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A NEW SPECIES OF THE ANOSTOMID GENUS *LEPORINUS* SPIX FROM SURINAME, WITH REDESCRIPTIONS OF TWO RELATED SPECIES (PISCES, CHARACIFORMES, ANOSTOMIDAE)

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ABSTRACT

Leporinus nijsseni, an anostomid fish species new to science, is described from Suriname. New diagnoses and descriptions are provided for *Leporinus granti* Eigenmann, 1912 and *Leporinus gomesi* Garavello & Santos, 1981 from the Aripuanã river basin, state of Mato Grosso, Brazil. The three species are compared and illustrated.

INTRODUCTION

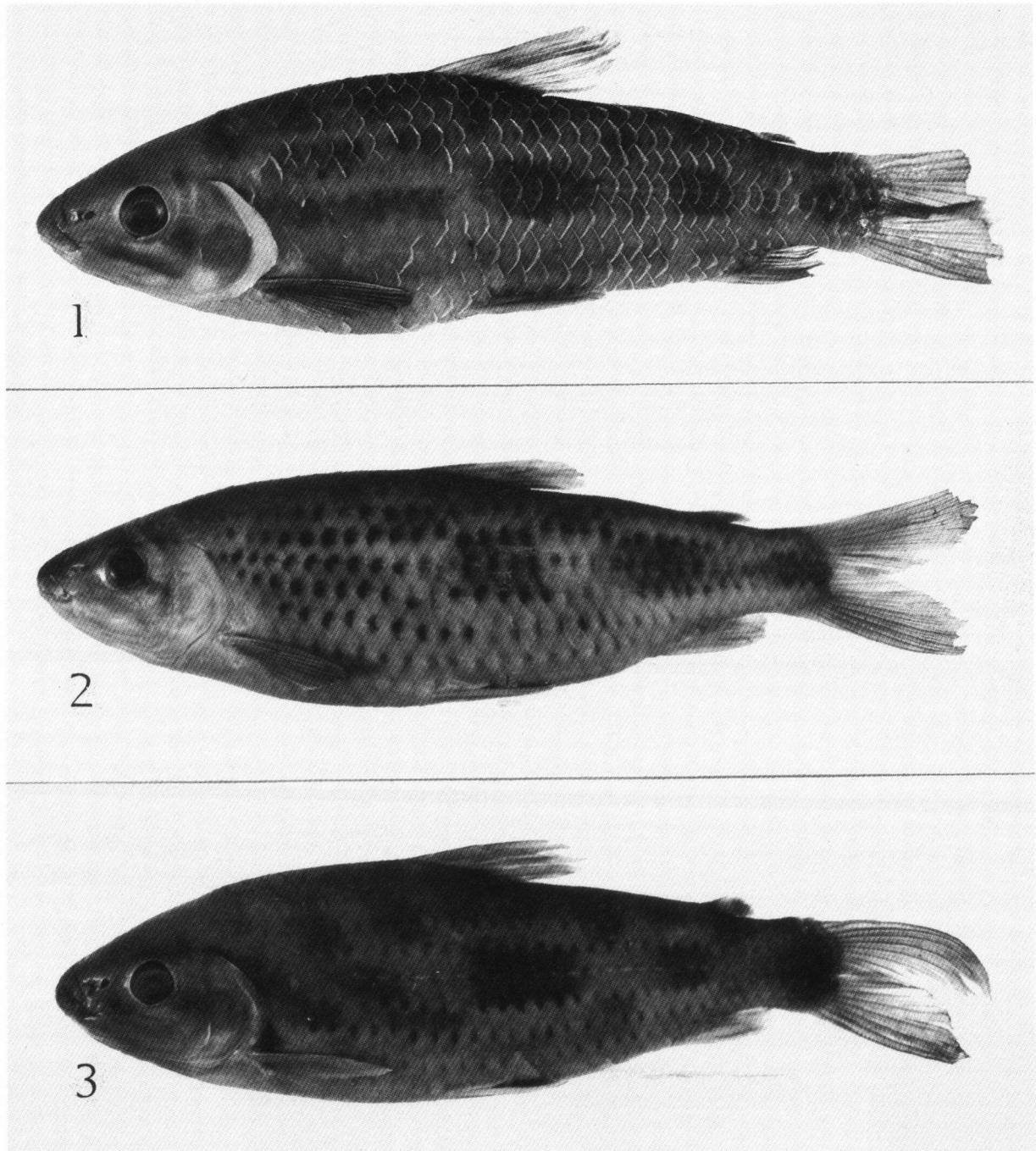
The new species herein described as *Leporinus nijsseni* was first recorded by Garavello (1979) in the unpublished manuscript of a doctoral thesis submitted to the Instituto de Biociências da Universidade de São Paulo. *Leporinus nijsseni* and the related *L. granti* were collected by Dr. Han Nijssen (Zoölogisch Museum, Amsterdam) in Suriname, whereas *L. gomesi* and additional material of *L. granti* were collected by Mr. João Gomes da Silva (Universidade Federal de São Carlos) in Rio Aripuanã basin, Brazil. These three species are compared; they appear to be morphologically very similar to one another.

Leporinus species from the Guianas

Bloch (1794) was the first author to describe species from this region, viz. *Leporinus friderici* and *L. fasciatus*, both originally assigned to the genus *Salmo*.

Müller & Troschel (1844; 1845) described *L. maculatus* from (British) Guyana; in addition, they included

Chalceus nigrotaeniatus Schomburgk, 1841, also from Guyana, in the genus *Leporinus*. Günther (1863) described *L. megalepis* and (1864) *L. margaritaceus* from Guyana. Steindachner (1910) described *L. pellegrinii* from Suriname. Eigenmann (1912) described *L. arcus*, *L. granti* and *L. alternus* from Guyana. Fowler (1914), treating the fishes from the Rupununi River, described *L. paralternus* and Norman (1926) described *L. spilopleura* and *L. melanostictus* from French Guiana. Puyo (1943) described *L. despaxi* from the Maroni River and in 1948 *L. badueli* from the Montagne Baduel and île de Cayenne, French Guiana. In 1960, Géry resurrected the subgenus *Hypomasticus* Borodin, 1929, for *Leporinus despaxi*. Next, Garavello (1979, unpublished) revised the genus *Leporinus*, including the species from Suriname. Géry & Planquette (1983) described *L. lebailli* from French Guiana. Géry, Planquette & Le Bail (1988) treated the species of *Leporinus* from the Guianas and included the following taxa in a key: *L. fasciatus*,



Figs. 1-3. Fig. 1. *Leporinus nijsseni* n. sp., MZUSP 14.442, paratype, 140 mm SL. Fig. 2. *Leporinus gomesi*, MZUSP 14.436, holotype, 150 mm SL. Fig. 3. *Leporinus granti*, MZUSP 14.443, 150 mm SL.

L. maculatus (with the subspecies *L. m. maculatus* and *L. m. pellegrini*), *L. sp. n.* or *L. maculatus* subsp., *L. sp.*, *L. f. friderici* and *L. f. acutidens*, *L. leballi*, *L. megalepis*, *L. granti* and another two new, unnamed, species from the Guianas. In addition, they refer to additional species of *Leporinus* from the Guianas, e.g., *L. steyermarki*.

***Leporinus* species from the Aripuanã**

Accounts of *Leporinus* are restricted to *L. pachycheilus* Britski, 1976 and *L. gomesi* Garavello & Santos, 1981. In the Aripuanã river basin I encountered a third species, *L. granti*. For comparison I examined material sent as *L. granti* from Suriname, which proved to consist of two species, viz. *L. granti* and a new species, herein described as *L. nijsseni*.

This paper reviews three similarly pigmented species of *Leporinus*, viz. *L. nijsseni*, *L. gomesi* and *L. granti*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am grateful to Drs. Heraldo A. Britski, Han Nijssen and Isac J. H. Isbrcker for the loan of specimens. They also read the manuscript and made valuable suggestions. Dr. Sergio F. dos Reis helped with the morphometric analysis and criticized the manuscript. Mr. Joo Gomes da Silva donated the specimens of *L. gomesi*, Mr. Alois Copriva made the photographs and Mr. Jose Roberto Teixeira drew the figure for the canonical variates analysis. To all these people my gratitude is expressed.

METHODS

Counts and measurements were the same as described by Garavello & Britski (1987). The morphometric values for the variables are expressed in millimetres and were obtained using vernier callipers under the stereomicroscope; measurements and counts are listed in Tables I and II. The nine measurements were treated by canonical variates analysis (Neff & Marcus, 1980). The Canonical Variates Analysis was carried out using the program STATIGRAPHICS (version 1.2). The ichthyological material studied is deposited in the Zoologisch Museum, Amsterdam (ZMA), in the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de So Paulo (MZUSP), and in the Musum

d'Histoire naturelle, Geneva (MHNG).

DESCRIPTIVE PART

***Leporinus nijsseni* n. sp.**

(Figs. 1, 4)

Material examined

Holotype: ZMA 107.562 (135 mm SL), Suriname, district Brokopondo, Sara Creek, about 27 km South of Village Dam, running water, depth 150 cm, coll. H. Nijssen, 14-X-1966.

Paratypes: ZMA 105.213 (seventeen), ZMA 107.025 (three), ZMA 107.616 (sixteen), same data as holotype.- ZMA 107.044 (two), Suriname, district Brokopondo, Sopo Fall (= Mamadam Fall), N. of Pokigrong, Suriname River, coll. H. Nijssen, 22-IX-1966.- ZMA 107.033 (nine), Suriname, district Brokopondo, Marowijne (= Gran) Creek, 63 km S. of Afobaka, bottom sand, running water, depth 150 cm, coll. H. Nijssen, 20-X-1966.- MZUSP 14442 (two, ex-ZMA 107.033).- ZMA 105.617 (three), Suriname, district Saramacca, creek at right bank of Kleine Saramacca River, about 11 km from confluence with Saramacca River, depth 30-100 cm, running water, bottom sand, coll. H. Nijssen, 27-II-1967.- ZMA 105.597 (six), Suriname, district Saramacca, Kleine Saramacca River, about 14 km E.S.E. from confluence with Saramacca River, rapids, bottom sand, fish poison, coll. H. Nijssen, 28-II-1967.- ZMA 105.770 (fifty), Suriname, district Nickerie, rapid in Fallawatra River, 5 km S.S.W. of Stondansie Fall, width 60 m, bottom sand and rocks, fish poisson, coll. H. Nijssen, 6-IV-1967 (five deposited in MNHG).

DIAGNOSIS

A small *Leporinus* (about 150 mm SL); mouth terminal, almost horizontally in line with the lower border of orbit. Snout blunt. Three large black blotches on the lateral line, all oval in shape; the first between the dorsal and pelvic fins; the second between the anal opening and the anterior adipose fin, and the third on the caudal peduncle. These blotches may occur as a longitudinal inconspicuous bar. Ten transverse black bars on the dorsum and small blotches above and under the lateral blotches. Thirty-three to 36 scales on the lateral line; four rows of scales above and four and a half under the lateral line series, at the dorsal fin level. Twelve circumpeduncular series of scales. Pelvic fin rays usually i,8. Four premaxillary teeth and four dentary teeth.

DESCRIPTION

Body high and laterally compressed. Dorsal profile al-

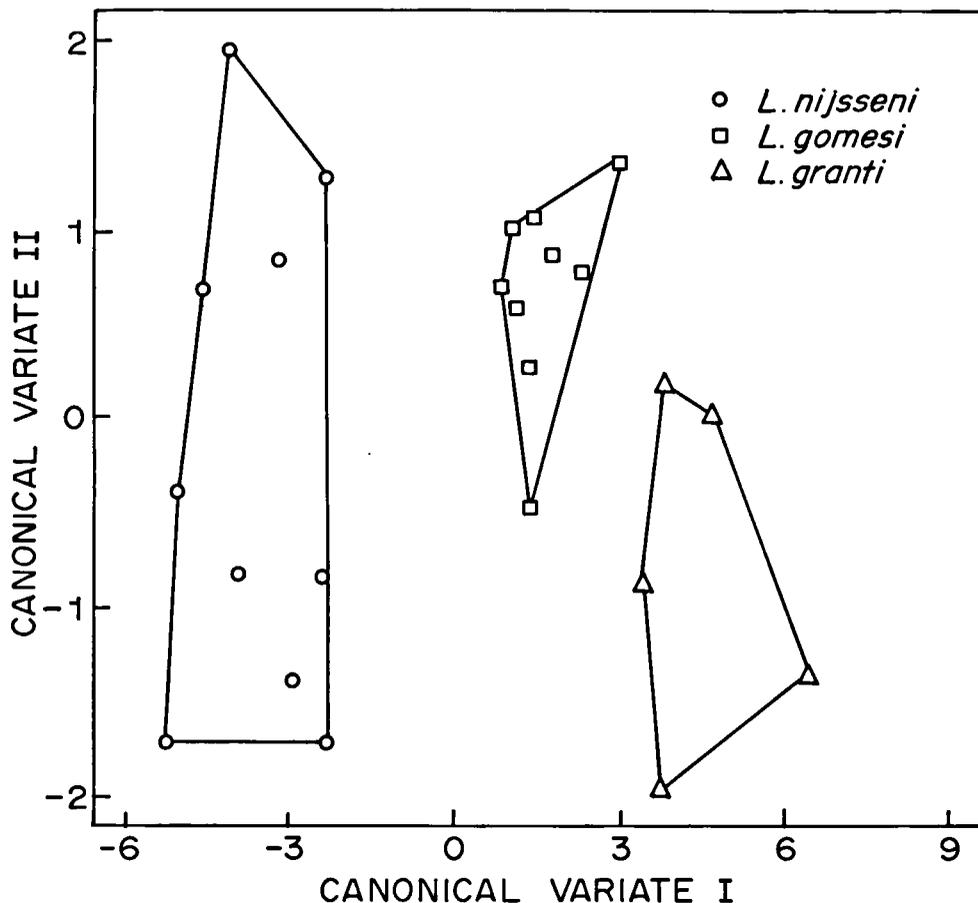


Fig. 4. Canonical variates analysis of combined samples of *Leporinus nijsseni* n. sp., *Leporinus gomesi* and *Leporinus granti*. Individual score projections on the first (CV I) and second (CV II) canonical axis.

most straight on the head, slightly convex on the dorsum to the dorsal fin; snout blunt, with the upper lip smooth; the lower slim and truncate. Basis of the dorsal fin straight. Postdorsal profile slightly convex from end of dorsal fin to the origin of adipose fin. The adipose fin with the distal region characteristically black. Ventral profile notably convex from the tip of the dentary to the origin of pelvic fins, where it slightly inclines. Pectoral fins rather long, posterior region of the abdomen inclined from the pectorals to the origin of anal fin; base of the anal fin projecting. Caudal peduncle slightly convex at the dorsal and ventral regions.

Mouth terminal, aligned with the lower border of orbits, under the median body. Upper lip smooth; lower ones truncate and not prominent, both sulcate, the lower one more conspicuously. Premaxillary teeth recurved, inner side convex, forming a large salience at

the median region of the border; the symphyseal pair slightly more prominent than the posterior teeth, but all much stronger than the posterior fourth pair, which is strongly reduced. Lower jaw teeth inclined, the symphyseal pair prominent, with a large base and a sharp border. Both dental arcades with the teeth disposed as steps of stairs. Six to eight teeth on the premaxillaries and always eight on the dentaries.

Twenty to 23 gill rakers on the first branchial arch; branchial opening large. Thirty-three to 36 scales on the lateral line; 4.5 to 5 series of body scales above and 3.5 to 4 under the lateral line, between the dorsal and pelvic fins; 23 to 26 scales in front of the anal opening; axillary scale large, almost to the middle of the first unbranched ray of pelvic fin. Caudal peduncle surrounded by 12 series of peduncular scales in the posterior region of adipose and anal fins. Large scales at the base of the anal fin. Two to three rows

of scales covering the median rays of the caudal fin.

Dorsal fin rays i,11; origin of pelvic fin two rows of scales beyond origin of dorsal fin; anal fin i,9 rays, as long as the third to fourth scales anterior to the unbranched ray of the caudal fin; anal fin truncate, and slightly convex at the distal region. Pectoral fin i,14 or i,15 rays; tip of pectoral as long as the sixth body scale, posterior to its base; relatively long, ending at two scales of the origin of the pelvic fin. Pelvic fins slightly concave: i,8 sometimes i,7 pelvic rays, as long as six scales posterior to its base. Caudal fin conspicuously forked; the upper lobe much larger than the lower lobe.

Colour of preserved specimens

Dorsal region, upper part of head, over lips, under the orbital and opercular regions dark brown. Conspicuous black spots posterior and under the orbital area, embracing the upper lip. Three black oval spots on the lateral line; the first between the end of dorsal fin and the middle of pelvic fin, as long as four to five body scales; the second between the anal opening and the anterior region of adipose fin, as long as three to four body scales, and the third on the caudal peduncle, anterior to the caudal fin, as long as two body scales. These spots may be connected, forming an inconspicuous longitudinal black bar, between the dorsal and pelvic fins. Dorsum with eight transverse brown bars, which are not in contact with the lateral line; the first three bars anterior to the dorsal fin; the fourth sometimes forked, under the dorsal fin; the fifth and sixth between the dorsal and adipose fins; the seventh under the adipose fin and the eighth on the caudal peduncle. Three spots on the series of scales above the series of the lateral line; the two between the second and fourth crossing bars on the dorsum, and the third under the fifth bar; this spot may also be appearing connected as a longitudinal inconspicuous black bar. Two small black spots in front of the large spots of lateral line. Third and fourth series of scales under the lateral line with small black marks forming two inconspicuous longitudinal black bars under the lateral line. Abdomen entirely yellowish, just like the lower region of head. Dorsal fin dark on the base; pelvic and pectoral fins yellow; anal fin dark, just like the median region of caudal fin.

DISTRIBUTION

Middle course of Suriname, Saramacca and Nickerie rivers.

ETYMOLOGY

Leporinus nijsseni is named in honour of my friend and colleague Dr. Han Nijssen of the Zoölogisch Museum Amsterdam.

Leporinus gomesi Garavello & Santos, 1981 (Figs. 2, 4)

Leporinus gomesi Garavello & Santos, 1981: 188 (Type locality: Rio Aripuanã, Humboldt, Aripuanã, MT, Brazil; short description).

Material examined

Holotype: MZUSP 14436 (150 mm SL), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Rio Aripuanã, above the Cachoeira de Dardanelos, Humboldt, Aripuanã, coll. João Gomes da Silva, 25-XI-1978.

Paratypes: MZUSP 14437 (one), same data as holotype, coll. João Gomes da Silva, 25-XI-1978.- MZUSP 14438 (fifteen), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Igarapé do Aeroporto, Rio Aripuanã, Humboldt, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, 9-XI-1976.- MZUSP 14439 (six), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Rio Aripuanã, Humboldt, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, 9-XI-1976.- MZUSP 14440 (twelve), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, lateral ponds of the Rio Aripuanã, 10 km above the Cachoeira de Dardanelos, Humboldt, Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, 10-XII-1976.- MZUSP 14441 (five), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Igarapé da Chapada, tributary of the Igarapé do Aeroporto, Rio Aripuanã, 10 km from Humboldt, Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, 19-XI-1976.

DIAGNOSIS

A small *Leporinus* (about 150 mm SL); tip of mouth almost horizontally in line with the lower border of orbit; snout longer and thin. Three large black blotches on the lateral line, all almost rectangular; the first between the dorsal and pelvic fins; the second anterior to the adipose fin; the third on the caudal peduncle. All the body scales with small black blotches on the base, forming longitudinal and intermittent stripes on the body. Pectoral and pelvic fins reddish. Thirty-three to 34 scales on the lateral line; 3.5 to 4 rows of scales above and 3.5 to 4 under the lateral line series, at the dorsal fin level. Twelve circumpeduncular scales. Pelvic fin i,8 rays. Four premaxillary and four dentary teeth.

Table 1. Morphometrics of *Leporinus nijsseni* n. sp., *Leporinus gomesi* and *Leporinus granti*.

Characters (mm)	<i>L. nijsseni</i> (9)		<i>L. gomesi</i> (10)		<i>L. granti</i> (5)	
	Holotype	Range	Mean	Range	Mean	Range
Standard length	135.0	33.0-155.0	88.2	32.0-160.0	109.0	110.0-145.0
Head length	35.6	9.6-41.0	23.8	10.0-41.5	28.6	28.0-37.0
Body length	99.4	23.4-114.0	64.4	22.0-118.5	82.3	80.0-108.0
Greatest body depth	40.5	10.0-44.6	26.7	9.6-47.0	32.5	30.6-45.8
Predorsal distance	66.2	16.7-77.4	44.0	17.6-77.4	54.5	51.8-70.0
Snout length	14.5	3.8-17.4	9.9	3.8-18.0	12.3	12.0-16.0
Interorbital distance	14.7	4.2-18.0	9.9	3.6-17.0	11.8	11.5-17.0
Orbital diameter	8.2	2.4-9.0	5.4	3.0-7.6	5.8	6.0-7.0
Caudal peduncle depth	15.0	4.3-16.8	10.3	3.5-17.3	11.8	12.6-16.6

REDESCRIPTION

Body high and laterally compressed. Dorsal profile curves from the tip of snout to the insertion of dorsal fin; snout slim and curved; upper lip slightly larger than the lower one, the latter is truncate and joining forward when the mouth is closed. Base of the dorsal fin insertion straight. Postdorsal profile nearly straight between the dorsal and adipose fins. Ventral profile convex from the tip of the dentary to the insertion of pelvic fins; base of the anal fin protruding; pectoral and pelvic fins convex. Caudal peduncle concave at the dorsal and ventral regions.

Mouth terminal, aligned with the lower border of orbits, under the median line of body; upper lip rather smooth; lower lips not prominent, both sulcate, the lower lips most. Premaxillary teeth recurved as usual in *Leporinus*, inner side convex, spoon-shaped; symphyseal pair prominent, forming two large projections compared to the posterior teeth of the premaxilla; fourth pair when present, also small. Both dental arches with the teeth disposed as steps of stairs.

Twenty to 24 gill rakers on the first branchial arch; branchial opening large. Thirty-two to 34 scales on the lateral line; 3.5 to 4 series of body scales above and 3.5 to 4 under the lateral line, between the dorsal and pelvic fins; 21 to 23 scales in front of the anal opening; axillary scale small, almost to the middle of the pelvic fin ray. Caudal peduncle surrounded by 12 series of peduncular scales on the posterior region of adipose and anal fins. Two rows of scales covering the median rays of the caudal fin.

Dorsal fin rays i,11; pelvic fin origin posterior to the basis of the dorsal fin; anal fin truncate, longer than four peduncular scales anterior to the caudal fin, i,9 rays. Pectoral fin as long as five body scales, posterior to its basis, i,13, i,14 to i,15 rays. Pelvic fins longer than four abdominal scales, posterior to its basis, i,8 rays. Caudal fin forked, with the upper lobe slightly larger than the lower lobe.

Colour of preserved specimens

Dorsal region of body tan, like the upper regions of head, orbital region and lips, becoming lighter toward the opercular and the lower regions of the head. Body scales, with exception of the abdominal ones, with black markings at the basis, forming interrupted, lon-

gitudinal, fine black stripes on the body. Three large black rectangular blotches on the lateral line; the first between the dorsal and anal fins; the second between the anterior region of adipose fin and the anal opening; the third on the caudal peduncle, sometimes connected with the second. Eight to 10 inconspicuous transverse black bars on the dorsum.

Isthmus and gular region, like the pectoral fins, abdominal region and the basis of pelvic fins red. Dark brown marks on the basis of anal fin and a brown transverse bar on the middle of dorsal fin. Caudal fin slightly brown with hyaline border. Adipose fin slightly brown.

DISTRIBUTION

Brazil, Aripuanã and Madeira river systems.

Leporinus granti Eigenmann, 1912
(Figs. 3-4)

Leporinus granti Eigenmann, 1912: 307 (type locality: Marapicru River, British Guiana [= Guyana]), - Boeseman, 1952: 185 (Lucie River, Suriname), - Garavello & Santos, 1981: 188 (reference), - Géry, 1978: 166 (fig.), - Géry, Planquette & Le Bail, 1988: 707, fig. 1.

Material examined

ZMA 106.912 (thirteen), MZUSP 14446 (three), Suriname, district Marowijne, Soekisi Creek, Tapanahony, 12 km from Stoelmanseland, coll. H. Nijssen, 22-IV-1967.- MZUSP 14447 (three), Suriname, district Marowijne, Lawa River, Vila Pleike, coll. Malkin, 9-XI-1963.- MZUSP 14448 (two), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Igarapé do Porto, Rio Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, XII-1976.- INPA unregistered (one), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Rio Aripuanã, 3 km from Cachoeira de Dardanelos, Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, XI-1976.- INPA unregistered (thirty-six), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Ingazeiro, 20 km from the mouth of Canuma river, Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, XI-1976.- INPA unregistered (five), Brazil, State of Mato Grosso, Igarapé Taruma, 10 km up of Canuma river, Aripuanã, coll. Equipe de Ictiologia do INPA, XI-1976.

DIAGNOSIS

Small *Leporinus* (about 150 mm SL); tip of mouth almost horizontally aligned with the lower border of orbit; snout curved and blunt. Three elliptical brown blotches on the lateral line; the first between dorsal and pelvic fins; the second anterior to the pelvics and the third on the caudal peduncle. Several brown

Table II. Canonical variates analysis of *Leporinus nijsseni* sp.n., *Leporinus gomesi* and *Leporinus granti*. Canonical variates coefficients for the two canonical axis (CV). Coefficients are standardized.

Characters	CV I	CV II
Standard length	-9.159	-6.863
Head length	-13.813	10.685
Body length	-4.516	-2.310
Greatest body depth	0.992	-0.111
Predorsal distance	-16.251	3.172
Snout length	5.776	-4.638
Interorbital distance	12.184	0.785
Orbital diameter	4.135	0.825
Caudal peduncle depth	20.886	-2.086

blotches on dorsum, above the lateral line series of blotches; a longitudinal black bar, sometimes inconspicuous on the second scale series under the lateral line. Thirty-five to 36 scales on the lateral line; 5 series of scales above and 4 under the lateral line, between the dorsal and pelvic fins. Sixteen circumferential series of scales on the caudal peduncle, behind the adipose fin. Pelvic fin i,8 rays. Premaxillary and dentary each with eight teeth.

REDESCRIPTION

Body high and laterally compressed. Dorsal profile slightly curved from tip of snout to the insertion of dorsal fin, almost straight on the upper head; base of dorsal fin insertion almost straight; postdorsal profile curved to the adipose fin; preventral profile notably convex from the tip of dentary to the insertion of pelvic fins; base of anal fin nearly projecting; caudal peduncle thin and concave at dorsal and ventral regions.

Mouth terminal, aligned with the median line of body, and the lower part of orbits; snout curved and blunt; upper lip smooth and both lips sulcate. Teeth of both jaws disposed as steps of a stair, inner side convex, spoon-shaped; premaxillary teeth pointed in the

median region; symphysal pair slightly large; dentary teeth with the symphysal pair higher than the remaining ones. Both dental arcades with 8 teeth on each.

Twenty-four to 25 gill rakers on the first branchial arch. Branchial opening large. Thirty-five to 36 scales on the lateral line; 5 series of scales above and 4 under the lateral line between the dorsal and pelvic fins; 23 to 26 scales in front of the anal opening; axillary scale long, reaching to the middle of the pelvic fin rays. Caudal peduncle surrounded by 16 series of peduncular scales, posterior to the adipose fin; 3 rows of scales covering the median rays of caudal fin.

Dorsal fin rays i,11; pelvic fin origin, a row of scales, behind the dorsal fin insertion; anal fin slightly concave, longer than four body scales, posterior to its base; pectoral fin rays i,15, longer than six body scales, posterior to its base; pelvic fin slightly curved, i,8 rays, longer than five peduncular scales, posterior to its base. Caudal fin forked, upper lobe slightly larger than the lower lobe.

Colour of preserved specimens

Three large, black, elongated blotches, forming a longitudinal stripe, on the lateral line; the first between the dorsal and pelvic fins; the second anterior to the

adipose fin and the third on the base of the caudal fin. Head and dorsal region above the lateral line with nine to ten black bars on the dorsum, sometimes interrupted as irregular blotches; two small inconspicuous blotches, anterior to the first lateral large blotch, and two between the first and second principal body blotches. An inconspicuous, longitudinal black stripe on the body, under the lateral line; abdomen yellowish. Body scales with black points on the posterior border. Dorsal, caudal and adipose fins slightly blackish on the unbranched rays; base of anal fin black; pectoral and pelvic fins yellow.

DISTRIBUTION

Guyana, Suriname, French Guiana, Brazil: Aripuanã river basin.

COMPARISON

Garavello & Britski (1987) proposed for the species of the genus *Leporinus* a preliminary arrangement on basis of their colour pattern, in order to better organize future systematic studies. These authors verified the occurrence in *Leporinus* of, for instance, three main groups on the basis of colour patterns: species with vertical black bars on the body, species with one to several longitudinal black stripes, and species with three to several circular to ovate light brown blotches on the body. The three species studied here are included in the last group by their pattern of prominent dark blotches on the body.

Leporinus nijsseni n. sp. is reminiscent of *L. granti* and *L. gomesi*. The three species have three prominent dark blotches on the lateral line and several ones on the body above and under these three principal large blotches, and occur in rivers of Suriname. *Leporinus nijsseni* can be distinguished from *L. granti* on the basis of its meristic data. *Leporinus granti* has 35 to 36 scales on the lateral line, 5 series of scales above and 4 under the lateral line in the transverse series of body scales and 16 circumferential series of peduncular scales. *Leporinus nijsseni* has only 33 to 36 scales on the lateral line, 4.5 to 5 above and 3.5 to 4 under the lateral line in the transverse series of body scales and only 12 circumferential peduncular series. Although the number of teeth is the same for the three species here compared, and scale counts

are similar for *L. nijsseni* and *L. gomesi*, morphometric data distinguish the three species.

The study of morphometric traits by canonical variates analysis revealed independent morphometric patterns for the three species. The first canonical variate (CV I) accounts for 97.02% of the variation, while the second canonical variate explains 2.93% (-). The three species can be completely discriminated on the basis of the first canonical variate (fig. 4). Caudal peduncle height, predorsal distance and head length contribute with the highest coefficients to the first canonical variate. The second canonical variate also shows the highest loading for head length. These characters are the most important in the discrimination of the blotched species of *Leporinus*.

Leporinus nijsseni is so far endemic to rivers of Suriname; *L. gomesi* may be exclusive in the right tributaries of the Amazonian basin at the Aripuanã region. *Leporinus granti* has a wider area of distribution, ranging from Guyana [formerly British Guiana], Suriname, and French Guiana (Géry, Planquette & Le Bail, 1988), and is now recorded from the Amazon basin. *Leporinus granti* was collected together with *L. nijsseni* in Suriname and together with *L. gomesi* in the Aripuanã river system. *Leporinus nijsseni* and *L. gomesi* are small *Leporinus* species which specialize in colonizing tributaries and are normally not encountered in the larger South American river basins.

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