale bar or background. Digital cameras typically have a setting whereby the user determines the active area of autofocus. Depending on specimen size, the camera may need to be manually set to macro mode, and some cameras (e.g., Nikon CoolPix) also require one to slightly zoom in on subject for sharp autofocus. Nikon images presented here are of Fine quality (recorded as JPEGs with compression ratio of roughly 1:4) and maximum size (3264×2448 and 4288×2848 pixels for E8700 and D90, respectively). Higher quality settings record either uncompressed TIFF or RAW (NEF) images, the latter requiring extra software and computing time for conversion to TIFF files (Nikon D90 allows one to record NEF and Fine JPEG images concurrently). TIFF and RAW files retain the full quality of the image and the latter maximizes allowable post exposure processing, whereas JPEGs are compressed often with some visual quality permanently lost in the process (the loss, however, is barely perceptible). Larger image files (NEF, RAW, TIFF) do offer slightly higher resolution, but the improvement is often negligible, except at high magnification. For any camera, there is no substitute for testing a variety of settings and image qualities to optimize the desired effect and protocol.

While photographing a specimen it is difficult to know which image will optimize the desired effect; so, it is best to have ample images from which to choose. The number of images I generally take is directly proportional to the impressive and unique nature of the specimen added to the amount of time expended to pose it properly in the phototank. It is easy to accumulate many photos of numerous species, thus it is critical to have a system for later identification and management of images. Failure to do so guarantees extra time and often frustration when attempting to match images to specimens long after capture. The best field solution is to take a final photo of the specimen together with a uniquely numbered tag that is then secured to the fish. In the case of museum specimens, the jar label is photographed immediately after imaging the fish. A photo-log is useful for recording the standard length of the specimen. Such practices greatly facilitate subsequent annotation of images with catalog and measurement data. A new and much welcomed trend in digital cameras is a built in or accessory global positioning system (GPS) receiver that records and embeds latitude, longitude, altitude and universal time as image metadata.

The final step is image editing, all of which was performed on the photos in this section using Adobe Photoshop. This program offers a seemingly endless myriad of simple to advanced tools for graphics manipulation. Only a few of the more basic tools and techniques are mentioned briefly here.

Once an image is selected the background (original) layer is immediately duplicated and subsequent edits are made to the duplicate layer. A third blank layer is added to mask the specimen with a uniform background. Masking color (e.g., solid black or white, or a color shade taken from the original background using the eyedropper tool) is first added as a rough outline using a large diameter pencil tool, and then completed with a fine-tipped brush (1–10 pixels) under magnification (e.g., $\geq$300%) to carefully trace the specimen's precise contours. The magic wand and/or magnetic lasso are more expedient, yet less precise, tools for masking the specimen with a uniform background. Next, the duplicate layer is automatically and manually

adjusted for levels (tonal range and color balance), brightness/contrast, and hue/saturation. The auto options often render extreme values that are manually faded to desired opacity before additional manual fine-tuning. The cloning stamp tool is useful for removing small bubbles or debris on the specimen, while the dodge and burn tools help lighten or darken localized regions (brush size/shape and exposure/opacity of such tools are manually adjusted). Under the Filter menu 'Sharpen>Unsharp Mask' can sharpen an image with soft focus, and 'Noise>Despeckle' removes graininess, particularly for images scanned from 35 mm slides.

One final trick is to render a solid scale bar by: 1) rotating the entire image so the ruler piece in the photograph is horizontal, 2) using the rectangular marquee tool to select and copy a 5 or 10 mm long portion, 3) rotating the entire image back to its final intended position, 4) pasting the copied selection, thereby creating a new layer, and 5) adjusting the brightness/contrast of this layer to extreme values to render a black or white bar that is then labeled accordingly with the text tool.

The final edited version of the specimen image (i.e., duplicate layer) can be quickly compared to the original by using the layers window and clicking the 'eye' icon to hide or display the corresponding layer. Creation of additional layers requires the new image to be saved as an uncompressed TIFF file that is suitable for archiving and any additional post processing. A copy of the final edited image is flattened to a single layer and resaved as a TIFF for print publication (with Image>Mode set to Grayscale, RGB, or CMYK color based upon printer specifications) and separately as a JPEG (with Mode set to 8 bits/channel) for use in presentations or easy transmission and accession via the Internet.

In sum, a high-quality fish photo is the product of preparation, practice, and patience all committed with keen attention to detail. Additional factors in the field are perseverance under suboptimal conditions and a bit of luck with respect to weather and finding the ideal specimen. The amount and quality of the images presented herein had more to do with will than skill.

Acknowledgments

Numerous colleagues contributed valuable assistance both before and after the shutter click. For assistance in the field I wish to thank in particular: Mariangeles Arce, Jonathan Armbruster, Michael Hardman, Oscar J. León-Mata, Nathan Lujan, John Lundberg, Jan Mol, Matthew Thomas, David Werneke, and Philip Willink. For loans of specimens I thank Michael Retzer, and for help tracking down specimens and taking measurements I thank Osvaldo Oyakawa and especially Nathan Lujan. For help cleaning backgrounds I thank Kyle Luckenbill and Rebecca Meyer. Special thanks to Pierre-Yves le Bail, Raphaël Covain and Juan Montoya Burgos for comments on the introduction, and to Jonathan Armbruster, Hernán López-Fernández, Nathan Lujan, Donald Stewart, and Donald Taphorn for graciously contributing their images to this atlas. Finally I thank my ichthyological friends for years of help identifying many of the fishes presented here. Support for this project was received in part from the All Catfish Species Inventory (NSF DEB-0315963).

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Plate 1

Potamotrygonidae

A. *Paratrygon aiereba* (live). AUM 43646 (154 mm maximum disk width). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Negro (Amazonas drainage), left bank sandy beach and small adjacent backwater 7.2 km NW of San Carlos de Rio Negro, 01°58′11″N, 067°06′10″W, 19 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, D. Werneke et al.

B. *Potamotrygon orbignyi* (live). AUM 43201 (171 mm maximum disk width). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco ca. 60 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°58′26″N, 067°09′46″W, 3 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

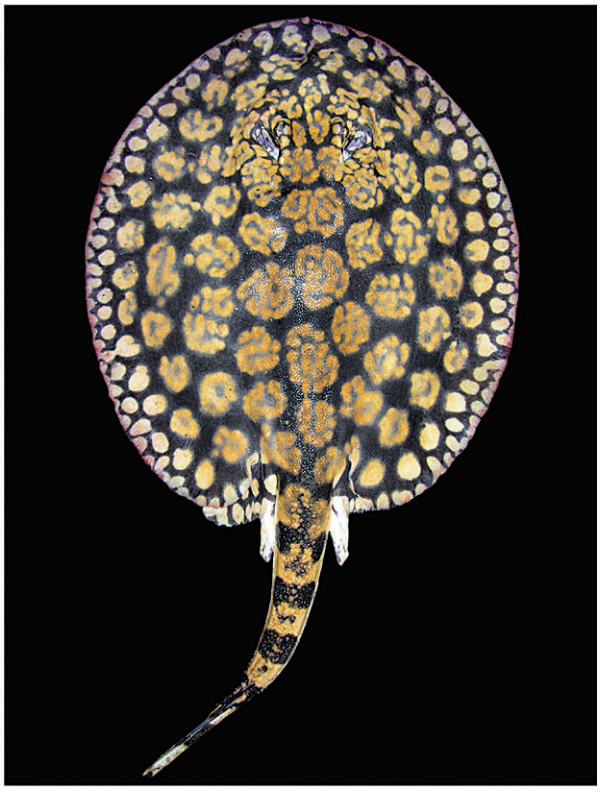
C. *Potamotrygon marinae* (live). ANSP 187098 (400 mm maximum disk width). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

D. *Potamotrygon schroederi* (live). AUM 44507 (423 mm maximum disk width). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, island W of Puerto Venado, 4.5 km S of Samariapo, 56.5 km SW of Puerto Ayacucho, 05°12′25″N, 067°48′32″W, 28 Feb 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

A. *Paratrygon aiereba*

B. *Potamotrygon orbignyi*

C. *Potamotrygon marinae*



D. *Potamotrygon schroederi*

Plate 2

Arapaimidae

A. *Arapaima* sp. (live). UG/CSBD uncataloged (174 cm SL, male, skeleton). Guyana, Grass Pond, Rewa River basin (Rupununi drainage), near Rewa village, Aug 2006, D. Stewart et al. Photo by D. J. Stewart.

Osteoglossidae

B. *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum* (live). No voucher (ca. 500 mm TL). Guyana, Crane Pond, southwestern part of Rupununi basin near Karanambu Ranch, 2007, D. Stewart et al. Photo by D. J. Stewart.

A. *Arapaima* sp. Photo by Donald J. Stewart

B. *Osteoglossum bicirrhosum.* Photo by Donald J. Stewart

Plate 3

Clupeidae

A. *Rhinosardinia amazonica* (alcohol). INHS 49009 (33.7 mm SL). Guyana, East Demerara, Demerara River (Atlantic drainage), Land of Canaan, 11.8 mi S-SW of Georgetown at bearing 213°, 06°38′39″N, 058°11′46″W, 14 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

Pristigasteridae

B. *Pellona castelnaeana* (live). MCNG 51957. Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Casiquiare at mouth of Caño Caripo, 37 km W-SW of La Esmeralda, 03°06′50″N, 065°52′38″W, 5 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

Engraulidae

C. *Amazonsprattus scintilla* (live). ANSP 181134. Guyana, Pirara River (Ireng-Takutu-Branco drainage), 3.5 km N-NW of Pirara, 03°38′55″N, 059°41′20″W, 2 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

D. *Anchovia surinamensis* (alcohol). ANSP 189252 (69.7 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage), at Massara's Landing, 1.1 km NE village of Massara, 03°53′41″N, 059°17′37″W, 26 Oct 2002. M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

E. *Lycengraulis batesii* (alcohol). ANSP 189251 (52.4 mm SL). Guyana, Cuyuni-Mazaruni, Mazaruni River (Essequibo drainage) long partially exposed sandy shoal between two islands in main channel, 6.9 km SW of Bartica, 06°22′47″N, 058°40′32″W, 12 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

F. *Anchoviella* sp. (alcohol). ANSP 189234 (29.5 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), small sand beach below cataract upstream from base camp, ca. 9 km S-SW of Anapaike. 03°19′12″N, 054°03′41″W, 19–23 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

Parodontidae

G. *Apareiodon agmatos* (alcohol). ROM 83755 (52.6 mm SL). Guyana, Mazaruni River (Essequibo drainage), sandy beach and embayment on right bank, upstream from village of Jawalla, 05°41′35.4″N, 060°28′11.8″ W, 18 Apr 2008, H. López-Fernández, D. Taphorn, E. Liverpool, K. Kramer, & C. Thierens. Photo by D. C. Taphorn Baechle & H. López-Fernández.

H. *Apareiodon orinocensis* (live). ANSP 185045. Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco at Puerto Venado, 4.3 km S of Samariapo, 56.4 km SW of Puerto Ayacucho, 05°12′38″N, 067°48′18″W, 26 Feb 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

I. *Parodon guyanensis* (live). ANSP 189204 (ca. 70 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18-22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

J. *Parodon guyanensis* (alcohol). ANSP 189204 (73 mm SL). Same locality as I.

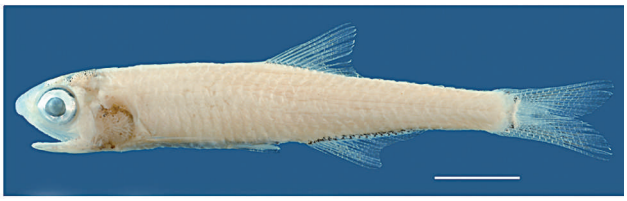
A. *Rhinosardinia amazonica*. Scale bar = 5 mm.

B. *Pellona castelnaeana*

C. *Amazonsprattus scintilla*

D. *Anchovia surinamensis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

E. *Lycengraulis batesii*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

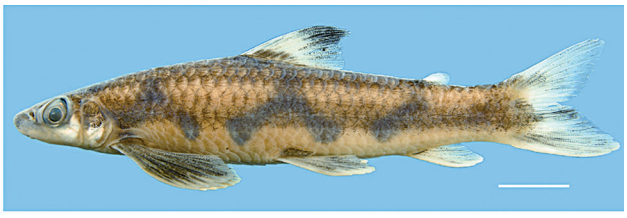


F. *Anchoviella* sp. Scale bar = 5 mm.

G. *Apareiodon agmatos*. Photo by D. Taphorn and H. López-Fernández

H. *Apareiodon orinocensis*

I. *Parodon guyanensis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.



J. *Parodon guyanensis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

Plate 4

Curimatidae

A. *Curimatopsis crypticus* (live). ANSP 189091 (32.4 mm SL, female). Suriname, Para, Coropinae Creek (Suriname drainage), vicinity of Republiek, 05°29′57″N, 055°12′52″W, 28 Apr 2007, M. Sabaj & P. Willink.

B. *Curimatopsis crypticus* (live). ANSP 189091 (28.8 mm SL, male). Same locality as A.

Prochilodontidae

C. *Prochilodus rubrotaeniatus* (alcohol). ANSP 175495 (160 mm SL). Guyana, Essequibo River, sandbar ca. 800 m downstream of Essequibo (Maipuri) campsite, 04°45′43″N, 058°45′52″W, 29 Jan 1997, W. Saul et al.

D. *Semaprochilodus varii* (live). ANSP 187435 (210 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18-22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

Crenuchidae

E. *Leptocharacidium omospilus* (live). ANSP 189272 (60.5 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, 1 km upstream from mouth of left bank tributary of Río Siapa, mouth below Salto Oso and above Salto Sardinas on Río Siapa, 01°26′24″N, 065°40′01″W, 14 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

F. *Poecilocharax bovalii* (alcohol). INHS 49600 (28.6 mm SL). Guyana, first N bank creek tributary of Potaro River (Essequibo drainage) downstream from Waratuk Cataract, 27 Oct 1998, L. Page, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster et al.

Hemiodontidae

G. *Argonectes longiceps* (alcohol). ANSP 189151 (184 mm SL). Same locality data as D.

H. *Bivibranchia bimaculata* (live). ANSP 189149 (111 mm SL). Same locality data as D.

Gasteropelecidae

I. *Carnegiella strigata* (alcohol). INHS 49173 (26 mm SL). Guyana, Mazaruni–Potaro, ''Himarakus'' Creek, tributary of Essequibo River (Atlantic drainage) at Rockstone, 05°59′08″N, 058°33′03″W, 19 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman.

J. *Gasteropelecus sternicla* (alcohol). ANSP 189193 (46.6 mm SL). Same locality as A.

A. *Curimatopsis crypticus* (female)

B. *Curimatopsis crypticus* (male)

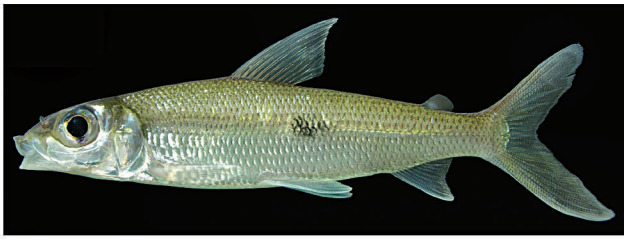
C. *Prochilodus rubrotaeniatus*. Scale bar = 1 cm

D. *Semaprochilodus varii*. Scale bar = 1 cm

E. *Leptocharacidium omospilus*

F. *Poecilocharax bovalii*. Scale bar = 5 mm

G. *Argonectes longiceps.* Scale bar = 1 cm.



H. *Bivibranchia bimaculata*

I. *Carnegiella strigata.* Scale bar = 5 mm.

J. *Gasteropelecus sternicla*. Scale bar = 5 mm.

Plate 5

Anostomidae

A. *Anostomus brevior* (live). FMNH ex ANSP 189141 (51.6 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18-22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

B. *Anostomus anostomus* (live). ANSP 180172 (72.5 mm SL). Guyana, Essequibo River (Atlantic drainage) at Yukanopito Falls, 44.5 km SW of mouth of Kuyuwini River, 01°54′53″N, 058°31′14″W, 9 Nov 2003, M. H. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, N. Lujan et al.

C. *Synaptolaemus cingulatus* (live). AUM 43269 (78.8 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, 147 km SE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°18′24″N, 066°36′12″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

D. *Leporellus vittatus* (formalin). ANSP 189270 (photo voucher). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage), road crossing 5.9 km W-SW of village of Sand Creek, 02°57′00″N, 059°34′10″W, 4 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

E. *Leporinus fasciatus* (live). ANSP 189158 (81.7 mm SL). Same locality as A.

F. *Leporinus maculatus* (live). FMNH ex ANSP 189041 (123.4 mm SL). Same locality as A.

G. *Hypomasticus megalepis* (live). AUM 37999 (68.3 mm SL). Guyana, Essequibo River at Kassi-Attae Rapids, 5.5 km SE of mouth of Kuyuwini River, 02°13′36″N, 058°17′38″W, 8 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

H. *Leporinus ortomaculatus* (live). AUM 43262 (72.9 mm SL). Same locality as C.

I. *Leporinus lebaili* (live). FMNH ex ANSP 189043 (56.7 mm SL). Same locality as A.

J. *Caenotropus maculosus* (live). ANSP 189147 (70 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River, side channel behind Theo's bakery, just upstream of confluence with Marowini River and village of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 23 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

A. *Anostomus brevior*. Scale bar = 1 cm

B. *Anostomus anostomus*

C. *Synaptolaemus cingulatus*

D. *Leporellus vittatus*

E. *Leporinus fasciatus*. Scale bar = 1 cm

F. *Leporinus maculatus*

G. *Hypomasticus megalepis*

H. *Leporinus ortomaculatus*

I. *Leporinus lebaili*. Scale bar = 1 cm

J. *Caenotropus maculosus*

Plate 6

Characidae

A. *Brittanichthys myersi* (formalin). INHS 49053 (22.4 mm SL). Guyana, East Demerara, Maduni River and Conservancy Canal (Mahaica-Atlantic drainage), Maduni Stop-off, 22.3 mi S of Georgetown bearing 176°, 06°30′01″N, 58°02′14″W, 15 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

B. *Bryconops melanurus* (live). ANSP 189268 (75.5 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

C. *Chalceus epakros* (live). AUM 43073 (75 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, inlet between 2 islands in channel, 84.5 km N of San Fernando de Atabapo, 9 km S of Monduapo, 1 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

D. *Exodon paradoxus* (live). AUM 36843 (61 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage), sand beach and inlet at Karanambo Ranch, 03°45′00″N, 059°18′30″W, 30 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

E. *Myleus rubripinnis* (live). ANSP 189267 (34 mm SL). Guyana, Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18-22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

F. *Myleus schomburgkii* (live). ANSP 180812 (160 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, bedrock outcrop, 52.9 km SE of San Antonio, 102 km W of La Esmerelda, 03°06′01″N, 066°27′46″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

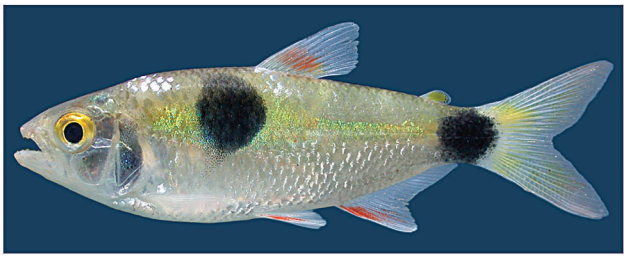
G. *Myloplus* cf. *planquettei* (live). ANSP 179808 (425 mm SL). Guyana, Essequibo River (Atlantic drainage) at Yukanopito Falls, 44.5 km SW of mouth of Kuyuwini River, 01°54′53″N, 058°31′14″W, 9 Nov 2003, M. H. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, N. Lujan et al.

H. *Serrasalmus rhombeus* (live). ANSP 180287 (ca. 260 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), large rock outcrop, 97 km NE of Macuruco, 163 km E-NE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 7 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

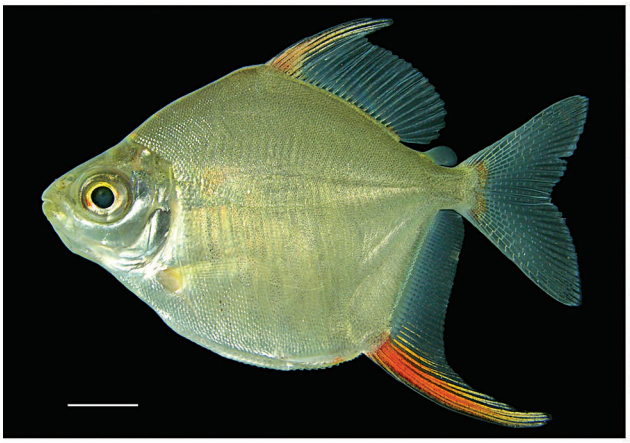
A. *Brittanichthys myersi*

B. *Bryconops melanurus*

C. *Chalceus epakros*

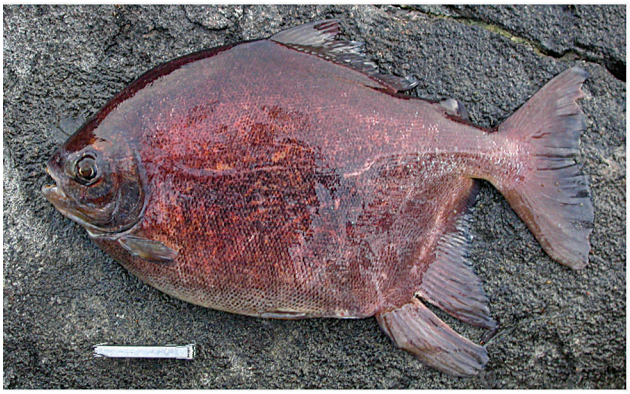


D. *Exodon paradoxus*



E. *Myleus rubripinnis*. Scale bar = 5 mm.

F. *Myleus schomburgkii*



G. *Myloplus* cf. *planquettei*

H. *Serrasalmus rhombeus*. Scale bar = 2 cm.

Plate 7

Acestrorhynchidae

A. *Acestrorhynchus falcatus* (live). INHS 48983 (153.9 mm SL). Guyana, East Demerara, Madewini River (Demerara drainage), 21.5 mi S-SW of Georgetown, bearing 207°, at Linden highway bridge, 06° 30′ 05.0″ N, 58° 12′ 44.9″ W, 14 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

B. *Acestrorhynchus microlepis* (live). AUM 36753 (123 mm SL). Guyana, Circle West Creek, tributary of Pirara River (Ireng-Takutu drainage), 26.6 km SW of Karanambo Ranch, 03°39′14″N, 059°31′43″W, 30 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

Cynodontidae

C. *Cynodon meionactis* (alcohol). ANSP 189129 (190 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

D. *Hydrolycus armatus* (live). MCNG 51983 (ca. 400 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Rio Orinoco (Atlantic drainage), Pasaganado, 38 km N of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°23′04″N, 067°46′28″W, 1 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

Lebiasinidae

E. *Copella compta* (live). AUM 41327 (37 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Caño Carmen, tributary of Río Orinoco, 1.5 km S-SE of Manaka, 70 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 4 Apr 2004, N. Lujan & D. Werneke.

F. *Copella* cf. *arnoldi* (live). ANSP 189192 (30.4 mm SL). Suriname, Para, Coropinae Creek (Suriname drainage), vicinity of Republiek, 05°29′57″N, 055°12′52″W, 28 Apr 2007, M. Sabaj & P. Willink.

Erythrinidae

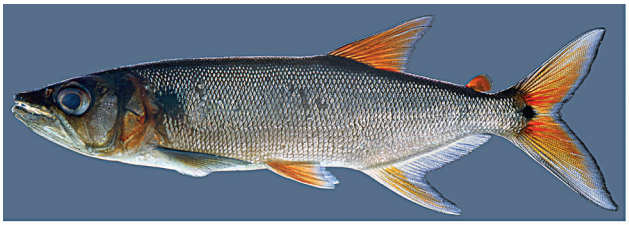
G. *Hoplias aimara* (alcohol). ANSP 176723 (172 mm SL). Guyana, Tumble Down Creek, tributary of Siparuni River (Essequibo drainage), 04°48′39″N, 058°51′11″W, 8 Dec 1997, G. Watkins et al.

H. *Hoplias lacerdae* group (live). AUM 44674 (152 mm SL). Guyana, Pirara River (Ireng-Takutu drainage), at Pirara Ranch, 03°37′31″, 059°40′36″, 26 Nov 2005, N. Lujan, D. Taphorn et al. Photo by N. K. Lujan.

I. *Erythrinus erythrinus* (alcohol). ANSP 175537 (121 mm SL). Guyana, Culvert creek (Essequibo drainage) crossing Kurupukari-Surama River road, 04°19′57″N, 058°51′13″W, 5 Feb 1997, W. Saul et al.

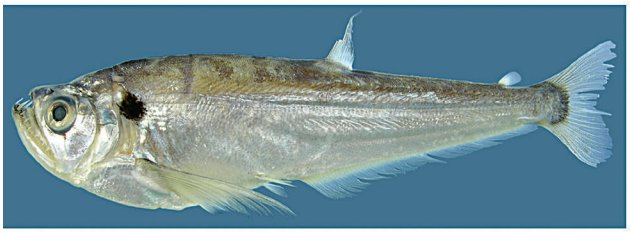
Ctenoluciidae

J. *Boulengerella cuvieri* (live). AUM 40987 (560 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), large rock outcrop, 97 km NE of Macuruco, 163 km E-NE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°25′10″N, 066°17′08″W, 7 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.



A. *Acestrorhynchus falcatus*

B. *Acestrorhynchus microlepis*



C. *Cynodon meionactis*

D. *Hydrolycus armatus*

E. *Copella compta*

F. *Copella* cf. *arnoldi*

G. *Hoplias aimara*

H. *Hoplias lacerdae* group. Photo by N. Lujan

I. *Erythrinus erythrinus*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

J. *Boulengerella cuvieri*. Scale bar = 2.5 cm.

Plate 8

Cetopsidae

A. *Cetopsis* cf. *montana* (live). ANSP 178782 (78.3 mm SL). Guyana, Ireng River (Takutu-Branco-Negro drainage), 6.9 km W-SW of village of Karasabai, 04°01′10″N, 059°36′06″W, 1 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

B. *Helogenes marmoratus* (live). AUM 27960 (56 mm SL). Guyana, West Demerara, Catabuly Creek (Demerara-Atlantic drainage), at Wismar, 1.87 mi. N-NW of Linden bearing 335°, 06°01′37.2″N, 58°19′25.3″W, 18 Oct 1998, L. Page, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster et al. Photo by J. W. Armbruster.

Aspredinidae

C. *Ernstichthys* sp. (alcohol). ANSP 180002 (26.4 mm SL). Same locality as A.

D. *Bunocephalus verrucosus* (alcohol). ANSP 180015 (36.6 mm SL). Guyana, Hassar Pond and outlet (Rupununi drainage), 5.4 km S-SE of Massara, 03°50′40″N, 059°17′09″W, 27 Oct 2002, J. Armbruster, D. Werneke, C. Allison et al.

Ariidae

E. *Sciades parkeri* (live). ANSP 178741 (445 mm SL). Guyana, purchased at Georgetown fish market, 8–15 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj.

Auchenipteridae

F. *Ageneiosus inermis* (live). FMNH ex ANSP 187115 (ca. 200 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

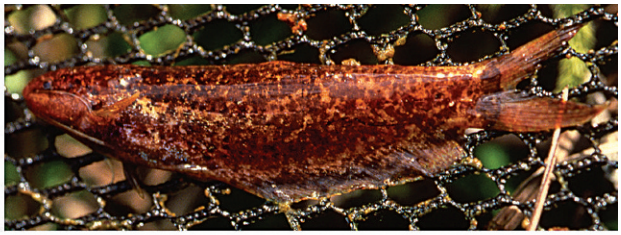
G. *Auchenipterichthys punctatus* (live). AUM 43416 (131 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Casiquiare, bedrock riffle and outcrop, 74.6 km NE of San Carlos de Rio Negro, 02°21′46″N, 066°33′53″W, 9 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

H. *Trachycorystes trachycorystes* (live). AUM 35933 (111 mm SL). Guyana, unnamed stream (Rupununi drainage) at crossing on road between Massara and Karanambo, 10.3 km NW of Karanambo Ranch, 03°48′27″N, 059°23′06″W, 28 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

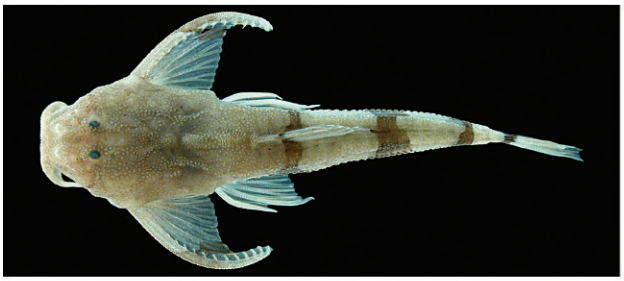
I. *Gelanoglanis* sp. (live). AUM 35908 or ANSP 178738 (male). Guyana, Ireng River (Takutu-Branco drainage), 6.9 km WSW village of Karasabai, 04°01′10″N, 059°36′06″W, 1 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

J. *Glanidium leopardum* (live). ANSP 189104 (48.5 mm SL). Same locality as F.

A. *Cetopsis* cf. *montana*



B. *Helogenes marmoratus.* Photo by J. Armbruster.



C. *Ernstichthys* sp.

D. *Bunocephalus verrucosus*

E. *Sciades parkeri*

F. *Ageneiosus inermis.* Scale bar = 1 cm.

G. *Auchenipterichthys punctatus*

H. *Trachycorystes trachycorystes*

I. *Gelanoglanis* sp.

J. *Glanidium leopardum*

Plate 9

Doradidae

A. *Acanthodoras cataphractus* (alcohol). NZCS 1618–1619 (84.5 mm SL). Suriname, Para, tributary of lower Suriname River at Republiek, 14 Nov 1989, P. Outboter et al.

B. *Scorpiodoras heckelii* (live). ANSP 182790 (82.5 mm SL, specimen with simple secondary gas bladder). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco at Puerto Samariapo, 05°15′N, 067°48′W, 25 Feb 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

C. *Leptodoras copei* (live). ANSP 182225 (85.8 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), beach across river from Picua village, 34 km E-NE of Macuruco, 104 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°06′55″N, 066°45′52″W, 5 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

D. *Leptodoras linnelli* (live). AUM 41038 (171 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), village of Marueta at landing, 91 km E-NE of Macuruco, 159 km E-NE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°18′51″N, 066°17′32″W, 6 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

E. *Centrodoras hasemani* (live). ANSP 182227 (211 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Casiquiare, bedrock outcrop 59.5 km SW of La Esmerelda, 02°49′07″N, 065°57′19″W, 8 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

F. *Oxydoras niger* (live). AUM 35508 (340 mm SL). Pirara River, tributary of Ireng River (Takutu-Branco drainage), beach at Pirara Ranch on road to Lethem, 03°37′17″N, 059°40′29″W, 2 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

G. *Doras micropoeus* (alcohol). ANSP 187110 (225 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

H. *Hassar orestis* (live). ANSP 180294 (161 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), beach at village of Moriche, 116 km NE of Macuruco, 169 km NE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°45′N, 066°21′13″W, 7 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

I. *Opsodoras morei* (live). ANSP 182836 (157 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco near confluence with Río Atabapo, long narrow beach between channel and laguna, San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°02′48″N, 067°42′17″W, 2 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

J. *Rhinodoras armbrusteri* (live). ANSP 179096 (66.1 mm SL). Guyana, Takutu River (Rio Branco-Negro drainage), ca. 2.75 km W of Saint Ignatius, 03°21′18″N, 059°49′51″W, 5-6 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

A. *Acanthodoras cataphractus*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

B. *Scorpiodoras heckelii*

C. *Leptodoras copei*

D. *Leptodoras linnelli*

E. *Centrodoras hasemani*

F. *Oxydoras niger*

G. *Doras micropoeus*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

H. *Hassar orestis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

I. *Opsodoras morei*

J. *Rhinodoras armbrusteri*

Plate 10

Pseudopimelodidae

A. *Pseudopimelodus bufonius* (live). ANSP 189098 (87.4 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

Heptapteridae

B. *Mastiglanis* sp. (live). FMNH ex ANSP 189106 (43.2 mm SL). Same locality as A.

C. *Leptorhamdia* sp. (live). AUM 43261 (51 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, 147 km SE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°18′24″N, 066°36′12″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

D. *Pimelodella geryi* (live). ANSP 189109 (114 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

Pimelodidae

E. *Hypophthalmus marginatus* (market). ANSP 187103 (330 mm SL). Suriname, Paramaribo, purchased at main fish market in Paramaribo, presumably from vicinity in Surinam River, 17 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, & P. Willink.

F. *Megalonema platycephalum* (live). AUM 36018 (97.2 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage), sand beach and inlet at Karanambo Ranch, 03°45′00″N, 059°18′30″W, 30 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

G. *Brachyplatystoma filamentosum* (live). ANSP 187070 (540 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Casiquiare, bedrock outcrop 59.5 km SW of La Esmerelda, 02°49′07″N, 065°57′19″W, 8 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

H. *Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum* (market). ANSP 187106 (ca. 640 mm SL, skeleton). Same locality as E.

I. *Pimelodus ornatus* (live). ANSP 187113 (169 mm SL). Same locality as D.

J. *Pinirampus pirinampu* (live). AUM 37964. Guyana, Essequibo River, along beach 12.9 km SE (upstream) of mouth of Kuyuwini River, 02°09′43″, 058°16′35″, 10 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

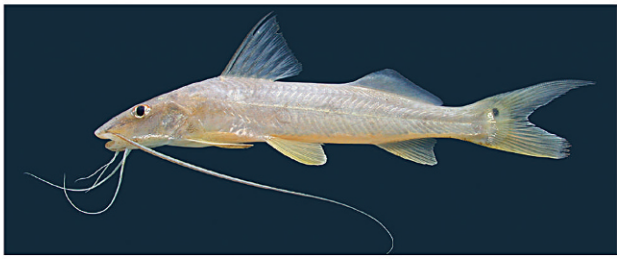
A. *Pseudopimelodus bufonius*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

B. *Mastiglanis* sp.

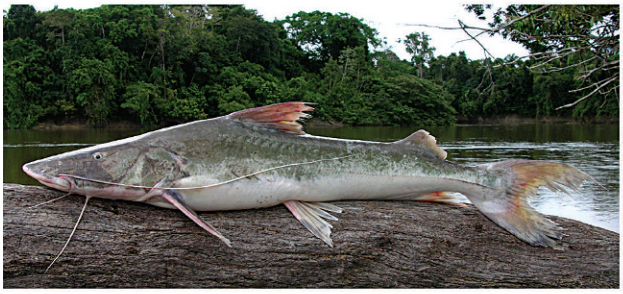
C. *Leptorhamdia* sp.

D. *Pimelodella geryi*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

E. *Hypophthalmus marginatus*. Scale bar = 5 cm.

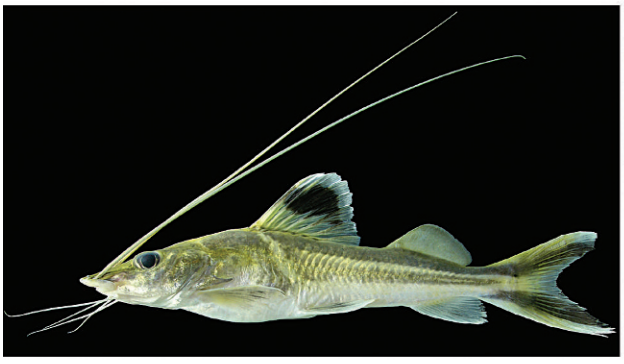


F. *Megalonema platycephalum*



G. *Brachyplatystoma filamentosum*

H. *Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum*. Scale bar = 5 cm.



I. *Pimelodus ornatus*

J. *Pinirampus pirinampu*

Plate 11

Callichthyidae

A. *Callichthys callichthys* (live). ANSP 179110 (68.2 mm SL). Guyana, Orokang River (Mazaruni drainage), 1.2 km S of Chi Chi Falls airstrip, 21.1 km S-SW of Imbaimadai, 05°31′31″N, 060°13′56″W, 13 Nov 2002, J. Armbruster, M. Sabaj, M. Thomas et al.

B. *Megalechis thoracata* (alcohol). ANSP 179795 (62 mm SL). Guyana, Hassar Pond and outlet (Rupununi drainage), 5.4 km S-SE of Massara, 03°50′40″N, 059°17′09″W, 27 Oct 2002, J. Armbruster, D. Werneke, C. Allison et al.

Trichomycteridae

C. *Ituglanis* cf. *metae* (live). AUM 43074 (61 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, inlet between two islands in channel, 84.5 km N of San Fernando de Atabapo, 9 km S of Monduapo, 04°47′54″N, 067°49′16″W, 1 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

D. *Trichomycterus hasemani* (alcohol, top = lateral view, bottom = dorsal view). ANSP 179154 (13.5 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage), 3.7 km S-SE of village of Massara, 03°51′44″N, 059°17′04″W, 27 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

E. *Henonemus taxistigmus* (alcohol). ANSP 179953 (90.6 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage) at Kwatamang, 4 km SE of Annai, 03°55′03″N, 059°06′01″W, 25 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

F. *Trichomycterus guianensis* (alcohol). ANSP 179109 (52.5 mm SL). Guyana, Orokang River (Mazaruni drainage), at Chi Chi Falls airstrip, 20.1 km S-SW of Imbaimadai, 05°32′06″N, 060°13′59″W, 13 Nov 2002, J. Armbruster, M. Sabaj, M. Thomas et al.

G. *Typhlobelus* sp. (alcohol, dorsal view). AUM 35802 (22.3 mm SL). Guyana, Ireng River (Takutu-Branco-Negro drainage), 6.9 km W-SW of village of Karasabai, 04°01′10″N, 059°36′06″W, 1 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

H. *Typhlobelus* sp. (alcohol, left = dorsal view, right = ventral view of head). Same data as G.

I. *Pygidianops* sp. (live). ANSP 179820 (23.1 mm SL). Guyana, Takutu River (Branco-Negro drainage), 3.77 km S-SW of Lethem, 03°21′18″N, 059°49′51″W, 16 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

J. *Sarcoglanis simplex* (live). ANSP 179212 (17 mm SL). Same locality as G.

A. *Callichthys callichthys*

B. *Megalechis thoracata.* Scale bar = 1 cm.

C. *Ituglanis* cf. *metae*

D. *Trichomycterus hasemani*

E. *Henonemus taxistigmus*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

F. *Trichomycterus guianensis.* Scale bar = 5 mm.

G. *Typhlobelus* sp.

H. *Typhlobelus* sp.

I. *Pygidianops* sp.

J. *Sarcoglanis simplex*

Plate 12

Loricariidae

A. *Leporacanthicus triactis* (live). AUM 39243 (116 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), 23 km NE of Macaruco, 94 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°04′50″N, 066°51′54″W, 5 Apr 2004, N. Lujan, D. Werneke, M. Sabaj et al.

B. *Leporacanthicus* cf. *galaxias* (live). AUM 39226 (93 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco at Cucue Amerindian village, opposite Trapichote village, 60 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°58′26″N, 067°09′30″W, 3 Apr 2004, N. Lujan, D. Werneke, M. Sabaj et al.

C. *Hemiancistrus medians* (live). ANSP 187122 (156 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

D. *Peckoltia sabaji* (live). ANSP 185094 (109.7 mm SL). Guyana, Takutu River (Branco-Negro drainage), 3.77 km S-SW of Lethem, 03°21′18″N, 059°49′51″W, 1 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

E. *Peckoltia braueri* (live). AUM 38882 (103 mm SL). Same locality as D.

F. *Lithoxus stocki* (live). ANSP 189131 (66.5 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

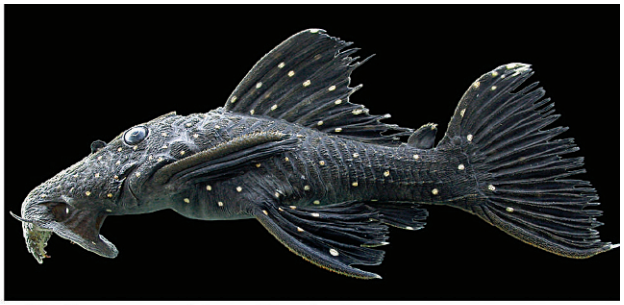
G. *Pseudolithoxus dumus* (live). AUM 43267 (87 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, 147 km SE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°18′24″N, 066°36′12″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

H. *Pseudancistrus pectegenitor* (alcohol). MCNG 54797 (241.6 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Casiquiare, bedrock in stream, 73 km NE of San Carlos de Río Negro, 02°21′09″N, 066°34′31″W, 9 Mar 2005, N. Lujan, M. Sabaj, D. Werneke et al.

I. *Metaloricaria paucidens* (live). ANSP 187325 (146.5 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

J. *Rhadinoloricaria macromystax* (live). ANSP 182349 (100 mm SL). Guyana, Ireng River (Takutu-Branco-Negro drainage), 6.9 km W-SW of village of Karasabai, 04°01′10″N, 059°36′06″W, 1 Nov 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

A. *Leporacanthicus triactis*



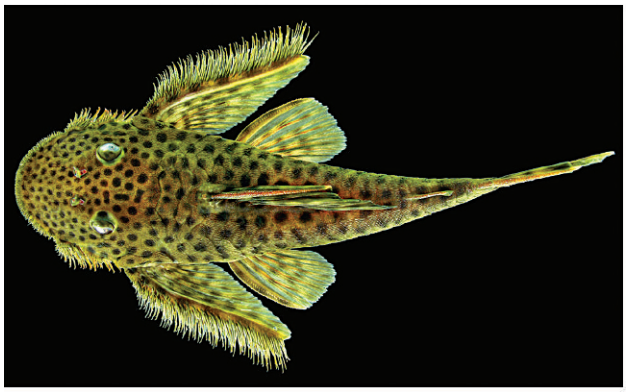
B. *Leporacanthicus* cf. *galaxias*

C. *Hemiancistrus medians*

D. *Peckoltia sabaji*

E. *Peckoltia braueri*

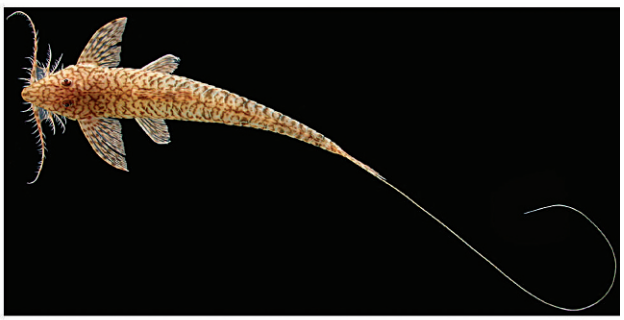
F. *Lithoxus stocki*. Scale bar = 1 cm.



G. *Pseudolithoxus dumus*

H. *Pseudancistrus pectegenitor*

I. *Metaloricaria paucidens*. Scale bar = 1 cm.



J. *Rhadinoloricaria macromystax*

Plate 13

Gymnotidae

A. *Electrophorus electricus* (live). MCNG 51982. Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, 147 km SE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°18′24″N, 066°36′12″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, M. Arce, & T. Wesley.

Sternopygidae

B. *Sternopygus* sp. (live). ANSP 189018 (146 mm TL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

Rhamphichthyidae

C. *Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus* (alcohol). INHS 49454 (161 mm LEA). Guyana, Potaro River (Essequibo drainage), beach on N bank, downstream of Tumatumari Cataract, 05°21′48.4″N, 59°00′04.4″W, 22 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, & M. Hardman.

Hypopomidae

D. *Hypopomus artedi* (alcohol). ANSP 189266 (152 mm TL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

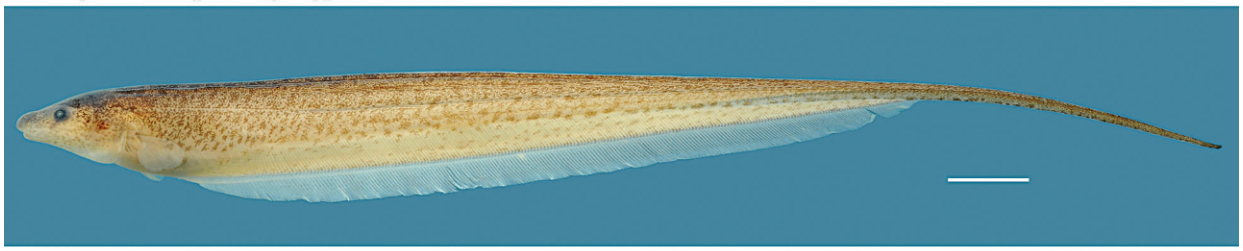
Apteronotidae

E. *Apteronotus albifrons* (live). AUM 40678 (109 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Manapiare (Ventuari-Orinoco drainage), at San Juan de Manapiare landing, 15 Apr 2004, J. Para.

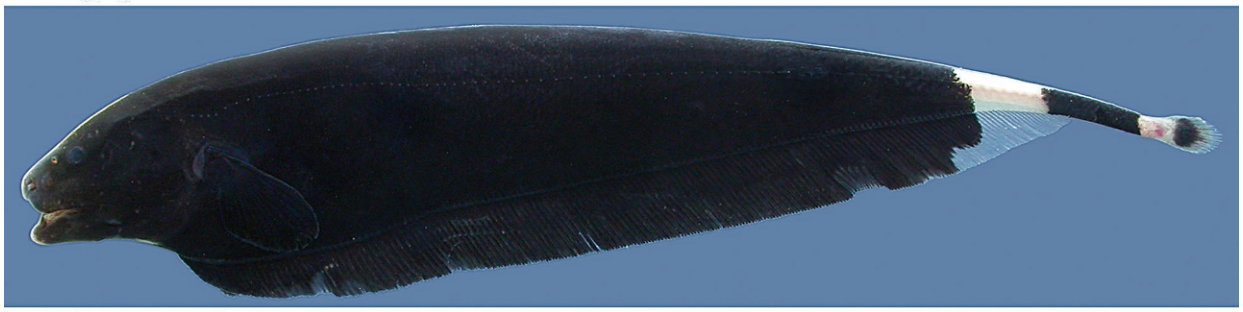
A. *Electrophorus electricus*

B. *Sternopygus* sp. Scale bar = 1 cm.

C. *Gymnorhamphichthys hypostomus*



D. *Hypopomus artedi*. Scale bar = 1 cm.



E. *Apteronotus albifrons*

Plate 14

Rivulidae

A. *Rivulus waimacui* (alcohol). INHS 49635 (55.5 mm SL). Guyana, tributary of Potaro River (Essequibo drainage) near Tukeit Cataract, 05°12′16.5″N, 059°27′09″W, 27-28 Oct 1998, L. Page, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

Poeciliidae

B. *Tomeurus gracilis* (alcohol). INHS 49017 (27 mm SL). Guyana, East Demerara, Demerara River (Atlantic drainage), Land of Canaan, 11.8 mi S-SW of Georgetown bearing 213°, 06°38′39″N, 058°11′46″W, 14 Oct 1998, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

Anablepidae

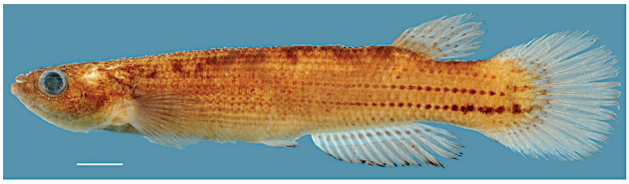
C. *Anableps anableps* (alcohol). INHS 49016 (140 mm SL). Same locality as B.

Belonidae

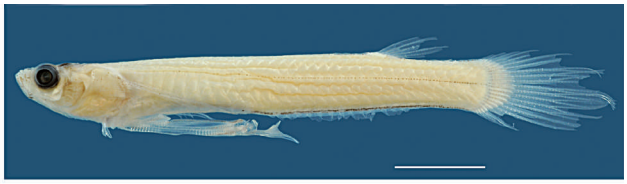
D. *Potamorrhaphis guianensis* (live). ANSP 179480 (228 mm SL). Guyana, Yuora River (Ireng-Takutu-Branco drainage), 6.7 km NE of village of Karasabai on road to Tiger Creek village, 04°03′14″N, 059°29′07″W, 31 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.

E. *Potamorrhaphis petersi* (alcohol). ANSP 163026 (231 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Sipapo (Orinoco drainage), backwater channel behind sandbar 6-7 km above Pendare, 04°51′N, 67°43′W, 12 Nov 1985, B. Chernoff et al.

F. *Pseudotylosurus microps* (alcohol). ANSP 179633 (178 mm SL). Guyana, Rupununi River (Essequibo drainage) at Kwatamang, 4 km SE of Annai, 03°55′03″N, 059°06′01″W, 25 Oct 2002, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Thomas et al.



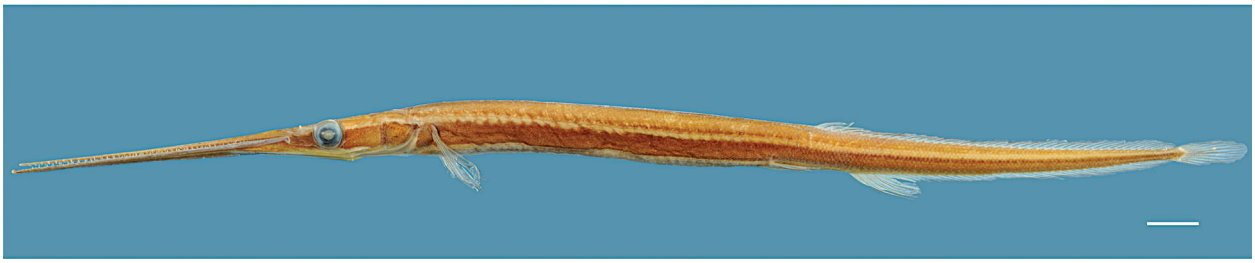
A. *Rivulus waimacui*. Scale bar = 5 mm.



B. *Tomeurus gracilis*. Scale bar = 5 mm.

C. *Anableps anableps*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

D. *Potamorrhaphis guianensis*



E. *Potamorrhaphis petersi*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

F. *Pseudotylosurus microps*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

Plate 15

Cichlidae

A. *Crenicichla multispinosa* (live). ANSP 187101 (223 mm SL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

B. *Geophagus harreri* (live). ANSP 187136 (170 mm SL). Suriname, Sipalawini, Litanie River at mouth and confluence with Marowini River, just upstream from settlement of Konya Kondre, 03°17′24″N, 054°04′38″W, 21 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, J. Mol et al.

C. *Geophagus* sp. (live). AUM 38940 (103 mm SL). Guyana, Kuyuwini River, main channel and backwater 19.5 km W of confluence with Essequibo River (Atlantic drainage). 02°14′28″N, 058°30′03″W, 11 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, J. Armbruster, M. Hardman et al.

D. *Hoplarchus psittacus* (live). AUM 41425 (147 mm SL). Venezuela, Río Ventuari (Orinoco drainage), bedrock outcrops 83 km E-NE of Macuruco, 153 km E-NE of San Fernando de Atabapo, 04°15′12″N, 066°20′41″W, 6 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

E. *Mesonauta insignis* (live). AUM 40590 (82 mm SL). Venezuela, Río Orinoco near mouth of Río Ventuari, Macuruco Landing, 75 km E of San Fernando de Atabapo, 03°57′29″N, 067°01′56″W, 4 Apr 2004, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

F. *Cichla intermedia* (live). ANSP 189269 **.** Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Orinoco, bedrock outcrop, 52.9 km SE of San Antonio, 102 km W of La Esmerelda, 03°06′01″N, 066°27′46″W, 4 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, N. Lujan, D. Werneke et al.

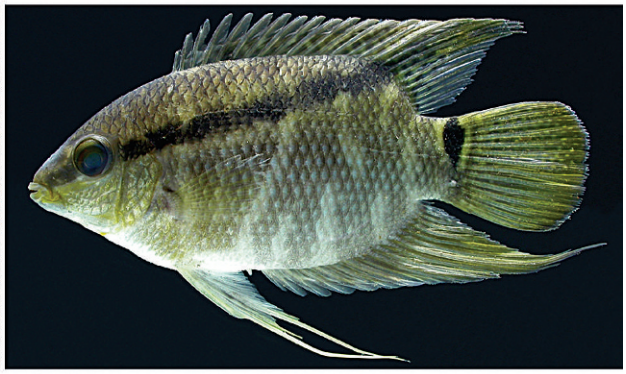
G. *Pterophyllum altum* (live). AUM 40584 (59 mm SL). Same locality as E.

A. *Crenicichla multispinosa*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

B. *Geophagus harreri*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

C. *Geophagus* sp. Scale bar = 1 cm.

D. *Hoplarchus psitticus*



E. *Mesonauta insignis*

F. *Cichla intermedia*

G. *Pterophyllum altum*

Plate 16

Synbranchidae

A. *Synbranchus marmoratus* (live). ANSP 187334 (492 mm TL). Suriname, Sipaliwini, Lawa River (Marowini drainage), ca. 8 km S-SW of Anapaike/Kawemhakan (airstrip), 03°19′31″N, 054°03′48″W, 18–22 Apr 2007, J. Lundberg, J. Mol, M. Sabaj, P. Willink, & K. Wan.

B. *Synbranchus marmoratus* (live, ventral view). Same data as A.

Sciaenidae

C. *Pachyurus schomburgkii* (alcohol). ANSP 162800 (195 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Iguapo approximately 1 hour above its confluence with Río Orinoco, 03°09′N, 065°28′W, 13 Mar 1987, H. Lopez et al.

D. *Plagioscion squamosissimus* (alcohol). ANSP 177421 (257 mm SL). Guyana, Siparuni River (Essequibo drainage), Black Water camp, 04°44′N, 058°59′W, 6 Dec 1997, G. Watkins et al.

Eleotridae

E. *Microphilypnus* sp. (live). ANSP 180643. Venezuela, Amazonas, Río Negro (Amazonas drainage), left bank sandy beach and small adjacent backwater 7.2 km NW of San Carlos de Rio Negro, 01°58′11″N, 067°06′10″W, 19 Mar 2005, M. Sabaj, D. Werneke et al.

Achiridae

F. *Hypoclinemus mentalis* (alcohol). ANSP 163857 (80.5 mm SL). Venezuela, Amazonas, caño of Río Orinoco separating island and beach just downstream of Quiratare, 02°59′N, 066°04′W, 11 Mar 1987, B. Chernoff et al.

G. *Soleonasus finis* (alcohol). ANSP 179510 (75.5 mm TL). Guyana, Essequibo River (Atlantic drainage), E bank at Kurukupari, 04°39′41″N, 058°40′31″W, 24 Oct 2002, M.H. Sabaj et al.

Polycentridae

H. *Polycentrus schomburgkii* (live). FMNH ex ANSP 189014 (22.3 mm SL). Suriname, Para, Coropinae Creek (Suriname drainage), vicinity of Republiek, 05°29′57″N, 055°12′52″W, 28 Apr 2007, M. Sabaj & P. Willink.

Tetraodontidae

I. *Colomesus asellus* (live). AUM 37945 (35 mm SL). Guyana, Essequibo River (E bank) at Kurukupari, 04°39′41″N, 058°40′31″W, 17 Nov 2003, M. Sabaj, M. Hardman, N. Lujan et al.

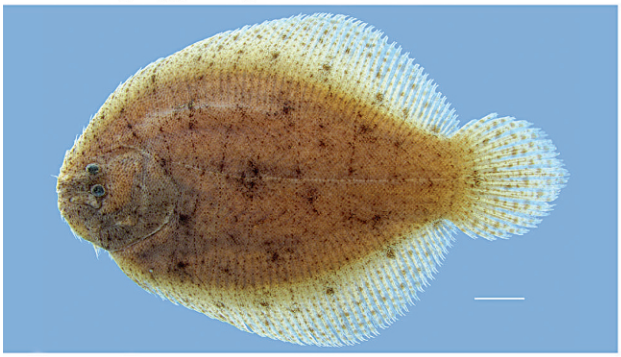
A. *Synbranchus marmoratus*

B. *Synbranchus marmoratus*

C. *Pachyurus schomburgkii*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

D. *Plagioscion squamosissimus*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

E. *Microphilypnus* sp



F. *Hypoclinemus mentalis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

G. *Soleonasus finis*. Scale bar = 1 cm.

H. *Polycentrus schomburgkii*

I. *Colomesus asellus*