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***Satanoperca curupira*, a new cichlid species from the rio Madeira basin in Brazil (Teleostei: Cichlidae)**

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Abstract

Satanoperca curupira, new species, is described from the rio Madeira basin in the State of Rondônia, Brazil. It is distinguished from all congeners by the following combination of characters: 3–7 dark-brown oblique stripes on the lachrymal (vs. 2 well-defined dark-brown stripes, or dark-brown stripes absent) and an irregular pattern of dark-brown stripes on cheek and opercular series (vs. cheek without dark-brown markings or with light-beige rounded spots). According to meristic and color pattern characters, the new species is considered a member of the *S. jurupari* species group, and is syntopic with *S. jurupari*, which is widespread in the Amazon basin. The restricted geographical range of the new species is congruent to that observed for some other *Satanoperca* species.

Key words: Geophaginae, Neotropical region, *Satanoperca jurupari* species-group, taxonomy

Resumo

Satanoperca curupira, espécie nova, é descrita da bacia do rio Madeira, estado de Rondônia, Brasil. A nova espécie é diferenciada de todas suas congêneres pela seguinte combinação de caracteres: 3–7 listras marrons oblíquas no lacrimal (vs. 2 listras marrons bem definidas ou listras ausentes) e padrão irregular de listras marrons na bochecha e série opercular (vs. bochecha sem marcas marrons, ou com manchas beges arredondadas). De acordo com contagens e padrão de colorido, a nova espécie é considerada como membro do grupo *S. jurupari* e é sintópica com *S. jurupari*, que é amplamente distribuída na bacia Amazônica. A distribuição geográfica restrita da nova espécie é congruente com aquela observada para outras espécies de *Satanoperca*.

Introduction

Satanoperca Günther 1862 is distinguished from other Geophaginae *sensu* Kullander (1998) by the following characteristics in combination: absence of tooth-plates on ceratobranchial 4; 3½ to 6½ scale rows between upper lateral line and dorsal-fin base; presence of an epibranchial 1 lobe; absence of serrations on both pre-opercle and post-temporal; and more spines than soft rays on dorsal fin (Kullander 1980, 1989, 1990; López-Fernández *et al.* 2005). The monophyly of the genus has been recovered by morphological data alone (Kullander 1998), morphological and molecular data combined (López-Fernández *et al.* 2005), and by molecular data alone using multilocus and phylogenomic approaches (López-Fernández *et al.* 2010, 2013; Ilves *et al.* 2017).