



WORKING  
TOGETHER TO  
SHARE SCIENTIFIC  
DISCOVERIES

Instituto de Desenvolvimento  
Sustentável Mamirauá



UPDATE AND COMPILATION OF THE LIST

# UNTOLD TREASURES: NEW SPECIES DISCOVERIES IN THE AMAZON

2014-15



**WWF** is one of the world's largest and most experienced independent conservation organisations, with over five million supporters and a global network active in more than 100 countries. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which humans live in harmony with nature, by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption.

**WWF-Brazil** is a Brazilian NGO, part of an international network, and committed to the conservation of nature within a Brazilian social and economic context, seeking to strengthen the environmental movement and to engage society in nature conservation. In August 2016, the organization celebrated 20 years of conservation work in the country.

**The Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (IDSM – Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development)** was established in April 1999. It is a civil society organization that is supported and supervised by the Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation, and Communications, and is one of Brazil's major research centres. From the start, the Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development has conducted activities through research, management and technical assistance programmes in protected areas in the Amazon. Its mission is to promote scientific research on the biodiversity, management and conservation of the natural resources of the Amazon in a participatory and sustainable manner.

This is a technical, scientific report prepared by the Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development at the request of the WWF Living Amazon Initiative.

Suggested citation:

Valsecchi, J., Marmontel, M., Franco, C.L.B., Cavalcante, D.P., COBRA, I.V.D., Lima, I.J., Lanna, J.M., Ferreira, M.T.M., Nassar, P.M., Botero-Arias, R. and Monteiro, V.  
Update and compilation of the list untold treasures: new species discoveries in the Amazon 2014-15. WWF Living Amazon Initiative (Denise Oliveira and Sandra Charity), WWF-Brazil (Jorge Eduardo Dantas and Mariana Gutiérrez), Brasília, DF and Tefé, AM: WWF and Mamirauá Institute of Sustainable Development, 2017.

**WWF Living Amazon Initiative**

Leader  
*Sandra Charity*

Communication coordinator  
*Denise Oliveira*

Consultant in communication  
*Mariana Gutiérrez*

**WWF Amazon regional coordination**

Coordinator  
*Tarsicio Granizo*

**WWF-Brazil**

Science programme coordinator  
*Mariana Napolitano Ferreira*

Amazon programme coordinator  
*Ricardo Mello*

Front cover image: *Adriano Gambarini/WWF-Brazil*

Maps: Mamirauá Institute of Sustainable Development & Science Programme, WWF-Brazil

Graphic edition: *Supernova Design*

Published in 2017 by WWF - World Wildlife Fund (formerly Worldwide Fund for Nature), Gland, Switzerland. Any full or partial reproduction must mention the title and credit the authors in accordance with author property rights.

**Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá (Mamirauá Institute of Sustainable Development)**

General director  
*Helder Lima de Queiroz*

Administrative director  
*Joyce de Souza*

Technical scientific director  
*João Valsecchi do Amaral*

Management and development director  
*Isabel Soares de Sousa*

UPDATE AND COMPILATION OF THE LIST

UNTOLD TREASURES:  
NEW SPECIES DISCOVERIES  
IN THE AMAZON  
2014-15

WWF AND THE MAMIRAUÁ INSTITUTE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Brasília (DF) and Tefé (AM), Brazil – 2017

International Data for Cataloguing in Publication (CIP)	
N936	
New species of vertebrates and plants in the Amazon: update and compilation of the list: 2014-2015/ WWF Brazil/ Mamirauá Institute of Sustainable Development – Brasília: WWF-Brazil, 2017.	
111p.: il.	
ISBN 978-85-5574-035-0	
1. Desenvolvimento sustentável – Amazônia. 2. Vertebrados –Amazônia. 3. Plantas- Amazônia. 4. Biodiversidade – Amazônia. 5. Fundo Mundial para a Natureza. 6. Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá. I. Título	
	CDD 333.95
	577.3
	578.73
	22.ed.

Cataloguing card produced by librarian Cristyanne Uhlmann da Costa e Silva CRB-11 879.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to thank the researchers, authors and photographers of the discoveries who collaborated with us to make this publication possible:

### FISH

**Bárbara Calegari** (Pontifical Catholic University of Rio Grande do Sul – PUCRS, Brazil)

**Carine Chamon** (Zoology Museum of the University of São Paulo – USP/ University of Brasília – UnB, Brazil)

**Dalton Nielsen** (University of Taubaté, Brazil)

**Flávio Lima** (Zoology Museum of the Campinas State University “Adão José Cardoso”, Brazil)

**Gabriel Deprá** (Maringá State University, Brazil)

**Graciete do Socorro da Silva Rolim** (Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development, Brazil)

**Henrique Lazzarotto** (Federal University of Rio de Janeiro – UFRJ, Brazil)

**Henrique Varella** (Biosciences Institute of the University of São Paulo – USP, Brazil)

**João Pedro Fontenelle** (University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada)

**Jonas Alves de Oliveira** (Mamirauá, Brazil)

**José Luís Birindelli** (Londrina State University, Brazil)

**Luiz Antonio Wanderley Peixoto** (Zoology Museum of the University of São Paulo – USP, Brazil)

**Mark H. Sabaj Pérez** (The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, USA)

**Oliver Lucanus** (Below Water Pictures, Canada)

**Tiago Carvalho** (University of Louisiana at Lafayette, USA)

### AMPHIBIANS

**Evan Twomey** (East Carolina University, Greenville, NC, USA)

**Francisco Brusquetti** (São Paulo State University, Brazil)

**Philippe JR Kok** (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Denmark)

**Ricardo Alexandre Kawashita-Ribeiro** (Federal University of West Pará – UFOPA, Brazil)

**Thiago Ribeiro de Carvalho** (Federal University of Uberlândia, Brazil)

### REPTILES

**Caroll Z Landauro** (Ornithology and Biodiversity Centre CORBIDI, Peru)

**Jakob Hallermann** (Universität Hamburg, Germany)

**John C Murphy** (Field Museum of Natural History, USA)

**Luciana Vieira Cobra** (Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute, Brazil)

**Peter Uetz** (University of Washington, USA)

**Philippe JR Kok** (Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Denmark)

### BIRDS

**Alexandre Aleixo** (Emílio Goeldi Museum, Brazil)

**Bret Whitney** (Louisiana State University, USA)

**Fabio Schunck** (University of São Paulo – USP, Brazil)

**Gabriel Leite** (National Institute for Amazon Research – INPA, Brazil)

**Mario Cohn-Haft** (National Institute for Amazon Research – INPA, Brazil)

### MAMMALS

**Felipe Ennes Silva** (Mamirauá, Brazil)

**Gabriel Melo Alves dos Santos** (Federal University of Pará – UFPA, Brazil)

**José de Sousa e Silva Júnior** (Zoology Coordinator, Emílio Goeldi Museum, Brazil)

**Julio César Dalponte** (Mato Grosso State University and Institute for Conservation of Neotropical Carnivores - Pro-Carnivores, Brazil)

**Leonardo Kerber** (Federal University of Santa Maria, Brazil)

**Renata Floriano da Cunha** (Federal University of Paraná – UFPR, Brazil)

**Tomas Hrbek** (Federal University of Amazonas – UFAM, Brazil)

**Waleska Gravena** (National Institute for Amazon Research – INPA, Brazil)

### PLANTS

**Tiina Sarkinen** (Royal Botanic Garden Edinburgh, UK)

### SUPPORTERS AND SPONSORS

This publication was produced with the support of the communications and entertainment company Sky, United Kingdom – which, along with WWF-Brazil, developed the Sky Rainforest Rescue project and helped conserve one billion trees in the Brazilian state of Acre between 2009 and 2015.

## CONTENTS

<b>FOREWORD</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
Naturalists of the 21st century	12
The Tapajós Dolphin Expedition	13
<b>METHODOLOGY</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>RESULTS</b>	<b>21</b>
Society as scientists	25
<b>CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF THE NEW SPECIES 2014-15 AND UPDATE OF THE 2010-13 LIST</b>	<b>30</b>
Fish	32
Plants	38
Birds	39
Reptiles	42
Mammals	52
Amphibians	54
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>ANNEX I</b>	<b>61</b>
List of new species in the period 2014-15	
<b>ANNEX II</b>	<b>97</b>
Update of the species described in the period 2010-2013	

# FOREWORD

Amazing Amazonian species are yet to be discovered by science and protected.



## FOREWORD

An increasing number of scientific discoveries are allowing researchers and institutions to gradually unveil the biodiversity

in the Amazon. This is what this report on **Untold treasures: New species discoveries in the Amazon 2014-15** shows. The publication was developed by the Living Amazon Initiative of the WWF Network and by the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável* (Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development (MISD), with the support of WWF-Brazil and WWF-UK. Over these two years, 381 new species were described in the Amazon region, including 216 plants, 93 fish, 32 amphibians, 19 reptiles, 1 bird, and 20 mammals (2 of which are fossils).

Despite these many new discoveries, the largest tropical forest in the world remains a mystery in many ways owing to its vast size and to a lack of resources for scientific research. Moreover, sampling sizes should ideally contain a greater number of specimens, and records could cover larger areas. However, what we see are collection sites that are geographically distant from one another. Consequently, most existing records result from the observations and collections made along the main rivers, near large cities and in the better-studied protected areas. Thus, new studies of the Amazon's diversity, in particular those carried out in the remotest areas, continue to reveal a large number of species that are as yet unknown to science.

The discovery of these species is an important argument in favour of designating protected areas. For this reason, the building and dissemination of knowledge about the new discoveries is key to supporting conservation efforts. This fascinating universe of discoveries includes the fire-tailed titi monkey or Milton's titi (*Plecturocebus miltoni*), found in 2010 in an expedition organized

by WWF-Brazil, under the scientific leadership of biologist Júlio César Dalponte, from the Mato Grosso State University – UNEMAT. In 2015, the species was described by Dalponte together with researchers from the MISD and of the Emílio Goeldi Museum in Pará. Although scientists tend to expect to find new species in the Amazon region, Dalponte was surprised to find such distinctive-looking and striking primate there. How could it have remained unknown to science for so long?

Just like the fire-tailed titi monkey (or Milton's titi), other wondrous species remain to be discovered, and subsequently protected.

This publication is the result of hard work done by the team from the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento Sustentável Mamirauá* (Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute), which, at the request of WWF's Living Amazon Initiative, pored over countless scientific articles to review the literature and compile a list of new species of vertebrates and plants discovered in the Amazon and described between January 2014 and December 2015.

We hope that this compilation of information about these new species discovered by many dedicated scientists from different institutions will inspire passionate young scientists and stimulate new research studies. We also hope it acts as a wake-up call to the urgent need to safeguard the ecological integrity of ecosystems, their species, and the immeasurable value of the ecological goods and services that the Amazon biome offers to our populations, both locally and worldwide.

Enjoy the discoveries!

WWF and Mamirauá Institute for Sustainable Development.



# INTRODUCTION

New studies of the Amazon continue to reveal large numbers of species that were previously unknown to science.

© iStockphoto.com

## INTRODUCTION

The extensive and profound changes currently faced by the Amazon —

especially deforestation caused by agriculture and cattle ranching, and infrastructure projects such as hydroelectric dams and roads — cause dramatic changes to the natural characteristics of the biome and lead to serious consequences for the Amazon's biodiversity (Whitney and Cohn-Haft, 2013).

A number of studies have shown that anthropogenic changes in ecosystems greatly affect some groups such as, for example, insectivorous birds (Canady, 1997) and birds from the forest undergrowth (Laurence *et al.*, 2004).

One strategy to counteract these shifts or mitigate the negative impacts of such transformations is the designation of protected areas. Another tool with potential to contribute to the establishment of new protected areas is scientific research, which helps to better understand the ecological processes of the Amazon biome (Mesquita *et al.*, 2007). Finally, a third strategy is to conduct surveys of the species that have been discovered and described by science and to disseminate their results. Closing the circle, these results provide data on the importance of some areas and regions and contribute to the implementation of public conservation policies and the establishment of new protected areas. These studies can potentially attract the attention of the public, decision makers, conservationists, and society in general about the importance of the Amazon, and about the need for us to better understand this environment.

Vertebrates and higher plants certainly constitute the most thoroughly studied groups in terms of biological diversity, and the results of such studies have informed conservation strategies in the Amazonian countries. However, assessments of the wealth and distribution patterns of fauna and flora from most Amazon groups are far from satisfactory. Although the Amazon is the region with the highest biodiversity on the planet, only a fraction of this biodiversity is known to science.

Due to its vast size, species richness and diversity of habitats, the gaps in scientific knowledge about the Amazon are enormous. As a result, the collections found in museums are incomplete, especially for the **interfluvial** areas in the Amazon (Silva *et al.*, 2001).

Interfluves consist of areas of higher ground between two rivers in the same drainage system, acting as a water divide between one basin and another. These areas are separated by large rivers that form natural barriers for many species of animals and plants, thus contributing to the rich biodiversity of the region ("Theory of Isolation by Rivers", Alfred Russel Wallace, 1852).

Ideally, sampling sizes for each species should include a sufficient number of specimens, and empirical records should cover the species' total area of occurrence in a uniform manner (Vivo, 1996b). However, sampling procedures are often limited to sparsely located collection sites, and usually consist of three specimens per location (Vivo, 1996a,b). The vast majority of occurrence records are a result of observations and collections made along the main rivers, near big cities and in the few protected areas that are most studied. Consequently, new studies of the Amazon's diversity, particular those carried out in the remotest areas, continue to reveal large numbers of species that were previously unknown to science.

ALTHOUGH THE AMAZON IS THE REGION WITH THE HIGHEST BIODIVERSITY ON THE PLANET, ONLY A FRACTION OF THIS BIODIVERSITY IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE



Even for groups that are better studied, such as mammals, our knowledge about the richness of species in the Amazon is limited and uneven among the taxonomic groups of the class, although this limitation is not as evident when it comes to large mammals, such as [ungulates](#) and [carnivores](#).

**Ungulates** (scientific name in Latin: *Ungulata*) consist of a diverse group of mammals that includes hoofed animals, such as bovines, wild pigs, horses and tapirs.

**Carnivores** (scientific name in Latin: *Carnivora*) consist of an order of placental mammals characterised by having the upper premolar teeth and the first lower molar with cusps in the shape of blades, to facilitate the chewing function. Among the representatives of the order *Carnivora* are cats, tigers, jaguars, bears, racoons, otters and seals.

Among the small and medium-sized mammals, primates constitute the group of mammals that is best studied, and yet there are still many problems regarding our knowledge of their diversity and geographic distribution (Silva Júnior, 1998). According to Vivo (1996a,b) and Silva Júnior (1998), small sample size is the main factor behind the lack of information about the biodiversity and geographic distribution of Brazilian mammals. The history of description of species of mammals in Brazil provides a snapshot of mastozoological data in the country (Table 1).

Likewise, our knowledge about ornithological diversity is also limited and requires more thorough studies. For example, Marini and Garcia (2005) cite the lack of basic information about bird species in general and the increase in the number of species that are threatened with extinction as two of the greatest challenges faced by Brazilian ornithology. In addition, although birds are the group of vertebrates that is best known, the number of Amazon bird species is still not known (Silveira and Olmos, 2007). By way of illustration, between 1990 and 2004, 19 new species were discovered in Brazil alone, five of which are from the Amazon (Marini and Garcia, 2005).

Table 1. Number of species of mammals that occur in Brazil, according to the period when they were discovered (Source: Fonseca *et al.*, 1996).

Order	Species described - 18th century	Species described - 19th century	Species described - 1900-49	Species described - 1950-96	Total (espécies descritas até 1996)
Didelphimorphia	7	23	10	4	44
Xenarthra	11	7	0	1	19
Chiroptera	10	92	23	16	141
Primates	10	47	7	11	75
Carnivora	16	16	0	0	32
Cetartiodactyla	12	33	0	0	45
Sirenia	1	1	0	0	2
Rodentia	10	97	37	21	165
Lagomorpha	1	0	0	0	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>524</b>

In 2009, WWF's Living Amazon Initiative produced the report *Living Amazon: A decade of discoveries: 1999-2009* and, later, in 2013, a compilation was launched of the new species discovered in the period 2010-2013.

The extent of our lack of knowledge on the diversity of the Amazon is brought home to us by the extraordinary richness of the new species discovered and described in these reports. Many of the discoveries were made in the network of protected areas that is being established in the region.

## MANY DISCOVERIES WERE MADE IN THE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK

Some 1,200 new species of plants and vertebrates were discovered in the Amazon biome between 1999 and 2009. The 2010-2013 report revealed that at least 441 new species of animals and plants were discovered in the Amazon in those four years alone.

Owing to these discoveries, WWF's Living Amazon Initiative continued to support research on emblematic species in the Amazon and, in 2014, carried out the Tapajós Dolphin Expedition through a joint effort with the Research Group on Amazonian Aquatic Mammals of the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute. During the expedition, a survey was conducted to determine the population of dolphins in the river. A scientific article on the subject was submitted and to the scientific journal *Endangered Species Research* in September 2016.

The Living Amazon Initiative, together with WWF-Brazil, also supported and promoted other actions in the Amazon, such as the Juruena River Migratory Species Expedition, conducted in May 2014. With the aim of gathering information on the fish species of the Juruena River, this work resulted in the remote monitoring of the matrinxã fish (*Brycon amazonicus*), in addition to gathering information on other migratory species of the region and collecting data on fishing activities.

In this report, the partnership between the Living Amazon Initiative, WWF-Brazil and the Mamirauá Sustainable Development Institute presents an update of the list of new species discovered in the Amazon biome.



In the scientific world, the term '**new species**' is often used to refer to an official record of the discovery of a species that was previously unknown to science. The process of 'description' of a species consists of officially introducing the new species in a peer-reviewed scientific publication, including a description of its characteristics and site of the finding, after which it is formally recognised as a 'new' species.

This publication offers an update of the surveys that were previously conducted by the Living Amazon Initiative, and aims to record the new species of vertebrates and plants discovered in the Amazon between January 2014 and December 2015, by means of a scientific literature review.

The majority of the Amazon's fauna, however, whether in terms of biomass or number of species and individuals, consists of insects and other invertebrates. These animals are important seed dispersers, pollinators, agents of natural biological control of pests, and protectors of some plants.

Nevertheless, owing to the complexity of the task, this study does not include new species of invertebrates that were also discovered during the same period. An update of this magnitude would be a formidable task, and is not in scope for this report.

The challenges faced in discovering new species in the Amazon will always exist, but they will not discourage researchers and nature enthusiasts in their pursuit of new knowledge. This is an effort that must not cease. Indeed, the immense natural wealth of the Amazon presents great challenges to researchers; however, the continuous endeavor of specialists from numerous research institutions means that new species are constantly being discovered, and lends itself to compilations of new Amazonian species. The relevance of the results presented in this literature review and the opportunity to communicate information to wider public audiences has stimulated the continuity of the partnership and the dissemination of these results

## NATURALISTS OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Still regarded as an inhospitable and inaccessible region, the Amazon has been explored by curious scientists for several centuries. These scientists, known as ‘naturalists’, driven by both a sense of adventure and scientific interest, have explored the region since the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century, collecting specimens, information, and artefacts of the area’s socio-biodiversity.

For some years, naturalists exchanged their lives in Europe for adventures in new countries, each with its own particular difficulties of challenging climates, unknown languages, and even illnesses that could hamper and disrupt each stage of their travels.

Von Spix and Von Martius left Germany; Bates and Wallace, England; and, like others, they travelled through many Amazonian regions. They diligently studied each aspect of the natural world and created a foundation of information that to this day remains essential for the current understanding of zoology, evolution, botany, and ecology. However, much of what they discovered returned with them to their countries of origin.

Despite the naturalists’ greatest efforts, there is still much to be discovered and learnt about the Amazon. How many species remain to be discovered? Where are they? How do they interact with their environment? What do they depend on to live and reproduce? What benefits can they bring to us, humans, who have the ‘privilege’ and the responsibility to study them and secure good living conditions for them?

These are the questions that feed the curiosity of scientists, eager to discover the unknown, to unveil the mysteries of the vast Amazon, to delve into forests that are as yet unexplored. And these modern naturalists, armed with the tools of their trade — some high-tech, others basic — yearn to visit remote, unpopulated and inaccessible sites, simply because that is where the novelties are. And now, although some of them are European or North American, the countries of the Amazon also have their own naturalists and biological collections.

Regardless of where naturalists come from and when they conduct their studies, what matters is the discovery and sharing of knowledge. Society is sincerely grateful for that.



## THE TAPAJÓS DOLPHIN EXPEDITION

In mid-2014, professionals from the Mamirauá Institute and the Fundación Omacha from Colombia, with the support of WWF’s Living Amazon Initiative and WWF-Brazil, carried out the Tapajós Dolphin Expedition. They travelled almost 600km along the Tapajós River with the objective of estimating the number of Amazon river dolphins (*Inia geoffrensis*) and tucuxi dolphins (*Sotalia fluviatilis*), and recording their distribution in this region. The Tapajós, a clearwater river that runs through the Brazilian state of Pará, is the fifth largest tributary of the Amazon, and accounts for 7% of the Amazon basin. The Tapajós river basin is the target area of government projects to construct at least seven hydroelectric dams.

The work consisted in observing dolphins from sunrise to sunset, and a team of eight people recorded various parameters (number, species, distance from the boat and from the shore, climatic conditions).

The sampling was undertaken between the cities of Santarém and Jacareacanga. Throughout the trip, 160 tucuxi dolphins and 112 Amazon river dolphins were sighted.

The results of this expedition and subsequent monitoring will allow us to monitor these species over time. This will be particularly crucial given the environmental changes caused by the construction of hydropower dams, which transform the environment, change the composition of dolphin fish diet and split populations, potentially reducing genetic variability.

© Adriano Garbarini / WWF



# METHODOLOGY

The sample area considered for this study is the Amazon region, including its hydrographic, ecological and geopolitical boundaries.



## METHODOLOGY

When compiling this list of newly-discovered species of vertebrates and plants in the Amazon, we reviewed scientific literature for new species of vertebrates and plants described in scientific periodicals and submitted for peer review. The list updates findings from research studies conducted prior to 2015.

The reports produced by the Living Amazon Initiative in 2009 (*Living Amazon: a decade of discoveries: 1999-2009*) and in 2013 (compilation of new species discovered from 2010-2013) were used as a first point of reference for the literature review, together with books, periodicals and scientific journals.

The categories of classification and the descriptive items of the list were defined and agreed upon between the partners with the purpose of delimiting the scope of the study. The taxa researched were the following: plants, fish, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals.

### Defining the sample area

The Amazon region contains the largest remaining tropical forest on the planet, with an unmatched diversity of species and habitats. The region extends over Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela. It is dominated by dense tropical rain forest, but also includes other environments such as high-lying forests, low-lying forests, lowland forests, igapó forests, grasslands, campinaranas (Amazonian caatinga), prairies, swamplands, bamboo and palm forests.



The sample area identified for this study is based on a broad definition of the Amazon, including the hydrographic Amazon (river basin boundary), the ecological Amazon (ecological boundary), and the geopolitical Amazon (geopolitical boundary).

In the context of this study, and based on previous studies, WWF adopts the ecological Amazon as the basis to define an 'Amazon Biome' boundary for its work. However, it is important to stress that according to several authors, the ecological Amazon comprises a number of distinct biomes.





According to Walter (1986), a biome can be defined as an area of geographical space that is represented by a uniform type of environment, identified and classified according to a macroclimate, assuming that phytophysiology, soil and altitude are the main elements that characterise the various continental environments.

As stated by Coutinho (2006), contrary to what is commonly believed, the vast area of the Amazon does not consist of a single type of forest, or of one single biome: “There are different types of biomes there, such as ‘terra firme’ upland forests — a tropical rainforest biome of zonobiome I, which dominates; the flooded Igapó Forest — a tropical rainforest biome of hydrobiome I; the dystrophic flooded Rio Negro caatingas, a sandy savanna biome of psammophytic hydrobiome I; rocky fields, such as the mountain peaks, on the borders with neighbouring countries, a lythobiome of orobiome I, etc. Thus, the Amazonian domain is not a sole biome. It is a mosaic of biomes.”

Furthermore, we emphasise that what is being called the ecological Amazon includes distinct forest formations and biomes, such as:

- i. The grassland formations of the Guianan plateaus, known as gran sabanas (Amazon savannahs), located between Brazil and Venezuela;



© Andrew Snyder

- ii. The tepuis sandstone table mountains in Venezuela;



© Martin Harvey / WWF

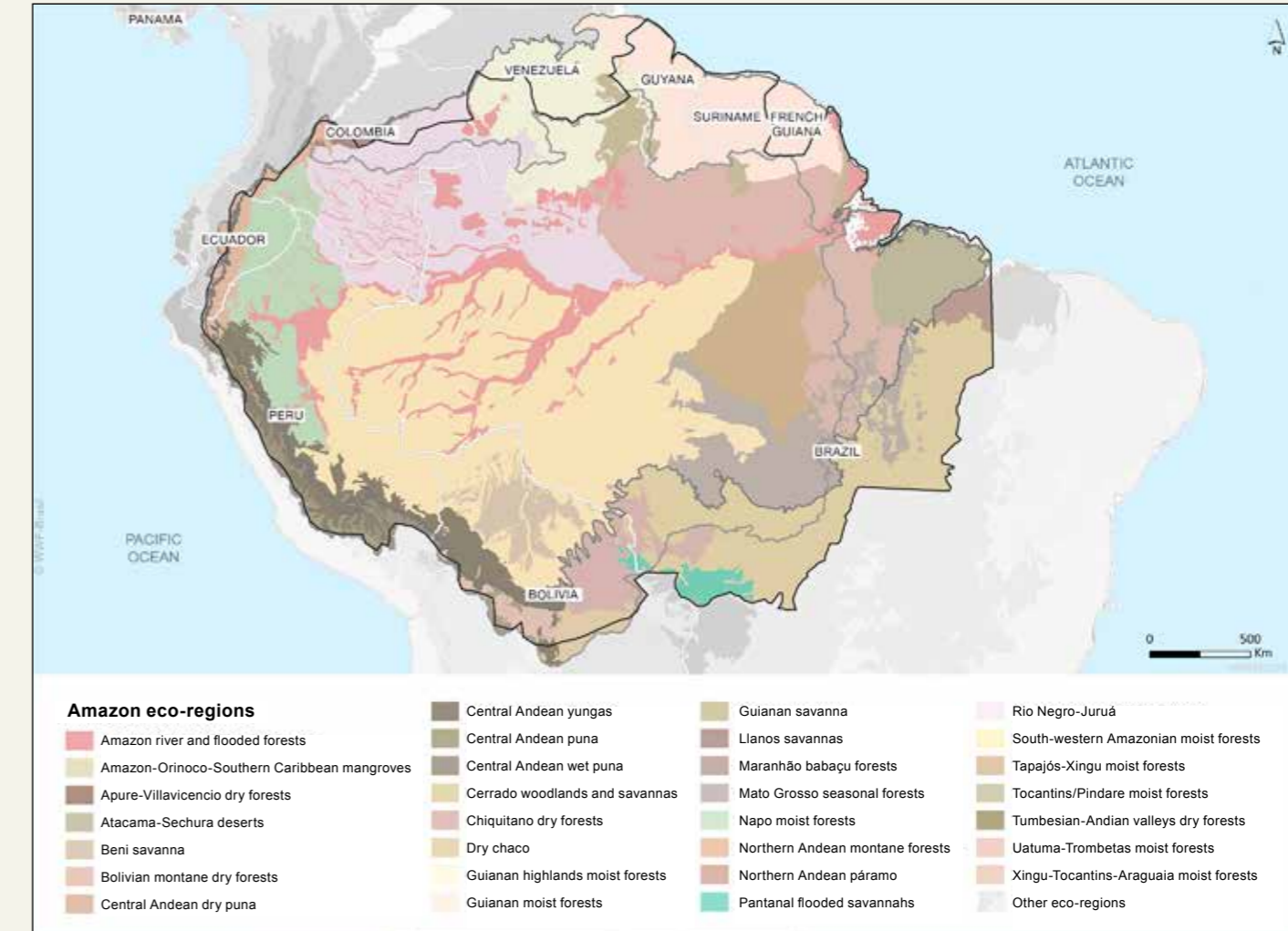
- iii. The grasslands and campinaranas on white-sand terraces.



© Adriano Garbarini / WWF-Brasil

Nevertheless, despite the numerous definitions of the Amazon region present in the literature, for the purposes of the present study, we have considered the Ecological Amazon to be as defined in the biogeographic study by Olson and Dinerstein

(1998) and the ‘Analysis of the Vulnerability of the Amazon Biome and its Protected Areas’, developed within the realm of the WWF project: ‘Protected Areas: Natural Solution for Climate Change’.



The studies by Olson and Dinerstein (1998) identify the existence of six biomes, in addition to 12 priority ecoregions for the conservation of the Amazon region, as follows:

**1. 1. Terrestrial Realm**

- 1.1. Biome: tropical and subtropical moist broadleaf forests
  - 1.1.1. Ecoregion: south-western Amazonian moist forests
  - 1.1.2. Ecoregion: Guianan moist forests
  - 1.1.3. Ecoregion: Napo moist forests
  - 1.1.4. Ecoregion: Rio Negro-Juruá moist forests
  - 1.1.5. Ecoregion: Guyanan highlands moist forests
- 1.2. Biome: mangroves
  - 1.2.1. Ecoregion: Guianan-Amazon mangroves
- 1.3. Biome: tropical and subtropical grasslands, savannas and shrublands
  - 1.3.1. Ecoregion: llanos savannas
  - 1.3.2. Ecoregion: Cerrado, woodlands and savannas

**2. Freshwater Realm**

- 2.1. Biome: large rivers
  - 2.1.1. Ecoregion: Amazon river and flooded forests
  - 2.1.2. Ecoregion: Orinoco river and flooded forests
- 2.2. Biome: large river headwaters
  - 2.2.1. Ecoregion: Upper Amazon river and streams
  - 2.2.2. Ecoregion: Brazilian shield Amazonian rivers and streams
- 2.3. Biome: small rivers
  - 2.3.1. Ecoregion: Guianan freshwater



The ecological Amazon covers a total area of 6,851,583 km<sup>2</sup>, including the Guianas (the Republic of Guyana, Suriname and French Guiana), the hydrography of which is separate from that of the Amazon Basin. Conversely, the Hydrographic Amazon naturally excludes the Guianas and has a total area of 5,846,497.19 km<sup>2</sup>.

Owing to conceptual divergences and to the difficulty of defining the boundaries of the Amazon, a geo-political definition has also been used, which covers an area of 8,225,264.05 km<sup>2</sup> (Table 2).

Table 2. Area of the Amazon according to different boundary criteria

Country	Area in the Amazon (square kilometres)		
	Ecological Boundary <sup>1</sup>	Hydrographic Boundary	Geopolitical Boundary
Bolivia	410,421.12	656,983.30	657,531.12
Brazil	4,054,223.98	3,677,765.58	4,995,495.58
Colombia	543,895.34	364,247.60	546,084.93
Ecuador	119,853.18	137,660.10	137,660.10
Guyana	240,275.81	14,125.81	240,275.85
French Guiana	91,498.34	113.94	91,498.34
Peru	771,865.54	937,168.23	937,168.23
Suriname	160,898.39	103.87	160,898.39
Venezuela	458,651.54	58,310.75	458,651.54
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6,851,583.24</b>	<b>5,846,479.19</b>	<b>8,225,264.09</b>

<sup>1</sup> Vulnerability analysis of the Amazon biome and its protected areas 2105\_amazonvision.pdf



# RESULTS

In addition to compiling a list of species newly described during the 2014-15 period, this study also updates the discoveries recorded from 2010-13.

© Zig Koch / WWF

## RESULTS

A total of 381 species described in the Amazon between January 2014 and

December 2015 were recorded, including 216 plants, 93 fish, 32 amphibians, 19 reptiles, one bird, and 20 mammals (2 of which are fossils).

The collection sites of 292 of the 381 species described in 2014 and 2015 were confirmed (Figure 1).

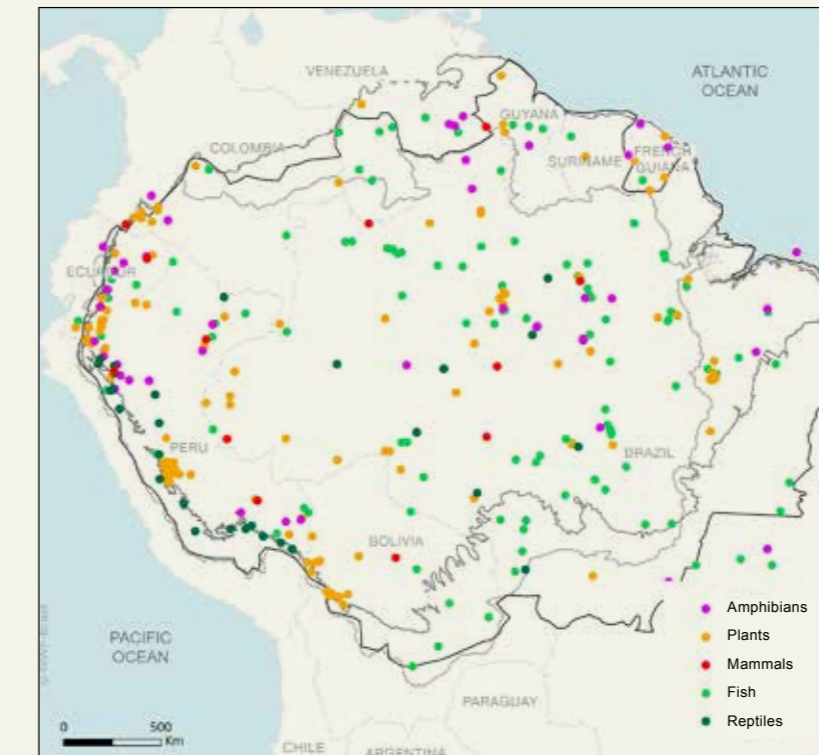


Figure 1. Locations of 292 species described between 2014 and 2015, with georeferenced data available.



# 381

## SPECIES

216 PLANTS,

93 FISH,

32 AMPHIBIANS,

19 REPTILES,

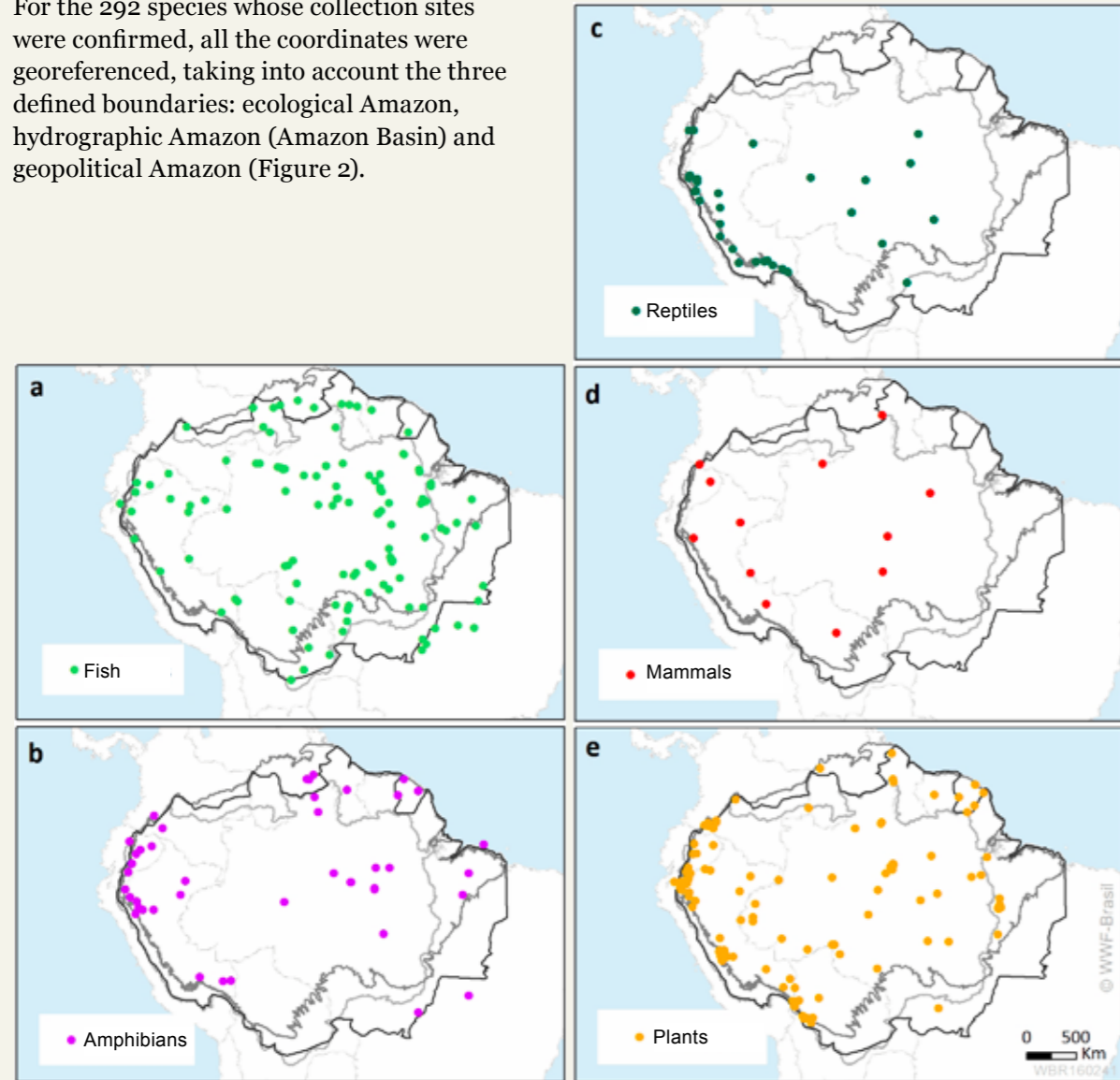
1 BIRD, AND

20 MAMMALS



For the 292 species whose collection sites were confirmed, all the coordinates were georeferenced, taking into account the three defined boundaries: ecological Amazon, hydrographic Amazon (Amazon Basin) and geopolitical Amazon (Figure 2).

**Figure 2.** The maps show the locations of the discoveries made between 2014 and 2015 for the taxonomic groups that were investigated (a) fish; (b) amphibians; (c) reptiles; (d) mammals; and (e) plants, with georeferenced information available.



We found that the number of species with Amazon-wide distribution varies depending on which boundary is considered (Table 3). However, it is important to emphasise that articles describing new species do not always provide the coordinates of collection localities, or they only refer to the locality of the type specimen and holotypes. Thus, it is possible that the species described near the boundaries being considered in this study occur over a larger area, since Amazon species rarely have restricted distribution.

**Table 3.** Number of species described in each Amazon boundary in 2014 and 2015. Only species with geographic coordinates are included.

	Ecological Amazon	Hydrographic Amazon	Geo-Political Amazon
Plants	111	97	115
Fish	70	71	91
Amphibians	59	47	59
Reptiles	12	16	17
Birds	-	-	-
Mammals	8	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>290</b>

We also point out that we found eight species with a probable distribution in the Amazon, but that were excluded from this study owing to the fact that the coordinates that were published were outside the scope considered in this study (Table 4).

**Table 4.** Species with a probable distribution in the Amazon with collection sites outside the boundaries considered in this study (Ecological Amazon, Geo-Political Amazon and Hydrographic Amazon).

Species	Type	Reference	Year
<i>Adenomera saci</i>	amphibian	Carvalho, T.R. and de Giaretta, A.A. 2013. Taxonomic circumscription of <i>Adenomera martinezi</i> (Bokermann, 1956) (Anura: Leptodactylidae: Leptodactylinae) with the recognition of a new cryptic taxon through a bioacoustic approach. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3701: 207–237.	2013
<i>Proceratophrys branti</i>	amphibian	Brandão, R.A., Caramaschi, U., Vaz-Silva, W. and L.A. Campos. 2013. Three new species of <i>Proceratophrys</i> Miranda-Ribeiro 1920 from Brazilian Cerrado (Anura, Odontophrynidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3750: 321–347.	2013
<i>Pristimantis marcoveysi</i>	amphibian	Reyes-Puig, J.P., Reyes-Puig, C., Ramírez-Jaramillo, S., Pérez-L., M.B. and M.H. Yáñez-Muñoz. 2014. <i>Three new species of terrestrial frogs Pristimantis</i> (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the upper basin of the Pastaza River, Ecuador. <i>Avances en Ciencias e Ingenierías (Quito) Sección B</i> 6: 51–62.	2014
<i>Pristimantis miktos</i>	amphibian	Ortega-Andrade, H.M. and Venegas, P.J. 2014. A new synonym for <i>Pristimantis luscombei</i> (Duellman and Mendelson 1995) and the description of a new species of <i>Pristimantis</i> from the upper Amazon basin (Amphibia: Craugastoridae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3895: 31–57.	2014
<i>Serrapinnus tocantinensis</i>	fish	Malabarba, L.R. and Jerep, F.C. 2014. Review of the species of the genus <i>Serrapinnus</i> Malabarba, 1998 (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae) from the rio Tocantins-Araguaia basin, with description of three new species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3847(1): 057-079.	2014
<i>Serrapinnus lucindai</i>	fish	Malabarba, L.R. and Jerep, F.C. 2014. Review of the species of the genus <i>Serrapinnus</i> Malabarba, 1998 (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae) from the rio Tocantins-Araguaia basin, with description of three new species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3847(1): 057-079.	2014
<i>Retroculus acherontos</i>	fish	Landim, M.I., Moreira, C.R. and C.A. Figueiredo. 2015. <i>Retroculus acherontos</i> , a new species of cichlid fish (Teleostei) from the Rio Tocantins basin. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3973(2): 369-380.	2015
<i>Rhinolekos capetinga</i>	fish	Roxo, F., Orrego, L., Silva, G.C. and C. Oliveira. 2015. <i>Rhinolekos capetinga</i> : a new cascudinho species (Loricariidae, Otothyriinae) from the rio Tocantins basin and comments on its ancestral dispersal route. <i>ZooKeys</i> 481: 109-130.	2015

We also stress that, for the species for which no coordinates were available on either the collection site or on their geographical distribution, it was not possible to verify their occurrence within the limits of the boundaries used in the study. In these cases, the vast majority of published papers give enough indication of location for them to be considered as Amazon species, as in the following examples:

### PLANTS

*Guatteria amapaenses* – Brazil. Amapá – municipality of Macapá, 13 km SE of Riozinho in the ‘Perimetral Norte’ Highway. No coordinates.

*Heteropsis reticulata* – Brazil. Acre – municipality of Cruzeiro do Sul, near the airport.

### FISH

*Hemigrammus rubrostriatus* – Colombia. Colombia-Venezuela border. Freshwater; benthopelagic. Tropical. Genera that is characteristic of the Amazon.



## Society as scientists

Citizen science is when society is involved in gathering scientific information and disclosing its results. Sometimes this occurs in the form of volunteer work, but it is often done by people or groups who are simply curious and interested in learning more about the natural world.

Bird watching has benefited from citizen science since the early 20th century. The annual Christmas Bird Count, created by the National Audubon Society in the US over 100 years ago, became an activity that is open to all interested people, and is currently one of the largest and oldest data collection efforts on wintering birds in North America.

Today, with millions of observers all around the world, there is far more information available on animal migration, occurrence, abundance, and other types of behaviour. The results can provide parameters such as how climate change can affect the bird populations of given areas, or how effective a protected area is in preserving the species within it.

There are many ways of collecting and sharing data, and the internet has contributed to widening the reach of such information. One strategy for citizen data collection is to take a pair of binoculars, a pen and a pad of paper and write down everything you see; another is to take photographs of different species you see; and, if you cannot see them, to record their calls. Whatever the method, everything can be shared on the internet with friends or a study group.

# CONCLUSIONS

This type of study allows us to compile information, improve our knowledge of the Amazon's biodiversity and identify areas of high biodiversity value, as well as areas where species are under greater pressure.

© Adriano Gambarini / WWF

## CONCLUSIONS

Knowledge about the populations and distribution of species

is a great treasure, one that is fundamental for our understanding of ecological and evolutionary processes and for securing their survival and diversity. Given the accelerated rate at which their habitats are changing, many species may become extinct even before science has the opportunity to identify and study them.

One of the fundamental questions of biology is 'how many different species exist on Earth?' To answer it means identifying and cataloguing all the existing biota of the planet. Between 1.7 and 1.8 million species are recorded in the world today (Lewinson and Prado, 2005). Mora *et al.* (2011) estimated the total number of species to be around 8.7 million, over 80% of which have not yet been identified.

On the other hand, it is believed that the current rate of human-related extinction of species is between 1,000 and 10,000 times that of the natural rate of extinction, and that 0.01% to 0.1% of Earth's species disappear every year. These high rates of biodiversity loss highlight the importance of boosting our knowledge on existing species. Thus, more than just satisfying our curiosity, knowing the total number of species in a biome provides a baseline from which to monitor current and future biodiversity losses (Mora *et al.*, 2011).

The discovery of new species is important for environmental and natural resource management, and it may guide the establishment of protected areas. On the other hand, species diversity in many of the world's existing protected areas is also

little known; surveys within protected areas themselves can contribute greatly towards improved management of such areas.

The average number of new species described in the Amazon in the 1999-2009 report was 111 per year, or one new species every three days. When combined with the data from the 2010-13 update, the cumulative average from both reports was 150 new species per year or one every 2.5 days. The 2014-15 survey presented a yearly average of 191 new species described in the Amazon, i.e., one every 1.9 days. This shows that the number of new species continues to grow, and that the rate of discoveries has been rising in the last few years.

The information compiled in this list not only contributes to an increase in our knowledge of the biodiversity of the Amazon, but also allows us to monitor the region by identifying areas of high species diversity as well as areas where species are under greater pressure. In order to keep the information updated, this survey should be carried out at regular intervals of approximately five years, so that it can be used to promote the formulation of conservation strategies for the newly discovered species, especially the most vulnerable, such as endemic species, those with restricted distribution, or those threatened with extinction.

The discovery and cataloguing of new species is a long and complex process, which starts with the gathering of available information from literature, evaluating 'gaps' in the information, identifying areas in which the probability of new species occurring is high, and, finally, with researchers conducting trips to the field. The extension and inaccessibility of the Amazon region make the process even more complex.

## THE WEALTH OF ANIMAL AND BOTANIC BIODIVERSITY IN THE AMAZON IS UNPARALLELED

The megadiversity of the Amazon, the most biodiverse region on the planet, renders the identification and description of its species extremely challenging. Moreover, the number of specialists, taxonomists and parataxonomists is far lower in the Amazon than in other biomes.

Even in the academic world, taxonomy and biological systematics have been losing their value. Scientific journals, many of which have great historical importance for knowledge-building and conservation of biodiversity, have been losing their prestige due to the low impact attributed to systematics papers. Ironically, the lack of knowledge on the biota and cases of incorrect classification prevent the academic progression of other areas in the study of biodiversity. Mistakes in identification can lead to bad decision-making based on erroneous conclusions.

Moreover, it is common for research institutes to be located near large cities and along the main courses of major rivers, as is the case in the Brazilian Amazon. Naturally, this means that a lot of the research is centred there, as opposed to along secondary rivers or small tributaries, or in extensive interfluvies where access is more difficult. Scientific expeditions require considerable logistics and field investments, and available resources are often scarce. While herbaria and museum collections are also sources of information for the discovery of new species, it should be noted that excessive quantities of material and lack of professional expertise are important barriers when considering conducting data collection in these environments.

In order to tackle the challenge of building our knowledge of biodiversity in the Amazon, it is necessary to step up the sampling effort by broadening the reach of research expeditions,

especially in regions that are under-sampled or that have not yet been sampled.

Conscious efforts during expeditions have yielded very good results in terms of the discovery of new species<sup>2</sup>. The creation of interdisciplinary groups could make the organisation and financing of expeditions easier. The joint participation of various institutions acting in the Amazon (research institutes, universities, government agencies and civil society organisations) in a broader sampling effort needs to be encouraged. Research must also include studies of herbaria and other biological collections, which possess a large number of specimens. In order to process all this material, it is necessary to foster a wider interest in taxonomy and the training of new professionals. The combination of genetic techniques with classic taxonomy can accelerate the cataloguing process.

All these measures require greater financial investment, which could be provided either through government notices, or through the participation of private sector companies that want to contribute to the conservation effort.

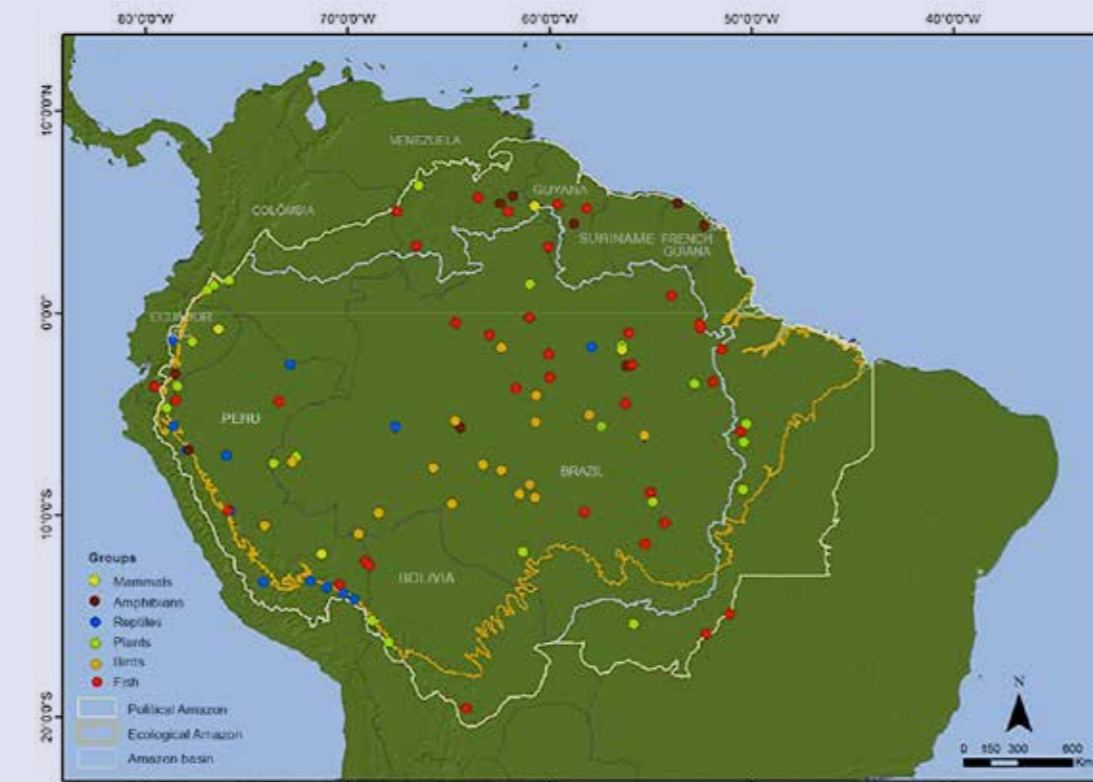
The wealth of animal and botanic biodiversity in the Amazon is unparalleled. As shown in this report, significant potential exists for the daily discovery of new species by young enthusiasts as well as renowned researchers, passionate about discovering, cataloguing, studying, protecting and preserving them. Therefore, despite the difficulties, the work cannot stop. Researchers, scientists and environmental managers, avid in their pursuit of new knowledge, continue in the fight to uncover the secrets of the Amazon and to protect this enormous treasure on our planet.

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.wwf.org.br/natureza\\_brasileira/areas\\_prioritarias/amazonia1/nossas\\_solucoes\\_na\\_amazonia/exp/](http://www.wwf.org.br/natureza_brasileira/areas_prioritarias/amazonia1/nossas_solucoes_na_amazonia/exp/)

## Updating of the 2010-13 list

The list of species described between January 2010 and December 2013 was updated. One hundred and sixty-one (161) new species were recorded and described, with 44 plants, 34 fish, 13 amphibians, 18 reptiles, 44 birds, and 8 mammals (3 of which are fossils). This means that, overall, between 2010 and 2013, 602 new species of animals were discovered in the Amazon.

The collection sites of the species recorded in the 2010-2013 update period for which georeferenced data is available are shown in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Location of the records of the 162 new species described between 2010 and 2013.



© Fabio Schunck

## Chico's Tyrannulet, the bird that pays tribute to the Brazilian rubber tapper leader – *Zimmerius chicomendesi*

The genus *Zimmerius* includes 12 species of passerines of the Tyrannidae family, all of which are neotropical. They have few morphological differences; most are coloured with a mixture of grey, shades of yellow, black and white.

In 2009, in a grassland area on the left bank of the Madeirinha river, in the south of the Brazilian state of Amazonas, the unknown call of a small bird caught Bret Whitney's attention. He promptly set out to record it – it was a *Zimmerius*, but which one?

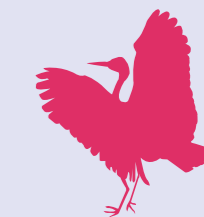
Two years later, Mario Cohn-Haft, using Bret Whitney's playback, found a specimen and made new recordings of the unknown species, this time alongside the Transamazônica Highway. However, it was only in late 2011 that a new field expedition amassed a large amount of information that led to the description of the *Zimmerius chicomendesi*. Only in recent years was it possible to make an official scientific description of this animal.

This bird inhabits grassland areas and flat, sandy and poorly-drained shrublands, or steep, grassy land with well-drained stony soil. It is an important seed disperser of the mistletoe fruit (*Oryctanthus alveolatus*). Although it is primarily a frugivore, it can feed on insects, depending on the time of the year.

Although it is one of the Amazon species with the most restricted distribution, it is common where it occurs. Part of the distribution area of this species overlaps with the Humaitá National Forest in the state of Amazonas, Brazil.

Its name is a fitting and well-deserved tribute to the rubber tapper and environmentalist Francisco Alves Mendes Filho, better-known as Chico Mendes. Chico Mendes, a leader of the rubber tapping communities, and a true Amazonian figurehead, was one of the people responsible for opening the world's eyes to the problems faced by one of the largest tropical forests on the planet.

Whitney, B.M, Schunck, F., Rego, M.A. and L.F. Silveira. 2013. A new species of *Zimmerius* tyrannulet from the upper Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil: Birds don't always occur where they "should". Pages 286-291. In: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World*. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index. Lynx Editions, Barcelona, Spain.





## FISH

## A beautiful and minute black-water Igarapé fish

2014

*Laimosemion ubim*

© Henrique Lazzarotto de Almeida

*Laimosemion ubim* was found in the Central Amazon on the banks of an upland rainforest shallow black water stream, in highly transparent water less than 0.1m deep, near the roots of a *Mauritia flexuosa* palm tree. It reaches a maximum adult size of some 1.8cm and has various minute characteristics. Males all exhibit the same colour and pattern, with pale red and blue spots arranged irregularly midway down their flank. The new species is known only from its type locality, rendering it endemic. It was named in honour of the location in which it was found, the Ubim Igarapé, in the Amanã Sustainable Development Reserve, in the Brazilian Amazon. Five species of the same genus are regarded as miniatures, and, along with two other species (*L. uatuman* and *L. jauaperi*), they only occur in the Brazilian Amazon. Due to their great diversity of colours, the members of this family are popular in aquarium fishkeeping around the world. The Rivulidae family, to which this fascinating fish belongs, has the greatest number of endangered fish species in Brazil.

Costa, W.J.E.M. and Lazzarotto, H. 2014. *Laimosemion ubim*, a new miniature killifish from the Brazilian Amazon (Teleostei: Rivulidae). *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 24(4) [2014]: 371-378.

## A curious electric fish

2015

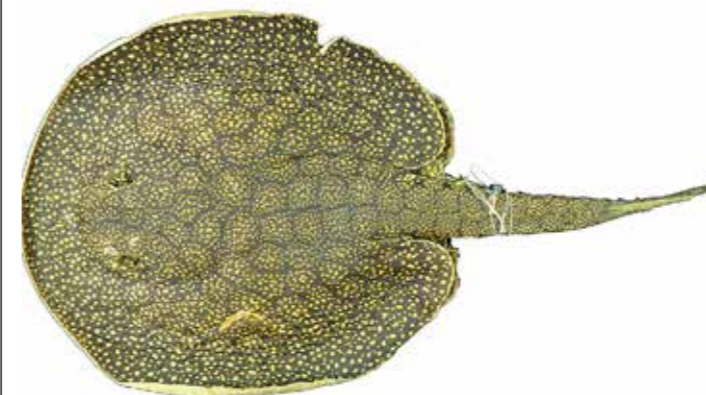
*Rhamphichthys heleiios*

Known locally as sarapó, *Rhamphichthys heleiios* was found in a lowland floodplain of the river Amazon. This electric fish sends out weak electrical charges which are incapable of causing harm to other fish. It can reach 1 metre in length, has a long snout, a small, toothless mouth, and a unique colour pattern that consists of a series of dark rounded blotches which run horizontally along the side of its body. It is nocturnal and lives buried in the sand during the day. The species seems to be restricted to river channels and floodplain lakes of large rivers. Currently, eight species of this genus are known, all exclusive to fresh water. Although all the species of *Rhamphichthys* are large in size and are well-represented in collections, *R. heleiios* remained unknown until very recently. This highlights how our knowledge of the species diversity and endemism of Gymnotiform fish is only beginning.

Carvalho, T.P. and Albert, J.S. 2015. A new species of *Rhamphichthys* (Gymnotiformes: Rhamphichthyidae) from the Amazon Basin. *Copeia* 103(1): 34-41.

## A freshwater 'honeycomb' stingray

2014

*Potamotrygon limai*

João Pedro Fontenelle de Araújo Feireira da Silva

This freshwater stingray was found in the Brazilian state of Rondonia, in the Jamari river in the upper basin of the Madeira river. Until its discovery it was mixed up with another of the same genus. After the systematic revision of *Potamotrygon scobina*, the new species was described. The discovery of *P. limai* clearly shows the great colour variety present in the family, which may lead to misidentifications. This exposes the need for in-depth revisions of the species descriptions in order to describe new species of the Potamotrygonidae freshwater stingray family. Its dorsal pattern is usually dark brownish, with honeycomb-like speckles. Most of the individuals observed measure around 65cm in length. The stingrays of the Potamotrygonidae family are exclusive to freshwater environments in South America and are also commercialised as ornamental fish.

Fontenelle, J.P., Da Silva, J.P.C. and de Carvalho, M.R. 2014. *Potamotrygon limai*, sp. nov., a new species of freshwater stingray from the upper Madeira River system, Amazon basin (Chondrichthyes: Potamotrygonidae). *Zootaxa* 3765(3):

## An extraordinary eartheater cichlid fish from the Aripuanã River

2014

*Geophagus mirabilis*

This is a beautiful cichlid fish is known to occur only in the Aripuanã River, in an isolated spot near the Salto Dardanelos/Andorinhas Falls. Throughout recent decades, this region has been the site of numerous discoveries of endemic tropical fish. Named because of its unvarying coloured pattern, which includes a row of black spots on the flanks and iridescent speckles near the head, the name *mirabilis* means extraordinary or marvellous. The main differences between the male and the female are in their shape and colouring. The female is more robust and has a pointed head; the male, on the other hand, is more colourful. In addition to *G. mirabilis*, five other cichlid fish are endemic to that region. Unfortunately, although this is a relatively recent discovery, some of the locations in which it was originally found no longer exist.

Depra, G.C. Kullander, S.O., Pavanelli, C.S. and W.J. da Graça. 2015. A new colourful species of *Geophagus* (Teleostei: Cichlidae), endemic to the rio Aripuanã in the Amazon basin of Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 12(4): 737-746.



## FISH

## A strange-looking miniature catfish

2014

*Gelanoglanis pan*

Barbara Borges Calegari

In 2014, a new species of *Gelanoglanis* was described in the Teles Pires River, a tributary of the Tapajós river in the southern portion of the Amazon basin. The species has various uncommon characteristics within the genus *Gelanoglanis*: it is a miniature fish, as shown not only by the reduced size of its body – some 2.5cm – but also by the lack of ossification in its head and in the dentition of the premaxilla. Mature males have particularly elongated gonopodium (modified anal fin in the shape of a tube), positioned towards the front of the base of the anal fin. *G. pan* is the first recorded specimen of the genus to occur in the southern portion of the Amazon, and also the first account of the species in clear waters. There are currently only four valid species. The name of the *pan* species means the Greek god of fertility and of masculine sexuality and refers to the long gonopodium exhibited by the males.

Calegari, B.B., Reis, R.E. and Vari, R.P. 2014. Miniature catfishes of the genus *Gelanoglanis* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae): monophyly and the description of a new species from the upper rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 12(4): 699-706.

## A black and white twilight catfish

2014

*Tatia melanoleuca*

Collected in the Teles Pires River, along the border that runs between the Brazilian states of Mato Grosso and Pará, this fish lives in 2 metre-deep stretches of the river, in clean water with average currents. The substrate of the sampled area consists mainly of sand and rocks, and a few underwater tree trunks. *Tatia melanoleuca* have crepuscular habits, since this is when it forages for food on the surface of the water. *Tatia melanoleuca* have a very dark coloured dorsum in contrast to much lighter, translucent areas on the remainder of its body. Its name alludes to its black and white colouring. The genus *Tatia* is very diverse and has species of many different sizes and colours. The new species provides further evidence that the upper and middle portions of the Tapajós river basin may represent an endemic region for ichthyofauna.

Vari, R.P. and Calegari, B.B. 2014. New species of the catfish genus *Tatia* (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the rio Teles Pires, upper rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 12(4): 667-674.

## A threatened fish from a temporary pond

2014

*Maratecoara gesmonei*

Dalton Tanavares Bressana Nielsen

This fish was found in a temporary pond, some 50cm deep, on a fluvial island in the middle Xingu river in the state of Pará, Brazil. This is the first occurrence of the genus in the drainage region of the Xingu river in the Amazon basin, and can be attributed to neotectonic activity in the area, which starts in the upper Paraguay river and crosses the Brazilian shield towards the north-eastern coast of Brazil. *M. gesmonei* has an unvarying colour pattern which lacks horizontal lines and has small dark orange spots on its flank. The discovery of annual ponds in São Félix do Xingu broadens our knowledge about the annual distribution of fish in the Xingu river basin, which until then were only known to occur in the areas surrounding Altamira, where the Belo Monte dam is located. The dam's operation will destroy the habitat of annual fish currently known to occur in the Xingu river basin. Of the species of the Rivulidae family that occur in Altamira, one, the *Spectrolebias reticulatus*, has already been made extinct by the dam.

Nielsen, D.T.B., Martins, M. and R. Britzke. 2014. Description of a new species of annual fish, *Maratecoara gesmonei* (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the Rio Xingu system, Amazon basin, Brazil. *Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology* 20(2): 87-96.

## The colourful roadside pond fish

2014

*Papiliolebias ashleyae*

Dalton Tanavares Bressana Nielsen

This ephemeral inhabitant of temporary ponds is known in the ornamental fish market as an annual fish. It was discovered in a roadside pond between the cities of San José dos Chiquitos and San Ignacio de Velasco in the departamento de Santa Cruz, Bolivia, and this is the only known location where the species occurs. This beautiful fish has a predominantly reddish-brown colour, with white speckles spread over its body, and a blue hue on the distal part of its fins. Males of this species are significantly more colourful than the females. *Papiliolebias ashleyae* spawns without physical contact. A male attracts a female and revolves around her in a 120° spin. The female then expels three very small eggs. The Bolivian Amazon is regarded as a region that is rich in known annual fish (rivulids). Notwithstanding, new species of the genus continue to be discovered.

Nielsen, D.T.B. and Brousseau, R. 2014. Description of a new annual fish, *Papiliolebias ashleyae* (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the upper Rio Mamoré basin, Bolivia. *Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology* 20(1): 53-59.



## FISH

## An attractive red-eyed fish

2014

*Hyphessobrycon montagi*

Lutz Peixoto

This partly red-eyed fish was found in tributaries of the Arapiuns river, which, in turn, is a left-bank tributary of the Tapajós river in Pará, Brazil. The fish was discovered during an inventory carried out in 2004 with the purpose of assessing the impact of bauxite mining, which resulted in the discovery of yet other species of fish. *Hyphessobrycon montagi* is eye-catching because of its colouring. Small in size, it has two well-defined circular blotches connected by a narrow stripe, in addition to a dark blotch on its caudal fin. The maximum recorded length is approximately 3cm. Given its local abundance, it is surprising that it was only described recently. The genus *Hyphessobrycon* has the highest number of species of the Characidae family, with 136 valid species. Species of this genus are commonly found in aquariums by the name of *mato grosso* or *tetra*. The name pays homage to biologist Luciano Montag, who participated in specimen collection of the species, in recognition of his contributions to the knowledge of the ichthyofauna of the lower portion of the Amazon basin.

Lima, F.C.T., Coutinho, D.P. and Wosiacki W.B. 2014. A new *Hyphessobrycon* (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Characidae) from the middle Amazon basin, Brazil. *Zootaxa* 3872(2): 167–179.

## A small glass fish

2014

*Priocharax nanus*

During an expedition to Santa Isabel do Rio Negro, a small city on the left bank of the Negro River, in the Brazilian state of Amazonas, a series of fishes of the genus *Priocharax* was collected. *Priocharax nanus* displays a very characteristic colouring pattern, with various dark vertical stripes on its body, small orange spots spread throughout its head, body and fins, and a surprisingly transparent body. The name *nanus* in Latin means 'dwarf' and refers to its minute body of some 1.5cm in length. Besides its length, this fish has other characteristics that are regarded as unique, such as the larval shape of the pectoral fin in the adult and the presence of bones that do not exist in other species of the genus.

Toledo-Piza, M., Mattox, G.M.T. and Britz, R. 2014. *Priocharax nanus*, a new miniature characid from the Rio Negro, Amazon basin (Ostariophysi: Characiformes), with an updated list of miniature Neotropical freshwater fishes. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 12(2): 229–246.

## A titan among dwarfs

2014

*Apistogramma kullanderi*

This very colourful fish is found in the upper Curuá, isolated by large waterfalls. Its isolation may explain how it evolved with such bright and ostentatious colours. The fish were captured in shallow-water lakes, shaded by banks of vegetation. Under these conditions, it is speculated that ecological opportunities, reduced competition, and sexual selection contributed to the evolution of a large body size in *A. kullanderi*, which measures some 8cm. The species is considered the largest among the genus *Apistogramma*, which usually measure 5cm. Species of the genus *Apistogramma* are popularly known as dwarf cichlids and are among the most spectacular of cichlids. The name *kullanderi* is a tribute to renowned ichthyologist Sven Oscar Kullander, a specialist in neotropical cichlids.

Varela, H.R., Sabaj Pérez, M.H. 2014. A titan among dwarfs: *Apistogramma kullanderi*, new species (Teleostei: Cichlidae). *Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters* 25(3): 243–258.

## The white-ball acari

2014

*Spectracanthicus zuanoni*

© José Luis Biniandini

This nocturnal species was found on Ilha do Sr. Izaltino, Xingu river, Pará, Brazil. Known locally as white-ball acari ("acari-de-bola-branca" in Portuguese) due to its dark-gray colouring with large, white spots, this fish feeds on algae and is found in regions with strong currents that are subject to forming backwaters, in rock shelters that reach up to two meters in depth. It is a fish that is commercialised as an ornamental fish — a booming trade in the Xingu and Tapajós rivers. In the Xingu river, the most eminent danger faced by the local ichthyofauna is the hydropower dam of Belo Monte, 30km from Altamira. This dam is changing the environment and, unfortunately, rare species or those with restricted distribution, such as *S. zuanoni*, may become threatened with extinction. The name *zuanoni* pays homage to ichthyologist Jansen Zuanon, for his contribution to the knowledge of neotropical ichthyofauna.

Chamon, C.C., Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2014. Taxonomic revision of *Spectracanthicus* Nijssen & Isbrücker (Loricaridae: Hypostominae: Ancistrini), with description of three new species. *Neotropical Ichthyology* 12(1): 1–26.

## PLANTS

### A new species of *Solanum* from South America 2014

#### *Solanum arenicola*



*Solanum arenicola* is one of the four new species of the Solanaceae family described in South America. The species, a relative of tomatoes and potatoes, is the size of a herb or small shrub (0.2-1.5m) and has long glandular-tipped trichomes covering its branches, and white flowers. The species is commonly found in low-elevation forests of Peru and Bolivia, and on the eastern Andean slope. Its presence is associated with sandy-soil environments (a characteristic that gives it its name), river banks and forest clearings.

Särkinen, T., Gonzáles, P., Knapp, S. 2015. Four new non-spiny *Solanum* (Solanaceae) species from South America. *PhytoKeys* 44: 39–64.

Tina Särkinen



## BIRDS

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

### Living in pairs within the forest

#### *Tolmomyias sucunduri*



A small bird that lives in pairs, the Sucunduri yellow-margined flycatcher (bico-chato-do-sucunduri, in Portuguese) accompanies mixed-species flocks in forest canopies. Its long flat beak helps it to catch small arthropods that are less than 1m away. Its name originates from Greek and means 'daring flycatcher' of the Sucunduri. Sucunduri, in the municipality of Apuí, western Amazonas, Brazil, is the region where it was found.

Whitney, B.M., Schunck, F., Rego, M.A., Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of flycatcher in the *Tolmomyias assimilis* radiation from the lower Sucunduri-Tapajós interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil heralds a new chapter in Amazonian biogeography. Pp. 297–300 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Fabio Schunck

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

### Manicoré warbling-antbird pays tribute to great Indianist

#### *Hypocnemis rondoni*



A small bird with well-defined colours, the name Manicoré Warbling-Antbird ("cantador-de-rondon", in Portuguese) was given as a tribute to Brazilian anthropologist, explorer and Indianist Marechal Cândido Mariano da Silva Rondon. The orange-tinted hue of its belly contrasts with the black-and-white chest and head. Small white spots give a lovely and striking tone to its plumage. It forages in the undergrowth of 'terra firme' forests and joins mixed-species flocks. It inhabits forest borders, clearings, roadsides, and other locations where sunlight gets through, forming dense vegetation. The species occurs in the protected areas of the Amazonia National Park, the Humaitá National Forest and the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve, all in the state of Amazonas, Brazil.

Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F., Piacentini, V.Q., Cohn-Haft, M., Rêgo, M.A. 2013. A new species of antbird in the *Hypocnemis cantator* complex from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 282-285 in del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Fabio Schunck

## BIRDS

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

## A forest floor specialist

*Epinecrophylla dentei*

Fabio Schunck

Tiny and attractive, the Roosevelt stipple-throated antwren (the choquinha-do-rio-Roosevelt, in Portuguese) is a forager that specialises in organic litter (the leaf layer, twigs and bark on the forest floor). A curious partnership occurs with another Thamnophilidae, the *Megasticus margaritatus*. Both probably benefit from using different strategies. *E. dentei*, much more active, scares away small creatures, which are eaten by *M. margaritatus*, and the latter, for being more sedentary, 'protects' the former against predators. It occurs in central Amazonian Brazil, to the east of the Madeira river in the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium.

Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F. and V.Q. Piacentini. 2013. A new species of *Epinecrophylla* antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil with revision of the "stipple-throated antwren" complex. Pp 263-267. In: del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

## Tribute to ornithologist Douglas F Stotz

*Herpsilochmus stotzi*

Fabio Schunck

The Aripuanã antwren (chorozinho do Aripuanã in Portuguese) is beautifully patterned in black and white. White superciliary brows separate its black crown from a dark streak on each eye. It inhabits stunted 'campinarana' forests. It usually inhabits the middle stratum of the forest, rarely going above 20m. It is also found in 'terra firme' upland areas among caranaí palm trees (*Lepidocaryum tenue*). It feeds on arthropods and breeds in July and August. Its name pays homage to ornithologist Douglas F Stotz. The species occurs in protected areas, such as the Juma Sustainable Development Reserve, the Humaitá National Forest and the Amazonia National Park in the state of Amazonas and the Jaru Biological Reserve, in the state of Rondônia – all in Brazil.

Whitney, B.M., Cohn-Haft, M., Bravo, G.A., Schunck, F. and Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of *Herpsilochmus* antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 277-281 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

## A rubber tapper: tribute to the great Chico Mendes

*Zimmerius chicomendesi*

Fabio Schunck

Chico's tyrannulet (poiaeiro-de-Chico-Mendes) in Portuguese) pays a beautiful and well-deserved tribute to Brazilian rubber tapper and environmentalist Francisco Alves Mendes Filho, better known as Chico Mendes. It inhabits grassland areas and flat, sandy, poorly-drained shrublands, or steep grasslands with well-drained stony soil. It is an important seed disperser of the mistletoe fruit (*Oryctanthus alveolatus*). Although it is primarily a frugivore, it can feed on insects, depending on the time of the year. It is key to accurately recognise its vocalisation in order to identify the species. Although its distribution is one of the most restricted of all Amazon species, it is common where it occurs. Part of the distribution area of this species overlaps with the Humaitá National Forest in the state of Amazonas, Brazil.

Whitney, B.M., Schunck, F., Rego, M.A. and Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of *Zimmerius* tyrannulet from the upper Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil: Birds don't always occur where they "should". Pp. 286-291 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

## A bird with a famous name

*Nystalus obamai*

Fabio Schunck

A very interesting tribute to US President Barack Obama, the western striolated-puffbird (rapazinho-estriado-do-oeste, in Portuguese) is a curious bird endowed with well-defined eyes and a strong beak. It inhabits the borders of 'terra firme' upland forests and mature secondary forests that are more than 15 metres tall. The presence of the species increases in 'terra firme' upland forests with nutrient-rich soils, such as at the foothills of the Andes. When foraging, it can sit patiently for as long as one hour before launching a sudden short 3-to-8 metre air strike to catch its prey. It feeds on orthopterans, caterpillars, and other arthropods. Since the distribution of the species is relatively wide, it occurs in innumerable protected areas, including the Manu National Park (Peru), the Chico Mendes Extractive Reserve (Brazil) and the Sangay National Park (Ecuador).

Whitney, B.M., Piacentini, V.Q., Schunck, F., Aleixo, A., Souza, B.R.S., Silveira, L.F. and Rego, M.A. 2013. A name for striolated puffbird west of the Rio Madeira with revision of the *Nystalus striolatus* (Aves: Bucconidae) complex. Pp. 240-244 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds). *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.



## REPTILES

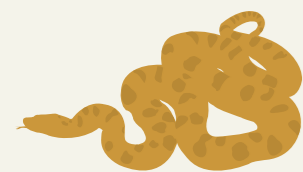
### A snake that likes hiding

2014

#### *Amphisbaena caiari*

Described for the first time in 2014, this amphisbaena (cobra-de-duas-cabeças or cobra-cega, in Portuguese) was found in the state of Rondônia, in the centre of the Madeira River region, Brazil. This area has suffered drastic landscape changes, with the clearing of the original vegetation for the formation of reservoirs to power two large hydropower plants. While the vast majority of specimens were collected in forested environments, one sole individual was found in an open-savanna area. The name caiari also alludes to the site where it occurs: it is a former indigenous name from the Tupi language for the Madeira River. This animal has a rosy coloration, starting from the head and gradually gaining pigmentation along its body towards the brown tip of its tail. It may be difficult to spot them since, according to scientists, all the individuals found were either buried in the soil or under tree trunks.

Teixeira, M., Dal Vechio, F., Mollo Neto, A. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2014. A new two-pored *Amphisbaena Linnaeus*, 1758, from western Amazonia, Brazil (Amphisbaenia: Reptilia). *South American Journal of Herpetology* 9 (1): 62-74.



### A fire-eyed lizard that lives in ice-cold mountains

2014

#### *Potamites erythrocularis*

A new species of lizard of the genus *Potamites* was discovered in the region of Cusco, Peru. An interesting fact about this discovery is that previously this species was typically found in submontane forests at elevations of up to 1,000 metres, but the specimens that were found later were at an altitude of 1,520 metres. This piqued the interest of researchers given the challenges posed to this lizard by the lower temperatures in the location where it was found. Moreover, with the exception of this one, all other species of the genus *Potamites* live in the Amazonian lowlands at the foothills of the Andes. It is predominantly dark brown and males have a red ring around their eyes which resembles fire, thus inspiring the name erythrocularis.

Chávez, G. and Catenazzi, A. 2014. A new Andean lizard of the genus *Potamites* (Sauria, Gymnophthalmidae) from Manu National Park, south-eastern Peru. *Zootaxa* 3774 (1): 045–056.

### The second mountaintop reptile

2015

#### *Riolama inopinata*



Phillippe J. R. Kok

The summit of the Murisipán-tepui is some 2,400 metres high, and has a climate that is virtually inaccessible for numerous species. This gymnophthalmid lizard (*Riolama inopinata*) was only the second reptile species to have been found in this remote location in the state of Bolivar, Venezuela. This fact was somewhat surprising, and its name *inopinata* derives from Latin meaning 'unexpected', making reference to this unforeseen discovery of a species of *Riolama* in a tepui of the Maciço Los Testigos. All along its body, this little animal has bright-coloured spots: its dorsum is chestnut brown with two dorsolateral conspicuous orange stripes running from its temples until they disappear at the tip of its tail. Its belly and posterior limbs are a deep black with golden blotches. It is diurnal and inhabits areas of dense vegetation on the Venezuelan tepui mountaintop.

Kok, P.J.R. 2015. A new species of the Pantepui endemic genus *Riolama* (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the summit of Murisipán-tepui, with the erection of a new gymnophthalmid subfamily. *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 174: 500–518.

### A mysterious snake

2015

#### *Atractus alytogrammus*

Little is known about this snake. Although it was described in 2014, a single specimen was found during a collection made in Serrania de la Lindosa, in Colombia, in 1957. The name *alytogrammus* comes from Greek, a compound noun derived from *alytos* (Greek word for 'uninterrupted') and *grammus* (Greek word for 'line') referring to a continuous, pale stripe on its dorsolateral portion.

Köhler, G. and Kieckbusch, M. 2014. Two new species of *Atractus* from Colombia (Reptilia, Squamata, Dipsadidae). *Zootaxa* 3872 (3): 291–300.

## REPTILES

### A snake with 'two pairs of eyes'

2014

#### *Eutrachelophis bassleri*

In 1923, a researcher boarded a canoe and explored more than 200km of the Pisiqi River, province of Loreto, Peru. In an unpublished 1927 report, he revealed the location where this species was found. However, this animal was only officially described in 2014, and the name *bassleri* paid homage to the adventurous researcher, Harvey Bassler (1883-1950), and his epic journey. Albeit small (some 40cm), this snake is eye-catching due to the beauty of its colours and patterns. Its head is black, with a pale collar that resembles a broken necklace which, when seen from the top, recalls a pair of eyes. Its lips are white or yellow and it has a triangular mark behind its eyes.

Myers, C.W. and McDowell, S.B. 2014. New taxa and cryptic species of Neotropical snakes (Xenodontinae), with commentary on hemipenes as generic and specific characters. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 385(1): 1-112.

### A snake with a beautiful neck

2014

#### *Eutrachelophis steinbachi* (species redescription)

The name of this species already tells a little about its characteristics and the story of its discovery. From Greek, the name *Eutrachelophis* brings together the prefix *eu* (beautiful) + *trachelos* (neck) + *ophis* (a serpent), which, in a free translation, could be understood as 'a snake with a beautiful neck'. *Steinbachi* is a tribute to José Steinbach and his son, Francisco Steinbach. All the specimens of this species were found by father and son within the period 1903-1928, most of them relatively near the city of Buena Vista, in the province of Santa Maria, Bolivia. This is one of the two sites where the animal was seen – the other was the city where the Steinbachs lived. Some of the most striking morphological characteristics of this animal include three pairs of white blotches on the top of its head. These ocelli are often eye-catching, and blend in with the greyish-brown colour of the background.

Myers, C.W. and McDowell, S.B. 2014. New taxa and cryptic species of neotropical snakes (Xenodontinae), with commentary on hemipenes as generic and specific characters. *Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History* 385(1): 1-112.

### A snake that has the strength of nature in its name

2014

#### *Siphlophis ayauma*

This colourful snake discovered in 2014 is endemic to the Amazonian side of the Andes and was found in El Topo, Cantón Baños, Ecuador. The species has a black head, a cream-coloured belly and, all along its body, dark rings that alternate with rings of different hues of orange. The name *ayauma* derives from the Ecuadorian Quechua spirit, *Aya Uma*, or 'head spirit', is better known as devil's-head spirit. It is a figure that is represented in Quechua folklore as having a colourful red-banded head. This is a good spirit that derives strength from nature, particularly from the cold waterfalls of the Pacchas mountains. In the serpent, the name is an allusion to the red-banded head of the species and to its occurrence in the Pacchas mountains, near cold streams (*Achachay*). It is found throughout the Ecuadorian Andes, and, given its distribution, is likely to be found also in Peru.

Sheehy, C.M., Yáñez-Muñoz, M.H., Valencia, J.H. and Smith, E.N. 2014. A new species of *Siphlophis* (Serpentes: Dipsadidae: Xenodontinae) from the eastern Andean slopes of Ecuador. *South American Journal of Herpetology* 9(1): 30-45.

### A lizard with different dwellings

2015

#### *Rondonops biscutatus* (species redescription)

In Brazilian south-eastern Amazonian forests, there is a lizard that inhabits different phytophysiognomies in the states of Rondônia, Mato Grosso and Pará, a region located in the 'arc of deforestation'. Specimens were located in flooded forests, primary 'terra firme' upland forests, cerrado enclaves, and in one açai forest (*Euterpe oleracea*) on the banks of a creek. Its name *biscutatus* is an adjective derived from Latin: *bi* (two) + *scutatus* (in the shape of a shield), and refers to the presence of two rows of scales that extend from its nape to its shoulders, resembling a shield. These rows of scales are characteristic of the genus but were first observed in this species. Researchers believe that it breeds in the dry season because some females were found in this period bearing an egg each. But in the rainy season, no egg-bearing females were found.

Colli, G., Hoogmoed, M.S., Cannatella, D.C., Cassimiro, J., Gomes, J.O., Ghellere, J.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Pellegrino, K.C.M., Salerno, P., Souza, S.M. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Description and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of lizards from Brazilian Amazonia, with nomenclatural comments on the taxonomy of Gymnophthalmidae (Reptilia: Squamata) *Zootaxa* 4000 (4): 401-427.

## REPTILES

### A yellow-moustached lizard

2015

#### *Rondonops xanthomystax*

This species was discovered in the region of the Abacaxis river, in the Brazilian state of Amazonas. Its occurrence extends up to the Tapajós river, south-eastern Pará, also in Brazil. It was discovered in 2015, and all specimens were found in primary 'terra firme' forests. This lizard is predominantly dark brown and has black stripes on the sides of its head. In the region of its upper mouth contour, on its head and neck, most scales are covered by a blazing orange-yellow tinge. Its name comes from Greek: *xanthos* (a Latin transliteration of the Greek word ξανθός: yellow) and *mystax* (Latin transliteration of the Greek word μύσταξ: upper lip or moustache). The name refers to the yellow tone of the upper lip of this species, which is very different from the other species of this genus, in which it is strongly stained with dark brown. An adult and two young specimens were found at around 11 o'clock, when they were foraging in sunny spots amongst the organic litter.

Colli, G., Hoogmoed, M.S., Cannatella, D.C., Cassimiro, J., Gomes, J.O., Ghellere, J.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Pellegrino, K.C.M., Salerno, P., Souza, S.M. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Description and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of lizards from Brazilian Amazonia, with nomenclatural comments on the taxonomy of Gymnophthalmidae (Reptilia: Squamata) *Zootaxa* 4000 (4): 401–427.

### A blind snake that likes to bury itself

2015

#### *Epictia antoniogarciai*

In 2015, a new species of the family of Darwin's worm lizards (*Leptotyphlopidae*), better known as blind snakes, was discovered. The snakes of this family have rudimentary eyes, and they spend most of the time buried in the soil or under rocks. In this species, the scales on the upper part of the head and the terminal portion of the spine are an eye-catching bright yellow. We can still see this bright yellow coloration on the edges of the black dorsal scales on its head and body. The tip of its tail has a curious conical, pointed shape. The name *antoniogarciai* is an acknowledgement to the support received by Peruvian biologist Antônio Garcia Bravo, with his research on the Peruvian herpetofauna and his continuous effort to conserve the dry forests along the Marañón river.

Koch, C., Venegas, P.J. and Böhme, W. 2015. Three new endemic species of *Epictia* Gray, 1845 (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae) from the dry forest of northwestern Peru. *Zootaxa* 3964(2): 228–244.-

### A small lizard with a surprising dewlap

2015

#### *Anolis peruensis*

A new species of lizard was found in Peru, little more than 2km from the municipality of Esperanza in the province of Amazonas, on cultivated land with various surrounding small houses and other buildings. Despite its proximity to humans, it was only discovered in 2015. One of the specimens of this new species was 5.6cm long, almost half the length of an *A. vanzolini* (another species of the same genus), which grows to a little more than 10cm in length. Small though they are, the individuals of this species have a dewlap (fold of skin) under their necks that is surprising when revealed, since it is approximately a third of the size of the lizard's body (in males), and has exuberant colours: in males, they are white with a dense tone of yellow; in females, they are black with white stripes.

Poe, S., Latella, I., Ayala-Varela, F., Yañez-Miranda, C. and Torres-Carvajal, O. 2015. A new species of phenacosaur *Anolis* (Squamata; Iguanidae) from Peru and a comprehensive phylogeny of *Dactyloa*-clade *Anolis* based on new DNA sequences and morphology. *Copeia* 2015(3): 639-650.

### A new species of lizard the colour of a dry leaf

2015

#### *Stenocercus albolineatus*

This lizard, discovered in 2015, was found in the Brazilian state of Mato Grosso, and it occurs in an area on a great sandstone plateau. The species is very versatile with regards to habitat which ranges from pasture to forest borders and primary forests. These animals feed on small terrestrial arthropods, which they find easily in these regions. The male is predominantly brown, with a white stripe on its arm — a characteristic of this species which inspired its scientific name, originated from the Latin words *albus* (white), *linea* (line) and *atus* (which resembles). During the rainy season, it is easier to find these lizards in their adult phase, whereas in the dry season, only juvenile lizards have been spotted. Thus, researchers suggest that this animal has a seasonal reproduction cycle extending from the end of the rainy season to the beginning of the dry season.

Teixeira, M., Prates, I., Nisa, C., Silva-Martins, N.S.C., Strüssmann, C. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Molecular data reveal spatial and temporal patterns of diversification and a cryptic new species of lowland *Stenocercus* Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (Squamata: Tropiduridae). *Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution* 94: 410-423.



## REPTILES

### A new endemic species of the dry forests of Peru

2015

#### *Epictia vanwallachi*

A new endemic species of the complex *Epictia* Gray 1845 genus was discovered in Peru in 2015, in the region of La Libertad. The species name *vanwallachi* is a tribute to the American herpetologist known as Van Wallach, in acknowledgement of his contributions to research on the Leptotyphlopidae snake family. This discrete snake measures some 10cm and its brown scales with cream contours are unremarkable. However, it has a notoriously sharp tip to its tail that recalls the point of a needle.

Koch, C., Venegas, P.J. and Böhme, W. 2015. Three new endemic species of *Epictia* Gray, 1845 (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru. *Zootaxa* 3964(2): 228–244.

Updated list 2010-13

2013

### The treerunner lizard

#### *Plica kathleenae*

In the 1940s, there were accounts that this species was known to the area of Sierra Acaraí Mountains of Guyana, a frontier region with Brazil. This was where *Plica kathleenae* was discovered. Subsequently, in 2006, during a brief biological survey of the site, a group of researchers suggested that the place could be regarded as a centre of endemism for species in general. However, little is known about this lizard, and no information exists to date about its geographical distribution or natural history. Its name pays homage to Kathleen Kelly, a researcher of the Division of Amphibians and Reptiles of the Field Museum of Natural History, for her interest and contributions to herpetology. The individuals that belong to the genus *Plica* are known popularly as treerunner lizards, owing to their capacity to move quickly along tree trunks.

Murphy, J.C. and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the *Plica plica* group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. *ZooKeys* 355: 49–77.

Updated list 2010-13

2013

### A new species of the complex *Plica plica* group discovered in Colombia

#### *Plica medemi*

The Macarena mountain chain is a transition area, and is considered the place with the largest diversity of fauna per locality in the Colombian Andes. A new species of lizard was discovered in the low Guayabero river within the La Macarena National Park. It was discovered in 2013, based on specimens captured in 1957. Hardly anything is known about the ecology of this species, except that it belongs to a family of lizards known to move quickly along the trunks of a tree (treerunners). The colours displayed by this species range from a dark green body to an orange head; in addition, it has a dark-coloured collar. Its name *medemi* was a tribute to Colombian herpetologist Frederico Medem.

Murphy, J.C. and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the *Plica plica* group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. *ZooKeys* 355: 49–77.

Updated list 2010-13

2013

### The lizard that ‘contemplates the sky’ while it sleeps

#### *Plica rayi*

(redescription of species)

A new species of lizard was rediscovered in 2013, based on a specimen found in the Orinoco river in the state of Amazonas in Venezuela in 1962. These lizards use rocks and granite slabs as shelter and may be found in greater abundance in areas with these characteristics. These seductive lizards have two peculiarities regarding their breeding and resting habits. In May, which coincides with the beginning of rainy season in that region, the males undergo a change and depict a magnificent bright red-orange coloration on their head, which is not seen in other months. And after a long day, while sleeping, these lizards position themselves with their eyes turned to the sky. Its scientific name pays homage to Ray Pawley, ex-curator of reptiles at Brookfield Zoo, for his lifelong interest in working with amphibians and reptiles.

Murphy, J.C. and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the *Plica plica* group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. *ZooKeys* 355: 49–77.

## REPTILES

### Slim by name and slim by nature: a Peruvian lizard living in a degraded forest

2015

#### *Petracola angustisoma*

In 2015, a new species of lizard was described based on a specimen found in 2007. The lizard was collected in Bongará, in the Utcubamba river basin, in Peru. The animal occurs near Cocachimba, where agricultural land is scattered with large boulders and bushes nestled in patches of humid montane forest. However, the forest has been almost totally removed and only some small secondary patches remain, bordering ravines. When seen from above, the lizard's slender body has a brown hue with various black stripes that run mostly down the length of its body, although some run across it. Its name derives from the Latin words *angusti* (=narrow) and *soma* (=body), referring to its slender frame.

Echevarría, L.Y. and Venegas, P.J. 2015. A new elusive species of *Petracola* (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the Utcubamba basin in the Andes of northern Peru. *Amphibian & Reptile Conservation* 9(1): 26–33 (e107).

### A lizard from the Sanctuary of Machu Picchu 2015

#### *Proctoporus machupicchu*

In addition to being a city, Machu Picchu, in Peru, is a 2,700-metre-high sanctuary that shelters a lizard found in 2003 and described in 2015. The Machu Picchu Andean lizard, as it is popularly known, is inconspicuous at first sight, since its back is almost entirely dark brown. However, when seen from below, one can see a bright orange colour that contrasts with the brown of the tail and head. Its name is famous worldwide and refers to the distribution of the new species in the Natural Protected Area of the Historical Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, in the Cordillera of Vilcanota, one of the most important of the Andes' ranges in southern Peru. The species is only known to occur in Aobamba and Wiñaywayna, both inside the historical sanctuary. Its state of conservation is not well-defined, and so researchers insist on the need for further herpetological research and population studies.

Mamani, L., Goicoechea, N. and Chaparro, C. 2015. A new species of Andean lizard *Proctoporus* (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from montane forest of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru. *Amphibian & Reptile Conservation* 9(1) [Special Section]: 1–11.

### A new species of coral snake 'painted' like the Tikuna Indians 2015

#### *Micrurus ticuna* (species redescription)

This new species of venomous coral snake is known to occur around the city of Tabatinga (Brazil), in the border region between Brazil, Colombia (where it was also found) and Peru. Its description in 2015 was based on a specimen found in 1991, which stated its colours based on photographs and drawings made some decades before. This snake has an almost entirely black head and has black, red and white bands which run all the way along its body and tail. Other characteristics can vary from one individual to another, such as the presence or absence of a thin white band separating a red band from its black head cap. Tikuna is the name of a native Amazonian Indian nation that lives along the upper Solimões river, near the triple-border region where the coral snake was found. The name originates from the Tupi indigenous language and means 'a man whose face or nose is painted black'. Just like the Tikuna Indians, the newly discovered *Micrurus ticuna*'s head is also 'painted' black.

Feitosa, D.T., Silva Jr, N.J., Pires, M.G., Zaher, H. and Prudente, A.L.C. 2015. A new species of monadal coral snake of the genus *Micrurus* (Serpentes, Elapidae) from western Amazon. *Zootaxa* 3974(4): 538–554.

### A wary spotted lizard from a valley in Peru 2015

#### *Ameiva reticulata*

A new lizard from the genus *Ameiva* was described in 2015. This specimen had been observed in the foothills of the Peruvian Andes, in the region of the Valle del Seco Mantaro, five years before its description. Its specific location is the Mantaro Valley, where altitudes range 1,113m to 2,609m above sea level, and most of the habitat is characterised by the presence of seasonal dry forests and plantations of corn, avocado, citrus fruits and various other types of fruit trees. Living at extreme altitudes, this wary lizard was seen searching for food when the sun was high, in broad daylight. But, on sensing any threat, it would quickly find refuge under boulders or in burrows to hide its beautiful colours and markings from potential danger. The *Ameiva reticulata* is striking due to the markings on its back. Its head is brown, speckled black; its body and tail are predominantly green/turquoise blue, and it has small black spots that extend from its nape to the beginning of its tail. The name *reticulata* is an adjective derived from the Latin word *reticulatus*, meaning 'net of similarities' and refers to the dorsal pattern, common to all members of this species.

Landauro, C.Z., García-Bravo, A. and Venegas, P.J. 2015. An endemic new species of *Ameiva* (Squamata: Teiidae) from an isolated dry forest in southern Peru. *Zootaxa* 3946(3): 387–400.

## MAMMALS

### A new species of pink river dolphin

#### *Inia araguaiaensis*



Gabriel Melo-Santos

Pink river dolphins play an important role in the popular imagination and culture of the Amazon, and in the myths and legends which surround it. They are fairly easy to spot in the region's rivers because of their large size, their interaction with fishing activities and, in many cases, their deep pink colouring. Nevertheless, a new dolphin species was described only recently, in 2014, thanks to the analysis of carcasses found in a lake of the Araguaia river basin, in the Brazilian state of Goiás. Molecular and morphometric analyses of the skull bones distinguish it from the Amazon river dolphin (*Inia geoffrensis*) and from the Bolivian river dolphin (*Inia boliviensis*), and indicate that it must have parted from the populations of the Amazon

Hrbek, T., da Silva, V.M.F., Dutra, N., Gravena, W., Martin, A.R. and Farias, I.P. 2014. A new species of river dolphin from Brazil or: How little do we know our biodiversity. *PLoS ONE* 9(1): e83623.

2014



Gabriel Melo-Santos

basin some 2.8 million years ago. The new species was named *Inia araguaiaensis*, in reference to the site where it was discovered. A small number of species of river dolphin are distributed throughout the tropical areas of the planet. Subject to threats caused by humans, three out of four species are listed on the IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) Red List of Threatened Species, one of which was recently declared to be extinct. The new species, whose distribution may, much to the concern of conservationists, be limited to the Araguaia-Tocantins basin, is estimated to have a population of around 1,000 individuals with low levels of genetic diversity. Potential threats include the construction of hydroelectric dams, and industrial, agricultural and cattle ranching activities.

The discovery of this new species points to the need to broaden biological samples and to the huge potential of new discoveries in the Amazon region.

### Fire-tailed titi monkey, or Milton's titi, a beautiful monkey from the southern Amazon

#### *Plecturocebus miltoni*



Adriano Garbairini / WWF

It was first recorded during the 'Guariba-Roosevelt expedition' in 2010. Next, another two expeditions presented new collections of data and information on the little-known primate. In 2013, a new expedition, promoted by WWF-Brazil and named after the monkey – 'the fire-tailed

Dalponte, J.C., Silva, F.E. and Silva Jr, J. 2014. New species of titi monkey, genus *Callicebus* Thomas, 1903 (Primates, Pitheciidae), from Southern Amazonia, Brazil. *Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia* 54(32): 457-472.

2014

titi monkey expedition' or 'Expedição zogue-zogue-rabo-de-fogo' in Portuguese – produced a torrent of information about the species. Finally, in 2014, a scientific paper with the official description of the species was published, which coined its better known name: Milton's titi monkey.

The newly discovered primate was named *Plecturocebus miltoni* in honour of scientist Milton Thiago de Mello, in recognition of his contribution to the development of Primatology.

The charming fire-tailed titi monkey owes its name to its long bright orange tail. Individually very handsome, when they group together in the tree tops to rest, they tinge the forest with orange and grey, bringing colour to the vast expanses of green and embellishing one of the largest tropical forests of the world.

The reddish colour of its fur may seem conspicuous but, in fact, this red-tailed titi is very hard to see. One way to find them is to listen for their calls, especially in the mornings. Vocalisation is an important aspect of the species, used to demarcate territories and to keep distance between the groups.

Endemic to Brazil, it can be found between the Roosevelt and Aripuanã rivers, in the states of Mato Grosso, Amazonas and Rondônia and occurs within the limits of important protected areas such as the Guariba-Roosevelt Extrative Reserve, the Aripuanã Sustainable Development Reserve and the Amazon Fields National Park. The distribution of the species also includes some indigenous territories, which further secure its protection.

The researchers responsible for its description point out that deforestation constitutes the greatest threat for the species. The total area of deforested land in *P. miltoni*'s habitat was 231,680ha when the species was described, totalling 4.7% of the total area of occurrence of the species.

# AMPHIBIANS

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

An animal that glitters like gold

*Pristimantis imthurni*



Philippe J. R. Kok

Photogenic, charismatic, stunning. These and other well-deserved adjectives can be used to describe this tiny Amazonian frog. Picture yourself climbing to an altitude of 2,400 metres in a restricted region of the tepuis of “The Lost World” table mountains in Venezuela and stumbling upon a gold-coated reddish anuran. Could it be that it came from inside a gold mine and is actually a living gold nugget?

Kok, P.J.R. 2013. Two new charismatic *Pristimantis* species (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the tepuis of “The Lost World” (Pantepui region, South America). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 60: 1-24.

Updated 2010-13 list

2013

A high-altitude tree frog

*Pristimantis jamescameroni*



Philippe J. R. Kok

This is an attractive, rusty-orange species of frog whose extremities are streaked with a soft white. But it is not at all easy to find. More than being endemic to the tepuis sandstone table mountains, it is endemic to the state of Bolivar, in Venezuela, and only occurs between the altitudes of 2,557 and 2,571 metres!

Kok, P.J.R. 2013. Two new charismatic *Pristimantis* species (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the tepuis of “The Lost World” (Pantepui region, South America). *European Journal of Taxonomy* 60: 1-24.

An enigmatic, nocturnal frog

2015

*Tepuihyla obscura*



Philippe J. R. Kok

*Tepuihyla obscura* is a species of hylid that was described in 2015 from the region of Pantepui in the Venezuelan tepuis table mountains. The collection of the first specimen occurred in November 2013, on the summit of the Chimantá tepui mountain (Bolívar). The epithet for the species originates from the Latin word *obscurus*, referring to its enigmatic nature. This frog is nocturnal and inhabits open areas on the tepui summits between altitudes of 1,800 and 2,600 metres above sea level. During the day, it is easy to find it on bromeliads, where it hides for long periods. Males usually vocalise from the banks of pools or, more rarely, from the undergrowth. When mating, the male grasps the female by the armpits (axillary amplexus), and eggs are deposited in water as gelatinous masses.

The average size of the male is 37.1mm and that the female is 38.4mm. Dorsal colour varies from light grey to dark brown, usually covered in small brown to black markings. The skin on its flanks ranges from smooth to fairly granular, and is rough on its abdomen. The female has smooth skin on her dorsum, while the male's is scattered with fine, white-tipped spicules. Face-markings include a pale labial stripe and a dark, usually conspicuous stripe from nostril to eye.

*Tepuihyla obscura* has previously been erroneously recorded as *T. edelcae*.

Kok, P.J.R., Ratz, S., Tegelaar, M., Aubret, F. and Means, D.B. 2015. Out of taxonomic limbo: a name for the species of *Tepuihyla* (Anura: Hylidae) from the Chimantá Massif, Pantepui region, northern South America. *Salamandra* 51: 283-314.



## AMPHIBIANS

Updated 2010-13 list

**A ringed caecilian, a group of limbless, serpentine amphibians**

*Microcaecilia marvaleewakeae*



Kawashita Ribeiro

*Microcaecilia marvaleewakeae* is a new species of blind snake described in Brazil in 2013. The description of the species was based on eight specimens, collected in the states of Pará and Amazonas, and entrusted to four herpetological collections: the National Museum of Rio de Janeiro – MNRJ (Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro); the Emílio Goeldi Paraense Museum – MPEG (Museum of Para Emílio Goeldi); the Institute of Scientific and Technological Research of the State of Amapá – IEPA (Institute of Scientific Research and Technology of Amapa State); and the Rijks museum of Natural History – RMNH (the Netherlands).

*M. marvaleewakeae* is very similar to *M. taylori*, but differs from it in having more primary annuli, more secondary grooves, and more secondary grooves that completely encircle its body. This new species also seems to have a comparatively shorter and thinner head than *M. taylori*.

No detailed information is available about the biology and ecology of the species.

This species was named in honour of Professor Marvalee H Wake, from the Department of Integrative Biology of the University of California, Berkeley, one of the most renowned present-day researchers of caecilians, and author of many publications on the development, morphology, phylogeny, and reproductive biology of these secretive animals.

Maciel, A.O. and Hoogmoed, M.S. 2013. A new species of *Microcaecilia* (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Siphonopidae) from the Guianan region of Brazil. *Zootaxa* 3693: 387–394.

**A treefrog named in honour of the Villas Bôas brothers**

*Scinax villasboasi*

2014

This small species of treefrog (hylidae) was described in the Serra do Cachimbo, in the far east of the Amazon Forest, in the Brazilian state of Pará, in a fragment of open ground in the middle of the forest. This is the only location in which it is known to occur, and it is therefore endemic to Serra do Cachimbo. The presence of this and another species discovered there renders the conservation of anurans critical in this island of open ground surrounded by forest. The presence of these two endemisms suggests that further studies could lead to the discovery of other new species in the Serra do Cachimbo. It is important to note that, for a long time, *Scinax villasboasi* was regarded simply as a population of *Scinax fuscomarginatus*, a species with wide distribution in the Cerrado.

The species was named in honour of the Villas Bôas brothers (Orlando, Cláudio and Leonardo), who studied the Brazilian hinterlands and many indigenous populations, and who led the great Roncador-Xingu expedition from 1943-1949, which opened up access to various parts of the Amazon Forest, including the Serra do Cachimbo, and subsequently led to the conservation of these areas.

Brusquetti, F., Jansen, M., Barrio-Amorós, C.L., Segalla, M.V. and Haddad, C.F.B. 2014. Taxonomic review of *Scinax fuscomarginatus* (Lutz, 1925) and related species (Anura; Hylidae). *Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society* 171: 783–821.



© Adriano Gamba/WWF

## REFERENCES

Birdlife International. Global IBA Criteria. Consulted on 9 March 2016.

Canaday, C. 1997. Loss of insectivorous birds along a gradient of human impact in Amazonia. *Biological Conservation* 77: 63-77.

Committee on Taxonomy. 2015. *List of marine mammal species and subspecies*. Society for Marine mammology, www.marinemammalscience.org. Consulted on 3 February 2016.

Coutinho, L.M. 2006. O conceito de bioma. *Acta Botanica Brasileira* onlile 20(1):13-23. ISSN 1677-941X. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0102-33062006000100002>

*FishBase: A Global Information System on Fishes*. FishBase.org Consulted on 11 March 2016.

Da Fonseca, G.A.B., Hermmann, G., Leite, Y.L.R., Mittermeier, R.A., Rylands, A.B. and Patton, J.L. 1996. Lista anotada dos mamíferos do Brasil. Conservation International and Fundação Biodiversitas. *Occasional Papers in Conservation Biology* 4:1-38.

Laurence, S.G.W., Stouffer, P.C. and Laurence, W.F. 2004. Effects of road clearings on movement patterns of understory rainforest birds in Central Amazonia. *Conservation Biology* 18(4): 1099-1109.

Lewinson, T.M. and Prado, P.I. 2005. Quantas species há no Brasil? *Megadiversidade* 1(1): 36-42.

Marini, M.A. and Garcia, F.I. 2005. Bird conservation in Brasil. *Conservation Biology* 19: 665-671.

Mesquita, R., Marinelli, C.E. and Pinheiro, P.S. 2007. Capítulo 15. Ciência e formulação de políticas de conservação na Amazônia. Pp 15: 239-244. *In*: Rapp Py-Daniel, L., Deus, C.P., Henriques, A.L., Pimpão, D.M. and Ribeiro, O.M. (orgs). *Biodiversidade do Médio Madeira: Bases científicas para propostas de conservação*. INPA: Manaus, 244 pp.

Mora, C., Tittensor, D.P., Adl, S., Simpson, A.G.B and Worm, B. 2011. How many species are there on Earth and in the Ocean? *PLoS Biology* 9(8): e1001127. doi:10.1371/journal.pbio.1001127

Olson, D.M. and Dinerstein, E. 1998. The Global 200: A representation approach to conserving the Earth's most biologically valuable ecoregions. *Conservation Biology* 12: 502-515.

Pavanato, H.J., Melo-Santos, G., Lima, D.S., Portocarrero-Aya, M., Mosquera, F., Trujillo, F., Meneses, R., Marmontel, M. and Maretti, C. 2016. Risks of dam construction for South American river dolphins: a case study of the Tapajós river. *Endangered Species Research* 31: 47-60.

Silva Júnior, J.S. 1998. Problemas de amostragem no desenvolvimento da sistemática e biogeografia de primatas neotropicais. *Neotropical Primates* 6(1): 21-22.

Silveira, L.F. and Olmos, F. 2007. Quantas espécies de aves existem no Brasil? Conceitos de espécie, conservação e o que falta descobrir. *Revista Brasileira de Ornitologia* 15(2): 289-296.

Vivo, M. de. 1996a. *Estudo da diversidade de espécies de mamíferos do Estado de São Paulo* (preliminary version, not yet published).

Vivo, M. de. 1996b. How many species of mammals are there in Brazil? Pp. 313-321. *In*: Bicudo, C.E. and Menezes, N.A. (eds) *Biodiversity in Brazil. A First Approach. Proceedings of the Workshop "Methods for the Assessment of Biodiversity in Plants and Animals"*. Campos do Jordão, São Paulo.

Wallace, A.R. 1852. On the monkeys of the Amazon. *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 20: 107-110.

Walter, H. 1986. *Vegetação e Zonas Climáticas*. E.P.U. Ltda., São Paulo.

Whitney, B.M. and Cohn-Haft, M. 2013. Fifteen new species of Amazonian birds. Pp. 225-239. *In*: del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds) *Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index*. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.

WWF – “*Amazon Alive! A decade of discovery 1999-2009*”. Available at: [http://d2ouvy59podg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/amazon\\_alive\\_\\_web\\_ready\\_version\\_14sept10\\_final.pdf](http://d2ouvy59podg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/amazon_alive__web_ready_version_14sept10_final.pdf)





© WWF-US / Deborah Gainer

# ANNEX I

LIST OF NEW SPECIES 2014-15

### Official lists of amphibians from the Amazon countries

Country	Name of list/ data base	Institution	Observation
Bolivia	Bolivian Amphibian Initiative	Museo de Historia Natural Alcide d'Orbigny de Cochabamba e Fundación para la Ciencia	Updated until April 2015 (267 species)
Brazil	Lista de Anfíbios do Brasil	Sociedade Brasileira de Herpetologia (Brazilian Herpetology Society)	Updated until July 2014 (1026 species)
Colombia	Lista de los Anfíbios de Colombia	BATRACHIA	Updated until March 2016 (801 species)
Ecuador	Amphibian Web Ecuador	Museo de Zoología de la PUCE	Updated until January 2016 (566 species)
Guyana	NA	NA	NA
French Guiana	List of amphibians of French Guiana	Jean-Pierre Vacher's homepage	Updated until December 2015 (108 species)
Peru	Amphibians of Peru	Inaturalist	Updated until December 2013 (562 species)
Suriname	NA	NA	NA
Venezuela	Living National Treasures	NA	Updated until January 2013 (186 species)

### Number of species of vertebrates described in the Amazon by order and/or family between January 2010 and December 2015<sup>3</sup>

Taxonomic Group	Order	Family	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Fish	Characiformes					14	14	15	43
	Cyprinodontiformes					7	5	6	18
	Gymnotiformes					5	2	7	14
	Myliobatiformes						1		1
	Osteglossiformes					1			1
	Perciformes					4	5	5	14
	Siluriformes					3	15	18	36
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>34</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>127</b>
Amphibians	Anura	Aromobatidae				2	1	3	6
		Bufoideae					1	3	4
		Centrolenidae				1	4		5
		Craugastoridae				3	2	4	9
		Eleutherodactylidae				1			1
		Hemiphractidae				1	1		2
		Hylidae				4	7	2	13
	Microhylidae						3		3
Gymnophiona	Caeciliidae				1		1	2	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>13</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>

<sup>3</sup> The species listed in this study for the years 2010-13 are additional to those listed in the previous LAI report (2013). The review of herpetofauna (amphibians and reptiles) and of ictiofauna (fish) only corresponded to the period 2013-15.



Taxonomic Group	Order	Family	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Reptiles	Squamata	Dipsadidae				2	4		6
		Colubridae							0
		Gekkonidae							0
		Leptotyphlopidae						3	3
		Liolaemidae				2			2
		Sphaerodactylidae							0
		Dactyloidae						1	1
		Gymnophthalmidae				5	1	6	12
		Polychrotidae							0
		Amphisbaenidae						1	1
		Teiidae				2		1	3
		Hoplocercidae				2			2
		Tropiduridae				5		1	6
Elapidae							1	1	
<b>Subtotal</b>						<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>37</b>
Birds		Bucconidae				1			1
		Capitonidae			1				1
		Corvidae				1			1
		Dendrocolaptidae			5	12			17
		Furnariidae				1			1
		Grallariidae			3				3
		Muscicapidae	1						1
		Poliopitidae				1			1

Taxonomic Group	Order	Family	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
Birds (cont.)		Ramphastidae		1					1
		Scleruridae				1			1
		Thamnophilidae				8	1		9
		Tityridae		2					2
		Turdidae		1					1
		Tyrannidae					5		5
		<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>
Mammals	Cetacea	Iniidae					1		1
	Chiroptera	Emballonuridae	1						1
		Phyllostomidae					4		4
		Thyropteridae					1		1
		Vespertilionidae					1		1
	Didelphimorphia	Didelphidae			3	1			4
	Primates	Pitheciidae / Callicebinae					1		1
		Pitheciidae / Pitheciinae					5		5
	Rodentia	Abrocomidae			3				3
		Cuniculidae						1	1
		Dinomyidae					2		2
Ctenomyidae						4		4	
<b>Subtotal</b>			<b>1</b>			<b>1</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>282</b>

### Number of plants described in the Amazon by family between January 2013 and December 2015<sup>4</sup>

Taxonomic Group	Family	2013	2014	2015	Total
Plants	Acanthaceae			2	2
	Amaryllidaceae			3	3
	Anacardiaceae			1	1
	Annonaceae			13	13
	Apocynaceae	1	1		2
	Araceae	7	7	2	16
	Araliaceae		3		3
	Asclepiadaceae	1		1	2
	Asteraceae	1			1
	Balanophoraceae		1		1
	Bignoniaceae		2		2
	Bromeliaceae			1	1
	Campanulaceae			1	1
	Celastraceae		1		1
	Chrysobalanaceae	1	3		4
	Clusiaceae	1			1
	Convolvulaceae			1	1
	Cyperaceae		1		1
	Dilleniaceae			1	1
	Elaeocarpaceae		1		1
Euphorbiaceae	2	2	1	5	
Fabaceae	6	4	2	12	
Flacourtiaceae		1		1	
Gentianaceae			4	4	

<sup>4</sup>The species listed in this study for the year 2013 are additional to those listed in the previous LAI report (2013).

Taxonomic Group	Family	2013	2014	2015	Total
Plants	Gesneriaceae		2	2	4
	Lamiaceae	1			1
	Lauraceae		9		9
	Lejeuneaceae	1			1
	Lentibulariaceae		1		1
	Loranthaceae		3		3
	Magnoliaceae	3	2		5
	Malpighiaceae	2	1		3
	Marantaceae		2		2
	Melastomataceae	2	12	4	18
	Moraceae		1	1	2
	Myrtaceae	1		23	24
	Orchidaceae	6	25	22	53
	Passifloraceae	1	1	1	3
	Pentaphragmataceae			3	3
	Piperaceae	1	1		2
	Poaceae	2	3	1	6
	Polygalaceae	1		1	2
	Rhamnaceae			1	1
	Rubiaceae	2	6	15	23
Solanaceae	1	1	4	6	
Styracaceae			2	2	
Symplocaceae			1	1	
Thelypteridaceae		1		1	
Urticaceae		3		3	
Violaceae			1	1	
subtotal		44	106	110	260

## Species described in 2014 and 2015 in the Amazon

## PLANTS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Aetanthus pascoensis</i>	Kuijt, J. 2014. A monograph of the genus <i>Aetanthus</i> (Loranthaceae). <i>Plant Diversity and Evolution</i> 131 (1): 1-51.	2014
<i>Amanoa marapiensis</i>	Secco, R.S. 2014. A new species of <i>Amanoa</i> (Phyllanthaceae) from Pará State, Amazonian Brazil. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 39 (1): 235-238.	2014
<i>Anathallis roseopapillosa</i>	Pessoa, E., Valsko, J.J., Vasconcelos, S., Benko-Isepon, A.M. and Alves, M. 2014. <i>Anathallis roseopapillosa</i> (Orchidaceae — Pleurothallidinae), a new species from the Central Amazon Region. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 39 (4): 1070-1075.	2014
<i>Axinaea alata</i>	Sci. Danic. <i>Biol.</i> 4: 32. 2014	2014
<i>Axinaea carolina-telleziae</i>	Bussmann, R.W. and Paniagua, N.Y. 2013. <i>Axinaea carolinae-telleziae</i> (Melastomataceae) – another new species from northern Peru. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 20 (1): 19-24. [2013 publ. Nov 2014]	2014
<i>Axinaea dentata</i>	Sci. Danic. <i>Biol.</i> 4: 45. 2014	2014
<i>Browneopsis puyensis</i>	Neill, D.A. and Asanza, M. 2014. <i>Browneopsis puyensis</i> (Leguminosae: Caesalpinioideae: Detarieae), a new species from Amazonian Ecuador. <i>Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas</i> 8 (2): 511-516.	2014
<i>Calathea cofaniorum</i>	Kennedy, H. 2014. <i>Calathea cofaniorum</i> and <i>C. shishicoensis</i> , new endemic species of Marantaceae from Ecuador. <i>Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas</i> 8 (1): 37.	2014
<i>Calathea shishicoensis</i>	Kennedy, H. 2014. <i>Calathea cofaniorum</i> and <i>C. shishicoensis</i> , new endemic species of Marantaceae from Ecuador. <i>Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas</i> 8 (1): 37.	2014
<i>Chusquea parodii</i>	Guerreiro, C., Oliveira, J.J.A., Agrasar, Z.E.R., Beck, S.G. and Veja, A.S. 2014. Two new species and synopsis of <i>Chusquea</i> subg. <i>Platonia</i> (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Chusqueinae) in Bolivia and a new record for Peru. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 183 (4): 224–238.	2014
<i>Chusquea paucispiculata</i>	Guerreiro, C., Oliveira, J.J.A., Agrasar, Z.E.R., Beck, S.G. and Veja, A.S. 2014. Two new species and synopsis of <i>Chusquea</i> subg. <i>Platonia</i> (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Chusqueinae) in Bolivia and a new record for Peru. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 183 (4): 224–238.	2014
<i>Chusquea yungasensis</i>	Mota, A.C., Pérez, I.J., Oliveira, R.P. and Clark, L.G. 2014. <i>Chusquea yungasensis</i> (Bambusoideae, Poaceae): a new species of woody bamboo from South America and the first record of subgenus <i>Rettbergia</i> in Bolivia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 161 (3): 211–218.	2014
<i>Cohniella amazonica</i>	Cetzal-Ix, W., Carnevali, G. and Noguera-Savelli, E. 2014. A new species in the <i>Cohniella ascendens</i> complex from Amazonian Venezuela (Orchidaceae, Oncidiinae). <i>Lankesteriana</i> 13 (3): 207-214.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Coussapoa peruviana</i>	Berg, C.C. and Ulloa Ulloa, C. 2014. Two new species of <i>Coussapoa</i> (Urticaceae, Cecropieae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (1):14-17.	2014
<i>Coussarea boliviensis</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2014. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama Pars XXXII. New species and a new combination in <i>Coussarea</i> (Coussareeae) from Western South America. <i>Brittonia</i> 66 (3): 256-268.	2014
<i>Coussarea maranonensis</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2014. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama Pars XXXII. New species and a new combination in <i>Coussarea</i> (Coussareeae) from Western South America. <i>Brittonia</i> 66 (3): 256-268.	2014
<i>Coussarea mexiae</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2014. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama Pars XXXII. New species and a new combination in <i>Coussarea</i> (Coussareeae) from Western South America. <i>Brittonia</i> 66 (3): 256-268.	2014
<i>Coussarea pseudopilosula</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2014. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama Pars XXXII. New species and a new combination in <i>Coussarea</i> (Coussareeae) from Western South America. <i>Brittonia</i> 66 (3): 256-268.	2014
<i>Coussarea vasqueziana</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2014. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama Pars XXXII. New species and a new combination in <i>Coussarea</i> (Coussareeae) from Western South America. <i>Brittonia</i> 66 (3): 256-268.	2014
<i>Creosperma inversum</i>	Keener, B.R. and Clark, J.L.J. 2014. A new species of <i>Creosperma</i> (Gesneriaceae) from north-eastern Peru. <i>Journal of the Botanical Research Institute of Texas</i> 8 (1): 57-60.	2014
<i>Crossoglossa boekeana</i>	Ormerod, P. 2014. <i>Crossoglossa</i> Dressler and Dodson (Orchidaceae: Malaxideae) - An Addendum. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 19 (1): 97-115.	2014
<i>Croton condorensis</i>	Riina, R., Vigo, M.A. and Cerón, C.E. 2014. <i>Croton condorensis</i> : an enigmatic new species of Euphorbiaceae from southern Ecuador. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 164 (2): 154–158.	2014
<i>Cyperus conservator-davidii</i>	Tucker, G.C. 2014. Notes on <i>Cyperus</i> sect. <i>Incurvi</i> (Cyperaceae) from the New World Tropics. <i>Willdenowia</i> 44:253-261.	2014
<i>Deguelia decorticans</i>	Camargo, R.A. and Tozzi, A.M.G.A. 2014. A new species of <i>Deguelia</i> (Leguminosae, Papilionoideae) from the Brazilian Amazon Basin. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 184 (3): 160-164.	2014
<i>Dendropanax simplicifolius</i>	Fiaschi, P. and Frodin, D.G. 2014. Two new combinations in Brazilian <i>Dendropanax</i> . <i>Phytotaxa</i> 159(3): 236-240.	2014
<i>Dichaea brageae</i>	Valsko, J.J., Krahl, A.H., Holanda, A.S.S. and Zartman, C.E. 2014. A new species of <i>Dichaea</i> (Orchidaceae) for northern Brazil. <i>Acta Amazonica</i> 44 (3): 397-401.	2014
<i>Dichaea fusca</i>	Valsko, J.J., Krahl, A.H., Holanda, A.S.S. and Bolsanello, R.X. 2014. A new species of <i>Dichaea</i> (Orchidaceae) from the Amazon region of Brazil. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 131-139.	2014
<i>Dolichandra uncatata</i>	Lohmann, L.G. 2014. <i>Nuevo Cat. Fl. Vasc. Venezuela</i> , 431.	2014
<i>Elaeagia coriacea</i>	Maldonado, C., Borchsenius, F. and Taylor, C.M. 2014. [Correspondence]. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 184 (1): 58-60.	2014
<i>Epidendrum sinnamaryense</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Nouvelles espèces d'Orchidaceae de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 247-265.	2014
<i>Eriopsis amazonica</i>	Kolanowska, M. and Szlachetko, D.L. 2014. <i>Eriopsis amazonica</i> (Eriopidinae), a new orchid species from Colombia. <i>Annales Botanici Fennici</i> 51: 25-28.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Fernandezia pastorelliae</i>	Trujillo, D. 2014. Annotated list of Orchidaceae types of the Bennett collection at the forestry herbarium mol. <i>Lankesteriana</i> 14 (1): 1-88.	2014
<i>Ficus tubulosa</i>	Pelissari, G. and Romaniuc Neto, S. 2014. <i>Ficus tubulosa</i> (Moraceae), a new Amazonian species and the re-establishment of <i>Ficus trachelosyce</i> . <i>Phytotaxa</i> 170 (3): 207–212.	2014
<i>Hasseltia yanachagaensis</i>	Vásquez Martínez, R. and Monteagudo Mendoza, A.L. 2013. Una nueva especie de <i>Hasseltia</i> (Salicaceae) del Peru. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 20 (2): 253-258. [2013 publ. Nov 2014]	2014
<i>Heteropsis reticulata</i>	Soares, M.L., Mayo, J. and Gribel, R. 2013. A preliminary taxonomic revision of <i>Heteropsis</i> (Araceae). <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38: 925-974. [2013 publ. 1 Jan 2014]	2014
<i>Heteropsis vasquezii</i>	Soares, M.L., Mayo, J. and Gribel, R. 2013. A preliminary taxonomic revision of <i>Heteropsis</i> (Araceae). <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38: 925-974. [2013 publ. 1 Jan 2014]	2014
<i>Heterotaxis disciflora</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Nouvelles espèces d'Orchidaceae de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 247-265.	2014
<i>Hofmeisterella biglobulosa</i>	Kolanowska, M., Szlachetko, D.L. and Trejo, R.M. 2014. Notes on the genus <i>Hofmeisterella</i> (Orchidaceae), with the description of a new species from Colombia. <i>Annales Botanici Fennici</i> 51: 207–211.	2014
<i>Hydrocotyle solomonii</i>	Mendoza, F.M. 2013. Tres nuevas especies de <i>Hydrocotyle</i> (Araliaceae) restringidas a los Yungas de La Paz - Bolivia: Chuspipata y Valle de Zongo. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 20 (1): 9-18. [2013 publ. Nov 2014]	2014
<i>Hydrocotyle zongoana</i>	Mendoza, F.M. 2013. Tres nuevas especies de <i>Hydrocotyle</i> (Araliaceae) restringidas a los Yungas de La Paz - Bolivia: Chuspipata y Valle de Zongo. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 20 (1): 9-18. [2013 publ. Nov 2014]	2014
<i>Janusia paraensis</i>	Sebastiani, R. and Mamede, M.C.H. 2014. Two new species of <i>Janusia</i> (Malpighiaceae) from Brazil. <i>Hoehnea</i> 41(1): 121-127.	2014
<i>Licania apiknae</i>	Prance, G.T. 2014. Three new species of <i>Licania</i> (Chrysobalanaceae) from Peru. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 42: 1-10.	2014
<i>Licania monteagudensis</i>	Prance, G.T. 2014. Three new species of <i>Licania</i> (Chrysobalanaceae) from Peru. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 42: 1-10.	2014
<i>Licania palcazuensis</i>	Prance, G.T. 2014. Three new species of <i>Licania</i> (Chrysobalanaceae) from Peru. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 42: 1-10.	2014
<i>Lockhartia rugosifolia</i>	Blanco, A.M. 2014. Four new species of <i>Lockhartia</i> (Orchidaceae, Oncidiinae). <i>Phytotaxa</i> 162 (3): 134-146.	2014
<i>Lockhartia tenuiflora</i>	Blanco, A.M. 2014. Four new species of <i>Lockhartia</i> (Orchidaceae, Oncidiinae). <i>Phytotaxa</i> 162 (3): 134-146.	2014
<i>Luetzelburgia guianensis</i>	Cardoso, D.B.O.S., de Queiroz, L.P. and de Lima, H.C. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the South American papilionoid genus <i>Luetzelburgia</i> (Fabaceae). <i>Botanical Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 328–375.	2014
<i>Macrocarpaea catherineae</i>	Grant, J.R. 2014. De Macrocarpaeae Grisebach (Ex Gentianacels) Speciebus Novis XI: Five new species from the Andes of Ecuador and Colombia. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 19 (2): 227-239.	2014
<i>Macrocarpaea cortinae</i>	Grant, J.R. 2014. De Macrocarpaeae Grisebach (Ex Gentianacels) Speciebus Novis XI: Five new species from the Andes of Ecuador and Colombia. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 19 (2): 227-239.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Macrocarpaea illuminate</i>	Grant, J.R. 2014. De Macrocarpaeae Grisebach (Ex Gentianacels) Speciebus Novis XI: Five new species from the Andes of Ecuador and Colombia. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 19 (2): 227-239.	2014
<i>Magnolia juninensis</i>	Arroyo, F. 2014. A new species of <i>Magnolia</i> (Magnoliaceae) from central Peru. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 167 (2): 220–222.	2014
<i>Magnolia sanchez-vegae</i>	Marcelo-Peña, J.L. and Tomazello Filho, M. 2014. <i>Magnolia sanchez-vegae</i> , a new species of Magnoliaceae from northern Peru. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 184 (5): 290-294.	2014
<i>Maxillaria frigens</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Nouvelles espèces d'Orchidaceae de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 247-265.	2014
<i>Mesadenella bicordata</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2014. The genus <i>Mesadenella</i> (Orchidaceae) in Colombia with description of two new species. <i>Plant Biosystems</i> 148 (5): 995-1001.	2014
<i>Miconia cardenasiae</i>	Cárdenas, L.A. and Burke, J.M., Michelangeli, F.A. 2014. Five new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae) from the central Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 188 (3): 121-134.	2014
<i>Miconia chemillensis</i>	Cárdenas, L.A. and Burke, J.M., Michelangeli, F.A. 2014. Five new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae) from the central Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 188 (3): 121-134.	2014
<i>Miconia glandulipetala</i>	Ocampo, G. and Almeda, F. 2014. A new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae: Miconieae) from the eastern slope of the Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 163 (3): 166-172.	2014
<i>Miconia humifusa</i>	Cárdenas, L.A. and Burke, J.M., Michelangeli, F.A. 2014. Five new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae) from the central Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 188 (3): 121-134.	2014
<i>Miconia odoratissima</i>	Cárdenas, L.A. and Burke, J.M., Michelangeli, F.A. 2014. Five new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae) from the central Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 188 (3): 121-134.	2014
<i>Miconia pozuzoana</i>	Cárdenas, L.A. and Burke, J.M., Michelangeli, F.A. 2014. Five new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae) from the central Peruvian Andes. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 188 (3): 121-134.	2014
<i>Miconia variabilis</i>	Gamba-Moreno, D.L., Almeda, F. 2014. Systematics of the Octopleura clade of <i>Miconia</i> (Melastomataceae: Miconieae) in tropical America. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 179 (1):1-174.	2014
<i>Miconia suberosa</i>	Meirelles, J. and Goldenberg, R. 2014. A new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Miconieae, Melastomataceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 173 (4): 278-284.	2014
<i>Microchilus ormerodiana</i>	Kolanowska, M. 2014. A new species of <i>Microchilus</i> (Goodyerinae, Orchidaceae) from Colombia. <i>Plant Biosystems</i> 148(4): 581-583.	2014
<i>Mucuna pseudoelliptica</i>	Moura, T.M., Lewis, G.P., Mansano, V.F. and Tozzi, A.M.G.A. 2014. Taxonomic studies in <i>Mucuna</i> Adans. (Leguminosae - Papilionoideae) from Peru. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 39 (3): 884-896.	2014
<i>Myoxanthus ortizianus</i>	Kolanowska, M. and Szlachetko, D.L. 2014. <i>Myoxanthus ortizianus</i> (Orchidaceae), a new species from southern Colombia. <i>Biodiversity Research and Conservation</i> 36: 7-10.	2014
<i>Nautilocalyx erytranthus</i>	Mora, M.M. and Clark, J.L. <i>Nautilocalyx erytranthus</i> (Gesneriaceae), a new species from north-western Amazonia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 164 (3): 183-189.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Ocotea choquetangensis</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23(3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea condorensis</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea cuspidata</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea limiticola</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1000 m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea longipetiolata</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea pedanomischa</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000 m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea smithii</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea solomonii</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Ocotea vergelensis</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2014. Studies in Andean <i>Ocotea</i> (Lauraceae) III. Species with hermaphroditic flowers and moderately pubescent or glabrous leaves occurring above 1,000m in altitude. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 336-380.	2014
<i>Octomeria purpurascens</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Un nouvel <i>Octomeria</i> (Orchidaceae, Pleurothallidinae) de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 236-241.	2014
<i>Octomeria uberiformis</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Nouvelles espèces d'Orchidaceae de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 14: 247-265.	2014
<i>Ombrophytum guayanensis</i>	Delprete, P.G. 2014. <i>Ombrophytum guayanensis</i> , the first record of subfamily <i>Lophophytoideae</i> (Balanophoraceae) in the Guyana Shield. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 175 (5): 263–269.	2014
<i>Pachyphyllum longipedicellatum</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. and Ołędryńska, N. 2014. Two new species of <i>Pachyphyllum</i> (Orchidaceae, Vandoideae) from Colombia. <i>Annales Botanici Fennici</i> 51 (4): 222-226.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Passiflora joergenseniana</i>	Espinoza, T.E.B. 2014. Two new species of <i>Passiflora</i> subg. <i>Decaloba</i> (Passifloraceae) from Peru and Bolivia. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (3): 263-267.	2014
<i>Paypayrola arenacea</i>	Aymard-C., G., Campbell, L.M. and Romero-González, G.A. 2014. <i>Paypayrola arenacea</i> (Violaceae), a new species with an unusual life-form from a white sand savanna in the Amazon river basin of Venezuela. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 19 (2): 175-184.	2014
<i>Phaeostemma surinamensis</i>	Morillo, G. and Krings, A. 2014. A new species and a new combination in <i>Phaeostemma</i> (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae, Gonolobinae). <i>PhytoKeys</i> 33: 41–50.	2014
<i>Philodendron arbelaezii</i>	Croat, T.B., Friedenberg, B. and Kostelac, C.V. 2014. New species of <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from South America. <i>Aroideana</i> 37E (1): 29-50.	2014
<i>Philodendron bomboizense</i>	Croat, T.B., Friedenberg, B. and Kostelac, C.V. 2014. New species of <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from South America. <i>Aroideana</i> 37E (1): 29-50.	2014
<i>Philodendron candamoense</i>	Croat, T.B., Friedenberg, B. and Kostelac, C.V. 2014. New species of <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from South America. <i>Aroideana</i> 37E (1): 29-50.	2014
<i>Philodendron fosteri</i>	Croat, T.B., Friedenberg, B. and Kostelac, C.V. 2014. New species of <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from South America. <i>Aroideana</i> 37E (1): 29-50.	2014
<i>Phragmipedium guianense</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2014. Une excitante nouvelle espèce de Guyane: <i>Phragmipedium guianense</i> (Orchidaceae: Cyrtipedioideae). <i>Richardiana</i> 15: 2-8.	2014
<i>Piper kelleyi</i>	Tepe, E.J., Rodríguez-Castañeda, G., Glassmire, A.E. and Dyer, L.A. 2014. <i>Piper kelleyi</i> , a hotspot of ecological interactions and a new species from Ecuador and Peru. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 34: 19-32.	2014
<i>Pourouma amacayacuensis</i>	Gaglioti, A.L. and Romaniuc Neto, S. 2014. <i>Pourouma amacayacuensis</i> (Urticaceae), a new species from Colombia. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 39 (3): 902-905	2014
<i>Pourouma bergii</i>	Gaglioti, A. and Romaniuc Neto, S. 2014. <i>Pourouma bergii</i> (Urticaceae), a new species from South America. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 173 (2): 168-172.	2014
<i>Psilochilus alicjae</i>	Kolanowska, M. 2014. Notes on the <i>Psilochilus modestus</i> complex (Orchidaceae), with descriptions of three new species. <i>Annales Botanici Fennici</i> 51 (1-2): 80-85.	2014
<i>Psittacanthus longiflorus</i>	Kuijt, J. 2014. Five new species, one new name, and transfers in Neotropical mistletoes (Loranthaceae), <i>Miscellaneous Notes</i> , 61–68. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23: 176-186.	2014
<i>Quipuanthus epipetricus</i>	Meirelles, J. and Goldenberg, R. 2014. A new species of <i>Miconia</i> (Miconieae, Melastomataceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 173 (4): 278–284.	2014
<i>Rhinorchis heteroplectron</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2014. A new species of <i>Rhinorchis</i> (Orchidaceae, Habenariinae) from French Guiana. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 59 (2): 193–195.	2014
<i>Salacia viridiramis</i>	Lombardi, J.A. 2014. <i>Celastraceae</i> (Hippocrateoideae e Salacioideae). <i>Flora Neotropica Monograph</i> 114: 1-240.	2014
<i>Scaphyglottis caquetana</i>	Szlachetko D.L. and Kolanowska, M. Two new species of <i>Scaphyglottis</i> (Orchidaceae, Epidendroideae) from Colombia. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 59 (1): 1-5.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Scaphyglottis obtusisejala</i>	Szlachetko D.L. and Kolanowska, M. Two new species of <i>Scaphyglottis</i> (Orchidaceae, Epidendroideae) from Colombia. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 59 (1): 1-5.	2014
<i>Sloanea gentryi</i>	Palacios-Duque, L., Baeza, C.M. 2014. Una nueva especie de <i>Sloanea</i> (Elaeocarpaceae) del Alto Madidi en Bolivia. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (1): 70-74.	2014
<i>Solanum junctum</i>	Stern, S.R. 2014. A new species of spiny <i>Solanum</i> (Solanaceae) from Peru. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 39: 27–34.	2014
<i>Struthanthus ophiostylus</i>	Kuijt, J. 2014. Five new species, one new name, and transfers in Neotropical mistletoes (Loranthaceae), <i>Miscellaneous Notes</i> , 61–68. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23: 176–186.	2014
<i>Tachia orientalis</i>	Struwe, L. and Kinkade, M.P. 2013. Revision of <i>Tachia</i> (Gentianaceae: Helieae). <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38 (4): 1142-1159.	2014
<i>Tynanthus densiflorus</i>	Medeiros, M. and Lohmann, L. 2014. Two new species of <i>Tynanthus</i> Miens (Bignoniaceae, Bignoniaceae) from Brazil. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 42: 77-85.	2014
<i>Utricularia julianae</i>	Delprete, P.G. 2014. <i>Utricularia julianae</i> (Lentibulariaceae), a new species from the savannas of the Oyapock River, French Guiana. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 156 (2): 74–78.	2014
<i>Vanilla labellopapillata</i>	Koch, A.K., Fraga, C.N., Santos, J.U.M and Ilkiu-Borges, A.L. 2013. Taxonomic notes on <i>Vanilla</i> (Orchidaceae) in the Brazilian Amazon, and the description of a new species. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38 (4): 975-981. [2013 publ. 1 Jan 2014]	2014
<i>Xanthosoma nodosum</i>	Croat, T.B., Pelletier, V., Salomon, L., Weigel and J. 2014. New species of <i>Xanthosoma</i> (Aracea) from Western French Guiana. <i>Aroideana</i> 37E(2): 79-87.	2014
<i>Adelobotrys latifolius</i>	Culman, L. and Ruokolainen, K. 2015. <i>Adelobotrys tessmannii</i> (Merianieae, Melastomataceae) and allies: a refined circumscription and description of two new Amazonian species with notes on their ecology. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 234 (2): 101–120.	2015
<i>Adelobotrys microcarpus</i>	Culman, L. and Ruokolainen, K. 2015. <i>Adelobotrys tessmannii</i> (Merianieae, Melastomataceae) and allies: a refined circumscription and description of two new Amazonian species with notes on their ecology. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 234 (2): 101–120.	2015
<i>Anetanthus disjuncta</i>	Skog, L.E and Clark, J.L. 2015. Novae Gesneriaceae Neotropicarum XIX: A third, new species of the elusive <i>Anetanthus</i> found in Guyana. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 218 (2): 177–183.	2015
<i>Bauhinia piresii</i>	Vaz, A.M.S.F. and Lewis, G.P. 2015. Four new species of <i>Bauhinia</i> sect. <i>Pauletia</i> and a new description of <i>Bauhinia burchellii</i> Benth (Leguminosae) from Brazil. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 239 (3): 264-272.	2015
<i>Borreria heteranthera</i>	Sobrado, S.V. 2015. Intraspecific variation of insertion/length of stamens in homostylous flowers of a new species and three other species of <i>Borreria</i> : an unusual case in Rubiaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 206 (1): 53–73.	2015
<i>Bromelia gracilisejala</i>	Monteiro, R.F. and Forzza, R.C. 2015. <i>Bromelia gracilisejala</i> (Bromeliaceae), a new species from the north-western frontier of Brazil. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 205 (2): 111–116.	2015
<i>Burmeistera zamorensis</i>	Muchhala, N. 2015. <i>Burmeistera zamorensis</i> (Campanulaceae, Lobelioideae), a new species from southern Ecuador. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 24 (1):36-38.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Calyptanthes yasuniana</i>	Kawasaki, M.L. and Pérez, A.J. 2015. Two new species of Myrtaceae from Ecuador. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20(1): 81-84.	2015
<i>Calyptanthes corticosa</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201–229.	2015
<i>Calyptanthes irregularis</i>	Sobral, M., Souza, M.A.D. and Luize, B.G. 2015. Three new northern Brazilian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 219 (2): 165–173.	2015
<i>Carajasia cangae</i>	Salas, R.M., Viana, P.L. and Cabral, E.L., Dessein, S., Janssens, S. 2015. <i>Carajasia</i> (Rubiaceae), a new and endangered genus from Carajás mountain range, Pará, Brazil. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 206 (1): 14–29.	2015
<i>Catasetum × freitasii</i>	<i>Feddes Repert. Spec. Nov. Regni Veg.</i> 125 (1-2): 19. 2015.	2015
<i>Catasetum telespirense</i>	Benelli, A.P. and Soares-Lopes, C.R.A. 2015. A new species of <i>Catasetum</i> (Cymbidieae, Epidendroideae, Orchidaceae) from the southern region of the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 204 (1): 75–79.	2015
<i>Chalybea brevipedunculata</i>	Penneys, D.S. and Ulloa Ulloa, C., Neill, D.A., Fernández, D. 2015. A new species of <i>Chalybea</i> (Blakeeae, Melastomataceae) from the Ecuador-Peru border. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 212 (4): 264–270.	2015
<i>Colubrina amazonica</i>	Palacios, W.A. 2015. A new species of <i>Colubrina</i> (Rhamnaceae) of the Amazon region of Ecuador. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 224 (3): 296–299.	2015
<i>Deprea auccana</i>	González, S.L. and Barbosa, G.E., Deanna, R. 2015. <i>Deprea auccana</i> and <i>Deprea physalidicalyx</i> (Solanaceae), two new species from north-eastern Peru. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 22 (1): 9-24.	2015
<i>Deprea physalidicalyx</i>	González, S.L. and Barbosa, G.E., Deanna, R. 2015. <i>Deprea auccana</i> and <i>Deprea physalidicalyx</i> (Solanaceae), two new species from northeastern Peru. <i>Arnaldoa</i> 22 (1): 9-24.	2015
<i>Dichaea virginalis</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2015. Une nouvelle espèce de <i>Dichaea</i> (Orchidaceae) de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 15: 258-265.	2015
<i>Dichaea saraca-taquerensis</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 410. 2015	2015
<i>Dolioscarpus rennerae aymard</i>	Aymard, G.A. 2015. Novelty in Dilleniaceae from Ecuador. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20(2): 209-212.	2015
<i>Dracontium laetum</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. and dos Santos, S.P. 2015. Two new species of <i>Dracontium</i> (Araceae) from northern Brazil. <i>Aroideana</i> 38: 13-18, figs. 1-2.	2015
<i>Dracontium narae</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. and dos Santos, S.P. 2015. Two new species of <i>Dracontium</i> (Araceae) from northern Brazil. <i>Aroideana</i> 38: 13-18, figs. 3-4.	2015
<i>Dryadella cardosoi</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 410. 2015	2015
<i>Drypetes brevipedicellata</i>	Zenteno-Ruiz, F.S. 2015. Una nueva especie de <i>Drypetes</i> (Putranjivaceae) de la Amazonia de Bolivia. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 24 (1):106-109.	2015
<i>Encyclia trinitensis</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2015. Révision taxonomique des espèces d' <i>Encyclia</i> (Orchidaceae) de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 15: 190-223.	2015
<i>Eriopsis escalerensis</i>	Romero-González, G.A., Fernández-Concha, G.C. and Gerlach, G. and Cetzal-Ix, W. 2015. Novelty in the orchid flora of Venezuela VIII. Subtribe Eriopsidinae. <i>Eriopsis</i> . <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20 (2): 101-143.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Eucharis ruthiana</i>	Meerow, A.W., Jost, L. and Oleas, N. 2015. Two new species of endemic Ecuadorean <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> (Asparagales, Amaryllidaceae, Amarylloideae, Eucharideae). <i>PhytoKeys</i> 48: 1–9.	2015
<i>Eugenia bullatifolia</i>	Kawasaki, M.L. and Pérez, A.J. 2015. Two new species of Myrtaceae from Ecuador. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20 (1): 81-84.	2015
<i>Eugenia abunan</i>	Sobral, M., Souza, M.A.D. and Luize, B.G. 2015. Three new northern Brazilian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 219 (2): 165–173.	2015
<i>Eugenia caducipetala</i>	Souza, M.A.D., Scudeller, V.V. and de Mendonça, M.S. 2015. Three new species of <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae) from Brazilian Amazonia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 212 (1): 87–94.	2015
<i>Eugenia kerianthera</i>	Souza, M.A.D., Scudeller, V.V. and de Mendonça, M.S. 2015. Three new species of <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae) from Brazilian Amazonia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 212 (1): 87–94.	2015
<i>Eugenia marleneae</i>	Souza, M.A.D., Scudeller, V.V. and de Mendonça, M.S. 2015. Three new species of <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae) from Brazilian Amazonia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 212 (1): 87–94.	2015
<i>Ficus crateriformis</i>	Pederneiras, L.C. and Romaniuc Neto, S. 2015. <i>Ficus crateriformis</i> (Moraceae), a new species from Venezuela. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 40 (2): 501–503.	2015
<i>Ficus nigrotuberculata</i>	Pelissari, G. and Romaniuc Neto, S. 2014. A new Amazonian species of <i>Ficus</i> L. (Moraceae). <i>Phytotaxa</i> 239 (1): 96–100.	2015
<i>Freziera cyanocantha</i>	Santamaría-Aguilar, D. 2015. Validation of two names and the description of a new species of <i>Freziera</i> (Pentaphragaceae) from the Peruvian Andes. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20 (1): 69-76.	2015
<i>Freziera incana</i>	Santamaría-Aguilar, D. 2015. Validation of two names and the description of a new species of <i>Freziera</i> (Pentaphragaceae) from the Peruvian Andes. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20 (1): 69-76.	2015
<i>Freziera oxapampensis</i>	Santamaría-Aguilar, D. 2015. Validation of two names and the description of a new species of <i>Freziera</i> (Pentaphragaceae) from the Peruvian Andes. <i>Harvard Papers in Botany</i> 20 (1): 69-76.	2015
<i>Guatteria alba</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria aracuarae</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria auyantepuiensis</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria beckii</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A., Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Guatteria beniensis</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A., Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria delicatula</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria megalocarpa</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria revoluta</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria ruboides</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria vallensis</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria amapaensis</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60(1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria oriximinae</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Guatteria stenophylla</i>	Maas, P.J.M., Westra, L.Y.T., Guerrero, S. A. Lobão, A.Q., Scharf, U., Zamora, N.A. and Erkens, R.H.J. 2015. Confronting a morphological nightmare: revision of the neotropical genus <i>Guatteria</i> (Annonaceae). <i>Blumea - Biodiversity, Evolution and Biogeography of Plants</i> 60 (1-3): 1-219.	2015
<i>Heteranthodium colombianum</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2015. Reconsideration of <i>Heteranthodium</i> (Oncidiinae, Orchidaceae): new species and taxonomic transfers. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> 301 (7): 1793-1805.	2015
<i>Heteranthodium sipaliwinense</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2015. Reconsideration of <i>Heteranthodium</i> (Oncidiinae, Orchidaceae): new species and taxonomic transfers. <i>Plant Systematics and Evolution</i> 301 (7): 1793-1805.	2015
<i>Heterotaxis ventricosa</i>	Sambin, A. and Chiron, G.R. 2015. Un nouvel <i>Heterotaxis</i> (Orchidaceae) de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 15: 135-141.	2015
<i>Hippeastrum cardenasii</i>	Lara Rico, R.F. and Vásquez Chaves, R. 2015. Notas del género <i>Hippeastrum</i> (Amaryllidaceae) en Bolivia, II. <i>Fontqueria</i> 56 (42): 403-438.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Ipomoea huayllae</i>	Wood, J.R.I., Carine, M.A., Harris, D., Wilkin, P., Williams, B. and Scotland, R.W. 2015. <i>Ipomoea</i> (Convolvulaceae) in Bolivia. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 70(3): 31.	2015
<i>Justicia calzadillae</i>	Wood, J.R.I. 2015. New species of Acanthaceae from Bolivia. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 70(3): 1-6.	2015
<i>Lepanthes peltata</i>	Thoerle, L. and Hirtz, A.C. 2015. Three new <i>Lepanthes</i> species (Pleurothallidinae, Orchidaceae) from Ecuador. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 201 (1): 50-62.	2015
<i>Macroclinium saraca-taquerense</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 430. 2015.	2015
<i>Masdevallia mariposa</i>	<i>Orchids</i> (West Palm Beach) 84 (8): 500. 2015.	2015
<i>Masdevallia roessigeriana</i>	<i>Orchids</i> (West Palm Beach) 84 (8): 503. 2015.	2015
<i>Matelea graciliflora</i>	Krings, A. and Morillo, G. 2015. A new species in the <i>Matelea palustris</i> complex (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadeae) and a synopsis of the complex in the Guianas and northern Brazil. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 40 (1): 214-219.	2015
<i>Miconia macuxi</i>	Meirelles, J., Caddah, M.K. and Goldenberg, R. 2015. <i>Miconia macuxi</i> (Miconieae, Melastomataceae): a new species from the Amazonian white sand vegetation. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 220 (1): 54–60.	2015
<i>Mormodes kleberiana</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 434. 2015.	2015
<i>Mormodes mutunensis</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 438. 2015.	2015
<i>Moutabea floribunda</i>	Silveira, J.B. and Secco, R.S. 2015. A new species of <i>Moutabea</i> (Polygalaceae) for the Brazilian Amazon, Guyana and Peru. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 202 (4): 259-265.	2015
<i>Myrcia attenuata</i>	Santos, M.F., Lucas, E. and Sano, P.T. 2015. Five new South American species of <i>Myrcia</i> s.l. (Myrtaceae). <i>Phytotaxa</i> 234 (2): 159-171.	2015
<i>Myrcia breviflora</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia cantana</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia castanea</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia divisoria</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia elevata</i>	Santos, M.F. and Lucas, E., Sobral, M. and Sano, P.T. 2015. New species of <i>Myrcia</i> s.l. (Myrtaceae) from Campo Rupestre, Atlantic Forest and Amazon Forest. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 222 (2): 100-110.	2015
<i>Myrcia integra</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia laxa</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia longiramea</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Myrcia macaca</i>	Sobral, M. and Souza, M.A.D. and Luize, B.G. 2015. Three new northern Brazilian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 219 (2): 165-173.	2015
<i>Myrcia manausensis</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia maraana</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238( 3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia symmetrica</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Myrcia uaioai</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238 (3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Neobertiera glomerata</i>	Delprete, P.G. 2015. Revision of <i>Neobertiera</i> (Rubiaceae, Sipaneeae) with observations on distyly, and three new species from the Guianas. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 206 (1): 118-132.	2015
<i>Neobertiera micrantha</i>	Delprete, P.G. 2015. Revision of <i>Neobertiera</i> (Rubiaceae, Sipaneeae) with observations on distyly, and three new species from the Guianas. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 206 (1): 118-132.	2015
<i>Neobertiera pakaraimensis</i>	Delprete, P.G. 2015. Revision of <i>Neobertiera</i> (Rubiaceae, Sipaneeae) with observations on distyly, and three new species from the Guianas. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 206 (1): 118-132.	2015
<i>Olyra jubata</i>	Allende, J.R.G. 2015. Novitates Agrostologicae, III. <i>Olyra jubata</i> , especie nueva de la Amazonía Peruana. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 24 (1): 16-21.	2015
<i>Palicourea andina</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea grandiceps</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea lewisiorum</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea madiensis</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea neillii</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea oxapampana</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea paujilensis</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015



Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Palicourea ucayalina</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea valenzuelana</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Palicourea diminuta</i>	Taylor, C.M. 2015. Rubiacearum Americanarum Magna Hama XXXIII: The new group <i>Palicourea</i> sect. <i>Didymocarpae</i> with four new species and two new subspecies (Palicoureeae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (4): 452.	2015
<i>Passiflora echinasteris</i>	Koch, A.K., de Rezende, A.L.C. and Ilkiu-Borges, A.L. 2015. <i>Passiflora echinasteris</i> : a new species of subgenus <i>Passiflora</i> , series <i>Serratifoliae</i> (Passifloraceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 208 (2): 170-174.	2015
<i>Platystele jamanxinensis</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 442. 2015.	2015
<i>Plinia humaitana</i>	Sobral, M. and Duarte de Souza, M.A. 2015. Thirteen new Amazonian Myrtaceae. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 238(3): 201-229.	2015
<i>Porroglossum panguiensis</i>	<i>Orchids</i> (West Palm Beach) 84 (8): 503. 2015.	2015
<i>Psilochilus steyermarkii</i>	Kolanowska, M., Kras, M., Mystkowska, K. and Oledrzynska, N. 2015. Two new species of <i>Psilochilus</i> (Orchidaceae-Vanilloideae-Triphorinae) from Panama and Venezuela. <i>Phyton</i> (Horn, Austria) 55 (1): 31-39.	2015
<i>Rodriguezia joesiana</i>	<i>Coletânea de Orquídeas Brasileiras</i> 11: 446. 2015.	2015
<i>Selenipedium chironianum</i>	Sambin, A. and Braem, G.J. 2015. <i>Selenipedium chironianum</i> , une intéressante addition à la flore d'orchidées de Guyane Française. <i>Richardiana</i> 15: 183-189.	2015
<i>Sinningia minima</i>	Araujo, A.O. and Chautems, A. 2015. A new species of <i>Sinningia</i> (Gesneriaceae) and additional floristic data from Serra dos Carajás, Pará, Brazil. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 227 (2): 158–166.	2015
<i>Solanum arenicola</i>	Särkinen, T., Gonzáles, P. and Knapp, S. 2015. Four new non-spiny <i>Solanum</i> (Solanaceae) species from South America. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 44: 39-64.	2015
<i>Solanum longifilamentum</i>	Särkinen, T., Gonzáles, P. and Knapp, S. 2015. Four new non-spiny <i>Solanum</i> (Solanaceae) species from South America. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 44: 39-64.	2015
<i>Spondias globosa</i>	Mitchell, J.D. and Daly, D.C. 2015. A revision of <i>Spondias</i> L. (Anacardiaceae) in the neotropics. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 55: 1-92.	2015
<i>Stenomesson ecuadorensis</i>	Meerow, A.W., Jost, L., Oleas, N. 2015. Two new species of endemic Ecuadorean <i>Amaryllidaceae</i> (Asparagales, Amaryllidaceae, Amaryllidoideae, Eucharideae). <i>PhytoKeys</i> 48: 1-9.	2015
<i>Stenostephanus suburceolatus</i>	Wood, J.R.I. 2015. New species of Acanthaceae from Bolivia. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 70 (3): 1-6.	2015
<i>Styrax macarenensis</i>	Fritsch, P.W. 2015. Two new species of <i>Styrax</i> (Styracaceae) from South America. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 24: 9-13.	2015
<i>Styrax prancei</i>	Fritsch, P.W. 2015. Two new species of <i>Styrax</i> (Styracaceae) from South America. <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 24: 9-13.	2015
<i>Symplocos limonensis</i>	Berg, C.C. and Ulloa Ulloa, C. 2014. Two new species of <i>Coussapoa</i> (Urticaceae, Cecropieae). <i>Novon: A Journal for Botanical Nomenclature</i> 23 (1): 14-17.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Tephrosia macbrideana</i>	Queiroz, R.T. 2015. <i>Tephrosia macbrideana</i> (Leguminosae, Papilionoideae), a new species from Peru. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 70 (3): 1-4.	2015
<i>Uleiorchis longipedicellata</i>	Cardoso, A.L.R., Ilkiu-Borges, A.L. and Rodrigues, T.M. 2015. A new species of <i>Uleiorchis</i> (Gastrodieae, Orchidaceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 205 (2): 117-122.	2015

## FISH

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Apistogramma kullanderi</i>	Varella, H.R. and Sabaj Pérez, M.H. 2014. A titan among dwarfs: <i>Apistogramma kullanderi</i> , new species (Teleostei: Cichlidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 25 (3): 243-258.	2014
<i>Apistogramma ortegai</i>	Britzke, R., Oliveira, C. and Kullander, S.O. 2014. <i>Apistogramma ortegai</i> (Teleostei: Cichlidae), a new species of cichlid fish from the Ampiacu river in the Peruvian Amazon basin. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3869 (4): 409-419.	2014
<i>Aspidoras gabrieli</i>	Wosiacki, W.B., Pereira, T. da G. and Reis, R.E. 2014. Description of a new species of <i>Aspidoras</i> (Siluriformes, Callichthyidae) from the Serras dos Carajás, Lower Tocantins river basin, Brazil. <i>Copeia</i> 2014 (2): 309-316.	2014
<i>Bujurquina pardus</i>	Arbour, J.H., Salazar, R.E.B. and López-Fernández, H. 2014. A new species of <i>Bujurquina</i> (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Río Danta, Ecuador, with a key to the species in the genus. <i>Copeia</i> 2014 (1): 79-86.	2014
<i>Charax delimai</i>	Menezes, N.A. and Lucena, C.A.S. 2014. A taxonomic review of the species of <i>Charax</i> Scopoli, 1777 (Teleostei: Characidae: Characinae) with description of a new species from the rio Negro bearing superficial neuromasts on body scales, Amazon basin, Brazil. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 193-228.	2014
<i>Chrysobrycon yoliae</i>	Vanegas-Ríos, J.A., Azpelicueta, M. de las M. and Ortega, H. 2014. <i>Chrysobrycon yoliae</i> , a new species of stevardiini (Characiformes: Characidae) from the Ucayali basin, Peru. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 291-300.	2014
<i>Corydoras apiaka</i>	Espíndola, V.C., Spencer, M.R.S., Rocha, L.R. and Britto, M.R. 2014. A new species of <i>Corydoras</i> Lacépède (Siluriformes: Callichthyidae) from the Rio Tapajós basin and its phylogenetic implications. <i>Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia</i> 54 (3): 25-32.	2014
<i>Creagrutus nigrotaeniatus</i>	Dagosta, F.C.P. and Pastana, M.N.L. 2014. New species of <i>Creagrutus</i> Günther (Characiformes: Characidae) from Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil, with comments on its phylogenetic position. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3765 (6): 571-582.	2014
<i>Cyphocharax aninha</i>	Wosiacki, W.B. and Da Silva Miranda, D.P. 2014. Description of a new small species of the genus <i>Cyphocharax</i> (Characiformes: Curimatidae) from the Lower Amazon Basin. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (4) [2014]: 627-633.	2014
<i>Cyphocharax sanctigabrielis</i>	Melo, B.F. and Vari, R.P. 2014. New species of <i>Cyphocharax</i> (Characiformes: Curimatidae) from the upper Rio Negro, Amazon basin. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 327-332.	2014
<i>Distocyclus guchereauae</i>	Meunier, F.J., Jégu, M. and Keith, P. 2014. <i>Distocyclus guchereauae</i> a new species of Neotropical electric fish, (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae), from French Guiana / <i>Distocyclus guchereauae</i> une nouvelle espèce d'anguille électrique de Guyane française (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae). <i>Cybium</i> 38 (3): 223-230.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Gelanoglanis pan</i>	Calegari, B.B., Reis, R.E. and Vari, R.P. 2014. Miniature catfishes of the genus <i>Gelanoglanis</i> (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae): monophyly and the description of a new species from the upper Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (4): 699-706.	2014
<i>Geophagus mirabilis</i>	Deprá, G.C., Kullander, S.O., Pavanelli, C.S. and da Graça, W.J. 2014. A new colorful species of <i>Geophagus</i> (Teleostei: Cichlidae), endemic to the Rio Aripuanã in the Amazon basin of Brazil. <i>Neotrop. Ichthyology</i> . 12 (4): 737-746.	2014
<i>Hemigrammus machadoi</i>	Ota, R.P., Lima, F.C.T. and Pavanelli, C.S. 2014. A new species of <i>Hemigrammus</i> Gill, 1858 (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Madeira and Rio Paraguai basins, with a redescription of <i>H. lunatus</i> . <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 265-279.	2014
<i>Hisonotus acuen</i>	Silva, G.S.C., Roxo, F.F. and Oliveira, C. 2014. <i>Hisonotus acuen</i> , a new and phenotypically variable cascudinho (Siluriformes, Loricariidae, Hypoptopomatinae) from the upper Rio Xingu basin, Brazil. <i>ZooKeys</i> 442: 105-125.	2014
<i>Hyphessobrycon montagi</i>	Lima, F.C.T., Coutinho, D.P. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2014. A new <i>Hyphessobrycon</i> (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Characidae) from the middle Amazon basin, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3872 (2): 167-179.	2014
<i>Hypostomus dardanelos</i>	Zawadzki, C.H. and Carvalho, P.H. 2014. A new species of the <i>Hypostomus cochliodon</i> group (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Rio Aripuaña basin in Brazil. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (1): 43-51.	2014
<i>Hyphessobrycon kayabi</i>	Teixeira, T.F., Lima, F.C.T. and Zuanon, J. 2014. A new <i>Hyphessobrycon</i> Durbin from the Rio Teles Pires, Rio Tapajós basin, Mato Grosso State, Brazil (Characiformes: Characidae). <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (4) [2014]: 612-621.	2014
<i>Laimosemion ubim</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M. and Lazzarotto, H. 2014. <i>Laimosemion ubim</i> , a new miniature killifish from the Brazilian Amazon (Teleostei: Rivulidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 24 (4) [2013]: 371-389.	2014
<i>Leporinus arimaspi</i>	Burns, M.D., Frable, B.W. and Sidlauskas, B.L. 2014. A new species of <i>Leporinus</i> (Characiformes: Anostomidae), from the Orinoco basin, Venezuela. <i>Copeia</i> 2014 (2): 206-214.	2014
<i>Limatulichthys nasarcus</i>	Londoño-Burbano, A., Lefebvre, S.L., Lujan, N.K. 2014. A new species of <i>Limatulichthys</i> Isbrücker & Nijssen (Loricariidae, Loricariinae) from the western Guiana Shield. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3884 (4): 360-370.	2014
<i>Maratecoara gesmonei</i>	Nielsen, D.T.B., Martins, M. and Britzke, R. 2014. Description of a new species of annual fish, <i>Maratecoara gesmonei</i> (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the Rio Xingu system, Amazon basin, Brazil. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 20 (2): 87-96.	2014
<i>Melanorivulus rubroreticulatus</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Amorim, P.F. and Bragança, P.H.N. 2014. A new miniature killifish of the genus <i>Melanorivulus</i> (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the Xingu river drainage, Brazilian Amazon. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 64 (2): 193-197.	2014
<i>Moenkhausia rubra</i>	Pastana, M.N.L. and Dagosta, F.C.P. 2014. <i>Moenkhausia rubra</i> , a new species from Rio Juruena, upper Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil (Characiformes: Characidae). <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 389-396.	2014
<i>Nemadoras cristinae</i>	Sabaj Pérez, M.H., Mariangeles Arce, H., Sousa, L.M. and Birindelli, J.L.O. 2014. <i>Nemadoras cristinae</i> , a new species of thorny catfish (Siluriformes: Doradidae) with redescription of its congeners. <i>Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia</i> 163 (1): 133-178.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Papiliolebias ashleyae</i>	Nielsen, D.T.B. and Brousseau, R. 2014. Description of a new annual fish, <i>Papiliolebias ashleyae</i> (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the upper Rio Mamoré basin, Bolivia. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 20 (1): 53-59.	2014
<i>Papiliolebias francescae</i>	Valdesalici, S. and Brousseau, R. 2014. A new <i>Papiliolebias</i> species (Teleostei: Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from Bolivian Amazon. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 20 (3): 117-122.	2014
<i>Parotocinclus halbothi</i>	Lehmann, A.P., Lazzarotto, H. and Reis, R.E. 2014. <i>Parotocinclus halbothi</i> , a new species of small armored catfish (Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae), the Trombetas and Marowijne river basins, in Brazil and Suriname. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (1): 27-33.	2014
<i>Potamotrygon limai</i>	Fontenelle, J.P., da Silva, J.P.C. and De Carvalho, M.R. 2014. <i>Potamotrygon limai</i> , sp. nov., a new species of freshwater stingray from the upper Madeira river system, Amazon basin (Chondrichthyes: Potamotrygonidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3765 (3): 249-268.	2014
<i>Priocharax nanus</i>	Toledo-Piza, M., Mattox, G.M.T. and Britz, R. 2014. <i>Priocharax nanus</i> , a new miniature characid from the rio Negro, Amazon basin (Ostariophysi: Characiformes), with an updated list of miniature neotropical freshwater fishes. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 229-246.	2014
<i>Procerusternarchus pixuna</i>	Cox Fernandes, C., Nogueira, A. and Alves-Gomes, J.A. 2014. <i>Procerusternarchus pixuna</i> , a new genus and species of electric knifefish (Gymnotiformes: Hypopomidae, Microsternarchini) from the Negro river, South America. <i>Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia</i> 163: 95-118.	2014
<i>Polycentrus jundia</i>	Coutinho, D.P. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2014. A new species of leaffish <i>Polycentrus</i> Müller & Troschel, 1849 (Percomorpha: Polycentridae) from the Rio Negro, Brazil. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (4): 747-753.	2014
<i>Pseudancistrus zawadzki</i>	Da Costa e Silva, G. de S., Roxo, F.F., Britzke, R. and Oliveira, C. 2014. New species of the <i>Pseudancistrus barbatus</i> group (Siluriformes, Loricariidae) with comments on its biogeography and dispersal routes. <i>ZooKeys</i> 406: 1-23.	2014
<i>Rhinopetitia potamorhachia</i>	Netto-Ferreira, A.L., Birindelli, J.L.O., Sousa, L.M. and Menezes, N.A. 2014. A new species of <i>Rhinopetitia</i> Géry 1964 (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Characidae) from the Rio Teles Pires, Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 84 (5): 1539-1550.	2014
<i>Serrapinnus aster</i>	Malabarba, L.R. and Jerep, F.C. 2014. Review of the species of the genus <i>Serrapinnus</i> Malabarba, 1998 (Teleostei: Characidae: Cheirodontinae) from the Rio Tocantins-Araguaia basin, with description of three new species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3847 (1): 057-079.	2014
<i>Spatuloricaria taira</i>	Fichberg, I., Oyakawa, O.T. and de Pinna, M. 2014. The end of an almost 70-year wait: a new species of <i>Spatuloricaria</i> (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Rio Xingu and Rio Tapajós basins. <i>Copeia</i> 2014 (2): 317-324.	2014
<i>Spectracanthicus immaculatus</i>	Chamon, C.C. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2014. Taxonomic revision of <i>Spectracanthicus</i> Nijssen & Isbrücker (Loricariidae: Hypostominae: Ancistrini), with description of three new species. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (1): 1-26.	2014
<i>Spectracanthicus tocantinensis</i>	Chamon, C.C. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2014. Taxonomic revision of <i>Spectracanthicus</i> Nijssen & Isbrücker (Loricariidae: Hypostominae: Ancistrini), with description of three new species. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (1): 1-26.	2014
<i>Spectracanthicus zuanoni</i>	Chamon, C.C. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2014. Taxonomic revision of <i>Spectracanthicus</i> Nijssen & Isbrücker (Loricariidae: Hypostominae: Ancistrini), with description of three new species. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (1): 1-26.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Tatia melanoleuca</i>	Vari, R.P. and Calegari, B.B. 2014. New species of the catfish genus <i>Tatia</i> (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) from the Rio Teles Pires, upper Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (4): 667-674.	2014
<i>Tenellus trimaculatus</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O. 2014. Phylogenetic relationships of the South American Doradoidea (Ostariophysi: Siluriformes). <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (3): 451-564.	2014
<i>Utariatichthys esguiceroi</i>	Pereira, T.N.A. and Castro, R.M.C. 2014. A new species of <i>Utariatichthys</i> Miranda Ribeiro (Characiformes: Serrasalminae) from the Serra dos Parecis, Tapajós drainage. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 12 (2): 397-402.	2014
<i>Anablepsoides fransvermeuleni</i>	Valdesalici, S. 2015. <i>Anablepsoides fransvermeuleni</i> , a new killifish from Suriname (Teleostei: Rivulidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 26 (3): 241-248.	2015
<i>Ancistrus maximus</i>	De Oliveira, R.R., Zuanon, J., Zawadzki, C.H. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L. 2015. <i>Ancistrus maximus</i> , a new species of red-dotted armored catfish from Rio Branco, Roraima State, Brazilian Amazon (Siluriformes: Loricariidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 26 (1): 73-82.	2015
<i>Andeancistrus eschwartzae</i>	Lujan, N.K., Meza-Vargas, V. and Barriga-Salazar, R. 2015. Two new <i>Chaetostoma</i> group (Loricariidae: Hypostominae) sister genera from opposite sides of the Andes mountains in Ecuador, with the description of one new species. <i>Copeia</i> 103 (3): 651-663.	2015
<i>Apistogramma feconat</i>	Römer, U., Soares, D.P., Dávila, C.R.G., Duponchelle, F., Renno, J.-F. and Hahn, I. 2015. Re-description of <i>Apistogramma payaminonis</i> Kullander, 1986, with descriptions of two new cichlid species of the genus <i>Apistogramma</i> (Teleostei, Perciformes, Geophaginae) from northern Peru. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 65 (3): 287-314 (Online first).	2015
<i>Apistogramma wollii</i>	Römer, U., Soares, D.P., Dávila, C.R.G., Duponchelle, F., Renno, J.-F. and Hahn, I. 2015. Re-description of <i>Apistogramma payaminonis</i> Kullander, 1986, with descriptions of two new cichlid species of the genus <i>Apistogramma</i> (Teleostei, Perciformes, Geophaginae) from northern Peru. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 65 (3): 287-314 (Online first).	2015
<i>Aspidoras marianae</i>	Leão, M.D.V., Britto, M.R. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. A new species of <i>Aspidoras ihering</i> (Siluriformes: Callichthyidae: Corydoradinae) from the Rio Xingu basin, Pará, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3986 (5): 577-587.	2015
<i>Austrolebias accorsii</i>	Nielsen, D.T.B. and Pillet, D. 2015. <i>Austrolebias accorsii</i> , a new annual fish (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae: Cynolebiatinae) from the upper río Grande basin, Amazon basin, Bolivia. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 21 (4): 172-179.	2015
<i>Bryconamericus pinnavittatus</i>	Dagosta, F.C.P. and Netto-Ferreira, A.L. 2015. New species of <i>Bryconamericus Eigenmann</i> (Characiformes: Characidae) from the rio Teles Pires, rio Tapajós basin, central Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3911 (3): 433-442.	2015
<i>Bryconops munduruku</i>	Silva-Oliveira, C., Canto, A.L.C. and Ribeiro, F.R.V. 2015. <i>Bryconops munduruku</i> (Characiformes: Characidae), a new species of fish from the lower Tapajós River basin, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3994 (1): 133-141.	2015
<i>Centromochlus ferrarisi</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O., Sarmento-Soares, L.M. and Lima, F.C.T. 2015. A new species of <i>Centromochlus</i> (Siluriformes, Auchenipteridae, Centromochlinae) from the middle Rio Tocantins basin, Brazil. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 87 (4): 860-875.	2015
<i>Chaetostoma spondylus</i>	Salcedo, N.J. and Ortega, H. 2015. A new species of armored catfish <i>Chaetostoma</i> from the río Marañón drainage, Amazon basin, Peru (Siluriformes: Loricariidae). <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (1): 151-156.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Chaetostoma trimaculineum</i>	Lujan, N.K., Meza-Vargas, V., Astudillo-Clavijo, V., Barriga-Salazar, R. and López-Fernández, H. 2015. A multilocus molecular phylogeny for <i>Chaetostoma</i> clade genera and species with a review of <i>Chaetostoma</i> (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the central Andes. <i>Copeia</i> 103 (3): 664-701.	2015
<i>Characidium nana</i>	Mendonça, M.B. and Netto-Ferreira, A.L. 2015. New species of <i>Characidium</i> (Characiformes: Crenuchidae) from the Rio Tapajós and Rio Xingu drainages, Pará, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4021 (1): 187-194.	2015
<i>Characidium summus</i>	Zanata, A.M. and Ohara, W.M. 2015. A new species of <i>Characidium</i> Reinhardt (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Crenuchidae) from headwaters of rio Pacaás Novos, rio Madeira basin, Rondônia, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4021 (2): 368-376.	2015
<i>Chrysobrycon guahibo</i>	Vanegas-Ríos, J.A., Urbano-Bonilla, A. and Azpelicueta, M.D.I.M. 2015. <i>Chrysobrycon guahibo</i> , a new species from the Orinoco river basin, with a distribution expansion of the genus (Teleostei: Characidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 26 (2): 171-182.	2015
<i>Crenicichla anamiri</i>	Ito, P.M.M. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2015. A small new species of <i>Crenicichla</i> Heckel, 1840 from middle rio Xingu, Brazil (Teleostei: Cichlidae). <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (3): 471-478.	2015
<i>Crenicichla monicae</i>	Kullander, S.O. and Varella, H.R. 2015. Wallace's pike cichlid gets a name after 160 years: a new species of cichlid fish (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the Upper Rio Negro in Brazil. <i>Copeia</i> 103 (3): 512-519.	2015
<i>Curculionichthys sabaji</i>	Roxo, F.F., Silva, G.S.C., Ochoa, L.E. and Oliveira, C. 2015. Description of a new genus and three new species of <i>Otothyrinae</i> (Siluriformes, Loricariidae). <i>ZooKeys</i> 534: 103-134.	2015
<i>Eigenmannia antonioi</i>	Peixoto, L.A.W., Dutra, G.M. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. The electric glass knifefishes of the <i>Eigenmannia trilineata</i> species-group (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae): monophyly and description of seven new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 384-414.	2015
<i>Eigenmannia matintapereira</i>	Peixoto, L.A.W., Dutra, G.M. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. The electric glass knifefishes of the <i>Eigenmannia trilineata</i> species-group (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae): monophyly and description of seven new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 384-414.	2015
<i>Eigenmannia muirapinima</i>	Peixoto, L.A.W., Dutra, G.M. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. The electric glass knifefishes of the <i>Eigenmannia trilineata</i> species-group (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae): monophyly and description of seven new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 384-414.	2015
<i>Eigenmannia pavulagem</i>	Peixoto, L.A.W., Dutra, G.M. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. The electric glass knifefishes of the <i>Eigenmannia trilineata</i> species-group (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae): monophyly and description of seven new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 384-414.	2015
<i>Eigenmannia waiwai</i>	Peixoto, L.A.W., Dutra, G.M. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2015. The electric glass knifefishes of the <i>Eigenmannia trilineata</i> species-group (Gymnotiformes: Sternopygidae): monophyly and description of seven new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 175: 384-414.	2015
<i>Gymnocorymbus flaviolimai</i>	Benine, R.C., Melo, B.F., Castro, R.M.C. and Oliveira, C. 2015. Taxonomic revision and molecular phylogeny of <i>Gymnocorymbus Eigenmann</i> , 1908 (Teleostei, Characiformes, Characidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3956 (1): 1-28.	2015
<i>Hemigrammus durbinae</i>	Ota, R.P., Lima, F.C.T. and Pavanelli, C.S. 2015. A new species of <i>Hemigrammus</i> Gill, 1858 (Characiformes: Characidae) from the central and western Amazon and Rio Paraná-Paraguai basins. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3948 (2): 218-232.	2015
<i>Hemigrammus rubrostriatus</i>	Zarske, A. 2015. <i>Hemigrammus rubrostriatus</i> spec. nov. – ein neuer Salmler aus Kolumbien und Revalidierung von <i>Hemigrammus falsus</i> Meinken, 1958 (Teleostei: Ostariophysi: Characidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 65 (1): 3-14	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Heros liberifer</i>	Staack, W. and Schindler, I. 2015. Description of a new <i>Heros</i> species (Teleostei, Cichlidae) from the Rio Orinoco drainage and notes on <i>Heros severus</i> Heckel, 1840. <i>Bulletin of Fish Biology</i> 15 (1/2): 121-136.	2015
<i>Hyphessobrycon clavatus</i>	Zarske, A. 2015. <i>Hyphessobrycon clavatus</i> spec. nov. - ein neuer Salmmler aus Peru (Teleostei: Characiformes: Characidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 65 (3): 287-296.	2015
<i>Hyphessobrycon lucenorum</i>	Ohara, W.M. and Lima, F.C.T. 2015. <i>Hyphessobrycon lucenorum</i> (Characiformes: Characidae), a new species from the Rio Madeira basin, Rondônia State, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3972 (4): 562-572.	2015
<i>Hypostomus melanephelis</i>	Zawadzki, C.H., Oliveira, A.S., de Oliveira, R.R. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L. 2015. <i>Hypostomus melanephelis</i> , a new armored catfish species from the Rio Tapajós basin, Brazil (Teleostei: Loricariidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 26 (1): 49-58.	2015
<i>Laimosemion mabura</i>	Valdesalici, S. and Gil, J.R.G. 2015. <i>Laimosemion mabura</i> , a new killifish from the Essequibo River drainage, Guyana (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 21 (4): 166-171.	2015
<i>Melanorivulus imperatrizensis</i>	Nielsen, D.T.B. and Pinto, C.S. 2015. <i>Melanorivulus imperatrizensis</i> , a new species of killifish (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae) from the Rio Tocantins basin, Brazil. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 21 (3): 136-143.	2015
<i>Microsternarchus brevis</i>	Cox-Fernandes, C., Nogueira, A., Williston, A. and Alves-Gomes, J.A. 2015. A new species of electric knifefish from the Rio Negro, Amazon basin (Gymnotiformes: Hypopomidae, Microsternarchini). <i>Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia</i> 164 (1): 213-227.	2015
<i>Moema beucheyi</i>	Valdesalici, S., Nielsen, D.T.B. and Pillet, D. 2015. <i>Moema beucheyi</i> (Teleostei: Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae), a new annual killifish from the Rio Madeira basin, Bolivian Amazon. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 21 (3): 128-135.	2015
<i>Moenkhausia alesi</i>	Petrolli, M.G. and Benine, R.C. 2015. Description of three new species of <i>Moenkhausia</i> (Teleostei, Characiformes, Characidae) with the definition of the <i>Moenkhausia jamesi</i> species complex. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3986 (4): 401-420.	2015
<i>Moenkhausia ischyognath</i>	Petrolli, M.G. and Benine, R.C. 2015. Description of three new species of <i>Moenkhausia</i> (Teleostei, Characiformes, Characidae) with the definition of the <i>Moenkhausia jamesi</i> species complex. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3986 (4): 401-420.	2015
<i>Moenkhausia lineomaculata</i>	Dagosta, F.C.P., Marinho, M.M.F. and Benine, R.C. 2015. A new species of <i>Moenkhausia</i> Eigenmann (Characiformes: Characidae) from the upper Rio Juruena basin, Central Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4032 (4): 417-425.	2015
<i>Moenkhausia sthenosthoma</i>	Petrolli, M.G. and Benine, R.C. 2015. Description of three new species of <i>Moenkhausia</i> (Teleostei, Characiformes, Characidae) with the definition of the <i>Moenkhausia jamesi</i> species complex. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3986 (4): 401-420.	2015
<i>Moenkhausia uirapuru</i>	Ohara, W.M. and Lima, F.C.T. 2015. <i>Moenkhausia uirapuru</i> , a new species from the upper rio Guaporé, Chapada dos Parecis, Mato Grosso, Brazil (Teleostei: Characidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 26 (2): 159-170.	2015
<i>Panaqolus nix</i>	Cramer, C.A. and Rapp Py-Daniel, L.H. 2015. A new species of <i>Panaqolus</i> (Siluriformes: Loricariidae) from the Rio Madeira basin with remarkable intraspecific color variation. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (3): 461-470.	2015
<i>Parotocinclus variola</i>	Lehmann, A.P., Schvambach, L.J. and Reis, R.E. 2015. A new species of the armored catfish <i>Parotocinclus</i> (Loricariidae: Hypoptopomatinae), from the Amazon basin in Colombia. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (1): 47-52.	2015
<i>Peckoltia ehippiata</i>	Armbruster, J.W., Werneke, D.C. and Tan, M. 2015. Three new species of saddled loricariid catfishes, and a review of <i>Hemiancistrus</i> , <i>Peckoltia</i> , and allied genera (Siluriformes). <i>ZooKeys</i> 480: 97-123.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Peckoltia greedoi</i>	Armbruster, J.W., Werneke, D.C. and Tan, M. 2015. Three new species of saddled loricariid catfishes, and a review of <i>Hemiancistrus</i> , <i>Peckoltia</i> , and allied genera (Siluriformes). <i>ZooKeys</i> 480: 97-123.	2015
<i>Peckoltia lujani</i>	Armbruster, J.W., Werneke, D.C. and Tan, M. 2015. Three new species of saddled loricariid catfishes, and a review of <i>Hemiancistrus</i> , <i>Peckoltia</i> , and allied genera (Siluriformes). <i>ZooKeys</i> 480: 97-123.	2015
<i>Pseudacanthicus pitanga</i>	Chamon, C.C. 2015. <i>Pseudacanthicus pitanga</i> : a new species of Ancistrini (Siluriformes: Loricariidae: Hypostominae) from Rio Tocantins Basin, north Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3973 (2): 309-320.	2015
<i>Pseudancistrus asurini</i>	Silva, G.C., Roxo, F. and Oliveira, C. 2015. Two new species of <i>Pseudancistrus</i> (Siluriformes, Loricariidae) from the Amazon basin, northern Brazil. <i>ZooKeys</i> 482: 21-34.	2015
<i>Pseudancistrus kayabi</i>	Silva, G.C., Roxo, F. and Oliveira, C. 2015. Two new species of <i>Pseudancistrus</i> (Siluriformes, Loricariidae) from the Amazon basin, northern Brazil. <i>ZooKeys</i> 482: 21-34.	2015
<i>Rhamphichthys heleios</i>	Carvalho, T.P. and Albert, J.S. 2015. A new species of <i>Rhamphichthys</i> (Gymnotiformes: Rhamphichthyidae) from the Amazon Basin. <i>Copeia</i> 103 (1): 34-41.	2015
<i>Spectrolebias bellidoi</i>	Nielsen, D.T.B., Pillet, D. 2015. <i>Spectrolebias bellidoi</i> , a new annual fish (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae: Cynolebiatinae) from the upper Rio Grande basin, Amazon basin, Bolivia. <i>Aqua, International Journal of Ichthyology</i> 21 (4): 180-187.	2015
<i>Tympanopleura cryptica</i>	Walsh, S.J., Ribeiro, F.R.V. and Rapp-Py-Daniel, L.H. 2015. Revision of <i>Tympanopleura</i> Eigenmann (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) with description of two new species. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (1): 1-46.	2015
<i>Tympanopleura longipinna</i>	Walsh, S.J., Ribeiro, F.R.V. and Rapp-Py-Daniel, L.H. 2015. Revision of <i>Tympanopleura</i> Eigenmann (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae) with description of two new species. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 13 (1): 1-46.	2015

## AMPHIBIANS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Allobates magnussoni</i>	Lima, A.P., Simões, P.I. and Kaefer, I.L. 2014. A new species of <i>Allobates</i> (Anura: Aromobatidae) from the Tapajós River basin, Pará State, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3889: 355-387.	2014
<i>Amazophrynella manaos</i>	Rojas-Zamora, R.R., Carvalho, V.T. de, Gordo, M., Ávila, R.W., Farias, I.P. and Hrbek, T. 2014. A new species of <i>Amazophrynella</i> (Anura: Bufonidae) from the southwestern part of the Brazilian Guiana Shield. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3753: 79-95.	2014
<i>Centrolene charapita</i>	Twomey, E., Delia, J.R.J. and Castroviejo-Fisher, S. 2014. A review of northern Peruvian glassfrogs (Centrolenidae), with the description of four new remarkable species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3851: 1-87.	2014
<i>Chiasmocleis haddadi</i>	Peloso, P.L.V., Sturaro, M.J., Forlani, M.C., Gaucher, P., Motta, A.P. and Wheeler, W.C. 2014. Phylogeny, taxonomic revision, and character evolution of the genera <i>Chiasmocleis</i> and <i>Syncope</i> (Anura, Microhylidae) in Amazonia, with descriptions of three new species. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 386: 1-96, 15 pl.	2014
<i>Chiasmocleis papachibe</i>	Peloso, P.L.V., Sturaro, M.J., Forlani, M.C., Gaucher, P., Motta, A.P. and Wheeler, W.C. 2014. Phylogeny, taxonomic revision, and character evolution of the genera <i>Chiasmocleis</i> and <i>Syncope</i> (Anura, Microhylidae) in Amazonia, with descriptions of three new species. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 386: 1-96, 15 pl.	2014
<i>Chiasmocleis royi</i>	Peloso, P.L.V., Sturaro, M.J., Forlani, M.C., Gaucher, P., Motta, A.P. and Wheeler, W.C. 2014. Phylogeny, taxonomic revision, and character evolution of the genera <i>Chiasmocleis</i> and <i>Syncope</i> (Anura, Microhylidae) in Amazonia, with descriptions of three new species. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 386: 1-96, 15 pl.	2014
<i>Chimerella corleone</i>	Twomey, E., Delia, J.R.J. and Castroviejo-Fisher, S. 2014. A review of northern Peruvian glassfrogs (Centrolenidae), with the description of four new remarkable species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3851: 1-87.	2014
<i>Cochranella guayasamini</i>	Twomey, E., Delia, J.R.J. and Castroviejo-Fisher, S. 2014. A review of northern Peruvian glassfrogs (Centrolenidae), with the description of four new remarkable species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3851: 1-87.	2014
<i>Dendropsophus ozyzi</i>	Orrico, V.G.D., Peloso, P.L.V., Sturaro, M.J., Da Silva-Filho, H.F., Neckel-Olivera, S., Gordo, M., Faivovich, J. and Haddad, C.F.B. 2014. A new "bat-voiced" species of <i>Dendropsophus</i> Fitzinger, 1843 (Anura, Hylidae) from the Amazon Basin, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3881: 341-361.	2014
<i>Gastrotheca aguaruna</i>	Duellman, W.E., Barley, A.J. and Venegas, P.J. 2014. Cryptic species diversity in marsupial frogs (Anura: Hemiphraetidae: <i>Gastrotheca</i> ) in the Andes of northern Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3768: 159-177.	2014
<i>Hyalinobatrachium anachoretus</i>	Twomey, E., Delia, J.R.J. and Castroviejo-Fisher, S. 2014. A review of northern Peruvian glassfrogs (Centrolenidae), with the description of four new remarkable species. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3851: 1-87.	2014
<i>Hyloscirtus condor</i>	Almendáriz, A., Brito-M., J., Batallas-R., D. and Ron, S.R. 2014. Una especie nueva de rana arbórea del género <i>Hyloscirtus</i> (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae) de la Cordillera del Cóndor. <i>Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia</i> (São Paulo) 54: 3349.	2014
<i>Hypsiboas alfaroi</i>	Caminer, M. and Ron, S.R. 2014. Systematics of treefrogs of the <i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i> and <i>Hypsiboas fasciatus</i> species complex (Anura, Hylidae) with the description of four new species. <i>ZooKeys</i> 370: 1-68.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Hypsiboas maculateralis</i>	Caminer, M. and Ron, S.R. 2014. Systematics of treefrogs of the <i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i> and <i>Hypsiboas fasciatus</i> species complex (Anura, Hylidae) with the description of four new species. <i>ZooKeys</i> 370: 1-68.	2014
<i>Hypsiboas tetete</i>	Caminer, M. and Ron, S.R. 2014. Systematics of treefrogs of the <i>Hypsiboas calcaratus</i> and <i>Hypsiboas fasciatus</i> species complex (Anura, Hylidae) with the description of four new species. <i>ZooKeys</i> 370: 1-68.	2014
<i>Pristimantis roni</i>	Yáñez-Muñoz, M.H., Bejarano-Muñoz, P., Brito-M., J. and Batallas-R., D. 2014. Ranas terrestres de los Andes Surorientales de Ecuador II: Una nueva especie de <i>Pristimantis</i> verde espinosa de los bosques montanos del Parque Nacional Sangay (Anura: Craugastoridae). <i>Avances en Ciencias e Ingenierías</i> (Quito) Seccion B 6: 63-77.	2014
<i>Pristimantis tinajillas</i>	Yáñez-Muñoz, M.H., Bejarano-Muñoz, P., Brito-M., J. and Batallas-R., D. 2014. Ranas terrestres de los Andes Surorientales de Ecuador II: Una nueva especie de <i>Pristimantis</i> verde espinosa de los bosques montanos del Parque Nacional Sangay (Anura: Craugastoridae). <i>Avances en Ciencias e Ingenierías</i> (Quito) Seccion B 6: 63-77.	2014
<i>Scinax sateremawe</i>	Sturaro, M.J. and Peloso, P.L.V. 2014. A new species of <i>Scinax</i> Wagler, 1830 (Anura: Hylidae) from the middle Amazon river basin, Brazil. <i>Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia</i> (São Paulo) 54: 9-23.	2014
<i>Scinax villasboasi</i>	Brusquetti, F., Jansen, M., Barrio-Amorós, C.L., Segalla, M.V. and Haddad, C.F.B. 2014. Taxonomic review of <i>Scinax fuscumarginatus</i> (Lutz, 1925) and related species (Anura; Hylidae). <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 171: 783-821.	2014
<i>Allobates tapajos</i>	Lima, A.P., Simões, P.I. and Kaefer, I.L. 2015. A new species of <i>Allobates</i> (Anura: Aromobatidae) from Parque Nacional da Amazônia, Pará State, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3980: 501-525.	2015
<i>Amazophrynella amazonicola</i>	Rojas-Zamora, R.R., de Carvalho, V.T., Ávila, R.W., Farias, I.P., Gordo, M. and Hrbek, T. 2015. Two new species of <i>Amazophrynella</i> (Amphibia: Anura: Bufonidae) from Loreto, Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3946: 79-103.	2015
<i>Amazophrynella matses</i>	Rojas-Zamora, R.R., de Carvalho, V.T., Ávila, R.W., Farias, I.P., Gordo, M. and Hrbek, T. 2015. Two new species of <i>Amazophrynella</i> (Amphibia: Anura: Bufonidae) from Loreto, Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3946: 79-103.	2015
<i>Anomaloglossus apiau</i>	Fouquet, A., Souza, S.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Kok, P.J.R., Curcio, F.F., de Carvalho, C.M., Grant, T. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Two new endangered species of <i>Anomaloglossus</i> (Anura: Aromobatidae) from Roraima State, northern Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3926: 191-210.	2015
<i>Anomaloglossus tepequem</i>	Fouquet, A., Souza, S.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Kok, P.J.R., Curcio, F.F., de Carvalho, C.M., Grant, T. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Two new endangered species of <i>Anomaloglossus</i> (Anura: Aromobatidae) from Roraima State, northern Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3926: 191-210.	2015
<i>Bryophryne bakersfield</i>	Chaparro, J.C., Padial, J.M., Gutiérrez, R.C. and de la Riva, I. 2015. A new species of Andean frog of the genus <i>Bryophryne</i> from southern Peru (Anura: Craugastoridae) and its phylogenetic position, with notes on the diversity of the genus. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3994: 94-108.	2015
<i>Dendropsophus counani</i>	Fouquet, A., Orrico, V.G.D., Ernst, R., Blanc, M., Martínez, Q., Vacher, J-P., Rodrigues, M.T., Ouboter, P.E., Jairam, R. and Ron, S.R. 2015. A new <i>Dendropsophus</i> Fitzinger, 1843 (Anura: Hylidae) of the <i>parviceps</i> group from the lowlands of the Guiana Shield. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4052 (1): 39-64.	2015
<i>Microcaecilia butantan</i>	Wilkinson, M., Antoniazzi, M.M. and Jared, C. 2015. A new species of <i>Microcaecilia</i> Taylor, 1968 (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Siphonopidae) from Amazonian Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3905: 425-431.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Pristimantis enigmaticus</i>	Ortega-Andrade, H.M., Rojas-Soto, O.R., Valencia, J.H., Espinosa de los Monteros, A., Morrone, J.J., Ron, S.R. and Cannatella, D.C. 2015. Insights from integrative systematics reveal cryptic diversity in <i>Pristimantis</i> frogs (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the Upper Amazon basin. <i>PLoS (Public Library of Science) One</i> 10 (11): e0143392: 1-43.	2015
<i>Pristimantis limoncochensis</i>	Ortega-Andrade, H.M., Rojas-Soto, O.R., Valencia, J.H., Espinosa de los Monteros, A., Morrone, J.J., Ron, S.R. and Cannatella, D.C. 2015. Insights from integrative systematics reveal cryptic diversity in <i>Pristimantis</i> frogs (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the Upper Amazon basin. <i>PLoS (Public Library of Science) One</i> 10 (11): e0143392: 1-43.	2015
<i>Pristimantis omeviridis</i>	Ortega-Andrade, H.M., Rojas-Soto, O.R., Valencia, J.H., Espinosa de los Monteros, A., Morrone, J.J., Ron, S.R. and Cannatella, D.C. 2015. Insights from integrative systematics reveal cryptic diversity in <i>Pristimantis</i> frogs (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the Upper Amazon basin. <i>PLoS (Public Library of Science) One</i> 10 (11): e0143392: 1-43.	2015
<i>Rhinella gildae</i>	Vaz-Silva, W., Maciel, N.M., Bastos, R.P. and Pombal Jr, J.P. 2015. Revealing two new species of the <i>Rhinella margaritifera</i> species group (Anura, Bufonidae): An enigmatic taxonomic group of neotropical toads. <i>Herpetologica</i> 71: 212-222.	2015
<i>Tepuihyla obscura</i>	Kok, P.J.R., Ratz, S., Tegelaar, M., Aubret, F. and Means, D.B. 2015. Out of taxonomic limbo: a name for the species of <i>Tepuihyla</i> (Anura: Hylidae) from the Chimantá Massif, Pantepui region, northern South America. <i>Salamandra</i> 51: 283-314.	2015
<i>Scinax haddadorum</i>	Araujo-Vieira, K., Valdujo, P.H. and Faivovich, J. 2016. A new species of <i>Scinax</i> Wagler (Anura: Hylidae) from Mato Grosso, Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4061: 261-273.	2016

## REPTILES

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Amphisbaena caiari</i>	Teixeira, M., Dal Vechio, F., Mollo Neto, A. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2014. A new two-pored <i>Amphisbaena</i> Linnaeus, 1758, from western Amazonia, Brazil (Amphisbaenia: Reptilia). <i>South American Journal of Herpetology</i> 9 (1): 62-74.	2014
<i>Atractus alytogrammus</i>	Köhler, G. and Kieckbusch, M. 2014. Two new species of <i>Atractus</i> from Colombia (Reptilia, Squamata, Dipsadidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3872 (3): 291–300	2014
<i>Eutrachelophis</i> (New genus)	Myers, C.W. and McDowell, S.B. 2014. New taxa and cryptic species of neotropical snakes (Xenodontinae), with commentary on hemipenes as generic and specific characters. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 385 (1): 1-112.	2014
<i>Eutrachelophis bassleri</i>	Myers, C.W. and McDowell, S.B. 2014. New taxa and cryptic species of neotropical snakes (Xenodontinae), with commentary on hemipenes as generic and specific characters. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 385 (1): 1-112.	2014
<i>Eutrachelophis steinbachi</i> (Species redescription)	Myers, C.W. and McDowell, S.B. 2014. New taxa and cryptic species of neotropical snakes (Xenodontinae), with commentary on hemipenes as generic and specific characters. <i>Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History</i> 385 (1): 1-112.	2014
<i>Potamites erythrocularis</i>	Chávez, G. and Catenazzi, A. 2014. A new Andean lizard of the genus <i>Potamites</i> (Sauria, Gymnophthalmidae) from Manu National Park, south-eastern Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3774 (1): 045–056.	2014
<i>Siphlophis ayauma</i>	Sheey, C.M., Yáñez-Muñoz, M.H., Valencia, J.H. and Smith, E.N. 2014. A new species of <i>Siphlophis</i> (Serpentes: Dipsadidae: Xenodontinae) from the eastern Andean slopes of Ecuador. <i>South American Journal of Herpetology</i> 9 (1): 30-45.	2014
<i>Ameiva reticulata</i>	Landauro, C.Z., García-Bravo, A. and Venegas, P.J. 2015. An endemic new species of <i>Ameiva</i> (Squamata: Teiidae) from an isolated dry forest in southern Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3946 (3): 387–400.	2015
<i>Anolis peruensis</i>	Poe, S., Latella, I., Ayala-Varela, F., Yáñez-Miranda, C. and Torres-Carvajal, O. 2015. A new species of <i>Phenacosaur anolis</i> (Squamata; Iguanidae) from Peru and a comprehensive phylogeny of <i>Dactyloa</i> -clade <i>Anolis</i> based on new DNA sequences and morphology. <i>Copeia</i> (2015) 3: 639-650.	2015
<i>Epictia antoniogarciai</i>	Koch, C., Venegas, P.J., Böhme, W. 2015. Three new endemic species of <i>Epictia</i> Gray, 1845 (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3964 (2): 228–244.	2015
<i>Epictia septemlineata</i>	Koch, C., Venegas, P.J. and Böhme, W. 2015. Three new endemic species of <i>Epictia</i> Gray, 1845 (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3964 (2): 228–244.	2015
<i>Epictia vanwallachi</i>	Koch, C., Venegas, P.J. and Böhme, W. 2015. Three new endemic species of <i>Epictia</i> Gray, 1845 (Serpentes: Leptotyphlopidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3964 (2): 228–244.	2015
<i>Euspondylus paxcorpus</i>	Doan, T.M., Adams, G. 2015. A novel species of <i>Euspondylus</i> (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the Andes mountains of central Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 4033 (1): 129–136.	2015
<i>Micrurus tikuna</i> (Species redescription)	Feitosa, D.T., Da Silva Jr, N.J., Pires, M.G., Zaher, H. and Prudente, A.L.C. 2015. A new species of monadal coral snake of the genus <i>Micrurus</i> (Serpentes, Elapidae) from western Amazon. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3974 (4): 538–554.	2015

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Petracola angustisoma</i>	Echevarría, L.Y. and Venegas, P.J. 2015. A new elusive species of <i>Petracola</i> (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the Utcubamba basin in the Andes of northern Peru. <i>Amphibian &amp; Reptile Conservation</i> 9 (1): 26-33 (e107).	2015
<i>Proctoporus machupicchu</i>	Mamani, L., Goicoechea, N. and Chaparro, J.C. 2015. A new species of Andean lizard <i>Proctoporus</i> (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from montane forest of the Historic Sanctuary of Machu Picchu, Peru. <i>Amphibian &amp; Reptile Conservation</i> 9 (1) [Special Section]: 1-11.	2015
<i>Riolama inopinata</i>	Kok, P.J.R. 2015. A new species of the Pantepui endemic genus <i>Riolama</i> (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the summit of Murisipán-tepui, with the erection of a new gymnophthalmid subfamily. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 174: 500-518.	2015
<i>Rondonops</i> (New genus)	Colli, G.R., Hoogmoed, M.S., Cannatella, D.C., Cassimiro, J., Gomes, J.O., Ghellere, J.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Pellegrino, K.C.M., Salerno, P., Souza, S.M. de and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Description and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of lizards from Brazilian Amazonia, with nomenclatural comments on the taxonomy of Gymnophthalmidae (Reptilia: Squamata.) <i>Zootaxa</i> 4000 (4): 401-427.	2015
<i>Rondonops biscutatus</i> (Species redescription)	Colli, G.R., Hoogmoed, M.S., Cannatella, D.C., Cassimiro, J., Gomes, J.O., Ghellere, J.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Pellegrino, K.C.M., Salerno, P., Souza, S.M. de and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Description and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of lizards from Brazilian Amazonia, with nomenclatural comments on the taxonomy of Gymnophthalmidae (Reptilia: Squamata.) <i>Zootaxa</i> 4000 (4): 401-427.	2015
<i>Rondonops xanthomystax</i>	Colli, G.R., Hoogmoed, M.S., Cannatella, D.C., Cassimiro, J., Gomes, J.O., Ghellere, J.M., Nunes, P.M.S., Pellegrino, K.C.M., Salerno, P., Souza, S.M. de and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Description and phylogenetic relationships of a new genus and two new species of lizards from Brazilian Amazonia, with nomenclatural comments on the taxonomy of Gymnophthalmidae (Reptilia: Squamata.) <i>Zootaxa</i> 4000 (4): 401-427.	2015
<i>Stenocercus albolineatus</i>	Teixeira, M., Prates, I., Nisa, C., Silva-Martins, N.S.C., Strüssmann, C. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2015. Molecular data reveal spatial and temporal patterns of diversification and a cryptic new species of lowland <i>Stenocercus</i> Duméril & Bibron, 1837 (Squamata: Tropicuridae). <i>Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution</i> 94: 410-423.	2015

## BIRDS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Cercomacroides fuscicauda</i>	Mayer, S., Coopmans, P., Krabbe, N., Isler, M.L. 2014. Vocal evidence for species rank to <i>Cercomacra nigrescens fuscicauda</i> J.T. Zimmer. <i>Bulletin of the British Ornithologists' Club</i> 134 (2): 145-154.	2014

## MAMMALS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Thyroptera wynneae</i>	Velazco, P.M., Gregorin, R., Voss, R.S. and Simmons, N.B. 2014. Extraordinary local diversity of disk-winged bats (Thyropteridae: <i>Thyroptera</i> ) in north-eastern Peru, with the description of a new species and comments on roosting behaviour. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3795: 1-28.	2014
<i>Vampyressa sinchi</i>	Tavares, V.D.C., Gardner, A.L., Ramírez-Chaves, H.E. and Velazco, P.M. 2014. Systematics of <i>Vampyressa melissa</i> Thomas, 1926 (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae), with descriptions of two new species of <i>Vampyressa</i> . <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3813: 1-27.	2014
<i>Plecturocebus miltoni</i>	Dalponde, J.C., Silva, F.E. and Silva Jr, J. 2014. New species of titi monkey, genus <i>Callicebus</i> Thomas, 1903 (Primates, Pitheciidae), from southern Amazonia, Brazil. <i>Papéis Avulsos de Zoologia</i> 54 (32): 457-472.	2014
<i>Inia araguaiaensis</i>	Hrbek, T., da Silva, V.M.F., Dutra, N., Gravena, W., Martin, A.R. and Farias, I.P. 2014. A new species of river dolphin from Brazil or: How little do we know our biodiversity? <i>PLoS ONE</i> 9 (1): e83623.	2014
<i>Myotis midastactus</i>	Moratelli, R. and Wilson, D.E. 2014. A new species of <i>Myotis</i> (Chiroptera, Vespertilionidae) from Bolivia. <i>Journal of Mammalogy</i> 95 (4): E17-E25.	2014
<i>Pithecia cazuzai</i>	Marsh, L.K. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the saki monkeys, <i>Pithecia</i> Desmarest, 1804. <i>Neotropical Primates</i> 21 (1): 1-165.	2014

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Pithecia isabela</i>	Marsh, L.K. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the saki monkeys, <i>Pithecia</i> Desmarest, 1804. <i>Neotropical Primates</i> 21 (1): 1-165.	2014
<i>Pithecia mittermeieri</i>	Marsh, L.K. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the saki monkeys, <i>Pithecia</i> Desmarest, 1804. <i>Neotropical Primates</i> 21 (1): 1-165.	2014
<i>Pithecia pissinattii</i>	Marsh, L.K. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the saki monkeys, <i>Pithecia</i> Desmarest, 1804. <i>Neotropical Primates</i> 21 (1): 1-165.	2014
<i>Pithecia rylandsi</i>	Marsh, L.K. 2014. A taxonomic revision of the saki monkeys, <i>Pithecia</i> Desmarest, 1804. <i>Neotropical Primates</i> 21 (1): 1-165.	2014
<i>Platyrrhinus angustirostris</i>	Velazco, P.M. and Gardner, A.L., Patterson, B.D. 2010. Systematics of the <i>Platyrrhinus helleri</i> species complex (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae), with descriptions of two new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 159 (3): 785-812.	2014
<i>Platyrrhinus fusciventris</i>	Velazco, P.M., Gardner, A.L. and Patterson, B.D. 2010. Systematics of the <i>Platyrrhinus helleri</i> species complex (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae), with descriptions of two new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 159 (3): 785-812.	2015
<i>Platyrrhinus guianensis</i>	Velazco, P.M. and Lim, B.K. 2014. A new species of broad-nosed bat <i>Platyrrhinus</i> Saussure, 1860 (Chiroptera: Phyllostomidae) from the Guianan Shield. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3796 (1): 175-193.	2014
<i>Ctenomys erikacuellarae</i>	Gardner, S.L., Salazar-Bravo, J., Cook, J.A. 2014. New species of <i>Ctenomys</i> Blainville 1826 (Rodentia: Ctenomyidae) from the lowlands and central valleys of Bolivia. Pp. 12-17 In <i>Special Publications, Museum of Texas Tech University</i> 62: 34 pp.	2014
<i>Ctenomys yatesi</i>	Gardner, S.L., Salazar-Bravo, J., Cook, J.A. 2014. New species of <i>Ctenomys</i> Blainville 1826 (Rodentia: Ctenomyidae) from the lowlands and central valleys of Bolivia. Pp. 17-21. In <i>Special Publications, Museum of Texas Tech University</i> 62: 34 pp.	2014
<i>Ctenomys andersoni</i>	Gardner, S.L., Salazar-Bravo, J., Cook, J.A. 2014. New species of <i>Ctenomys</i> Blainville 1826 (Rodentia: Ctenomyidae) from the lowlands and central valleys of Bolivia. Pp. 21-24. In <i>Special Publications, Museum of Texas Tech University</i> 62: 34 pp.	2014
<i>Ctenomys lessai</i>	Gardner, S.L., Salazar-Bravo, J., Cook, J.A. 2014. New species of <i>Ctenomys</i> Blainville 1826 (Rodentia: Ctenomyidae) from the lowlands and central valleys of Bolivia. Pp. 25-28. In <i>Special Publications, Museum of Texas Tech University</i> 62: 34 pp.	2014
<i>Cuniculus silvagarciae</i>	Roosmalen, M.G.M. van 2015. Hotspot of new megafauna found in the central Amazon (Brazil): the lower Rio Aripuanã basin. <i>Biodiversity Journal</i> 6 (1): 219-244.	2015

## FOSSIL MAMMALS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Potamarchus adamaiae</i>	Kerber, L., Negri, F.R., Ribeiro, A.M., Vucetich, M.G. and De Souza-Filho, J.P. 2015. Late Miocene potamarchine rodents from southwestern Amazonia, Brazil, with description of new taxa. <i>Acta Palaeontologica Polonica</i> . 61(1):191-203. doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.00091.2014">http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.00091.2014</a>	2014
<i>Pseudopotamarchus villanuevai</i>	Kerber, L., Negri, F.R., Ribeiro, A.M., Vucetich, M.G., De Souza-Filho, J.P. 2015. Late Miocene potamarchine rodents from southwestern Amazonia, Brazil, with description of new taxa. <i>Acta Palaeontologica Polonica</i> . 61(1):191-203. doi: <a href="http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.00091.2014">http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.00091.2014</a>	2014





© Adriano Gambarini / WWF

# ANNEX II

UPDATE OF THE SPECIES DESCRIBED IN 2010-13

## Species described between 2010 and 2013 and not included in the previous WWF report

## PLANTS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Adeneleuterophora emberana</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2013. Four new species of <i>Adeneleuterophora</i> (Orchidaceae, Epidendroideae) from Colombia. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 58 (1): 347-352.	2013
<i>Adeneleuterophora magnipetala</i>	Szlachetko, D.L. and Kolanowska, M. 2013. Four new species of <i>Adeneleuterophora</i> (Orchidaceae, Epidendroideae) from Colombia. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 58 (1): 347-352.	2013
<i>Caladium intermedium</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. 2013. Five new Brazilian species for the tribe Caladieae (Araceae). <i>Aroideana</i> 36: 73-86.	2013
<i>Caladium amazonicum</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. 2013. Five new Brazilian species for the tribe Caladieae (Araceae). <i>Aroideana</i> 36: 73-86.	2013
<i>Carapichea verrucosa</i>	Taylor, C.M. and Gereau, R.E. 2013. The genus <i>Carapichea</i> (Rubiaceae, Psychotriaceae). <i>Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden</i> 99 (1): 100-127.	2013
<i>Catasetum</i> × <i>valdisonianum</i>	Ferreira, U.L.C. 2013. <i>Catasetum</i> × <i>valdisonianum</i> U.L.C. Ferreira, um novo híbrido natural. <i>Orquidário</i> 27 (3): 93.	2013
<i>Clusia nitida</i>	Bittrich, V., Cabral, F.N. and Hopkins, M.J.G. 2013. <i>Clusia nitida</i> , a new species of <i>Clusia</i> (Clusiaceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 100 (1): 36-40.	2013
<i>Deprea zamorae</i>	Barboza, G.E., González, S.L., García, C.C. and Orozco, C.I. 2013. <i>Deprea zamorae</i> (Physalideae, Solanoideae, Solanaceae): a new species from southern Ecuador. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 116(2): 41-50.	2013
<i>Epidendrum pluriracemosum</i>	<i>Icones Orchidacearum</i> 14 (10): t. 1476. 2013.	2013
<i>Eugenia densiracemosa</i>	Mazine, F. and Faria, J.E.Q. 2013. A new species of <i>Eugenia</i> (Myrtaceae) from South America. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 151 (1): 53-57.	2013
<i>Euphorbia beckii</i>	Steinmann, V. 2013. Three new species of <i>Euphorbia</i> subg. <i>Chamaesyce</i> (Euphorbiaceae) from Bolivia. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 114 (1): 23-32.	2013
<i>Gamochoeta beckii</i>	Freire, S.E. and Urtubey, E. 2013. <i>Gamochoeta beckii</i> (Gnaphalieae, Asteraceae): A new species from Bolivia. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38 (1): 259-265.	2013
<i>Gonolobus plowmanii</i>	Morillo, G. 2013. Aportes al conocimiento de las Gonolobinae II (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae). <i>Pittieria</i> 37: 115-154.	2013
<i>Graffenrieda penneysii</i>	Michelangelo, F.A. and Ulloa Ulloa, C. 2013. A new species of <i>Graffenrieda</i> (Melastomataceae) from the Andes in southern Ecuador. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 77 (3): 43-48.	2013
<i>Graffenrieda laevicarpa</i>	Michelangelo, F. and Goldenberg, R.. 2014. A new species of <i>Graffenrieda</i> (Melastomataceae) from the northern Amazon basin. <i>Brittonia</i> 66: 170-173.	2013
<i>Gymneia moniliformis</i>	Harley, R.M. 2013. Notes on the genus <i>Gymneia</i> (Lamiaceae: Ocimeae, Hyptidinae) with two new species from Brazil. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 148: 57-64.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Hiraea amazonica</i>	Anderson, C.E. 2013. Resolution of the <i>Hiraea cephalotes</i> complex (Malpighiaceae). <i>Edinburgh Journal of Botany</i> 70(3): 413-432.	2013
<i>Hiraea holmgreniorum</i>	Anderson, C. 2013. Six new species of <i>Hiraea</i> (Malpighiaceae) from South America: <i>H. anderssonii</i> , <i>H. brevistipulata</i> , <i>H. holmgreniorum</i> , <i>H. kariniana</i> , <i>H. singularis</i> , and <i>H. woytkowskii</i> . <i>Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden</i> 108: 205-221.	2013
<i>Licania condoriensis</i>	Prance, G.T. 2013. A new species of <i>Licania</i> (Chrysobalanaceae) from Cordillera del Cóndor, Ecuador. <i>PhytoKeys</i> 26: 71-74.	2013
<i>Magnolia palandana</i>	Arroyo, F. and Pérez, A.J. 2013. Three new species of <i>Magnolia</i> (Magnoliaceae) from Ecuador. <i>Phytoneuron</i> 55: 1-6.	2013
<i>Magnolia pastazaensis</i>	Arroyo, F. and Pérez, A.J. 2013. Three new species of <i>Magnolia</i> (Magnoliaceae) from Ecuador. <i>Phytoneuron</i> 55: 1-6.	2013
<i>Magnolia yantzazana</i>	Arroyo, F. and Pérez, A.J. 2013. Three new species of <i>Magnolia</i> (Magnoliaceae) from Ecuador. <i>Phytoneuron</i> 55: 1-6.	2013
<i>Mitracarpus carajasensis</i>	Cabral E.L., Sobrado, S.V. and Souza, E.B. 2013. Three new species of <i>Mitracarpus</i> Zucc. (Rubiaceae) from Brazil. <i>Candollea</i> 68 (1): 139-146.	2013
<i>Muelleria tozziana</i>	Silva, M.J. 2013. A new species of <i>Muelleria</i> (Millettieae, Leguminosae) from Brazil. <i>Novon</i> 22 (4): 478-481.	2013
<i>Neoreophila sibundoyensis</i>	Kolanowska, M. 2013. <i>Neoreophila sibundoyensis</i> (Orchidaceae, Pleurothallidinae), a new species from Colombia. <i>Annales Botanici Fennici</i> 50: 169-171.	2013
<i>Passiflora longifilamentosa</i>	Koch, A.K., Cardoso, A.L.R. and Ilkiu-Borges, A.L. 2013. A new species of <i>Passiflora</i> subgenus <i>Passiflora</i> series <i>Quadrangulares</i> (Passifloraceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 104 (1): 43-48.	2013
<i>Peperomia cruzeirensis</i>	Carvalho-Silva, M., Guimarães, E.F. and Câmara, E.A.S. 2013. New species of <i>Peperomia</i> (Piperaceae) from Brazil. <i>Systematic Botany</i> 38 (3): 571-575.	2013
<i>Philodendron caracaraiense</i>	Croat, T.B., Grib, J.J. and Kostelac, CV. 2013. New species of <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from South America. <i>Aroideana</i> 36E (1): 16-70.	2013
<i>Philodendron carajasense</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. and Arruda, A.J. 2013. <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> 31: 001-004. 2013 [first published online 26 November 2013]. Gonçalves, E.G. and Arruda, A.J. 2014. <i>Philodendron carajasense</i> sp. nov. (Araceae), a rheophyte from Carajás Mountain range, northern Brasil [sic]. <i>Nordic Journal of Botany</i> 32 (5): 536-539.	2013
<i>Philodendron joaosilvae</i>	Croat, T.B., Cardoso, A.L.R. and Moonen, J. 2013. <i>Philodendron joaosilvae</i> , a new species of <i>Philodendron</i> subgenus <i>Philodendron</i> section <i>Philodendron</i> (Araceae) from Brazil. <i>Aroideana</i> 36E (1): 92-98.	2013
<i>Phyllanthus myrsinites</i> subsp. <i>platyphyllus</i>	Secco, R.S. 2013. A new infraspecific taxon of <i>Phyllanthus myrsinites</i> (Phyllanthaceae) from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 142: 51-54.	2013
<i>Physantolejeunea huctumalcensis</i>	Czumay, A., Dong, S., Scheben, A., Schäfer-Verwimp, A., Feldberg, K. and Heinrichs, J. 2013. Transfer of <i>Lejeunea huctumalcensis</i> to <i>Physantholejeunea</i> (Lejeuneaceae, Porellales). <i>Australian Systematic Botany</i> 26: 386-392.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Porroglossum medinae</i>	Kolanowska, M. and Szlachetko, D.L. 2013. A new species of <i>Porroglossum</i> (Orchidaceae, Pleurothallidinae) from Colombia. <i>Polish Botanical Journal</i> 58 (2): 629-632.	2013
<i>Rhipidocladum cordatum</i>	Tyrrell, C.D. and Clark, L.G. 2013. Three new species of <i>Rhipidocladum</i> (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arthrotyliidiinae) from South America. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 98 (2): 55-64.	2013
<i>Rhipidocladum rubrofimbriatum</i>	Tyrrell, C.D. and Clark, L.G. 2013. Three new species of <i>Rhipidocladum</i> (Poaceae: Bambusoideae: Arthrotyliidiinae) from South America. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 98 (2): 55-64.	2013
<i>Rhytidostemma fontellanum</i>	Morillo, G. 2013. Aportes al conocimiento de las Gonolobinae II (Apocynaceae, Asclepiadoideae). <i>Pittieria</i> 37: 115-154.	2013
<i>Securidaca marajoara</i>	Costa, C.S., Aguiar-Dias, A.C.A. and Simões, A.O. 2013. <i>Securidaca marajoara</i> (Polygalaceae), a new species from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 137 (1): 53-56.	2013
<i>Swartzia yasuniensis</i>	Torke, B.M. and Pérez, A.J. 2013. Notes on the genus <i>Swartzia</i> (Leguminosae) in Ecuador, with descriptions of two new species. <i>Phytotaxa</i> 147 (1): 13-25.	2013
<i>Swartzia lanata</i>	Torke, B.M. and Mansano, V.D. 2013. Increments to the genus <i>Swartzia</i> (Leguminosae) from the southern Amazonian Craton. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 68 (2): 269-284.	2013
<i>Swartzia rondoniense</i>	Torke, B.M. and Mansano, V.D. 2013. Increments to the genus <i>Swartzia</i> (Leguminosae) from the southern Amazonian Craton. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 68 (2): 269-284.	2013
<i>Swartzia rugosa</i>	Torke, B.M. and Mansano, V.D. 2013. Increments to the genus <i>Swartzia</i> (Leguminosae) from the southern Amazonian Craton. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 68 (2): 269-284.	2013
<i>Tachigali acensis</i>	Van der Werff, H. 2013. Two new species of <i>Tachigali</i> (Leguminosae) from Brazil and Peru. <i>Kew Bulletin</i> 68 (2): 295-299, fig. 1.	2013
<i>Xanthosoma pedatisectum</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. 2013. Five new Brazilian species for the tribe Caladieae (Araceae). <i>Aroideana</i> 36: 73-86.	2013
<i>Xanthosoma rubrispathum</i>	Gonçalves, E.G. 2013. Five new Brazilian species for the tribe Caladieae (Araceae). <i>Aroideana</i> 36: 73-86.	2013

## FISH

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Acrobrycon starnesi</i>	Arcila, D., Vari, R.P. and Menezes, N.A. 2013. Revision of the neotropical genus <i>Acrobrycon</i> (Ostariophysi: Characiformes: Characidae) with description of two new species. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (4): 604-611.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides gamae</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Bragança, P.H.N. and Amorim, P.F. 2013. Five new species of the killifish genus <i>Anablepsoides</i> from the Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 283-293.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides henschelae</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Bragança, P.H.N. and Amorim, P.F. 2013. Five new species of the killifish genus <i>Anablepsoides</i> from the Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 283-293.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides jari</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Bragança, P.H.N. and Amorim, P.F. 2013. Five new species of the killifish genus <i>Anablepsoides</i> from the Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 283-293.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides lineasoppilatae</i>	Valdesalici, S. and Schindler, I. 2013. <i>Anablepsoides lineasoppilatae</i> , a new killifish (Teleostei: Rivulidae) from south-eastern Peru. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3):295-300.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides ottonii</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Bragança, P.H.N. and Amorim, P.F. 2013. Five new species of the killifish genus <i>Anablepsoides</i> from the Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 283-293.	2013
<i>Anablepsoides roraima</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M., Bragança, P.H.N. and Amorim, P.F. 2013. Five new species of the killifish genus <i>Anablepsoides</i> from the Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 283-293.	2013
<i>Apistogramma aguarico</i>	Römer, U., Hahn, I. 2013. <i>Apistogramma aguarico</i> sp. n.: A new species of geophagine cichlid fish (Teleostei: Perciformes) from the Ecuadorian and Peruvian Rio Napo system. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (2): 171-181.	2013
<i>Apistogramma helkeri</i>	Schindler, I. and Staack, W. 2013. Description of <i>Apistogramma helkeri</i> sp. n., a new geophagine dwarf cichlid (Teleostei: Cichlidae) from the lower Rio Cuaio (Orinoco drainage) in Venezuela. <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (3): 301-306.	2013
<i>Apteronotus baniwa</i>	De Santana, C.D. and Vari, R.P. 2013. Brown ghost electric fishes of the <i>Apteronotus leptorhynchus</i> species-group (Ostariophysi, Gymnotiformes); monophyly, major clades, and revision. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 168 (3): 564-596.	2013
<i>Apteronotus pemon</i>	De Santana, C.D. and Vari, R.P. 2013. Brown ghost electric fishes of the <i>Apteronotus leptorhynchus</i> species-group (Ostariophysi, Gymnotiformes); monophyly, major clades, and revision. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 168 (3): 564-596.	2013
<i>Arapaima leptosoma</i>	Stewart, D.J. 2013. A new species of <i>Arapaima</i> (Osteoglossomorpha: Osteoglossidae) from the Solimões river, Amazonas State, Brazil. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (3): 470-476.	2013
<i>Brachyhypopomus bennetti</i>	Sullivan, J.P., Zuanon, J. and Fernandes, C.C. 2013. Two new species and new subgenus of toothed <i>Brachyhypopomus</i> electric knifefishes (Gymnotiformes, Hypopomidae) from the central Amazon and considerations pertaining to the evolution of a monophasic electric organ discharge. <i>Zookeys</i> 327: 1-34.	2013
<i>Brachyhypopomus walteri</i>	Sullivan, J.P., Zuanon, J. and Fernandes, C.C. 2013. Two new species and new subgenus of toothed <i>Brachyhypopomus</i> electric knifefishes (Gymnotiformes, Hypopomidae) from the central Amazon and considerations pertaining to the evolution of a monophasic electric organ discharge. <i>Zookeys</i> 327: 1-34.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Bryconamericus bucaeyensis</i>	Román-Valencia, C., Ruiz-C., R.I., Taphorn B., D.C. and García-A., C. 2013. Three new species of <i>Bryconamericus</i> (Characiformes, Characidae), with keys for species from Ecuador and a discussion on the validity of the genus <i>Knodus</i> . <i>Animal Biodiversity and Conservation</i> 36 (1): 123-139.	2013
<i>Bryconamericus oroensis</i>	Román-Valencia, C., Ruiz-C., R.I., Taphorn B., D.C. and García-A., C. 2013. Three new species of <i>Bryconamericus</i> (Characiformes, Characidae), with keys for species from Ecuador and a discussion on the validity of the genus <i>Knodus</i> . <i>Animal Biodiversity and Conservation</i> 36 (1): 123-139.	2013
<i>Bryconamericus zamorensis</i>	Román-Valencia, C., Ruiz-C., R.I., Taphorn B., D.C. and García-A., C. 2013. Three new species of <i>Bryconamericus</i> (Characiformes, Characidae), with keys for species from Ecuador and a discussion on the validity of the genus <i>Knodus</i> . <i>Animal Biodiversity and Conservation</i> 36 (1): 123-139.	2013
<i>Centromochlus meridionalis</i>	Sarmiento-Soares, L.M., Cabeceira, F.G., Carvalho, L.N., Zuanon, J. and Akama, A. 2013. <i>Centromochlus meridionalis</i> , a new catfish species from the southern Amazonian limits, Mato Grosso State, Brazil (Siluriformes: Auchenipteridae). <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 11 (4): 797-808.	2013
<i>Characidium amaila</i>	Lujan, N.K., Agudelo-Zamora, H., Taphorn, D.C., Booth, P.N. and López-Fernández, H. 2013. Description of a new, narrowly endemic South American darter (Characiformes: Crenuchidae) from the from the central Guyana Shield highlands. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (3): 454-463.	2013
<i>Erythrocharax altipinnis</i>	Netto-Ferreira, A.L., Birindelli, J.L.O., de Sousa, L.M., Mariguela, T.C. and Oliveira, C. 2013. A new miniature characid (Ostariophys: Characiformes: Characidae), with phylogenetic position inferred from morphological and molecular data. <i>PLoS ONE</i> 8 (1): e52098.	2013
<i>Geophagus crocatus</i>	Hauser, F.E. and López-Fernández, H. 2013. <i>Geophagus crocatus</i> , a new species of geophagine cichlid from the Berbice river, Guyana, South America (Teleostei: Cichlidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3731 (2): 279-286.	2013
<i>Hyphessobrycon peugeoti</i>	Ingenito, L.F.S., Lima, F.C.T. and Buckup, P.A. 2013. A new species of <i>Hyphessobrycon</i> Durbin (Characiformes: Characidae) from the Rio Juruena basin, central Brazil, with notes on <i>H. loweae</i> Costa & Géry. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 11 (1): 33-44.	2013
<i>Hypomasticus lineomaculatus</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O., Peixoto, L.A.W., Wosiacki, W.B. and Britski, H.A. 2013. New species of <i>Hypomasticus</i> Borodin, 1929 (Characiformes: Anostomidae) from tributaries of the lower Rio Amazonas, Brazil. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (3): 464-469.	2013
<i>Hypopygus benoneae</i>	Peixoto, L.W., Dutra, G.M., De Santana, C.D. and Wosiacki, W.B. 2013. A new species of the electric fish genus <i>Hypopygus</i> (Gymnotiformes: Hypopomidae) from the lower Amazon basin, Brazil. <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (2): 232-237.	2013
<i>Laimosemion jauaperi</i>	Costa, W.J.E.M. and Bragança, P.H.N. 2013. A new miniature killifish of the genus <i>Laimosemion</i> , subgenus <i>Owiyeye</i> , from the Negro river drainage, Brazilian Amazon (Cyprinodontiformes: Rivulidae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 24 (1): 93-96.	2013
<i>Leporinus microphysus</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O. and Britski, H.A. 2013. Two new species of <i>Leporinus</i> (Characiformes: Anostomidae) from the Brazilian Amazon, and redescription of <i>Leporinus striatus</i> Kner 1858. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 83 (5): 1128-1160.	2013
<i>Leporinus parvulus</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O., Britski, H.A. and Lima, F.C.T. 2013. New species of <i>Leporinus</i> from the Rio Tapajós Basin, Brazil, and redescription of <i>L. moralesi</i> (Characiformes: Anostomidae). <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (2): 238-247.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Leporinus tristriatus</i>	Birindelli, J.L.O. and Britski, H.A. 2013. Two new species of <i>Leporinus</i> (Characiformes: Anostomidae) from the Brazilian Amazon, and redescription of <i>Leporinus striatus</i> Kner 1858. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 83 (5): 1128-1160.	2013
<i>Microphilypnus tapajosensis</i>	Caires, R.A. 2013. <i>Microphilypnus tapajosensis</i> , a new species of eleotridid from the Tapajós basin, Brazil (Gobioidi: Eleotrididae). <i>Ichthyological Exploration of Freshwaters</i> 24 (2): 155-160.	2013
<i>Nannostomus nigrotaeniatus</i>	Zarske, A. 2013. <i>Nannostomus nigrotaeniatus</i> spec. nov. - ein neuer Ziersalmmler aus Venezuela (Teleostei: Characiformes: Lebiasinidae). <i>Vertebrate Zoology</i> 63 (2): 125-137.	2013
<i>Neblinichthys peniculatus</i>	Armbruster, J.W. and Taphorn, D.C. 2013. Description of <i>Neblinichthys peniculatus</i> , a new species of loricariid catfish from the Rio Paragua drainage of Venezuela. <i>Neotropical Ichthyology</i> 11 (1): 65-72.	2013
<i>Tetragonopterus araguaiensis</i>	Silva, G.S.C., Melo, B.F., Oliveira, C., Benine, R.C. 2013. Morphological and molecular evidence for two new species of <i>Tetragonopterus</i> (Characiformes: Characidae) from central Brazil. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 82 (5): 1613-1631.	2013
<i>Tetragonopterus denticulatus</i>	Silva, G.S.C., Melo, B.F., Oliveira, C. and Benine, R.C. 2013. Morphological and molecular evidence for two new species of <i>Tetragonopterus</i> (Characiformes: Characidae) from central Brazil. <i>Journal of Fish Biology</i> 82 (5): 1613-1631.	2013
<i>Typhlobelus auriculatus</i>	de Pinna, M.C.C. and Zuanon, J. 2013. The genus <i>Typhlobelus</i> : Monopoly and taxonomy, with description of a new species with a unique pseudotympanic structure (Teleostei: Trichomycteridae). <i>Copeia</i> 2013 (3): 441-453.	2013

## AMPHIBIANS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Adenomera cotuba</i>	De Carvalho, T. R. de and Giaretta A. A. 2013. Bioacoustics reveals two new syntopic species of <i>Adenomera</i> Steindachner (Anura: Leptodactylidae: Leptodactylinae) in the Cerrado of central Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3731: 533-551	2013
<i>Adenomera juikitam</i>	De Carvalho, T. R. de and Giaretta A.A. 2013. Bioacoustics reveals two new syntopic species of <i>Adenomera</i> Steindachner (Anura: Leptodactylidae: Leptodactylinae) in the Cerrado of central Brazil. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3731: 533-551.	2013
<i>Allobates amissibilis</i>	Kok, P.J.R., Hölting, M.A. A. Ernst, R. 2013. A third microendemic to the Iwokrama mountains of central Guyana: a new "cryptic" species of <i>Allobates</i> Zimmerman and Zimmerman, 1988 (Anura: Aromobatidae). <i>Organisms, Diversity &amp; Evolution</i> 13: 621-638.	2013
<i>Allobates flaviventris</i>	Melo-Sampaio, P.R., de Souza, M. B., Peloso, P.L.V. 2013. A new, riparian, species of <i>Allobates</i> Zimmermann and Zimmermann, 1988 (Anura: Aromobatidae) from south-western Amazonia. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3716: 336-348.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Gastrotheca dysprosit</i>	Duellman, W.E. 2013. An elusive new species of marsupial frog (Anura: Hemiphractidae: <i>Gastrotheca</i> ) from the Andes of northern Peru. <i>Phyllomedusa</i> (Belo Horizonte) 12: 3-11.	2013
<i>Microcaecilia dermatophaga</i>	Wilkinson, M., Sherratt, E., Starace, F. and Gower, D.J. 2013. A new species of skin-feeding caecilian and the first report of reproductive mode in <i>Microcaecilia</i> (Amphibia: Gymnophiona: Siphonopidae). <i>Public Library of Science (PLoS) One</i> 8 (3: e57756): 1-11.	2013
<i>Myersiohyla chamaeleo</i>	Faivovich, J., McDiarmid, R.W. and Myers, C.W. 2013. Two new species of <i>Myersiohyla</i> (Anura: Hylidae) from Cerro de la Neblina, Venezuela, with comments on other species of the genus. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3792: 1-63.	2013
<i>Myersiohyla neblinaria</i>	Faivovich, J., McDiarmid, R.W. and Myers, C.W. 2013. Two new species of <i>Myersiohyla</i> (Anura: Hylidae) from Cerro de la Neblina, Venezuela, with comments on other species of the genus. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3792: 1-63.	2013
<i>Noblella personina</i>	Faivovich, J., McDiarmid, R.W. and Myers, C.W. 2013. Two new species of <i>Myersiohyla</i> (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the Amazonian slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes with comments on <i>Noblella iochites</i> (Lynch). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3635: 1-14.	2013
<i>Nymphargus sucre</i>	Guayasamin, J.M. 2013. A new yellow species of glassfrog (Centrolenidae: <i>Nymphargus</i> ) from the Amazonian slopes of the Ecuadorian Andes. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3651:193-200.	2013
<i>Pristimantis espedeus</i>	Fouquet, A., Martinez, Q., Courtois, E.A., Dewynter, M., Pineau, K., Gaucher, P., Blanc, M., Marty, C and Kok, P.J.R. 2013. A new species of the genus <i>Pristimantis</i> (Amphibia, Craugastoridae) associated with the moderately elevated massifs of French Guiana. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3750: 569-586.	2013
<i>Pristimantis imthurni</i>	Kok, P.J.R. 2013. Two new charismatic <i>Pristimantis</i> species (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the tepuis of "The Lost World" (Pantepui region, South America). <i>European Journal of Taxonomy</i> 60: 1-24.	2013
<i>Pristimantis jamescameroni</i>	Kok, P.J.R. 2013. Two new charismatic <i>Pristimantis</i> species (Anura: Craugastoridae) from the tepuis of "The Lost World" (Pantepui region, South America). <i>European Journal of Taxonomy</i> 60: 1-24.	2013
<i>Trachycephalus cunauaru</i>	Gordo, M., Toledo, L.F., Suárez, P., Kawashita-Ribeiro, R.A., Ávila, R.W., Morais, D.H. and Nunes, I. 2013. A new species of milk frog of the genus <i>Trachycephalus</i> Tschudi (Anura, Hylidae) from the Amazonian rainforest. <i>Herpetologica</i> 69: 466-479.	2013
<i>Trachycephalus helioi</i>	Nunes, I., Suárez, P., Gordo, M. and Pombal Jr, J.P. 2013. A second species of <i>Trachycephalus</i> Tschudi (Anura: Hylidae) with a single vocal sac from the Brazilian Amazon. <i>Copeia</i> 2013: 634-640.	2013

## REPTILES

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Ameiva aggerescusans</i>	Koch, C., Venegas, P.J., Rödder, D., Flecks, M. and Böhme, W. 2013. Two new endemic species of <i>Ameiva</i> (Squamata: Teiidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru and additional information on <i>Ameiva concolor</i> Ruthven, 1924. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3745 (2): 263-295.	2013
<i>Ameiva nodam</i>	Koch, C., Venegas, P.J., Rödder, D., Flecks, M. and Böhme, W. 2013. Two new endemic species of <i>Ameiva</i> (Squamata: Teiidae) from the dry forest of north-western Peru and additional information on <i>Ameiva concolor</i> Ruthven, 1924. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3745 (2): 263-296.	2013
<i>Atractus touzeti</i>	Schargel, W.E., Lamar, W.W., Passos, P., Valencia, J.H., Cisneros-Heredia, D.F. and Campbell, J.A. 2013. A new giant <i>Atractus</i> (Serpentes: Dipsadidae) from Ecuador, with notes on some other large Amazonian congeners. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3721 (5): 455-474.	2013
<i>Bachia scaea</i>	Teixeira Jr, M., Dal Vechio, F., Nunes, P.M.S., Mollo Neto, A., Lobo, L.M., Storti, L.F., Gaiga, R.A.J., Dias, P.H.F. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2013. A new species of <i>Bachia</i> Gray, 1845 (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) from the western Brazilian Amazonia. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3636 (3): 401-420.	2013
<i>Enyalioides azulae</i>	Venegas, P.J., Torres-Carvajal, O., Duran, V. and de Queiroz, K. 2013. Two sympatric new species of woodlizards (Hoplocercinae, <i>Enyalioides</i> ) from Cordillera Azul National Park in north-eastern Peru. <i>ZooKeys</i> 277: 69-90.	2013
<i>Enyalioides binzayedii</i>	Venegas, P.J., Torres-Carvajal, O., Duran, V., de Queiroz, K. 2013. Two sympatric new species of woodlizards (Hoplocercinae, <i>Enyalioides</i> ) from Cordillera Azul National Park in north-eastern Peru. <i>ZooKeys</i> 277: 69-90.	2013
<i>Helicops apiaka</i>	Kawashita-Ribeiro, R.A., Ávila, R.W. and Morais, D.H. A new snake of the genus <i>Helicops</i> Wagler, 1830 (Dipsadidae, Xenodontinae) from Brazil. <i>Herpetologica</i> 69 (1): 80-90.	2013
<i>Liolaemus pachacutec</i>	Aguilar, C., Wood, P., Cusi, J.C., Guzman, A., Huari, F., Lundberg, M., Mortensen, E., Ramirez, C., Robles, D., Suarez, J., Ticona, A., Vargas, V., Venegas, P.J. and Sites, J. 2013. Integrative taxonomy and preliminary assessment of species limits in the <i>Liolaemus walkeri</i> complex (Squamata, Liolaemidae) with descriptions of three new species from Peru. <i>ZooKeys</i> 364: 47-91.	2013
<i>Liolaemus wari</i> (redescription)	Aguilar, C., Wood, P., Cusi, J.C., Guzman, A., Huari, F., Lundberg, M., Mortensen, E., Ramirez, C., Robles, D., Suarez, J., Ticona, A., Vargas, V., Venegas, P.J. and Sites, J. 2013. Integrative taxonomy and preliminary assessment of species limits in the <i>Liolaemus walkeri</i> complex (Squamata, Liolaemidae) with descriptions of three new species from Peru. <i>ZooKeys</i> 364: 47-91.	2013
<i>Plica kathleenae</i>	Murphy, J.C and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the <i>Plica plica</i> group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. <i>ZooKeys</i> 355: 49-77.	2013
<i>Plica medemi</i>	Murphy, J.C and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the <i>Plica plica</i> group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. <i>ZooKeys</i> 355: 49-77.	2013
<i>Plica rayi</i> (redescrção)	Murphy, J.C and Jowers, M.J. 2013. Treerunners, cryptic lizards of the <i>Plica plica</i> group (Squamata, Sauria, Tropiduridae) of northern South America. <i>ZooKeys</i> 355: 49-77.	2013
<i>Potamites flavogularis</i>	Altamirano-Benavides, M., Zaher, H., Lobo, L., Grazziotin, F.G., Nunes, P.M. and Rodrigues, M.T. 2013. A new species of lizard genus <i>Potamites</i> from Ecuador (Squamata, Gymnophthalmidae). <i>Zootaxa</i> 3717 (3): 345-358.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Proctoporus carabaya</i>	Goicoechea, N., Padiál, J.M., Chaparro, J.C., Castroviejo-Fisher, S. and de la Riva, I. 2013. A taxonomic revision of <i>Proctoporus bolivianus</i> Werner (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) with the description of three new species and resurrection of <i>Proctoporus lacertus</i> Stejneger. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3786: 1-32.	2013
<i>Proctoporus iridescens</i>	Goicoechea, N., Padiál, J.M., Chaparro, J.C., Castroviejo-Fisher, S. and de la Riva, I. 2013. A taxonomic revision of <i>Proctoporus bolivianus</i> Werner (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) with the description of three new species and resurrection of <i>Proctoporus lacertus</i> Stejneger. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3786: 1-32.	2013
<i>Proctoporus kiziriani</i>	Goicoechea, N., Padiál, J.M., Chaparro, J.C., Castroviejo-Fisher, S. and de la Riva, I. 2013. A taxonomic revision of <i>Proctoporus bolivianus</i> Werner (Squamata: Gymnophthalmidae) with the description of three new species and resurrection of <i>Proctoporus lacertus</i> Stejneger. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3786: 1-32.	2013
<i>Stenocercus cadlei</i>	Torres-Carvajal, O. and Mafla-Endara, P. 2013. A new cryptic species of <i>Stenocercus</i> (Squamata: Iguanidae) from the Andes of Ecuador. <i>Journal of Herpetology</i> 47 (1): 184-190.	2013
<i>Stenocercus chinchaoensis</i>	Venegas, P.J., Duran, V. and Garcia-Burneo, K. 2013. A new species of arboreal iguanid lizard, genus <i>Stenocercus</i> (Squamata: Iguania), from central Peru. <i>Zootaxa</i> 3609 (3): 291-301.	2013

## BIRDS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Oenanthe oenanthe</i>	Renaudier, A. and Comite d'Homologation de Guyana. 2010. Rare birds in French Guiana in 2005-07. <i>Cotinga</i> 32: 95-104	2010
<i>Aulacorhynchus whitelianus</i>	Bonaccorso, E., Guayasamin, J.M., Peterson, A.T. and Navarro-Sigüenza, A.G. 2011. Molecular phylogeny and systematics of Neotropical toucanets in the genus <i>Aulacorhynchus</i> (Aves, Ramphastidae). <i>Zoologica Scripta</i> 40: 336-349.	2011
<i>Schiffornis aenea</i>	Donegan, T.M., Quevedo, A., McMullan, M. and Salaman, P. 2011. Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2011. <i>Conservación Colombiana</i> 15: 4-22.	2011
<i>Schiffornis olivacea</i>	Donegan, T.M., Quevedo, A., McMullan, M. and Salaman, P. 2011. Revision of the status of bird species occurring or reported in Colombia 2011. <i>Conservación Colombiana</i> 15: 4-21.	2011
<i>Turdus sanchezorum</i>	O'Neill, J.P., Lane, D.F. and Naka, L.N. 2011. A cryptic new species of thrush (Turdidae: <i>Turdus</i> ) from western Amazonia. <i>Condor</i> 113: 869–880.	2011
<i>Capito fitzpatricki</i>	Seeholzer, G.F., Winger, B.M., Harvey, M.G., Cáceres A., D. and Weckstein, J.D. 2012. A new species of barbet (Capitonidae: <i>Capito</i> ) from the Cerros del Sira, Ucayali, Peru. <i>The Auk</i> 129: 1-9.	2012
<i>Dendrocolaptes radiolatus</i>	Batista, R. 2012. <i>Filogeografía e límites inter-específicos em</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Aves: <i>Dendrocolaptidae</i> ). Tese de Mestrado, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Pará / Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brasil. 55 pp.	2012
<i>Dendrocolaptes juruanus</i>	Batista, R. 2012. <i>Filogeografía e límites inter-específicos em</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Aves: <i>Dendrocolaptidae</i> ). Tese de Mestrado, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Pará / Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brasil. 55 pp.	2012
<i>Dendrocolaptes concolor</i>	Batista, R. 2012. <i>Filogeografía e límites inter-específicos em</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Aves: <i>Dendrocolaptidae</i> ). Tese de Mestrado, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Pará / Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brasil. 55 pp.	2012

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Dendrocolaptes ridgwayi</i>	Batista, R. 2012. <i>Filogeografía e límites inter-específicos em</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Aves: <i>Dendrocolaptidae</i> ). Tese de Mestrado, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Pará / Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brasil. 55 pp.	2012
<i>Dendrocolaptes medius</i>	Batista, R. 2012. <i>Filogeografía e límites inter-específicos em</i> <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> (Aves: <i>Dendrocolaptidae</i> ). Tese de Mestrado, Pós-Graduação em Zoologia, Universidade Federal do Pará / Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Belém, Brasil. 55 pp.	2012
<i>Hylopezus whittakeri</i>	Carneiro, L.S., Gonzaga, L.P., Rêgo, P.S., Sampaio, I., Schneider, H. and Aleixo, A. 2012. Systematic revision of the spotted antpitta (Grallariidae: <i>Hylopezus macularius</i> ), with description of a cryptic new species from Brazilian Amazonia. <i>The Auk</i> 129: 338-351.	2012
<i>Hylopezus paraensis</i>	Carneiro, L.S., Gonzaga, L.P., Rêgo, P.S., Sampaio, I., Schneider, H. and Aleixo, A. 2012. Systematic revision of the spotted antpitta (Grallariidae: <i>Hylopezus macularius</i> ), with description of a cryptic new species from Brazilian Amazonia. 129: 338-351.	2012
<i>Hylopezus dilutus</i>	Carneiro, L.S., Gonzaga, L.P., Rêgo, P.S., Sampaio, I., Schneider, H. and Aleixo, A. 2012. Systematic revision of the spotted antpitta (Grallariidae: <i>Hylopezus macularius</i> ), with description of a cryptic new species from Brazilian Amazonia. 129: 338-351.	2012
<i>Lepidocolaptes duidae</i>	Rodrigues, E.B., Aleixo, A., Whittaker, A. and Naka, L.N. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the lineated woodcreeper complex ( <i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from south-western Amazonia. Pp. 248-252 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Lepidocolaptes fatimalimae</i>	Rodrigues, E.B., Aleixo, A., Whittaker, A. and Naka, L.N. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the lineated woodcreeper complex ( <i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from south-western Amazonia. Pp. 248-252 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Lepidocolaptes fuscicapillus</i>	Rodrigues, E.B., Aleixo, A., Whittaker, A. and Naka, L.N. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the lineated woodcreeper complex ( <i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from south-western Amazonia. Pp. 248-252 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Lepidocolaptes layardi</i>	Rodrigues, E.B., Aleixo, A., Whittaker, A. and Naka, L.N. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the lineated woodcreeper complex ( <i>Lepidocolaptes albolineatus</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from outh-western Amazonia. Pp. 248-252 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Sirystes albocinereus</i>	Donegan, T.M. 2013. Vocal variation and species limits in the genus <i>Sirystes</i> (Tyrannidae). <i>Conservación Colombiana</i> 19: 11-30.	2013
<i>Sirystes subcanescens</i>	Donegan, T.M. 2013. Vocal variation and species limits in the genus <i>Sirystes</i> (Tyrannidae). <i>Conservación Colombiana</i> 19: 11-30.	2013
<i>Xiphorhynchus chunchotambo</i>	Sousa-Neves, T., Aleixo, and Sequeira, F. 2013. Cryptic patterns of diversification of a widespread Amazonian woodcreeper species complex (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) inferred from multilocus phylogenetic analysis: implications for historical biogeography and taxonomy. <i>Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution</i> 68: 410-424.	2013
<i>Xiphorhynchus beauperthussii</i>	Sousa-Neves, T., Aleixo, and Sequeira, F. 2013. Cryptic patterns of diversification of a widespread Amazonian woodcreeper species complex (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) inferred from multilocus phylogenetic analysis: implications for historical biogeography and taxonomy. <i>Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution</i> 68: 410-424.	2013
<i>Hemitriccus cohnhafti</i>	Zimmer, K.J., Whittaker, A., Sardelli, C.H., Guilherme, E. and Aleixo, A. new species of <i>Hemitriccus</i> tody-tyrant from the state of Acre, Brazil. Pp. 292-296 in del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., and Christie, D.A. (eds). <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . 1ed. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Hypocnemis rondoni</i>	Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, L., Silveira, F., Piacentini, V. de Q., Cohn-Haft, M., Rêgo, M.A. 2013. A new species of antbird in the <i>Hypocnemis cantator</i> complex from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 282-285 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . 1ed. Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Herpsilochmus praedictus</i>	Cohn-Haft, M., Bravo, G.A. 2013. A new species of <i>Herpsilochmus</i> antwren from west of the Rio Madeira in Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 272-276 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds). <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Herpsilochmus stotzi</i>	Whitney, B.M., Cohn-Haft, M., Bravo, G.A., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of <i>Herpsilochmus</i> antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 277-281 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Tripophaga amacurensis</i>	Hilty, S.L., Ascanio, D., Whittaker, A. 2013. A new species of softtail (Furnariidae: <i>Thripophaga</i> ) from the delta of the Orinoco River in Venezuela. <i>Condor</i> 115 (1): 143-154.	2013
<i>Cyanocorax hafferi</i>	Cohn-Haft, M., Junior, M.A.S., Fernandes, A.M. and Ribas, C.C. 2013. A new species of <i>Cyanocorax</i> jay from savannas of the central Amazon. Pp. 306-310 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Polioptila attenborough</i>	Whittaker, A., Aleixo, A., Whitney, B.M., Smith, B.T. and Klicka, J. 2013. A distinctive new species of gnatcatcher in the <i>Polioptila guianensis</i> complex (Aves: Polioptilidae) from western Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 301-305 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J., Christie, D.A. (Eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Tolmomyias sucunduri</i>	Whitney, B.M., Schunk, F., Rego, M.A. and Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of flycatcher in the <i>Tolmomyias assimilis</i> radiation from the lower Sucunduri-Tapajós interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil heralds a new chapter in Amazonian biogeography. Pp. 297-300 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Zimmerius chicomendesi</i>	Whitney, B.M., Schunk, F., Rego, M.A. and Silveira, L.F. 2013. A new species of <i>Zimmerius</i> tyrannulet from the upper Madeira-Tapajós interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil: Birds don't always occur where they "should". Pp. 286-291 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Myrmotherula oreni</i>	Miranda, L.S., Aleixo, A., Whitney, B.M., Silveira, L.F., Guilherme, E., Santos, M.P.D. and Schneider, M.P.C. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the Ihering's antwren complex ( <i>Myrmotherula iheringi</i> : Thamnophilidae), with description of a new species from southwestern Amazonia. Pp. 268-271 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Dendrocolaptes retentus</i>	Batista, R., Aleixo, A., Vallinoto, M., Azevedo, L., Sena do Rêgo, P., Silveira, L.F., Sampaio, I. and Schneider, H. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the Amazonian barred woodcreeper complex ( <i>Dendrocolaptes certhia</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from the Xingu-Tocantins interfluvium. Pp. 245-247 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Nystalus obamai</i>	Whitney, B.M., Piacentini, V.Q., Schunck, F., Aleixo, A., Souza, B.R.S., Silveira, L.F. and Rego, M.A. 2013. A name for striolated puffbird west of the Rio Madeira with revision of the <i>Nystalus striolatus</i> (Aves: Bucconidae) complex. Pp. 240-244 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., A. Elliott, J. Sargatal, and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Sclerurus macconnelli</i>	D'Horta, F.M., Cuervo, A.M., Ribas, C.C., Brumfield, R.T. and Miyaki, C.Y. 2013. Phylogeny and comparative phylogeography of <i>Sclerurus</i> (Aves: Furnariidae) reveal constant and cryptic diversification in an old radiation of rain forest understory specialists. <i>Journal of Biogeography</i> 40: 37-49.	2013
<i>Myrmotherula heteroptera</i>	Miranda, L.S., Aleixo, A., Whitney, B.M., Silveira, L.F., Guilherme, E., Santos, M.P.D. and Schneider, M.P.C. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the Ihering's antwren complex ( <i>Myrmotherula iheringi</i> : Thamnophilidae), with description of a new species from southwestern Amazonia. Pp. 268-271 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World, Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Campylorhamphus gyldenstoepei</i>	Aleixo, A., Portes, C.E.B., Whittaker, A., Weckstein, J.D., Gonzaga, L.P., Zimmer, K.J., Ribas, C.C., Bates, J.M. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the curve-billed scythebill complex ( <i>Campylorhamphus procurvoides</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from western Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 253-257 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Campylorhamphus cardosoi</i>	Aleixo, A., Portes, C.E.B., Whittaker, A., Weckstein, J.D., Gonzaga, L.P., Zimmer, K.J., Ribas, C.C. and Bates, J.M. 2013. Molecular systematics and taxonomic revision of the curve-billed scythebill complex ( <i>Campylorhamphus procurvoides</i> : Dendrocolaptidae), with description of a new species from western Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 253-257 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, D.A. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Campylorhamphus multistriatus</i>	Portes, C.E.B., Aleixo, A., Zimmer, K.J., Whittaker, A., Weckstein, J.D., Gonzaga, L.P., Ribas, C.C., Bates, J.M. and Lees, A.C. 2013. A new species of <i>Campylorhamphus</i> (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) from the Tapajós-Xingu interfluvium in Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 258-262 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, A.D. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Campylorhamphus probatus</i>	Portes, C.E.B., Aleixo, A., Zimmer, K.J., Whittaker, A., Weckstein, J.D., Gonzaga, L.P., Ribas, C.C., Bates, J.M. and Lees, A.C. 2013. A new species of <i>Campylorhamphus</i> (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) from the Tapajós-Xingu interfluvium in Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 258-262 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, A.D. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Campylorhamphus sanus</i>	Portes, C.E.B., Aleixo, A., Zimmer, K.J., Whittaker, A., Weckstein, J.D., Gonzaga, L.P., Ribas, C.C., Bates, J.M. and Lees, A.C. 2013. A new species of <i>Campylorhamphus</i> (Aves: Dendrocolaptidae) from the Tapajós-Xingu interfluvium in Amazonian Brazil. Pp. 258-262 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliott, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, A.D. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona.	2013
<i>Epinecrophylla dentei</i>	Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F., Piacentini, V. de Q. 2013. A new species of <i>Epinecrophylla</i> antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil with revision of the "stipple-throated antwren" complex. Pp. 263-267 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and D.A. Christie (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Epinecrophylla amazonica</i>	Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F. and Piacentini, V. de Q. 2013. A new species of <i>Epinecrophylla</i> antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil with revision of the "stipple-throated antwren" complex. Pp. 263-267 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, A.D. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013
<i>Epinecrophylla pyrrhonota</i>	Whitney, B.M., Isler, M.L., Bravo, G.A., Aristizábal, N., Schunck, F., Silveira, L.F. and Piacentini, V. de Q. 2013. A new species of <i>Epinecrophylla</i> antwren from the Aripuanã-Machado interfluvium in central Amazonian Brazil with revision of the "stipple-throated antwren" complex. Pp. 263-267 <i>in</i> del Hoyo, J., Elliot, A., Sargatal, J. and Christie, A.D. (eds) <i>Handbook of the Birds of the World. Special Volume: New Species and Global Index</i> . Lynx Edicions, Barcelona, Spain.	2013

## MAMMALS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Peropteryx pallidoptera</i>	Lim, B.K., Engstrom, M.D., Reid, F.A., Simmons, N.B., Voss, R.S. and Fleck, D.W. 2010. A new species of <i>Peropteryx</i> (Chiroptera: Emballonuridae) from western Amazonia with comments on phylogenetic relationships within the genus. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3686: 1-20.	2010
<i>Monodelphis arlindoi</i>	Pavan, S.E., Rossi, R.V. and Schneider, H. 2012. Species diversity in the <i>Monodelphis breviceaudata</i> complex (Didelphimorphia: Didelphidae) inferred from molecular and morphological data, with the description of a new species. <i>Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society</i> 165 (1): 190-223.	2012
<i>Monodelphis gardneri</i>	Solari, S., Pacheco, V., Vivar, E. and Emmons, L.H. 2012. A new species of <i>Monodelphis</i> (Mammalia: Didelphimorphia: Didelphidae) from the montane forests of central Peru. <i>Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington</i> 125 (3): 295-307.	2012
<i>Monodelphis sanctaerosae</i>	Voss, R.S., Pine, R.H. and Solari, S. 2012. A new species of the didelphid marsupial genus <i>Monodelphis</i> from eastern Bolivia. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3740: 1-14.	2012
<i>Marmosops pakaraimae</i>	Voss, R.S., Lim, B.K., Díaz-Nieto, J.F. and Jansa, S.A. 2013. A new species of <i>Marmosops</i> (Marsupialia: Didelphidae) from the Pakaraima Highlands of Guyana, with remarks on the origin of the endemic Pantepui mammal fauna. <i>American Museum Novitates</i> 3778: 1-27.	2013

## FOSSIL MAMMALS

Species (scientific name)	Complete reference	Year of discovery
<i>Cachiyacuy contamanensis</i>	Antoine, P.-O., Marivaux, L., Croft, D.A., Billet, G., Ganerød, M., Jaramillo, C., Martin, T., Orliac, M.J., Tejada, J., Altamirano, A.J., Duranthon, F., Fanjat, G., Rousse, S. and Gismondi, R.S. 2012. Middle Eocene rodents from Peruvian Amazonia reveal the pattern and timing of caviomorph origins and biogeography. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B: Biological Sciences</i> 279: 1319-1326.	2012
<i>Cachiyacuy kummeli</i>	Antoine, P.-O., Marivaux, L., Croft, D.A., Billet, G., Ganerød, M., Jaramillo, C., Martin, T., Orliac, M.J., Tejada, J., Altamirano, A.J., Duranthon, F., Fanjat, G., Rousse, S. and Gismondi, R.S. 2012. Middle Eocene rodents from Peruvian Amazonia reveal the pattern and timing of caviomorph origins and biogeography. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B: Biological Sciences</i> 279: 1319-1326.	2012
<i>Canaanimys maquiensis</i>	Antoine, P.-O., Marivaux, L., Croft, D.A., Billet, G., Ganerød, M., Jaramillo, C., Martin, T., Orliac, M.J., Tejada, J., Altamirano, A.J., Duranthon, F., Fanjat, G., Rousse, S. and Gismondi, R.S. 2012. Middle Eocene rodents from Peruvian Amazonia reveal the pattern and timing of caviomorph origins and biogeography. <i>Proceedings of the Royal Society, Series B: Biological Sciences</i> 279: 1319-1326.	2012



UPDATE AND COMPILATION OF THE LIST

# UNTOLD TREASURES: NEW SPECIES DISCOVERIES IN THE AMAZON 2014-15

**381 NEW  
DISCOVERIES**

In the Amazon 2014-2015

**1 NEW SPECIES**

every 1.9 days



**AT LEAST 2,200  
NEW SPECIES**

described since 1999

**2.1 MILLION SQ KM**

of protected areas  
conserving the Amazon



For a future where people and nature thrive | [wwf.org.uk](http://wwf.org.uk)

© 1986 panda symbol and ® "WWF" Registered Trademark of WWF. WWF-UK registered charity (1081247) and in Scotland (SC039593). A company limited by guarantee (4016725)