

Charax goeldii Fowler, 1913 a valid species of *Galeocharax* Fowler (Characiformes: Characidae)

Naércio A. Menezes

Charax goeldii Fowler is resurrected from synonymy of *Galeocharax gulo* and redescribed. Its inclusion in *Galeocharax* is justified, and comments on the distribution of the species of this genus are made. The record of *Galeocharax gulo* in the rio São Francisco is considered a mistake.

Charax goeldii Fowler é retirada da sinonímia de *Galeocharax gulo* e redescrita. Sua inclusão em *Galeocharax* é discutida e são feitos comentários sobre a distribuição das espécies deste gênero. O registro de *Galeocharax gulo* no rio São Francisco é considerado um engano.

Key words: Freshwater fishes, South America, Brazil, rio Madeira, Taxonomy.

Introduction

Charax goeldii was originally described by Fowler (1913) based on a single specimen collected in a tributary of the rio Madeira near Porto Velho. Menezes (1976: 43-45) and Lucena & Menezes (2003: 203) considered it synonymous with *Galeocharax gulo* (Cope). However, the examination of recently collected specimens in the rapids of rio Madeira in Porto Velho and of the holotype of *Charax goeldii* indicated that this species is distinct from *Galeocharax gulo*. *Charax goeldii* is resurrected from synonymy, its allocation into *Galeocharax* Fowler is discussed and the species redescribed.

Material and Methods

The specimens examined in this study are from the Museu de Zoologia, Universidade de São Paulo (MZUSP), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (ANSP), and Universidade Federal de Rondônia (UNIR). The procedures for taking measurements and counts are according to Fink & Weitzman (1974) and Menezes (2006). Vertebral counts were taken from radiographs and included the four vertebrae of the Weberian apparatus and the terminal "half centrum". In species description the range of meristic characters is presented first, followed in parentheses by counts of the holotype and the mean of the sample. All counts are based on the examination of 22 specimens, with exception of the number of vertebrae, counted in 15 specimens. Data pertaining to *Galeocharax gulo* (Cope), *G. knerii* (Steindachner), and *G. humeralis* (Valenciennes) are from Menezes (1976).

Results

Galeocharax goeldii (Fowler, 1913)

Figs. 1 and 2

Charax goeldii Fowler, 1913: 568 (type locality: Madeira River, about 200 miles east of longitude 60°20', Brazil; type examined; Schultz, 1950: 62 [as synonymous of *Cyrtocharax amazonus* (Günther)]; Géry, 1972: 27-28 (redescription of type); Menezes, 1976: 43 [as synonymous of *Galeocharax gulo* (Cope), based on Géry's (1972: 72) data]; Böhlke, 1984: 47 (type catalog; possibly valid as *Cynopotamus goeldii*); Eschmeyer, 1998: 657 (catalog; as synonymous of *Galeocharax gulo*).

Cyrtocharax goeldii; Fowler, 1950: 311 (synonymy; distribution). *Cynopotamus (Acestrocephalus) goeldii*; Géry & Vu-Tân-Tuê, 1963: 240 (diagnosis in key); Géry, 1972: 28-29 (taxonomic data; diagnosis in key).

Material examined. ANSP 39308, holotype, 44.3 mm SL, Brazil, Rondônia: tributary of rio Madeira near Porto Velho, Edgard A. Smith, January 1913. The following lots collected in Rondônia, rio Madeira between Guajará-Mirim and Porto Velho. MZUSP 92435, 3 of 4, 37-99 mm SL, Igarapé Belmont, 8°38'27"S 63°50'58"W; MZUSP 92436, 11 of 24, 25.7-84.9 mm SL, Igarapé Karipuna, 9°15'10"S 64°38'31"W; MZUSP 92432, 2 of 5, 31-39 mm SL, Igarapé Simão Grande, 9°32'36"S 65°13'04"W; MZUSP 92433, 3 of 8, 44.5-49 mm SL, Salto Jirau, 9°19'43"S 64°54'31"W; MZUSP 92434, 1, 109 mm SL, Igarapé Jatuarana, 8°38'15"S 63°54'31"W; UNIR 0008 1, 123 mm SL, Igarapé do Arara, 10°0'45"S 65°18'50"W.



Fig. 1. *Galeocharax goeldii*, ANSP 39308, holotype, 44.3 mm SL, tributary of Madeira River near Porto Velho, Brazil.

Diagnosis. Among the species presently assigned to *Galeocharax*, *G. goeldii* is most similar to *G. gulo* and *G. knerii* with respect to most meristic characters, with exception of the number of perforated lateral line scales (87-95 in *G. goeldii* vs 80-86 in *G. gulo* and *G. knerii*). It differs from *G. humeralis* by having fewer perforated lateral line scales (87-95 vs 98-101 in *G. humeralis*), fewer horizontal scale rows from dorsal-fin origin to lateral line (17-18 vs 20-22 in *G. humeralis*) and fewer maxillary teeth (35-45 vs 47-52 in *G. humeralis*).

Description. Morphometrics of holotype and all specimens examined presented in Table 1. Body elongate, moderately large (SL = 31-123 mm SL), compressed and moderately deep; greatest body depth slightly in advance of dorsal-fin origin. Dorsal body profile straight from tip of snout to anterior part of fontanel, slightly concave from that point to base of supraoccipital spine, convex from that point to dorsal-fin origin, nearly straight along dorsal-fin base and from end of dorsal-fin base to caudal peduncle. Ventral body profile convex all the way from tip of lower jaw to anal-fin origin, nearly straight along anal-fin base and slightly concave from end of anal-fin base to beginning of procurrent rays. Snout pointed. Lower jaw included in upper jaw when mouth is totally closed. Maxilla extending slightly beyond vertical crossing posterior border of orbit.

Dorsal-fin rays ii,9 in all specimens, posterior most ray unbranched. Adipose fin present. Anal-fin rays iv or v, usually iv unbranched, branched rays 40-44 (iv,41), 41.9. Weakly developed anterior anal-fin lobe including anterior unbranched rays and first 7-8 branched rays. One male specimen (MZUSP 92434, 109 mm SL) with bilateral hooks on posterior anterior 18 branched rays, number of hooks varying considerably: first branched ray with 18, fourth with 22, eighth with 14, tenth with 8, fifteenth with 8 and eighteenth with 1. Pectoral-fin rays i,14-17 (i,15), 15.5. Posterior tips of longest pectoral-fin rays reaching slightly beyond pelvic-fin origin. Pelvic-fin rays i,7. No hooks on pelvic-fin rays of sexually mature males. Distal tips of longest pelvic-fin rays reaching slightly beyond anal-fin origin in specimens of 40-90 mm SL, but only to or slightly beyond posterior border of anus in specimens larger

than 100 mm SL. Principal caudal-fin ray count 10/9 in all specimens.

Lateral line complete, perforated scales 87-95 (87), 89.8. Horizontal scale rows above lateral line 17-19 (18), 17. Horizontal scale rows below lateral line 16-18 (18), 17.1. Scale rows around caudal peduncle 26-27 (26), 26.3. Three scale rows anteriorly along both sides of anal-fin base, reduced to one row posteriorly.

Premaxilla with two slightly enlarged inner conical teeth, an outer row with one anterior canine-like tooth followed by a row of 7-10 (10), 8.5 small conical teeth and another canine-like tooth. Anterior canine-like tooth outside anterior border of lower jaw when mouth closed. Maxillary teeth conical, highly variable in number, 35-46 (40), 39.5. Dentary with outer

Table 1. Morphometrics of *Galeocharax goeldii*. Standard length is expressed in mm; measurements through head length are percentages of standard length; the last four entries are percentages of head length. All specimens are from the rio Madeira basin, ANSP 39308 (holotype), UNIR 0008 and MZUSP 92432-36.

	Holotype	n	Range	Mean	SD
Standard length	44.3	22	25.7-123.0	52.0	
Depth at dorsal-fin origin	30.2	21	25.8 - 31.0	28.7	1.5
Snout to dorsal-fin origin	52.8	22	48.2 - 54.0	50.3	1.5
Snout to pectoral-fin origin	32.0	22	28.4 - 33.7	31.7	1.2
Snout to pelvic-fin origin	43.1	22	42.5 - 47.6	44.7	1.7
Snout to anal-fin origin	54.8	22	53.5 - 58.0	56.1	1.3
Caudal peduncle depth	8.1	22	7.4 - 8.9	8.2	0.3
Caudal peduncle length	9.0	22	9.0 - 10.1	9.5	0.3
Pectoral-fin length	15.8	18	13.8 - 17.4	15.1	1.2
Pelvic-fin length	16.0	22	13.0 - 16.1	14.2	0.9
Dorsal-fin base length	12.8	22	10.3 - 13.1	12.0	0.7
Dorsal-fin height	29.5	22	26.4 - 29.8	27.6	0.9
Anal-fin base length	37.9	22	33.7 - 38.7	36.5	1.5
Anal-fin lobe length	20.3	22	15.0 - 20.6	17.5	1.6
Eye to dorsal-fin origin	34.3	22	32.4 - 35.8	34.3	1.1
Dorsal-fin origin to caudal-fin base	48.7	22	47.8 - 52.7	50.3	1.3
Bony head length	33.8	22	31.0 - 34.5	32.5	0.8
Horizontal eye diameter	28.6	22	23.7 - 30.0	27.8	1.9
Snout length	30.6	22	29.1 - 32.9	31.1	0.8
Least interorbital width	21.3	22	21.1 - 23.6	22.2	0.7
Upper jaw length	63.3	22	61.1 - 64.8	63.1	1.1



Fig. 2. *Galeocharax goeldii*, UNIR 0008, 123 mm SL, igarapé do Arara, rio Madeira, Porto Velho, Rondônia.

row of conical teeth which 4 anteriormost spaced and first, third and fourth larger than second, these followed by posterior row of 15-31 (18), 20.1, close-set conical teeth that show tendency to increase in number according to increase in standard length (Fig. 3). An inner row of 7-11 (7), 9 conical dentary teeth.

Vertebrae 41-43 (42), 41.8. Number of gill-rakers on upper limb of first gill-arch 2 in all specimens. Number of gill-rakers on lower limb of first gill-arch 6-7 (6), 6.2.

Color in alcohol. Body pale to light yellow, slightly darker dorsally than ventrally due to presence of dark chromatophores mostly concentrated along free border of scales. Dorsal part of head from tip of snout to supraoccipital region darker than remaining part of head. Faint dark stripe from tip of supraoccipital spine backward not quite reaching dorsal-fin origin. Faint dark small blotch at dorsal-fin origin. Lateral dark body stripe extending from upper opercle to caudal-fin base where it connects to irregular dark blotch posteriorly extending to anterior part of middle caudal-fin rays. Lateral body stripe narrower from dorsal-fin origin anteriorly to upper opercle and on caudal peduncle, broader from below dorsal-fin origin to below adipose fin, sometimes obscured by guanine. Irregularly shaped dark blotch in humeral region over anterior lateral body stripe, vertically above pectoral fin. Anterior part of lower jaw bordered with dark pigmentation along bases of four anterior large conical teeth. Premaxilla and anterior maxilla pigmented with dark. Patch of dark chromatophores on lower half of opercle. All fins hyaline.

Discussion

Fowler (1950: 311) considered *Charax goeldii* as belonging to the genus *Cyrtocharax* Fowler and Schultz (1950: 62) and included it in the synonymy of *Cyrtocharax amazonus* (Günther), but Géry & Vu-Tân-Tuê (1963: 240) suggested it should be allocated in *Acestrocephalus* Eigenmann, a sepa-

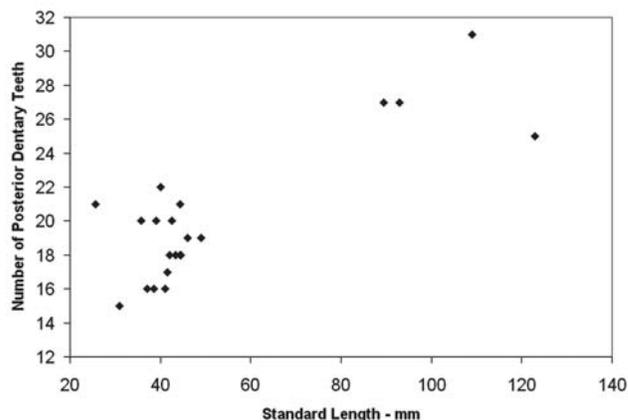


Fig. 3. Scatter plot of number of posterior dentary teeth on standard length for all examined specimens of *Galeocharax goeldii*.

rate subgenus of *Cynopotamus* Valenciennes together with *C. gulo* and *C. humeralis*. Menezes (1976) in reviewing *Acestrocephalus*, *Galeocharax* and *Cynopotamus* demonstrated that *Cyrtocharax* is a synonym of *Cynopotamus*, and proposed that *C. gulo* and *C. humeralis* should be included in *Galeocharax*, and *Charax goeldii* in the synonymy of *Galeocharax gulo*.

In the present study, examination of the type specimen and of specimens recently collected in the rio Madeira very close to the type locality indicated that *Charax goeldii* has all the characters used by Menezes (1976: 40-41) to define *Galeocharax*, including the absence of the ectopterygoid ventral crest, but that it is distinct from the other three species included in this genus (see Diagnosis).

The relative position of the dorsal-fin origin with respect to anal-fin origin emphasized by Géry (1972: 28) as a possible difference between *G. gulo* (anal-fin origin vertically far behind dorsal-fin origin) and *G. goeldii* (anal-fin vertically close to dorsal-fin origin) is not really significant. Even though in the poorly preserved type specimen of the latter species (Fig.

1) the origin of the dorsal fin looks vertically closer to the origin of the anal fin, Fowler's original drawing, based on the recently collected type specimen (1913: 569) clearly shows that the anal-fin origin is approximately located vertically below the midbase of the dorsal fin as in *G. gulo*.

Galeocharax goeldii is known so far only from the rio Madeira basin. *Galeocharax knerii* (Steindachner) is found in the upper Paraná, *G. humeralis* in the Paraguay and lower Paraná, and *G. gulo* in the Amazon and Tocantins-Araguaia basins. Menezes (1976: 44-45) recorded *G. gulo* also in the rio São Francisco based on two lots (MZUSP 10586-87 – 2 specimens and MZUSP 1919 – 1 specimen) supposedly from Pirapora, Minas Gerais, but this record has not been confirmed. These specimens are part of the material that was sent on loan to the California Academy of Sciences in 1930 and when returned received, by mistake, catalog numbers different from the original ones. Part of what happened is explained by Britski (1969). It is absolutely certain that the specimens were not collected in the localities mentioned on the labels inside the jars corresponding to the above mentioned lots. No specimens of *Galeocharax gulo* have been recently collected or even reported from the rio São Francisco.

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