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## ***Glyptothorax mibangi*, a new species of catfish (Teleostei: Sisoridae) from the Tisa River, Arunachal Pradesh, northeast India**

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### **Abstract**

*Glyptothorax mibangi*, a new sisorid catfish, is described from the Tisa River of Arunachal Pradesh, India. The new species can be distinguished from its congeners in the Ganga–Brahmaputra and Barak–Surma–Meghna basins by the following combination of characters: an obtuse leaf-shaped thoracic adhesive apparatus with a spindle-shaped median depression, skin ridges present over the entire apparatus including the depressed region; ventral surface of pectoral spine and first pelvic-fin ray non-plaited; slender body with depth of 10.4–13.5% SL; caudal peduncle shallow with depth 6.8–8.3% SL; snout long with length 52.9–58.6% HL; and 2+7 gill rakers on the first branchial arch.

**Key words:** New sisorid, Brahmaputra basin

### **Introduction**

*Glyptothorax* Blyth 1860, is the most species-diverse and widely-distributed genus of sisorid catfishes (Ng & Kullander 2013). Fishes in this genus are treated as a monophyletic group (Jiang *et al.* 2011) and easily distinguished from other sisorids in having a thoracic adhesive apparatus with grooves parallel or oblique to the longitudinal axis of the body (Thomson & Page 2006). The genus is osteologically diagnosed in having a detached distal portion of the premaxilla and long and thin lateral arms of the vomer that extend under the entire length of the articular process of the lateral ethmoid (de Pinna 1996).

Twenty-one species of *Glyptothorax* have been described from the Ganga–Brahmaputra and Barak–Surma–Meghna basins (Ng 2005; Anganthoibi & Vishwanath 2013; Tamang and Chaudhry 2011; Menon 1955; Ng and Lalramliana 2012a, 2012b, 2013). Of these, the Ganga-Brahmaputra basin has 14 valid species, viz. *Glyptothorax alaknandi*, *G. brevipinnis*, *G. botius*, *G. telchitta*, *G. cavia*, *G. conirostris*, *G. garhwali*, *G. gracilis*, *G. pectinopterus*, *G. stolicka*, *G. indicus*, *G. radiolus*, *G. dikrongensis* and *G. pantherinus*, while the Barak–Surma–Meghna basin has four valid species: *G. manipurensis*, *G. striatus*, *G. maceratus* and *G. scrobiculus* (Eschmeyer 2014).

During a recent ichthyological survey of the tributaries of the Brahmaputra River draining the eastern part of Arunachal Pradesh, specimens from the Tisa River included an undescribed species of *Glyptothorax*, which is herein described as a new species, *Glyptothorax mibangi*.

### **Material and methods**

Measurements were made on the left side of specimens with dial calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm, following Ng and Dodson (1999). The thoracic adhesive apparatus was measured following Vishwanath and Linthoingambi (2007). Measurements of head length (HL) and body parts are expressed as proportions of standard length (SL) and the