

**Surface and subterranean ichthyofauna in the  
Serra do Ramalho karst area, northeastern Brazil,  
with updated lists of Brazilian troglobitic and troglophilic fishes**

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**Abstract:** After an ichthyofaunistic survey in several epigeal (surface) water bodies of the Serra do Ramalho, southern Bahia, conducted in May 2007, 44 species were recorded; in addition, three non-troglophobic (normally eyed and pigmented) and two troglomorphic species were recorded only in caves, totaling 49 species of fishes for the area, which represents a little more than one fourth of the total registered in the literature for the entire Rio São Francisco basin. In these caves, which have been studied since 2005, eight non-troglophobic species were sampled and their presence in both epigeal and subterranean habitats, associated to the lack of morphological differences, indicate that they may be either troglophiles (species encompassing individuals able to live and complete their life cycle either in the surface or in the subterranean environment), troglonexes (individuals regularly found in subterranean habitats, but which must return periodically to the surface in order to complete their life cycle) or even accidental in caves. In addition, two troglomorphic species (with reduced eyes and melanic pigmentation when compared to close epigeal relatives), belonging respectively to the genera *Rhamdia* and *Trichomycterus*, were recorded exclusively in caves, thus classified as troglobites. Interestingly, no epigeal representative of the genus *Trichomycterus* was collected. The new data are integrated into updated lists of Brazilian troglobitic and troglophilic fishes, based on published data and new records recently confirmed.

**Keywords:** Bahia State, caves, troglobites, troglophiles, freshwater fishes.

MATTOX, G.M.T., BICHUETTE, M.E., SECUTTI, S. & TRAJANO, E. **Ictiofauna epígea e subterrânea na área cárstica da Serra do Ramalho, nordeste brasileiro, com listas de peixes troglóbios e troglófilos no Brasil.** *Biota Neotrop.*, 8(4): <http://www.biotaneotropica.org.br/v8n4/pt/abstract?inventory+bn00708042008>

**Resumo:** Um levantamento ictiofaunístico em corpos d'água epígeos (superficiais) da Serra do Ramalho, sul da Bahia, realizado em maio de 2007, resultou no registro de 44 espécies; além destas, três espécies com olhos e pigmentação normais (não-troglofóbicas) e duas espécies troglóbias foram encontradas apenas em cavernas, perfazendo um total de 49 espécies na Serra do Ramalho, o que representa pouco mais de um quarto do total registrado na literatura em toda a bacia do Rio São Francisco. Nas cavernas desta área, que vêm sendo intensivamente investigadas desde 2005, oito espécies de peixes não-troglofóbicos foram registradas. Sua presença tanto no meio epígeo como no subterrâneo, aliada à ausência de diferenciação morfológica, indica que estas últimas podem ser troglófilas (espécies com indivíduos capazes de viver e completar o ciclo de vida tanto no ambiente superficial como no subterrâneo), troglonexas (espécies com indivíduos encontrados regularmente em cavernas, mas que devem sair periodicamente ao meio epígeo para completar seu ciclo de vida) ou mesmo acidentais em cavernas. Por outro lado, duas espécies troglomórficas (com redução de olhos e pigmentação melânica quando comparadas com aparentados epígeos próximos), pertencentes respectivamente aos gêneros *Rhamdia* e *Trichomycterus*, foram encontradas exclusivamente em cavernas, o que justifica sua classificação como troglóbias (espécies exclusivamente subterrâneas). É interessante notar que nenhum representante epígeo do gênero *Trichomycterus* foi capturado. Os novos dados são integrados em listas atualizadas de peixes troglóbios e troglófilos no Brasil, baseadas tanto em dados publicados como em novos registros confirmados recentemente.

**Palavras-chave:** Bahia, cavernas, troglóbios, troglófilos, peixes de água doce.

## Introduction

The Rio São Francisco basin is the third largest Neotropical drainage and is enclosed in an area of more than 630.000 km<sup>2</sup> (Sato & Godinho 1999). Its ichthyofauna began to be studied in the late XVIII and early XIX centuries, with descriptions of a few new species from this basin, culminating in the classic work by Lütken (1875) on fishes from Rio das Velhas, one of the main tributaries of the Rio São Francisco (Britski et al. 1984, Britski 2001). In recent times, ichthyological surveys have yielded a little more than 180 fish species occurring in the drainage, most of them belonging to the orders Characiformes and Siluriformes (Britski et al. 1984, Sato & Godinho 1999, Alves & Pompeu 2001, Costa 2002). Even though the ichthyofauna of Rio São Francisco has been studied for more than 200 years, new species from this drainage are still being described nowadays and the taxonomy of certain taxa is far from being totally resolved (e.g., Lima & Britski 2007).

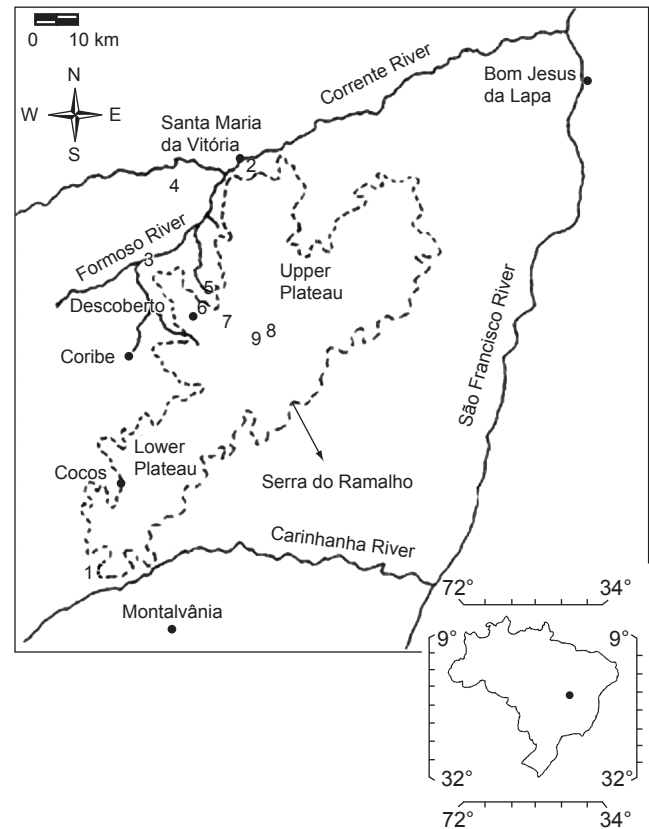
More than 20 species of Brazilian subterranean fishes are known to present the classical troglomorphisms related to the hypogean life, i.e., reduction of eyes and/or pigmentation at least at some degree beyond that observed in their epigeal (surface) congeners, indicating a troglobitic (exclusively subterranean) status. In addition, several non-troglomorphic fishes have also been recorded in caves, being either **troglophilic** (species able to establish self-sustained populations both in epigeal and in subterranean habitats), **trogloxenic** (found in both epigeal and subterranean habitats, but each individual must return periodically to the surface in order to complete its life cycle) or **accidentals** (Bichuette & Trajano 2003).

Because the primary criterion to classify subterranean organisms into those categories is distributional, the occurrence also in surface habitats precluding the troglobitic status, a first step to determine the troglobitic, troglophilic or other condition for organisms found in hypogean habitats is the comparison with the local epigeal fauna. Therefore, an ichthyofaunistic survey in several epigeal water bodies was conducted in May 2007. Herein we present the results of ichthyofaunistic surveys in hypogean and epigeal water bodies in the Serra do Ramalho karst area and adjacencies, Bahia State.

## Study Area

The Serra do Ramalho karst area is situated in southwestern Bahia State (BA), Middle Rio São Francisco basin (Figure 1). According to Köppen (1948), the climate is defined as tropical dry, "Aw" type, characterized by a dry winter (March to October) and an annual precipitation around 640 mm (Instituto Nacional de Meteorologia/INMET, <http://www.inmet.gov.br/html/clima/mapas/?mapa=prec>). The native vegetation of the region consists of Caatinga (mesophytic and xeromorphic forests), interspersed with Cerrado (a savannah-like vegetation). The Serra do Ramalho is dominated by a plateau formed by carbonatic (limestone) rocks of the Bambuí Group (Auler et al. 2001). This plateau extends for kilometers and forms large cave systems in the region, distributed in two sections, the lower plateau, to the south, and the upper plateau, to the north. The caves focused in this work, Enfurnado Cave (13° 38' 45.47" S and 44° 12' 7.11" W), on the upper plateau, and Água Clara (13° 48' 2.83" S and 43° 57' 4.76" W) and Lapa dos Peixes (13° 49' 21.78" S and 43° 57' 24.39" W) caves, on the lower plateau, are formed basically by river conduits (large in the Enfurnado and Água Clara and small in Lapa dos Peixes). These conduits are subject to accentuated decrease in the water level along the dry seasons, resulting in a strong seasonality in the ecosystems dynamics.

**Epigeal (surface) localities:** Six different epigeal localities were sampled for fishes and are numbered below. All collection sites



**Figure 1.** Serra do Ramalho location, Rio São Francisco basin, State of Bahia. The numbers refer to the collecting localities, as listed in the text.

**Figura 1.** Localização da Serra do Ramalho, bacia do Rio São Francisco, Bahia. os números referem-se aos locais de coleta, como listados no texto.

were sampled during the daytime, and localities 2, 3 and 5 were also sampled during sunset.

- 1) Rio Itaguari (14° 15' 53.00" S and 44° 31' 28.00" W), tributary of Rio Carinhanha, affluent of Rio São Francisco. São João de Porto Alegre Village, Town of Cocos, BA. It is a fast flowing, medium sized river, approximately 15 m wide, with bottom covered by rocks and pebbles and dense vegetation along margins;
- 2) Rio Correntes (13° 15' 43.40" S and 44° 06' 6.40" W), affluent of Rio São Francisco. Town of Santa Maria da Vitória, BA. It is a fast flowing river with some calmer areas, approximately 40 m wide, with bottom covered by sand and mud and dense vegetation along margins, interrupted by some muddy beaches;
- 3) Rio Formoso (13° 35' 16.00" S and 44° 18' 13.00" W), tributary of Rio Correntes, affluent of Rio São Francisco. Colônia do Formoso Village between Descoberto and Santa Maria da Vitória, Town of Coribe, BA. It is a fast flowing, medium sized river, approximately 15 m wide, with bottom covered by mud, sand and pebbles and dense vegetation along margins.
- 4) Riacho Lagoa Grande (13° 33' 41.00" S and 44° 17' 37.00" W), tributary of Rio Correntes, affluent of Rio São Francisco. Town of Coribe, BA. Small winding stream, one or two meters wide, with slow flowing waters and sandy bottom with pebbles, and dense vegetation along margins. The stream is crossed several times by the dirt road between Descoberto and Santa Maria da Vitória, BA;
- 5) Riacho do Morro Furado (13° 37' 07.00" S and 44° 14' 45.00" W), tributary of Rio Volta Pedra, tributary of Rio Correntes, affluent

of Rio São Francisco. Town of Coribe near Descoberto Village, BA. It is a stream flowing out of Gruta do Morro Furado, three or four meters wide. In its upper reaches, where it slowly flows from the cave, the stream has a low light environment with soft mud bottom and no vegetation. As the stream leaves the cave and light increases, vegetation becomes more abundant along margins, bottom becomes more rocky and water flows faster. In this region, the river also has some slow flowing pools, approximately 2 m deep, rocky bottom and dense vegetation along margins;

- 6) Dam in Riacho Verde (13° 37' 7.50" S and 44° 14' 44.90" W), tributary of Riacho Pitubas, Descoberto Village near Town of Coribe, BA. Lentic environment with muddy bottom and dense vegetation along margins.

**Cave localities:** Hypogean streams in three caves were sampled:

- 7) Gruna do Enfurnado Cave (13° 38' 45.47" S and 44° 12' 7.11" W), Descoberto Village, Town of Coribe, located in the upper plateau of Serra do Ramalho. Cave with 7.560 m of passageways, is one of the largest in the upper plateau. Two streams, one possibly autochthonous, fed by subterranean water, and one allochthonous, cross respectively the distal and the proximal ends of the base-level conduit (the lowest regional erosional level, corresponding generally to a major river that represents the upper limit of the phreatic zone). These streams connect only during very heavy rains, most of the time there are only discontinuous water pools in the intermediate galleries. Connections with the epigean drainage are unknown;
- 8) Gruna da Água Clara Cave (13° 48' 2.83" S and 43° 57' 4.76" W), Agrovila 23 Village, Town of Carinhanha, located in the lower plateau of Serra do Ramalho. Cave with 13.880 m of passageways, is one of the largest in the lower plateau, also formed by two streams, one possibly autochthonous (vadose tributary) and one allochthonous. During the rainy season, a large stream crosses the Gruna da Água Clara and, after a winding open air

percours of about 4 km, it enters the main conduit of the Lapa dos Peixes;

- 9) Lapa dos Peixes Cave (13° 49' 21.78" S and 43° 57' 24.39" W), Agrovila 23 Village, Town of Carinhanha, located in the lower plateau of Serra do Ramalho. Cave with 7.020 m of mapped passageways, with a main conduit crossed by a temporary stream (9) and some upper, mostly dry conduits. Upstream into the upper conduits there is a small permanent vadose tributary (9\*) fed by infiltration water and disappearing into the ground.

## Methods

Collections in epigean sites were carried on using hand nets, trawl seines, cast seines and gill nets of various sizes and small meshes, during one 12 days long field trip, in early May, 2007. Although different localities were not accessed with exactly the same methods, effort was made in order to sample all habitats in each location. Fishes were killed by over-anesthesia in a solution of benzocaine, fixed in formalin 4% and later transferred to ethanol 70%. Specimens were identified to the species level whenever possible and deposited in the ichthyological collection of the Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de São Paulo, São Paulo state (MZUSP). The relative frequency of the species was calculated in terms of number of individuals of each species in relation to the total collected, expressed in percentage. The species were then classified into four categories, according to their abundance: rare species, less than 1% of relative abundance; uncommon species, 1-6% of relative abundance; common species, 6-12% of relative abundance; very common species, more than 12% of relative abundance.

Collections in caves were made using hand nets and minnow traps baited with bovine liver. Specimens for taxonomic and anatomical studies were killed and preserved according the procedures described above for epigean fishes.

**Table 1.** List of species recorded in the Serra do Ramalho. Families are presented in systematic order following Reis et al. (2003), species in alphabetical order within each family. Troglomorphic species are highlighted in bold. Localities: Epigean: 1 - Rio Itaguari; 2 - Rio Correntes; 3 - Rio Formoso; 4 - Riacho Lagoa Grande; 5 - Riacho do Morro Furado; 6 - Dam in Riacho Verde; Caves: 7 - Gruna do Enfurnado; 8 - Gruna da Água Clara; 9 - Lapa dos Peixes.

**Tabela 1.** Lista das espécies registradas na Serra do Ramalho. Famílias apresentadas em ordem sistemática segundo Reis et al. (2003) e espécies em ordem alfabética em cada família. Espécies troglomórficas destacadas em negrito. Localidades: Epígeas: 1 - Rio Itaguari; 2 - Rio Correntes; 3 - Rio Formoso; 4 - Riacho Lagoa Grande; 5 - Riacho do Morro Furado; 6 - Represa em Riacho Verde; Cavernas: 7 - Gruna do Enfurnado; 8 - Gruna da Água Clara; 9 - Lapa dos Peixes.

Táxon	Locality								
	Epigean						Caves		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
CLUPEIFORMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Engraulidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anchoviella vaillanti</i>	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
CHARACIFORMES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Parodontidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Parodon hilarii</i>	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<b>Curimatidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Curimatella lepidura</i>	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Steindachnerina elegans</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Prochilodontidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prochilodus costatus</i>	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	X	X
<b>Anostomidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Leporinus</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Schizodon knerii</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Schizodon</i> sp.	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1. Continued...

Táxon	Locality							
	Epigeal				Caves			
<b>Crenuchidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Characidium</i> cf. <i>zebra</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Characidium</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
<b>Characidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Astyanax bimaculatus</i>	-	X	X	X	X	X	-	X
<i>Astyanax fasciatus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
<i>Astyanax lacustris</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Astyanax</i> sp.	X	X	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Brycon orthotaenia</i>	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bryconamericus stramineus</i>	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bryconops</i> cf. <i>affinis</i>	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Hasemania</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyphessobrycon</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moenkhausia costae</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Moenkhausia santaefilomenae</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Myleus micans</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Myleus</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Orthospinus franciscensis</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Piabina argentea</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Salminus franciscanus</i>	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Serrapinus heterodon</i>	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-
<i>Serrapinus</i> sp.	-	X	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tetragonopterus chalceus</i>	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
<b>Acestrorhynchidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Acestrorhynchus lacustris</i>	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<b>Erythrinidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hoplias malabaricus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-
<i>Hoplias</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
<b>SILURIFORMES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Trichomycteridae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Trychomycterus</i> sp. n.	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X
<b>Callichthyidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hoplosternum littorale</i>	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-
<b>Loricariidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypostomus</i> cf. <i>francisci</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hypostomus</i> sp.	-	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
<i>Otocinclus</i> sp.	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rineloricaria</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Pseudopimelodidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Lophiosilurus alexandri</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Heptapteridae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pimelodella</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
<i>Rhamdia enfunada</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
<i>Rhamdia</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X
<b>Pimelodidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Pimelodus maculatus</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Auchenipteridae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Parauchenipterus</i> sp.	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-
<b>GYMNOTIFORMES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Sternopygidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eigenmania</i> cf. <i>trilineata</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<b>SYNBRANCHIFORMES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Synbranchidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Synbranchus marmoratus</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<b>PERCIFORMES</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Cichlidae</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cichlasoma sanctifranciscense</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Cichlasoma lepidota</i>	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Tilapia rendalii</i>	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-



## Results and Discussion

### 1. Epigeal ichthyofauna

The list of species recorded in the Serra do Ramalho is presented in Table 1. A total of 725 specimens of 44 species were sampled at the epigeal collection sites. Three species were collected in five different localities (*Astyanax bimaculatus*, *Astyanax* sp., and *Characidium* sp.) and two were collected in four distinct localities (*Bryconops* cf. *affinis* and *Leporinus* sp.). All other species were collected in three or fewer localities. According to the relative abundance, two species were considered very common (*Bryconops* cf. *affinis* and *Astyanax bimaculatus*, 18.2 and 14.9%, respectively), two species were considered common (*Astyanax* sp. and *Characidium* sp., 8% and 6.8%, respectively), 15 species were considered uncommon and the remaining 25 species were considered rare, i.e. occur in less than 1% of relative abundance. In addition, three non-troglophobic species were sampled only in caves (*Astyanax fasciatus*, *Rhamdia* sp. and *Pimelodella* sp.), but they are likely to occur in the surface as well.

Among the 49 species herein listed for Serra do Ramalho area, one, *Tilapia rendalli*, is an exotic species introduced from Africa. All the identified species were previously reported to Rio São Francisco basin, although some of them are not referred to occur in the drainage according to recently published catalogues (Reis et al. 2003, Buckup et al. 2007). This is the case of *Bryconops* cf. *affinis*, the most common species sampled in the present work and which is restricted to the coastal streams of the Guyana shield according to Reis et al. (2003), and of *Rineloricaria* sp., which is not referred as occurring in Rio São Francisco basin in the catalogues (Reis et al. 2003, Buckup et al. 2007). Nevertheless, they both have been previously reported for the drainage by Sato & Godinho (1999), the former under the name *Creatochanes affinis*, a junior synonym (Géry 1977). *Rineloricaria* sp. was also registered by Alves & Pompeu (2001) in this drainage, while Sato & Godinho (1999) cited two other species, *R. lima* and *R. steindachneri*.

The most diverse family in this survey was Characidae, with 19 registered species representing almost one half of the whole fauna sampled. Besides Characidae, two other families have a large number of species in the Rio São Francisco basin, the siluriform family Loricariidae (Sato & Godinho 1999, Alves & Pompeu 2001) with only four species sampled in the present study, and the cyprinodontiform family Rivulidae (Costa 2002), which was not sampled in this survey, although efforts were employed by including temporary ponds in the sampled points.

Fifteen among 49 sampled species, approximately 33% of the diversity accessed, were not identified to the species level. Four other species were not securely identified, receiving "cf." in their identification which indicates that the taxonomic knowledge about these taxa is still not well developed. Lists of species published in recent times also present many taxa identified only to the genus level (e.g., Sato & Godinho 1999, Alves & Pompeu 2001). The relative large number of unidentified taxa reflects undescribed or poorly known species. Either way, these taxa reinforce the need for further systematic investigations regarding the fishes from Rio São Francisco basin.

The 47 non-troglophobic species recorded after a few collections in the Serra do Ramalho represents a little more than one fourth of the total registered in the literature (Britski et al. 1984, Sato & Godinho 1999, Alves & Pompeu 2001, Costa 2002) for the whole Rio São Francisco basin. Our collecting localities were all relatively well preserved, even those near Santa Maria da Vitória town, where people use to bath and wash clothes. Therefore, the

ichthyofauna in the presently studied area may be considered rich and well representative of the original one, worthy strongly of conservation efforts.

### 2. Subterranean ichthyofauna

Eight species were recorded in caves of Serra do Ramalho (Table 1), including six non-troglophobic (*Prochilodus costatus*, *Astyanax bimaculatus*, *Astyanax fasciatus*, *Hoplias malabaricus*, *Rhamdia* sp. and *Pimelodella* sp.) and two troglomorphic (*Rhamdia enfunada* and *Trichomycterus* sp. n., as in the list above).

Troglophobic catfishes have been previously found in two cave systems in the Enfunado karst area: the heptapterid *Rhamdia enfunada*, from Gruna do Enfunado, its type-locality and only known habitat, at the upper plateau of the Serra do Ramalho (Bichuette & Trajano 2005), and an undescribed species of *Trichomycterus*, occurring in at least two caves, the Água Clara Cave and a small vadose tributary inside the Lapa dos Peixes, in the lower plateau. Therefore, we concentrated our studies on these caves. The absence of records of such fishes in surface water bodies supports their status as troglóbites.

During the rainy season, a large stream crosses the Gruna da Água Clara and, after a winding open air reach of about 4 km, it enters the main conduit of the Lapa dos Peixes, also crossing it and flowing in the direction of the Rio São Francisco. On these occasions, many fishes from the large epigeal Rio São Francisco tributaries go upstream, entering both caves, in a phenomenon locally called "arribada" (which means the act of "going up"). When the dry season comes, the stream partially dries up, leaving isolated pools inside the caves where the fish are trapped; it is a local tradition to capture these fish to eat. After a collection in two of these pools near the main entrance (stream sinkhole) of the Lapa dos Peixes, carried out in September 2007, the following species were sampled: *Astyanax bimaculatus* (1 specimen), *Astyanax fasciatus* (10 specimens), *Prochilodus costatus* (2 specimens), *Pimelodella* sp. (1 specimen) and *Rhamdia* sp. (2 specimens). It is noteworthy that no *Pimelodella* or *Rhamdia* catfish were captured in the epigeal habitats in the Serra do Ramalho, BA.

Troglophobic *Trichomycterus* catfish were observed only in a small vadose tributary inside the Lapa dos Peixes, isolated from the main conduit at least during the dry seasons. A few *Pimelodella* and one *Rhamdia* small specimens were also repeatedly found in this tributary. These individuals were probably originated from the main conduit populations, which reached the tributary during exceptionally high waters and became stranded when the water returned to the normal level. Although the subadult *Pimelodella* catfish survived during several months in good physical conditions, probably feeding in the cave, they eventually disappeared from the tributary.

In Gruna do Enfunado, in addition to the troglóbite *Rhamdia enfunada*, some dozens of normally eyed and pigmented individuals of *Hoplias* group *malabaricus* were regularly observed. The generally good physical condition of these fish and their permanence in the same sites during months or even years indicate that they are feeding, and possibly also reproducing in the cave, since small specimens were also seen. This, allied to the apparent isolation of the subterranean drainage, indicates that these erythrinids may be troglóphilic in the Gruna do Enfunado.

Updated lists of Brazilian troglóbite and troglóphilic fishes are presented respectively in Tables 2 and 3, with data on localities and habitat types (according to Trajano 2001). So far, 24 subterranean troglóbite fish species have been recorded in Brazil. Among these, six occur in drainages belonging to the Rio São Francisco basin in Minas Gerais and in Bahia States (Table 2): *Stygichthys typhlops*, *Trichomycterus itacarambiensis*, *Rhamdiopsis* sp. from

**Table 2.** Updated list of Brazilian troglitic fishes, with localities (karst area/county, State) and types of habitat (Trajano 2001). Based on Trajano (1997, 2003), Trajano & Bichuette (2005) and new records confirmed (marked with one asterisk).

**Table 2.** Lista atualizada das espécies de peixes troglóbios no Brasil, com localidades (área cárstica ou município, Estado), bacias hidrográficas e tipos de hábitat (Trajano 2001). Baseado em Trajano (1997, 2003), Trajano & Bichuette (2005) e novos registros confirmados (assinalados com um asterisco).

	Taxon	Locality	Drainage (main river basin)	Habitat
<b>CHARACIFORMES, incertae sedis</b>				
1	<i>Stygichthys typhlops</i> Brittan & Böhlke, 1965	Jatiba, MG	Upper São Francisco	Upper phreatic zone (fissures)
<b>GYMNOTIFORMES</b>				
2	<i>Eigenmannia vicentespelaeae</i> Triques, 1996	São Domingos, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon	Base-level stream
<b>SILURIFORMES</b>				
<b>Loricariidae</b>				
3	<i>Ancistrus cryptophthalmus</i> Reis, 1987	São Domingos, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon	Base-level streams
4	<i>Ancistrus formoso</i> Sabino & Trajano, 1998	Bonito, MS	Paraguai	Flooded cave
<b>Callichthyidae</b>				
5	<i>Aspidoras cf. albater</i> *	Posse, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon	Base level streams
<b>Trichomycteridae</b>				
6	<i>Copionodon</i> sp. *	Igatu, BA	Paraguai	Vadose tributary
7	<i>Glaphyropoma spinosum</i> Bichuette, Pinna & Trajano, 2008	Igatu, BA	Paraguai	Vadose tributary
8	<i>Ituglanis mambai</i> Bichuette & Trajano, 2008	Posse, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon	Base-level stream
9	<i>I. bambui</i> Bichuette & Trajano, 2004	São Domingos, GO	idem	Vadose tributaries
10	<i>I. epikarsticus</i> Bichuette & Trajano, 2004	São Domingos, GO	idem	Epikarst
11	<i>I. passensis</i> Fernández & Bichuette, 2002	São Domingos, GO	idem	Base-level stream
12	<i>I. ramiroi</i> Bichuette & Trajano, 2004	São Domingos, GO	idem	Vadose tributaries
13	<i>Trichomycterus</i> sp. 1**	Bonito, MS	Paraguai	Flooded caves
14	<i>Trichomycterus</i> sp. 2***	Serra do Ramalho, BA	Upper São Francisco	Vadose tributaries
15	<i>Trichomycterus itacarambiensis</i> Trajano & Pinna, 1996	Itacarambi, MG	Upper São Francisco	Base-level stream
<b>Heptapteridae</b>				
16	<i>Pimelodella kronoi</i> (Miranda Ribeiro, 1907)	Alto Rio Ribeira, SP	Upper Ribeira	Base-level streams
17	<i>Pimelodella spelaeae</i> Trajano, Reis & Bichuette, 2004	São Domingos, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon	Vadose tributary
18	<i>Rhamdia enjurnada</i> Bichuette & Trajano, 2005	Serra do Ramalho, BA	Upper São Francisco	Base-level streams
19	<i>Rhamdia</i> sp.***	Serra da Bodoquena, MS	Paraguai	Base-level streams
20	<i>Rhamdiopsis</i> sp. 1****	Chapada Diamantina, BA	Paraguai	Upper phreatic zone (caves)
21	<i>Rhamdiopsis</i> sp. 2 (= <i>Taunayia</i> sp.)	Campo Formoso, BA	Middle São Francisco	Upper phreatic zone (cave)
22	<i>Rhamdiopsis</i> sp. 3	Cordisburgo, MG	Upper São Francisco	Base-level stream
23	<i>Phreatobius cisternarum</i> Goeldi, 1904	Delta do Amazonas	Amazon delta	Phreatic zone (alluvial fan)
24	<i>Phreatobius dracunculus</i> Shibatta, Muriel-Cunha & de Pinna, 2007	Rondônia	Upper Madeira, Amazon	Phreatic zone (alluvial fan)

\*\*cited as *Trichomycterus* sp. 2 in Trajano (1997, 2003); \*\*\*cited as *Trichomycterus* sp. 3 in Trajano (2003); \*\*\*\*L. M. Cordeiro, pers. comm.; (2008); and \*\*\*\*\*cited as "new genus" in Trajano (1997, 2003)

**Table 3.** Updated list of Brazilian troglomorphic fishes, with localities (karst area/county, State) and types of habitat (Trajano 2001). Based on Bichuette & Trajano (2003) and new records confirmed (marked with asterisk, locality including cave).

**Tabela 3.** Lista atualizada das espécies de peixes troglófilos no Brasil, com localidades (área cárstica ou município, Estado), bacias hidrográficas e tipos de hábitat (Trajano 2001). Baseado em Bichuette & Trajano (2003) e novos registros confirmados (assinalados com um asterisco, localidade incluindo a caverna).

Táxon	Locality	Drainage (main river basin)	Habitat
CHARACIFORMES			
<b>Erythrinidae</b>			
1	<i>Erythrinus</i> sp.	Altamira-Itaituba, PA	Upper Xingu, Amazon
2	<i>Hoplerythrinus unitaeniatus</i> (Agassiz, 1829)	São Domingos, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon
3	<i>Hoplias</i> cf. <i>malabaricus</i> (Bloch, 1794)	Serra do Ramalho, BA <sup>1</sup>	Upper São Francisco
GYMNOTIFORMES			
<b>Gymnotidae</b>			
4	<i>Gymnotus</i> cf. <i>carapo</i> * Linnaeus, 1758	Cordisburgo, MG <sup>2</sup>	Upper São Francisco
SILURIFORMES			
LORICARIIDAE			
5	<i>Isbrueckerichthys alipionis</i> * (Gosline, 1947)	Alto Rio Ribeira, SP <sup>3</sup>	Upper Ribeira
6	<i>Hypostomus</i> sp.*	São Domingos, GO <sup>4</sup>	Upper Tocantins, Amazon
TRICHOMYCTERIDAE			
7	<i>Trichomycterus</i> sp. A*	Mambáí, GO <sup>5</sup>	Upper Tocantins, Amazon
8	<i>Trichomycterus</i> sp. B*	Cordisburgo, MG <sup>2</sup>	Upper São Francisco
9	<i>Trichomycterus</i> aff. <i>mimonha</i> * Costa, 1992	Montes Claros, MG <sup>6</sup>	Upper São Francisco
HEPTAPTERIDAE			
10	<i>Imparfinis hollandi</i> Haseman, 1911	São Domingos, GO	Upper Tocantins, Amazon
11	<i>Pimelodella</i> cf. <i>vittata</i> * (Lütken, 1874)	Cordisburgo, MG <sup>2</sup>	Upper São Francisco
12	<i>Pimelodella transitoria</i> Miranda Ribeiro, 1907	Alto Rio Ribeira, SP	Upper Ribeira de Iguape
13	<i>Rhamdia</i> sp.*	Varzelândia, MG <sup>7</sup>	Upper São Francisco

<sup>1</sup>Enfurnado cave; <sup>2</sup>Morena cave; <sup>3</sup>Santana cave; <sup>4</sup>São Bernardo cave; <sup>5</sup>Penhasco and Nova Esperança caves; <sup>6</sup>Lapa do Zu cave; and <sup>7</sup>Zé Avelino cave.

Cordisburgo, *Rhamdia enfurnada* and *Trichomycterus* sp. from Serra do Ramalho, in the Upper Rio São Francisco basin, and *Rhamdiopsis* sp from Campo Formoso, in the Middle Rio São Francisco basin. The Brazilian basin with more troglomorphic fish species is the upper Rio Tocantins basin, with nine species (seven in the São Domingos County and two in the Posse County, both in Goiás State). The upper Rio São Francisco, including Serra do Ramalho, is also distinguished by the occurrence of six among the 13 troglomorphic fish populations recorded for Brazil (Table 3).

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