

***Hemiodus jatuarana*, a new species of Hemiodontidae from the rio Trombetas, Amazon Basin, Brazil (Teleostei, Characiformes)**

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Abstract

Hemiodus jatuarana, a new species of the Hemiodontidae from Oriximiná, rio Trombetas, Amazon Basin, Brazil, is described. The new species can be readily distinguished from its congeners by the presence of a horizontally elongated dark spot on the caudal peduncle, and by the absence of any other dark pigmentation pattern on the body. *Hemiodus jatuarana* is readily separated from *H. immaculatus*, another species without dark pigmentation on the body, by having 25–27 epibranchial and 36–37 ceratobranchial gill rakers on the first branchial arch, and caudal-fin lobes without longitudinal stripes, vs. 14–16 and 21–25 gill rakers, and a conspicuous longitudinal stripe on each caudal-fin lobe in *H. immaculatus*. The new species is only known from its type-locality, where it cooccurs with *H. immaculatus*.

Key words: Teleostei, Characiformes, Hemiodontidae, Hemiodus, new species, rio Trombetas, Amazon basin

Introduction

Hemiodus Müller, 1842, the largest genus in the Hemiodontidae, contains 18 species that occur in basins of Cis-Andean South America, including the Amazonas, Orinoco, Tocantins, costal rivers of the Guianas, some smaller independent drainages from the rio Araguari to the rio Paranaíba, and the Paraná-Paraguay basin (Langeani, 2003). Species of *Hemiodus* are clearly separated from all other members of the family by the presence of multicuspid teeth with an enlarged convex distal border (vs. teeth absent in *Anodus*; unicuspid, pedicellated in *Micromischodus*; tricuspid in *Argonectes* and *Bivibranchia*). *Hemiodus* species also present a right angle depression on the ventromedial portion of the preopercle which receives the posteroventral portion of the hyomandibular (Langeani, 1998, 1999). An examination of the hemiodontid holdings in the Museu de Zoologia da