

REVIEW OF THE GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF FISH FAUNA OF THE XINGU RIVER BASIN, BRAZIL

Maurício Camargo, Tommaso Giarrizzo & Victoria Isaac

Laboratório de Biologia Pesqueira e Manejo de Recursos Aquáticos, Universidade Federal do Pará, Belém, Brazil

Abstract. This study is a comprehensive review of fish fauna data for the Xingu River system. Information was compiled from seven field surveys (conducted between 2001 and 2002), bibliographic references, and museum collection records. To provide data on the spatial distribution of fish species, the river basin was divided into six areas according to geographical and hydrological characteristics. Fish species from 14 orders and 47 families were recorded; the most diverse orders were Characiformes (210 species), Siluriformes (146 species), Perciformes (62 species) and Gimnotiformes (20 species). Of the 467 species identified, 69 were common to the whole river basin. Based on these results, two priority conservation areas were identified: 1) headwater rivers, which are characterized by a diverse range of small characid and cichlid species and intense anthropogenic disturbance, and 2) middle section of the Xingu, from its confluence with the Irirí River to its downstream waterfalls near Belomonte village. This region is characterized by a high diversity of Cichlidae, particularly *Teleocichla*, Anostomidae and Loricariidae families. Conserving these areas will help to maintain hydrological connectivity of the Xingu River system. *Accepted 17 October 2004.*

Key words: Amazonian biogeography, fish diversity, Xingu River.

INTRODUCTION

Of all Brazil's regions, the Amazonian biome has suffered most from political turmoil. While numerous projects promoted economic development and land use, parallel measures were taken to protect the biodiversity of Amazonian fauna and flora (Capobianco *et al.* 2001). However, these activities were hampered by a shortage of concise data indicating key areas of ecological value, such as regions of hydrological connectivity, and a deficiency of pertinent criteria and recommendations to define suitable areas for regional development.

The Xingu River basin is a classic example of "unplanned development". Incentives initiated by the state government in the 1970s and 1980s led to uncontrolled land use, road construction, and the establishment of various hydroelectric projects (Kohlhepp 2001). However, the presence of indigenous communities inhabiting the banks of the Xingu (Vieira & Andrade 1989), together with protests by ecological organizations, succeeded in minimizing the extent of some of these activities in favor of natural landscape protection.

Along its 1800 kilometers, the Xingu River basin drains different geochronological units (RADAM-Brasil 1978). In contrast to Andean Amazon tributaries, the Xingu River is characterized by stable processes of erosion and sedimentation (Sioli 1984). A series of geological events occurred from the upper to the lower Xingu estuary, which led to the formation of numerous waterfalls and rapids. These landscape features favored biodiversity and greatly influenced the distribution patterns of aquatic fauna. It is estimated that close to 600 species of fish inhabit the Xingu basin, most of them frugivores and rheophilores (Camargo *et al.* 2002, Isaac *et al.* 2002).

The results of various surveys conducted along the Xingu River and its tributaries have already been published (Lowe-McConnell 1991, Bergleiter 1999, Zuanon 1999, Camargo *et al.* 2002, Isaac *et al.* 2002). However, to properly understand the ecological value of the river basin and its fish fauna for regional biodiversity, a synthesis of available data and discussion of fish species distribution throughout the river basin is necessary. This information will enable the definition of conservation priorities, and highlight knowledge gaps so that future research may be conducted in unexplored areas. In addition, it will provide data to test the hypothesis of a biogeographical relation-

e-mail: zorro@ufpa.br

ship between the Guianas and the Central Brazilian Shield (Géry 1969, Amorim & Pires 1996). This study therefore, compiles all available data on the fish species of the Xingu River and its major tributaries, giving special emphasis to the spatial distribution of different taxa, to help establish conservation priorities.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Data collection. Data on the fish fauna of Xingu River, including fish identification and location, were based on: 1) results of seven field surveys conducted between October 2001 and June 2002 in the middle and lower sections of the Xingu River; 2) a bibliographic review of taxonomic descriptions and species listings, and 3) records from collections of national and international museums, available in NEODAT II (2002) and FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2003) databases. Rainy season sampling took place in December, February and May, while the dry season collections occurred during July, August, October and November. Eleven locations, along a 189 kilometer stretch between the confluences of the Xingu and Iriri Rivers, and the town of Senador José Porfirio, were sampled bimonthly. Over 24 hours, 116 fishing procedures were completed; gillnets of eight different mesh sizes, 54 m in length and 2.5 m in height were used. Additionally, field sampling with cast nets and hand nets were conducted in two tributaries of the Iriri River during a "rapid assessment program" (RAP) carried out in the dry season of 2002. Taxonomic fish identification was made using various keys, such as Géry (1979), Vari (1989a, b, c; 1991; 1992a, b; 1995), Ploeg (1991), Planquette *et al.* (1996) and Le Bail *et al.* (2000). A list with fish species scientific names and geographical coordinates was produced.

Based on 1) geomorphologic features, 2) hydrological characteristics, and 3) the forest classification of "International Conservation of Brazil" along the Xingu River basin, the basin was subdivided into six areas (fig. 1):

- 1) Xingu headwaters: A geomorphological unit of fluvial plain deposition, with a pioneer phytosociological unit. Waters in this area are usually clear, as vegetation cover supplies relatively few organic compounds.
- 2) Iriri River microbasin: This area drains a denuded pediplain and zones of dissected structures, with a continual ombrophilous open forest. This is an area of distinct geographical heterogeneity, generated mainly by the waterfalls of the Curuá and

Iriri Rivers, which also act as natural barriers for many aquatic organisms.

- 3) Upstream Xingu: This drains geomorphologically different areas, such as the denuded pediplain and zones of dissected structures, before joining the Iriri River. The vegetation cover is relatively heterogeneous and characterized mainly by small patches of seasonal savannas dispersed in larger areas of ombrophilous dense and open forest.
- 4) Middle Xingu: This extends from the Xingu-Iriri confluence to the Belomonte waterfalls, an area with a rather uniform profile characterized by a geomorphologically dissected unit, occasionally interrupted by strongly dissected units and uniformly covered by ombrophilous open forests. Currently suffering from strong anthropogenic disturbance. Numerous rapids and waterfalls are responsible for a high water flow and well-oxygenated waters.
- 5) Bacajá River microbasin: An area of dissection that sustains a dense ombrophilous forest. Its "U-shaped" well-defined watershed drains water from a large rocky area that is characterized by high particle levels, in contrast to Xingu River water.
- 6) Lower Xingu: Downstream of the Belomonte falls to the mouth of the Xingu, is included in the geomorphological unit of the alluvial Amazon plain, which acts as a border between two dissection units. Ombrophilous open forest predominates in the whole area, joining up with the pioneer herbaceous communities near the mouth of the Xingu. Here the river is wider and the effects of the Amazon waters are pronounced.

RESULTS

Fish fauna diversity. In the Xingu River basin 467 fish species, belonging to 14 orders and 47 families, were identified (Appendix 1). The most diverse orders were: Characiformes (210 species), Siluriformes (146 species), Perciformes (62 species) and Gimnotiformes (20 species). Other groups with a notably high biodiversity were the Clupeiformes (10 species) and Rajiformes (6 species). The richer families, in terms of species number, were: Characidae (118 species), Cichlidae (57 species), Loricariidae (55 species), Anostomidae (33 species), Pimelodidae (21 species), Curimatidae (18 species), Doradidae (17 species), Auchenipteridae (16 species) and Hemiodontidae and Heptapteridae (12 species each).

Of all of these, small rheophilous fish were the most common. The replacement of those species with

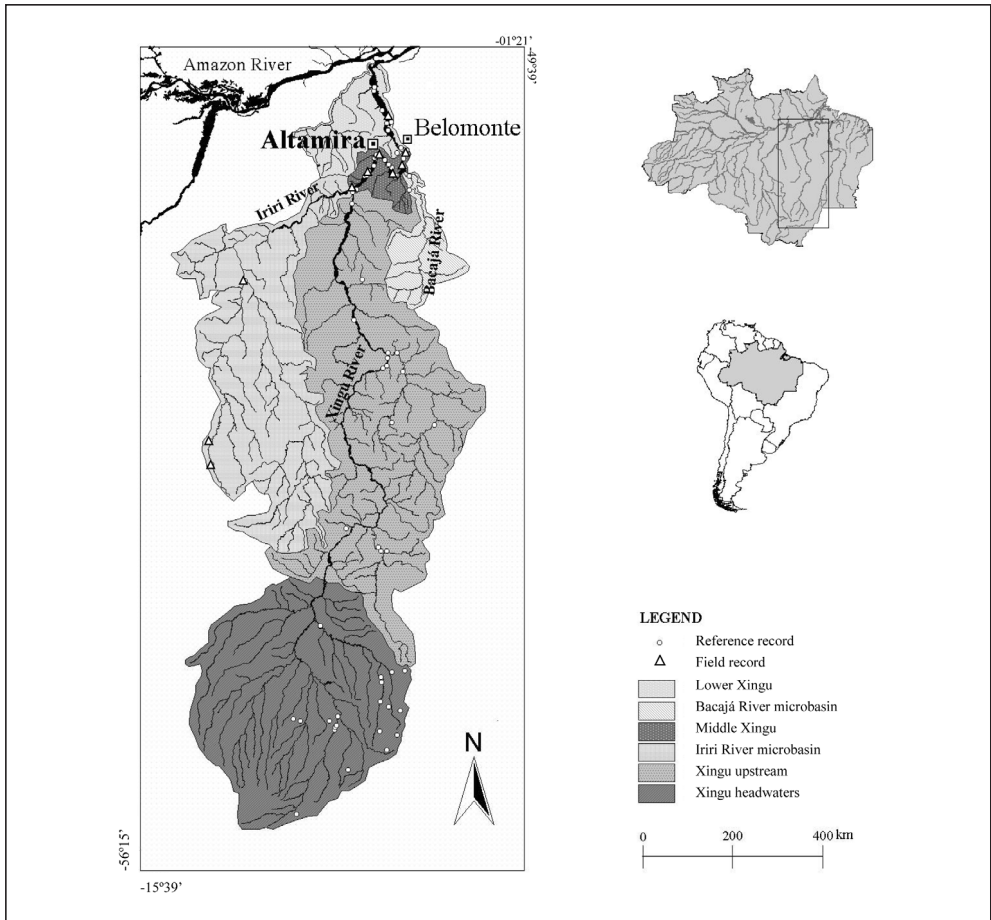


FIG. 1. Hydrographic areas of the Xingu River basin.

opportunistic and allochthonous feeding habits (common in the headwaters), by species which feed on autochthonous food sources, such as bottom feeders, periliton suckers, and grazers of the seasonal floodplain, was recorded.

Regional fish fauna similarities. Although fish records for the Xingu depend on fishing equipment, fishing effort, seasonality and the heterogeneity of habitats, factors that reduce the reliability of data on the geographic distribution of organisms, it is still possible, based on taxonomic stability and known natural history of the fish, to understand the differing geographical distribution patterns of the hydrographic areas defined. Taxa widely dispersed along the Xingu

River usually include organisms with high ontogenetic plasticity, capable of dealing with sudden environmental change. This group of fish includes the pacus – Serrasalminae *Mylopus rubripinnis*, *M. schomburgki*, *M. torquatus*; piranhas – *Serrasalmus humeralis*, *S. rhombeus*, *S. serrulatus*; the trairas and jejus – Erythrinidae *Hoplerethrinus unitaeniatus*, *Hoplias malabaricus* and *H. macrophthalmus*, and the cachorras – Characidae *Hydrolicus tatauaia* and *Rhaphiodon vulpinus*.

Headwaters were characterized by a relatively large number of endemic species of small size, such as Doradidae *Rhynchodoras xingui*; Characidae *Macropobrycon xinguensis*, *Hyphessobrycon mutabilis* and *H. loweae*, other Characiformes like *Astyanax saltor*, *A.*

scintillans, *A. symmetricus*, *Myleus arnoldi*, *Exodon paradoxus* and *Hemigrammus cf. iota*, *H. cf. levis*, *H. cf. marginatus*, *H. cf. tridens*, *H. rodwayi* and *Hypthesobrycon agulha*, *H. macrolepis*, *H. pulchripinnis*, and a number of *Moenkhausia* such as *M. cotinho* and *M. gracilima*. Fish fauna similarity between the river headwaters and the upstream Xingu was mainly attributed to the wide geographical distribution of some Cichlids, such as *Apistogramma commbrae* and *Mesonauta acora*.

Similarities observed between the middle Xingu and lower Xingu sections are indicated by the fish fauna that inhabits the main river channel of deeper or shallow waters, and greater spatial heterogeneity. These living environments sheltered large predators such as *Phractocephalus hemiliopterus*, *Zungaro zungaro* and *Brachyplatystoma filamentosum*, and fish inhabitants of stagnant and shallow waters such as *Hemiodus unimaculatus* and *Bivibranchia fowleri*. However, it has to be noted that some fish, such as *Teleocichla gephyrogramma*, *Anostomus ternetzi* and *Pseudanos trimaculatus*, inhabit areas of rapids.

The middle Xingu includes endemic species of Gymnotiformes, including *Magadontognathus kaitukaensis*, *Porotergus* sp., *Sternarchogiton* sp., *Sternarchorhynchus curvirostris*, *Brachyhyopomus beebei*, and Characiformes such as *Roeboexodon geryi*, *Bryconops giacopinii*, and two *Creagrutus* species.

The current geographical distribution of endemic species that are rare in terms of population abundance, and so have a restricted distribution area, showed a taxa continuum from the headwaters to the waterfalls, upstream of Belomonte village, before the Xingu is influenced by the Amazon waters. These fish assemblages include organisms typical of small and shallow waters with slow currents, such as Callichthyidae – *Corydoras xinguensis*, Characidae – *Moenkhausia xinguensis*, Cichlidae – *Crenicichla rosaemariae*, *C. vittata* and *Hypselacara temporalis*, Sternopygidae – *Sternopygus xingu*, and Aspredinidae – *Bunocephalus coracoideus* and *B. knerii*.

DISCUSSION

The creation of interactive databases such as FishBase (Froese & Pauly 2003) and NEODAT II (2002) facilitates access to Neotropical fish systematics and geographical distribution. Unfortunately, the quantity of information available is still limited, as various scientific publications and museum records have yet to be incorporated into these databases. We believe

that by updating records in the museum collections consulted, to include recent systematic revisions and descriptions of new species, it would be possible to bring knowledge on both distribution areas and taxonomic stability of various species up to date.

A greater understanding of the taxonomic stability and natural history of fish species is fundamental to understanding geographical distribution patterns and similarities within the ichthyofauna in the geographical areas defined. The wide distribution of fish groups within the Xingu system, also largely distributed in the Amazonian basin, the Guianas systems, the Orinoco basin, and the São Francisco and Paraná basins, usually includes fish taxa with a high degree of adaptability, capable of inhabiting a range of different habitats.

Species widely distributed in the Xingu system and neighboring basins reveal long dispersal processes that must have begun before the formation of the current hydrographic basins. The upper Xingu, where small streams characterized by strong water column seasonal variations predominate, is inhabited by small characids and cichlids (Lowe-McConnell 1991). The high diversity of these small endemic fish species, widely dispersed between the Xingu River and other neighboring rivers like Tapajós and Araguaia, and in the Guianas systems, indicates radiation and diversification processes. These processes occurred before the geological formation of the current basins, from the early Cretaceous (120 mya) up to vicariant processes during the middle Miocene (11 mya), confirming a high biogeographical affinity between the Guianas and the Central Brazilian Shield (Géry 1969, Amorim & Pires 1996).

Typical examples of these dispersal and vicariant processes are shown in the actual distribution of fish species with taxonomic stability. For instance, fish dispersal from the headwaters is reported in callichthyids, such as *Corydoras*, differentiated at the end of the Paleocene (43 mya) (Reis 1998). The fact that these fish are better adapted to small streams indicates a headwater differentiation and a subsequent downstream dispersal process. Another example is given by the genus *Teleocichla*, which shows a high diversity (nine species) upstream of the Belomonte falls. Current distribution patterns of this genus indicate a dispersal process from the Tocantins River towards the neighboring systems like the Xingu and the Guianas that occurred during the Miocene (Ploeg 1991).

The great diversification of Loricariidae in the rapids is indicated by the overlap of niches of sub-

families such as Hypostominae, Ancistrinae and Loricariinae (Montoya-Burgos *et al.* 1998). This overlap indicates that a differentiation at the family level occurred before the actual Amazonian basin drainage genesis, and that subsequent vicariance processes by rivers like the Xingu isolated present-day endemic species such as *Hypancistrus zebra*, and another congeneric taxon, and *Glyptoperichthys xinguensis*.

Distribution patterns of fish groups confirm the hypothesis of biogeographical affinities between the Guianas and the East Amazon drainage systems, indicated also by some amphibians and lizards (Ron 2000), and birds (Prum 1988), with distribution patterns in the Guianas, Orinoco, and upper Tapajós, Xingu and Tocantins Rivers. Current knowledge on the biodiversity of the Xingu River fish fauna shows that more efforts should be deployed to provide data on the estimated 600 species (Camargo *et al.* 2002) that have not yet been properly studied. We have a detailed knowledge of the main channel fish fauna, but studies in small Xingu tributaries are rare. Questions such as why the genus *Parodon*, recorded in the Tapajós and Tocantins Rivers is absent from the Xingu, have yet to be elucidated. Similarly, the absence of *Creagrutus* in previous phylogenetic analyses (Vari & Harold 2001) demonstrates gaps in the knowledge of the Xingu River ichthyofauna.

We conclude that the present geographical distribution of the fish fauna is a response to the various geological and environmental processes that led to the formation of the Xingu system. We expected a general diversification of fish fauna from the headwaters, which probably took place before the actual drainage of the Xingu basin, and subsequent processes of successive dispersal along the river. Recent groups probably dispersed after the formation of the Amazonian drainage system.

Despite great collection efforts in some areas of the Xingu basin, little is known about the fish fauna of small tributaries, which are surely important contributors to the expected diversity. In order to fill this gap, a research priority should be the careful study of all small streams. More surveys should be made of the headwaters of the Xingu River, where degradation due to anthropogenic activity is high around protected indigenous Xingu reserves, and similarly in the middle Xingu region, where the negative effects of anthropogenic activity are high. A final point is that even along the Xingu River large areas of natural landscape are found where it is not possible to ascertain whether or not aquatic resources have been altered. Events of a-

quatic defaunation, as a consequence of uncontrolled human activities such as fishing and gold washing, are often imperceptible.

According to the hydrological connectivity theory (Pringle 2001), when aiming to secure a longitudinal natural process, such as the linkage between the headwaters and the lower Xingu, it appears to be of prime importance to make the headwaters area a priority area for conservation, based on the relatively numerous anthropogenic disturbances occurring in that area. Another priority area for conservation would be the large river bend (cotubelo) downstream of the town of Altamira, as present fish records from this area show a relatively high percentage of endemic species.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors are grateful to Dr. Jansen Zuanon and Jaime Ribeiro Carvalho Junior for their help on bibliographical, data collection and fish identification; to Dr. Horacio Higuchi for the identification of the Doradidae; to Dr. Ricardo Rosa and Patricia Charvet Almeida MSc. for the identification of the Pomatomtrygonidae, and to Dr. Lilian Cassati for help with the bibliographical search. We also thank our trainees, especially Jonilton Paschoal for their hard work throughout this study.

REFERENCES

- Albert, J.S., & W.L. Fink. 1996. *Sternopygus xingu*, a new species of electric fish from Brazil (Teleostei: Gymnoptoidei), with comments on the phylogenetic position of *Sternopygus*. *Copeia* 1: 85–102.
- Alves-Gomes, J.A. 1998. The phylogenetic position of the South American electric fish genera *Sternopygus* and *Archolaemus* (Ostariophysi: Gymnotiformes) according to 12S and 16S mitochondrial DNA sequences. Pp. 447–460 in Malabaraba, L.R., Reis, R.E., Vari, R.P., Lucena, Z.M.S., & C.A.S. Lucena (eds.). Phylogeny and classification of neotropical fishes. Porto Alegre.
- Amorim, D.S., & M.R.S. Pires. 1996. Neotropical biogeography and a method for maximum biodiversity estimation. Pp. 183–219 in Bicudo, C.E.M., & N.A. Menezes (eds.). Biodiversity in Brazil: a first approach., São Paulo.
- Bergleiter, S. 1999. Zur ökologischen Struktur einer zentralamazonischen Fischzönose. Ethologische und morphologische Befunde zur Ressourcenteilung. *Zoologica* 149: 1–191.
- Bockmann, F.A., & G.M. Guazzelli. 2003. Family Heptapteridae (Heptapterids). Pp. 406–431 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.

- Britto, M.R. 1998. Two new species of the genus *Aspidoras* (Siluriformes, Callichthyidae) from central Brazil. *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 8: 359–368.
- Buckup, P.A. 1993. Review of the characidiin fishes (Teleostei: Characiformes), with descriptions of four new genera and ten new species. *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 4: 97–154.
- Burguess, W.E. 1989. An atlas of freshwater and marine catfishes – A preliminary Survey of the Siluriformes. T.F.H. Publications, New Jersey.
- Camargo, M., Carvalho Junior, J., Giarrizzo, T., Zuanon, J., & V. Isaac. 2002. Lista preliminar dos peixes do médio rio Xingu, Amazônia brasileira, estado do Pará. Abstracts Congresso Nacional de Zoologia. Itajaí/SC.
- Campos-da-Paz, R., 1999. New Species of *Megadontognathus* from the Amazon basin, with phylogenetic and taxonomic discussions on the genus (Gymnotiformes: Aptereronotidae). *Copeia* 4: 1041–1049.
- Capobianco, J.P.R., Veríssimo, A., Moreira, A., Sawyer, D., dos Santos, I., & L.P. Pinto. 2001. Biodiversidade na Amazônia Brasileira: avaliação e ações prioritárias, uso sustentável e repartição de benefícios. São Paulo.
- Casatti, L. 2001. Taxonomia do gênero Sul-americano *Pachyrurus* Agassiz, 1831 (Teleostei: Perciformes: Sciaenidae) e descrição de duas novas espécies. *Comum. Mus. Ciênc. Tecnol. Sér. Zool.* 14: 133–178.
- Casatti, L. 2002. *Petilipinnis*, a new genus for *Corvina grunniens* Schomburgk, 1843 (Perciformes, Sciaenidae) from the Amazon and Essequibo river basins and redescription of *Petilipinnis grunniens*. *Papéis Avulsos de Zool.* 42: 169–181.
- Collette, B.B. 2003. Family Batrachoididae (toadfishes). Pp. 509–510 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Costa, W.E.M., & J. Géry. 1994. Two new species of the genus *Hypheobrycon* (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Xingú basin, central do Brasil. *Rev. Fr. Aquariol.* 20: 71–77.
- Costa, W.E.M. 2003. Family Rivulidae (South American Annual Fishes). Pp. 526–548 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Farias, I.P., Schneider, H., & I. Sampaio. 1998. Molecular Phylogeny of Neotropical Cichlids: The Relationships of Cichlasomines and Geroines. Pp. 499–508 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Froese, R., & D. Pauly. 2003. FishBase. World Wide Web electronic publication. www.fishbase.org (version 04 June 2003).
- Garavello, J.C. 1979. Revisão taxonômica do gênero *Leporinus* Spix, 1829 (Ostariophysi, Anostomidae). MSc. – Thesis, USP, São Paulo.
- Garavello, J.C., & H.A. Britski. 2003. Family Anostomidae (headstanders). Pp. 71–84 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Géry, J. 1969. The freshwater fishes of South America. Pp. 829–847 in Fittkau, J.I., Klinge, J.H., Schawabe, G., & H. Sioli (eds.). Biogeography and ecology in South America. Netherlands.
- Géry, J. 1973. Sur la nomenclature et les types de liyrée de *Carnegiella strigata* (Günther) *Aquarama* 6:16–19.
- Géry, J. 1977. Characoids of the world. TFH Publications, New Jersey.
- Géry, J. 1979. The Serrasalminae (Pisces, Characoidei) from the Serra do Roncador, Mato Grosso, Brasil. *Amazoniana* 4: 467–495.
- Géry, J. 1992. Description de trois especes nouvelles du genre *Iguanodectes* (Pisces, Characiformes, Characidae) avec quelques données recentes sur les autres espèces. *Revue Française d'Aquariologie* 4: 97–105.
- Gosse, J.P. 1971. Révision du genre *Retroculus* (Castelneau, 1855), designation d'un neotype de *Retroculus napidifer* (Castelneau 1853) et description de deux espèces nouvelles. *Bulletin, Institut Royale des Sciences Naturalles de Belgique* 47: 1–13.
- Isaac, V., Camargo, M., Giarrizzo, T., Mourão Junior, M., Carvalho Junior, J.R., & J.A.S. Zuanon. 2002. Levantamento da ictiofauna na região da UHE Belomonte, Altamira, PA. Eletronorte.
- Isbrücker, I.J.H., & H. Nijssen. 1991. *Hypancistrus zebra*, a new genus and species of uniquely pigmented Ancistrine loriciariid fish from the Rio Xingu, Brazil (Pisces: Siluriformes: Loriciariidae) *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 1: 345–350.
- Jégu, M. 1992. Nouveaux genre et espèce du rio Xingu, Amazonie, Brésil (Teleostei: Serrasalminae). *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 3: 235–252.
- Klausewitz, W., & F. Rössel. 1961. *Rhynchodoras xingui*, an interesting new catfish from Brazil (Pisces, Siluroidea, Doradidae). *Sennk. Biol.* 42: 45–48.
- Kohlhepp, G. 2001. Amazônia frente a um novo desafio: o desenvolvimento sustentável e o programa Avanço Brasil. Pp. 9–38 in Kohlhepp, G., Allegretti, M.H., Barros, A.C., Nepstad, D., Copabianco, J.P., Avima, E., Veríssimo, A., & P. Fearside (eds.). *Amazônia: Avanço o Brasil? Cadernos Adenauer* 2.
- Kullander, S.O. 1988. *Teleocichla*, a new genus of South American Rheophilic cichlid fishes with six new species. *Copeia* 1: 196–230.
- Kullander, S.O., & H. Nijssen. 1989. The Cichlids of Surinam. Ed. J. Brill, Leiden and other cities.
- Kullander, S.O. 1991a. *Crenicichla phaiospilus* and *C. percna*. Two new species of pike Cichlids (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Rio Xingu, Brazil. *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 1: 351–360.

- Kullander, S.O. 1991b. *Geophagus argyrostictus*, a new species of cichlid fish from the Rio Xingu, Brazil. *Cybium* 15: 129–138.
- Kullander, S.O., & A.M.C. Silfvergrip. 1991. Review of the South American Cichlids genus *Mesonauta* Günther with descriptions of two new species. *Revue Suisse Zool.* 98: 407–448.
- Kullander, S.O. 1995. Three new cichlid species from southern Amazonia: *Aequidens gerciliae*, *A. epae* and *A. michaeli*. *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 6: 149–170.
- Kullander, S.O. 1997. *Crenicichla rosemariae*, a new species of pike cichlid (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from the upper Rio Xingu drainage, Brazil. *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 7: 279–287.
- Kullander, S.O. 2003. Family Cichlidae (Cichlids). Pp. 605–654 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Edipucrs, Porto Alegre.
- Langeani-Neto, F. 1996. Estudo filogenético e revisão taxonômica da família Hemiodontidae Boulenger, 1904 (*sensu* Roberts, 1974) (Ostariophysi, Characiformes). M.Sc.-Thesis USP, São Paulo.
- Langeani-Neto, F. 1998a. Um novo Bivibranchinae (Pisces Characiformes, Hemiodontidae) dos rios Tapajós, Xingu, Tocantins e Capim, drenagem do rio Amazonas. *Naturalia* 23: 171–183.
- Langeani-Neto, F. 1998b. Phylogenetic study of the Hemiodontidae (Ostariophysi: Characiformes). Pp. 154–160 in Malabaraba, L.R., Reis, R.E., Vari, R.P., Lucena, Z.M.S., & C.A.S. Lucena (eds.). Phylogeny and classification of neotropical fishes. Porto Alegre.
- Le Bail, P.Y., Keith, P., & P. Planquette 2000. Atlas des poissons d'eau douce de Guyane. Tomo 2, fascicule 2: Siluriformes.
- Lima, F.C.T., Malabaraba, L.R., & P.A. Buckup. 2003. Genera Incertae Sedis in Characidae. Pp. 106–169 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Lovejoy, N.R., & B.B. Collette. 2003. Family Belontiidae (needlefishes). Pp. 586–588 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Lowe-McConnell, R.H. 1991. Natural history of fishes in Araguaia and Xingu Amazonian tributaries, Serra do Roncador, Mato Grosso, Brazil. *Ichth. Expl. Freshwat.* 2: 63–82.
- Lucinda, P.H.F. 2003. Family Poeciliidae (livebearers). Genera Incertae Sedis in Characidae. Pp. 555–581 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Mendes dos Santos, G., & M. Jegú. 1987. Novas ocorrências de *Gnathodolus bidens*, *Synaptolaemus cingulatus* e descrição de duas espécies novas de *Sator* (Characiformes, Anostomidae). *Amazoniana*. 10: 181–196.
- Montoya-Burgos, J.I., Muller, S., Weber, C., & J. Pawlowski. 1998. Phylogenetic Relationships of the Loricariidae (Siluriformes) based on Mitochondrial rRNA gene sequences. Pp. 363–374 in Malabaraba, L.R., Reis, R.E., Vari, R.P., Lucena, Z.M.S., & C.A.S. Lucena (eds.). Phylogeny and classification of neotropical fishes. Porto Alegre.
- Muller, S., Rappy-Daniel, L.H., & J. Zuanon. 1994. Description of a new loricariid fish (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Xingu and Tocantins Rivers, Brazil. *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 5: 289–296.
- Myers, G.S., & A.L. Carvalho. 1959. A remarkable new genus of Anostominae characid fishes from the upper Rio Xingu in Central Brazil. *Copeia* 2: 148–152.
- NEODAT II. 2002. Inter-institutional database of fish biodiversity in the Neotropics. <http://www.neodat.org> (version 04 June 2003).
- Nijssen, H., Isbrücker, I.J.H., & J. Géry. 1976. On the species of *Gymnorhamphichthys* Ellis, 1912, translucent sand-dwelling gymnotid fishes from South America (Pisces, Cypriniformes, Gymnotoidei). *Stud. Neotrop. Fauna Envir.* 11: 37–63.
- Pellegri, J. 1904. Contribution à l'étude anatomique biologique et taxonomique des poissons de la famille des Cichlides. *Mém. Soc. Zool. France* 16: 41–399.
- Planquette, P., Keith, P., & P.Y. Le Bail. 1996. Atlas des poissons d'eau douce de Guyane. Tomo I. Paris.
- Ploeg, A. 1991. Revision of the South American cichlid genus *Crenicichla* Heckel, 1840, with descriptions of fifteen new species and considerations on species groups, phylogeny and biogeography. *Academisch Proefschrift, Universiteit van Amsterdam*.
- Pringle, C.M. 2001. Hydrologic connectivity and the management of biological reserves: a global perspective. *Ecological Applications* 11: 981–998.
- Prum, R.O. 1988. Historical relationships among avian forest areas of endemism in the Neotropics. Pp. 2663–2572 in Ouellet, H. (ed.). *Acta XIX Congressus internationalis Ornithologici. XIX Internat. Ornithology Congress. Ottawa*.
- Radam-Brasil. 1978. Levantamento de recursos naturais. Rio de Janeiro.
- Reis, R.E. 1997. Revision of the neotropical catfish genus *Hoplosternum* (Ostariophysi, Siluriformes, Callichthyidae), with the description of two new genera. *Ichth. Explor. Freshwat.* 7: 299–326.
- Reis, R.E. 1998. Systematics, biogeography, and the fossil record of the Callichthyidae: a review of the available data. Pp. 351–3652 in Malabaraba, L.R., Reis, R.E., Vari, R.P., Lucena, Z.M.S., & C.A.S. Lucena (eds.). Phylogeny and classification of neotropical fishes. Porto Alegre.
- Reis, R.E. 2003. Family Callichthyidae (armored catfishes). Pp. 291–309 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.

- Ron, S.R. 2000. Biogeographic area relationships of lowland neotropical rainforest based on raw distribution of vertebrate groups. *Biol. J. Linn. Soc.* 71: 379–402.
- Sioli, H. 1984. The Amazon. Limnology and landscape ecology of a mighty tropical river and its basin (*Monographiae Biologica*, Vol. 56). Junk, Dordrecht.
- Schaefer, S.A. 2003. Subfamily Hypoptopomatinae (armored catfishes). Pp. 321–329 in Reis, R.E., Kullander, S.O., & C.J. Ferraris. Check list of the freshwater fishes of South America and Central America. Porto Alegre.
- Soares-Porto, L.M. 1998. Monophyly and interrelationships of the Centromochlinae (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae). Pp. 331–350 in Malabaraba, L.R., Reis, R.E., Vari, R.P., Lucena, Z.M.S., & C.A.S. Lucena (eds.). Phylogeny and classification of neotropical fishes. Porto Alegre.
- Stawikowski, R. 1989. Ein Erdfrösser mit verschiedenen Gesichten *Geophagus altifrons*. *Die Aquarien- und Terrarien-Zeitschrift* 42: 476–480.
- Toledo-Piza, M., & N.A. Meneses. 1996. Taxonomic redefinition of the species of *Acestrorhynchus* of the *microlepis* group, with the description of *Acestrorhynchus apurensis*, a new species from Venezuela. (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Characidae). *American Mus. Novitates* 3160: 1–23.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1989a. Phylogenetic study of the Neotropical Characiform family Curimatidae (Pisces: Ostariophysi). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 471: 1–71.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1989b. Systematics of the Neotropical Characiform genus *Curimata* Bosc (Pisces: Characiform). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 474: 1–63.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1989c. Systematics of the Neotropical Characiform genus *Psectrogaster* Eigenmann & Eigenmann (Pisces: Characiformes). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 481: 1–43.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1991. Systematics of the Neotropical Characiform genus *Steindachnerina* Fowler (Pisces: Ostariophysi). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 507: 1–118.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1992a. Systematics of the Neotropical Characiform genus *Cyphocharax* Fowler (Pisces: Ostariophysi). *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 529: 1–137.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1992b. Systematics of the Neotropical Characiform genus *Curimatella* Eigenmann & Eigenmann (Pisces: Ostariophysi), with summary comments on the Curimatidae. *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 533: 1–48.
- Vari, R.P.A. 1995. The Neotropical fish family Ctenolucidae (Teleostei: Ostariophysi: Characiformes): supra and intrafamilial phylogenetic relationships, with a revisionary study. *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 564: 1–97.
- Vari, R.P., & A.S. Harold. 2001. Phylogenetic study of the Neotropical fish genera *Creagrutus* Günther and *Piabina* Reinhardt (Teleostei: Ostariophysi: Characiformes), with a revision of the cis-andean species. *Smith. Contr. Zool.* 613.
- Vieira, C.E. de, & L.M.M. de Andrade. 1989. Hidrelétricas do Xingu: O estado Contra as sociedades indígenas. Pp. 7–24 in Ayer, L., Santos, U., & L.M.M. de Andrade (eds.). As hidrelétricas do Xingu e os povos indígenas. São Paulo.
- Weitzman, S.H., & M.J. Weitzman. 1982. Biogeography and evolutionary diversification in Neotropical freshwater fishes, with comments on the refuges theory. Pp. 403–422 in Prance, J.T. (ed.). *Biological diversification in the tropics*. New York.
- Winterbottom, R. 1980. Systematics, osteology and phylogenetic relationships of fishes of the ostariophysan subfamily Anostominae (Characoidei, Anostomidae). *Life Sciences Contributions* 123.
- Zuanon, J. 1999. História natural da ictiofauna de corredeiras do rio Xingu, na região de Altamira, Pará. Ph.Sc.-Thesis, UNICAMP, Campinas, SP, Brazil: 198 pp.
- Zuanon, J., & I. Sazima. 2002. *Teleocichla centisquama*, a new species of rapids-dwelling cichlid from Xingu River, Amazonia (Perciformes: Cichlidae). *Ichthyol. Explor. Freshwat.* 13: 373–378.

Appendix I. Fish species of the Xingu River basin.

Order / Family Species	Iriř River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
Batrachoidiformes / Batrachoididae								
<i>Thalassophryne amazonica</i> Steindachner, 1876						X		Collette 2003
Beloniformes / Belontiidae								
<i>Potamorhaphis guianensis</i> (Jardine, 1843)		X		X				INPA4199
<i>Pseudoclyosternus angusticeps</i> (Günther, 1866)						X		Lovejoy & Collette 2003
<i>Pseudoclyosternus microps</i> (Günther, 1866)						X		This study
Carcharhiniformes / Carcharhinidae								
<i>Carcharhinus leucas</i> (Müller & Henle, 1839)						X		Bergleiter 1999
Characiformes / Acestrorhynchidae								
<i>Acestrorhynchus falcatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)	X	X		X		X		Lowe-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999 / This study
<i>Acestrorhynchus falcirostris</i> (Cuvier, 1819)		X		X		X		Lowe-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999 / This study
<i>Acestrorhynchus lacustris</i> (Lütken, 1875)		X						Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Acestrorhynchus microlepis</i> (Schoomburgk, 1841)	X	X	X	X		X		Toledo-Piza & Meneses 1996 / INPA4182
Anostomidae								
<i>Anostomoides laticeps</i> (Eigenmann, 1912)		X		X		X		This study
<i>Anostomus intermedius</i> Winterbottom, 1980		X		X		X		Winterbottom 1980 / This study
<i>Anostomus</i> sp.		X		X		X		This study
<i>Anostomus ternetzi</i> Fernández-Yépez, 1949		X		X		X		Géry 1977 / Zuanon 1999
<i>Anostomus trimaculatus</i> (Kner, 1858)				X			X	INPA4194
<i>Laemobrya garnani</i> (Borodin, 1931)				X		X		Géry 1977
<i>Laemobrya petite</i> Géry, 1964				X		X		This study
<i>Laemobrya proxima</i> (Garman, 1890)				X		X		This study
<i>Laemobrya taeniata</i> (Kner, 1859)				X		X		This study
<i>Laemobrya varia</i> (Garman, 1890)	X			X		X		Garavello & Britski 2003
<i>Leporellus vittatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1850)		X		X		X		INPA3975
<i>Leporinus affinis</i> Günther, 1864						X		Garavello 1979
<i>Leporinus brunneus</i> Myers, 1950				X		X		This study / Zuanon 1999

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Iriri River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
<i>Leporinus cylindriciformis</i> Borodin, 1929						X		MCZ 20430 / Garavello & Britski 2003
<i>Leporinus desmotes</i> Fowlet, 1914	X			X		X		This study
<i>Leporinus elongatus</i> Valenciennes, 1849		X						Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Leporinus fasciatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)		X		X		X		Garavello 1979
<i>Leporinus friderici</i> (Bloch, 1794)		X		X		X		INPA4150
<i>Leporinus granti</i> Eigenmann, 1912				X		X		INPA4211
<i>Leporinus julii</i> Santos, Jégu & Lima, 1996				X		X		INPA4042
<i>Leporinus maculatus</i> Müller & Troschel, 1844				X	X	X		INPA10987
<i>Leporinus megalopsis</i> Gunther, 1863				X		X		INPA3976
<i>Leporinus parva</i> Eigenmann, 1908				X				Zuanon 1999
<i>Leporinus pellegrini</i> Steindachner, 1910				X				Garavello 1979
<i>Leporinus</i> sp.		X		X				INPA4192
<i>Leporinus</i> sp. "pa"				X				MNRJ5600 / INPA9504 / NRM19542
<i>Leporinus</i> sp. "psi"				X		X		Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Leporinus</i> sp. "verde"				X		X		Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Pseudorasbora trimaclulatus</i> (Kner, 1858)				X	X	X		INPA4099
<i>Sartor respectus</i> (Kner, 1858)				X		X		This study
<i>Schizodon vittatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1850)		X		X				Myers & Carvalho 1959 / INPA4195
<i>Synaptolaemus cingulatus</i> Myers & Fernandez-Yépez, 1950		X		X		X		This study
Characidae								Mendes dos Santos & Jégú 1987
<i>Aeostrophobolus sandina</i> (Fowler, 1913)				X				This study
<i>Acnodon normani</i> Gosline, 1951				X		X		Géry 1979 / INPA4076
<i>Agoniatos anchovia</i> Eigenmann, 1914	X			X	X	X		This study
<i>Agoniatos balecinius</i> Müller & Troschel, 1845				X		X		Froese & Pauly 2003
<i>Asyanax bimaculatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		X						Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Asyanax gracilior</i> Eigenmann, 1908		X						Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Asyanax longior</i> (Cope, 1878)	X							This study
<i>Asyanax saltor</i> Travassos, 1960		X						MNRJ9199

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Irirí River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
<i>Hypobrycon pulchripinnis</i> Ahl, 1937						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Hypobrycon scholzei</i> Ahl, 1937	X					X		This study
<i>Hypobrycon</i> sp. "rose"	X					X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Hypobrycon</i> sp. 2		X				X		This study
<i>Iguanodectes af parisi</i> (Steindachner, 1908)						X		Géry 1992
<i>Iguanodectes spilurus</i> (Günther, 1864)				X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Iguanodectes</i> sp.						X		INPA4308
<i>Jupiaba abnanioides</i> (Eigenmann, 1909)	X							This study
<i>Jupiaba anterooides</i> (Géry, 1965)	X	X		X				Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Jupiaba aff. minor</i> (Travassos, 1964)		X	X	X		X	X	MZUSP36800
<i>Jupiaba polylepis</i> (Günther, 1864)		X	X	X		X	X	MZUSP46857 / Lima et al. 2003
<i>Knodus heterosthes</i> (Eigenmann, 1908)				X				Zuanon 1999
<i>Knodus moenkhausii</i> (Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903)	X							This study
<i>Macropopycon xinguensis</i> Géry, 1973		X		X		X		Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Merynnis hypsauchen</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1844)		X		X		X		Géry 1979 / Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Merynnis lippincottianus</i> (Cope, 1870)		X				X		Géry 1979 / Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Merynnis maculatus</i> (Kner, 1858)		X				X		Géry 1979 / Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Microchemobrycon elongatus</i> Géry, 1973		X		X		X		INPA4316
<i>Moenkhausia</i> aff. <i>comma</i> Eigenmann, 1909		X		X		X		This study
<i>Moenkhausia collettii</i> (Steindachner, 1882)		X				X		Low-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999
<i>Moenkhausia cotinbo</i> Eigenmann, 1908		X				X		Low-McConnell 1999
<i>Moenkhausia gracilima</i> (Eigenmann, 1908)		X				X		Low-McConnell 1999
<i>Moenkhausia grandisquamis</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1845)		X		X		X		Low-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999 / This study
<i>Moenkhausia intermedia</i> Eigenmann, 1908		X		X	X	X		This study
<i>Moenkhausia cf. justae</i> Eigenmann, 1908		X				X		Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Moenkhausia lepidura</i> (Kner, 1858)	X	X	X	X		X		MCPI6951
<i>Moenkhausia megalops</i> (Eigenmann, 1907)		X	X	X		X		MZUSP30718
<i>Moenkhausia oligolepis</i> (Günther, 1864)	X	X	X	X		X		Low-McConnell 1991

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Iringi River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
<i>Tetragonopterus chalcus</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829		X		X				MZUSP36814 / USNM120436 / INPA4268
<i>Thayeria boehlkei</i> Weitzman, 1957		X		X				INPA4200
<i>Tometes</i> sp. "xingu"				X	X	X		INPA11742
<i>Triportheus albus</i> Cope, 1872				X		X		INPA4140
<i>Triportheus elongatus</i> (Günther, 1864)				X		X		INPA4156
<i>Triportheus rotundatus</i> (Jardine, 1841)				X	X	X		This study
<i>Triportheus</i> sp.			X	X				INPA4230
Chilodontidae								
<i>Caenotopus labyrinthicus</i> (Kner, 1858)		X		X		X		MZUSP36839
Crenuchidae								
<i>Characidium</i> sp.	X	X		X				MZUSP31682 / Lowe- McConnell 1991 / This study
<i>Characidium zebra</i> Eigenmann, 1909	X							This study
<i>Melanocharacidium depressum</i> Buckup, 1993			X					Buckup 1993
<i>Melanocharacidium dispilomma</i> Buckup, 1993			X	X		X		Buckup 1993 / Zaanon1999
Grenoluciidae								
<i>Boulengerella cuvieri</i> (Agassiz, 1829)				X	X	X		Vari 1995 / This study
<i>Boulengerella lucius</i> (Cuvier, 1816)		X		X	X			Lowe-McConnell1991 / This study
<i>Boulengerella maculata</i> (Valenciennes, 1850)				X		X		This study
Curimatidae								
<i>Curimata cyprinoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)				X		X		Vari 1989a / This study
<i>Curimata inornata</i> Vari, 1989				X		X		Vari 1989b / MZUSP28650 / INPA4145
<i>Curimata ocellata</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)				X		X		This study
<i>Curimata vitata</i> (Kner, 1858)				X		X		Vari 1989b
<i>Curimata</i> sp.				X		X		INPA4237
<i>Curimatella immaculata</i> (Fernández-Yépez, 1948)				X		X		Vari 1992b / This study
<i>Curimatopsis crypticus</i> Vari, 1982				X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Gyphochanna abramoides</i> (Kner, 1859)				X		X		Vari 1992a
<i>Gyphochanna festinus</i> Vari, 1992				X		X		This study
<i>Gyphochanna gouldingi</i> Vari, 1992				X		X		Vari 1992a
<i>Gyphochanna leucostictus</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)				X		X		Vari 1992a / This study

<i>Cyphocharax aff. multilineatus</i> (Myers, 1927)	X								This study
<i>Cyphocharax spilurus</i> (Günther, 1864)	X	X							This study
<i>Cyphocharax stibolepis</i> Vari, 1992			X						Vari 1992a / MZUSP41759
<i>Psectrogaster falcata</i> (Eigenmann & Eigenmann, 1889)									Vari 1989c
<i>Potamorhina latior</i> (Spix & Agassiz, 1829)									This study
<i>Steindachnerina bimaculata</i> (Steindachner, 1876)									Vari 1991
<i>Steindachnerina elegans</i> (Steindachner, 1874)				X					Vari 1991 / This study
Cynodontidae									
<i>Gynodon gibbus</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829									MZUSP32587
<i>Hydrolycus armatus</i> (Jardine & Schomburgk, 1841)				X					USNM 00310737/This study
<i>Hydrolycus scomberoides</i> (Cuvier, 1816)									INPA4034 / MZUSP48005
<i>Hydrolycus tataiaia</i> Toledo-Piza, Menezes & dos Santos, 1999				X					CAS97484
<i>Rhaphiodon vulpinus</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829							X		This study
Erythrinidae									
<i>Hoplerhythrinus unitaeniatus</i> (Agassiz, 1829)					X				Lowe-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999
<i>Hoplias aff. lacerdiae</i> Miranda-Ribeiro, 1908									MZUSP47715
<i>Hoplias macrophthalmus</i> (Pellegrin, 1907)		X					X		INPA9391 / This study
<i>Hoplias malabaricus</i> (Bloch, 1794)		X					X		INPA4064 / This study
Gasteropelecidae									
<i>Carnegiella srrigata</i> (Günther, 1864)									Géry 1973 / Weitzman & Weitzman 1982
Hemiodontidae									
<i>Argonectes robertsi</i> Langeani, 1999									Langeani-Neto 1998a / INPA4107
<i>Bivibranchia fowleri</i> (Steindachner, 1908)									Langeani-Neto 1996 / MCP16895
<i>Bivibranchia velox</i> (Eigenmann & Myers, 1927)									Langeani-Neto 1998b / Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Hemiodus argenteus</i> Pellegrin, 1908									INPA4019
<i>Hemiodus goeldi</i> Steindachner, 1908									Langeani-Neto 1996
<i>Hemiodus immaculatus</i> Kner, 1858									This study
<i>Hemiodus microlepis</i> Kner, 1858									MZUSP36838
<i>Hemiodus semitaneatus</i> Kner, 1858									Géry 1977
<i>Hemiodus ternetzi</i> Myers, 1927									INPA4284
<i>Hemiodus unimaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1794)									Langeani-Neto 1996 / INPA4105 / This study
<i>Hemiodus vorderwinkleri</i> (Géry, 1964)									Langeani-Neto 1996 / This study
<i>Micromischodus sugillatus</i> Roberts, 1971									This study

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Iriri River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
Lebiasinidae								
<i>Nannostomus eques</i> Steindachner, 1876						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Nannostomus unifasciatus</i> Steindachner, 1876						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Pyrhulina australis</i> Eigenmann & Kennedy, 1903		X						Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Pyrhulina</i> sp.						X		Bergleiter 1999
Parodontidae								
<i>Parodon</i> sp.		X						MZUSP35999
Prochilodontidae								
<i>Prochilodus nigricans</i> Agassiz, 1829				X	X	X		INPA4154
<i>Sennaprochilodus brama</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829				X		X		INPA4187
Clupeiformes / Engraulidae								
<i>Amazonprattus scintilla</i> Roberts, 1984						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Cetengraulis</i> sp.						X		This study
<i>Anchovia clupeoides</i> (Swainson, 1839)						X		This study
<i>Anchovia surinamensis</i> (Bleeker, 1866)				X		X		This study
<i>Anchoviella vaillanti</i> (Steindachner, 1908)						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Lycengraulis batesii</i> (Günther, 1868)						X		This study
Pristigasteridae								
<i>Ilisha amazonica</i> (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1920)				X		X		This study
<i>Pellona castelnaeana</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)						X		This study
<i>Pellona flavipinnis</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)						X		This study
<i>Pterengraulis atherinoides</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)						X		This study
Cyprinodontiformes / Poeciliidae								
<i>Micropoecilia parva</i> Eigenmann, 1894						X		This study
<i>Pamphorichthys anagutensis</i> Costa, 1991		X					X	Lucinda 2003
<i>Pamphorichthys hollandi</i> (Henn, 1916)		X		X		X		Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Pamphorichthys minor</i> (Garman, 1895)		X						Lowe-McConnell 1991 / Bergleiter 1999
Rivulidae								
<i>Rivulus</i> sp.						X		This study
<i>Rivulus zygonecetes</i> Myers, 1927							X	Costa 2003

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Irirí River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
<i>Aequidens tetramerus</i> (Heckel, 1840)		X	X	X				USNM257698 / MZUSP 36879 / NRM24316
<i>Apistogramma commbrae</i> (Regan, 1906)	X					X		This study
<i>Apistogramma gephyra</i> Kullander, 1980						X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Apistogramma regani</i> Kullander, 1980	X			X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Apistogramma</i> sp.				X		X		This study
<i>Caquetaia spectabilis</i> (Steindachner, 1875)				X		X		MZUSP31610
<i>Chetobranchopsis orbicularis</i> (Steindachner, 1875)				X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Chetobranchius flavescens</i> Heckel, 1840				X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Cichla ocellaris</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801				X		X		Bergleiter 1999
<i>Cichla</i> sp. nov. "Xingu"		X	X	X		X		This study / Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Cichlasoma anguaitense</i> Kullander, 1983		X						Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Grenicichla acutirostris</i> Günther, 1862				X		X		Kullander 2003
<i>Grenicichla cametana</i> Steindachner, 1911				X		X		MZUSP32771
<i>Grenicichla inpa</i> Ploeg, 1991				X		X		MZUSP32775
<i>Grenicichla johanna</i> Heckel, 1840				X		X		Ploeg 1991 / This study
<i>Grenicichla labrina</i> (Spix & Agassiz, 1831)				X		X		Ploeg 1991
<i>Grenicichla lugubris</i> Heckel, 1840				X		X		INPA4008
<i>Grenicichla macrophthalma</i> Heckel, 1840				X		X		MZUSP50840 / INPA 4082
<i>Grenicichla marmorata</i> Pellegrin, 1904				X		X		NRM 44596
<i>Grenicichla perna</i> Kullander, 1991	X			X		X		Ploeg 1991 / MZUSP 50841
<i>Grenicichla phaiospilus</i> Kullander, 1991			X					Kullander 1991a / Zuanon 1999
<i>Grenicichla</i> cf. <i>regani</i> Ploeg, 1989				X				Kullander 1991a / NRM 12029
<i>Grenicichla reticulata</i> Heckel, 1840				X				NRM 32141
<i>Grenicichla rosamarinae</i> Kullander, 1997		X		X				This study
<i>Grenicichla saxatilis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)		X				X		Kullander 1997 / NRM 23663
<i>Grenicichla</i> cf. <i>termezz</i> Norman, 1929				X				Bergleiter 1999
<i>Grenicichla</i> sp.				X		X		Zuanon 1999
<i>Grenicichla</i> sp. "laranja"				X				MZUSP36881 / INPA4176 / NRM14843
<i>Grenicichla</i> sp. "preta"				X		X		Zuanon 1999
				X		X		This study

<i>Grenicichla strigata</i> Gunther, 1862				X					Ploeg 1991 / This study
<i>Grenicichla vittata</i> Heckel, 1840	X			X					This study
<i>Geophagus altifrons</i> Heckel, 1840				X					Srawikowski 1989 / INPA4168 / NRM 18472
<i>Geophagus argyrostictus</i> Kullander, 1991	X			X					Kullander 1991b INPA4256 / MZUSP 32906 / NRM13981
<i>Geophagus proximus</i> (Castelnau, 1855)				X					This study
<i>Henos severus</i> Heckel, 1840			X	X					MZUSP29782
<i>Hypselecara temporalis</i> (Günther, 1862)			X	X					Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Kribia guianensis</i> (Regan, 1905)			X	X					Kullander & Nijsen 1989
<i>Laetacara</i> sp. "7 bandas"			X	X					Low-McConnell 1991
<i>Mesonanta acona</i> (Castelnau, 1855)			X	X					Kullander & Silfvergrip 1991
<i>Mesonanta festinus</i> (Heckel, 1840)			X	X					USNM331331
<i>Pterophyllum scalare</i> (Schultze, 1823)			X	X					Bergleiter 1999
<i>Retroculus xinguenis</i> Gosse, 1971			X	X					Gosse 1971 / INPA4282
<i>Satanoperca jurupari</i> (Heckel, 1840)	X		X	X					NRM24319 / USNM199197 / MZUSP36877 / INPA4213 / CAS67473
<i>Symphysodon aequifasciatus</i> Pellegrin, 1904				X					Pellegrin 1904 / MZUSP33061
<i>Teleocichla centisquama</i> Zuanon & Sazima, 2002				X					Zuanon & Sazima 2002.
<i>Teleocichla centrarchus</i> Kullander, 1988				X					Kullander 1988 / Farias <i>et al.</i> 1998 INPA4173 / NRM25933
<i>Teleocichla geophyrogramma</i> Kullander, 1988				X					Kullander 1988 / INPA4175 / NRM31787
<i>Teleocichla monogramma</i> Kullander, 1988				X					Kullander 1988 / INPA4174 / NRM25932
<i>Teleocichla</i> sp. nov.				X					NRM13366
<i>Teleocichla prosetytus</i> Kullander, 1988				X					INPA4177
<i>Teleocichla</i> sp.				X					NRM24315 / MZUSP31609
<i>Teleocichla</i> sp. "LS"				X					Zuanon 1999
<i>Teleocichla</i> sp. "PR"				X					Zuanon 1999
<i>Uaru amphiacanthoides</i> Heckel, 1840				X					Bergleiter 1999
Polycentridae									
<i>Monocirrhus polyacanthus</i> Heckel, 1840				X					MNHN0000-4549

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Iriri River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
Scienidae								
<i>Pachyrus junki</i> Soares & Casatti, 2002				X	X	X		Casatti 2002
<i>Petipirnis grunniens</i> (Jardine, 1843)				X		X		Casatti 2001
<i>Plagioscion magdalenae</i> (Steindachner, 1878)		X		X	X	X		This study
<i>Plagioscion squamosissimus</i> (Heckel, 1840)				X	X	X		MZUSP34132 / INPA4048
Pleuronectiformes / Achiridae								
<i>Hypoclinemus mentalis</i> (Günther, 1862)				X		X		This study
Pristiiformes / Pristidae								
<i>Pristis</i> sp.						X		Bergleiter 1999
Rajiformes / Potamotrygonidae								
<i>Paratrygon atereba</i> (Müller & Henle, 1841)				X		X		Zuanon 1999
<i>Potamotrygon</i> aff. <i>bysrx</i> (Müller & Henle, 1834)				X		X		This study
<i>Potamotrygon leopoldi</i> Castex & Castello, 1970			X	X		X		This study
<i>Potamotrygon motoro</i> (Müller & Henle, 1841)				X		X		This study
<i>Potamotrygon orbigny</i> (Castelnau, 1855)				X		X		This study
<i>Potamotrygon</i> sp.				X		X		INPA 4065
Siluriformes / Aspredinidae								
<i>Bunocephalus concaidensis</i> (Cope, 1874)				X				INPA4117
<i>Bunocephalus kneri</i> Steindachner, 1882	X							This study
<i>Platystacus cotylephorus</i> Bloch, 1794				X		X		This study
Auchenipteridae								
<i>Ageneiosus inermis</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)				X	X	X		This study
<i>Ageneiosus</i> sp. nov.	X							This study
<i>Ageneiosus ucayulensis</i> Castelnau, 1855				X	X	X		This study
<i>Ageneiosus vittatus</i> Steindachner, 1908				X		X		This study
<i>Auchenipterichthys</i> sp.				X		X		INPA4132
<i>Auchenipterichthys thomacutus</i> (Kner, 1858)				X		X		This study
<i>Auchenipterus nuchalis</i> (Spix & Agassiz, 1829)				X	X	X		This study
<i>Centromochlus heckelii</i> (De Filippi, 1853)				X		X		This study
<i>Centromochlus schultzei</i> Russell, 1962		X		X		X		This study
<i>Pseudopipterus basemani</i> (Steindachner, 1915)				X		X		Soares-Porro 1998 / MNRJ9417
								This study

Order / Family Species	Iriri River micro- basin	Xingu head- waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
Heptapletridae								
<i>Cetop-sorhamdia</i> sp.				X				MZUP30813
<i>Chasmocranus longior</i> Eigenmann, 1912			X					MZUSP30804
<i>Heptapterus</i> sp.				X				INPA10733
<i>Impati-finis pristus</i> Mees & Cala, 1989		X		X				Zuanon 1999 / Lowe Mc-Connell 1991
<i>Lepto-rhamdia shultzzi</i> (Miranda Ribeiro, 1964)		X						MNRJ9549 / Bockmann & Guazzelli 2003
<i>Myoglanis</i> sp.				X				INPA4342
<i>Pheucorhamdia</i> sp.			X	X				MZUSP48352
<i>Pimelodella cristata</i> (Müller & Troschel, 1848)	X			X		X		This study
<i>Pimelodella altipinnis</i> (Steindachner, 1864)				X	X	X		This study
<i>Pimelodella</i> sp.				X		X		INPA4197
<i>Rhamdella</i> sp.				X				Zuanon 1999
<i>Rhamdia</i> sp.	X		X	X	X	X		MZUSP36860 / INPA 4073
Loricariidae								
<i>Acanthicus bistrix</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829				X				Montoya Burgos <i>et al.</i> 1988
<i>Ancistrus</i> sp. "bola branca"				X				This study
<i>Ancistrus ranunculus</i> Muller, Rapp Py-Daniel & Zuanon, 1994				X		X		Muller <i>et al.</i> 1994 / INPA 4227 / ANSP172621 / NRM19544 / MZUSP 34176
<i>Ancistrus</i> sp. "pinta branca"				X				This study
<i>Ancistrus</i> sp. "preto"				X		X		This study
<i>Baryancistrus niveatus</i> (Castelnau, 1855)				X		X		INPA4062
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp.				X		X		INPA4058
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp. "aba"				X				Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp. "amarello"				X		X		Zuanon 1999
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp. "pg"				X		X		This study
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp. "pp"				X		X		This study
<i>Baryancistrus</i> sp. "preto"				X		X		This study
<i>Cochliodon</i> sp. "pinta"	X			X				This study

<i>Corymbophanes</i> sp.	X				INPA4068
<i>Farlowella amazona</i> (Günther, 1864)	X				Bergleiter 1999
<i>Glyptopercichthys xinguensis</i> Weber, 1991	X		X		This study
<i>Hemiodontichthys actipenserinus</i> (Kner, 1853)	X				This study
<i>Hoplancistrus tricornis</i> Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1989	X				Zuanon 1999
<i>Hypancistrus</i> sp. "paó"	X				This study
<i>Hypancistrus zebra</i> Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1991	X				Isbrücker & Nijssen 1991 / INPA4338
<i>Hypoptopoma</i> cf. <i>inexpectatum</i> (Holmberg, 1893)	X				This study / Bergleiter 1999
<i>Hypoptopoma gulari</i> Cope, 1878	X				This study
<i>Oxyropsis carinata</i> Steindachner, 1879	X				MNRJ9522
<i>Squaliforma emarginata</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	X				INPA4210
<i>Hypostomus</i> sp.	X			X	INPA4184
<i>Lasiancistrus</i> sp.	X				INPA4012
<i>Lepoanacanthicus heterodon</i> Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1989	X			X	INPA4358
<i>Limnulichthys griseus</i> (Eigenmann, 1909)	X				USNM00041527 / INPA4158
<i>Loricaria</i> cf. <i>simillima</i> Regan, 1904	X				Lowe-McConnell 1991
<i>Loricaria</i> sp.	X				INPA4191 / NRM19543
<i>Loricariichthys</i> sp.	X				This study
Loricariidae sp.	X				This study
<i>Microlepidogaster</i> sp.	X				Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Oligancistrus punctatissimus</i> (Steindachner, 1881)	X				Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Oligancistrus</i> sp. "bola branca"	X				This study
<i>Otoclinchus vittatus</i> Regan, 1904	X				Schaefer 2003
<i>Panaque nigrolineatus</i> (Peters, 1877)	X				INPA3965 / This study
<i>Panancistrus aurantiacus</i> (Castelnau, 1855)	X				INPA4095
<i>Panancistrus</i> sp. "bola azul"	X				This study
<i>Parotoclinchus</i> sp.	X				Le Bail <i>et al.</i> 2000
<i>Pekoltia</i> cf. <i>vermiculata</i> (Steindachner, 1908)	X				Bergleiter 1999
<i>Pekoltia vittata</i> (Steindachner, 1881)	X				Burgess 1989 / INPA4029
<i>Pekoltia</i> sp. 2	X				This study
<i>Pseudacanthicus leopardus</i> (Fowler, 1914)	X				This study
<i>Pseudacanthicus spinosus</i> (Castelnau, 1855)	X			X	INPA4037
<i>Pseudancistrus barbatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	X			X	This study
<i>Pseudancistrus</i> sp.	X				INPA4011
<i>Pseudoloricaria laeviuscula</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)	X				MINHM1889-0298 / BMNH1889.11.14.65

Continued Appendix

Order / Family Species	Iriri River micro-basin	Xingu head-waters	Xingu upstream	Middle Xingu	Bacajá River microbasin	Lower Xingu	Xingu River	Main reference
<i>"Reganella" depressa</i> (Kner, 1853)						X		This study
<i>Rineloricaria lanceolata</i> (Günther, 1868)	X	X						Low-McConnell 1991 / This study
<i>Rineloricaria</i> sp.				X				INPA4157 / MZUSP34311
<i>Scobinancistrus aureatus</i> Burgess, 1994				X		X		This study
<i>Scobinancistrus pariolipos</i> Isbrücker & Nijssen, 1989				X				INPA4035
<i>Spatuloricaria</i> sp.			X					MZUSP36017
<i>Spectracanthicus</i> sp.				X				Zuanon 1999
Pimelodidae								
<i>Brachyplatystoma filamentosum</i> (Lichtenstein, 1819)				X		X		This study
<i>Calophysus macropterus</i> (Lichtenstein, 1819)				X				This study
<i>Gostinia platynema</i> (Boulenger, 1898)				X				This study
<i>Hemisorubim platyrhynchos</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)		X		X		X		INPA4023
<i>Hypopbichthys edentatus</i> Spix & Agassiz, 1829						X		This study
<i>Hypopbichthys fimbriatus</i> Kner, 1858						X		This study
<i>Hypopbichthys marginatus</i> Valenciennes, 1840				X		X		This study
<i>Megalomena</i> sp.				X		X		This study
<i>Phnactocephalus hemiliopterus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)				X	X	X		MZUSP36853
<i>Pimelodina flavipinnis</i> Steindachner, 1877				X	X	X		This study
<i>Pimelodus ornatus</i> Kner, 1858				X		X		Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Pimelodus</i> sp.		X		X				Low-McConnell 1991 / This study
<i>Pimelodus</i> sp. "olhudo"								This study
<i>Piritinampus pirinampu</i> (Spix & Agassiz, 1829)				X	X	X		Zuanon 1999 / This study
<i>Platymenacichthys notatus</i> (Jardine, 1841)				X	X	X		This study
<i>Platystomatichthys sturio</i> (Kner, 1858)				X				This study
<i>Pseudoplatystoma fasciatum</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)		X	X	X	X	X		Low-McConnell 1991 / This study
<i>Pseudoplatystoma tigrinum</i> (Valenciennes, 1840)						X		This study
<i>Sorubim lima</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)				X		X		This study
<i>Zungaroopsis multimaculatus</i> Steindachner, 1908					X		X	Burgess 1989
<i>Zungaro zungaro</i> (Humboldt, 1821)			X	X	X			This study

