



***Glyptothorax ketambe*, a new catfish (Teleostei: Sisoridae) from northern Sumatra**

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Abstract

Glyptothorax ketambe, a new species of sisorid catfish is described from the Alas River drainage in Nangroe Aceh Darussalam Province, northern Sumatra. *Glyptothorax ketambe* can be distinguished from all other Sundaic congeners except *G. schmidti* and *G. siamensis* in having a color pattern consisting of a dark brown body with yellowish midlateral and mid-dorsal stripes. It differs from *G. schmidti* and *G. siamensis* in having a combination of: caudal-peduncle depth 7.6–8.9% SL, head width 16.1–17.9% SL, thoracic adhesive apparatus not reaching to the level of the base of the last pectoral-fin ray, and thoracic adhesive apparatus with an almost straight lateral margin. The identity of *G. schmidti* is also clarified in this study.

Key words: Ostariophysii, Alas River, Aceh, Sisoroidea

Introduction

Glyptothorax is the most widely distributed Asian catfish genus, with its approximately 70 valid species found in river drainages in Asia Minor (the Tigris and Euphrates river drainages) westwards to East Asia (to the Yangtze River drainage) and southwards to South and Southeast Asia (Ferraris, 2007). Species of this sisorid genus 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 keratinized striae, a detached distal portion of the premaxilla, and 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 ichthyological surveys of southern Nangroe Aceh Darussalam province in northern Sumatra, specimens of a *Glyptothorax* were collected. A detailed study of this material revealed them to belong to a second species from the Alas River drainage, which is named herein as *Glyptothorax ketambe*, new species.

Material and methods

Measurements were made point to point with dial calipers and 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 & Dodson (1999) are followed for all measurements and counts, except for vertebral counts, which are given as precaudal (with open hemal arches) + caudal (with closed hemal arches) vertebrae (precaudal vertebral counts include the vertebrae comprising the Weberian complex). Although sisorid