THE MAILED CATFISH GENUS LASIANCISTRUS REGAN, 1904, FROM FRENCH GUiana AND SURINAM, WITH DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SPECIES (PISCES, SILURIFORMES, Loricariidae)

by

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SUMMARY

Examination of recently collected material of the mailed catfish genus Lasiancistrus Regan, 1904, from French Guiana and Surinam revealed L. niger (Norman, 1926), and two new species: L. brevispinis and L. longispinis. The three species are described and figured. Lasiancistrus is compared with 13 other genera, forming the tribe Ancistrini of the subfamily Ancistrinae.

RÉSUMÉ


INTRODUCTION

Lasiancistrus was originally established as a subgenus of Ancistrus Kner, 1854, by Regan (1904: 194, 224). Its original diagnosis is given in Regan’s key. He included four species (7: 237-239), viz., Lasiancistrus heteracanthus (Günther, 1869), L. pictus (De Castelnau, 1855), L. mystacinus (Kner, 1854), and L. guacharote (Valenciennes, in Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840), the latter with Chaetostomus trinitatis Günther, 1864, as a doubtful synonym. Eigenmann (1910: 409) designated Chaetostomus heteracanthus Günther, 1869, the type-species of Lasiancistrus, which was then raised to generic level.

Lasiancistrus belongs to the subfamily Ancistrinae, which is characterized by the possession of well-developed evertible interopercular odontodes. Together with 13 other genera, Lasiancistrus belongs to the tribe Ancistrini. The members of this tribe neither possess an extremely large temporal plate as in the tribe Acanthicini, nor have fused premaxillae as in the tribe Pseudacanthetici (Isbrücker, 1980).

Lasiancistrus is distinguishable from other genera of the Ancistrini by the combination of the following characters:

1. snout margin covered with dermal ossifications (snout with a wide naked margin in Chaetostoma Von Tschudi, 1845, Ancistrus, Lipopterichthys Norman, 1935, and Hypocopterus Fowler, 1943);
2. presence of anal and adipose fin (absent in Leptoancistrus Meek & Hildebrand, 1916);
3. presence of numerous filiform teeth (absent in Panaque Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889);
4. possession of seven branched dorsal fin rays (ten in Megalancistrus Isbrücker, 1980);
5. a depressed body (compressed in Hemiancistrus Bleeker, 1862, and Peckoltia De Miranda Ribeiro, 1912);
6. absence of a membranous extension posterior to the last dorsal fin ray (present in Parancistrus Bleeker, 1862);
7. absence of a very wide head (present in Cordylancistrus Isbrücker, 1980);
8. absence of extremely long interopercular odontodes (present in Dolichancistrus Isbrücker, 1980).

Lasiancistrus is reminiscent of Pseudancistrus Bleeker, 1862, a genus of the subfamily Hypostominae, which is—compared with the
subfamily Ancistrinae—characterized by the absence of evertible interopercular odontodes.

Recent collections of Lasiancistrus from French Guiana and Surinam were examined. A comparison was made with the type-material of the only known Lasiancistrus species from French Guiana, L. niger (Norman, 1926). This resulted in the identification of L. niger from new material (the first records since its original description), and in the discovery of two undescribed species: L. brevistipinis n. sp. and L. longistipinis n. sp., which are presently described and illustrated. The lectotype of L. niger is designated and illustrations of this species are presented for the first time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For the loan and/or donation of specimens we are grateful to Mr. G. J. Howes (BMNH), Dr. J.-P. Gosse and Mr. L. Walschaerts (IRScNB), Mrs. Dr. M.-L. Bauchot, Mrs. M. Desoutter and Mr. F. d’Aubenton (MNHN). The photographs were made by Mr. L. A. van der Laan (ZMA), and the drawings by Mr. J. Zaaam (ZMA).

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS (fig. 1, tables I-II)

Abdominal length: measured between bases of pelvic and anal fin.

Adipose spine length: measured from base of spine, posterior to pre adipose scutelet.

Anal fin height: greatest height of the fin.

Axial length: measured from tip of snout to distal tip of middle caudal fin ray; in mm to the nearest tenth.

Body depth at dorsal: measured at base of dorsal fin spine.

Body width at anal: measured at base of anal fin spine.

Body width at dorsal: measured at base of dorsal fin spine.

Cleithral width (CW in fig. 1): greatest cleithral width; expressed as a ratio of HL in table II.

Depth caudal peduncle: least depth.

Dorsal fin base (DFB in fig. 1): expressed as a ratio of SL in table II.

Dorsal spine length (DSL in fig. 1): expressed as a ratio of SL in table II.

Head depth (HD in fig. 1): measured at the tip of the supraoccipital process; expressed as a ratio of HL in table II.

Head length (HL in fig. 1): measured to the tip of the supraoccipital process; expressed as a ratio of SL in table II.

Interdorsal length (IDL in fig. 1): measured between base of last dorsal fin ray and anterior edge of azygous adipose scutelet; expressed as a ratio of SL in table II.

Interorbital width (IW in fig. 1): least width of interorbital area; expressed as a ratio of HL in table II.

Lower caudal spine: length of the spine, below last branched ray.

Lower lip length: measured from just beyond base of mandibular teeth.

Mature male: a specimen with markedly well-developed odontodes along margin of snout, on pectoral fin spine, and usually with longer interopercular odontodes than in specimens of undetermined sex.

Maxillary barbel: the produced tip, measured from its posterior base.

Maxillary barbel + lip: measured from base of outer premaxillary tooth to the distal tip of the (produced) barbel.

Maximum orbital diameter (MOD in fig. 1): expressed as a ratio of HL in table II.

Pectoral spine length (P₁ SL in fig. 1): expressed as a ratio of SL in table II.
Twenty-three species, up to 200 mm in total length (cf. Isbrücker, 1980: 43-47).

Body and head depressed, no naked margin along dorsum of snout, anal and adipose fin present, numerous filiform teeth, long and slender evertible interopercular odontodes, their tips curved towards the head when everted, bristle-like odontodes along margin of snout, enlarged odontodes often present on pectoral fin spine, abdomen anterior to anal fin naked.

Dorsal fin I,7; anal fin I,5; pectoral fin I,6; pelvic fin I,5; caudal fin I,14,1; adipose fin well developed.

The shape of the teeth is similar in both halves of the premaxilla and dentary. The bifurcate lobate teeth are numerous, their number increasing with size.

Lips papillose, maxillary barbels short, pupil of eye partly covered dorsally with a small rounded flap originating from the iris.

Interopercular odontodes

The subfamily Ancistrinae is characterized by an evertible spiny structure on a ligament between the operculum and the interoperculum. It is a patch of elongated odontodes, movable by the opercular muscle: musculus dilator operculi (antagonist: m. adductor operculi). This muscle moves by contraction the elongated operculum upwards and outwards in dorsal direction, causing an everted position of the ligament with the spiny odontodes. This mechanism is a highly specialized structure compared to the fixed enlarged odontodes along the posterior part of the head margin in some of the more primitive genera of Hypostominae, like Pseudancistrus.

Lasiancistrus niger (Norman, 1926) (Figs. 2-3, 10; tables Ia, IIa, III)

Lasiancistrus Regan, 1904

Lasiancistrus Regan, 1904: 194, 224 (subgenus of Ancistrus Kner, 1854; original diagnosis in key on p. 224; type-species designated by Eigenmann, 1910: 409, Chaeto-
Material examined
French Guiana, Oyapock River system:

Brazil, Oyapock River system:

Description
Morphometric data of the lectotype are given in table 1a.

Counts of the lectotype. — Lateral body scutes 27, including a triangular scutelet on the caudal fin base. Small, triangular scutelets on the caudal fin base 8 (left side), 9 (right side) in vertical series. Predorsal scutes 4, between the supraoccipital process and the procurent dorsal fin spine: (a) one at either side of the supraoccipital process, (b) a large, median scute (with a faint median suture, anteriorly reaching the supraoccipital process), (c) a median, transversely elongate scute (with a faint median suture), and (d) a predorsal scute surrounding the dorsal fin base. Along the dorsal fin base 8 scutes; 6 scutes between the last dorsal fin ray and the base of the adipose fin spine. Along the anal fin base 2 scutes; 12 scutes between the last anal fin ray and the procurent caudal fin spine. Just behind the head 4 scutes at either side in transverse series. Body scutes in 5 principal longitudinal series.

Dorsal fin with a minute procurent spine, which is part of the dorsal fin spine locking mechanism, a feeble, slender spine, and 6 branched rays, last one split to its base. Anal fin with a feeble, slender spine, and 4 branched rays, last one split to its base. Pectoral fin with a firm spine, and 6 branched rays. Pelvic fin with a feeble, thick spine, and 5 branched rays. Caudal fin with 5 procurent spinules (the anterior ones reminiscent of azygous scutelets) in front of the feeble, slender upper caudal fin spine, 14 branched rays, a feeble, slender lower caudal fin spine, and a procurent spine in front of the latter.

Along the base of the adipose fin membrane 3 scutes.

Dentition damaged; remains of numerous teeth are present in both the premaxillae and dentaries; they were presumably arranged into a crowded (double) series (like in other specimens examined).

Shape and structure (fig. 2). — Dorsum and sides of body and head, and caudal peduncle completely covered with scutes and dermal ossifications; there are naked areas along the dorsal and anal fin bases, and dorsal to the pectoral and pelvic fin bases. A small oval naked area is present at the snout tip. Supraorbital margin raised.

Dermal ossifications, scutes, fin spines, and rays covered with odontodes, except for the larger part of the ventral median region of the caudal peduncle, where odontodes only abundantly occur along the sides and on the four last scutes.

The odontodes on the scutes are arranged into numerous weakly undulating ridges; the margins of the scutes posterior to about halfway the dorsal fin base have larger odontodes than those on the remaining scutes. The six last ventralateral scutes form a low longitudinal keel. The dorsal margin of the adipose fin spine is rough. The odontodes on the pectoral fin spine gradually increase in length on the distal two-thirds. They are oblique in position, with tan, antroverse acute tips. Inner margin of the pectoral fin spine dorsally with a series of short, thorn-like odontodes. The sides and ventral parts of the pectoral and pelvic fin spines show conspicuous, broad odontodes with rounded tips.
The sides and front of the head and snout are covered with small, irregular, firmly fused scutelets. The anterior margin of the snout with some short, acute odontodes. The dorsolateral margin of the upper lip with an elongate horizontal area covered with erect, needle-like odontodes (the longest about 1.8 mm) almost reaching the naked snout tip.

Fig. 2. Lasiancistrus niger (Norman, 1926), lectotype in dorsal, lateral, and ventral view.
Interopercular area with numerous evertible odontodes, increasing in length posteriorly. It is hard to count these odontodes, because the anterior ones cannot be distinguished from the relatively larger inevertible adjacent odontodes.

Body shape at the height of the dorsal fin origin oval; however, the ventrolateral body scutes bend faintly ventrally. Head and body ventrally flat. Dorsum of body between last dorsal rays and the azgyous preadipose scutelet flat. Sides at the height of the adipose fin slightly convex.

Abdomen and ventral part of head naked. Outline of dorsal fin slightly concave anteriorly, slightly convex posteriorly. Adipose fin membrane triangular, with an almost vertical margin. Caudal fin concave, the lower lobe conspicuously longer than the upper lobe. Pectoral fin straight. Pelvic fin convex. Anal fin small, convex, the rays longer than the spine.

Lateral line inconspicuous, consisting anteriorly of bifurcate canals, reaching to the 14th lateral body scute.

Operculum small, with a straight ventral margin, which is provided with small, thornlike odontodes.

Outer surface of upper lip broad, weakly papillate, naked, running through the naked snout tip. At the sides the lip is free from the snout margin, leaving a rather deep groove. Posteriorly, the outer margin of the upper lip is provided with tiny papillae. The inner surface is narrow, closely set with small, transverse elongate papillae, which are minute along the sides, and absent towards the base of the premaxillary teeth. Between the papillae and the teeth is a narrow, transverse fleshy smooth ridge. The upper lip gradually merges with the lower lip, which is much broader and closely set with numerous small, roundish papillae, almost lacking at the lateral and posterior margin. Anteriorly, about half of the lower lip is connected with the head. A minute maxillary barbel protrudes from either side between the upper and lower lips. Posteriorly, the maxillary barbel is connected with the lower lip by a small, conspicuous membranous flap.

Anterior to both the premaxillary teeth, and posterior to the mandibular teeth, a strip of elongate, axial papillae is present. The premaxillae and dentaries in the buccal cavity are covered with tiny papillae on the gums beyond the base of the teeth.

The upper oral valve membrane is bulging outwards. It has a small, round, axial protuberance. A conspicuous, elongate and rounded papilla with a broad, transverse base is present beyond the symphysis of the premaxilla.

Teeth filiform, with a strongly bent bifid crown. The crown consists of two long tips, the inner one generally slightly larger and roundish, the outer one acute.

Eye dorsally pigmented with a narrow, horizontal margin. Pupil dorsally covered with a dark flap, extending downward from the dark iris.

Colour (fig. 2). — Ground colour of skin dirty-white, and of ossified parts tan. Outer surface of upper lip tan. Papillate parts of the lips, and of the buccal cavity yellowish white. Dorsal, caudal, and pelvic fins with a light distal margin.

Variability. — This is summarized in fig. 3 and in tables IIa and III. The long, erect odontodes on the snout of the lectotype are absent in most specimens examined.

**Lasiancistrus brevispinis** n. sp.
(Figs. 4-7, 10; tables 1b, IIb-d, III)

Material examined
Surinam, Nickerie River system:
ZMA 107.740, holotype, SL 130.9 mm, district Nickerie, Fallawatra River, rapid 5 km S.W. of Stondansie Fall, width 60 m, bottom sand and rocks, coll. H. Nijssen, 6-IV-1967.
ZMA 106.478 (73), paratypes, same data as the holotype (2 paratypes of this series are deposited in ANSP, BMNH, CAS, FMNH, INPA, IRScNB, MBUCV, MCZ, MHNG, MNHN, MNRJ, and MZUSP). — ZMA 106.477 (38), paratypes, district Nickerie, Stondansie Fall in Nickerie River, width 80 m, bottom sand and rocks,
coll. H. Nijssen, 5-IV-1967 (2 paratypes of this series are deposited in NMW, NRM, RMNH, USNM, ZMB, and ZSM).

Surinam, Coppenname River system:
ZMA 106.400 (1), paratype, district Saramacca, creek at right bank of Left Coppenname River (03°51’N 56°45’W), depth 20-100 cm, width 5 m, running water, bottom sand, gravel, and stones, coll. H. Nijssen, 10-V-1967.

Surinam, Suriname River system:
ZMA 106.398 (1), paratype, district Brokopondo, Jenjee Creek at right bank of Suriname River, 7.5 km N. of village Botopasi, depth 30-120 cm, width 3 m, running water, bottom sand, coll. H. Nijssen, 21-III-1967. — ZMA 106.397 (16), paratypes, district Brokopondo, Suriname River, rapid, 1 km S. of village Botopasi, coll. H. Nijssen, 22-III-1967. — ZMA 106.399 (1), paratype, district Brokopondo, creek at right bank of Gran Rio, 4 km N.E. of N.E. part of Awadam (= Awaradam) Fall, depth 30-150 cm, width 6 m, running water, bottom sand, coll. H. Nijssen, 31-I-1967.

French Guiana, Oyapock River basin:

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Fig. 3. *Lasiancistrus niger* (Norman, 1926) from the Oyapock River at Clevelandia (ZMA 110.167, SL 145.2 mm).
Table I

Morphometric data of (a) the lectotype of *Lasiancistrus niger* (Norman, 1926), (b) the holotype of *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., and (c) the holotype of *Lasiancistrus longispinis* n. sp.

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<td>a  b  c</td>
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Description

Morphometric data of the holotype are given in table 1b. The holotype was directly compared with the lectotype of *Lasiancistrus niger*, described above. Differences are noted only.
Fig. 4. *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., holotype (male) in dorsal, lateral, and ventral view.
Selected morphometric data of (a) *Lasiancistrus niger* (Norman, 1926), (b-d) *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., and (e) *Lasiancistrus longispinis* n. sp.:

(a) specimens from the Oyapock River system: ZMA 110.167, ZMA 115.297, ZMA 115.298 (largest); ZMA 115.300, MNHN 1982-853 (largest), MNHN 1982-854, and MNHN 1982-855;

(b) specimens from the Nickerie River system: ZMA 106.478;

(c) specimens from the Suriname River system: ZMA 106.397 (3), ZMA 106.398, ZMA 106.399;

(d) specimens from the Oyapock River system: ZMA 107.743, ZMA 107.744 (largest), ZMA 107.746, and ZMA 107.749 (2);


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Counts. — Lateral body scutes 25. Small scutelets on the caudal fin base 10/9 in vertical series. Predorsal scutes 5: the medium scutelet in front of the procurent dorsal fin spine (which in *L. niger* is tightly fused with two scutes at either side) is separate, bending halfway around the procurent spine. Along the dorsal fin base 7 scutes.

Caudal fin ray counts as in *L. niger*, except for 6 rather than 5 procurent spines.

Along the base of the adipose fin membrane 2½ scutes.

Premaxillae with (left/right) 67/66 teeth.

Dentaries with 74 teeth in either half. Teeth in a crowded (double) series.

Shape and structure (fig. 4). — Supraorbital rim hardly raised.

Margin of the scutes with a broader naked area than in *L. niger*.

The odontodes on the pectoral fin spine are shorter than in *L. niger*, they increase in length much nearer to the proximal base of the spine. Inner margin of pectoral fin spine dorsally with odontodes similar to those on the dorsum and outer margin.

The anterolateral margin of the snout with some erect odontodes, slightly longer than the remaining odontodes on the dorsum of the snout. The dorsolateral margin of the upper lip has an ill-defined area covered with widely scattered, erect, and relatively prominent odontodes (much shorter than in *L. niger*).

Supraorbital rim with scattered, rounded odontodes, which extend towards the nostril.

Interopercular odontodes (fig. 7) much shorter and fewer than in *L. niger*.

Lateral line as in *L. niger*, reaching to the 15th lateral body scute.
Fig. 5. *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., paratype (female) from the Oyapock River (IRScNB 629, SL 121.0 mm), in dorsal, lateral, and ventral view.
Fig. 6. *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., paratype from Stondansie Fall (above; ZMA 106.477, SL 56.0 mm), and from Gran Rio (below; ZMA 106.399, SL 102.0 mm).

Fig. 7. *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., interopercular odontodes, with enlarged detail.
Operculum larger than in *L. niger*, with a convex ventral margin, provided with thorn-like odontodes.

The maxillary barbel is connected to the lower lip by a minute membranous flap.

A small, tongue-like papilla with a broad transverse base is present beyond the symphysis of the premaxillae.

Colour (fig. 4). — Ground colour of the skin of the ventral part of body and head tan, and of ossified parts brown. Outer surface of upper lip greyish brown. Papillate parts of the lips, and of the buccal cavity, yellowish white.

Dorsum and sides of body and head with small, ill-defined light and dark dots. Dorsal fin greyish, the rays with some large, ill-defined brown dots, sometimes extending anteriorly to the membrane. Caudal fin with about 5 ill-defined series of dark dots, forming vertical rows. Dorsum of pectoral and pelvic fins greyish, the latter with some faint, dark concentrations of pigment. Anal fin greyish.

Variability. — This is summarized in figs. 5-6 and in tables IIb-d and III.

Etymology. — The specific name *brevispinis* is derived from the Latin *brevis* meaning short, and *spina* meaning thorn, alluding to the short evertible interopercular odontodes.

**Lasiancistrus longispinis** n. sp.
(Figs. 8-10; tables Ic, Ile, III)

**Material examined**
French Guiana, Oyapock River system:

Brazili, Oyapock River system:

**Description**

Morphometric data of the holotype are given in table Ic.

The holotype was directly compared with the lectotype of *L. niger* and with the holotype of *L. brevispinis*, described above. Differences are noted only.

**Counts.** — Lateral body scutes 25. Small scutelets on the caudal fin base 9/10 in vertical series. Between the last dorsal fin ray and the base of the adipose fin spine 5 scutes. Along the anal fin base 1 scute. Along the base of the adipose fin membrane 2 scutes.

Premaxillae with 64/58 teeth. Dentaries with 66/61 teeth. Teeth in a crowded (double) series.

**Shape and structure** (fig. 8). — Margin of snout almost entirely covered with dermal ossifications bearing odontodes, with a small, median naked notch. Supraorbital rim not raised.

The ventral side of the caudal peduncle is covered with odontodes, except between the anus and the origin of the anal fin, and around the anal fin base.

Longitudinal keel on the posterior ventrolateral scutes absent.
Fig. 8. *Lasiancistrus longispinis* n. sp., holotype in dorsal, lateral, and ventral view.
Long odontodes on the pectoral fin spine commence nearer to the proximal base and are much longer than in *L. niger* and in *L. brevispinis*. Inner margin of pectoral fin spine dorsally as in *L. brevispinis*.

Dermal ossifications (covered with odontodes) of tip of snout extending on the dorsolateral margin of the upper lip, forming a narrow, distally acute strip. The odontodes in this area are a little longer than the remaining odontodes.

Interopercular area with many, long evertible odontodes (figs. 8-9).

Adipose fin membrane convex. Caudal fin truncate, the lower rays gradually longer than the upper rays. Pectoral fin slightly concave. Pelvic fin convex.

Lateral line as in *L. niger*, reaching to the 15th lateral body scute.

Posterior outer margin of upper lip with a large number of tiny papillae, forming a transverse series which continues on the inner surface. Posterior margin of lower lip with tiny, fringe-like papillae. The minute, produced part of the maxillary barbel posteriorly free from the lower lip.

A small, acute protuberance with a broad transverse base is present in front of the upper oral valve membrane, beyond the symphysis of the premaxillae.

Colour (fig. 8). — Ground colour of skin tan, and of ossified parts greyish. Dorsum of body anterior to dorsal fin origin, and of head and snout with faint, pale spots, about a quarter the size of the eye. Fins without markings.

Variability. — This is summarized in tables IIe and III.

Etymology. — The specific name *longispinis* is derived from the Latin *longus* meaning long, and *spina* meaning thorn, an allusion to the long evertible interopercular odontodes.
### Table III

Comparison of some characters of *Lasiancistrus niger* (Norman, 1926), *Lasiancistrus brevispinis* n. sp., and *Lasiancistrus longispinis* n. sp.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character</th>
<th><em>L. niger</em></th>
<th><em>L. brevispinis</em></th>
<th><em>L. longispinis</em></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tip of snout</td>
<td>with naked area</td>
<td>with naked area</td>
<td>with dermal ossifications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin of snout in adults</td>
<td>with conspicuous odontodes</td>
<td>with minute odontodes</td>
<td>with minute odontodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orbital rim</td>
<td>raised</td>
<td>hardly raised</td>
<td>not raised</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin of supraoccipital</td>
<td>well visible</td>
<td>hardly visible</td>
<td>well visible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supraoccipital-temporal</td>
<td>not fused</td>
<td>fused</td>
<td>not fused</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margin</td>
<td>sometimes reaching pectoral spine</td>
<td>never reaching pectoral spine</td>
<td>always reaching pectoral spine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interopercular odontodes</td>
<td>not reaching interopercular odontodes</td>
<td>not reaching interopercular odontodes</td>
<td>reaching interopercular odontodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tip of maxillary barbel</td>
<td>not reaching interopercular odontodes</td>
<td>not reaching pre adipose scute</td>
<td>reaching pre adipose scute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dorsal fin</td>
<td>reaching pre adipose scute</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Median area of caudal</td>
<td>generally smooth</td>
<td>generally smooth</td>
<td>course, with odontodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peduncle just beyond anal fin</td>
<td>slightly emarginate</td>
<td>slightly emarginate or truncate</td>
<td>truncate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caudal fin</td>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>marbled</td>
<td>with small light spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour of body in adults</td>
<td>uniform</td>
<td>marbled</td>
<td>with small light spots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour of body in juveniles</td>
<td>with small light spots</td>
<td>with dark spots</td>
<td>uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour of dorsal fin</td>
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<td>with dark bars</td>
<td>uniform</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colour of caudal fin</td>
<td>uniform</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

### REFERENCES


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