



## ***Glyptothorax coracinus*, a new species of hillstream catfish from Cambodia (Teleostei: Sisoridae)**

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### **Abstract**

*Glyptothorax coracinus* sp. nov. is described from the western face of the Krâvanh (Cardamom) Mountains and Dâmrei (Elephant) Mountains in southwestern Cambodia. It can be distinguished from congeners by its color pattern consisting of blackish brown body with indistinct pale longitudinal stripes on the lateral line and mid-dorsal regions of the body, pale markings on the nuchal plate absent, length of adipose-fin base 12.3–14.5% SL, length of caudal peduncle 18.6–21.0% SL, depth of caudal peduncle 7.9–9.4% SL, body depth at anus 11.0–14.6% SL, eye diameter 6.3–7.2% HL, 36–37 vertebrae, tubercles on the dorsal surface of the head with a single, median ridge, and anastomosing striae absent on thoracic adhesive apparatus that does not reach the level of the base of the last pectoral-fin ray.

**Key words:** Sisoroidea, Ostariophysii, Siluriformes

### **Introduction**

*Glyptothorax* is the most diverse and the most widely distributed sisorid catfish genus, with about 70 valid species found in Asia Minor (in the Tigris and Euphrates River drainages) westwards to East Asia (to the Yangtze River drainage) and southwards to Southeast Asia (Ferraris, 2007). They typically inhabit fast flowing hillstreams or faster-flowing stretches of larger rivers, and are distinguished by their distinctive thoracic adhesive apparatus, comprising an elliptical field of folded longitudinal pleats of skin, a detached distal portion of the premaxilla, with long and thin lateral arms of the vomer that extend underneath the entire length of the articular process of the lateral ethmoid (de Pinna, 1996).

During a recent ichthyological survey of southwestern Cambodia, specimens of a very dark *Glyptothorax* species were collected. Comparison of this material with congeners from mainland Southeast Asia revealed that it represents a distinct undescribed species, which is described below as *Glyptothorax coracinus*, new species.

### **Materials and methods**

Measurements were made point to point with dial calipers and data recorded to 0.1 mm. Counts and measurements were made on the left side of specimens whenever possible. Subunits of the head are presented as proportions of head length (HL). Head length itself and measurements of body parts are given as proportions of standard length (SL). Ng & Kottelat (1998) are followed for all measurements and counts, except for vertebral