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## A new species of *Lycengraulis* Günther, 1868 (Clupeiformes: Engraulinae) from the Amazon basin, Brazil, with comments on *Lycengraulis batesii* (Günther, 1868)

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### Abstract

A new species of *Lycengraulis* from the Amazon basin is described. *Lycengraulis figueiredoi* can be distinguished from *L. grossidens* by a short upper maxilla, its posterior margin not reaching the lower maxilla joint (vs. upper maxilla longer, its posterior margin reaching to or a little past of mandible joint). *Lycengraulis figueiredoi* can be distinguished also from *L. poeyi* by 26 to 31 anal-fin rays (vs. 21 to 23 anal-fin rays) and by 44 to 46 vertebrae (vs. 42 vertebrae), and from *L. batesii* by having the anal-fin origin at vertical through base of second to fifth dorsal-fin ray (vs. anal-fin origin at vertical through base of sixth to 10<sup>th</sup> dorsal-fin ray) and by 17–21 gill rakers on the lower branch of first gill arch (vs. 12–15 gill rakers on the lower branch of first gill arch). The new species occurs in the rio Purus, Negro, Trombetas and Solimões, in the Amazon basin, Brazil.

**Key words:** Engraulinae; Neotropical fish fauna; Freshwater fish; Systematics; Sardines

### Resumo

Uma nova espécie do gênero *Lycengraulis* da bacia Amazônica é descrita. *Lycengraulis figueiredoi* distingue-se de *L. grossidens* pela presença de maxila superior curta, sua margem posterior não alcançando a articulação mandibular (vs. maxila superior longa, sua margem posterior alcançando ou ultrapassando a articulação mandibular). *Lycengraulis figueiredoi* pode ser distinguida de *L. poeyi* por de 26 a 31 raios na nadadeira anal (vs. 21 a 23 raios na nadadeira anal) e por de 44 a 46 vértebras (vs. 42 vértebras) e de *L. batesii* pela origem da nadadeira anal em vertical sob a base do segundo ao quinto raio da nadadeira dorsal (vs. origem da nadadeira anal sob a base do sexto ao décimo raio da nadadeira dorsal) e por 17–21 rastros branquiais no ramo inferior do primeiro arco branquial (vs. 12–15 rastros branquiais no ramo inferior do primeiro arco branquial). A nova espécie ocorre nos rios Purus, Negro, Trombetas e Solimões, na bacia Amazônica, Brasil.

### Introduction

*Lycengraulis* Günther, 1868 comprises medium to large sized fishes (150–200 mm standard length) of marine, estuarine or freshwater habits distributed in South and Central America (Whitehead *et al.* 1988). According to Whitehead *et al.* (1988) the genera is distinguished in the Engraulinae *sensu* Nelson (2006) by the presence of enlarged, well-spaced canine-like teeth in the lower jaw. Species of the genus also have 12–27 gill rakers on the lower branch of first gill arch and 21–30 branched anal-fin rays.

According to Eschmeyer and Fricke (2013), four species of *Lycengraulis* are valid: *L. grossidens* (Spix & Agassiz, 1829), a marine species that occurs along Atlantic coast of Central and South America, *L. batesii* (Günther, 1868), that is widespread in the Amazon and Orinoco basins, rio Manacacias in Colombia and coastal drainages of the Guianas, *L. poeyi* (Kner, 1863), a marine species that occurs on the Pacific coast of Central America, and *L. limnichthys* Schultz, 1949, a species whose distribution is restricted to Lake Maracaibo basin,