Redescription of *Aphanotorulus* (Teleostei: Loricariidae) with Description of One New Species, *A. ammophilus*, from the Río Orinoco Basin

JONATHAN W. ARMBRUSTER AND LAWRENCE M. PAGE

*Aphanotorulus* is redescribed, and several described species are placed in *Aphanotorulus* based upon new information and examination of the type specimens. A new species is described from sandy, lower piedmont streams of the Río Orinoco Basin of Venezuela. *Aphanotorulus ammophilus* is distinguishable from other described species by a combination of characteristics including the presence of a relatively well-developed, angled ridge on the pterotic-supracleithrum, spots on the dorsal-fin interradial membrane that are mostly free from the fin rays, a low caudal peduncle depth to standard length ratio, a low orbit diameter to head length ratio, and a pectoral-fin spine that reaches beyond the pelvic-fin rays when depressed. The phylogenetic relationships of *Aphanotorulus* and the paraphyly of *Hypostomus* are discussed.

**A** *PHANOTORULUS* is a small genus of loricariid catfishes of the subfamily *Hypostominae* that is closely related to *Hypostomus* (Isbrucker and Nijssen, 1982). Isbrucker and Nijssen (1982) described *Aphanotorulus* as a new genus because they felt that the autapomorphy of numerous papillae in the buccal cavity (Fig. 1) sufficiently distinguished it from *Hypostomus*. In the description of *Aphanotorulus*, the type species *A. frankei*, known only from the type locality in the Río Ucayali system of Peru, was described. However, like many taxa from South America, *Aphanotorulus* is much more widespread than the original description suggests. One species, described below as new, is quite common in sandy, lower piedmont streams of the middle Río Orinoco drainage. Discovery of this species led to a continuing revision of *Aphanotorulus*.

Few specimens have been available from the Río Ucayali, but they appear very similar to those from the Río Caquetá, Río Huallaga, Río Marañon, and Río Napo; therefore, all specimens from these drainages are considered by us to be *A. frankei*. However, there are subtle differences in specimens from each of the river systems, and it is possible that several species may be present in these drainages.

Based on examination of types, it is clear that several species recently referred to by Isbrucker (1980) to be *Hypostomus* also belong in *Aphanotorulus*. *Plecostomus madeirensis* Fowler (1913) from the Río Madeira and Río Marmoré of Bolivia and Brazil, *P. popoi* Pearson (1924) from the Río Beni and Río Madre de Dios systems of Bolivia and Peru, *P. micropunctatus* La Monte (1935) from the Río Purus and Río Jurua systems of Brazil, and *P. chaparae* Fowler (1940) from the Río Marmoré system of Bolivia all belong in *Aphanotorulus*. The holotype of *A. chaparae* is a juvenile with faded coloration. Fowler (1940) stated that *A. chaparae* differed from other species now in *Aphanotorulus* based on color; but color varies ontogenetically, and *A. chaparae* may be synonymous with *A. madeirensis*. We have tentatively assigned species names to specimens based on overall similarity and drainage in which the specimens were collected. However, it is
likely that further information will support placing some of the described species into synonymy. We avoid placing species into synonymy until more material can be examined and a complete revision of the genus can be completed.

Two collections from the Río Guaviare (Río Orinoco Drainage) of Colombia are currently not easily assignable to species and are referred to as Aphanotorulus sp. throughout the manuscript.

Isbrücker and Nijssen (1992) placed H. phrixosoma (Fowler, 1939) in Aphanotorulus, but the species lacks the characters used below to diagnose Aphanotorulus and appears to belong in Hypostomus sensu lato. Hypostomus phrixosoma does share a derived characteristic with Aphanotorulus, the presence of elongated odontodes in breeding males, but several other species of Hypostomus and Isorineloricaria also possess the trait. In this paper, we redescribe Aphanotorulus, identify all species examined that are currently assignable to Aphanotorulus, describe A. amnonphilus as new, and suggest that the recognition of Aphanotorulus renders Hypostomus paraphyletic.

**Materials and Methods**

Morphological measurements were made to the nearest 0.01 mm with the use of dial calipers. Measurements were made according to Boeseman (1968) with the addition of three new measurements: anal width is the body width at the insertion of the first anal-fin ray; folded dorsal-fin length is the length of the depressed dorsal fin, measured from the posterior edge of the nuchal plate (the scute just anterior to the first spine of the dorsal fin) to the tip of the most posteriorly extending dorsal-fin ray; snout-opercle length is the distance from the tip of the snout to the postero-dorsal edge of the bony opercle. Head height was not used.

All measurements were natural log-transformed, and a principal components analysis was performed using the covariance algorithm of SYSTAT (version 5.0, for Macintosh, Evanston, IL, 1992). No meristic characters were used in the principal components analysis. Principal component scores were plotted against one another to identify shape differences. Additionally, ANCOVAs were performed on natural log-transformed measurements holding the larger value as the covariate. Tukey tests were then utilized to determine pairwise differences. Results for comparisons with A. chapaerae are not reported because A. chapaerae is represented only by one specimen.

Lateral-line scutes were counted on the left side of the body and excluded the elongated scute at the anterior margin of the caudal fin. Other counts include the following: predorsal scutes (number of scutes from the tip of the supraoccipital process up to and including the nuchal plate); scutes within the base of the dorsal fin; scutes between the posterior ray of the dorsal fin and the adipose fin (excluding any scutes in contact with the adipose spine); scutes within the membrane of the adipose fin; scutes within the anal-fin interradial membrane; scutes from the end of the anal fin to the caudal-fin membrane; scutes within the depressed pectoral-fin spine (includes only those scutes in the row proceeding posteriorly from the cleithrum, not the scutes that form the abdominal row); number of dorsal, pectoral, pelvic, and anal-fin rays; and number of teeth per jaw ramus. For tooth counts, only the jaw ramus with the maximum number of teeth was compared between species (referred to as “maximum number of teeth”).

Osteological examination was performed on specimens that were cleared and double-stained according to procedures modified from Taylor and Van Dyke (1984). Drawings were prepared with the aid of a camera lucida attached to a Wild M5 stereoscope. Institutional abbreviations are as listed in Leviton et al. (1985) and Leviton and Gibbs (1988). In lists of specimens, “cs” refers to cleared and stained specimens, and numbers in parentheses indicate only the specimens for which measurements and counts were taken. Catalog numbers for Aphanotorulus sp. are FMNH 73406 (2) and USNM 181367 (2). Comparisons of external and internal characteristics of Aphanotorulus were made on whole and cleared and stained specimens of other loricariids, including phenetically similar species of Hypostomus and Isorineloricaria.
**Descriptions**

*Aphanotorulus* Isbrücker and Nijssen

Figures 1–2


**Diagnosis.**—Medium-sized species of the subfamily Hypostominae as diagnosed by Schaefer (1986, 1987). Autapomorphies for the genus are as follows: numerous small papillae inside the buccal cavity (Fig. 1); extremely elongate 1st and 2nd hypobranchials (Fig. 3); extremely elongate 1st basibranchials (Fig. 3); and elongate, unicuspid teeth in the jaws of breeding males (Fig. 4). Elongate hypobranchials and 1st basibranchials are also found in astroblepids, considered to be the sister family of Loricariidae (Schaefer 1986, 1987); however, these characteristics are found nowhere else in Hypostominae, and we consider them to have been independently evolved in *Aphanotorulus*.

Several species of *Hypostomus* are very similar in color to *Aphanotorulus* but can be separated based on the generic characteristics listed above. Many *Hypostomus* species have a single large papilla in the buccal cavity instead of the multiple small papillae of *Aphanotorulus*. Similar *Hypostomus* also usually have a longer, more pointed head.

**Description.**—Body strongly bicolored, belly white, upper sides above first lateral row of scutes light tan with numerous, moderately sized dark spots arranged in 4–5 longitudinal rows. Head with numerous small black spots. In life, the head appears iridescent gold in bright sunlight. Dorsal, pectoral, pelvic, and adipose fins spotted. Caudal-fin rays with dark rectangular spots that appear to coalesce and form bands when the caudal fin is folded.

Juvenile coloration similar to that of adult. Smallest specimens have four brown dorsal saddles, a brown midlateral stripe, and a mottled head. As the fish grow, the saddles and stripe disappear and are replaced with spots that are, as in species of *Hypostomus* (Boeseman, 1968), proportionately larger in juveniles than in adults.

Head is short with a rounded snout, occasionally with a small, circular, scuteless patch at the tip. Eyes moderate in size, laterally placed. Dorsal-fin spine thin and weak. Dorsal fin set well forward of adipose-fin spine such that when the dorsal fin is depressed, the posterior tip falls short of the origin of the adipose-fin spine. Pelvic-fin origin set slightly posterior in vertical from the dorsal fin origin. Caudal fin forked, its lower lobe longer than the upper. Gill openings small, mainly ventral. Abdomen and ventral surface of head completely covered with small scutelets.

Dorsal fin with two spines and seven rays. Pectoral fin with one spine and six rays. Pelvic fin with one spine and five rays. Anal fin with five rays. Lateral scutes 28–31 (modally 29). All specimens have three predorsal scutes. Usually eight (occasionally seven or nine) dorsal scutes between the posterior ray of the dorsal fin and the adipose spine and usually seven (occasionally six) dorsal scutes within the base of the dorsal fin. Three to four scutes within the adipose fin membrane and 2–3 within the anal fin. Thirteen to 15 (modally 14) scutes from the anal fin to the caudal fin. Teeth few, usually about 12–15 (Table 1) per jaw ramus, each with a small lateral cusp in all but males in breeding condition.

**Sexual dimorphism.**—Males in breeding condition are endowed with extremely elongate, bristle-like odontodes (Fig. 2). The bristles cover the entire back and sides behind the dorsal fin, including the adipose-fin spine and the dorsal caudal-fin spine. The bristles are thin and flexible, similar to those on species of the Peckoltia vittata species group (Isbrücker and Nijssen, 1992) and not like the stout, sharp odontodes found in loricariids such as *Acanthicus* and *Pseudacanthicus* (Burgess, 1989).

In *A. frankei* (Isbrücker and Nijssen, 1992) and *A. ammophilus*, there are usually three to four bristles per scute, and the bristles begin approximately middorsally, becoming denser posteriorly. In *A. madeirae*, there is usually only one bristle per scute, and a few bristles can be found forward of the dorsal fin. Breeding males of *A. chaparae*, *A. micropunctatus*, and *A. popoi* have not been examined.

Male *Aphanotorulus* in breeding condition also possess elongate, unicuspid teeth whereas most other specimens have teeth with a small, lateral cusp (Fig. 4). Lateral teeth of breeding males occasionally are bicuspid, but the lateral cusp is usually smaller than in specimens lacking bristles.

In *A. ammophilus*, three specimens examined (INHS 32035 holotype, MCNG 14566, MBUCV V-7405) possess bristles on the posterior half of the body and unicuspid teeth. Another male specimen (MCNG 9501) does not have the elongate odontodes but has unicuspid teeth. The standard length of this specimen (148.5 mm) in comparison with that of the holotype (86.0 mm) suggests that the bristles may be deciduous. A paratype (INHS 34738, SL = 102.2 mm) has a
Fig. 2. Holotype of *Aphanotorulus ammophilus* (INHS 32035, SL = 86.0 mm); dorsal, lateral, and ventral views. Photos by K. S. Cummings.
few bristles, but the teeth are all bicuspid. However, the teeth appear to be new (no teeth are worn or broken) suggesting that the fish may have been collected just after the end of the breeding season. These specimens suggest that males first develop unicuspid teeth, then the bristles. At the end of the breeding season, males regain bicuspid teeth and then lose the bristles. Of the hypostomines and ancistrines we have examined, none has a similar change in teeth during the breeding season.

Similar bristles occur in other loricariids (Burgess, 1989; Isbrucker and Nijssen, 1992); however, they are generally found only on the forward half of the body. Among hypostomines examined, bristles are most extensive in *H. phrixosoma*, covering the entire body from head to tail.

**Ecology.**—Based on collections of *A. ammophilus* and *A. popoi*, adults inhabit sandy, slow to moderately fast runs of small to large, turbid rivers. Most adults were collected over sand; however, some were collected over sand covered with a thin layer of mud. Juveniles were found in habitats similar to that of adults but were also common in pools and backwaters over a sand/mud substrate.

**Distribution.**—Most collections are from the lower piedmont regions of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. However, the holotype of *A. madeirensis* is from the lowlands of the Amazon, suggesting that the range of *Aphanotorulus* may include much of the Amazon basin (Fig. 5).

**Etymology.**—Aphano, from the Greek *aphanes* meaning overlooked, and *torulus* from the Latin meaning a small expansion, in reference to the

![Fig. 3. Hypobranchials 1–2 (HB) and Basibranchial 1 (BB), dorsal view; shaded areas are cartilage. (A) Hypostomus sp. (INHS 51414), (B) H. emarginatus (INHS 29085), (C) Aphanotorulus ammophilus (IHS 29001). Scales = 1 mm.](image)

![Fig. 4. Third dentary teeth, left side, dorsal view of two similarly sized Aphanotorulus ammophilus. Unshaded area is the crown; shaded area is the stalk. (A) Breeding male (MCNG 14566, SL = 134.5 mm). (B) Female (INHS 28711, SL = 155.8 mm). Scale = 1 mm.](image)

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**A. ammophilus**  ▼ **A. micropunctatus**

**A. chaparae** △ **A. popoi**

**A. frankei** ▽ **Aphanotorulus sp.**

**A. madeirae**

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**Fig. 5. Distribution of species of *Aphanotorulus*.**

numerous, small buccal papillae (gender masculine).

*Aphanotorulus chaparae* (Fowler)


**Holotype.**—ANSP 69067, 37.0 mm SL. Bolivia: Cochabamba, Boca Chapare, Río Chimoré; M. Carriker and G. Howes, 28 Aug. 1937.

*Aphanotorulus frankei* Isbrücker and Nijssen


**Holotype.**—ZMA 116640, 105.4 mm SL. Peru: Ucayali Department, Coronel Portillo Province, Río Neshua, Río Aguaytia/Río Ucayali drainage; 60 km southeast Pucallpa on the road to Tingo María; 8°36'S, 74°50'W; P. de Rham, H. Nijssen, H.-J. Franke, and C. Villanueva, 21 Aug. 1981. Not examined.

**Paratype.**—ZMA 116641, 92.5 mm SL. Same locality as holotype. Not examined.

**Nontype material examined.**—Río Orteguaza (Río Caquet drainage) of Colombia: FMNH 84125 (2); SU 50694 (12); SU 50697 (1). Río Marañon drainage of Peru: CAS 64530 (1), Río Purana; CAS 77252 (8), Río Puranapura; CAS 13195 (1), Río Hullaga basin; LACM 39851-13 (27), Río Santiago; LACM 39873-7 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39879-6 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39883-12 (12), Río Santiago; LACM 39884-12 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39890-7 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39898-2 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39901-2 (4), Río Santiago; LACM 39936-4 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 39940-5 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 41721-3 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 41724-18 (1), Río Santiago; LACM 41729-41 (7), Río Santiago; LACM 41738-9 (15), Río Marañón; LACM 41740-21 (6), Río Marañón; LACM 41741-34 (2), Río Marañón; USNM 086834 (1), Río Paranapura; USNM 167886 (1), Río Hualaga; USNM 167888 (3), Río Paranapura. Río Napo drainage of Ecuador: FMNH 103280 (1), Río Napo; FMNH 103281 (2), Río Jivino; FMNH 103282 (30), Río Tiputini; FMNH 103283 (1), Río Napo; FMNH 103284 (1), Río Aguarico; LACM 36338-2 (1). Río Ucayali drainage of Peru: AMNH 20863 (1), Río Tambo; FMNH 103279 (2), Río San Alejandro. Unknown localities: FMNH 84145 (6 cs); FMNH 101120 (2 cs), Peru.

*Aphanotorulus madeirae* (Fowler)


**Holotype.**—ANSP 69067, 79.9 mm SL. Brazil: Estado Amazonas, Rio Madeira, about 200 miles east of W. Long. 63°54'W; M. Carriker and G. Howes, 28 Aug. 1937.

*Aphanotorulus micropunctatus* (La Monte)


**Holotype.**—AMNH 12598, 150.6 mm SL. Brazil, Estado Amazonas; Vicinity of mouth of Río...
Macuá, a trib. of Rio Iaco, which is a tributary of the Rio Purus near Sena Madureira; 9°20'S, approximately 68°45'W; B. Krukoff, 1934.

Paratypes.—AMNH 26944 (4), 77.3–97.4 mm SL. Same data as holotype.

Notype material examined.—Rio Jurua drainage of Brazil: AMNH 12608 (2), Rio Embira.

Aphanotorulus popoi (Pearson)

Plecostomus popoi Pearson, 1924. Indiana Univ. Studies. 11:20–21, Plate III, figs. 2–3.


Holotype.—CAS 77346 (IU 17010), 98.8 mm SL. Bolivia: Popoi River, Rio Beni drainage; N. Pearson, Sept. 1921.

Paratypes.—CAS 81231 (IU 17010) (2), 31.3–55.7 mm SL. Same data as holotype. One specimen has been lost.

Notype material examined.—Rio Madre de Dios drainage of Peru: ANSP 143894 (2), Rio Manu; ANSP 143897 (2), Rio Pinquen; USNM 301646 (1), Rio Manu; USNM 302645 (2), Quebrada Pachija; USNM 302656 (1), Rio Manu; USNM 302657 (1), Rio Manu; USNM 302726 (1), Quebrada Panahua; USNM 302762 (1), Quebrada Panahua; USNM 319354 (3), oxbow lake of Rio Manu; USNM 319360 (4), Caño Fortaleza; USNM 324257 (3), Rio Manu; USNM 327337 (2), Quebrada Panahua; USNM 302765 (1), Rio Manu.

Aphanotorulus ammophilus n. sp.

Armbruster and Page

Sand Corroncho, Corroncho de Arena

Figures 1–2

Holotype.—INHS 32035, 86.0 mm SL. Venezuela: Estado Cojedes, Rio San Carlos, Rio Portuguesa drainage; at Caño Hondo, 2 km west of Las Vegas on road from Las Vegas to Campo Allegre; 9°31’51"N, 68°39’39"W; captured on sand with seine in an approximately 60 cm deep run along edge. J. Armbruster, M. Sabaj, K. Cummings, and C. Mayer; 14 Jan. 1994.

Paratypes.—ANSP 173089 (ex. INHS 34784) (2), 66.9–72.4 mm SL; FMNH 105064 (ex. INHS 29001) (2) 66.5–93.6 mm SL; INHS 29001 (1 cs), 69.7 mm SL. Venezuela: Estado Cojedes, Rio San Carlos, Rio Portuguesa drainage, WN Las Vegas; 9°33’40"N, 68°38’89"W; D. Taphorn, L. Page, K. Cummings, C. Mayer, P. Ceas, J. Armbruster, and M. Sabaj: 9 Jan. 1993; INHS 34738 (2), 89.4–102.2 mm SL, same locality as holotype, 28 Jan. 1995. J. Armbruster, P. Ceas, K. Cummings, C. Mayer; INHS 34784 (31 juveniles, not analyzed), 18.3–38.8 mm SL, same data as holotype; MBUCV V-26460 (ex. INHS 34738) (1), 89.5 mm SL; MCNG 27678 (2), 65.8–79.8 mm SL, same data as INHS 29001; SIUC 23936 (ex. INHS 34738) (1), 90.6 mm SL; TU 173803 (ex. INHS 34784) (3 juveniles, not analyzed), 27.9–40.5 mm SL; UAIC 11126.01 (ex. INHS 34738) (1), 92.8 mm SL; USNM 335171 (ex. INHS 34738) (2), 41.4–96.1 mm SL.

Notype material examined.—All localities from the Rio Orioco drainage of Venezuela: ANSP 165832, Rio Matiuyure; FMNH 105065 (2), Rio Suripa; FMNH 105066 (3), Rio Anaro; FMNH 105067 (3), Rio Suripa; FMNH 105068 (11), Rio Suripa; INHS 28711 (1), Rio Santo Domingo; INHS 34776 (1), Rio Masparro; MBUCV V-7405 (1), Rio Bocono; MBUCV V-16784 (3), Rio Arauca; MBUCV V-16815, Rio Pao; MCNG 508 (1), Rio Tucupido; MCNG 894 (2), Rio Apure; MCNG 2969 (2), zona inundada NE Puerto Bruzual; MCNG 3409 (1), 100 mt. del puente Bruzual; MCNG 3434 (2), Rio Guanare Viejo; MCNG 3458 (2), Rio Tucupido; MCNG 7238 (1), Rio Maspurro; MCNG 7388 (4), Rio Suripa; MCNG 8960 (2), Rio Tucupido; MCNG 9501 (1), Rio Sarare; MCNG 9560 (1), Rio Apure; MCNG 12836 (1), Rio Guanare; MCNG 13015 (5), Rio Guanare; MCNG 13504 (9, 2 cs), Rio Suripa; MCNG 13773 (8, 1 cs), Rio Tinaco; MCNG 14566 (1), Rio Orinoco; MCNG 17557 (1), Rio Caparo; MCNG 19841 (1), Rio Apure; UF 80360 (6, 1 cs) Rio Guanare.

Diagnosis.—Aphanotorulus ammophilus is distinguishable from all other Aphanotorulus by several morphological measurements. In particular, A. ammophilus differs from all other species in the ratios of orbit diameter to head length (mean = 13.6 ± 1.4% vs 16.7 ± 1.8%, P < 0.0001), and A. ammophilus differs from all but Rio Guaviare specimens in the ratio of caudal peduncle depth to standard length (mean = 7.0 ± 0.4% vs 8.0 ± 0.6%, P < 0.0001). Aphanotorulus ammophilus also differs from all other species by the presence of a moderately well-developed, angled ridge on the pterotic/supracleithrum (the ridge is poorly developed and rounded in other species) and a slightly more pronounced supraoccipital crest. Also, in A. ammophilus the pectoral-fin spine, when depressed
Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Number of Scutes in the Depressed Pectoral Fin for Species of Aphanotorulus.

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Aphanotorulus ammophilus can be further distinguished from A. frankei by the placement of spots on the dorsal fin. In A. ammophilus, the melanophores forming the spots are mostly absent from the rays, and the spots are rounded; in A. frankei, the melanophores are split nearly evenly between the rays and the membrane, and the spots appear oblong. Aphanotorulus ammophilus has larger spots on the head than do A. madeirae, A. micropunctatus, and A. popoi. Aphanotorulus ammophilus can be separated from A. madeirae by the presence of 3–4, rather than 1–2, elongate odontodes per lateral scute on breeding males and by never having elongate odontodes further forward than the dorsal fin. Aphanotorulus ammophilus also differs from A. madeirae and A. micropunctatus in the modal number of maximum number of teeth (Table 1). No comparisons were made to A. chaparae because the holotype is a juvenile with its color faded, and the species is most likely synonymous with A. madeirae.

Description.—Morphometrics given in Table 3. See genus description for detailed information. Body distinctly tapered from head to tail, caudal peduncle narrow and short. Caudal peduncle height is short compared to other species. Spots...
on dorsal-fin membrane rounded, mostly separate from fin rays. Spots on head large for Aphanotorulus. Pterotic/supracleithral ridge passing posteriorly from eye is relatively large and angled so that the head appears squared, odontodes on the ridge are larger than those in surrounding areas. Supraoccipital crest pronounced.

Sexual dimorphism.—See genus description. Collection dates for breeding males suggest a breeding season that begins no earlier than mid-March and continues no later than mid-Jan. Also in support of this hypothesis are a female collected in Nov. (ANSP 165832) with ripe eggs in her ovaries and the fact that juveniles are abundant in collections from Jan.

Distribution.—Río Orinoco drainage of Venezuela (Fig. 6); mainly known from the Río Apure system. Distribution probably includes parts of Colombia, although four specimens from the Río Guaviare (Fig. 5) probably represent a different species.

Etymology.—Amo from the Latin for sand, and philus from the Latin for loving (gender, masculine). Specific and common names refer to the preference of the species for sandy habitats.

DISCUSSION

Principal components analysis supports the conclusion that specimens of Aphanotorulus from the Río Orinoco drainage of Venezuela are distinct from all other specimens and, thus, represent a separate species (Fig. 7). There was only slight overlap between A. ammophilus and other species; and given the unique characteristics of A. ammophilus, we considered the overlap to be insignificant. Principal component 1 mainly represented size and was excluded from further analysis. Other factors were relatively free from size differences and represented shape. Principal component 2 was strongly effected positively by interorbital width, snout length, and snout-opercle length and negatively by orbit diameter, caudal depth, and interdorsal length. Principal component 3 was strongly affected positively by orbit diameter, interorbital width, and snout length and negatively by adipose-fin spine length, dorsal fin spine length, and pectoral-fin spine length.

Principal component 2 best separated A. ammophilus from the Amazonian species (including Aphanotorulus sp.). Interorbital width and orbit diameter both loaded strongly and oppositely on PC2 suggesting a correlation between the two characters. Snout length and snout-opercle length are significantly longer in A. ammophilus than in Aphanotorulus sp., A. frankei, and A. popoi but not in A. madeirae and A. micropunctatus. Similarities in head shape have led to the intermediacy of A. madeirae and A. micropunctatus to A. ammophilus and Aphanotorulus sp., A. frankei, and A. popoi in Figure 7. PC3 served only to weakly separate A. frankei and A. popoi based mainly on differences in pectoral-fin spine length, snout length, interorbital width, and orbit diameter. Comparison of other principal components with PC2 showed similar distributions to that of Figure 7. No differences between species were apparent if PC2 was not used.
There is considerable overlap in Figure 7 among specimens attributed to Amazonian species; however, the species are considered to be distinct until a revision of Aphanotorulus can be completed. Thus far, no characters have been found to separate Amazonian species of Aphanotorulus.

Although Aphanotorulus is a well-defined monophyletic group, the recognition of the genus places serious doubt on the validity of Hypostomus. Elongate odontodes on breeding males represent a synapomorphy for Aphanotorulus, Isorineloricaria, and species allied with Hypostomus commersoni, H. emarginatus, and H. phrixosoma. Another synapomorphy for Aphanotorulus, Isorineloricaria, and species allied with Hypostomus commersoni, H. emarginatus, and H. phrixosoma are elongate first hypobranchials (Fig. 3B) which are evolutionarily intermediate between the stout bones of other Hypostomus (Fig. 3A) and the extremely elongate bones of Aphanotorulus (Fig. 3C). In addition, H. emarginatus possesses first basibranchials that are intermediate between those of other Hypostomus and Aphanotorulus. Unfortunately, no specimens of H. phrixosoma have been available for osteological examination, but we believe that H. phrixosoma is the sister to Aphanotorulus based on the extensiveness of the breeding odontodes and small adult size. These characters support the contention of Schaefer (1986, 1987) that Hypostomus is paraphyletic. Clearly, the description and continuing recognition of Aphanotorulus is one of the reasons for the paraphyly of Hypostomus; however, we choose to continue to recognize Aphanotorulus until a thorough investigation into the interrelationships of hypostomine genera and species groups can be completed.

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