



Rec. zool. Surv. India : 110(Part-4) : 69-71, 2010

Short Communication

FIRST RECORD OF *GLARIDOGLANIS ANDERSONII* (DAY, 1870) (SILURIFORMES : SISORIDAE) FROM INDIA

INTRODUCTION

While studying the fishes collected from Arunachal Pradesh the authors came across a single specimen which after a thorough study identified as *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Day, 1870) (Plate-I A, B). As per the literature available, distribution of this species was restricted only in the Irrawaddy drainage, Myanmar and Hotha in Yunan and Pensee, China (Day, 1870; Hora and Silas, 1952). Subsequently, Chu *et al.*, (1999) recorded the species from the Brahmaputra drainage, China (Thomson and Page, 2006). The species is being recorded for the first time from India.

Thomson and Page (2006) did some revisionary work on Asian Sisorids. Norman (1925) erected the genus *Glaridoglanis* to accommodate *Exostoma andersonii* Day, 1870. The genus can be distinguished from other related genera occurring in N.E. India namely *Exostoma*, *Myeroglanis* and *Parachiloglanis* by having an interrupted post labial groove (Post labial groove is continuous in *Exostoma* and *Myeroglanis* and absent in *Parachiloglanis*) (Plate-II, A). Like *Glaridoglanis*, *Pareuchiloglanis* is also having interrupted post labial groove but *Glaridoglanis* differs from the latter in having strong, distally flattened teeth (small, pointed in *Pareuchiloglanis*) in both the jaws and also by less number of branched pectoral fin rays (10-11 in *Glaridoglanis*; 13-16 in *Pareuchiloglanis*).

Since the species has been recorded for the first time from India, a detailed description of the specimen is given below.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

1 ex. TL 61.34 mm, SL 53.41mm. Regd. No. V/F/ERS/2404, Airfield near Tezu, Lohit district, Arunachal Pradesh, 12.3.07, Coll. R. Mathew and Party.

DESCRIPTION

D. i.6, P. i.10, V. i.6, A. i.6, C. 16.

Body elongated and flattened ventrally, its depth 6.92 mm. Head and anterior part of the body depressed. Head length 11.37 mm, its width 10.88 mm and depth 5.79 mm. Snout length 10.87 mm. Eyes minute and dorsally placed, its diameter 1.06 mm with inter-orbital distance 4.03 mm. Mouth transverse and sub-terminal, thick labial fold, fleshly and papillated, post-labial groove (width 6.29mm and length 2.72mm) broadly interrupted medially. Teeth flattened, strong and blunt. Barbels 4 pairs (2 nasal, 2 maxillary and 4 mandibular). Maxillary barbels with well-developed membrane and soft base. Gill openings narrow, not extending below pectoral-fin base. Fins are without spines and paired fins plaited to form an adhesive apparatus. Dorsal fin arises closer to the tip of snout than to the base of the caudal fin and placed in advance of pelvics. Dorsal fin height 8.53 mm, its base 3.87 mm. Pectoral fin length 11.19 mm, pre-pectoral distance 10.21 mm. Pelvic fin length 9.13 mm, pre-pelvic distance 24.29 mm. Distance between pectoral and pelvic fin origin 14.33 mm, pelvic and anal fin 14.29 mm, pelvic fin and anus 12.74 mm. (Plate-III, A, B). Anal fin height 8.14 mm, base 4.55 mm, pre-anal distance 37.62 mm, and from anus 1.24 mm. Dorsal adipose fin long, soft, thick and confluent with caudal fin (Plate-I, B). The tail is compressed from side to side. Length of caudal peduncle 11.77 mm and its depth is 4.96 mm. Caudal fin emarginate (Plate-II, B) its length 8.21 mm. Lateral line complete. Skin soft and smooth.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Director, Zoological Survey of India, Kolkata for permission to publish the same and to Mrs. R. Mathew and her party for collecting the specimen.

PLATE-I



A : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Lateral view)



B : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Dorsal view showing dorsal adipose fin confluent with caudal fin)

PLATE-II



A : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Ventral view showing an interrupted post labial groove)

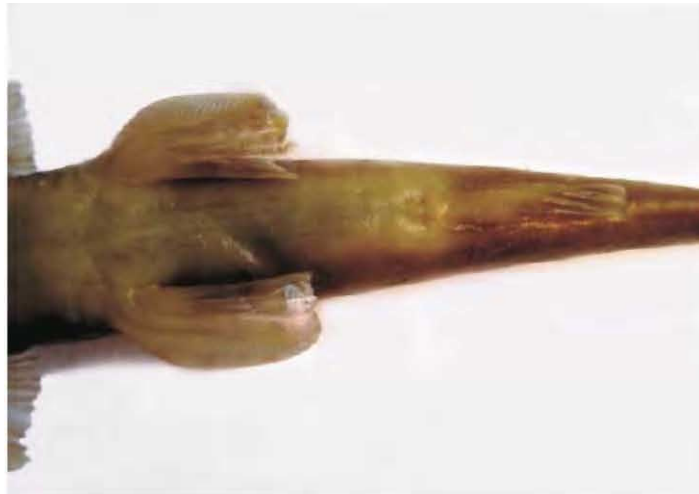


B : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Showing an emarginated caudal fin)

PLATE-III



A : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Ventral view)



B : *Glaridoglanis andersonii* (Ventral view showing the pelvic fin and anus distance)

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