



***Parakysis hystriculus*, a new species of catfish (Siluriformes: Akysidae) from Sumatra**

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Abstract

Parakysis hystriculus, new species, is described from the Lalang River drainage in southern Sumatra. It can be distinguished from congeners in having a combination of branched pelvic-fin rays with anterior branch always shorter than posterior branch, lateral edges of head evenly sloping in dorsal view, anteriormost pair of accessory inner mandibular barbels longer than distance separating bases of left and right barbel, outer mandibular barbel with one accessory barbel, mandibular laterosensory pore between bases of inner and outer mandibular barbels present, margin of lower lip with medial concavity, anal fin rounded, caudal fin with narrow lobes having evenly-tapering posteromedial margins and 10 branched rays without secondary branches.

Key words: Ostariophysi, Sumatera Selatan, Lalang River, Sisoroidea

Introduction

Members of the genus *Parakysis* Herre, 1940, are cryptically colored catfishes found in small forest streams of Sundaic Southeast Asia. They are externally diagnosed by the presence of highly tuberculate skin, mandibular barbels with numerous accessory barbels, a long, low adipose ridge, and a forked caudal fin. Recent studies (Ng & Lim, 1995; Ng & Kottelat, 2003) recognize five valid species: *P. verrucosus* Herre, 1940 from the Malay Peninsula and the Riau Archipelago, *P. anomalopteryx* Roberts, 1989 from western Borneo, *P. grandis* Ng & Lim, 1995 from Sumatra and western Borneo, *P. longirostris* Ng & Lim, 1995 from southern Malay Peninsula, Singapore, and the Riau Archipelago, and *P. notialis* Ng & Kottelat, 2003 from southern Borneo. During recent ichthyological surveys in Sumatra, a species of *Parakysis* was obtained that was not referable to *P. grandis* (the only species known from Sumatra). Further investigations revealed this to belong to an undescribed species, herein described as *P. hystriculus* new species.

Material and methods

Measurements were made point-to-point with digital calipers on the left side of the body and recorded to 0.1 mm. Ng & Kottelat (1998) are followed for all measurements and counts. Vertebral and median fin-ray counts were taken from radiographs while paired fin-ray counts were taken under a binocular dissecting microscope. Values with asterisk refer to condition in holotype. Institutional abbreviations follow those of Ferraris (2007).