

DIVERSITY AND DISTRIBUTION OF PSEUDOPIMELODIDAE SPECIES: STATE-OF-THE-ART

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RESUMO

Pseudopimelodidae is a Neotropical catfish with skin-covered eyes, short maxillary and mental barbels, a pectoral-fin spine serrated anteriorly and posteriorly, a relatively small head, and a large mouth. Currently, 59 valid species are recognized in five genera. *Pseudopimelodus*, the type genus, has a wide geographic distribution and comprises six species. *Batrochoglanis* has eight species of distribution restricted to the northern region. *Lophiosilurus* has five species distributed in the São Francisco and Orinoco rivers basins and coastal drainages of the Guianas. *Microglanis* is the most species-rich genus, with 30 species, and widely distributed throughout South America, occurring in the main trans-Andean and cis-Andean drainages, except in some states of northeastern Brazil and southern the Río de la Plata basin. *Rhyacoglanis* has nine species distributed in the Orinoco, Amazonas, Araguaia-Tocantins, and Paraná-Paraguay rivers basins. The number of species can still increase, as seen in the cumulative curve of species, which is far from asymptote. According to the statistical estimators, 16 (Bootstrap), 49 (Jackknife 1), or 101 species (Jackknife 2) may still be described. Some species of wide geographic distribution may be composed of cryptic species, notably in the basins of the Amazon and Araguaia-Tocantins rivers. Since most species are rheophilic, which are environments highly impacted by human activities, studies must be intensified, especially in areas with little or no study.

Palavras-chave: Biodiversidade, Estimadores de diversidade, bagres.

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