

A new species of the Asian catfish genus *Pseudolaguvia* from Myanmar (Teleostei: Ostariophysi: Siluriformes: Erethistidae)

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Abstract

A new species of the erethistid catfish genus *Pseudolaguvia* from Myanmar is described. *Pseudolaguvia tenebricosa*, **new species**, from Pathe Chaung, Lower Myanmar, differs from the only congener *P. tuberculata* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929) in having an adipose fin not reaching dorsal fin, and a narrower head with a shorter snout.

Key words: siluriforms, Erethistidae, *Pseudolaguvia*, new species, *Laguvia*, Sisoridae, adhesive apparatus

Introduction

The Asian catfish family Erethistidae (sensu de Pinna 1996), previously considered part of the Sisoridae (see e.g. Nelson 1994; Jayaram 1999), consists of six genera with about 14 recognized species. Some erethistids, such as *Conta conta* (Hamilton), *Laguvia ribeiroi* Hora, *L. kapuri* Tilak and Husain, and *Pseudolaguvia tuberculata* (Prashad & Mukerji) possess a thoracic adhesive apparatus formed by longitudinal skin folds densely covered with unculi (sensu Roberts 1982), that closely resembles a similar apparatus in the sisorid genus *Glyptothorax*. In both groups, the thoracic adhesive disc appears to be an adaptation to life in fast flowing waters (Hora 1930; de Pinna 1996).

Pseudolaguvia tuberculata was originally described by Prashad and Mukerji (1929) in their monograph on the fishes of the Indawgyi area in Upper Myanmar, as a species of the genus *Glyptothorax*. This new species was said to differ from other *Glyptothorax* species in the presence of a humero-cubital and scapular process and thus resembled the genera *Erethistes* and *Laguvia* more closely. Because of its unusual features, Misra (1976) erected the new genus *Pseudolaguvia* to accommodate *G. tuberculatus*. *Pseudolaguvia* has since remained monotypic.

Recent collections of fishes obtained from Pathe Chaung, a little hill stream near Taungoo in southern Myanmar, revealed specimens of an undescribed species, which resembles *Pseudolaguvia tuberculata* and is described herein.