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A new species of *Psilorhynchus* (Teleostei: Psilorhynchidae) from the Ataran River Basin, Myanmar, with comments on the generic name *Psilorhynchoides*

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Abstract

Psilorhynchus robustus, new species, is described from the Ataran River drainage, Myanmar. It is distinguished by the presence of a large dark blotch situated posterodorsal to opercle opening, the upper lip separated from the rostral cap by a shallow groove, and 9 branched dorsal-fin rays. The status of *Psilorhynchoides* Yazdani, Singh & Rao is discussed.

Key words: Cypriniformes, Psilorhynchidae, *Psilorhynchus*, taxonomy, Myanmar

Introduction

Members of the genus *Psilorhynchus* McClelland are small cypriniform fishes with arched backs and flattened ventral surfaces, which are common inhabitants of the streams of the Ganges-Brahmaputra drainage of Bangladesh, India, Eastern Nepal and adjacent China and the Irrawaddy drainage in northern Myanmar and southwestern Yunnan (Rainboth, 1983; Vishwanath & Manojkumar, 1995). Seven species of *Psilorhynchus* are recognized: *P. sucatio* (Hamilton, 1822), *P. balitora* (Hamilton, 1822), *P. homaloptera* Hora and Mukerji, 1935, *P. pseudecheneis* Menon and Datta, 1964, *P. gracilis* Rainboth, 1983, *P. microphthalmus* Vishwanath and Manojkumar, 1995 and *P. arunachalensis* (Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2007). Herein, we describe a new species of *Psilorhynchus* from the headwaters of the Ataran River basin, Myanmar.

Material and methods

Measurements and counts generally follow Hubbs & Lagler (1958). Measurements were taken on the left side with digital callipers to the nearest 0.1 mm. Our counts and measurements differ from Rainboth (1983) in several aspects and thus values provided here may not be strictly comparable with that work. In particular, we prefer to count the small posteriormost ray of the dorsal and anal fins articulating with the same pterygiophore as the preceding ray as one (vs. counting the last two unbranched rays articulating with the same pterygiophore in the dorsal and anal fins as one) and measure head length (HL) in the traditional fashion, from the tip of the snout to the posterior most point of the opercle (following Hubbs and Lagler, 1958). Selected specimens were cleared and doubled stained (c&s) for bone and cartilage study (Taylor and van Dyke, 1985). All fin ray counts, excluding those provided for *P. microphthalmus* and *P. arunachalensis*, were confirmed through the examination of cleared and stained specimens. Vertebral counts are based on c&s specimens and include the four Weberian centra. Values for the recently described *P. arunachalensis* are taken from Nebeshwar *et al.*

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