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***Parambassis serrata*, a new species of glassperch (Teleostei: Ambassidae) from the Kaladan drainage, India**

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Abstract

Parambassis serrata, a new species of glassperch from the Kolo River, Kaladan drainage, Mizoram, India is described. It is distinguished from its congeners by the combination of characters that includes: presence of a faint, vertically-elongated brown humeral blotch; posterior margin of most spines of first dorsal fin proximally blackish; 14–16 dorsal and anal-fin branched rays; a black longitudinal stripe on ventral surface of caudal peduncle; absence of predorsal scales; a serrated preopercular ridge; 51–56 scales in lateral series; and 11 pectoral-fin rays.

Key words: New perciformes, Kolo River, Mizoram

Introduction

Glass perches of the family Ambassidae are small to medium-sized fishes found exclusively in freshwaters, mainly in Southeast Asia and New Guinea. Most of them are translucent to transparent and live in schools (Kottelat 2003). The glass-perch genus *Parambassis* Bleeker is characterized by having straight or only slightly upturned jaws, 30–100 scales in lateral series, 9–16 dorsal-fin rays, 9–17 anal-fin rays, serrations on ridge and edge of preorbital bone, 24–25 vertebrae (Roberts 1994).

Kar & Sen's (2007) checklist of the fishes of Mizoram (India) listed two species of *Parambassis*, i.e., *P. ranga* (Hamilton) and *P. tennasserimensis* Roberts [now *P. alleni* (Datta & Chaudhuri), fide Kottelat 2013] from the Kaladan River. This river (also known as Koladyne), itself a drainage, originates in the Chin Hills of Myanmar, flows into Mizoram, India, and back to Myanmar in the Arakan (Rakhine) and then into the Bay of Bengal near Sittwe.

A recent ichthyofaunal survey of the Kolo River, Kaladan drainage, Mizoram, India, included an undescribed species, which is herein described as *Parambassis serrata*, new species.

Material and methods

Specimens were preserved in 10% formalin and then transferred to 70% ethanol. Measurements were made point to point with digital calipers to the nearest 0.1 mm whenever possible. Counts and measurements follow Kottelat (2003). Terminology for cephalic serration follows Fraser-Brunner (1955). Clearing and staining of specimens for osteology followed Hollister (1934). Identification and nomenclature of bones and vertebral counts followed Greenwood (1976). Head length (HL) and measurements of body parts are expressed as proportions of standard length (SL), and subunits of head as proportions of head length. The value in parentheses after a specific count indicates the frequency of the count. The examined materials are deposited in the Manipur University Museum of Fishes (MUMF). Comparative data for *Parambassis apogonoides* (Bleeker), *P. dayi* (Bleeker), *P. macrolepis* (Bleeker), *P. siamensis* (Fowler), *P. tennasserimensis*, *P. thomasi* (Day), *P. vollmeri* Roberts and *P. wolffii* (Bleeker) were obtained from Roberts (1994).