



***Corumbataia britskii* (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae) a new species from the upper Rio Paraná basin, Mato Grosso do Sul, Central Brazil**

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Abstract

A new Hypoptopomatinae, *Corumbataia britskii*, is described based on specimens recently collected in a tributary of the upper Rio Paraná basin, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Brazil. *Corumbataia britskii* differs from its congeners by having a more depressed head profile (vs. a more rounded head profile in *C. cuestae* and *C. tocantinensis*), by having a more developed and conspicuous tuft of enlarged odontodes on the tip of the supraoccipital (vs. its reduced condition found in *C. cuestae* and *C. tocantinensis*), and by having a partially enclosed arrector fossae (vs. an almost completely enclosed arrector fossae in *C. cuestae* and *C. tocantinensis*).

Key words. Siluriformes, Taxonomy, Upper Rio Paraná, South America, Neotropical Region

Introduction

The genus *Corumbataia* belongs to the Hypoptopomatinae, a group of small-sized armored catfishes composed by 17 genera and approximately 80 species (Schaefer, 2003; Ribeiro *et al.* 2005) distributed throughout cis-Andean South America from Venezuela to Northern Argentina (Schaefer, 1998).

Corumbataia was erected by Britski (1997) who defined the genus by the following combination of characters: exposed portion in the middle of the scapular bridge formed only by the coracoid (i.e., narrow cleithra which are covered by skin medially), compound hypurals 1 and 2 completely fused to the compound hypurals 3–5, atrophied maxillary barbel, and an infraorbital canal entering the infraorbital series via the pterotic-supracleithrum.

Corumbataia cuestae occurs in small streams of the Rio Tietê (upper Paraná basin), and *C. tocantinensis* occurs in the Rio Araguaia and Rio Tocantins. In this paper, we describe a third species of *Corumbataia*, from a headwater stream of the Rio Sucuriú, upper Paraná River Basin, Mato Grosso do Sul State, Central Brazil.

Material and methods

Measurements follow Boeseman (1968), including anal width, folded dorsal-fin length, snout-opercle length (Armbruster & Page, 1996) and preanal length (Ribeiro *et al.* 2005). Plate counts and nomenclature follow the schemes of serial homology proposed by Schaefer (1997). Meristic data follow Bockmann & Ribeiro (2003). Vertebral counts included all vertebrae (including the first five vertebrae modified into Weberian Apparatus), with the compound caudal centrum (PU1+U1) (Lundberg & Baskin, 1969) counted as a single element. All