



## Description of *Fenerbahce devosi* (Cyprinodontiformes: Nothobranchiidae), a new species of dwarf killifish from the eastern Congo Basin in the Democratic Republic of Congo

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### Abstract

A new species of the currently monotypic genus *Fenerbahce* is described from the eastern Congo Basin. It is distinguished from *F. formosus* from the western Congo Basin by several characters, of which the most prominent are: a more anterior origin of dorsal fin relative to anal fin, a deeper body, long extension on edges of the caudal fin, and a distinct colour pattern. The distinctness of the two species is supported by additional morphological characters and the results of a preliminary analysis of mitochondrial and nuclear DNA sequences.

**Key words:** taxonomy, *Fenerbahce formosus*, mtDNA, nDNA, morphology, distribution

### Résumé

Une nouvelle espèce du genre *Fenerbahce*, actuellement monotypique, est décrite du bassin oriental du Congo. Elle se distingue de *F. formosus*, du bassin occidental du Congo, par différents caractères dont les principaux sont: une origine plus antérieure de la nageoire dorsale par rapport à l'anale, corps de forme élevée, de longues extensions aux extrémités de la caudale et un patron de coloration distinct. La distinction des 2 espèces est, de plus, supportée par des caractères morphologiques additionnels et par les résultats d'une analyse préliminaire de l'ADN mitochondrial et des séquences d'ADN nucléaire.

### Introduction

Huber (1979) described a new species and genus, *Adamas formosus*, for a dwarf nothobranchiid fish he collected at several localities in the Alima, Likouala, and Vouma River systems during a field trip in the Republic of Congo in July 1978. Recently *Adamas* was replaced by the genus name *Fenerbahce* Özdikmen *et al.* 2006, because it was found preoccupied by *Adamas* Malaise 1945 (Hymenoptera: Tenthredinidae). This replacement was discussed by Huber (2007a) and found legitimate by several authors (Dubois 2008; Eschmeyer 2010; Özdikmen 2008; Sonnenberg & Van der Zee 2008).

Initially *F. formosus* seemed to be restricted to the drainage systems of the Alima, Likouala, and Vouma Rivers in the eastern Republic of Congo on the west bank of the Congo River (Huber 1979). In 1981 the species was discovered by J. Buytaert on Mbamu Island in Pool Malebo, a widening of the Congo River near Kinshasa and Brazzaville (Van der Zee 1990). In 1989 the late Luc De Vos of the Royal Museum for Central Africa (MRAC) collected several *Fenerbahce* populations near Kisangani in the Democratic Republic of Congo. Recent collections were made by U. Schliewen (pers. comm.) near Voula and by W. Kirchhof (pers. comm.) from the Njiri River in the Republic of Congo.