





## A new species of the Asian schilbid catfish genus *Clupisoma* from Myanmar, with a redescription of *Clupisoma prateri* Hora (Osteichthyes: Siluriformes: Schilbidae)

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## **Abstract**

The species *Clupisoma roosae*, new species, is recorded from the upper Irrawaddy River, Myanmar. This species can be distinguished from its sole congener in Myanmar, *Clupisoma prateri* Hora, 1937, in having a shorter pectoral-fin spine that does not extend past the pelvic-fin origin, a reduced abdominal keel that extends anteriorly only to the level of the pelvic-fin base, only 11 pectoral-fin rays and 45 to 47 branched anal-fin rays. Although the two species occur in the Irrawaddy River, they have not been collected together and appear to inhabit different portions of the river basin. *Clupisoma prateri* is distributed in the lower and middle reaches of the Irrawaddy River as well as the nearby Sittang, Bago, and Salween rivers, while *C. roosae* appears to be restricted to the upper reaches of the Irrawaddy. To facilitate comparisons between the two species of *Clupisoma* in Myanmar, *C. prateri* is redescribed.

Key words: Irrawaddy River basin, Clupisoma, Schilbidae, Myanmar, Burmese fishes

## Introduction

From the earliest reports on the inland fish fauna of Myanmar, the schilbid catfish genus *Clupisoma*, as currently diagnosed (e. g., see Jayaram, 1971, 1999), was thought to have been represented by a single species. Studies by Francis Day (e. g., Day 1875–78, 1889) indicated that the single Myanmar species was *Clupisoma garua* (Hamilton, 1822) (referred to at that time as *Pseudeutropius garua*), a species initially described from the Ganges River basin. Hora (1937) concluded that the species found in Burmese waters was distinct from that found in the Ganges basin, and he named the Burmese species *Clupisoma prateri*. Subsequent studies by Jayaram (1977, 1999) supported the validity of *C. prateri* and reported that species as the only *Clupisoma* in Myanmar.