

Introduction

Astyanax Baird & Girard, 1854: the genus with the greatest species richness within the family Acestrorhamphidae (newly proposed), comprises around 120 valid species and shows a wide distribution across Neotropical drainages.

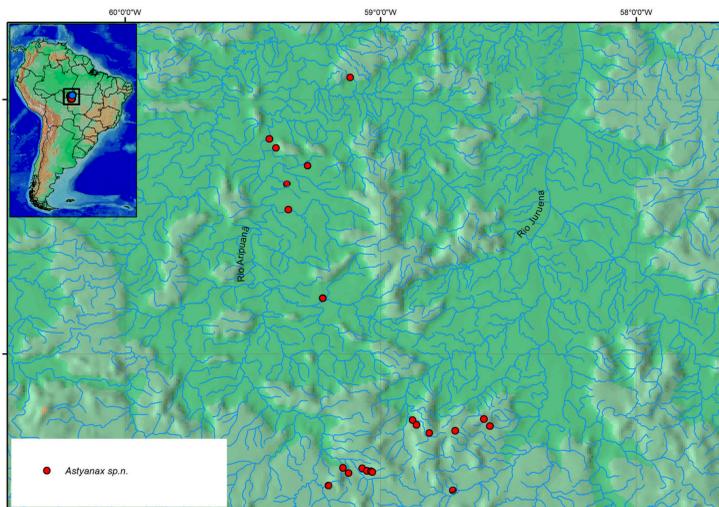
Several species that were previously included in *Astyanax* have been reassigned to new genera (e.g., *Andromakhe*, *Makunaima*) and/or to previously described genera (e.g., *Psallidodon*).

In the Amazon Basin, around 15 valid *Astyanax* species have been recorded.

Objective

This study proposes a new *Astyanax* species for the Aripuanã River basin (= Madeira River basin) and Juruena River basin (= Tapajós River basin).

Methodology



Sampling sites of *Astyanax* sp. n.



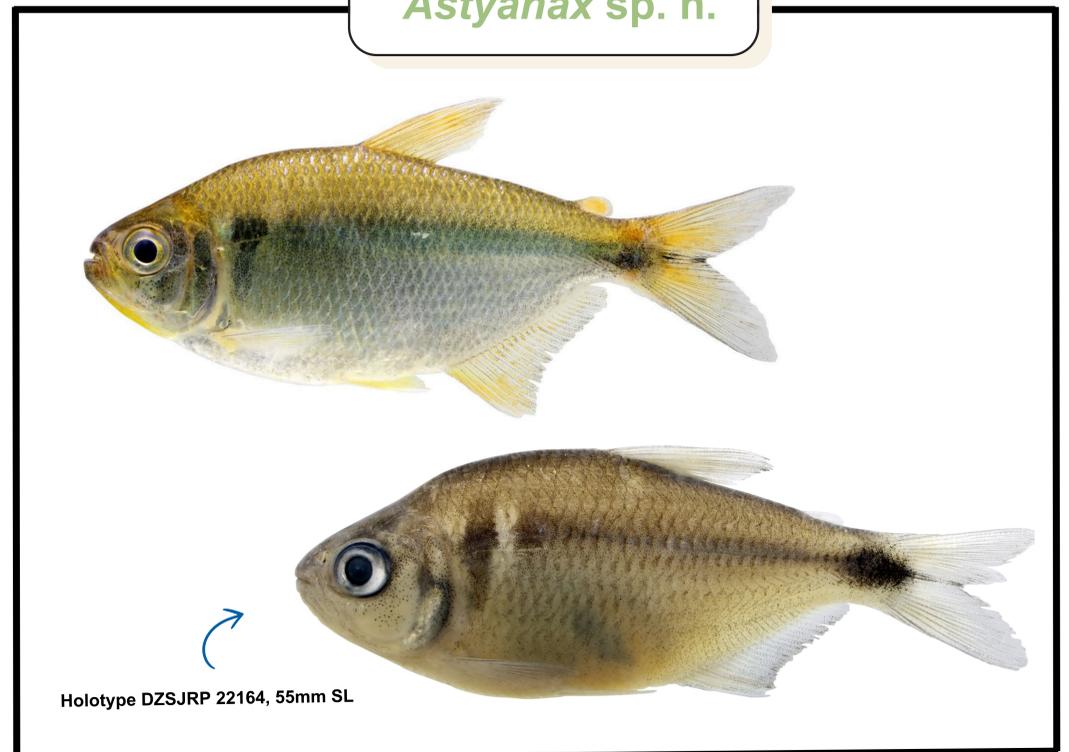
Typical habitat of *Astyanax* sp. n.

Morphological and meristic characters, as well as coloration pattern, were analyzed from 42 specimens.



Meristic analysis in *Astyanax* sp. n. (A) and (B); (C) Morphometric analysis.

Astyanax sp. n.



Holotype DZSJRP 22164, 55mm SL

Diagnosis

Astyanax sp. n. differs from all its congeners by the following combination of characters:

- Two humeral blotches, the first vertically elongated and the second approximately rounded, beginning on the dark longitudinal stripe;
- Maxilla toothless or with 1 tooth; Premaxilla with two tooth rows: outer row with 4 or 5, inner row with 4 or 5 heptacuspoid teeth;
- Dentary with 4 teeth, penta- to hexacuspoid;
- Complete lateral line, extending to the end of the caudal peduncle, with 34 to 37 perforated scales;
- Circumpeduncular scale series with 12 to 15 scales;
- Transverse scale rows above the lateral line with 6, 6.5, or 7 scales;
- Transverse scale rows below the lateral line with 5, 5.5, or 6 scales;
- Anal fin with 22 to 27 branched rays.

Conclusion

The proposal of this new species expands the diversity within *Astyanax* and contributes to reducing the Linnean shortfall of the neotropical ichthyofauna.

References