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New species of *Bryconamericus* Eigenmann (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Teles Pires, rio Tapajós basin, central Brazil

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Abstract

A new species of *Bryconamericus* is described from the rio Teles Pires, a tributary of the rio Tapajós. The new taxon can be distinguished from its congeners by having a short anal fin with 11–13 branched rays, two maxillary teeth, four outer premaxillary teeth, and 34–38 perforated lateral-line scales. Other diagnostic characters of the species are the absence of a caudal-peduncle spot and the presence of a pigmented vertical band at the caudal-fin rays base. The phylogenetic position of the new species is inferred based in two available phylogenetic hypotheses, and a discussion on its generic placement is provided.

Key words: *Creagrutus*, Stevardiinae, Brazilian shield, Amazon, taxonomy

Resumo

Uma nova espécie de *Bryconamericus* é descrita do rio Teles Pires, um afluente do rio Tapajós. O novo táxon pode ser distinguido de seus congêneres por possuir uma nadadeira anal curta com 11–13 raios ramificados, dois dentes maxilares, quatro dentes na série externa do pré-maxilar e 34–38 escamas perfuradas na linha lateral. Outros caracteres diagnósticos da espécie são a ausência de mancha no pedúnculo caudal e presença de uma banda vertical pigmentada na base dos raios da nadadeira caudal. A posição filogenética da nova espécie é inferida baseada em duas hipóteses filogenéticas disponíveis e uma discussão sobre a sua alocação genérica é fornecida.

Introduction

Including nearly 75 valid species, *Bryconamericus* Eigenmann is currently among the most species rich genera within the Stevardiinae (sensu Mirande, 2010). The group is distinguished from other stevardiins by the following combination of characters proposed by Eigenmann (1917): upper lip covering the premaxillary teeth; some or all teeth serrate or notched; preventral area with a median series of scales or with normal scales irregularly arranged, or more or less trenchant with the scales of the two sides bent over the middle; maxillary border with a simple more or less pronounced curve, or with a break in the symmetry of the curve at the end of the tooth bearing portion; caudal fin naked except at its base; premaxillary teeth in two series; a large third infraorbital contacting the preopercle along its posterior and ventral margins; four teeth in the inner series of the premaxillary; adipose fin present; anal fin with more than 10 branched rays; inner row of premaxillary teeth at least as well developed as those of outer series; gill-rakers simple; few teeth along the upper portion of the maxillary, and males without a pouch on neither upper or lower caudal-fin rays.

Such extensive “diagnosis” has, in part, caused several questionings regarding the monophyly of *Bryconamericus* (e.g., Eigenmann *et al.*, 1907; Eigenmann, 1914, 1917; Fink, 1976; Vari & Siebert, 1990; Malabarba & Malabarba, 1994). Actually, several recent phylogenetic studies (e.g., Javonillo *et al.*, 2010; Mirande,

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