I. INTRODUCTION

The classification of the callichthyid genus *Corydoras* is exceedingly difficult. Population samples of many species are very limited. If the genus *Corydoras* is ever to be well understood, extensive analysis of population samples from all stream drainages throughout the range of distribution of this neotropical genus must be undertaken. Since it will be some time before a review of *Corydoras*—with about one hundred species—is completed and published, I believe it desirable to publish here on a rich collection that became available.

During recent expeditions to Brazil and French Guiana, large ichthyological collections have been made by Dr. J. P. Gosse, Institut Royal des Sciences Naturelles de Belgique, Brussels (IRScNB). These collections were rich in members of the South American callichthyid catfish genus *Corydoras*, belonging to thirteen species of which eight are new to science.

II. METHODS, ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS

Measurements are taken to one tenth of a millimeter (cf. Nijsen, 1970; Fig. 3). In the descriptions of the species, figures are proportional in comparison with standard length (sl) or head length (hl), as explained below. Data for the holotypes of the species described as new in this paper are given first in millimeters, followed by proportions in parentheses.
Abbreviations

bd  –  the body depth, the height measured from the anterior edge of the azygous predorsal scute vertically to the lower edge of the coracoid; expressed in sl.

bw  –  the body width, measured just before the pectoral spine insertion; expressed in sl.

ca  –  the width of the coracoid area between the lower edges of the first ventrolateral scutes; expressed in hl.

dbs  –  the number of the dorsolateral body scutes, except the small scutes at the end of the caudal peduncle.

dcp  –  the least depth of the caudal peduncle; expressed in hl.

hl  –  the head length, measured from the snout tip (ethmoid) to the highest point of the gill opening; expressed in sl.

lbo  –  the length of the bony orbit, horizontally measured; expressed in hl.

lds  –  the length of the dorsal spine in vertical position measured from the junction of the bases of the predorsal scute and the dorsal spine to the tip; expressed in sl.

lps  –  the length of the pectoral spine, pressed along the body, measured from the articulation point to the tip; expressed in sl.

pas  –  the number of the pre-adipose middorsal scutes (the adipose spine, which is in fact a modified middorsal scute, is not included).

sl  –  the standard length, measured from the snout tip (ethmoid) to the junction of the posterior edges of the last counted body scutes.

sn  –  the snout length, measured from the snout tip (ethmoid) to the anterior edge of the bony orbit; expressed in hl.

vbs  –  the number of ventrolateral body scutes, except the small scutes at the end of the caudal peduncle.

wi  –  the least width of the interorbital; expressed in hl.

III. DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SPECIES

Corydoras trilineatus  COPE, 1872 (Pl. I fig. 1; Fig. 10a)

Corydoras trilineatus  COPE, 1872: 281, pl. 6 Fig. 2 (original description; type locality: Peru, “Rio Ambiyacu” [= Rio Ampiyacu]; two syntypes in Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, ANSP 8294 and 8295).

Gastrodermus trilineatus;  COPE, 1878: 681 (listed).

Corydorus ambiacus;  FOWLER, 1915 [non COPE, 1872]: 232 (in part; the syntypes of C. trilineatus listed in synonymy of C. ambiacus).

1 Specimen IRScNB 17468, sl 34.4 mm, Brazil, Est Acre, Furo do Lago São Francisco, tributary at left bank of Rio Juruá, upstream of confluence with Mao at Cruzeiro do Sul. Coll. J. P. Gosse, 1-XII-1967.