



## Two new species of the Glyptosternine catfish genus *Euchiloglanis* (Teleostei: Sisoridae) from southwest China with redescriptions of *E. davidi* and *E. kishinouyei*

WEI ZHOU<sup>1,3</sup>, XU LI<sup>1</sup> & ALFRED W. THOMSON<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Southwest Forestry University, Key Laboratory of Forest Disaster Warning and Control in Yunnan Province, Kunming 650224, Yunnan, P.R. China

<sup>2</sup>Florida Museum of Natural History, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611, USA

<sup>3</sup>Corresponding author. E-mail: weizhouyn@163.com

### Abstract

Two new species of the sisorid catfish genus *Euchiloglanis* are described from the upper Yangtze River and the upper Black River drainage (Red River basin) in China. *Euchiloglanis longibarbatus* **n. sp.** from the upper Yangtze River differs from *E. davidi*, *E. kishinouyei* and *E. longus* **n. sp.** by having an elongate and threadlike maxillary barbel with a pointed tip reaching posteriorly to beyond the gill opening. It differs from *E. dorsoarcus* by having the anal-fin origin closer to the caudal-fin base than to the pelvic-fin origin, and from *E. phongthoensis* by having the anus located midway between the pelvic-fin insertion and the anal-fin origin. *Euchiloglanis longus* **n. sp.** from the upper Black River drainage differs from *E. davidi* by having the length of the pectoral fin equal to 78.4–89.5% of the distance between the origins of the pectoral and pelvic fins, and from *E. kishinouyei* and *E. longibarbatus* **n. sp.** by having the distance between the origins of the pelvic and anal fins equal to 108.9–140.6% of the distance between the origins of the pectoral and pelvic fins. It further differs from *E. davidi*, *E. kishinouyei*, and *E. longibarbatus* **n. sp.** by having the depth of the caudal peduncle equal to 14.1–27.0% of the length of the caudal peduncle. It differs from *E. dorsoarcus* by having the anal-fin origin closer to the caudal-fin base than to the pelvic-fin origin, and from *E. phongthoensis* by having the distance from the adipose-fin origin to the dorsal-fin insertion equal to about 50% of the adipose-fin base length. *Euchiloglanis davidi* and *E. kishinouyei* are redescribed from recently collected specimens from their type localities. A lectotype is designated for *E. davidi* and a neotype designated for *E. kishinouyei*. *Euchiloglanis kishinouyei* is distinguished from *E. davidi* by lacking an indentation in the premaxillary tooth band, by having the length of the pectoral fin equal to 75.5–89.6% of the distance between the insertions of the pectoral and pelvic fins, and by having the distance between the insertion of the pelvic-fin and the anus equal to 81.5–97.5% of the distance between the insertions of the pectoral and pelvic fins. A key to the species of *Euchiloglanis* also provided.

**Key words:** *Euchiloglanis*, new species, Sisoridae, catfish

### Introduction

The sisorid catfish genus *Euchiloglanis* was erected by Regan (1907) as a replacement name for the genus name *Chimarrichthys* Sauvage. *Chimarrichthys* was erroneously thought to be preoccupied by Regan, but *Euchiloglanis* has been treated as valid following prevailing usage (Ferraris, 2007). The type species, *Chimarrichthys davidi* Sauvage, is based on seven type specimens collected from Yao-Tchy, Tibet, China (now Yaoji, Baoxing County, Sichuan, China). For a long time, *Euchiloglanis* was primarily distinguished from *Glyptosternon* by the premaxillary tooth band not extending posteriorly and the gill opening not extending to the abdomen (Hora, 1923; Norman, 1925; Hora and Silas, 1952). However, according to Chu (1981), the premaxillary tooth bands on all seven type specimens of *Chimarrichthys davidi* extend posteriorly on both sides. Therefore, Chu (1981) restricted *Euchiloglanis* to include only species with premaxillary tooth bands that extend posteriorly. The remaining species, with premaxillary tooth bands not extending posteriorly, were placed in the genus *Pareuchiloglanis*.