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***Glyptothorax radiolus*, a new species of sisorid catfish (Osteichthyes: Siluriformes) from northeastern India, with a redescription of *G. striatus* McClelland 1842**

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Abstract

Glyptothorax radiolus, new species, is described from the Brahmaputra River drainage in West Bengal, northeast India. It differs from most congeners in the Indian subcontinent in possessing plicae on the ventral surfaces of the pectoral spine and first pelvic-fin ray. The following combination of characters serve to distinguish it from congeners in the Indian subcontinent with plicate ventral surfaces of the pectoral spine and first pelvic-fin ray: eye diameter 6.6–7.4% HL interorbital distance 28.3–28.7% HL, head length 23.7–24.3% SL, wedge-shaped central depression in thoracic adhesive apparatus devoid of skin ridges, unculiferous ridges of thoracic adhesive apparatus not extending anteriorly onto gular region, pectoral fin length 21.4–22.8% SL, dorsal-fin spine length 11.6–13.9% SL, dorsal-to-adipose distance 26.6–26.8% SL, body depth at anus 11.2–11.4% SL, pelvic fin length 16.5–18.3% SL, adipose-fin base length 13.1–14.3% SL, anal-fin base length 13.4–14.0% SL, caudal peduncle length 20.9% SL, caudal peduncle depth 7.7% SL (1.4–1.5 times in body depth at anus), absence of distinct pale midlateral stripe on body, and 36 total vertebrae. *Glyptothorax striatus*, the type species of the genus, is also rediagnosed and redescribed in this study.

Key words: Sisoroidea, Brahmaputra, Surma-Meghna

Introduction

Glyptothorax is a speciose group within one of the largest Asian catfish families (Sisoridae), particularly so in the Indian subcontinent, where just over half of the diversity (40 out of 80 or so species) is found. *Glyptothorax* species are known from hillstreams and swift-flowing rivers from the Euphrates River drainage of eastern Turkey eastwards to the Yangtze River drainage and southwards to the Indian subcontinent and the Greater Sunda Islands. While describing new *Glyptothorax* species from northeastern India and making comparisons with material we identified as *G. striatus* McClelland 1842, we noted that material from the Raidak River differed in some aspects from those of the Surma-Meghna river system we had examined. Further research revealed the Raidak River material to be misidentified and to belong to an unnamed species, which is described here as *G. radiolus*. Because of the confusion surrounding the identity of *G. striatus* (the type species of *Glyptothorax*), we also take this opportunity to rediagnose and redescribe this species based on the holotype and fresh material.

Materials and methods

Measurements were made point to point with digital calipers and data recorded to tenths of a millimeter. Counts and measurements were made on the left side of specimens whenever possible, following Ng & Kottelat (2013). Subunits of the head are presented as proportions of head length (HL). Head length and measurements of body parts are given as proportions of standard length (SL). Fin-ray and vertebral counts were made from radiographs, with the latter counted following the method of Roberts (1994). Asterisks after a meristic value indicates the