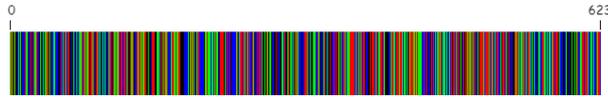


***1. Chitala chitala* (Hamilton, 1822)**

Common name: English: Humped featherback; Bengal: Chitala, Chital; Assam: Chital, Seetul, Kandla; Manipur: Nepal.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Osteoglossiformes

Family: Notopteridae

Genus: *Chitala*

Species: *C. chitala*

Diagnosis:

D 9-10; A+ C 110-135; V 6

Differs from *Notopterus* in having the cranio-dorsal profile excessively concave, rather than concave, nearly straight or slightly concave. Jaws with positively allometric growth. Preopercular scale rows more than 10. Maxilla extends considerably beyond posterior edge of eye; preorbital smooth; a row about 15 transverse silvery bars on back.

Colour: In life, coppery brown on narrow back with about 15 transverse silvery bars meeting across dorsal ridge, flanks silvery. Fins with dark blotches.

Commercial importance: The fish has a considerable market demand.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers

Distribution: Assam: Payapem Bheel, Rangapani, 26°41'188" N 092°48'978" E,

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

2. *Notopterus notopterus* (Pallas, 1769)

Common name: English: Grey featherback; Bengal: Phulo, Pholui, Phallai, Patola; Assam: Kanduli, Kandoolee; Manipur: Kandla, Ngapai.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Osteoglossiformes

Family: Notopteridae

Genus: *Notopterus*

Species: *N. notopterus*

Diagnosis:

D 7-9; A + C 100-110; V 5-6

Body strongly compressed, tapers towards tail. Cranio-dorsal profile straight or slightly concave. Maxilla extends to middle of eye. Abdomen edge keeled. Pre-orbital bone serrated. Dorsal fin short, inserted in middle between snout tip and caudal-fin base. Pelvic fin rudimentary. Anal fin long, continuous with caudal.

Colour. In live, silvery white with numerous fine grey spots.

Commercial importance: Food fishes, commercially importance

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks and ponds.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377N 090° 01'298" E, Mizoram: Serlui River, Reiek kai, 23°42'317" N 092°40'280" Assam: Brahmaputra River, Bhumaraguri, 26°36'713" N 092°51'054" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

3. *Anguilla bengalensis* (Gray, 1831)

Common name: English: Indian mottled eel; Bengal: Banchara; Manipuri: Ngaril leina



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anguilliformes

Family: Anguillidae

Genus: *Anguilla*

Species: *A. bengalensis*

Diagnosis:

D 250-305; A 220- 250; P 18

Body cylindrical, tail compressed. Head conical, snake-like and depressed. Mouth terminal, angle of mouth behind posterior margin of eye. Lips prominent, teeth on jaws small and inconspicuous forming relatively narrow bands, vomerine teeth broad anteriorly. Dorsal fin with 256 rays inserted at vertical level close to anus than gill opening, its length 69.1% SL. Scales embedded in skin. Lateral line complete with small pores.

Color: In life, typically yellowish to olive-brown, mottled with dark brown, lighter below; juveniles not mottled.

Commercial importance: Considerable commercial value, good export market for live eelers.

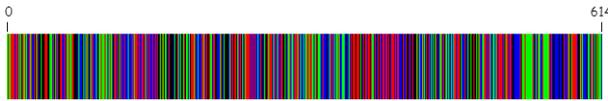
Habitat: Inhabits freshwaters although it occurs in estuaries and in the sea during early life and near maturity

Distribution: Manipur: Khujai River, Yuzang.

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT).

4. *Gudusia chapra* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Indian river shad; Bengal: Coori, Khira, Khoira; Assam: Koroti, Karati.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Clupeiformes

Family: Clupeidae

Genus: *Gudusia*

Species: *G. chapra*

Diagnosis:

D iv 11-13; A (ii)iii 19-22; P i 12-13; V i 7

Body well compressed, oblong, Mouth slightly upturned, terminal. Eyes large, lateral, in anterior part of head, not visible from below ventral surface and with a broad adipose eyelid. Lips thin. Dorsal fin inserted above pelvic fin origin, with 14 rays. Anal fin short with 22 rays. Caudal fin forked. Scales small, 77 scales in lateral series. Body without any cross bars on sides.

Colour: In life, back brown, flanks silvery or golden; dark blotch behind gill opening, often followed by a series of spots along flank.

Commercial importance: Not interested in fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers

Distribution: Tripura: Gomti River, Battali, 23°29'807" N 91°19'911" E, Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E Assam: Brahmaputra River, Kaliabharma, 26°37'420" N 92°26'641" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

5. *Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Hilsa shad



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Tenualosa*

Species: *T.ilisha*

Diagnosis:

Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 18-21; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 18 - 23. Belly with 30 to 33 scutes. Distinct median notch in upper jaw. Gill rakers fine and numerous, about 100 to 250 on lower part of arch. Fins hyaline. A dark blotch behind gill opening, followed by a series of small spots along flank in juveniles.

Colour: In life, silver shot with gold and purple.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

Habitat: Schooling in coastal waters and ascending rivers for as much as 1200 km (usually 50-100 km)

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

6. *Amblypharyngodon mola* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Mola carplet, Pale carplet; Bengal: Maurala. Mowa, Mowka; Assam: Moha, Moa; Manipur: Muka nga or Ngarang



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Amblypharyngodon*

Species: *A. mola*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 7; A ii-iii 5-6; P i 13-15; V i 8

Eyes large, slightly visible from underside of head. Scales minute. Lateral line incomplete with 12 pierced scales and 66 in the row, transverse scale rows $\frac{1}{2}$ 13/1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$. Dorsal fin with ii,7 rays. Pectoral fin with i,13 rays. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Anal fin with iii,6 rays. Caudal fin forked with 8+9 rays.

Colour. Golden yellow with a broad silvery lateral band on side. Fins with black marking

Commercial importance: Food fishes (Fd)

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and small streams.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Juronja Kortori, 23°25'713" N 091°45'284" E, Meghalaya: Jinjiramam River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E, Mizoram: Tuichang River, Aizawl Seling chaph road, 23°33'545" N. 93°06'170" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

7. *Aspidoparia jaya* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Jaya; Assam: Chola



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Aspidoparia*

Species: *A. jaya*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 7; P i 14; V i 7

Body elongated, subcylindrical. Abdomen rounded. Head moderate, rounded anteriorly. A broad ring of suborbital bones present. Snout obtuse. Mouth small, inferior. Eyes lateral, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips thin. No barbels. Dorsal fin inserted behind pelvic fin with 9 rays and without a spine. Anal fin with 9 rays. Caudal fin forked. Scales of moderate size. Lateral line greatly curved, running in lower half of caudal peduncle with 52 scales. Anal fin with 9 rays. 4 ½ rows of scales between lateral line and base of pelvic fin

Colour: In life, silvery bronze appearance.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and ponds in plains and mountainous regions.

Distribution: Tripura: Deo River, Kanchanpur (24°02'335" N 092°11'805" E); Arunachal Pradesh: Siang River, Sido.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

8. *Aspidoparia ukhrulensis* (Selim & Vishwanath, 2001)

Common name: Manipur: Boikisi.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Aspidoparia*

Species: *A. ukhrulensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii, 7; P i, 12-13; V i, 7; A iii.

Lateral line complete and slightly curved with 35–37 scales (+ 2 at caudal-fin base), transverse scale rows $\frac{1}{2}5/1\frac{1}{2}$, predorsal scales 14. Dorsal fin inserted opposite of pelvic-fin origin and nearer to caudal-fin base bearing ii, 7 rays, and first simple rays strong and osseous. Pectoral fin not reaching pelvic fin, with i, 12–13 rays. Pelvic fin not reaching anal fin bearing i, 7 rays. Anal fin with iii, 9 rays. Vent opens at anal-fin base. Caudal fin forked with 10+9 rays.

Colour: Back silvery-white and belly pale white.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish

Habitat: Inhabits lower course of the river where the current was slow. It does not come upstream where the current is strong, preferring pools with sandy bottom.

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Data Deficient (DD)

9. *Bangana dero* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Kalabans; Assam: Silgharia; Bengal: Kursha



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Bangana*

Species: *B. dero*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 9-12; A ii-iii 5; P i 16-17; V i 7

Body moderate size, elongated too deep with abdomen rounded. Head fairly large. Snout more or less swollen, rounded, often projecting beyond mouth, covered by a groove across and with tubercles Lateral line scales 45. Dorsal fin rays 12. Cartilage on inner surface of entire lip well developed. Dorsal fin inserted nearer tip of snout than base of caudal fin. Scales between lateral line and pelvic fin six. Labial fold continuous. Eye bigger in relation to standard length.

Color: In life, bluish or brownish black on back, bluish-silvery on flanks and belly; scales often tinged red; an obscure band along the flanks. Fins blackish with a faint reddish hue; outer edge of dorsal fin rather dusky.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd)

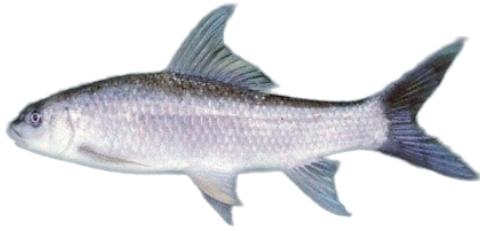
Habitat: Inhabits sides of torrential hill-streams in shallow waters

Distribution: Assam: Orang River, Pasaroi (26°31.928'N 92°20.081'E); Nagaland: Doyang River, Doyang village (26°18.334'N 94°17.952'E); Manipur: Khujai River, Mongyang (23° 94.9924'N 94° 16.0543'E); Arunachal Pradesh: Yamne River, Jenu Village (28°15.334'N 95°12.397'E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

10. *Bangana devdevi* (Hora, 1936)

Common name: English: Malikha labeo



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Bangana*

Species: *B.devdevi*

Diagnosis:

D iii 11; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body elongate, its dorsal and ventral profiles equally convex. Head moderately large, its length 3.3 to 4.9 times in standard length. Snout bluntly rounded, overhanging the jaws, without any lateral lobe. Eyes moderate, not visible from underside of head, the diameter 3 to 5.3 times in head. Mouth large; lips thick and fleshy, continuous at angles, lower lip papillated and joined to isthmus by a narrow bridge. Barbels one small maxillary pair, concealed.

Color: In life, back dark green and silvery on flanks and abdomen. Fin pinkish. back dark green and silvery on flanks and abdomen; opercular region with golden tint.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits sides of hill-streams in shallow waters

Distribution: Manipur: Keithelmanbi, Thoubal barrage.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC).

11. *Bangana diplostoma* (Heckel,1838)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Bangana*

Species: *B. diplostoma*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body elongate, fusi-form, but with a flattened chest and belly, slightly deeper than wide, eye small, lateral. Snout blunt, rounded. With ethmoid furrow little developed. Large specimens have a few minute white cysts in the infraorbital, ethmoid and rostral fields that appear like rudimentary tubercles. There is no obvious sexual dimorphism in tuberculation, body shape, fin shape or colour pattern.

Colour: Body greyish dorsally, lighter below lateral line, to whitish along ventral midline. Head greyish, subopercle, lower limb of preopercle, lower half of cheek and most of lips, and underside of head lighter to whitish.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and large rivers.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

12. *Barbonymus gonionotus* (Bleeker, 1849)

Common name: English barb; silver barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barbonymus*

Species: *B. gonionotus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 11; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Dorsal spines (total): 4; Dorsal soft rays (total): 8; Anal spines: 3; Anal soft rays: 6 - 7. Body is strongly compressed. The back is elevated, its dorsal profile arched, often concave above the occiput. The head is small; the snout pointed; the mouth terminal. The barbels are very minute or rudimentary, especially the upper ones, which sometimes disappear entirely

Color: In life, silvery white, sometimes with a golden tint.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

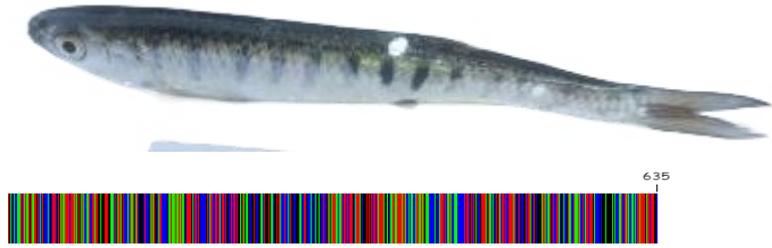
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, streams, flood plains

Distribution: Meghalaya: Laitryngew River, Laitryngew Walikaba, (25°43'48" N 091°40'93" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

13. *Barilius barila* (Hamilton,1807)

Common name: Barred baril



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. barila*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 10-11; P i 12; V i 8

Body shallow, its depth 4. to 4.8 times in standard length. Body with 14-15 vertical bars, the bars long and extend from back to lateral line. pectoral fin as long as head. Jaws long, maxilla extends to below anterior third or orbit. Barbels two pairs. Rostral pair very short. The maxillary barbells extend up to anterior third of orbit. Lateral line 43-46 scales. Pre-Doral scales 22.

Colour: In life, back dark olivaceous, otherwise silvery. Operculum golden. Vertical blue bands (more marked in young).

Commercial importance: Food as well as ornamental fishes. Fisherman sometimes used it as a bait on hooks for other bigger and commercially important fishes.

Habitat: Inhabits hill-streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Seppi River, Thatching, 28°03'652" N 094°59'676" E Alt 371m

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

14. *Barilius bendelisis* (Hamilton, 1807)

Common name: Hamilton's barila, Indian hill trout



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. bendelisis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii-iii 7-8; P i 14; V i 8

Body shallow, its depth 3.8 to 4.2 times in standard length. Mouth moderate, jaws long, maxilla extends to below anterior-third of orbit. Barbels two short pairs. Rostral reduce or often absent. Lateral line with 40 to 45 scales, pre-dorsal 18 to 20. Tubercles small and poorly developed on snout and lower jaw; 8-12 vertical bars on body descending towards the lateral line which become indistinct (as spots) in adults. In adults a blue-black spot on each individual body scale.

Colour: In life, silvery with a greyish back. Fins yellowish, tinged with orange; edges of dorsal and caudal fins greyish, lower lobe of caudal fin often dusky.

Commercial importance: Use as food and ornamental fishes.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers along the base of hills.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tut River, Dapchuah, 23°46'303" N 92°31'162" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

15. *Barilius chatricensis* (Selim & Vishwanath, 2002)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. chatricensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 10; P i 11; V i 8 C 18

The species with 7-8 thick blue-black transverse bars on the body which do not extend upto the lateral line; lateral line scales 38; 15 pre-dorsal scales; Maxilla do not reach the base of pectoral fin. Dorsal inserted slightly behind the middle of body (pre-dorsal length 51.4 -55.5% of SL) barbells absent on snout and no dark spots at the base of caudal fin.

Colour: Body silvery white, slightly dark dorsally; 7-8 dark blue bands on the sides of the body. The bands are short, thick and tapers towards lateral line which do not extend to the latter. Pectoral, ventral and anal fins tinged with orange color in fresh condition.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

16. *Barilius radiolatus* (Gunther, 1868)

Common name:English: Gunther's baril



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. radiolatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7-8; A ii-iii 10-11; P i 16; V i 8

Body shallow, its depth about 4-5times in standard length. Mouth moderate; jaws long, maxilla reaches to anterior margin of orbit; barbels two short pairs. Dorsal fin inserted anterior to anal fin, its last ray not extending so far as to above anal fin.

Color: In life, silvery. Fins hyaline

Commercial importance: This is a rather rare endemic species.

Habitat: Found in clear gravelly streams

Distribution: Tripura: Deo River, Sukhnacherra (24°00.776" N 092°11.834" E)

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

17. *Barilius shacra* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Shacra baril; Bengal: Koksa



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. shacra*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii-iii 8; P i 14; V i 8

Body shallow, its depth about 4.3 to 4.5 times in standard length. Mouth moderate; jaws long, maxilla reaches to anterior margin of orbit; barbels two well developed pair. Dorsal fin inserted in advance of anal fin, its last ray over first anal fin ray. Scales moderate with many radii.

Color: In life, back olive, flanks and belly pinkish silvery. Dorsal fin with a black band along its upper third.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

18. *Barilius vagra* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Vagra baril; Assam: Korang; Bengal: Koksa



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. vagra*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii; A ii-iii 10-12; P i 14-15; V i 8

Body shallow, its depth about 4.3 to 4.6 times in standard length. Mouth moderate; jaws long, maxilla extends to below middle of orbit; barbells two pairs. Dorsal fin inserted almost anterior to anal fin, its last two fin rays over anal fin. Pectoral fin slightly shorter than head. Caudal fin forked; the lobes equal.

Color: In life, silvery with 10-14 bluish vertical bars. Fins bright pink or yellowish; dorsal and caudal fin grey edged.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams

Distribution: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim Tripura and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

19. *Barilius ngawa* (Vishwanath&Manojkumar,2002)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Barilius*

Species: *B. ngawa*

Diagnosis:

D ii-ii 7; A i-iii 11-14; P i 14-15; V i 8

This species relatively elongate compressed body, blue-black bars or spots on the body and dorsal fin inserted behind the middle of the body with 13-14 blue bars extending up to lateral line, bars of equal width with interband; pelvic fin reaching anal fin base; lateral line scale rows 42-43; predorsal scales 21-22; lateral transverse scales $\frac{1}{2}$ 8/ $1\frac{1}{2}$; dorsal fin with a black stripe; caudal fin edge black.

Colour: In life, silvery vertical bars. dorsal and pectoral fins whitish; caudal fin tipped with black edged.

Commercial importance: Miner aquarium importance

Habitat: Inhabitants of small, clean, medium to fast flowing torrential mountain streams of China, western Asia, South and mainland South-east Asia.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

20. *Carassius auratus* (Linnaeus,1758)

Common name: English: Goldfish



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Carassius*

Species: *C. auratus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 16-18; A ii-iii 5; P i 16; V i 8

Body stout, rather high and compressed, its dorsal and ventral profiles about equally arched. Head small, its top slightly depressed. Mouth small, terminal and oblique; upper jaw protractile, more or less projecting. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout –tip than to base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, variable, usually olivaceous-bronze to deep golden above flanks lighter, belly silvery white. Fins dark olive bronze.

Commercial importance: Aquarium fish

Habitat: Inhabit rivers, lakes, ponds and ditches with stagnant or slow-flowing water

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

21. *Cabdio morar* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Morari; Assam: Monah; Bengal: Morar



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Cabdio*

Species: *C. morar*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 7-8; A ii 8-10; P i 14; V i 7

Body elongated, subcylindrical. Abdomen rounded. Head moderate, rounded anteriorly. A broad ring of suborbital bones present. Snout obtuse. Mouth small, inferior. Eyes lateral, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips thin. No barbels. Dorsal fin inserted behind pelvic fin with 9 rays and without a spine. Anal fin with 10 rays. Caudal fin forked. Scales of moderate size. Lateral line scales 40; 3 rows of scales between lateral line and base of pelvic fin.

Color: In life, back light brown, flanks and belly yellowish-silvery; a burnished lateral streak on sides. Fins dark yellow.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

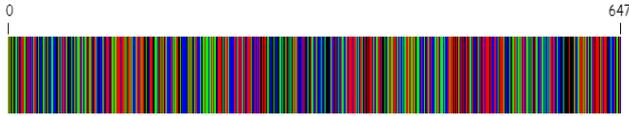
Habitat: Found in streams and ponds in plains and mountainous regions.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Amarapur (23°29'874" N 091°40'594" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

22. *Chagunius chagunio* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Chaguni; Assam: Keintah-putthi; Bengal: Jerruah



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Chagunius*

Species: *C. chagunio*

Diagnosis:

D I 8; P iii 12; V ii 8; A ii 6

Body elongated. Head compressed with flat sides. Snout overhanging, divided into a central and two lateral lobes by a groove extending upward and forward from the base of each rostral barbels. Mouth narrow, subterminal with two ends directed backwards. Lips fleshy, with loose skin appearing rough due to sense covering with tiny papillae. Barbels four, a pair of each of rostral and maxillary well developed. Dorsal fin inserted slightly ahead of pelvic fin.

Color: Body is silvery with a pinkish tinge. Caudal fin with blackish tip; in young middle third of caudal fin orange; tipped with black.

Habitat: Generally found in large rivers characterized by rocky bottom, clear and fast river, and little or no vegetation.

Commercial importance: Highly commercial, food fish.

Distribution: Nagaland: New Saitherkam, Chathe River; Arunachal Pradesh: Tatching River, Borguli (28°00'523" N 095°27'887" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

23. *Chagunius nicholsi* (Myers, 1924)

Common Name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Chagunius*

Species: *C. nicholsi*

Diagnosis:

D v 8; A iii 5; P i 14; V ii 8

Body elongated. Abdomen broadly rounded. Head compressed with flat sides. Snout overhanging, divided into a central and two lateral lobes by a groove extending upward and forward from the base of each rostral barbels. Post-labial groove incomplete. Mouth narrow, subterminal with two ends directed backwards. Eyes large, superior not visible from below ventral surface. Lips fleshy, with loose skin appearing rough due to sense covering with tiny papillae. Barbels four, a pair of each of rostral and maxillary well developed. Dorsal fin inserted slightly ahead of pelvic fin with 13 rays and a stout, strong, serrated spine. Anal fin short with 8 rays.

Color: In alcohol, body black at scale margins, accentuated at bases of scales giving a spotted apported appearance. Fin pinkish.

Commercial value: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, streams and lakes

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

24. *Chela cachius* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Silver hatchet chela; Assam: Lauputi; Bengal: Chela



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Chela*

Species: *C. cachius*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7- 8; A ii-iii 19-23; P i 8-11; V i 5-6

Body deep and greatly compressed, its depth 3.2 o 4.6times in standard length, abdomen keeled only between and behind pelvic fins. Mouth slightly oblique, its cleft not extending to below anterior edge of eye. Outer ray of pelvic fin strongly produced, filamentous, usually extends as far as back posterior third to anal fin. Lateral line complete.

Color: In life, translucent, shining brilliant silver; back light olive; belly whitish; a shining greenish longitudinal band from level of dorsal fin. Fins delicate yellowish.

Commercial importance: It is used for ornamental purposes in the aquaria.

Habitat: Inhabits flowing waters, in plains and submontane regions.

Distribution: Sikkim and Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

25. *Cirrhinus reba* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Reba carp; Assam: Rashim; Bengal: Batta



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Cirrhinus*

Species: *C.reba*

Diagnosis:

D i-iii 8; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Barbels one pair of short rostral. Pectoral fin as long as head. Scales hexagonal and moderate, lateral line with 34–38 scales, transverse scale rows 7/5–6. Dorsal fin ii–iii,8 rays. Anal fin with iii,5 rays. Pectoral fin with i,15 rays. Pelvic fin i,8 rays. Caudal fin deeply forked.

Color: In life, dark grey dorsally, silvery on flanks and belly; scales generally darkest at their edges, forming bluish longitudinal bands above lateral line.

Commercial importance: widely cultured and considered as a food fish

Habitat: Inhabit large streams and rivers also found in tanks, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Pitra Loccha para (23°32'22" N 91°39'2" E); Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha (25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

26. *Cirrhinus mrigala* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Mrigal; Assam: Mriga; Bengal: Mrigala



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Cirrhinus*

Species: *C. mrigala*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 12-13; A iii 5; P i 17; V i 8

Body moderate, elongate, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head short. Snout obtusely rounded. Mouth wide, transverse. Eyes moderately large and not visible from below ventral surface. Upper lip fringed or entire, not continuous with lower. Barbels absent. Dorsal fin with 15 rays in total. Anal fin short, with 8 rays. Caudal fin forked. Lateral line complete with 40 scales.

Colour: In life, dark grey along back often with a coppery tinge, flanks silvery with a yellowish tinge, and belly silvery-white; eyes golden. Pectoral, pelvic and anal fins orange-tipped.

Commercial importance: widely cultured species and considered as a food fish

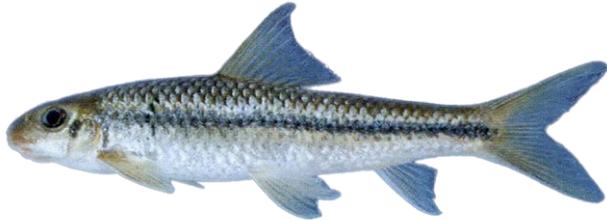
Habitat: Inhabit rivers also found in tanks, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Indiranagar; Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha, (25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E); Mizoram: Tuichang River, Aizawl Seling chaph road (23°33'545" N 93°06'170" E); Manipur: Loktak Lake.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

27. *Crossocheilus burmanicus* (Hora,1936)

Common name: English: Burmese latia



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Crossocheilus*

Species: *C. burmanicus*

Diagnosis:

D iii (8) 9; A ii 5; P i 13; V i 8

Body fairly elongate, its depth 4 to 4.2 times in standard length. Head small, its length 4.7-5 times in standard length. Eyes moderate, its diameter 3.6 to 4.5 times in head length. Gill rakers 50 to 53 on first arch. Mouth inferior, a narrow frenulum connecting upper lip and lower lip; barbells only rostral pair. Scales moderate. Lateral line with 39 to 41 scales.

Color: In life, upper half of body light brownish, lower half yellowish. Fins unspotted.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Found in the middle and lower layers of swift, mountainous streams and rivers.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Gazaldoba (27°46'928" N 88°45'232" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

28. *Crossocheilus latius* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Stone roller; Assam: Lurali; Bengal: Kalabatta



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Crossocheilus*

Species: *C. latius*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A ii 5; P i 13; V i 8

Body rather elongate, its depth 4.3 to 5.9 times in standard length. Head flat and compresses, its length 4.4 to 5.3 times in standard length. Eyes moderate, its diameter 3.1 to 4 times in head length. Gill-rakers 37 to 39 on first arch. Mouth inferior; narrow frenulum connecting upper lip with lower jaw; barbells two pair (maxillary and rostral).

Colour: In life, upper half of body greyish or light brownish, with irregular dark punctuations; lower half yellowish; a faint longitudinal stripe on flank which broadens near of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Adults inhabit streams and rivers. Found over gravel and stony bottom of mountain streams

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Tatching River, Borguli (28°00'523" N 095°27'857" E); Garrak River, Sigar (28°04'363" N 095°24'169" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

29. *Ctenopharyngodon Idella* (Valenciennes,1844) Exotic species

Common name: English: Grass carp; Manipur: Grass carp; Bengal: Grass carp; Assam: Grass carp



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Ctenopharyngodon*

Species: *C. idella*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A iii 7-8; P i 17; V i 8

Snout very short, its length less than or equal to eye diameter. Barbels absent, post-orbital length more than half head length. Dorsal fin inserted close to snout tip than to caudal fin base bearing iii,7–8 rays. Anal fin with iii,7–11 branched rays. Caudal fin with 9+8. Lateral line scales 41+2.

Color: In life, dark grey above, silvery on flanks and belly; base of each scale dark brown. Fin dark.

Commercial importance: Commercially culture as a food fish.

Habitat: Lakes, ponds, pools and backwaters of large rivers preferring large, slow-flowing or standing water bodies with vegetation.

Distribution: Megahalaya

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated (NE).

30. *Cyprinus carpio* Linnaeus, 1758

Common name: English: Common carp; Bengal: Boal; Assam: Common carp; Manipuri: Puklaobi.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Cyprinus*

Species: *C. carpio*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 18-20; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Mouth subterminal, protrusible with thick and fleshy lips. Scales large, lateral line complete with 33–37+2–3, transverse scale rows 5½/1/5½, pre-dorsal 10,. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Anal fin with ii,5 rays, its last simple ray bony and serrated posteriorly. Dorsal fin with iii, I,19 rays, last unbranched ray strong and serrated along posterior margin.

Colour: In life, rather variable, adaptable to various situations and the character of the bottom of the ponds where it lives; usually olivaceous with silvery or golden sides. Fins yellowish.

Commercial importance: Food fish and it surpasses all other fishes in breeding ability, resistance to disease, and high quality of flesh.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks and lakes

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

31. *Cyprinion semiplotum* (McClelland, 1839)

Common name: English: Assameaw Kingfish; Bengal: Badangi; Assam: Sundaree, Lohboe; Arunachal Pradesh: Sundari



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Cyprinion*

Species: *C. semiplotum*

Diagnosis:

D iii 24-25; A ii 7; P i 15; V i 9

Body moderately elongate, deep abdomen rounded. Head large, compressed. Snout rounded. Mouth horse-shoe shaped, inferior, of great width. Eyes large situated in the anterior half of head, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips thin, plain. One pair of maxillary barbels. Dorsal spine smooth. Anal fin short with nine rays. Caudal fin forked, scales sub circular. Lateral line complete with 32 scales. Posterior chamber of air-bladder long and narrow.

Colour: In life, leaden silvery, darkest on back. Pectoral, pelvic and anal fins orange.

Commercial importance: Food fishes easily taken on a hook with dead bait.

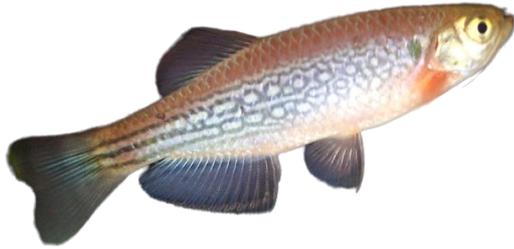
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, rivers and streams

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Kameng River, Lower Bhalukpong, 27°01'084" N 092°38'217" E, Sikkim: Teesta River, 3A village, 24°24'877" N 092°47'302" E,

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

32. *Danio dangila* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Dangila danio; Assam: Laupati; Bengal: Nipati



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Danio*

Species: *D. dangila*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9-11; A ii-iii 12-15; P i 11-12; V i 7

Body elongates, compressed, subcylindrical. Abdomen rounded. Head moderate, blunt. Snout obtuse. Mouth anterior, directed obliquely upwards. Eyes large, centrally placed not visible from below ventral surface. No vertical bars on body. No spine on anterior rim of orbit. Barbels present. Dorsal fin with 12 branched rays. Barbels longer than eye diameter. Body with dark lateral bands breaking up anteriorly.

Color: In life, back olive, sides silvery with several narrow blue lines which in the anterior half or two-thirds of body form a beautiful network; a dusky spot at upper angle of gill-opening.

Commercial importance: This is a beautiful ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits in mountain streams

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

33. *Danio meghalayensis* (Sen&Dey,1985)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Danio*

Species: *D. meghalayensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7-11; A ii 11-14; P i 11-12; V i 7

Body compressed, elongate. No sexual dimorphism evident. Head laterally compressed, slightly deeper than wide. Snout short, rounded, approximately as long as eye diameter. Mouth terminal, oblique in profile, lower jaw slightly projecting, jaws about equal in anterior extension. Small bony knob at dentary symphysis fitting into notch in upper jaw. Maxilla reaching slightly beyond vertical from anterior margin of orbit. Lower jaw ending anteriorly at middle of orbit or slightly above. Lower jaw with blunt anterior lateral lobe without tubercles.

Colour: colour fawn, markings absent from head and venter except intense dark brown pigmentation around orbit. Cleithral spot blackish, smaller than pupil, stripe diffuse, brownish. stripe from cleithral spot to middle of caudal-fin base where continued narrow along middle caudal-fin rays; entire, but with lighter areas anteriorly

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams.

Distribution: Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

34. *Danio rerio* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Zebra fish, Zebra danio; Bengal: Anju; Assam: Barali



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Danio*

Species: *D.rerio*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A ii-iii 12-13; P i 11-12; V i 6

Body compressed, Head moderate, blunt. Snout obtuse. Eyes large, centrally placed not visible from below ventral surface. Lateral line incomplete, not extending to anal fin. Two pairs of well-developed barbels present.

Colour: In life, silvery-grey; belly yellowish white; flanks shining Prussian blue, traversed with four well-defined beautiful shining gold stripes from head to caudal fin the two outer bands sharply delimit the blue of the sides above and below; blue-gold stripes show up fairly clearly on anal fin as well; operculum with golden blotches; iris golden red.

Commercial importance: It is well known ornamental fish because of its strikingly beautiful.

Habitat: Inhabits slow moving to stagnant standing bodies of water particularly rice fields.

Distribution: Nagaland: Kelemeu River, Jalukei. Arunachal Pradesh: Pandung River, Ziro, 27°57'794" N 094°17'642" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

35. *Devario aequipinnatus* (McClelland, 1839)

Common name: English: Giant danio; Assam: Saldanikana; Bengal: Ballandhu



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. aequipinnatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 9-12; A ii-iii 14-16; P i 11-12; V i 6

Body elongates and compressed. Its depth 2.9 to 3.5 times in standard length. Head length 3.5 to 4.3 times in standard length. A pre-orbital spine backwardly directed from lachrymal bone. Mouth small, directed upwards. Lateral scales 35-37; pre-dorsal scales 14-15; barbels two short

Colour: Body with a well-marked lateral band of dark blue along sides, both above and below it is golden thinner bands. The blue band which runs along the entire length from caudal fin to head, breaks up into three bands.

Commercial importance: Ideal aquarium fishes, Peaceful and Hardy in Aquariums.

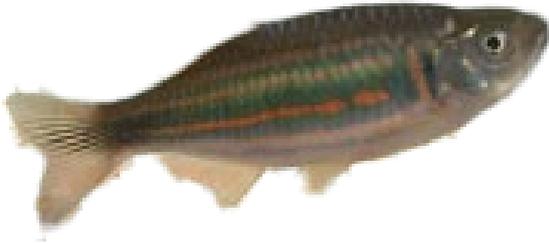
Habitat: Inhabit clear, moderately flowing streams and rivers. Generally accustomed to moderately cool and well-aerated water

Distribution: Sikkim: Rangit River, Manpur Khola (27°06'780" N 88°21'661" E); Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha (25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E); Mizoram: Serlui River, (26°51'936" N 88°37'408" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

36. *Devario assamensis* (Barman,1984)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. assamensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 7-8; A ii-iii 10-12; P i 11-12; V i 6

Body elongates and compressed with 3 pale blue-black stripes from behind operculum to caudal peduncle; a dark blue-black stripe in the middle along lateral line starting from the vertical level of dorsal in origin to caudal fin.

Color: Body with a well-marked lateral band of dark blue along sides, both above and below thinner bands.

Commercial importance: Ideal aquarium fish.

Habitat: Inhabit clear, moderately flowing streams and rivers. Generally accustomed to moderately cool and well-aerated water

Distribution: Assam, Nagaland, Tripura

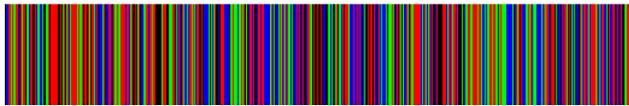
IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

37. *Devario devario* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Devario danio; Assam: Lauputi and Dahrie; Bengal: Anju, Debari.



536



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. devario*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 15-17; A ii-iii 16-17; P i 11-12; V i 7

Body rhomboidal and compressed, its depth 2.6 to 2.9 times in standard length. Barbels absent. Head length 3.9 to 4.3 times in standard length. Snout length 4 to 5, eye diameter 2.6 to 3 both in head length. Mouth small, oblique directed upwards. Lateral line complete with 33 to 38 scales. Pre-dorsal scales 15-17.

Colour: In life, back greenish, flanks and belly silvery; anterior part of body reticulated at centre by steel blue lines divided from each other by narrow vertical yellow bands; three bluish lines, divided by yellow ones extending backwards to caudal fins;

Commercial importance: Popular aquarium fish.

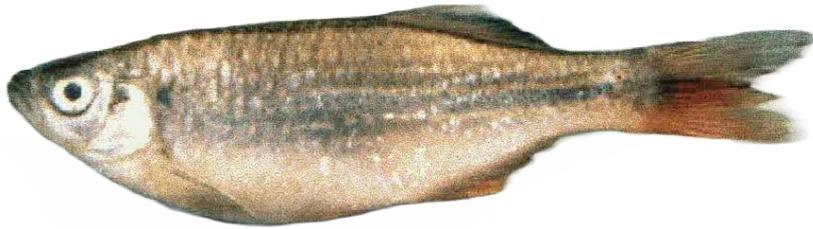
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

38. *Devario naganensis*(Chaudhuri,1912)

Common name: English: Naga danio



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. naganensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 8-9; A ii 12-13; P i 11-12; V i 6

Mouth cleft shallow, directed obliquely upwards. Barbel 2 pairs, maxillary and rostral. Dorsal fin inserted between pelvic and anal-fin origin which extends over $\frac{3}{4}$ of anal. Pectoral fins slightly shorter than the head, not reaching pelvic fins. Pelvic fins shorter than pectorals, not reaching anal-fin origin. Anal fin base long, not reaching caudal-fin base. Caudal fin forked with 10+9 rays. Scales moderate, pre-dorsal scale 18–20, lateral line complete with 40–42 scales, circumpeduncular scales 14–16. Total vertebrae 37–38.

Colour: In life, back greenish brown, flanks and belly silvery, sides with a light steel grey longitudinal band extending to caudal fin base. Fins yellowish

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish, no interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits in Hill streams

Distribution: Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

39. *Devario acuticephala* (Hora,1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. acuticephala*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 6-7; A ii 9-10; P i 11-12; V i 6

Head compressed. Snout moderately acute, small knob at lower jaw symphysis, maxilla and premaxillary ascending process extending to slightly anterior to vertical level of anterior margin of orbit. A wide stripe tapering posteriorly and ending at caudal-fin base, its anterior portion less pigmented. Lateral line, barbels and infraorbital process absent. Cleithral spot indistinct. Vertical scale rows 28–31. Median pre-dorsal scales 16–17. Lateral scale rows 8–9. Circumpeduncular scale rows 10–12.

Colour: Body light to dark brown, ventral white. Black stripe along dorsal midline from nape to caudal-fin base. A broad mid-lateral posteriorly tapering black stripe extending up to caudal fin base, its anterior portion from the vertical level of pelvic fin less pigmented with diffused margin

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams and ponds

Distribution: Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

40. *Devario yuensis* (Arunkumar & Tombi Singh 1998)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. yuensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 11; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Lateral line scales 37-45; circumpeduncular scales 14 -2; dorsal branched rays 10-12; four colour stripes P, P+1, P+2, P-1 and interstripes I+1, I+2, I-1; dusky submarginal stripes on dorsal and anal fin rays; infraorbital process present; males with more slender and shallower body and colour more distinct and 3-4 bar like structure anterior to the stripes.

Colour: In life, ruddy with a lateral band surrounded by a nearly obsolete streak; operculum silvery; a conspicuous black mark above base of pectoral fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits to Rivers and streams.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

41. *Devario heriokensis* Remananda, Befajit, Vishwanath 2018

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Devario*

Species: *D. heriokensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9-11; A ii-iii 12-15; P i 11-12; V i 7

Body laterally compressed and elongated. Dorsal profile of head smoothly arched from tip of mouth to occiput, then more arched from occiput up to first insertion of dorsal-fin ray, then slanting down posteriorly up to caudal-fin base. Ventral profile of body regularly curved from tip of mouth up to last insertion of anal-fin, then straight up to caudal-fin base. Head compressed, slightly deeper than its width. Mouth terminal, Presence of moderately sized symphyseal knob fitting into danionin notch, supraorbital shelves and cleithral spot.

Color: pale orange suffused with grey; whereas abdomen relatively paler orange. Stripes and other markings greyish-black to dark-black. Head dorsally dark brown, sides and opercles relatively lighter and sparsely pigmented. Cleithral spot darker, oval shaped and about one scale wide.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits to Rivers and streams.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

42. *Esomus danrica* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Flying barb; Assam: Darikana; Bengal: Dadhikha



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Esomus*

Species: *E. danricus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6; A iii 5; P i 14-15; V i 6-7

Body elongates, slim and compressed, its depth 3.3-4.8 times in standard length. Head pointed, its length 3.5 to 5 times in standard length. Mouth small. Barbels two pairs; maxillary pair extremely long and usually extend to about middle of the body, rostral barbels short and fleshy. Pectoral fins long and pointed. Lateral line incomplete, very short, piercing 4 to 6 scales anteriorly.

Color: In life, olive -green to grey-green with a pearly iridescence and sprinkled with fine dots; flanks silvery-violet to delicate reddish; belly silvery white.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits ponds and weedy ditches

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram. Rivers, Lalmati (25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E); Mizoram: Tuichang River, Aizawl Seling chaph (23°33'545" N 93°06'170" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

43. *Esomus altus* (Blyth, 1860)

Common name: English: Burmese flying barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Esomus*

Species: *E. altus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6; A iii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body elongates, slim and compressed, its depth 2.6-4 times in standard length. Head length 3.7 to 5.1 times in standard length. Mouth small. Barbels two pairs; maxillary barbels usually extend as far as pelvic fins, but often up to anal fin. Pectoral fins long. Lateral line complete, with 31 to 33 scales.

Color: In life, ruddy with a broad yellow lateral band surrounded by a nearly obsolete black streak; operculum silvery; a conspicuous black mark above base of pectoral fin.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish, no interest to fisheries

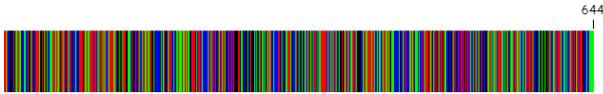
Habitat: Inhabits ponds and weedy ditches

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

44. *Garra annandalei* (Hora,1921)

Common name: English: Annandale garra;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. annandalei*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii 5; P i 12-14; V i 7

Body short, sub- cylindrical, ventral surface flat. Head slightly depressed anteriorly. Snout blunt, much diversified, smooth. Mouth inferior, transverse. Eyes small, in the posterior half of head, lateral, not visible from below ventral surface. Presence of one pair of Barbels. Proboscis absent. No dark spots at base of branched dorsal fin rays. Distance between vent and anal fin 2.78 in that between origins of pelvic and anal fin. Caudal peduncle length 1.2 in head length.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Distribution: **Sikkim:** Rangit River, Legship (27°16'840" N 88°16'484" E); Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha (25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E); Mizoram: Tuipui River, Tuipui (23°27'009" N 93°15'373" E); Assam: Brahmaputra River, Dhasin (26°535'509" N 92°06'945" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC).

45. *Garra elongata* (Vishwanath and Kosygin,2000)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G .elongata*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8-9; A ii 7; P i 13-14; V i 7

Head moderately compressed, flattened ventrally. Mouth inferior, transverse with thick fleshy lips, upper lip fimbriated. Suctorial disc well developed. Gill opening restricted to sides. Snout rounded with a deep transverse groove, proboscis weakly developed, tip of snout in front of nostrils studded with many pointed tubercles. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Scales moderate, absent on chest, poorly developed on belly. Lateral line scales 39–40, predorsal scales 13, transverse scale row 4/1/3. Dorsal fin with ii,7 rays. Pectoral fin with i, 11–12 rays. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Vent in the middle of pelvic and anal-fin origins. Anal fin i, 5 rays. Caudal fin forked with 10+9 rays.

Colour. Body olive, ventral surface pale white. A broad, dark grey longitudinal stripe from gill opening to caudal-fin base. Caudal fin with a black, longitudinal mark on median rays. Fins orange pale.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

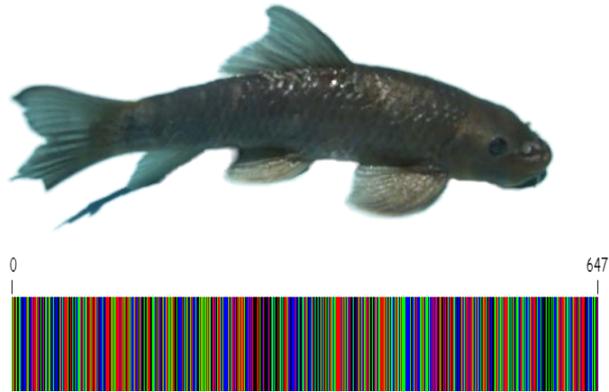
Habitat: Adults inhabit streams and lakes

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

46. *Garra gotyla* (J.E. Gray, 1830)

Common name: English: Nilgiris garra; Bengal: Ghor poia; Manipur: Ngamu sengum



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. gotyla*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Mouth with well-developed median proboscis and a transverse lobe at tip; free extremity of proboscis, transverse lobe and lateral sides of head Infront of nostril covered with several large spiny tubercles. Mental disc well developed; lateral lobes on snout absent. Lateral line with 32-35 scales; pre-dorsal scales 9-10; breast and belly scaled, distance of vent from anal fin 4.1 to 7.2 times in inter-distance between pelvic fin origin and anal fin.

Colour: body with dark brown on back and light pink on flank and belly. Present of a dusky spot behind upper angle of gill-opening; row of dark spots along base of dorsal fins.

Commercial importance: Highly valued as a food and aquarium fish.

Habitat: Adults inhabit streams and lakes.

Distribution: Sikkim: Kalez khola, Rangit River (27°15'410" N 88°17'288" E); Arunachal Pradesh: Pantung para, Pantung River (27°25'076" N 093°56'623" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

47. *Garra gravelyi* (Annandale,1919)

Common name: English: Burmese garra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. gravelyi*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P i 13; V i 8

Body elongate and sub-cylindrical. Head slightly depressed. Tip of snout with an incipient proboscis and a transverse groove. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Mouth small and ventral disc well developed. Scales moderate, lateral line scales 34, transverse scale rows 4.5/1/3.5, pre-dorsal scales 9, chest and belly scaled.

Color: In life, dark grey on back, fading to pale white on flanks and belly; an indistinct lateral band on sides of body and a few incomplete narrow longitudinal stripes above and below it especially on sides on caudal peduncle; a black spot at upper angle of gill-opening.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabit streams and lakes.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuipui River, Zotland (23°29'287" N 093°20'474" E).

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT).

48. *Garra kempi* (Hora, 1921)

Common name: English: Kemp garra; Manipur: Nung- nga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. kempi*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8; A ii 5; P i 12; V i 7

Dorsal fin inserted almost midway between tip of snout and base of caudal fin. Lateral line scale 38. Vent situated almost midway between anterior origin of anal and pelvic fins.

Color: In life, upper surface of head dusky, back dark; belly dirty white; a broad lateral band from gill opening to base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Habitat: Inhabit streams and lakes.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Rangpoo (27°10'424" N 88°81'582" E); Arunachal Pradesh: Yumchi River, Yumchinumtal (28°02'935" N 094°10'538" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC).

49. *Garra lamta* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Lamta garra; Bengal: Ghorpola



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. lamta*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii 5; P i 12; V i 7-8

Body subcylindrical, somewhat flattened on undersurface, its depth 3.5 to 4.5 times in standard length. Head short and bluntly pointed, its length 3.6 to 4.3 times in standard length; snout rounded and smooth, its tip marked off by a deep transverse groove; transverse lobe at tip and sides of snout in front of nostrils covered with horny tubercles. Mouth wide; mental disc small but well developed.

Color: In life, upper surface of head dusky, back dark; belly dirty white; a broad lateral band from gill opening to base of caudal fin, bordered above and below by incomplete narrow lateral stripes, especially in posterior half of body.

Commercial importance: Highly value as a food fish.

Habitat: Inhabit streams and lakes.

Distribution: Sikkim: Rangit River, Legship (27°16'840" N 88°16'484" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

50. *Garra lissorhynchus* (McClelland, 1842)

Common name: English: Khasi garra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. lissorhynchus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Presence of one pair of Barbels. Proboscis absent. No dark spots at base of branched dorsal fin rays. Presence of complete lateral line having 34 scales. Dorsal fin inserted distinctly nearer tip of snout than to caudal fin base. Tip of snout not marked off by a deep transverse groove. A pale lateral band without any lateral stripes present. Dorsal fin with a light black bar across and caudal fin with broad W-shaped bands. Back and post pelvic regions scaled.

Colour: in life, greenish-brown on back, paler below; a black spot at upper angle of gill opening; an indistinct dusky blotch near base of caudal fin. Dorsal fin with a dark streak near its free margin; a broad black W-shaped band on anterior half of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: Main protein source of hilly region people

Habitat: Hill streams, rocky habitats.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Yumchi River, Yumchinumtal, 28°02'935" N 094°10'538" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

51. *Garra naganensis* (Hora, 1921)

Common name: English: Naga garra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. naganensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7-8; A i-ii 5; P i 14; V i 7

Body depressed and flattened. Head length 4.2 to 5 times in standard length. Mouth wide; mental disc well-developed. Barbels two pairs, shorter than eye-diameter. Dorsal fin inserted almost midway between tip of snout and caudal fin base. Pectoral fins as long as head. Scales moderate-size; lateral line with 38 to 40 scales.

Color: In life, back and flanks black, under-surface whitish; a minute black spot behind angle of operculum. Dorsal and caudal fins dusky; outer surface of paired fin dusky; anal fin whitish.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabit Mountain streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihmui (23°48'118" N 092°37'423" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

52. *Garra nasuta* (McClelland, 1839)

Common name: English: Khasi garra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. nasuta*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8-9; A i-ii 5; P i 14; V i 7

Body strongly depressed, its depth 3.9 to 5.7 times in standard length. Head depressed, almost as broad as long, its length 3.9 to 4.6 times in standard length. Snout with a prominent trilobed proboscis, the lateral lobes small and in front of nostrils; tip of snout marked off into a transverse lobe. Mouth small; mental disc circular and well-developed.

Color: In life, dark brown on upper surface, fading to dirty white on flanks and belly. Dorsal fin with black spots at bases of its rays and membrane between rays dusky.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabit Mountain streams.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Singtam (27°13'818" N 88°29'550" E); Mizoram: Tlawng River, Lengte kai (23°48'04" N 092°37'34" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

53. *Garra paralissorhynchus* (Vishwanath & Shanta Devi, 2005)

Common Name



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. paralissorhynchus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Snout without transverse groove and proboscis. Chest and belly without scales. Lateral line scales 30–31, predorsal scales 11–12, transverse scale rows 3/1/3. Dorsal fin with a dark streak near the free margin. Caudal fin with one or two dark vertical line and a thin light W-shaped band

Colour: Body dark grey, yellowish-white ventrally. Scales on flank light orange. A dark spot at the upper angle of gill opening. Dorsal fin with a broad transverse black bar. Caudal fin with a light W-shaped dark band with lines of black spots anterior to it. Fins yellowish-white.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

54. *Garra rakhinica* (Kullander & Fang, 2004)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. rakhinica*

Diagnosis

D iii 7-8; A i 6; P i 13-15; V i 7

Dorsal spines (total): 0; Dorsal soft rays (total): 10; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 7; Vertebrae: 23 - 24. A small species of *Garra* with shallow rostral furrow and smoothly rounded snout tip, rostral lobe present, proboscis absent, pre-dorsal region, chest and abdomen scaled, two pairs of barbels, lateral line scales 28, circumpeduncular scales 16.

Colour: In life, whole body dark grey except slightly orange color fins.

Commercial importance: Aquarium fish species

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat bridge Sarchip (23°18'917" N 92°48'537" E).

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

55. *Garra abhoyai* (Hora,1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *abhoyai*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Snout tip smoothly rounded. Rostral lobe and proboscis absent. Predorsal region scaled, chest and abdominal region naked. Barbels two pairs. Lateral line with 36 scales, transverse scale row $4\frac{1}{2}/1\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$, circumpeduncular scale 16. Dorsal fin inserted at vertical level anterior to pelvic fin, posterior margin straight, bearing ii, 7 rays. Pectoral fin rounded, 4th branched ray longest, extending halfway between its anterior base and pelvic fin. Pelvic fin with rounded tip, 2nd branched ray longest, extending to vent. Anal fin short, 1st branched ray longest. Caudal fin emarginate, lower lobe slightly longer.

Colour. Body greenish brown on dorsum then paler ventrally. Caudal fin with a distinct W-shaped band.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

56. *Garra quadratirostris* (Nebeshwar & Vishwanath, 2013)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. quadratirostris*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii 5; P i 14-15; V i 8

Body elongate, slightly compressed laterally, more compressed in region of caudal peduncle. Dorsal head profile rising gently over snout, slightly convex, then dorsal body profile to dorsal-fin origin moderately convex, often with sharp demarcation at nape. Ventral profile more or less straight to anal-fin origin. Head moderately large and depressed, with slightly convex interorbital distance; height less than length; width greater than height. Distinguished by having the following characters: unbranched dorsal-fin rays 3; unbranched anal-fin rays 3; branched pectoral-fin rays 14-15; lateral-line scales 37; and circumpeduncular scales 12; weakly developed proboscis; transverse scale rows 3.5-4.0/2.5/3.5.

Colour: head, dorsum and side dark brown or dark gray. Mouth, chest, and abdomen yellowish. Anal, pelvic, and pectoral fins greyish white. Whole length of last six interradial membranes of dorsal fin faintly spotted and fin rays brownish.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Manipur and Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

57. *Garra arupi* (Nebeshwar, Vishwanath & Das, 2009)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. arupi*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Dorsal soft rays (total): 10; Anal soft rays: 8; Vertebrae: 35 - 36. Can be distinguished from its sympatric species *Garra kempfi* in having the following characters: perforated lateral line scales 35-36 (vs. 40-42); vent to anal distance 52.0-60.0 (vs. 50.0-52.9%) pelvic to anal distance; pre-dorsal scales 11-12 (vs. 13-14); circumpeduncular scales 16 (vs. 12); transverse scales between anal fin origin and lateral line $3\frac{1}{2}$ (vs. $2\frac{1}{2}$); presence of a distinct submarginal band on the dorsal fin (vs. absence); presence of a transverse band of tubercles on the snout tip (vs. absence); and the presence of 7-8 thin stripes on the caudal peduncle.

Colour: In preservative dorsum, sides of head dark brown; head, chest, and abdomen whitish or yellowish. All the last six branched dorsal fin rays excluding its distal rim highly spotted with black.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

58. *Garra arunachalensis* (Nebeshwar & Vishwanath,2013

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. arunachalensis*

Diagnosis:

D i 7; A i 5-6; P i 13-15; V i 7-8

Body elongate, slightly compressed laterally, more compressed in region of caudal peduncle. Dorsal head profile rising steeply over snout, slightly convex, then dorsal body profile to dorsal-fin origin slightly convex, often with sharp demarcation at nape. Ventral profile straight or slightly convex to anal-fin origin. Head moderately large and depressed, with slightly convex interorbital distance; height less than length; width greater than height.

Color: Head, dorsum and side dark brown or gray. Mouth, chest, and abdomen yellowish white. Dorsal and pectoral fins darker greyish than anal and pelvic fins. Posterior halves of each interradiation membrane of dorsal fin black, fin rays light brown. Whole length of caudal-fin rays above and below fork and distal half of all rays of lower lobe of caudal fin faintly blackish.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

59. *Garra ranganensis* (Tamang, Sinha, Abujam & Kumar, 2019)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. ranganensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Body elongates, depth (19.1–20.4% SL), cylindrical anteriorly, gently compressed up to dorsal-fin base and thereafter greatly decreasing to caudal-fin base, deepest at dorsal-fin origin, deeper than wide. Head moderate, more or less depressed, ventrally flat, slightly broader than body, lateral side gently decreasing towards snout tip when viewed ventrally, depth less than its length and width. Snout outline somewhat obtusely rounded.

Color: In preservative (70 % alcohol). Head and body grayish brown, head more grayish than body. Anterior portion of body darker than posterior, flanks with 6 brown stripes on posterior part, beyond base of pelvic fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

60. *Garra litanensis* (Vishwanath,1993)

Common Name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. litanensis*

Diagnosis:

D i 5-7; A ii 4-5; P ii 12-15; V i 7-8

Body cylindrical, depressed from mouth to region between pelvic fins ventrally. Snout slightly pointed, tuberculated proboscis marked off by a transverse groove. Interorbital region slightly convex. Barbels two pairs, rostral pair inserted ventrally, its length two third of eye diameter. Scales absent on chest, poorly developed on belly, lateral line with 32 scales, predorsal scales 10, transverse scale rows 5/1/3. Dorsal fin with ii,8 rays. Pectoral fin with i,13 rays. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Anal fin with i. 5 rays. Caudal fin forked with 10+9 rays.

Colour. Body dark green on sides, black dorsally, yellowish ventrally. Black spots on dorsal fin base. Fins pale white with no markings.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

61. *Garra manipurensis* (Vishwanath & Sarojnalini 1988)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

A *Garra* without transverse groove and proboscis on snout; no scales on chest; no dark bands on the dorsal and caudal fins; distance between vent and anal fin origins 22.5-27.2% distance between ventral and anal fin origins; lateral line with 34 scales.

Color: in formalin: dark grey dorsally, yellowish white ventrally. Fins pale white.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and rapid streams

Distribution: Mizoram

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

62. *Garra kimini* (Arunachallam, Nandagopal & Mayden,2013)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Garra*

Species: *G. kimini*

Diagnosis:

D i 7; A i 5; P i 14; V i 7

Body elongate, slightly compressed laterally, becoming more extreme on caudal peduncle. Dorsal profile of body slightly convex from tip of occiput to dorsal-fin origin. Base of dorsal-fin sloped slightly. Dorsal profile straight from posterior end of base of dorsal-fin to base of caudal-fin. Ventral profile of body almost straight from pectoral to pelvic-fin insertions and from pelvic-fin insertion to anal-fin origin. Postero-ventally, anal-fin base nearly straight. Profile between posterior end of base of anal-fin to base of caudal-fin straight.

Colour: In life, In live specimen's head, body, and dorsum grey with a blackish spot immediately posterior to dorsal gill-opening. Colours of dorsal, pectoral band pelvic-fins are not distinct.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

63. *Gibelion catla* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Catla



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Gibelion*

Species: *G. catla*

Diagnosis:

D iv 9-10; A i 5-7; P ii 15-17; V i 7

Body short, deep. Abdomen rounded. Head broad, very large. Snout bluntly rounded, with thin skin covering. Mouth wide, anterior, arched. Eyes large, in anterior half of head, visible from below ventral surface. Dorsal fin inserted above tip of pectoral fins with 18 rays (16 branched) and without any spine. Anal fin short with 8 rays (5 branched). Caudal fin forked. Scales moderate. Lateral line complete with 40 scales Dorsal soft rays (total): 17; Anal spines: 0; Anal soft rays: 7 - 8. Body deep, with depth 2.5 to 3 times in standard length. Has a large, upturned mouth, with a prominent protruding lower jaw. Pectoral fins long, extending to pelvic fins; scales conspicuously large

Colour: In life, greyish scales on its dorsal side and whitish on its belly.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, lakes and culture ponds

Distribution: Tripura: Kemtali, Gomati River (23°31'493" N 091°19'478" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

64. *Hypophthalmichthys nobilis* (Richardson,1845)

Exotic species

Common name: English: Big head carp



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Hypophthalmichthys*

Species: *H. nobilis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A iii 11; P i 19; V i 7

Body stout and compressed, rather high in front; abdomen rounded, postventral part with keel. Head large, postoperculum with radiated striae; snout rather short, broad, obtusely rounded anteriorly. Mouth oblique and terminal, lower jaw slightly protruding. Gillrakers separated, slender and long, set very closely, with many membranous septa.

Colour: In life, greyish above, paler below; flanks and lower part silvery. Dorsal, anal and caudal fins greyish, speckled with minute black spots.

Commercial importance: widely culture fish species as food fish and is one of the important cyprinids cultivated.

Habitat: Inhabit in lakes, rivers, ponds

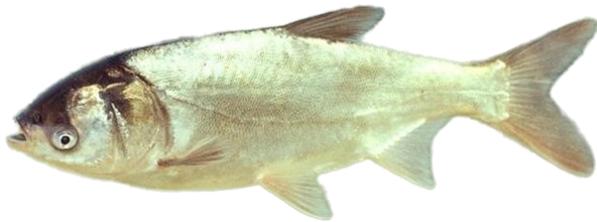
Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Rudra sagar (23°29'696" N 091°19'160" E);

IUCN status (2022): _Data deficient (DD)

65. *Hypophthalmichthys molitrix* (Valenciennes, 1844)

Exotic carp

Common name: English: Silver carp



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Hypophthalmichthys*

Species: *H. molitrix*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii-iii 12-14; P i 17; V i 7

Body stout and compressed, abdomen strongly compressed, with a sharp keel from throat to vent. Head rather small, post operculum with radiated striae; snout blunt, obtusely rounded anteriorly. Mouth terminal, lower jaw slightly longer than upper. Gill-rakers continuous, forming a broad, crescentic, horny membrane, its basal portion perforated. Dorsal fin short, inserted slightly behind pelvic fins

Colour: In life, silvery-white with blood red spots on body especially on caudal peduncle. Fins dark.

Commercial importance: widely culture food fish.

Habitat: Inhabit in lakes, rivers, ponds

Distribution: Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

66. *Hypsibarbus myitkyinae* (Prashad&Mukerji,1929)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Hypsibarbus*

Species: *H. myitkyinae*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6-7; A i 5; P i 14-15; V i 7-8

Body elongates and snout pointed. Dorsal-fin located midway between tip of snout and caudal-fin base. Barbels two pairs. Last unbranched dorsal ray osseous and strong. Lateral line complete with 28–30 pores, lateral transverse scale row 5/1/ 3, pre-dorsal scales 10, circumpeduncular scales 13–14, pre-pelvic scales 17, preanal scales 27. Caudal fin forked with 9+8 rays. Dorsal fin with iii,8 rays. Pectoral fin i,14 rays. Pelvic fins with i,8 rays. Anal fin with iii,6 rays.

Colour. Body silvery and greenish dorsally. Fins hyaline with yellowish grey base.

Commercial importance: A good food fish, usually caught by angling using eggs of ants and earthworms as baits.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, lakes

Distribution: Manipur and Mizoram

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

67. *Labeo angra* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English : Angra labeo



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo angra*

Species: *L. angra*

Diagnosis:

D ii- iii 10; A ii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body elongates and cylindrical, its dorsal profile more convex than ventral profile. Snout overhanging mouth, with a distinct lateral lobe on each side, stubbed with pores. Eyes large, not visible from underside of head, the diameter 3.5 to 4.5 times in head. Mouth rather small; lips fimbriated and continuous.

Color: In life, brownish along the back, with a black or bluish stripe along flanks from eye to caudal fin base where it ends in a dusky blotch.

Commercial importance: Its fairly common.

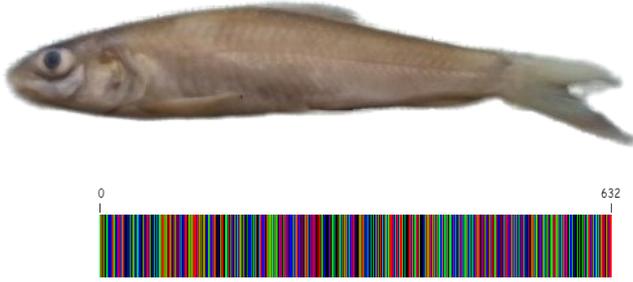
Habitat: Inhabit in lakes, rivers, ponds

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Simari River, Simari (28°05'834" N 095°83'915" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

68. *Labeo bata* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Bata labeo; Assam: Bhagan, Naro, Bango; Manipur: Ngaton



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. bata*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iv 9-10; A ii-iii 5; P i 15-17; V i 8

Body elongates. Mouth inferior, lips thin, lower lips slightly fringed and folded back and joined to isthmus by narrow bridge. Snout slightly projecting beyond mouth, often studded with pores. Maxillary barbel minute. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than caudal-fin base, with ii-iv, 9-11 rays

Colour: in life, golden-yellow above and on dorsal half of flanks, silvery on lower half of flanks and belly; an irregular black blotch present on anterior (fourth to sixth) scales of lateral line, faint in fresh specimens but distinct in preserved specimens

Commercial importance: Food fishes, considered a tasty fish.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, estuarine waters.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuirial River, Tuirial Kolasib, 24°20'563" N 092°52'508" E, Assam: Sessa River, Dhligiam, 27°35'625" N 095°32'713" E, Tripura: Deo River, Kumarghat, 24° 09.809'N 92°02.206'E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

69. *Labeo boga* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Boga labeo



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. boga*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 9-10; A ii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Snout moderately projecting beyond jaw, devoid of lateral lobe, occasionally covered with large pores. Mouth fairly narrow; a thin layer of cartilaginous covering thinner surface of lower jaw, lower lip plain. A pair of minute maxillary pair only. Dorsal fin with ii-iii, 9-10 rays, inserted nearer to snout tip than to base of caudal fin, placed above or slightly anterior to tip of pectoral fin. Pectoral fin with i,15 rays, do not extend to pelvic fins. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Anal fin with ii,5 rays.

Color: In life, orangish, often with a dark spot above pectoral fin. Fins with reddish tinge

Commercial importance: Food fish

Habitat: Inhabits in rivers, lakes and ponds.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, Upahthori (24°56'09" N 092°90'320" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

70. *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Kalbasu; Bengal: Kundu; Assam: Mahlee



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. calbasu*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 13-16; A ii-iii 5; P i 16-18; V i 8

Body stout and deep. Snout depressed and fairly pointed, devoid of lateral lobe, studded with pores. Eyes moderate, mouth inferior, lips thick and conspicuously fringed, both lips with a distinct inner fold. Barbels two pairs, rostral and maxillary. Dorsal fin with iii-iv, 14-16 rays, inserted midway between snout tip and caudal fin base. Pectoral fin with i, 16-18 rays, pelvic fin with i, 8 rays. Anal fin with ii-iii, 5 rays. Caudal fin with 19-20, deeply forked. Scales moderate, lateral line scales 43-44, transverse scale row 9/1/6, pre-dorsal scales 16-18.

Color: In life, blackish-green, lighter below; flanks buff pink or with scarlet spots with dark edges which may form stripes.

Commercial importance: It is an important food fish

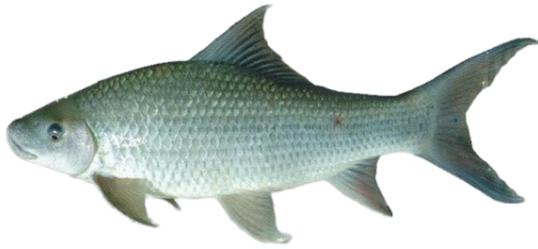
Habitat: Inhabits rivers and ponds

Distribution: Meghalaya: Lukha River, Sonapur (25°06'093" N 092°21'392" E); Tripura: Khowai River, Chakmaghat barrage (23° 83.458'N 91° 68.066'E); Nagaland: Doyang River, Doyang (26°18'334" N 094°17'952" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

71. *Labeo dyocheilus* (M'Clelland, 1839)

Common name: English: Brahmaputra labeo; Assam: Lasu



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. dyocheilus*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 10-11; A ii 5; P i 16; V i 8

Snout conical projecting beyond mouth, with a distinct lateral lobe. Mouth wide and inferior. A pair of maxillary barbel. Dorsal fin with ii-iii, 11–13 rays, inserted equidistant between snout tip and base of caudal fin. Pectoral fin with i, 16 rays, extends to pelvic fins. Pelvic fin i, 8 rays. Anal fin with ii, 5 rays. Caudal fin deeply forked. Scales moderate, lateral line scales 40–43, transverse scale rows 5–6. Snout blunt, rostral fold thick, often with a depression arising from below eyes and joining at the middle of the snout. Snout often coarse with fine tubercles in both male and female.

Color: In life, dull-green, darker above. Fins darkest in center.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits clear active currents of large rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram.: Tlawng River, Eden li (23°31'39" N 092°38'13" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

72. *Labeo gonius* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Kuria labeo; Assam: Gonya; Manipur: Kuri



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. gonius*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 13-16; A ii 5-6; P i 16; V i 8

Snout slightly projecting beyond mouth, devoid of lateral lobe, studded with numerous pores. Mouth narrows and sub-inferior, lips thick and fringed, with a distinct inner fold in circumference. Two short pairs of rostral and maxillary barbels. Dorsal fin with ii-iii, 13–16 rays, inserted nearer to snout tip than to base of caudal fin. Pectoral fins with i,16 rays, equal to head length. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Anal fin with ii,5–6 rays. Caudal fin deeply forked. Scales small, lateral line scales 71–84, transverse scale rows 9/1/13, pre-anal scales 44–57.

Colour: In live, greenish black on dorsum, becoming dull white on flanks and belly.

Commercial importance: Food fishes, commercially importance, cultivated along other carp species in ponds

Habitat: large rivers, tanks and lakes

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Tapi River, Siku seru, 28°10'243" N 095°43'922" E, Tripura: Gomti River, Narayanpur, 23°29'865" N 091°33'541" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

73. *Labeo pangusia*(Hamilton, 1822)

Common Name: English: Pangusia labeo; Assam: Lasu; Bengal: Utti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L.pangusia*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 10-11; A ii 5; P i 14-15; V i 8

Body elongates, its dorsal profile more convex than the ventral. Snout obtuse, overhanging mouth, with distinct lateral lobes, studded with large pores. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head, the diameter 4.5 to 5.5 times in head. Mouth small; lips thick, not fringed, with distinct inner fold which is interrupted across lower jaw.

Color: In life, dull green, becoming lighter along flanks and belly; each scale often with dark mark.

Commercial value: It is an excellent food fish.

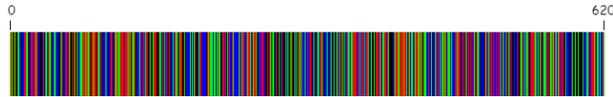
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, lakes and ponds.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

74. *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Rohu; Bengal: Rohu; Assam: Rohiti, Rui, Rau



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. rohita*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 12-14; A ii-iii 5; P i 16-18; V i 8

Presence of 14 dorsal fin rays. Upper edge of dorsal fin concave. Presence of two pairs of barbels. Dorsal fin inserted midway between tip of snout and caudal fin base. Pectoral fins as long as head excluding snout; body oblong; mouth terminal; narrow.

Colour: In life, bluish along back, becoming silvery on the flanks and beneath, with a reddish mark on each scale during breeding season;

Commercial importance: As a food fish market value higher than any other fish because of the value of its flesh and it's regarded as an excellent game fish

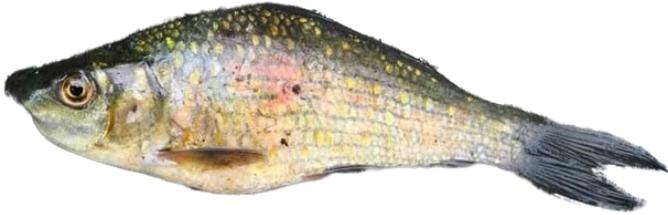
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks and lakes

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Baltali, 23°29'807" N 091°19'922" E, Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha (West Garo Hills) 25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E, Mizoramam: Tuichang River, Seling chaph road, 23°33'545" N 93°06'170" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

75. *Labeo nandina* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Nandi labeo; Assam: Nandani; Bengal: Nandi



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Labeo*

Species: *L. nandina*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 22-24; A ii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body elongate, its dorsal profile quite concave above eyes; interorbital region flat. Snout obtuse, slightly projecting beyond mouth, no lateral lobe, studded with a few pores. Eyes moderate, not visible from underside of head, the diameter 4.5 to 5 times in head.

Color: In life, dark greenish on back, becoming lighter on flanks and abdomen, with few diffused blotches on flanks; center of several scales reddish.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and beels

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

76. *Laubuka laubuca* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Indian glass-barb, Indian hatcherfish; Bengal: Layubuka, Dankena, Bekichela; Assam: Laupatia, Laupati, Herbaggi.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Laubuka*

Species: *L. laubuca*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8-10; A ii 17-22; P i 8-11; V i 6

Lateral line incomplete with 16–25 perforated scales, pre-dorsal scales 17–18, circumferential scales 11–13. Dorsal fin with ii, 9 rays, inserted opposite to the anal fin. Mouth up turned. Lower lip longer than the upper. Lateral end of operculum acute. Axillary pectoral lobes are present. Caudal fin deeply forked with 17–20 rays.

Colour: In life, translucent, shying silver to greenish-grey with a violet lustre on caudal peduncle and steel-blue vertical markings on sides of body; back somewhat darker, often with a bright brassy gleam.

Commercial importance: Commercially it has aquarium importance, also used as a bait for mahseer, Channa and other larger carnivorous fish.

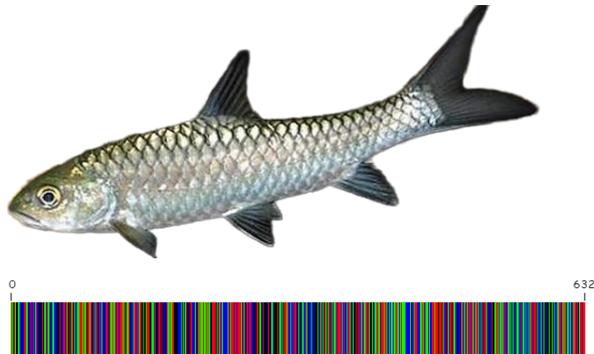
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks, pond, small streams and lakes.

Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Nagaland and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

77. *Neolisochilus hexagonolepis* (M'Clelland, 1839)

Common name: English: Katli; Assam: Boka, Bokar; Bengal: Bulak, Bhorkhol; Sikkim: Katley



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolisochilus*

Species: *N. hexagonolepis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A i 5; P i 15; V i 7-8

Mouth subterminal with thick lips, lower jaw edge sharp, lower labial fold widely interrupted in middle. Eyes moderate, dorso-lateral in position situated almost in anterior half of head. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Lateral line scales 27–30, transverse scale rows 2.5/1/3, pre-dorsal 8–11. Dorsal fin with iii-iv,9 rays, opposite pelvic fin. Pectoral fin with i,14–16 rays. Pelvic fin with i,9 rays. Anal fin short with ii-iii,9 rays. Caudal fin forked; lower lobe somewhat more pointed than upper.

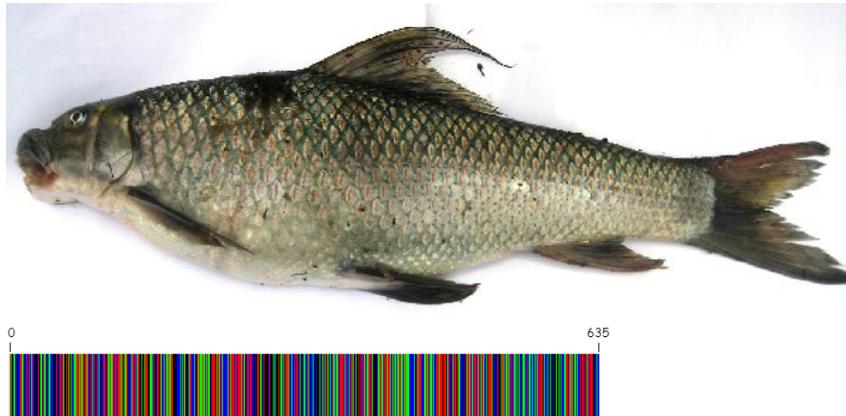
Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd)

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Rorethang (27°11'785" N 88°37'316" E); Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garo-badha (25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E); Arunachal Pradesh: Zinkho River, Jamir point (27°11'657" N 092°34'256" E); Mizoram Tuirial River, Tuirial.

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

78. *Neolissochilus hexastichus* (M'Clelland, 1939)

Common name: English: M'Clelland bokar; Assam: Labura



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolissochilus*

Species: *N. hexastichus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 9; A iii 5; P i 16; V i 8

Body elongate, its depth about 3 times in standard length. Head board, its length about 4 to 5 times in standard length. Mouth smoothly rounded; lips moderately thick; lower labial fold continuous. Barbels two long pairs, longer than orbit. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to tip of snout than to base of caudal fin, its last unbranched ray osseous and strong. Scales large.

Colour: In life, brownish, tinged with green along the back, fading to dull white shot with yellow on flanks and below. Caudal and anal fin reddish.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd), contributes minor fishery along the foothills

Habitat: Inhabits Indian rivers

Distribution: Mizoram: Serlui River, Reiekkai (25°42'317" N 92°40'280" E); Meghalaya: Amlayee River, Nongbareh (25°13'751" N 92°00'553" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

79. *Neolissochilus paucisquamatus* (Smith,1945)

Common Name



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolissochilus*

Species: *N. paucisquamatus*

Diagnosis:

D v 8; A ii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body strongly compressed its depth 28.8–29.4 % SL. Eyes moderate. Mouth smoothly rounded. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Scales large, lateral line 21– 23, pre-dorsal 7. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal-fin base, its last unbranched ray non-osseous and slender, its spine height 20.2–25.3 % SL.

Colour. In live, body silvery, scales with a dark basal crescent. Fins hyaline.

Commercial importance: : Food fish (Fd), contributes minor fishery along the foothills.

Habitat: Inhabits in rivers and rapid flowing streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Rang River, Baberpit, 27°20'126" N 093°45'990" E

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

80. *Neolissochilus spinulosus* (McClelland1845)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolissochilus*

Species: *N. spinulosus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 9; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body elongate, its depth about 4 times in standard length. Head broad, its length about 4.3 times in standard length. Mouth smoothly rounded. Barbels two long pairs. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between snout-tip and base of caudal fin, its last unbranched ray non-osseous.

Colour: In life, greenish above, whitish below. Fin pale.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd), contributes minor fishery along the foothills.

Habitat: Inhabits flowing hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Rilane River, Rubbals, 25°23'899" N 091°25'650" E

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

81. *Neolissochilus stracheyi* (Day,1871)

Common Name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolissochilus*

Species: *N. stracheyi*

Diagnosis:

D iv 9; A iii 5; P i 16; V i 8

Body moderately compressed. Head large. Eye small located anterior to half of head, not visible from ventral surface. Mouth smoothly rounded. Lips thick, lower labial fold interrupted. Barbels two pairs, rostral barbel extends to middle of orbit and maxillary to posterior edge of orbit. Scale large, lateral line complete with 25, predorsal scales 8–9. Dorsal spine strong and osseous, its origin equidistant between snout tip and caudal-fin base.

Colour. Body silvery with golden tinge, dorsal surface dark and ventral surface white.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd), contributes minor fishery along the foothills.

Habitat: Inhabits flowing hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, Maihikhul, 24°48'009" N 093°09'775" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

82. *Neolissochilus nigrovittatus* (Boulenger, 1893

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Neolissochilus*

Species: *N. nigrovittatus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 9; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body elongate, its depth 3 to 3.4 times in standard length. Head broad, its length 3 to 3.5 times in standard length. Eyes small, its diameter about 4.5 times in head. Mouth smoothly rounded. Barbels two pairs; maxillary pair 1.6 times in orbit, rostral pair longer. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin.

Color: In alcohol, olive brown above, white on belly; a blackish stripe above the lateral line. Dorsal and caudal fin greyish; paired fin and anal fin white.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

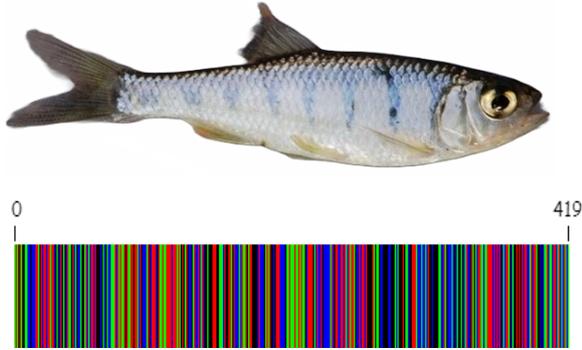
Habitat: Inhabits flowing hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

83. *Opsarius barna* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Barna baril; Assam: Balisunde, Ozola; Tripura: Joia and Ghal; Bengal: Darangi



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Opsarius*

Species: *O. barna*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 10-11; P i 14; V i 8

Body rather depth, its depth 3.4 to 4 times in standard length. Jaws short. Maxilla extend to anterior-third of orbit. Barbel absent, often rudimentary. Lateral line 39-42 scales. Pre-dorsal 15-16. Tubercles large and well developed on snout and lower jaws.

Colour: In life, dull green silvery in adults with 7-11 well defined vertical bars on body; young have the back grey, the flank silvery shot with gold and with 7-9 narrow deep blue vertical bands. Fins in young yellowish.

Commercial importance: Minor commercial. Occasionally appears as ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits hill-streams and large rivers.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Topakhani (27°14'760" N 88°31'547" E); Mizoram: Tut River, Dapchhuah (23°46'303" N 092°31'162" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC).

84. *Opsarius tileo* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Tileo baril; Assam: Tilei; Bengal: Tilwa



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Opsarius*

Species: *O. tileo*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 10; P i 13; V i 8

Body deep, its depth 3.4 to 3.7 times in standard length. Mouth moderate; jaws short, maxilla extends to below middle of orbit; barbells a rudimentary maxillary pair, or entirely absent. Dorsal fin inserted in advance of anal fin.

Color: In life, bluish brown on back, becoming silvery on flanks and belly; two or three rows of blue spots and blotches having a vertical character.

Commercial importance: Food fish

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Lukha River, Sonapur (25°06'093" N 092°21'213" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

85. *Opsarius barnoides* (Vinciguerra, 1890)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Opsarius*

Species: *O. barnoides*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 10; P i 11; V i 8

Body with 11–12 dark blue vertical bars. Barbels two pairs. Lateral line complete with 40–41 scales, pre-dorsal scales 20–21, transverse scale row $7\frac{1}{2}$ – $8\frac{1}{2}$ /1/3– $3\frac{1}{2}$, circumpeduncular scales 14. Dorsal fin length equals to pectoral fin. First branchial arch with 3+4 gill rakers. Barbels two pairs, rostral and maxillary. Lower jaw without symphyseal knob. Dorsal fin with ii, $7\frac{1}{2}$ rays. Pectoral fin with i, 11 rays. Pelvic fin with i, 8 rays. Anal fin with ii, $10\frac{1}{2}$ rays, its origin slightly posterior to base of last dorsal-fin ray.

Color: Belly yellowish to creamy white. Flank with 11–12 dark blue vertical bars. Dorsal fin clear with dark pigment on rays and membranes, pigments concentrated along margins of rays. Pectoral, pelvic and anal-fins yellowish-orange with distal margins hyaline. Caudal fin with dark margins on principal rays, membranes clear to yellowish, distal sub-margin of lobes speckled with black.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd)

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

86. *Osteobrama belangeri* (Valenciennes,1844)

Common name: English: Manipur osteobrama; Manipur: Pengba



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Osteobrama*

Species: *O. belangeri*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 8; A iii 17-18; P i 16; V i 8

Body deep, its depth 41.1–44.4 % SL, laterally compressed sharp and keeled entire abdominal edge. Lateral line scales 72, pre-dorsal scales 33, transverse scale rows 19/1/17, circumpeduncular scales 33–35. Dorsal fin with iv,8 rays, located in middle between snout tip and caudal-fin base, its spine stout, serrated, height of dorsal spine roughly equal to head length. Pectoral fin with i, 15–16 rays. Anal fin with iii,17 rays. Caudal fin deeply forked, with 10+9 rays.

Color: In life, silvery, the back greyish; often banded in young

Commercial importance: It is restricted to Manipur in India and is of interest to fisheries in Manipur where it is being cultured.

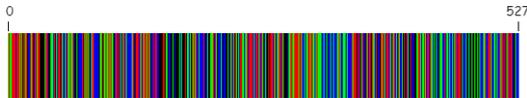
Habitat: Inhabits rivers and lakes

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

87. *Osteobrama cotia* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Cotia; Assam: Hafo; Bengal: Maura



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Osteobrama*

Species: *O. cotia*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 8; A iii 33-38; P i 12-14; V i 8

Body trapezoid and considerably compressed, its depth 2.1 to 2.6 times in standard length; abdominal edge trenchant from behind pelvic-fin base to anal fin, but rounded in front of pelvic fins. Mouth small; barbells absent. Dorsal spine weak and serrated. scales small; lateral line with about 65 scales.

Color: In life, silvery with scattered pigment spots on dorsal side; a dark blotch on nape.

Commercial value: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, ponds and lakes

Distribution: Tripura: Gumti River, Indiranagar; Assam: Brahmaputra River, Amalopatty (27°44'215" N 095°04'512" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

88. *Osteobrama cunma* (Day, 1888)

Common name: English: Cunma osteobrama



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Osteobrama*

Species: *O. cunma*

Diagnosis:

D iii 9; A iii 25-29; P i 12; V i 9

Scales minute irregularly arranged. Lateral line scales 48, transverse scale rows 9/1/8, pre-dorsal scales 20, circumpeduncular scales 20. Dorsal fin with iii, i, 8 rays, nearer to snout tip than to caudal-fin base. Pectoral fin with i,9 rays, reaching pelvic fin. Anal fin with ii, 25–28 rays. Caudal fin forked, lower lobe slightly longer.

Color: In life, silvery –olive, darkest on back, with a brassy tinge along the lateral line and over cheeks and operculum.

Commercial value: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Tripura: Gumti River, Indiranagar; Manipur: Iril River, Saikul.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

89. *Pethia atra* (Linthoingambi & Vishwanath, 2007)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. atra*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 5; P i 16-17; V i 8

Lateral line incomplete with 5–6 pierced scales, lateral line row 25–29, pre-dorsal scales 10–11, transverse scale rows 4½/1/4½, pre-anal scales 20. Dorsal fin with iii,8 rays, its origin opposite pelvic-fin origin, inserted midway between tip of snout and caudal-fin base, third simple ray spinous, weak, and serrated posteriorly with 13–17 serrae. Pectoral fin almost reaching pelvic-fin origin bears i, 12 rays. Pelvic fin with i,8 rays. Anal fin with ii,5 rays. Caudal fin with 10+9 rays.

Color: Flank with a black stripe covering the upper half of the 1st scale row and lower half of the 2nd scale row above lateral line scales. Dorsal fin edged black. Caudal blotch extending over 19th and 20th scales of lateral line row.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or)

Habitat: Inhabits sluggish streams

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

90. *Pethia conchonius* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Rosy barb; Bengal: Kunchon- pungti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. conchonius*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Body deep and compressed, its depth 2.2 to 2.5 times in standard length. Head 4.1 to 4.5 times in standard length. Mouth moderate; no barbels. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin; its last unbranched ratty osseous, moderately strong and serrated.

Color: In life, back shining olive-green; flanks and belly silvery tinged with reddish, shining ink-red at spawning time; a deep, slightly ocellated black.

Commercial importance: This is one of the most important Ornamental fish and very beautiful fish.

Habitat: Inhabits lakes and streams.

Distribution: Assam: Longhai River, Rahimpur (24°42'678" N 092°36'609" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

91. *Pethia gelius* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: Golden dwarf barb, Bengal: Gili pungti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. gelius*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8, A iii 5; P i 14-15; V i 8

Pethia gelius is distinguished from all other species of *Pethia* by the combination of the following characters: lateral line incomplete, with 3–4 pored scales; 21–22 + 1 scales in lateral series, $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/1/2 $\frac{1}{2}$ scales in transverse line on body; pre-dorsal scales 8; last unbranched dorsal-fin ray thick, straight, serrated, with 20–25 serrae on posterior margin.

Colour: In life body pale yellow, abdomen white; a black band around caudal peduncle, covering scales 19–21 of longitudinal series. Three diffuse black blotches on body, first behind the opercle, second below dorsal-fin origin, third above anal-fin origin.

Commercial importance: This fish has ornamental value.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, streams and ponds.

Distribution: Assam: Dibru River, Gorikinepali, 27°56'692" N 095°27'014" E Assam: Brahmaputra River, Amolapatty, 27°45'205" N 095°46'419" E

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

92. *Pethia manipurensis* (Menon, Remi Devi & Vishwanath, 2000)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

A humeral spot present over 3rd and 4th scale and caudal blotch on the 17th longitudinal lateral line scales. Barbels absent. Scales moderate, with many radii, lateral line incomplete with 20 scales in the row and perforated scales ranging from 3–5, pre-dorsal scales 8–9, circumpeduncular scales 8, pre-pelvic scales 10, preanal scales 16. Dorsal fin with i, I (osseous serrated), 8 rays, last simple dorsal-fin ray finely serrated. Pectoral fin with i, 11–13 rays. Pelvic fin with i, 7–8 rays. Anal fin as long as pelvic fin, bearing ii, 5–6 rays. Caudal fin with 9 + 8 branched rays.

Colour. Body silvery dark, with two black blotches. Fins and caudal peduncle scarlet red. Male brighter while female exhibit a subdued pink on body and fins.

Commercial importance: A small and beautiful coloured fish holds a good prospect as ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and lakes.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Pitra Locchapara, 23°32'22" N 91°39'2" E

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

93. *Pethia phutunio* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: dwarf barb, Manipur: Ngakha; Bengal: Phutuni- pungti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. phutunio*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 8; A iii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body somewhat deep, its depth 2.3 to 2.8 times in standard length. Head length 3.5 to 4 times in standard length. Eyes large, its diameter about 2.5 times in head. Mouth small; no barbels.

Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin

Color: In life, back brownish-green to grey-green with brilliant emerald-green shine on the scales of nape, head and operculum; flanks silvery with a delicate violet or bluish luster, each of large scales with a dark base and glittering edge.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits clear streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam: Dibru river, Pipratali (27°56'309" N 95°16'871E); Assam: Brahmaputra River, Amolapatty (27°45'205" N 95°04'419" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

94..*Pethia shalynius* (Yazdani&Talukdar,1975)

Common name: English: Shalyni barb; Manipur: Phabounga; Meghalaya: Shalyni



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. shalynius*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii 5; P i 12-13; V i 7

Body fairly deep, its depth 2.7 to 3.6 times in standard length. Head length 3 to 3.6 times in standard length. Mouth small; no barbels. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to base of caudal fin than to tip of snout; its last unbranched ray osseous, strong and serrated.

Color: In life, females yellow to black on flanks and back; scales black-edged; fins mainly orange with light blackish tinge.

Commercial importance: Minor fishery value

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels and ponds

Distribution: Meghalaya: Umring River, 5 miles (25°43'554" N 091°48'565" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

95. *Pethia stoliczkana* (Day,1871)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. stoliczkana*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Barbels absent. Lateral line complete or incomplete with 21–24 scales in row and 19–23 pored scales, if complete reaches at least to the caudal peduncle, pre-dorsal scales 8–10, circumpeduncular scales 12, pre-pelvic scales 12, preanal scales 16–17. A prominent humeral mark. Caudal blotch present on the 17th–19th scales of the lateral line row. Dorsal fin with ii, 9 rays, last simple ray short, spiny and finely serrated posteriorly with 12–16 serrae, its length 16.0–20.0% SL and 58–65% HL. Pectoral fin i, 11–14 rays. Pelvic fins with i, 6–8 rays. Anal fin with iii, 5–6 rays. Caudal fin with 9+8 rays.

Colour. Body silvery, dorsum grey green to brownish. Dorsal fin with black bands, incomplete band on the membrane between 3rd –5th branched rays and complete one at margin.

Commercial importance: A small fish of little food value. A potential ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels and ponds.

Distribution: Mizoram

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

96. *Pethia ticto* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Ticto barb; Assam: Kahanee-potiah



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. ticto*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 8; A ii-iii 5; P i 12-14; V i 8

Barbels absent. Dorsal spine strong, osseous, serrated. Lateral line incomplete having 23 scales. Anterior color spot present. Preanal scales 13. Dorsal spine short, equal to head length and body depth. Body with two vertical bands. Presence of two black blotches on body.

Color: In life, back grey to grassy-green; flanks brilliant shining silver; belly whitish; a long, transverse black blotch above the pectoral fin and another similar but golden-edged, on caudal peduncle over the end of anal fin.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits montane and submontane regions.

Distribution: Tripura: Manu River, Chailengta (23°56'426" N 091°59'952E); Assam: Brahmaputra River, Analopathy (27°45'205" N 095°04'419" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

97. *Pethia guganio* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Glass-barb; Assam: Putti; Bengal: Gujani



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. guganio*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 10; V i 8

Body elongates, its depth about 3 times in standard length. Head rather small, its length 4.4 to 4.8 times in standard length. Eyes large. Its diameter 2.5 times in length of head. Mouth terminal; no barbels. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, diaphanous, light greenish with a silvery band along the side; a small black spot at base of anterior dorsal fin rays.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels and ponds

Distribution: Sikkim.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

98. *Poropuntius burtoni* (Mukerji,1933)

Common name



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Poropuntius*

Species: *P. burtoni*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii 5; P i 17; V i 7

Body profile arched slightly dorsally. Head short, conical. Snout obtusely pointed, longer than eye diameter, its tip studded with small tubercles. Mouth horseshoe shaped, sub inferior, cleft of mouth extending anterior to margin of orbit. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral. Scales large, lateral line complete with 34–38 scales, lateral transverse scales 6/1/4, pre-dorsal scales 12–13. Dorsal spine strong, osseous, serrated posteriorly. Pectoral fin shorter than head length, not reaching pelvic-fin origin. Caudal fin forked.

Colour. Body silvery with darker dorsal surface. A few rows of scales are dotted with fine blackish pigment. Fins light orange. Outer edge of caudal fin tipped with black.

Commercial importance: good food fish. It causes damage to fishing gears by its strongly serrated dorsal spine.

Habitat: Inhabits lakes

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

99. *Puntius binotatus* (Valenciennes,1842)

Common name: English: spotted barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. binotatus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A iii 5; P i 15-17; V i 8-9

Scales between lateral line and dorsal fin origin; four barbels; last simple dorsal ray bony and serrated behind; one large blotch at anterior base of dorsal fin and a round spot in the middle of caudal peduncle. Juveniles and sometimes adults possess 2-4 mid-lateral round to elongate spots.

Color: In life, varies from silvery gray to greenish gray; darker dorsally; paler or nearly white on throat and belly.

Commercial importance: It's a popular species in aquarium

Habitat: Inhabits streams, rivers, canals

Distribution: Meghalaya

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

100. *Puntius burmanicus* (Day,1878)

Common name: English: Day's barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. burmanicus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body fairly deep, with considerable rise from snout to dorsal fin, its depth about 2.6 times in standard length. Head 4.8 to 5.2 times in standard length; snout rather pointed. Mouth moderate; barbels one short maxillary pair only. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to tip of snout than base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, silvery slung back, becoming lighter on flanks and abdomen; a dull blotch before the base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

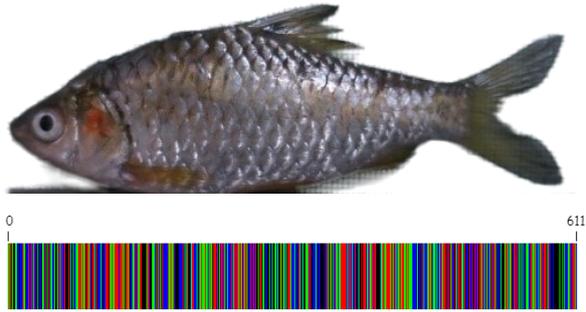
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, streams

Distribution: Sikkim, Meghalaya

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

101. *Puntius chola* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Swamp barb, Chola barb; Bengal: Kerrundi; Manipur: Phabou nga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. chola*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body fairly deep and compressed. Humeral mark and caudal blotch prominent. Lateral line complete with 24–28 scales in row, transverse scale row $5\frac{1}{2}/1/3\frac{1}{2}$, pre-dorsal scales 11, pre-pelvic scales 11, pre-anal scales 14. Dorsal fin inserted nearly at middle of tip of snout and caudal-fin base, bears iii,9 rays. Pectoral fin with i,12–14 rays.

Colour: In life, uniform silky silvery with a strong olive-green on back and a delicate yellowish-sheen on flanks, underside pale; a large, blurred-edged, rosy spot/blotch on operculum, and often a black blotch behind gill-gover;

Commercial importance: A small species often used as ornamental fish. The fish is smoked and included in vegetable curry preparations to impart flavour.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Umngot River, Siyang, $25^{\circ}15'33''$ N $091^{\circ}58'49''$ E, Mizoram: Mat River, Mat bridge Serchip, $23^{\circ}18'917''$ N $092^{\circ}48'537''$ E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

102. *Puntius puntio* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Puntio barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. puntio*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body fairly deep, its depth 2.5 to 2.8 times in standard length. Head length 3.4 to 3.8 times in standard length. Eyes moderate, its diameter about 2.5 times in head. Mouth small; no barbels.

Dorsal fin inserted nearer to base of caudal fin than to tip of snout.

Color: In life, silvery; a wide dusky band around caudal peduncle. Dorsal fin orange, tipped with black.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

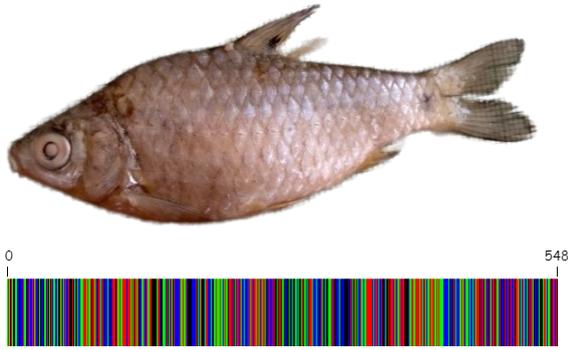
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, ponds.

Distribution: Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

103. *Puntius sophore* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common Name: English: Spotfin swamp barb; Manipur: Phabounga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. sophore*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Humeral mark and caudal blotch prominent. Barbels absent. Lateral line complete with 23–24 pores, transverse scale row $4\frac{1}{2}/1/3\frac{1}{2}$, pre-dorsal scales 8–10, circumpeduncular scales 12, pre-pelvic scales 12, pre-anal scales 16–17. Dorsal fin inserted between tip of snout and caudal fin base, with i,i (spiny, osseous and smooth), 9 rays. Pectoral fin with i,11–14 rays. Pelvic fin with i,6–8 rays. Anal fin with iii, 5–6 rays. Caudal fin with 9+8 rays.

Color: Body dorsum silvery with grey-green to brownish. A round caudal blotch present between 22nd and 24th scale and humeral mark at the base of dorsal fin ray.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Tirthamukh (23° 25'330" N 091°48'181" E); Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati (25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E); Mizoram: Tuichang River, Seling chaph road (23°33'545" N 093°06'170" E); Assam: Brahmaputra River, Forestghat (26°36'978" N 092°45'519).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

104. *Puntius terio* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: One-spot barb; Bengal: Teri -pungti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Pethia*

Species: *P. terio*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body fairly deep and compressed, its depth about 2.4 times in standard length. Head length 3.3 to 3.8 times in standard length. Eye diameter 2.75 to 3 times in length of head. Mouth moderate; no barbels. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between tip of snout and base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, upper side metallic green; flanks delicate green-silver; underside whitish with a fairly weak reddish or violet lustre; a distinctive large, round golden-edged black blotch over anal fin, from which a fine dark line runs back to base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, ponds, ditches and inundated fields.

Distribution: Assam: Koyakuchi; Assam: Brahmaputra River, Amolapatty, (27°45'205" N 095°64'419" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

105. *Puntius ornatus* (Vishwanath & Juliana 2004)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Puntius*

Species: *P. ornatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8; A ii 5; P i 15; V i 8

Body moderately deep, its depth more than head length. Barbels absent. Caudal peduncle with a black blotch forming a ring-like structure. Lateral line complete or incomplete, with 5–21 pored scales. Predorsal scales 8–9. Branchiostegal rays 3. Dorsal fin with iii, 8 rays, inserted nearer caudal- fin base than snout tip, last simple dorsal fin ray finely serrated. Pectoral fin with i, 11–12 rays, inserted in a line vertical to the gill opening, not reaching pelvic-fin origin. Anal fin with i, 8 rays. Caudal fin with 9+8 rays.

Colour. Body silvery sometimes the flanks are shot with a reddish tinge. Caudal blotch prominent and rounded. Dorsal fin orange, tipped with black and a few rows of streaks. Pectoral and pelvic fin dusky. Anal fin yellowish. Scales edged with black in the dorsal part of the body.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, beels, lakes

Distribution: Sikkim, Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

106. *Raiamas bola* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Indian trout; Assam: Korang; Bengal: Bola



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Raiamas*

Species: *R. bola*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A iii 10; P i 12; V i 8

Body slender, elongate and laterally compressed and sharply pointed, its length 4.5 times in standard length. Eyes prominent. Mouth very wide and terminal, obliquely directed upwards; maxilla extends well behind vertical through posterior margin of eye; lower jaw longer than combined lengths of snout and eye. Barbels absent. Pharyngeal teeth in three rows. Eyes large, dorso-lateral in position. Dorsal fin inserted slightly behind vertical from origin of pelvic fins, with 8 branched rays, devoid of an osseous ray.

Color: In life, brilliantly colored, back greenish-grey separated from the silvery sides by longitudinal golden stripe; sides of body with 15 to 17 greenish-blue spots.

Commercial importance: Food fish as well as good game fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Assam: Sehs River, Holon pokori (27°27'218" N 094°72'943" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

107. *Rasbora daniconius* (Hamilton,1822)

Common Name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Rasbora*

Species: *R. daniconius*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Lateral line complete with 30–34 scales. A black lateral stripe along centre of body. Pre-dorsal scales 14. Symphysis of lower jaw on level with middle of pupil. Distance from anterior base of dorsal fin to end of hypural plate when carried forward falling before the posterior margin of eye or its anterior border. Lateral line with 30 to 34 scales; a black lateral stripe along centre of the body; pre-dorsal scales 14; symphysis of lower jaw at the level of middle pupil.

Color: In live, body silvery, caudal fin black edge.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits mainly sandy streams and rivers

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuirial River, Tuirial Kolasib, 24°20'563" N 092°52'508" E

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

108. *Rasbora rasbora* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Gangetic scissortail rasbora



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Rasbora*

Species: *R. rasbora*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7-9; A ii 7; P i 12-15; V i 8

Lower lip simple. Fins without sheaths. Distance from anterior base of dorsal fin end of hypural plate when carried forward failing before the posterior margin of eye at its anterior border.

Lateral line with 32 scales.

Color: In life, olive brown above, silvery below; a blue-black iridescent lateral stripe from head to base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: beautiful ornamental fish.

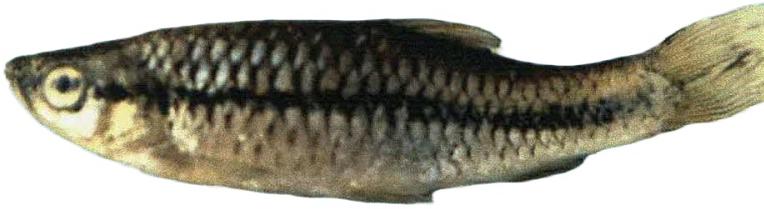
Habitat: Swamps and forest pools and streams

Distribution: Meghalaya

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

109. *Rasbora ornatus* (Vishwanath & Laishram,2005)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Rasbora*

Species: *R. ornatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 5; P i 12-13; V i 8 C 9+8

Body elongates and slightly compressed. Mouth small, cleft oblique, lip simple the lower jaw slightly prominent with an upward projecting knob at the symphysis letting into a corresponding depression in the upper jaw. Barbels absent. Lateral line incomplete; 26-28 scales in longitudinal series with 11-20 scales perforated; transverse scales 4 half/1/2; stripe running from tip of snout to end of median caudal rays

Color: In live, body creamish, abdomen pale, dorsal part of head brownish. A deep dark blue longitudinal stripe extending from tip of snout to the end of median caudal rays. Scales on the lateral and dorsal part of the body with a dark edge formed by a row of spots on each scale.

Commercial importance: Food fish.

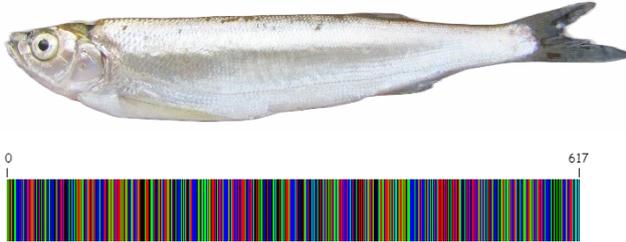
Habitat: Inhabits mainly sandy streams and rivers

Distribution: Sikkim, Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

110. *Salmostoma bacaila* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Large razorbelly minnow; Bengal: Jellahri, Gangchela, chela; Assam: Selkona, Chelhava



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Salmostoma*

Species: *S. bacaila*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 7; A iii 10-13; P i 11-12; V i 8

Body without vertical dark stripes on sides. Presence of complete lateral line having 70 scales. Anal fin with 14 branched rays. Number of scales between lateral line and pelvic fin 6 scales.

Colour: In life, upper side grey-green, often silvery; a broad, gleaming white-green band along flank. Fins hyaline.

Commercial importance: it's not a commercially important fish since it using as a one of the food sources in interior parts.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and medium rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Lukha River, Sonapur, 25°06'093" N 092°21'392" E, Tripura: Khowai River, R. chandraghat Khowai, 24°00'744" N 091°37'044" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

111. *Salmostoma clupeiodes* (Bloch,1795)

Common name: English: Blotch razorbelly minnow



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Salmostoma*

Species: *S. clupeiodes*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A iii 11-12; P i 12; V i 8

Body elongate and compressed. Mouth oblique; lower jaw with a well-developed symphyseal knob. Gill rakers 24 to 29 on first arch. Dorsal fin inserted considerably in advance of anal fin. Scales small; lateral line with 78 to 93 scales.

Color: In life, tinged silver appearance.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, streams

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Beripara (23°29'618" N 091°17'340" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

112. *Salmostoma phulo* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English; Finescale razorbelly minnow; Bengal: Phul-chela



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Salmostoma*

Species: *S.phulo*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A iii 17-19; P i 12; V i 7

Body elongate and compressed. Mouth oblique; lower jaw length about 2 times in head length, with a distinct symphyseal process. Eye-diameter equals interorbital width. Gill-rakers 13 to 16 on first arch. Dorsal fin inserted opposite to origin of anal fin. Pectoral fin length about 3.5 times in standard length. Scales small.

Color: In life, silvery with a bright silvery lateral band.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits streams, ponds, beels and inundated fields.

Distribution: Assam, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

113. *Salmostoma sladoni* (Day,1870)

Common name:English: Burmese razorbelly minnow



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Salmostoma*

Species: *S. sladoni*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A iii 18-19; P i 10; V i 7

Body elongate and compressed both dorsal and ventral profile equally arched. Abdomen keeled from below pectoral fin to the region of the vent. Mouth extends from tip of the snout obliquely downward to the region of anterior margin of orbit. Lips thin. Lower jaw longer with a distinct symphyseal knob. Dorsal fin inserted opposite anal fin origin. Pectoral fin long, not reaching ventral-fin origin. Pelvic fin short, small. Caudal fin deeply forked lower lobe longer. Scales minute and thin, lateral line complete with 65–68, transverse scale rows 10/1/2–3.

Colour. In live, body silvery, caudal fin black edge.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

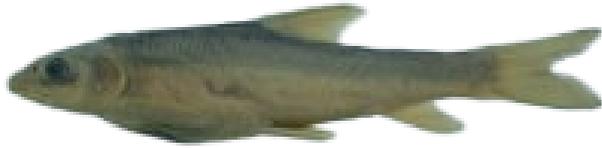
Habitat: Inhabits rivers and beels.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

114. *Schizothorax labiatus* (McClelland,1842)

common name: English: Kunar snow trout



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schizothorax*

Species: *S. labiatus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 17; V i 10

Body elongate, narrow and subcylindrical, its depth 4 to 5.1 times in standard length. Head large and narrow anteriorly, its length 5.4 to 5.6 times in standard length; snout pointed and smooth, often studded with pores. Eye diameter 1.1 to 2 times in head.

Color: In life, dark brown with black specks on back, yellowish-white below. Fins pinkish-yellow

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams

Distribution: Nagaland: Dhansiri River, Uria village.

IUCN status (2022): Not evaluated.

115. *Schizothorax progastus* (McClelland 1839)

Common name: English: Dinnawah snouttrout; Assam: Adoe, Lohone.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schizothorax*

Species: *S. progastus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A iii 5; P i 16; V i 10

Body depth 4.2 times in standard length. Head narrow anteriorly; snout pointed and smooth. Hard papillated structure on lower lips absent; lower lips trilobe. Mouth sub-terminal. Barbels two pair, much longer than eye diameter. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout-tip than to base of caudal fin; dorsal spine strong and serrated behind. Scales small. Lateral line complete with 110 scales.

Colour: In life, uniformly silvery, often with a few fine spots. Fins dark-edged.

Commercial importance: This fish is relished and forms an important food-fish of the hilly regions and a good game fish.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, and large streams.

Distribution: Sikkim: TeestaRiver, Rangpoo 27°10'424" N 88°31'582" E, Nagaland: Dhansari River, Uria village.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

116. *Schizothorax richardsonii* (Gray 1832)

Common name: English: Alwan snowtrout; Manipur: Sana nga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schizothorax*

Species: *S. richardsonii*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A iii 5; P i 15-16; V i 9

Body elongate, sub cylindrical, slightly compressed. Snout bluntly pointed covered with pores, prominent, posteriorly positioned and heavily cornified lower jaw with a keratinised cutting edge and a wide continuous lower labial fold. Presence of hard papillated structure on lower lips. Barbels two pairs, maxillary and rostral, both slightly shorter than eye diameter.

Colour: In life, steel-grey becomes gradually lighter below; belly yellowish white; body often with small grey spots. Dorsal and caudal fins greyish-white; pectoral, pelvic and anal fins ochre-yellowish.

Commercial importance: This fish is a valuable game fish and flesh of this species is much relished.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and large streams.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Rishikhola, 27°09'981" N 88°38'158" E, Arunachal Pradesh: Siang River, Kamalighat 27°11'236" N 92°34'259" E.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

117. *Securicula gora* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Gora-chela; Assam: Selkona; West Bengal: Ghora- chela



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Securicula*

Species: *S. gora*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii-iii 13-15; P i 12-13; V i 7

Body fairly elongate and compressed. Mouth oblique, its cleft extending to front edge of eye. Gill rakers few (seven or eight), short and widely spaced. Dorsal fin short, inserted slightly in advance of origin of anal fin.

Color: In life, bright silvery.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

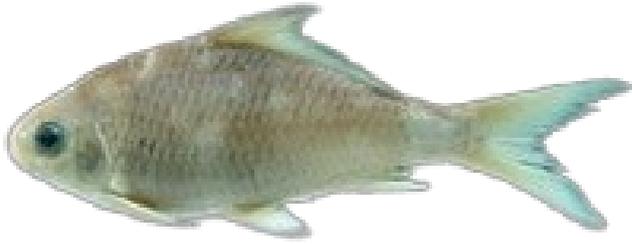
Habitat: Inhabits tanks, beels, canals and rivers.

Distribution: Assam, Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

118. *Semiplotus manipurensis* (Vishwanath&Kosygin,2000)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Semiplotus*

Species: *S. manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Broad body; dorsal fin spine smooth; 20-23 branched dorsal fin rays; pelvic fin with 9 branched rays; 12-13 pre dorsal scales; dorsal fin length 34.0 – 39.7% SL; 32-36 lateral line scales; 7 scale rows between dorsal fin origin and lateral line; horny tubercles distributed randomly on side of snout tip.

Color: In life, whole body light silvery and orange coloration

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits flowing hill streams with rocky beds

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

119. *Systomus clavatus* (McClelland,1845)

Common name: English: Stedman barb



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Systomus*

Species: *S. clavatus*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A iii 5; P i 14; V i 8

Body elongate and strongly compressed, its depth 2.8 to 3.1 times in standard length. Head length about 3.2 times in standard length. Mouth wide and terminal; barbels two pairs, rostral barbels minute (often absent), and maxillary barbels small and about one-third of orbit.

Color: In life, silvery, brownish on back. Paired fins often with a greyish blotch.

Commercial importance: Only minor interest to fisheries.

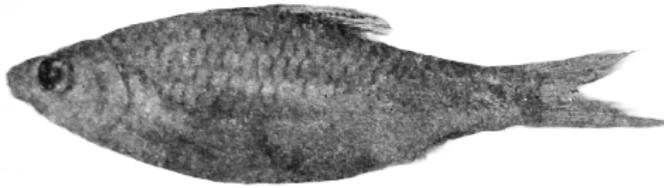
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers at foot hills.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Purbak River, Parbuk, (27°59'613" N 095°45'058); Manipur: Lokchao River, Lokchao (24°19'1566" N 94° 25'6711" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

120. *Systemus jayarami* (Vishwanath & TombiSingh1986)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Systemus*

Species: *S. jayarami*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 6; P 15; V 9 C 21

Body compressed, dorsal profile slightly convex before dorsal insertion and straight or slightly concave after it. Abdomen edge rounded. Head shorter and conical, length of head 5.1-5.9. Barbels two pairs; last unbranched dorsal ray osseous, strong and denticulate; complete lateral line with 28-30 pores.

Colour: In life, silvery, dark olivaceous dorsally. Fins orange.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

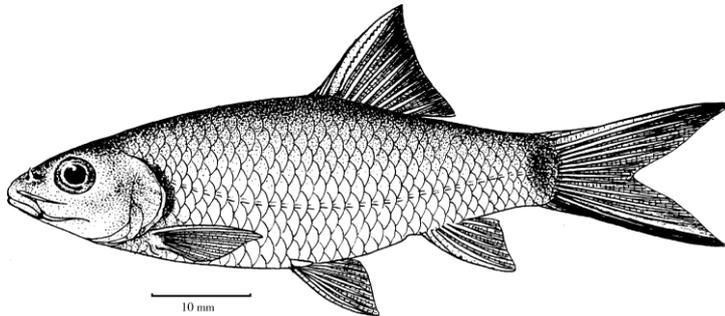
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, 24°32'27.78" N 94°23'20.69" E.

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

121. *Systomus orphoides* (Valenciennes, 1842)

Common name: English: Javaen barb; Manipur: Nganoi



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Systomus*

Species: *S. orphoides*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A iii 5; P i 14-16; V i 8

Body somewhat deep, its depth 2.5 to 3 times in standard length. Head length 3.2 to 4 times in standard length. Eyes moderate, its diameter 4 to 6 times in head length. Mouth small and terminal, barbels two pairs (rostral and maxillary), equal to or slightly longer than orbit.

Color: In life, head and dorsal side bluish, belly bright silvery; longitudinal dark lines on back and flank following the scale-rows; covered by operculum membrane.

Commercial importance: It is of little interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers at foot hills.

Distribution: Manipur: 23°85'8699" N 94°13'0949" E.

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

122. *Systomus sarana* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Olive barb; Assam: Maraputthi; Bengal: Kurti



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Systomus*

Species: *S. sarana*

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 8; A iii 5; P i 14-16; V i 8

Body short to moderately elongate, deep, and compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head short. Snout conical, occasionally with pores or tubercles. Eyes moderate to large, dorsolateral and not visible from below ventral surface. Barbels present. Dorsal fin short, inserted nearly opposite pelvic fins with 9 rays, (7 branched). Anal fin short with 7 rays (5 branched).

Color: In life, back olive, flanks silvery with golden reflections; barbels reddish brown; cheeks golden; a dull blotch on lateral line before base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: it's an economically important food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, ponds, canals and beels.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Kentali (23°31' 493'' N 091°19'478'' E); Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sehmu (23°48'118'' N 092°37'423'' E); Manipur: Khujai River, Manyang (23° 94.9924'N 94° 16.0543'E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

123. *Tor tor* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Tor mahseer: Assam: Pithia: Bengal: Mahseer.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Tor*

Species: *T. tor*

Diagnosis:

D iv 8; A iii 5; P i 14-17; V i 8

Body elongates, fairly deep, its depth 26.9–30.6% SL. Snout and cheeks smooth. Eyes small. Mouth inferior. Lips fleshy with uninterrupted labial fold. Barbels two pairs, maxillary barbel longer than eye diameter, rostral barbel shorter. Dorsal fin with iv, 9 rays, its origin opposite to pelvic-fin origin with smooth bony dorsal spine. Pectoral fin with i, 14–15 rays. Pelvic fin with iii, 5 rays. Anal fin with iii, 5 rays. Scales large, lateral line complete with 26 scales, circumferential scales 20, circumpeduncular scales 12, transverse scale rows 4–4.5/1/2.5–3.

Color: In life, dorsal side greyish green, the flanks pinkish with greenish gold above and light olive green below; belly silvery.

Commercial value: Food fish, lucrative source of sports for angler.

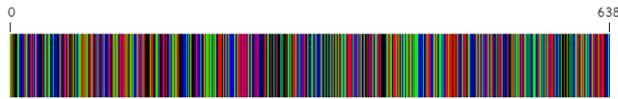
Habitat: Inhabits clear water, swift flowing streams with rocky, pebbly and sandy bottoms.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya and Mizoram.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

124. *Tor putitora* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Putitor mahseer; Assam: Pithia; Bengal: Putitora



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Tor*

Species: *T. putitora*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7-8; A ii-iii 5; P i 18; V i 8

Body elongate, moderately compressed. Abdomen rounded. Length of the head considerably greater than body depth. Dorsal fin inserted midway between tip of snout and caudal fin base. Dorsal spine length equal to body depth below it. Lips thick.

Colour. Body golden yellow laterally, darker dorsally. Abdomen silver golden. Fins yellowish.

Commercial importance: Most attractive sport-fish with excellent food value

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and large streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Siang River, Jampani (28°07'469" N 095°08'213" E); Manipur: Loktak lake

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

125. *Acanthocobitis botia* (Hamilton,1822):

Common name: English: Mottled loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Acanthocobitis*

Species: *A. botia*

Diagnosis:

D i 7; A iii 5; P i 15; V i 7

Dorsal soft rays (total): 14-17; Anal soft rays: 8. Distinguished from its congeners by the absence of a suborbital flap in male, the flap being replaced by a suborbital groove; lateral line reaches at least to anus.

Color: In life, grayish green background color with a lighter, whitish belly and dark blotches on the sides and top. The dorsal and tail fin have stripes made up of dark spots. If well cared for it can also have an orange-red cast to its fins.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

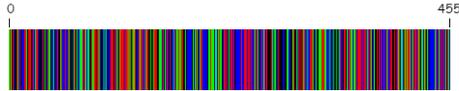
Habitat: Inhabits clear water, swift flowing streams with rocky, pebbly and sandy bottoms.

Distribution: Tripura: Manu River, Chailengta (23°47'432" N 92°45'250" E).

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

126. *Paracanthocobitis zonalternans* (Blyth, 1860)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Paracanthocobitis*

Species: *P. zonalternans*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii-iii 4; P i 15; V i 5

Lateral line incomplete, ending near insertion of dorsal fin; dorsal fin with 9½-10½ branched rays; presence of axillary pelvic lobe; alongside of body, usually ending near dorsal-fin insertion; circular black spot-on upper margin of caudal-fin base; black pigment extending from lateral stripe onto pectoral-fin base; absence of marmorated pattern anterior to origin of dorsal fin; dorsal saddles short, rarely connecting to lateral blotches

Color: Series of black blotches, usually without black stripe but with faint dusky stripe, alongside of body

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

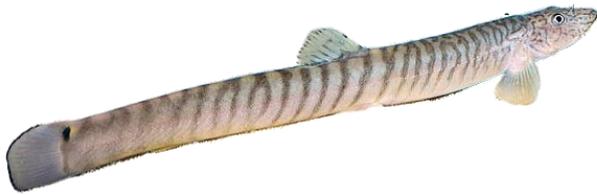
Habitat: Inhabits variety of streams from river mainstreams to small brooks.

Distribution: Tripura: Feni River, Sabroom (23°00'094" N 91°43'901" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

127. *Aborichthys kemp* (Chaudhuri, 1913)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Nemacheilidae

Genus: *Aborichthys*

Species: *A. kemp*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P i 10; V i 6

Body greatly elongated and compressed. Abdomen rounded; Vent nearer tip of snout than caudal fin base. Barbels much longer than eye diameter. Black bands narrower than yellow interspace. A preorbital spine absent. Head flattened slightly rounded. Snout conical or broadly rounded. Mouth inferior, Eyes small, situated dorsally, in middle of head, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips thick, papillated, continuous at angles of mouth.

Color: In life, body striped, from gill-opening to above anal fin, with 18 to 21 dark brown transverse bands, inclined backwards, on a yellowish-white background.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

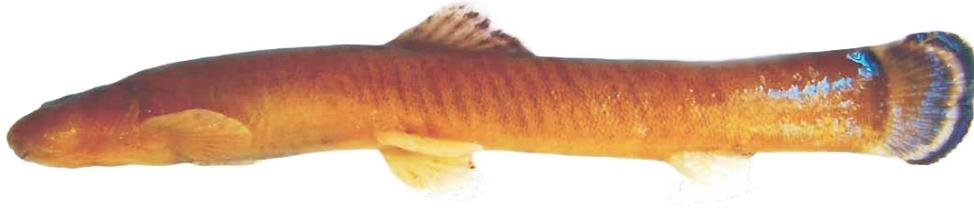
Habitat: Inhabits streams with pebbly bottom.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

128. *Aborichthys garoensis* (Hora,1925)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Nemacheilidae

Genus: *Aborichthys*

Species: *A. garoensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 7; A ii 5; P i 10; V i 6

Body greatly elongated with a compressed tail, the dorsal and ventral profiles almost parallel and horizontal, its depth 6.4 to 7.1 times in standard length. Eyes small, its diameter 6.1 to 7.2 times in head length. Mouth semicircular; lip fleshy, lower lip interrupted in middle.

Color: In life, upper surface of head marked with short black lines anastomosing with one another; body marked with 30 to 35 black forked-shaped bands, inclined backwards, narrower than interspaces.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits streams with pebbly bottom.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

129. *Aborichthys tikaderi* (Barman, 1985)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Nemacheilidae

Genus: *Aborichthys*

Species: *A. tikaderi*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body greatly elongated and compressed, the dorsal and ventral profiles almost parallel and horizontal, its depth 7.7 to 8 times in standard length. Eyes small, its diameter 8.5 to 9 times in head length. Mouth semicircular; lip thick, lower lip interrupted in middle.

Color: In alcohol, pale olivaceous; dorsal surface of head with short black lines which anastomose with each other; body marked with 15 to 20 black vertical bands which encircle the body almost completely except for a very short area on ventral surface.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits streams with pebbly bottom.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

130. *Aborichthys elongatus* (Hora,1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Nemacheilidae

Genus: *Aborichthys*

Species: *A. elongatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P i 9; V i 7

Body greatly elongated and compressed, dorsal and ventral profiles almost parallel and horizontal, its depth 6.8 to 7.8 times in standard length. Eyes small, its diameter 4.7 to 6.3 times in head length. Mouth semicircular; lips rather, fleshy, upper lip interrupted by a small notch, lower lip interrupted in middle.

Color: In life, upper surface of head and anterior part of body (in front of dorsal fin) dusky, undersurface white or dull olivaceous; posterior part of body marked with several broad black rings, alternating with narrow bands of yellowish-orange.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

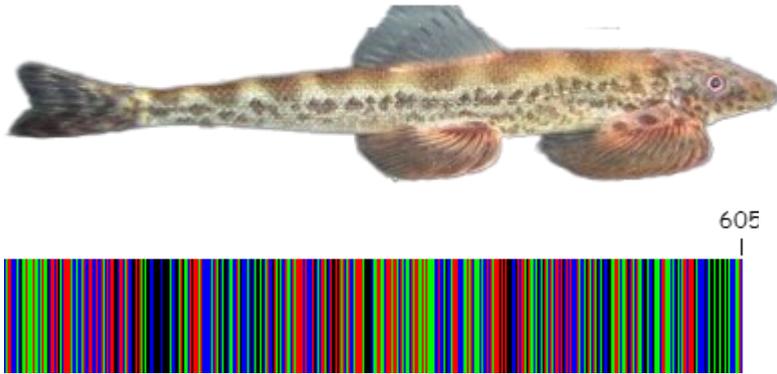
Habitat: Inhabits streams with pebbly bottom.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

131. *Balitora brucei* (Gray,1830)

Common name: English: Gray's stone loach, Rock carp; Bengal: Nau- matchee



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Balitora*

Species: *B. brucei*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A iii 5; P ix-x 10-12; V ii 9-10

Body depressed, its depth 8-10 times in standard length. Head length 5-5.4 times in standard length. Eye diameter 30-43 times in standard length. Scales with a very low and short keel, and 5-7 small tubercles along posterior margin. Lateral line with 61-66 scales. Pre-anal length 72-78.6 % standard length.

Colour: In life brownish with dark blotches. Caudal fin banded. On the back there are 4 pre-dorsal, 2 sub-dorsal and 5 post dorsal dark blotches surrounded by a lighter margin.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fishes, not common in the pet trade. No commercial interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Occurs in torrential hill-streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Yammuen River, Gueing (28°15'315" N 95°12'963" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

132. *Balitora burmanica* (Hora,1932)

Common name: English: Burmese stone loach.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Balitora*

Species: *B. burmanica*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A iii 5; P viii-x 10-12, V ii 9

Mouth small, inferiorly arched, with both jaws covered by horny sheath. Eye small, its diameter 3.0–4.0% SL, interorbital width 37–42% HL. Rostral flap divided into three lobes, the median one the largest, between rostral barbells, both lips with one or two rows of papillae; lower lip not interrupted. Gill opening extending on the ventral surface of head. Thin caudal peduncle, 3–4 times longer than deep. Body entirely covered by scales except on belly Infront of pelvic fin origin.

Color: In life, dark brown, belly yellowish, usually six contiguous regularly shaped large blotches along back, bordered by light brown area.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits fast-flowing mountain creeks on rocky bottom.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

133. *Homalopteroides rupicola* (Prashad&Mukerji,1929)

Common name: English: Prashad loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Homalopteroides*

Species: *H. rupicola*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P v 11; V ii 6

Depth of body 5 to 7 times in standard length. Head much longer than broad, its length 3.2 to 3.8 times in standard length; snout narrowly rounded. Eyes moderate-sized, about 4 times in head length. Mouth small and interior, with thick fleshy lip. Dorsal fin inserted behind origin of pelvic fins.

Color: In life, light yellow with a large number of minute dots of a chocolate to black color arranged in the form of 5 vertical bands along the flanks.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits in rocky and hilly streams

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

134. *Physoschistura elongata* (Sen & Nalbant,1982)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Physoschistura*

Species: *P. elongata*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i10; V i 6

Body slender, its depth 6.5 to 9.9 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, anterior not tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and weakly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer to snout-tip than to base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, light yellowish with 9 to 14 well-marked, almost vertical brown crossbars of variable shape.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits shallow, swift, clear streams with pebbly bottom

Distribution: Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): vulnerable (VU)

135. *Schistura devdevi* (Hora,1935)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. devdevi*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 6

Body slender, its depth 5.4 to 7.3 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, anterior tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and poorly furrowed, lower lip interrupted middle.

Color: In life, olivaceous, peeler below; four to six broad saddle-shaped bands extending from back to sides of body.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits clear, swift streams with pebbly bottom

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Rimbi (27°18'889" N 88°11'349" E).

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

136. *Schistura fasciata* (Lokeshwor& Vishwanath, 2011)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. fasciata*

Diagnosis:

D. 3/ 8½; A. 3/5½; C. 9+8; P. 11; V. 8.

Body small and moderately elongated. Anterior section of the body circular and slightly compressed posteriorly. Head short about 18.6-22.7 %SL, slightly depressed with less inflated cheeks. Male has prominent inflated cheeks (Image 1b). Dorsal adipose crest moderately high extends from posterior extremity of dorsal fin base to caudal origin. Pectoral extends up to half the length of the distance between pectoral and pelvic fin origins.

Color: In life, body faintly golden to grey with 11 to 13 olivaceous dark brown vertical bars. Color pattern and number of bars are more or less variable with a unique arrangement.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits pebbly bottom of large, swift flowing streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuivawl River, Arbai (23°47'432" N 92°45'250" E)

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

137. *Schistura kangjupkhulensis* (Hora,1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. kangjupkhulensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P i 8; V i 6

Dorsal soft rays (total): 10; Anal soft rays: 8. Processes dentiform is present; 7-11 irregular bars on body; males without suborbital flap; incomplete lateral line reaching about tip of pectoral fin; 8+7 branched caudal rays; emarginate caudal fin; black basal caudal bar and axillary pelvic lobe present

Color: In life, body marked with 7 to 11 broad black bands, separated by narrow white ones; often bands of anterior region coalesce to form a uniform.

Commercial importance: Food fish

Habitat: Inhabits shallow, swift streams with gravelly bottom

Distribution: Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

138. *Schistura khugae* (Vishwanath & Shanta,2004)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. khugae*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 6

Adipose keel present between dorsal and caudal fin; inflated cheeks and swelling body on anterior part in males, upper lip without median incisor; lower lip interrupted in the middle; processes dentiform with a median notch in lower jaw present; branched dorsal fin ray 8; axillary pelvic lobe present; lateral line incomplete.

Color: In life Body with 15–16 dark bars on a dull brown background. Bars in front of dorsal fin conspicuously thinner than those behind. Bars wider than interspaces. Basal caudal bar black, complete. Two black spots at the dorsal-fin base, first spot at base of simple rays and second branched ray and the second at base of branched rays 2–8. Fins golden yellow colour in fresh. The anterior margin of the dorsal fin tinged with reddish colour in fresh state.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Assam, Manipur, Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

139. *Schistura koladynensis* Lokeshwor & Vishwanath, 2012

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. koladynensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A ii 5; P ii 17; V i 6

Body elongate; dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to level of eye, gradually increasing thereafter to dorsal-fin origin, then sloping gently to end of caudal peduncle. Body cylindrical anteriorly to dorsal-fin origin, becoming increasingly compressed thereafter. Head long, depressed; snout rounded. Eyes ovoid, large, positioned near top of head, slightly anterior towards snout, not visible in ventral view.

Color: In 70% alcohol: Body light-yellowish brown with bars; bars usually narrower than or equal to interspaces; bars posterior to dorsal-fin origin coalesces dorsally; bars reaching to level of pelvic-fin base ventrally, beneath lateral-line scale in smaller specimens.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits small pool with slow-flowing water and substrate composed of sand, gravel and rocks.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw (23°56'426" N 91°59'952" E); Mizoram: Tuipui River, Tuipui village (23°27'009" N 93°15'373" E)

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

140. *Schistura maculosa* (Lalronunga, Lalnuntluanga&Lalramliana,2013)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. maculosa*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 6

Body elongate; dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to level of eye, gradually increasing thereafter to dorsal-fin origin, then sloping gently to end of caudal peduncle. Body cylindrical anteriorly to dorsal-fin origin, becoming increasingly compressed thereafter. Head long, depressed; snout rounded. Eyes ovoid, large, positioned near top of head, slightly anterior towards snout, not visible in ventral view.

Color: In 70% alcohol: Body light-yellowish brown with 20–30 narrow black bars; bars usually bifurcated, narrower than or equal to interspaces; bars posterior to dorsal-fin origin coalesces dorsally; bars reaching to level of pelvic-fin base ventrally.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

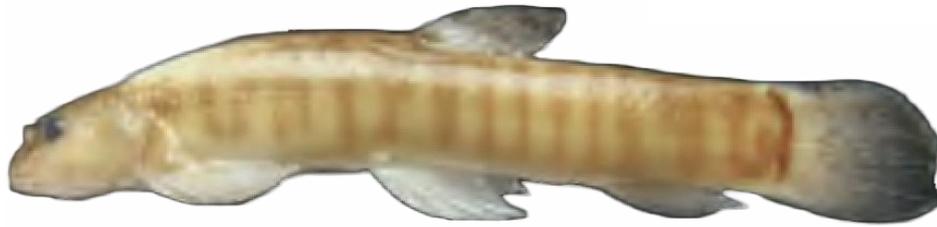
Habitat: Inhabits small pool with slow-flowing water and substrate composed of sand, gravel and rocks.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw (23°56'426" N 91°59'952" E); Mizoram: Tuipui River, Tupui village (23°27'009" N 93°15'373" E)

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

141. *Schistura manipurensis* (Chaudhuri,1912)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D i 7; A ii 5; P i 11; V i 7

Body of uniform depth, its depth 5.6 to 9.7 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils somewhat distinct from one another, anterior tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and weakly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle.

Color: In life, Body tinged with 17-21 thin irregular dark bars on pale yellowish background. Bars usually broken, may be plain dusky in some form. A black spot at base of first few dorsal fin rays. Dorsal fin with strips of dark spots, one proximal and another distal. A black bar at the caudal-fin base. Caudal fin with irregularly arranged spots.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits shallow, swift, clear streams with pebbly bottom

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

142. *Schistura macrocephalus* Kottelat, 2000

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. macrocephalus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A iii 5; P i 8, V i 6, C 9+8

Body slightly compressed posteriorly. Head depressed; snout broadly rounded. Anterior nostril pierced in the front side of a flap-like tube, lower lip is interrupted in the middle. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils somewhat distinct from one another, anterior tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and weakly furrowed. Caudal fin emarginate, dorsal adipose crest extends from posterior extremity of dorsal fin base to caudal origin. Lateral line incomplete, reaching at least to anal fin base.

Color: In life, body marked with 15 to 20 dark brown vertical stripes faintly marked regularly. Bars in front of dorsal fin conspicuously thinner than those behind, usually united in pairs at their upper extremity and are less well marked, the bars are wider than interspace and are well marked behind dorsal fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits shallow, swift, clear streams with pebbly bottom

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT)

143. *Schistura paucireticulata* (Lokeshwor, Vishwanath & Kosygin, 2013)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. paucireticulata*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 6

Body elongate and stout. Dorsal profile gently arched, elevating steeply from tip of snout to nape then evenly to dorsal-fin origin, then horizontal to caudal-fin base. Anterior body oval in cross section, posterior body compressed. Ventral profile of body more or less straight throughout length. Head slightly depressed, body almost as broad as high at nape. Snout length almost half of head length, about two-thirds of eye diameter.

Color: In fresh specimens: body with 8–9 brown bars on dull white background. Saddles in front of dorsal fin broken up into 2–3 bars as they descend on the sides, making a reticulated appearance.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits in Tuirial River, a major tributary of the Barak River in the Barak-Surma Meghna River system in Mizoram, India

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Lengte kai (23°48'04" N 92°37'34" E,)

IUCN status (2022): Not Evaluated

144. *Schistura minutus* (Vishwanath&ShantaKumar,2006)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. minutus*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8-9; A iii 5; P i 17; V i 6

Body small; processes dentiform not prominent with 14-18 bars on body, mostly pair; presence of weakly developed processes dentiform; the basal caudal bar interrupted, represent by two spots; a distinct cup shaped band just behind the occiput; lateral line incomplete; and caudal peduncle deeper than its length.

Colour: In life. body marked with black bars on light background. Bars wider than interspaces, most of them in paired form. Pre-dorsal bars many, as wide as interspaces, thinner and less well marked than those behind the dorsal fin. A dark spot at the base of the last simple rays to second branched dorsal rays.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

145. *Schistura multifasciata* (Day,1878)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. multifasciata*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8; A ii 5; P i 10-11; V i 7-8

Body rather robust and slender, its depth 6.4 to 10 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, anterior not tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and poorly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle.

Color: In life, body marked with 14 to 16 vertical bands, broader than interspaces, often bands split up particularly in front of dorsal fin into several narrower bands.

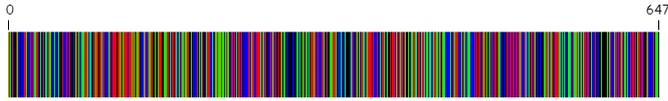
Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid streams and rivers with gravelly bottom.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Dalachand (27°12'345" N 88°40'911" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

146.. *Schistura nagaensis* (Menon, 1987)



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Nemacheilidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. nagaensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8; A ii 5; P i 8; V i 6

Body with 9–11 broad black bars. Head depressed, bluntly pointed. Dorsal fin slightly concave or straight provided with muscular pads between rays. Pelvic-fin origin opposite or slightly behind that of dorsal fin. Pectoral reaches halfway to pelvic fin bases. Caudal fin slightly emarginated. Caudal fin slightly emarginated with 8+7 rays. Lateral line incomplete, reaching about tip of pectoral fin and two rows of dark spots each on dorsal and caudal fins.

Colour: In life, body marked with 7 to 11 broad black bands separated by narrower white ones, often the bands of the anterior region coalesce to form a uniform dusky surface; a black bar at base of caudal fin; a black spot at base of first three rays of dorsal fin.

Commercial importance: Not interested in fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

147. *Schistura papulifera* (Kottelat, Harries & Proudlove, 2007)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. papulifera*

Diagnosis:

D. 4/8½; A. 3/5-6½; C /9+8/; P. 1/11-12; V. 1/7.

Body moderately elongate, with body depth slowly increasing up to a point slightly in front of dorsal-fin origin, then decreasing to caudal-fin origin. Head depressed; body slightly compressed anteriorly to compressed posteriorly. Pectoral fin not reaching pelvic-fin base. No axillary pectoral lobe. No axillary pelvic lobe

Color: In Preserved specimens white, with a few scattered flecks of black pigment on dorsal fourth of body. In life, white and appearing eyeless.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits in pools of standing water within the cave system preferring these to the streams of flowing water

Distribution: Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Critically Endangered (CR)

148. *Schistura prashadi* (Hora, 1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. prashadi*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8; A ii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body of uniform depth, its depth 5.3 to 7.1 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, anterior tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and weakly furrowed, lower interrupted in middle. Barbels well developed. Dorsal fin inserted nearer snout-tip than to base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, body marked with 12-14 short black vertical bands across lateral line on flanks; characteristics reticulum formed by numerous dark bands and blotches above.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

149. *Schistura reticulata* (Vishwanath & NebeshwarSharma, 2004)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. reticulata*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 6

17-29 black bars on body, bars on body, bars in front of dorsal fin origin thinner, split and reunite to give a reticular appearance; males with suborbital flap; caudal fin with 2-3 V-shaped bars, apex pointing towards base; black caudal base complete; dorsal fin branched rays 8 ½; lateral line complete; caudal fin forked.

Color: In life, Body tinged with dark brown bars on yellowish green background. Posterior region of the body orange red in colour. Upper and lower margins of caudal fin with red stripes. Reddish marks on last simple rays and upper margins of branched dorsal fin rays, first two rays of pectoral, margins of the first 3 rays of pelvic and middle of last simple anal fin rays. Dorsal fin with a black spot at base of simple and first branched rays.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams

Distribution: Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN)

150. *Schistura reticulofasciata* (Singh&Banareescu,1982)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cyprinidae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. reticulofasciata*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii-iii 5; P i 9; V i 6-7

Body almost cylindrical, its depth 5 to 6.2 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from undersurface of head. Nostrils close to each other; anterior nostrils tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips fairly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted almost equidistant between tip of snout and caudal fin base.

Color: In life, body light yellowish with several black, irregular V or Y shaped crossbars, the anterior bars reticulated; a black spot-on dorsal fin origin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams with pebbly bottom

Distribution: Meghalaya

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

151. *Schistura scaturigina* McClelland, 1839

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. scaturigina*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8, A i 5; P i 9; V i 7

Body elongate, its depth 4.9 to 7.7 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other; anterior nostrils slightly tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips moderately fleshy and poorly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between snout-tip and base of caudal fin. Caudal fin forked. Scales small, imbricate, more prominent in tail region, absent on ventral surface; lateral line complete.

Colour: In life, greyish above and olivaceous below, with 9 to 12 dark vertical bands, broader dorsally, narrowing down on sides, not extending to ventral surface; a narrow black bar on base of caudal fin. Dorsal fin with a black spot at base of anterior fin rays; and caudal fin with one or two series of dots forming a V-shaped pattern on fin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

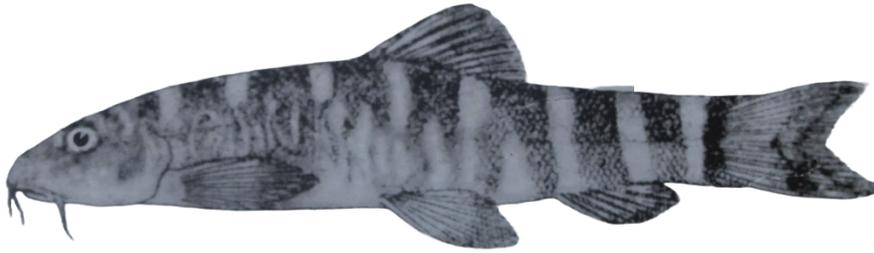
Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Mizoram, Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

152. *Schistura sijuensis* (Menon,1987)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. sijuensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A ii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body fairly stout, its depth 5 to 6.6 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head nostrils close to each other; anterior nostrils tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips fleshy and poorly furrowed, lower lip interrupted in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted slightly nearer base of caudal fin than to snout-tip. Caudal fin forked. Scales small and imbricate, more prominent in posterior part of body, absent on ventral surface; lateral line complete.

Colour: In life, body marked with 8 to 10 short light grey bands across back, the bands break up into secondary bands below lateral line; upper surface of head marked with a few spots; a short grey band at base of caudal fin, caudal fin with two V-shaped bands.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

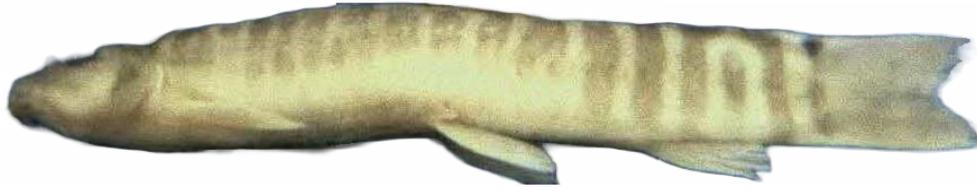
Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (ED)

153. *Schistura sikmaiensis* (Hora,1921)

Common name: Manipur: Ngatup



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. sikmaiensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A ii 5; P i 10-11; V i 7

Body elongates, its depth 5.4 to 8.3 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, provided with a sharp, barbel-like process separating nostrils on each side. Mouth semicircular; lips thick and poorly furrowed, lower lip notched in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between snout-tip and base of caudal fin. Dorsal fin inserted equidistant between snout-tip and base of caudal fin. Caudal fin deeply forked.

Colour: In life, 12 or 13 rings around body, separated by narrow white ones; often rings in anterior part of body split into several narrow stripes, or coalesced rings become indistinguishable and color uniformly black; a black bar at base of caudal fin; a black spot at base of anterior few dorsal fin rays. Dorsal fin with a black bar in middle; caudal fin dusky; other fins spotted.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Mizoram, Meghalaya and Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

154. *Schistura tigrinum* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2005

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. tigrinum*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A ii 5; P i 18; V i 7

18-19 dark brown transverse bars on body, irregularly arranged. Often fused at different points, width of each equal pale white interspaces; moderately high adipose keel on dorsal and ventral sides of caudal peduncle; long head (26.1-27.9% of standard length); dorsal fin with 8 1/2 branched rays; incomplete lateral line; strong processes dentiform

Colour: In life, anterior part of body split into several narrow stripes, or coalesced rings become indistinguishable and color uniformly yellowish black; all fins spotted.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

155. *Schistura tirapensis* Kottelat, 1990

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. tirapensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7; A iii 5-6; P i 15; V i 5

Dark brown transverse bars on body, regularly arranged. Often fused at different points, width of each equal pale white interspaces; moderately high adipose keel on dorsal and ventral sides of caudal peduncle; long head (26.1-27.9% of standard length); dorsal fin with 8 1/2 branched rays; incomplete lateral line; strong processes dentiform

Colour: In life, anterior part of body split into several narrow stripes, or coalesced rings become indistinguishable and color uniformly yellowish black; all fins spotted.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

156. *Schistura chindwinica* (Tilak & Husain, 1990)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Schistura*

Species: *S. chindwinica*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8; A i 5-6; P i 14; V i 7

8 branched dorsal fin rays; color pattern quietly variable among specimens; 8-11 obscure dark grey bars; male specimens with a distinct suborbital flap just below anterior rim of orbit; process dentiform not prominent; no adipose keel on caudal peduncle.

Colour: In life, Body with dark grey bars and stripe on yellowish brown background. Smaller specimens with a lateral line stripe from the angle of operculum to caudal fin base. Interspaces gradually wider behind dorsal fin origin, no lateral stripe. A black spot on the base of simple and first branched rays of dorsal fin, a thick row of spots at mid-length of branched rays. Anal fin with black spots at the base of simple and branched rays. Black basal caudal bar from the base from lower simple principal ray to about $\frac{3}{4}$ of caudal peduncle depth and a black spot at the upper extremity of caudal fin base.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

157. *Syncrossus berdmorei* Blyth, 1860

Common name: English Blyths loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Syncrossus*

Species: *S. berdmorei*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9-13, A ii-iii 5-6; P 13; V i 7

Body elongate, strongly compressed, of almost uniform depth. Eyes placed almost in posterior half of head; eye-diameter about 4 times in snout length, 6 to 7 times in head length, and 1.5 times in interorbital width, suborbital spine extends to middle of orbit. Mouth small; barbels three pairs (two pairs of rostral and one pair of maxillaries); simple mental lobe on lower lip. Dorsal fin inserted slightly in advance of pelvic fins, much nearer to caudal fin base than to snout-tip.

Colour: In life, creamy to delicate ochre with 10 or 11 broad (not very bright through quite distinct) crossbands from back to belly; rostral barbels black, joined to eyes by narrow black bands; two prominent intended black bands behind eye, continued along flanks as rows of blotches.

Commercial importance: rare loach in India and no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, Longthanpa, and Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

158 *Acantopsis multistigmatus* Vishwanath & Laishram, 2005

Common name: English



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Acantopsis*

Species: *A. multistigmatus*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9-13, A ii-iii 5-6; P 13; V i 7

Body very elongate, cylindrical with 14–17 lateral blotches arranged longitudinally on the flanks. Dorsum with 17 dark brown saddles, a pattern of many small, transverse and horizontal wavy bars and spots arranged longitudinally between saddles and blotches. Dorsal fin with three rows of dark brown spots and pelvic fin with two rows. Caudal fin plain. Gill rakers 18 (4+14).

Colour: In life pale color with dark brown saddles and spots

Commercial importance: High ornamental value. Little food value.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

159. *Botia dario* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Necktie loach; Bengal: Botya; Assam: Gethu



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Botia*

Species: *B. Dario*

Diagnosis:

D iii 9-10; A ii 5-6; P 14; V i 7

Eye diameter 3.0 times in length of snout. Snout long. Body with brown cross bands of irregular pattern which may form rings. Eyes in posterior half of head and dorsal fin inserted above pelvic fin.

Colour: In life, greyish with seven or eight brownish oblique vertical bands descending from back to abdomen. Caudal fin with two or three oblique thin black bars on each lobe.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits small rivers and streams.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Lukha River, Sonapur, 25°06'093" N 92°21'392" E, 23.08.2016
Assam: Brahmaputra River, Forestghat, 26°30'978" N 92°47'319" E, Assam: Kachua River, Naigram, 24°05'524" N 92°25'291" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

160. *Botia rostrata* Gunther, 1868

Common name: English: Gangetic loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Botia*

Species: *B. rostrata*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9, A ii 6; P ii 12; V i 7

Body oblong, short, moderately deep. Abdomen rounded. Head long, pointed. Snout conical, ventrally flattened. Mouth small, sub inferior and narrow. Eyes moderately large, superior in mid part of head; not visible from below ventral surface. Presence of 3 pairs of barbels. Snout long, length considerably more than the post orbital distance.

Colour: In life Body with brown cross-bands of irregular pattern which forms rings.

Commercial importance: High ornamental value. Little food value.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

161. *Botia almorhae* Gray, 1831

Common name: English: *Almorha* loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Botia*

Species: *B. almorhae*

Diagnosis:

D ii 9-10, A ii 5-6; P 14; V i 7

Body elongate and laterally compressed. Head length 4.2 to 4.5 times in standard length; length of snout less than remaining part of head. Eyes not situated wholly in posterior half of head. Eyes not situated wholly in posterior half of head. Eye-diameter 4.1 to 4.5 times in snout length, 7.5 to 8.2 times in head length, and about twice in interorbital width. Suborbital spine long, extends to posterior edge of orbit. Mouth small; barbels four pairs (two pairs of rostral, one pair each of maxillary and mandibular). Dorsal fin inserted nearer to caudal fin base than to snout-tip in adults, but midway in juveniles.

Colour: In life Body and head reticulated with grey on a yellow background (some specimens vertically banded, each band being reticulated). Fins yellow-dorsal, anal and pectoral fins with four transverse dark bands, but pectoral and each caudal lobe with five.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

162. *Canthophrys gongota* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: *Gongota* loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Canthophrys*

Species: *C. gongota*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8, A ii 5; P i 10; V i 6

Body elongate and cylindrical, fairly stout. Head swollen, wider than deep; snout rather long, broad anteriorly, eyes fairly large and bulging mouth narrow and inferior, horse-shoe shaped; lips fleshy, upper lip thickly papillated and protrudes over lower lip, lower lip crenulated in middle and lobular at sides. Barbels three short pairs. Dorsal fin inserted much nearer to base of caudal fin than to snout-tip. Pectoral fins with a fleshy peduncle at inner base, simple ray fairly thick and stiff. Caudal fin subtruncate to rounded. Scales cycloid, imbricate.

Colour: In life, dorsum dark with indications of seven or eight broad dark vertical bands; several dark cloudy irregular patches on flank which give a characteristic variegated pattern; lower half of body dirty whitish; a prominent large dark patch on cheek. Dorsal and caudal fins with vertical dark bands; other fins with irregular cloudy mottling's

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

163. *Lepidocephalichthys annandalei* (Chaudhuri,1912)

Common name: English: *Annandale* loach



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Lepidocephalichthys*

Species: *L. annandalei*

Diagnosis:

D i-ii 6-7; A ii 5; P i 6-7; V i 6

Body elongate low, slightly compressed anteriorly and strongly posteriorly, its depth 6.9 to 9 times in total length. Mouth inferior; barbels three pairs, minute; mental lobe produced into minute, barbel-like projections. Dorsal fin inserted above opposite to origin of pelvic fins, much nearer to caudal fin base than to snout-tip. Caudal fin notched or concavely lunate. Scales very small; a small patch of scales below eye and a few scales above operculum; on ventral side of body the scales extend much beyond isthmus; 28 rows of scales between back of body and anal fin base; subdorsal scales circular, with eccentric and wide focal area.

Colour: In life, dorsal side of body variegated with brown and grey patches of spots; 10 to 12 irregular dark blotches along flanks; dorsal side of head and snout stippled with dots; a dark band extending up to anterior margin of eye. Dorsal fin with four dark bands; anal and paired fins immaculate; caudal fin with three oblique bands; two dark black spots.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Assam, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

164. *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* (Blyth,1860)

Common name: English: Burmese loach Manipur: Ngakilou



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Lepidocephalichthys*

Species: *L. berdmorei*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 6, A ii 5-6; P i 7-9; V i 6-7

7–8 rays of pectoral fin in male fused to form a cylindrical ray like structure about 5 times diameter of other rays. Barbels 3 pairs. Mandibular flap produced posteriorly into three or more distinct short barbel-like extensions. Dorsal-fin origin above posterior extremity of pelvic-fin base, bears ii, 6 rays, its length 10.2–10.8% SL. Pectoral fin with i, 7–8 branched rays. Pelvic fin with i,5 rays. Caudal fin rounded or truncate, bears 14 branched rays.

Colour: Body with spots varying from finely speckled to coarse but always with a mid lateral series of large. Caudal fin with usually 3–6 series of bands, pigments on median caudal fin rays slightly more closely set than on other caudal fin rays, caudal fin base with a large black spot at base of branched rays 3–6.

Commercial importance: good food value. Often smoked, dried and consumed. A highly priced fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw, 24°19'077" N94°07'388" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

165. *Lepidocephalichthys guntea* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Guntea loach; Manipur: Ngakilou



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Lepidocephalichthys*

Species: *L. guntea*

Diagnosis:

D ii-iii 6-7; A ii-iii 5; P i 6-7; V i 6-7

Body with a dark band in the form of rows of dark spots or small spots. Lateral and ventral side of head naked. Pectoral fin rays 8, depth of body 5.4–5.8% SL. Dorsal fin inserted behind pelvic-fin origin. Caudal fin truncates with one dark spot.

Colour: In life, pale with minute dark spots on sides. Fins profusely spotted; spots arranged in bands.

Commercial importance: good food value. Colourful ornamental fish.

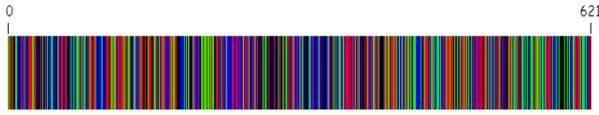
Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Tripura: Khowai River, Khowai, 24°00'744" N 91°37'044" E Meghalaya: Jinjiramam River, Lalmati, 24°45'512" N 89°57'160" E Mizoram: Tut River, Dapchhuah, 23°46'303" N 92°31'162" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

166. *Pangio pangia* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Pangia coolie loach; Bengal: Pangya; Manipur: Nganap



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Cobitidae

Genus: *Pangio*

Species: *P. pangia*

Diagnosis:

D ii 6; A ii 5-6; P i 9-10; V i 5-6

Body entirely scaled, except belly between pectoral fin bases. Lower lip interrupted medially, each half with an inner thickened lobe, not ending in a barbel-like pointed tip. Conspicuous adipose dorsal and ventral keels on caudal peduncle. Dorsal fin with ii, rudimentary, i,7 rays, inserted at level of middle of pelvic and anal-origin. Pectoral fin round posterior margin, bearing i,9 rays. Pelvic fin short, i,6 rays. Anal fin reaching to middle of caudal peduncle, ii rudimentary, i,6 rays. Caudal fin truncates, principal rays 8+8.

Colour: In life, uniformly reddish brown, lighter below.

Commercial importance: Not interested in fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Assam, Manipur and Mizoram.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

167. *Nemacheilus corica* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Nemacheilus*

Species: *N. corica*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A ii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body fairly elongate and of uniform depth, its depth 4.5 to 6.7 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head nostrils close to each other, anterior tubular. Mouth semicircular; lips fleshy and poorly furrowed, lower lips interrupted in middle. Barbels well-developed. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout-tip than base of caudal fin. Pectoral fins longer than head, its third ray elongated. Caudal fin forked. Scales small, imbricate all over, more prominent posteriorly; lateral line complete.

Colour: in life, yellowish with a row of eleven rounded to oval spots along lateral line on each side, and a similar row along the back and descending to between them; a silvery band generally along middle of flank.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

168. *Neonoemacheilus peguensis* (Hora1929)

Common name: Manipur: Ngatup



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Neonoemacheilus*

Species: *N. peguensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 9, A iii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body slender with 20–21 thin bars, bars narrower than interspaces. Mouth ventral placed behind tip of snout. Processes dentiform moderately developed. Barbels 3 pairs, inner rostral reaches corner of mouth, outer rostral and maxillary slightly longer. Anterior nostrils open obliquely in front of a flap like tube. Lateral line complete with 75–88 pores. Caudal fin forked. Lips with transverse ridges, flat, lower lip in the form of two thick pads, interrupted in the middle.

Colour: in life, 20–21 dark brown bars on yellowish cream background, black bicaudal bar complete, a small dark brown spot at the base of first few dorsal-fin rays, other fins unspotted hyaline.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Dhalai River, Balarampara, 23°57'852" N 91°50'579" E

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

169. *Neonoemacheilus assamensis* (Menon,1987)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Neonoemacheilus*

Species: *N. assamensis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8, A ii 5; P i 10; V i 7

Body slender, its depth about 5.9 times in standard length. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Nostrils close to each other, anterior tubular. Mouth semi-circular, situated in a cup-shaped structure formed by lips placed considerably behind tip of snout; anterior lip greatly hypertrophied and its edges raise, forming a funnel-shaped structure; lower lip in form of two thick pads separated by a deep, narrow groove in midline. Barbels well-developed, thread-like.

Colour: in life, light brown with 20 or 21 indistinct narrow vertical black bands descending from back to ventral side. Fins unspotted.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur and Tripura: Gomati River, Giridharipalli.

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

170. *Neonoemacheilus morehensis* Arunkumar, 2000

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Balitoridae

Genus: *Neonoemacheilus*

Species: *N. morehensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A i 5; P i 11; V i 7 C 17

Body elongated, dorsal and ventral profiles slightly arched; snout elongated; eye large and not visible from ventral surface; nostrils situated closer to eye than tip of snout and its distance is more or less equal with the interorbital distance. Mouth semicircular and cupshaped structure formed by lips placed considerably not behind tip of snout. Anterior lip greatly hypertrophied and edges raised forming a funnel-shaped structure. Lower lip is represented by two thick pads separated by a deep, narrow groove in middle. Barbels well developed and three pairs in number.

Colour: in life, Body with 14–18 dark brown bars on yellowish cream background, Basi caudal bar black dissociated with a broad median bar and a short spot at the posterior extremity. A dark brown blotch on each operculum. A small dark brown spot at base of first few dorsal-fin rays, two faint brown spots on the last simple rays, fins unspotted and hyaline.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

171. *Psilorhynchus arunachalensis* (Nebeshwar, Bagra & Das, 2007)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. arunachalensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A i 5; P i 11; V i 7 C 17

Head moderately broad, depressed, obtusely pointed viewed from above and covered with thick hard skin with fine tubercles. Eyes small, rounded, dorso-lateral with free margin and not visible from ventral surface; its situation almost entirely in the posterior half of the head. Interorbital space flat and much wider than the orbit. Gill openings moderate, extending from post temporal region to a little beyond the pectoral fin base on ventral side. Nostrils fairly large with a conspicuous rounded membranous flap between anterior and posterior openings; its situation much nearer to anterior margins of the eyes than to the tip of the snout.

Colour: In preservative, the fish has laterally a series of 6- 12 dark blotches, posterior most extending onto the caudal fin. The numbers of blotches increase and become more distinct with size. In specimen having 12 blotches, the anterior most blotch is midway between the pectoral and pelvic-fin base. In specimens having six blotches, the first blotch is below the middle of dorsal-fin base.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

172. *Psilorhynchus balitora* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: *Balitora minnow*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. balitora*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8, A ii 5; P v-viii 7-9; V ii 7

Body spindle shaped arched dorsally and flattened ventrally anteriorly depressed, becoming cylindrical with lateral compression posteriorly. Ventral surface markedly flattened, Snout flat, obtusely pointed anteriorly. A shallow depression was present on cheek. Mouth small, inferior, transverse. Eyes large, dorso-lateral in posterior half of head, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips entire fleshy, continuous at angle of mouth. Upper lip exposed. Jaws with sharp cutting horny edges. Upper jaw overhanging the mouth. Jaws and palate with teeth.

Colour: In life, variable. Young specimens more gorgeously colored, with a very bright silvery ground with six to eight dark spots on dorsum and a series of lateral blotches on same diagonal scale-rows as dorsal spots; in adult the dorsum gradually darkens causing the pattern to become somewhat obscure. Fins diaphanous except dorsal and caudal fins; dorsal fin generally with a blackish band towards free margin; caudal fin with two similar vertical bands which often break up into dusky patches.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

173. *Psilorhynchus gracilis* (Rainboth,1983)

Common name: English: *Rainbow minnow*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. gracilis*

Diagnosis:

D iii 8-9, A iii 5; P iv-v 9-12; V ii 7

Body elongate, arched above and flattened below; head depressed. Mouth small and ventral, its gape width considerably less than mandible length; upper lip separated from upper jaw by a deep groove and from snout by a shallow groove, continuous with lower lip at corner of mouth by a deep groove and from snout by a shallow groove, continuous with lower lip at corner of mouth by a fairly prominent flap of skin; lower lip thick, followed on chin by several large, globular papillae which decrease in size posteriorly.

Colour: In life, variable. Body with a series of 7 to 10 dark lateral blotches with posterior-most extending on to caudal fin; two distinct dorsal spots anterior to dorsal-fin origin, with another at origin and a fourth under posterior dorsal fin rays; four or five spots between dorsal fin and caudal fin; all scales of back and upper side have marginal melanophores connecting to create network ventrally to just below lateral line.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams.

Distribution: Assam, Sikkim, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

174. *Psilorhynchus homaloptera* Hora&Mukerji,1935

Common name: English: *homaloptera minnow*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. homaloptera*

Diagnosis:

D ii 7, A ii 5; P vii-viii 9; V ii 7

Psilorhynchus homaloptera is characteristic in having the following combination of characters: greatly depressed and flattened body, its body depth 13.0–17.0% SL; small eyes, its diameter 48–61% HL; smooth ventral surface extending till one scale anterior to the anal opening; pectoral-fin rays viii.7–9; principal caudal-fin rays 9+8; lateral line scales 37–40; transverse scale rows 3.5/1/2.5; scale rows around caudal peduncle 10, pre-dorsal scales 12–14, scales between anus and anal-fin origin 11–12, and total vertebrae 41.

Colour: In preservative, body background light brown dorsally and lighter cream ventrally. Occiput and dorsal surface of snout brown. In large specimens' lateral-line scales appear as dark brown lateral stripe. Anterior most fin rays with weak scattering of light brown melanophores.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

175. *Psilorhynchus nudithoracicus* Tilak&Husain,1980

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. nudithoracicus*

Diagnosis:

D ii I 9-10, A ii 6; P Iv-v 10-12; V ii 7-8

Head and eye large, pupil round. Mouth inferior. Snout moderate, less than half of head length. Snout rounded anteriorly; its ventral surface bordered by a deep longitudinal groove on each side. Rostral cap and upper lip fused, separated by a shallow groove; posterolateral most part of rostral cap continuous around corner of mouth, contacting with skin fold at posterolateral corner of mouth; posterior margin of rostral cap covered in low, cobble like papillae.

Colour: In alcohol body background color light cream. Occiput dark brown. Dorsal surface between occiput and dorsal fin with three indistinct dark brown saddles, first situated anterior to midpoint between occiput and dorsal-fin origin, second situated at midpoint between first and third, third situated at dorsal-fin origin. Dorsal saddles posterior to dorsal-fin origin indistinct, numbering four or five; position variable except for first, situated below middle of dorsal fin, and last, situated at base of caudal fin.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihmui 23°48'118" N 92°37'423" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

176. *Psilorhynchus sucatio* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: River stone carp



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cypriniformes

Family: Psilorhynchidae

Genus: *Psilorhynchus*

Species: *P. sucatio*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A ii-iii 5-6; P iv-v 7-9; V ii 6-7

Body elongate, dorsal profile arched, rising moderately to dorsal-fin origin, sloping gently towards caudal peduncle. Body depth greatest at dorsal-fin origin, narrowest at base of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile straight from lower jaw to anal-fin origin, weakly concave from anal-fin origin to caudal-fin base. Head and eye large, pupil ovoid, narrowest ventrally. Mouth inferior, snout long, roughly half of head length, rounded anteriorly, its ventral surface bordered by a deep longitudinal groove on each side.

Colour: In alcohol body background color light cream (Fig. 3–7). Occiput uniformly brown. Pigmentation features along dorsal surface posterior to occiput variable. Anterior to dorsal fin, majority of specimens with a faint brown blotch along dorsal midline.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams.

Distribution: All north-eastern states except Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

177. *Akysis manipurensis* (Arunkumar,2000)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: *Akysidae*

Genus: *Akysis*

Species: *A manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 8, A ii-iii 5-6; P iv-v 7-9; V ii 6-7

Minute tubercles arranged irregularly in front and in 1 or 2 longitudinal rows behind dorsal fin, sparsely on head. A row of 3–4 tubercles on the outer margin of operculum, a few of them arranged haphazardly behind pectoral fin. Dorsal fin with a smooth spine grooved longitudinally on the anterior side. Caudal fin deeply forked with pointed tips. Males possess a short conical genital papilla behind anus. Females with a flat papilla, grooved radially at the opening

Colour: Head brownish, speckled with irregular light markings. Body dark in front of ventral fins dorsally. This area is joined by another dark patch above anal fin by a longitudinal band. and in the same way; another dark band connects this area with a broad black mark at the base of caudal fin. Belly and abdomen pale, the proximal part of dorsal and adipose fins black. Pectoral, ventral and anal fins are streaked with black markings.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

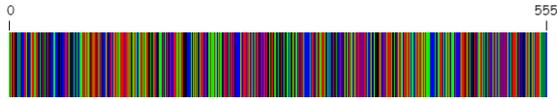
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Khujai River, Kamdumpam.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

178. *Amblyceps apangi* (Nath & Day, 1989)

Common name: English: Batchwa vacha; Assam: Kangon, Basa, Tunti; Bengal: Bacha, Bhacha, Vacha, Katla



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: *Amblycipitidae*

Genus: *Amblyceps*

Species: *A. apangi*

Diagnosis:

D ii-5-6, A iii-iv 7; P i 6; V i 5

Jaws equal rictal fold large and very well developed; skin smooth; pinnate-like rays absent; adipose fin not confluent with caudal fin but very closely placed appearing to be confluent; caudal fin truncate; head length 21.1-23.0% SL; Head depth 43.5-50.5% its length; head width 69.5-76.5% HL; Interorbital space 27.0-30.2% HL; gape width 43.5-49.4% HL; caudal peduncle height 71.0-73.0% its length.

Colour: In life, body greyish fins plain.

Commercial importance: This fish doesn't have commercial value.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers streams

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Yamnea River, Gusing, 28°15'365" N 95°12'963" E

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

179. *Amblyceps arunchalensis* Nath & Day, 1989

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Amblycipidae

Genus: *Amblyceps*

Species: *A arunchalensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6, A I 7; P I 5; V v 9

Body long gradually getting compressed posteriorly. Head short and rounded. Mouth terminal with lower jaw longer than upper. Lips with double folds. Teeth in upper jaw in as narrow band with posterior extensions on both sides and separated by a very narrow gap. Those in lower jaw in a semi-circular band, separated in middle. Prominent fold of skin present posterior to opercular flap. Eyes small and subcutaneous.

Colour: In life body grey. Fins plain, tinged grey

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

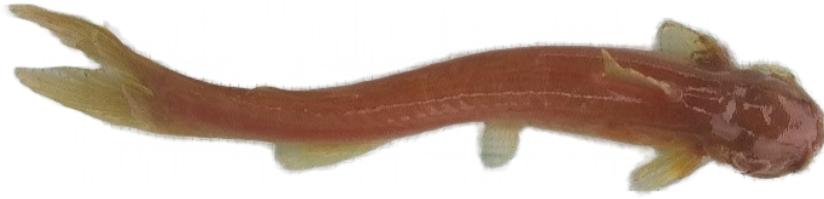
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim.

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (ED)

180. *Amblyceps mangois* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Indian torrent catfish



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Amblycipidae

Genus: *Amblyceps*

Species: *A mangois*

Diagnosis:

D I 5-6, A ii-iii 6-8; P I 7; V i 5-6

Body elongate, subcylindrical, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head small, broad, depressed, covered with thick skin. Snout broadly rounded or subtruncate. Mouth anterior, wide transverse. Eyes small, superior, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips fleshy. Jaws subequal, either upper or lower jaw being slightly long. Nostrils close together separated by the nasal barbel. Teeth small. Four pairs of barbels; one pair each of maxillary, nasal, two of mandibular, maxillary barbels with broad bases. Rayed dorsal fin inserted above half of pectoral fins with six rays and a weak spine. Adipose dorsal fin of variable length, smooth, usually low. Pectoral fins with seven rays and a smooth, weak spine. Pelvic fins with six rays. Anal fin with 10 rays. Caudal fin truncates to varying degree. Lateral line generally absent.

Colour: In life light brown colour. Fins yellowish.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Assam, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

181. *Batasio batasio* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Tista *batasio*; Bengal: *batasio*, *bajori*, *batashi*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. batasio*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A iii-iv 9-10; P I 5-8; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed. Head sharp, bluntly pointed and conical; occipital process about 3.5 times as long as broad, extends to basal bone of dorsal fin; median longitudinal groove on head reaches base of occipital process. Mouth small and inferior; barbels four pairs. Behind the lower lip four slit-like pores opposite to bases of mandibular barbels, followed on each side by four pores on ventral surface of head running obliquely from mandibular barbels to gill opening. Dorsal spine strong; adipose-fin base considerably longer than anal fin base. Caudal fin forked.

Colour: In life lladen above and yellowish on flanks and belly; a dark longitudinal band along the lateral line expanding into a conspicuous shoulder blotch just below the dorsal fin, and second fainter band midway between the lateral line and dorsal ridge.

Commercial importance: no interest to fisheries.

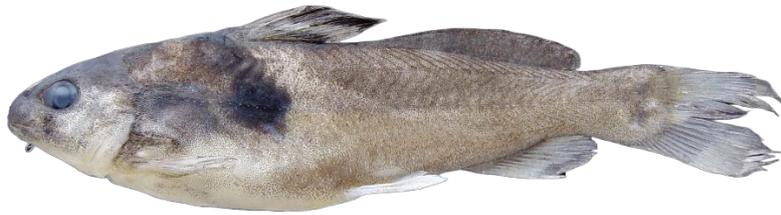
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

182. *Batasio convexirostrum* Darshan, Anganthoibi & Vishwanath, 2011

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. convexirostrum*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A iii 9-10; P I 9-10; V i 5

Body and head laterally compressed. Dorsal profile convex from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrad towards caudal peduncle. Ventral profile roughly flat to anal-fin origin, then sloping gently dorsal from there to end of caudal peduncle. Median longitudinal groove on head reaching base of occipital process. Occipital process with a shallow median depression, long, reaching basal bone of dorsal fin.

Color: Body uniform light brown with a single dark-brown oblique pre dorsal bar, originating from first nuchal plate, extending slightly below lateral line. Belly creamy-white with minute, sparsely-scattered melanophores. Distal one-third and the base of dorsal fin dark brown due to heavy concentrations of melanophores on rays and inter radial membranes.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat bridge, 23°18'917" N 092°48'537" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

183. *Batasio fasciolatus* Ng, 2006

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. fasciolatus*

Diagnosis:

D I 5-9, A iii 12-15; P I 5-9; V i 6

Body moderately compressed laterally. Dorsal profile rising evenly and moderately steeply from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrally from dorsal fin to end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently dorsally from anal-fin base to end of caudal peduncle. Anus and urogenital openings located at vertical through middle of appressed pelvic fin. Skin smooth. Lateral line complete and mid lateral. Head slightly depressed and narrow.

Color: In 70% ethanol: body and head greyish brown, with six vertical dark brown bars: one on head passing through eye, second running obliquely anterior to dorsal fin, third between dorsal- and adipose-fin bases, fourth below anterior.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Arunachala Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

184. *Batasio merianiensis* (Chaudhuri, 1913)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. merianiensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 5-7, A iii 12-15; P I 5-7; V i 6

Body with three bars across, a brand faintly black bar from back of neck obliquely to middle line, another irregularly broad line deeply black, bars from anterior root of the dorsal to midline, another broad deeply black blotch from below adipose to mid line and a peduncular spot.

Color: In life body whitish grey and black color and fins light yellowish.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram and Arunachala Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

185. *Batasio tengana* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. tengana*

Diagnosis:

D I 5-7, A iii 12-15; P I 5-7; V i 6

Body moderately compressed laterally, slender in individuals 50 mm LS. Dorsal profile rising evenly and gently from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrally from dorsal fin to end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently dorsally from anal-fin base to end of caudal peduncle.

Color: dorsal, lateral and ventral surfaces of head dark yellow. Dorsal surface of occipital region with numerous dense melanophores, imparting brown color on head. Melanophores on head becoming more scattered and extending into single faint brown band on either side of body just below dorsal midline; band extending from occipital region to adipose-fin origin. Nuchal shield with dark brown patch.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram and Sikkim.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

186. *Batasio affinis* Blyth, 1860

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Batasio*

Species: *B. affinis*

Diagnosis:

D I 5-7, A iii 12-15; P I 5-7; V i 6

Body moderately compressed laterally. A dark brown spot on side of body below adipose dorsal fin peduncular spot. Interorbital distance 29.5–35.3 % HL. Snout length 35.2– 39.7% HL. Adipose fin base 20.1–27.9% SL. Pre pectoral length 17.8–23.5% SL and body depth at anus 18.4–24.8%. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently dorsally from anal-fin base to end of caudal peduncle. Anus and urogenital openings located at vertical through middle of appressed pelvic fin.

Color: In life Body with a black oblique pre dorsal bar on dark-grey to blackish plain body. Distal half of dorsal fin blackish.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram and Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

187. *Mystus bleekeri* (Day,1877)

Common name: English: Day's mystus; Assam: Singorah; Bengal: Tengra; Manipur: Ngacep



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. bleekeri*

Diagnosis:

D ii-6-7, A ii 11-14; P i 7; V i 5

Occipital process reaching basal bone of dorsal fin. Adipose dorsal fin commencing almost after rayed dorsal fin. Interspace between the two fins shorter than width of rayed dorsal fin. Maxillary barbels reach almost anal fin. No dark spots at base of dorsal fin. Body with two longitudinal bands, one above and one below lateral line.

Color: No dark spots at base of dorsal fin. Body with two longitudinal bands, one above and one below lateral line

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

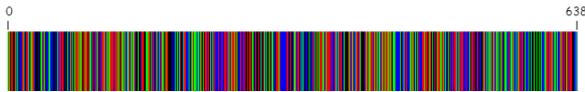
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Manu River, Manughat (23°59'75" N 091°59'382" E), Meghalaya: Jinjiramam River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

188. *Mystus cavasius* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Gangetic mystus; Assam: Singarah; Bengal: Tengra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. cavasius*

Diagnosis:

D i 7, A i 11-12; P i 6; V i 5

Occipital process reaching basal bone of dorsal fin. Adipose dorsal fin commencing almost after rayed dorsal fin. Maxillary barbels reach caudal fin. No bands on body.

Color: Greyish with a more or less well-defined mid lateral longitudinal stripe, often also a less well-defined or more diffuse longitudinal stripe ventral to the mid lateral stripe.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

189. *Mystus cineraceus* Ng & Kottelat, 2009

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. cineraceus*

Diagnosis:

D i-7, A iii 12-15; P i 7-8; V i 5

Head depressed; dorsal profile slightly convex and ventral profile almost straight. Bony elements of dorsal surface of head covered with thin skin; bones readily visible, especially on posterior half of neurocranium, and ornamented with numerous fine, radial grooves. Midline of cranium with elongate fontanel extending from behind snout to base of supraoccipital spine. Supraoccipital process elongate, with gently converging sides and blunt tip; extending to anterior nuchal plate. Eye ovoid, horizontal axis longest, with free margin; located entirely in dorsal half of head. Gill openings wide, extending from post temporal to beyond isthmus.

Color: In life —Ground coloration in ethanol brownish gray or brown on dorsal and lateral surfaces of head and body, fading to lighter gray or brown on ventral surfaces. Tympanic region with aggregation of melanophores forming diffuse dark area; dark area very indistinct in some individuals.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

190. *Mystus dibrugarensis* (Chaudhuri, 1913)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. dibrugarensis*

Diagnosis:

D i 6-7, A ii 14-16; P I 7-10; V i 6

Head depressed; Bony elements of dorsal surface of head covered with thin skin; bones readily visible, especially on posterior half of neurocranium, and ornamented with numerous fine, radial grooves. Supraoccipital process elongate, with gently converging sides and blunt tip; extending to anterior nuchal plate. Eye ovoid, horizontal axis longest, with free margin; located entirely in dorsal half of head. Gill openings wide, extending from post temporal to beyond isthmus.

Color: In life, grey head, dorsal side fark brownish with a black tympanic spot to middle of root of caudal fin, ending in a black circular blotch; barbels black (except the inner mandibular); supraoccipital process raised, long and touching proximal radials; caudal fin lobes equal.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

191. *Mystus falcarius* Chakrabarty & Ng, 2005

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. falcarius*

Diagnosis:

D i 6-7, A ii 14-16; P I 7-10; V i 6

Prominent black spot at dorsal-fin origin. A crescentic black humeral spot. Absence of distinct mid-lateral stripes. Maxillary barbels very long extending to caudal-fin base. Dorsal spine short and feebly serrated, dorsal fin high with first and second rays very long and markedly concave posterior margin. Gill rakers 22–29 on the first gill arch.

Color: In life, Dorsal surface of head and body uniform brownish grey. Very distinct dark spot in front of base of dorsal spine. Crescentic black mark on humeral region, indistinct in some specimens. Ventral surfaces of head and body dirty white; adipose fin brownish grey. All fins hyaline, with melanophores on fin membranes on some individuals, usually more densely aggregated along margins with fin rays. Dorsal half of barbels dorsally grey, gradually turning to dirty white on ventral half and tips.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

192. *Mystus ngasep* Darshan, Vishwanath, Mahanta & Barat, 2011

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. ngasep*

Diagnosis:

D i 6-7, A ii 14-16; P I 7-10; V i 6

A distinct dark tympanic spot and three brown stripes separated by pale narrow longitudinal lines on the sides of the body. Cranial fontanel reaching the base of the occipital process. A long-based adipose fin contacting the base of the last dorsal-fin ray anteriorly. First branchial arch with 16–19 gill rakers. Pectoral spine with 9–11 serrations on posterior edge. Barbels four pairs. Skin smooth. Lateral line complete.

Color: In life, Dorsal portion of the head and body brownish-grey, tympanic spot with distinct margin, three brown lateral stripes on body separated by pale longitudinal lines, lower pale longitudinal line about twice as wide as the upper. Caudal-fin base without dark spot.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

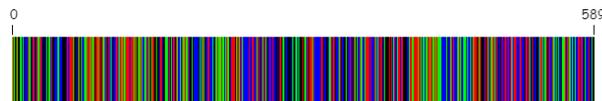
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

193. *Mystus tengara* (Hamilton-Buchanan)

Common name: English: Tengara mystus; Assam: Tinggaray; Bengal: Tengara



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. tengara*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A ii-iii 9-10; P I 8; V i 5

Body elongate and somewhat compressed, its depth 2.5 to 3.3 times in standard length. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels extend to base of pelvic fins. Dorsal spine serrated on its posterior edge, also slightly serrated at its tip on anterior edge; adipose fin long, inserted close behind rayed dorsal fin. Caudal fin forked; least height of caudal peduncle about 1.8 in its length.

Color: In life, delicate greenish to bright yellow; back only slightly darkened, usually pale brown, flanks and belly porcelain- white.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Habitat: Inhabits in Flowing and standing waters.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Baltali (23°59'807" N 091°19'922" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

194. *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch 1794)

Common name: English: Striped dwarf catfish; Assam: Singorah; Bengal: Tenggara



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M. vittatus*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A ii-iii 7-9; P I 9; V i 5

Body elongate and somewhat compressed, its depth 3.8 to 4.2 times in standard length. Barbels four pairs; maxillary pair extends posteriorly beyond pelvic fins, often to end of anal fin. Dorsal spine weak, finely serrated on its inner edge; adipose fin small, inserted much behind rayed dorsal fin but in advance of anal fin. Caudal fin forked; least height of caudal peduncle about 1.2 times in its length.

Color: In life, very variable according to age; generally delicate grey- silvery to shining golden, with several lovely pale blue or dark brown to deep black longitudinal bands on flanks.

Commercial importance: Food and Ornamental fish (Fd, Or)

Habitat: Inhabits in Flowing and standing waters; occurring within the tidal influence also.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, (25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

195. *Mystus pulcher* (Chaudhuri, 1911)

Common name: English: *pulcher mystus*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M pulcher*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A ii 10; P I 9; V i 5

Occipital process extending to basal bone of dorsal fin. Median longitudinal groove on head not extending to base of occipital process. A dark spot-on shoulder and another one at the base of the caudal fin present.

Color: In life, Dark brown dorsally, pale ventrally. Two pale whitish brown stripes on body, one above and another below lateral line; a black spot-on shoulder, another at caudal fin base.

Commercial importance: Limited fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

196. *Mystus montanus* (Jerdon, 1849)

Common name: English: Wynaad mystus



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M montanus*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A iii 9; P I 6; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed, its depth 4 to 4.1 times in standard length. Head depressed; occipital process extends to basal bone of dorsal fin; median longitudinal groove on head extends to base of occipital process. Eye diameter 3.75 to 4 times in head, about 1.5 times in interorbital width. Mouth terminal; teeth villiform in bands on jaws; vomerine tooth-band continuous and crescentic.

Color: In life, silvery above with a tinge of yellow along abdomen; a silvery line along the flank terminating in a dark spot at base of caudal fin, one or two light bands along the side above lateral line; blush spot on shoulder. Fins tinged with green.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Sikkim.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

197. *Mystus rufescens* (Vinciguerra,1890)

Common name: English: Meetan mystus



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Mystus*

Species: *M rufescens*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A iii 8; P I 8; V i 5

Head depressed; occipital process extends to basal bone of dorsal fin; median longitudinal groove on head extends to base of occipital process. Barbels four pairs, maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to end of pelvic fins. Dorsal fin serrated. Adipose fin long, inserted close behind dorsal fin, its base about 3.5 times in rayed dorsal fin base. Caudal fin forked. Least height of caudal peduncle about 1.7 times in its length. Branchiostegal rays 12.

Color: In life, In live, body rufescent, a black spot-on base of caudal fin. Caudal fin dusky.

Commercial importance: Miner interest to fisheries.

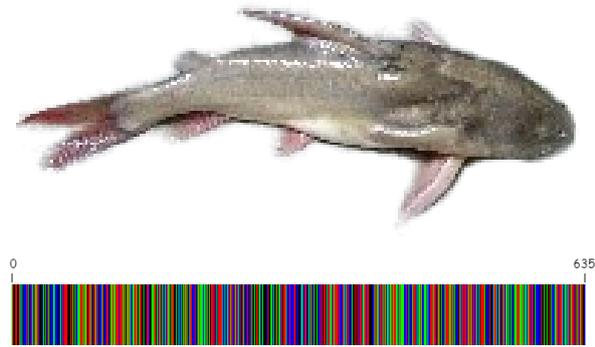
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

198. *Rita rita* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common Name: English: Rita; Bengal: Reta; Assam: Litha



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Rita*

Species: *R.rita*

Diagnosis:

DI 6; A ii 10-11; PI 10; VI 6-7

Body elongate. Head depressed; occipital process subcutaneous, extends to pre-dorsal plate. Mouth transverse; premaxillary tooth-band about 5 times as long as board; teeth on pre vomer molariform and villiform, in two separate, fairly wide apart elliptical patches which are occasionally connected at top. Barbels three pairs; maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to operculum, mandibular pair to preopercular, and nasal barbells much shorter. Dorsal spine strong, serrated posteriorly in upper part only. Lateral line straight.

Color: In life, lurid-green above and on flanks, dull white on abdomen

Commercial importance: Food fish and contributes a fairly good fishery in northern India

Habitat: Inhabits freshwaters, also tidal waters

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Maharani barrage (23°31'689" N 091°33'54" E); Assam: Katakhal River, Sutarghat (24°37'142" N 092°18'247" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

199. *Olyra kempi* Chaudhuri, 1912

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Olyra*

Species: *O. kempi*

Diagnosis:

D i 7, A iii 15; P i 5; V i 5

Body elongate and fairly stout, its depth about 8.7 times in standard length. Mouth terminal; teeth villiform on jaws, a continuous band on palate. Barbels four pairs; maxillary pair barely reach pectoral fins. Pectoral spine serrated on both edges. Caudal fin deeply forked, its upper lobe slightly longer than lower.

Color: In life, dark brownish above, pale below, with minute blackish spots scattered over the body. Fins dirty white except caudal fin which is greyish.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries.

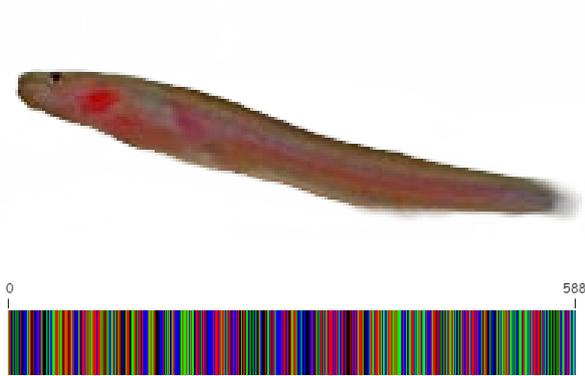
Habitat: Inhabits rapid and shallow streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

200. *Olyra longicaudata* (McClelland, 1842)

Common name: English: Himalayan olyra; Bengal: Botsinghi ; Assam: Botsingi



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Olyridae

Genus: *Olyra*

Species: *O. longicaudata*

Diagnosis:

D i 6-7; A iii 15-20; P I 4-6; V i 5

Body elongate, its depth 9 to 13 times in standard length. Mouth terminal; teeth villiform on jaws, a continuous band on palate. Barbels four pairs; maxillary extend to base of pectoral fins. Pectoral spine strong, serrated on both edges. Caudal fin lanceolate.

Color: In life, olivaceous-brown with two pale longitudinal bands on each side of lateral line and a dark brown band along the lateral line; belly dull white.

Commercial importance: No fishery value

Habitat: Inhabits small rocky streams at the base of hills

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Serum River, Serum (27°59'922" N 095°28'446" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

201. *Olyra horae* (Prashad & Mukerji, 1929)

Common name: English: Hora olyra;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Olyridae

Genus: *Olyra*

Species: *O. horae*

Diagnosis:

D i 7; A iii 18; P i 7; V i 5

Body elongate, loach like, flattened in prepelvic region and compressed behind. Barbels 8 well developed. Gill opening wide, its functional part greatly restricted by flaps of skin along lower edges. Rayed dorsal short, without spine. Adipose fin long. Pectoral fin with sharp serrated spine. Anal fin with 10–11 branched rays; low adipose fin, long and continuous with caudal fin. Caudal fin deeply forked upper lobes slightly longer.

Color: In life, Body brownish on dorsal, pale ventrally. Minute black spots scattered over body; fins dirty white, caudal greyish.

Commercial importance: A rare species of no fishery value.

Habitat: Inhabits small rocky streams at the base of hills

Distribution: Manipur

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

202. *Sperata aor* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Long- whiskered catfish: Bengal: Aar, Guji



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Sperata*

Species: *S. aor*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iii-iv 8-10; P I 9-10; V i 5; C 17

Body graceful, elongate and compressed, its depth 4 to 5.2 times in standard length. Snout broad and spatulate. Mouth subterminal, its width about 3/5 of its length; barbels four pairs, the maxillary pair extends to base of caudal fin or even slightly beyond. Dorsal spine finely serrated on its posterior edge; adipose fin long, its base about two times in rayed dorsal fin.

Color: In life, dark bluish, gradually fading to whitish on flanks and belly; a small black spot often presents on basal bone of dorsal fin; a well-defined dark spot at tip of adipose dorsal fin. fins yellowish.

Commercial importance: common giant catfish in the Indian region and of considerable fishery value.

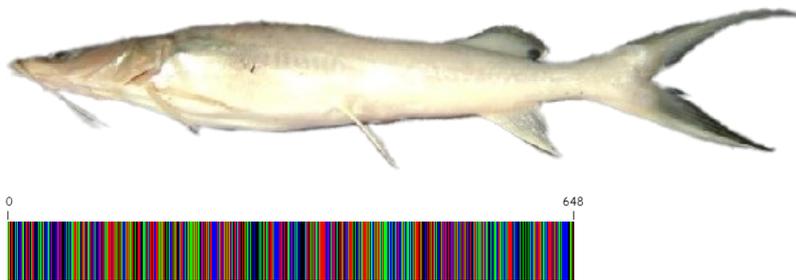
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Assam: Barak River, Balighat, 24°52'041" N 092°45'021" E, Mizoram: Tuirial River, Tuirial, 23°43'077" N 092°47'583" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

203. *Sperata seenghala* (Sykes, 1839)

Common name: English: Giant River catfish: Assam: Auri: Bengal: Guji



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Sperata*

Species: *S.seenghala*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iii 8-9; P I 9; V i 5; C 19-21

Body graceful, elongate and compressed, its depth 5-6 times in standard length. Snout broad and spatulate. Mouth subterminal, its width about one- third of head length; barbels four pairs, extend posteriorly to pelvic fins or beyond to anal fin. Dorsal spine weakly serrated on its posterior edge; adipose fin base short, about as long as rayed dorsal fin base.

Color: In life, brownish grey on back, silvery on flanks and belly; a dark well-defined spot on adipose dorsal fin.

Commercial importance: Food fish and provide a good sport.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels, ditches, inundated fields, etc

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha (25°34'377" N 090°01'298" E);

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

204. *Sperata acicularis* Ferraris and Runge,1999

Common name: English: Manipur: Ngachou



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Bagridae

Genus: *Sperata*

Species: *S. acicularis*

Diagnosis:

D I 7-8; A ii-v 8-10; P I 9-10; V i 5; C 15-17

Occipital process slender with pointed tip. A slender interneural shield not broader than basal portion of occipital process. Length of interneural shield shorter than the occipital process.

Color: In life, Body and head dorsally brown and ventrally white. Dorsal fin edge dark grey. Adipose fin dusky with an ovoid black spot at the posterior extremity. Dorsal midline above caudal peduncle blacker, appearing as a continuation of the black spot on adipose fin. Caudal fin dusky and upper lobe lighter. Procurrent rays and first principal ray of lower lobe of caudal fin white.

Commercial importance: Considerable fishery value.

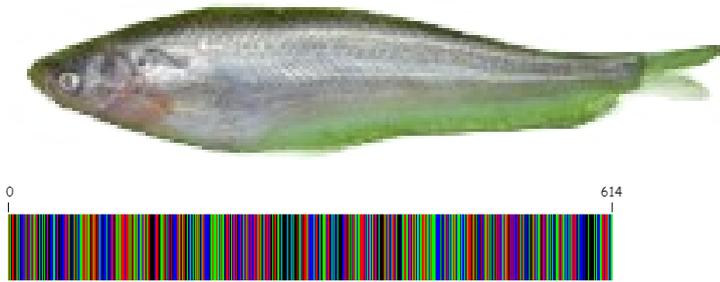
Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Assam: Barak River, Balighat, 24°52'041" N 092°45'021" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

205. *Ompok bimaculatus* (Bloch,1794)

Common name: English: Indian butter fish; Assam: Pabho; Bengal: Puffta



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Ompok*

Species: *O. bimaculatus*

Diagnosis:

D 5; A ii- 59-74; P I 11-13; V i 8.

Body compressed and elongate. Head small. Snout rounded and depressed. Brown marmorated body with conspicuous round blotch above pectoral base. Anal finrays 59–74. Maxillary barbels longer than head. Pelvic fin not reaching anal fin and bears 8 rays. Anal fin insertion 2.0–4.0 times eye diameter behind last dorsal fin ray.

Color: in life, short with purple, dorsally dark grey-green to brownish with a tinge of golden yellow; a large dusky spot-on shoulder on lateral line; a small black spot-on caudal peduncle just above lateral line.

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd)

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Rangamatia (23°29'123" N 091°17'750" E); Meghalaya: Umghum River, Nongpoh (25°54'30" N 091°52'50" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT).

206. *Ompok pabda* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Pabda fish.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Ompok*

Species: *O. pabda*

Diagnosis:

D 4-5; A ii- 48-54; P I 11-13; V i 6-7.

Body elongated, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head small, broad, depressed. Snout bluntly rounded, depressed. Mouth superior, moderately wide. Eyes small, visible from below ventral surface. Lips thin. Two pairs of barbels, one each of maxillary and mandibular, latter occasionally rudimentary. Rayed dorsal fin inserted above last half of pectoral fin, with 3 rays and without any spine. Caudal fin forked; lobes pointed. Maxillary barbels longer than head length. Pelvic fin with 8 rays. Anal fin rays 70. Pelvic fin reaching anal fin origin and anal fin insertion opposite to last dorsal fin ray

Colour: in life silvery colour above, lighter below.

Commercial importance: Food fish it is prices as a nourishing food fish especially for invalids in Manipur

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Rudrasagar, 23°29'696" N 091°19'160" E, Manipur: Khujai River, Khujai khunou.

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT).

207. *Ompok pabo* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Pabo catfish; Assam: Pahboh, Pava; Bengal: Pabo



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Ompok*

Species: *O. pabo*

Diagnosis:

D 4-5; A ii- 66-71; P I 11-13; V i 9-10.

Body compressed and elongate. Caudal fins forked and lobes pointed. Lower border of eye below level of cleft of mouth. Maxillary barbels shorter than head length. Pelvic fin rays i, 9–10. Anal fin rays i, 66–71. Lateral line complete.

Color: in life silvery grey above, lighter below, with a dark shoulder spot.

Commercial importance: Food fish it is prices as a nourishing food fish especially for invalids in North Bengal

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Tripura: Kemtali, Gomati River (23°31'493" N 091°19'478" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT).

208. *Pterocryptis barakensis* Vishwanath & Nebeshwar Sharma, 2006

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Pterocryptis*

Species: *P. barakensis*

Diagnosis:

D ii 5; A iii- 82; P i 14-15; V i 7

Elongated body and caudal fin, rudimentary dorsal fin with two rays or completely absent; body from head to caudal-fin base with 12-16 transverse rows of sensory pores extending from mid dorsal region to lateral line; 12 distinct sensory pores, arranged semi circularly on ventral surface of head extending from anterior sides of opercular region on either side to behind lower lip, outer margin of anal fin, ventral and pectoral fins white to pale white; pectoral fin with 14-15 rays, vomerine teeth band continuous.

Color: in life body greyish brown to dirty yellowish- brown or light greyish-white on dorsal surface; light brown to dirty white on ventral surface. Outer margin of anal fin white.

Commercial importance: No fishery interest.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (EN).

209. *Pterocryptis indica* (Datta, Barman & Jayaram, 1987)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Pterocryptis*

Species: *P. indica*

Diagnosis:

D i5-7; A iii- 85; P i 11-13; V i 7.

Body compressed, its depth 5.4 times in standard length. Head depressed, its length 5.9 times in standard length. Eyes small, its diameter 9.25 times in head. Mouth subterminal. Barbels two pairs; maxillary barbels filamentous, about 1.5 times in head, mandibular barbels about half length of head. Dorsal fin rudimentary. Caudal fin rounded.

Color: in life yellowish-brown.

Commercial importance: No fishery interest in Indian region.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, canals, beels.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD).

210. *Wallago attu* (Schneider, 1801)

Common name: English: Fresh water shark; Bengal: Boal; Assam: Barali



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Siluridae

Genus: *Wallago*

Species: *W. attu*

Diagnosis:

D 5; A iii 74-93; P i 13-15; V i 7-9

Body elongate and compressed. Mouth wide, its gap extends posteriorly to beyond eyes. Barbels two pairs. Maxillary pair long, extend posteriorly to well beyond origin of anal fin, the mandibular pair much shorter, about as long as snout. Dorsal fin small, inserted at vertical level of distance between pectoral and pelvic fins.

Colour: In life, rather uniform silvery, with sides of body dull white. A faint orange-yellow band along lateral line often present.

Commercial importance: Food fishes, commercially importance, good sport and can be easily taken on a hook with dead bait.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks and lakes

Distribution: Assam: Duttapur, Chapra; Arunachal Pradesh: Duirang, Tatching river; Nagaland; Lalmati, Janjiram river; and Tripura: Gomati River, Grantali (N23°29'586'' E091°19'081'')

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

211. *Ailia coila* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Common name: English: Gangetic ailia; Assam: Kadali, Bapati, Kondoli, Bardua; Bengal: Kojoli, Kajri, Kajuli-vacha



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Ailia*

Species: *A. coila*

Diagnosis:

A 58-75; P I 14-16; V i 5

Body short, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head short, compressed. Snout over hanging. Eyes small, lateral, nearly quite behind angle of mouth, visible from below ventral surface. Four pairs of barbels present. One each of maxillary, nasal; and two of mandibular, all more or less of uniform length and longer than head. Rayed dorsal fin absent. Adipose dorsal fin small, short, posteriorly free. Pectoral fins with 16 rays and a spine, serrated. Pelvic fins absent. Anal fin with 75 rays. Ventral profile arched. Caudal fin forked. Lateral line complete, simple

Colour: In life, Body colour silvery to dull brown without any black blotch on caudal fin base or alongside of body.

Commercial importance: This cat fish much esteemed as food.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Manu River, Manughat, 23°59'751" N 91°59'388" E,

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

212. *Clupisoma garua* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Garua Bachcha, Guarchcha; Assam: Neria; Bengal: Garua, Kocha



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Clupisoma*

Species: *C. garua*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iii 26-33; P I 11; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed; abdominal edge keeled between pelvic fins and vent. Head 4.6 to 5.6 times in standard length. Mouth subterminal; teeth in villiform bands on jaws; vomero-palatine teeth generally in a semilunar band, often broken into four patches. Barbels four pairs; nasal barbels do not reach the eye.

Colour: In life, silvery with the back yellowish-green and the head and shoulder with a golden gloss. Fins hyaline; dorsal and pectoral fins dotted with black; caudal fin pale yellow.

Commercial importance: This cat fish much esteemed as food.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers and streams.

Distribution: Tripura: Sabroom River, Bazarghat.

IUCN status (2022): Least concerned (LC)

213. *Clupisoma naziri* Mirza and Awan,1973

Common name: English: Indus garua



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Clupisoma*

Species: *C. naziri*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iii 37-44; P I 10-11; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed; abdominal edge rounded. Head blunt, its length 4.5 to 5 times in standard length. Mouth subterminal; teeth in villiform bands on jaws; vomero-palatine teeth band in two patches. Barbels four pairs; nasal pair extends to behind orbit, maxillary barbels extend to base of pelvic fins.

Colour: In alcohol, dark bluish on back and flanks, yellowish light pink below. Fins light pink below. Base of caudal and anal fins yellowish

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers and streams.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

214. *Clupisoma prateri* Hora 1937

Common name: English: Burmese garua



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Clupisoma*

Species: *C. prateri*

Diagnosis:

D I 9; A iii 37-41; P I 12; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed; abdominal edge keeled throughout in front of vent. Head 4.7 to 5.8 times in standard length. Mouth subterminal; teeth in villiform bands on jaws; vomeropalatine teeth band in semi lunar band. Barbels four pairs; nasal pair extends considerably beyond front margin of orbit, sometimes even to posterior edge of eye. A small adipose fin present in young only. Pectoral fins extend considerably beyond origin of pelvic fins.

Colour: In life silvery grey, lighter below.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Lengte, Mizoram, 23°48'04" N 92°37'34" E, and Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

215. *Clupisoma montanum* Hora 1937

Common name: English: Kocho garua; West Bengal: Kocho



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Clupisoma*

Species: *C. montanum*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A iii 38-40; P I 12; V i 5

A graceful fish with an elongated and fairly compressed Body; abdominal edge rounded. Head short 4.5 to 4.8 times in standard length. Mouth inferior; teeth in villiform bands on jaws; vomero-palatine teeth band in semi lunar band. Barbels four pairs; nasal pair extends considerably beyond front edge of orbit; maxillary pair do not extend beyond base of pectoral fins. Pectoral fins long, extend to or beyond base of pelvic fins.

Colour: In life silvery grey on back becoming lighter on flanks and belly.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

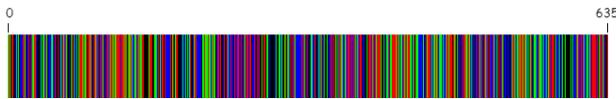
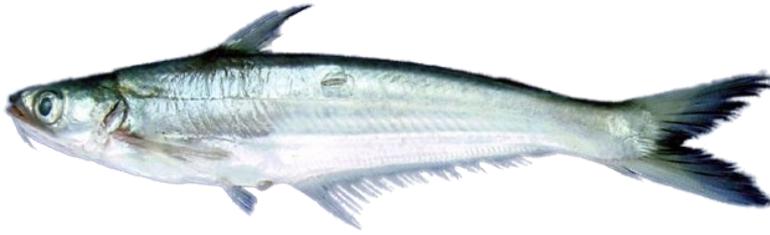
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers.

Distribution: Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

216. *Eutropiichthys vacha* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Common name: English: Batchwa vacha; Assam: Kangon, Basa, Tunti; Bengal: Bacha, Bhacha, Vacha, Katla



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Eutropiichthys*

Species: *E.vacha*

Diagnosis:

D I 7, A iii-iv 41-52; P I 13-16; V i 5

Body elongate, compressed, almost Indian-Trout shaped. Abdomen rounded. Head moderate size, conical. Snout pointed, sharp but may be blunt occasionally. Mouth sub terminal, transverse. Eyes moderately large, lateral, visible from below ventral surface. Rayed-dorsal fin inserted above half of pectoral fins with 7 rays and a spine.

Colour: In life, silvery, back greyish, with a tint of cobalt blue; jaws, orbital margin, operculum, pectoral fins and belly bear patches of vermilion of different shades.

Commercial importance: This elegant cat fish an excellent table-fish grows up to 1.35 kg has good commercial value.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers streams, lakes and bheels.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Battali, 23°50'554" N 91°16'723" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

217. *Eutropiichthys murius* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Murius vacha; West Bengal: Motusi, Muribache.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Eutropiichthys*

Species: *E. murius*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iii 35-40; P I 10-11; V i 5

Body elongated and laterally compressed; mouth wide, its cleft extends to front border of orbit; teeth villiform in bands on jaws; vomero-palatine band of teeth semi lunar shaped, narrower than or just as wide as maxillary band. Barbels four pairs; maxillary ones extend beyond base of pectoral fin.

Colour: In life silvery but darker along the back. Dorsal, pectoral and caudal fins with dusky tips.

Commercial importance: it's a commercially important catfish.

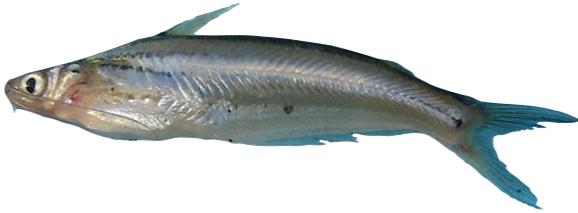
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers and streams.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

218. *Neotropius atherinoides* (Bloch,1794)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Neotropius*

Species: *N. atherinoides*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A ii-iii 20-24; P I 6-7-11; V i 5

Body elongated and moderately compressed; head small and depressed; snout protruded. Eyes large, ventro-lateral in position, visible from underside of head. mouth inferior and moderate, its cleft barely reaching to below front margin of orbit; teeth villiform on jaws, exposed in upper jaw; vomero-palatine teeth in separate patches. Pectoral fin with strong serration and anal fin is very long.

Colour: In life silvery but paler along the back.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers.

Distribution: Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

219. *Silonia silondia* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Silondia vacha; West Bengal: Silon,Dhain.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Schilbeidae

Genus: *Silonia*

Species: *S. silondia*

Diagnosis:

D I 7; A iv 36-42; P I 10-12; V i 5

Body elongated and compressed; its depth 4 to 6 times in standard length. Mouth wide and terminal. Obliquely directed upwards. Barbels two pairs; maxillary pair minute, lie in grooves and are liable to be overlooked; the mandibular barbels vestigial and embedded in the skin. Dorsal fin placed considerably in advance of pelvic fins.

Colour: In life black dusky green the flanks and abdomen silvery; opercle shot with orange and yellow which is continued to mouth opening. Dorsal and pectoral fins of a light neutral tint, the pectorals with an orange band at its base; anal fin light purplish with an orange band at base;

Commercial importance: it's very common food fish and has more commercial value.

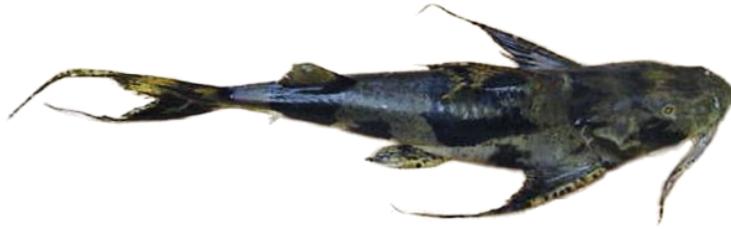
Habitat: Inhabits rivers. reservoir's, tanks and streams.

Distribution: Tripura.

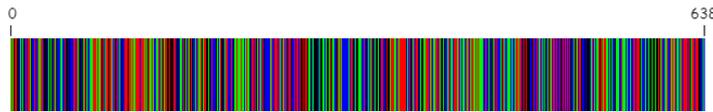
IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

220. *Bagarius bagarius* (Hamilton 1822)

Common name: English: Gangetic goonch; Bengal: Baghari; Assam: Goreah



Systematic Classification:



Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Bagarius*

Species: *B. bagarius*

Diagnosis:

D i; A ii- 8; P i 9-12; V i 7

Neural spines distally expanded. Body depth 7.6–8.1% SL. Pectoral fin 9–12 rays. Eye diameter 10–11% HL. Pelvic-fin origin at level anterior to base of last dorsal fin ray. Adipose origin at level behind anal-fin origin. Absence of sharp ridges on top of head and bumps on dorsal mid-line behind dorsal fin. Size of this species can be measured up to at least 200 mm.

Colour. A basic colour pattern of three darkly pigmented bands or blotches on the body. Irregularly distributed spots of varying size and intensity may also be present. Pigmentation on fins is highly variable.

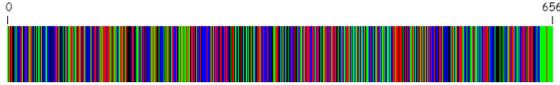
Commercial value: Food fish (Fd)

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Bardwal (23°29'730" N 091°17'800" E); Mizoram: Tuirial River, Tuirial village (23°43'077" N 092°47'458" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

221. *Exostoma labiatum* (McClelland, 1842)

Common name: English: Burmese bat catfish



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Exostoma*

Species: *E. labiatum*

Diagnosis:

D i 6; A i 5; P i 10; V i 5

Body elongate and flattened ventrally. Mouth inferior; teeth in two distinct patches on upper jaw. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to base of occipital process. Gill-openings moderate, extend to opposite base of pectoral fins. Caudal fin deeply emarginated. Ventral surface of head behind mouth, and sides of sparsely and minutely papillated.

Color: In life, yellowish-grey above becoming paler below. Fins lighter.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits River

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Semani River, Semani (28°05'834" N 095°83'315" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

222. *Gagata cenia* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Indian gagata; Assam: Keyakatta; Manipur: Ngarang; Bengal: Jungla



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Gagata*

Species: *G.cenia*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii- iii 10-14; P I 7-9; V i 5

A rather small and slender species. Head compressed, its length 3.6 to 4.5 times in standard length; snout prominent, about as long as eye-diameter; medium longitudinal groove on head extends to base of occipital process. Mouth small; teeth villiform on jaws. Barbels four pairs; nasal barbels minute, maxillary barbels with stiff basal portions, slightly shorter than head.

Color: In life, greyish. Distal parts of dorsal, anal, pectoral and pelvic fins not dusky; caudal fin whitish. Young specimens with four dark dorsal blotches on back which extend to flanks below lateral line.

Commercial importance: This species considered a wholesome food.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, also tidal rivers

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Madhuban (23°50'254" N 091°16'723" E); Nagaland: Dhansari River,Uria village.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

223. *Gagata gagata* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Gangetic gagata.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Gagata*

Species: *G. gagata*

Diagnosis:

DI 6; A iii-iv 10-12; PI 9; V i 5

Body short, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head short. Snout obtusely rounded. Eyes large, dorso lateral. Lips thin. Four pairs of barbels; maxillary barbels with osseous bases and lying in a groove anteriorly, mandibular pair of barbells inserted on a transverse line at the same level, nasal pair with broad flaps at base separated by two nostrils. Rayed dorsal fin inserted above half of pectoral fins.

Colour: In life opaque yellow merging to dull grey below. Distal parts of all fins dusky, except caudal fin which is whitish.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers, reservoir's, tanks and streams.

Distribution: Tripura: Ramchandra ghat, 24°00'749" N 091°37'044" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

224. *Gagata dolichonema* He,1996

Common name: English: Doli gagata; Manipur: Ngarang, Ngayek



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Gagata*

Species: *G. dolichonema*

Diagnosis:

DI 6; A iv-v 11-12; PI 8-10; V i 5

It can be distinguished from other species of gagta having five saddle oblique, extending downward and backward; one on head crossing eye, extending to below lower margin of orbit; second at nape across occipital process extending to pectoral fanbase, third at the posterior half of dorsal fin base crossing the lateral line but not reaching pelvic fin, forth at the anterior extent of adipose fin extending obliquely towards anal fin base but not reaching anal fin and another fifth at the base of caudal fin extending ventrally to below lateral line. Caudal fin with a dark grey continuous sub-terminal lunate mark.

Colour: In life opaque yellow with black notches.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

225. *Glyptothorax cavia* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: Cavia.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. cavia*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A i-iii 10; P I 9; V i 5

Body spindle shaped, ventral profile flat and dorsal profile slightly arched; head depressed, with bluntly pointed snout tip and subterminal mouth and broad fleshy lips; upper jaw longer than lower jaw, eye small; distance between occipital process and basal bone of dorsal twice of eye diameter; thorax and anterior portion of abdomen flattened ventrally with a conspicuous heart shaped thoracic adhesive apparatus with a deep pit, the longitudinal skin folds extend anteriorly to isthmus so that the apex is pointed rostrally

Colour: In life, Body brown with variously distributed dark brown spots. Dorsal and anal fins with two black stripes: one at base, one submarginal separated by a white one in middle, fin edges white. Adipose dorsal fin brown with white edges. Caudal fin with a black submarginal band which becomes marginal on the middle rays.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

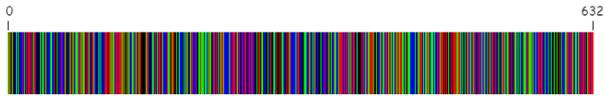
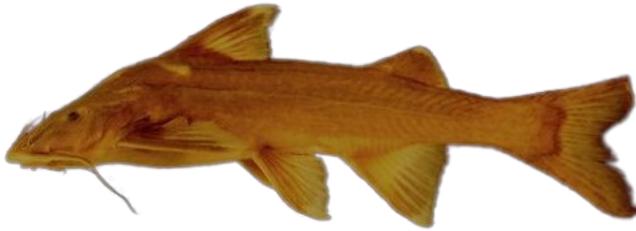
Habitat: Inhabits Mountain rapids

Distribution: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Manipur and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

226. *Glyptothorax gracilis* (Gunther, 1864)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. gracilis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii 12; P I 10; V i 5

Body elongate, its depth 5 to 55 times in standard length. Head greatly depressed, longer than broad; occipital process opposed to basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; lips non-papillated. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels longer than head, extend posteriorly to middle of pectoral fin. Adhesive thoracic apparatus longer than broad, without a central pit. Dorsal fin much higher than depth of body.

Colour: In life, brownish. Fins light coloured

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits primarily hill streams

Distribution: Sikkim: Rangit River, Legship (27°16'840" N 088°16'484" E)

IUCN status (2022): Extinct (EX)

227. *Glyptothorax maceriatatus* Ng & Lalramliana, 2012

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. maceriatatus*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii 8-9; P I, i 8-9; V i 5

Head depressed, body subcylindrical. Dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, sloping gently ventrally from origin of dorsal fin to end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, sloping gently dorsally from anal-fin base to end of caudal peduncle. Anus and urogenital openings located at vertical through middle of adpressed pelvic fin. Caudal peduncle long, thin, its depth 3.1–3.4 times in its length. Skin almost smooth, with minute tubercles on sides of body. Lateral line complete.

Colour: In life, dorsal and lateral surfaces of head and body brown, gray or dark gray, fading to cream on ventral surfaces. Faint pale mid-dorsal stripe on dorsal surface of body and midlateral stripe running along entire length of body. Dorsal, pectoral, pelvic, anal and caudal fins also dark brown, particularly on rays.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Eden li, 23°31'39" N 092°38'13" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

228. *Glyptothorax manipurensis* (Menon 1955)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. manipurensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii 8-9; P I, i 8-9; V i 5

Body short, ventral surface curved; head pointed at tip; mouth inferior; lips papillated; teeth on upper jaw as one continuous lunate shaped band, those on lower jaw in two patches separated by a narrow partition; snout length more than gape width; eyes small and rounded, located on dorsal surface of head; adhesive apparatus with a depression in the centre which is open caudally; caudal peduncle deep.

Colour: In life, Body grey. Dorsal fin base black, a black band covering on its spine, 1st and 2nd rays only at one-fourth of the fin height, but edges white. Adipose fin black patch at base and white edges. Caudal fin base black. Pectoral, ventral and caudal fins dusky.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

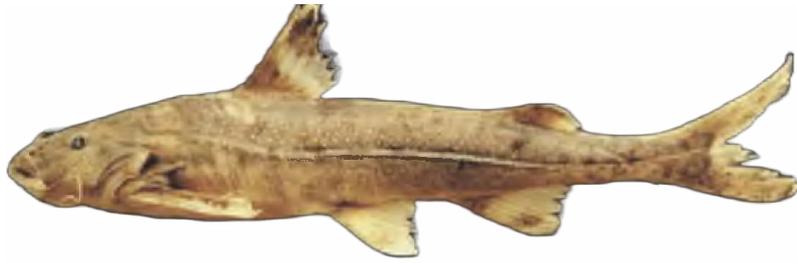
Habitat: Inhabits Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

229. *Glyptothorax ngapang* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007

Common name: Manipuri: Ngapang



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. ngapang*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii 8-9; P I, i 8-9; V i 5

Head small, its length 22.2–25.0% SL. Adipose dorsal fin well developed and long, its base length 49.1–65.0% interdorsal length. Caudal peduncle slender, its height 28.0–34.8% its length. Anal fin long, its base length 61–72% HL, its height 76–86% HL. Skin tuberculated, tubercles oval with cornified longitudinal ridges. Dorsal spine serrated on distal part only with 2–3 serrae.

Colour: In life, Body yellowish brown, marked with black spots. Pectoral, ventral and anal fins spotted brown. Dorsal fin two dark brown bands, one at base and another distally with an interspace of equal width, outer edge white. Adipose dorsal fin black with white edge.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, Satkai.

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

230. *Glyptothorax telchitta* Hamilton, 1822

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. telchitta*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A ii 9-10; P I 7-9; V i 5

Body spindle-shaped. Head depressed, bluntly pointed anteriorly; occipital process separated from basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; lips papillated. Barbels four pairs, all shorter than head. Adhesive thoracic apparatus spindle shaped, much longer than board, without a central pit. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to adipose fin than to snout-tip; dorsal spine feeble and smooth. Paired fins non-plaited; pectoral spine equal to head. Caudal fin forked; least depth of caudal peduncle 2 to 2.5 times in its length.

Colour: In life, dark brown or cement grey above and on sides, dirty yellow below; head, flanks and fins mottled with dark spots.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), it's sold in the markets in small quantities

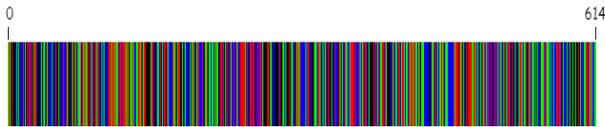
Habitat: Inhabits primarily hill streams

Distribution: Nagaland: Dhansari River, Burma camp; Assam: Brahmaputra River, Bhumaraguri (26°36'713" N 092°51'054" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

231. *Glyptothorax trilineatus* Blyth,1860

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. trilineatus*

Diagnosis:

DI 6-7; A i 9-10; PI, 10-11; V i 5

Three creamish stripes on body, one each along mid-dorsal line, lateral lines and mid-ventral line of the body. Surface of head, body and adipose dorsal fin granulated. Length of nasal barbel twice internasal length. Supra-occipital process not in contact with first dorsal pterygiophore; its width 38.3–44.7% of its length. Adipose dorsal fin base length equals rayed dorsal fin base length. Caudal fin longer than head length.

Colour: In life, Dark brown or greyish; abdomen and underside of head creamish. Anal, pectoral and ventral fins creamish, dorsal base dark brown, a row of light stripes on rays, edges white. Three creamish stripes on body.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihmui, 23°48'118" N 092°37'423" E. Tripura: Gomati River, Bardwal, 23°29'730" N 091°17'800" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

232. *Glyptothorax ventrolineatus* (Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2006)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. ventrolineatus*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A i 9-10; P I, 10-11; V i 5

Supra-occipital process not in contact with first dorsal fin pterygiophore; its width 38.3-44.7% its length; nasal barbel length twice of internasal distance; lateral extent of lower jaw teeth band greater than that of upper jaw; thoracic adhesive apparatus longer than broad, open caudally, without a central pit; dorsal fin spine finely serrated at tip on lateral side; adipose dorsal fin base length equals rayed dorsal fin base length; caudal fin longer than head length; skin on head, body and adipose dorsal fin granulated.

Colour: In life, body dark brown or greyish, abdomen and underside of head creamish; dorsal fin base dark brown, a hazy black band in the middle of fin, white margin; three creamish longitudinal light bands: one each along mid-dorsal line, lateral lines and mid-ventral line of the body.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

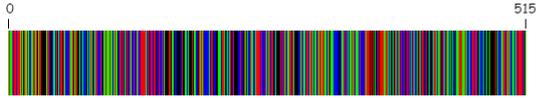
Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

233. *Glyptothorax striatus* (McClelland, 1842)

Common name: Meghalaya: Kasyah



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. striatus*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii 9; P I 11; V i 5

Body elongate head depressed; occipital process not reaching basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; lips not papillated. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels extend posteriorly to middle of pectoral fins. Adhesive thoracic apparatus well-developed, as long as broad, devoid of central pit. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to adipose fin than to snout-tip; dorsal spine weak and smooth. Paired fins plaited ventrally; pectoral spine equal to head length. Caudal fin forked; least depth of caudal peduncle 2 to 2.5 times in its length. Skin on head and body tuberculated.

Colour: In life, varies considerably with age. In specimens up to 80mm, dorsally and flanks uniformly dark brown, the under-surface pale white; with growth dark vertical bands begin to appear on the body.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

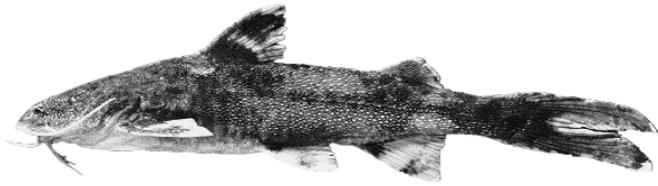
Habitat: Inhabits Mountain rapids

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihhmui (23°48'118" N 092°37'423" E)

IUCN status (2022): Near Threatened (NT).

234. *Glyptothorax platypogonides* (Bleeker, 1855)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. platypogonides*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A iii-iv 9; P I,8-9; V i 5

Body elongate, its depth 5 to 5.5 times in standard length. Head depressed; occipital process opposed to basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; lips papillated. Barbels four pairs; maxillary pair extends posteriorly to base of pectoral fin, and nasal barbels reach halfway to eye. adhesive thoracic apparatus longer than broad, devoid of a central pit.

Colour: In life, brownish on dorsal and lateral regions of body, merging into pale-yellow on belly; head and planks speckled with dark oblong spots; a whitish saddle-shaped prominent spot below and on either side of dorsal fin. Fins marbled with spotted bands.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

235. *Glyptothorax chindwinica* Vishwanath & Linthoingambi, 2007

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G chindwinica*

Diagnosis:

D I 6-7; A iii-iv 9; P I,8-9; V i 5

Body slender, compressed on caudal peduncle; head depressed, with pointed snout tip and subterminal mouth and broad fleshy lips; upper lip continuing into maxillary barbels; upper jaw longer than lower jaw, teeth on upper jaw in a broad patch, those on lower jaw in two distinct patches interrupted by a prominent, spindle shaped skin fold which bulges on the sides, the interruption very narrow on the anterior front almost making a false appearance of a continuous band, lateral extent of lower more than that of upper.

Colour: In life, Body grey, with black patches all over it. Dorsal and pectoral fin edge white, a submarginal black stripe and yellow at base. Pelvic and anal fins with four bands: Adipose fin anterior half of base yellow, a broad black band in middle and edge white. Caudal fin base black, submarginal black band forming a V shaped by extending to the base of middle rays.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur: Chakpi River, Laarfuw,

IUCN status (2022): Least Concern (LC)

236. *Glyptothorax sinensis* (Regan, 1908)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G. sinensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii 9; P I 9; V i 5

Body elongates. Head depressed, longer than broad; occipital process distinctly separates from basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; lips papillated. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels extend posteriorly slightly beyond pectoral fin base. Adhesive thoracic apparatus triangular and prominent, considerably longer than broad, devoid of central pit.

Colour: In life, greenish-brown with two faint, irregular dusky patches, one below rayed dorsal fin and second below adipose fin. Rayed dorsal fin with a broad black longitudinal band in middle.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

237. *Glyptothorax botius* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G botius*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii 9; P I 9; V i 5

Head depressed; body moderately compressed. Dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrally from there to end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently dorsally from there to end of caudal peduncle. Caudal peduncle long and very slender. Anus and urogenital openings located at vertical through middle of adpressed pelvic fin. Skin prominently tuberculate, with ovoid tubercles particularly visible on sides of body.

Colour: In life, Dorsal and lateral surfaces of head, and dorsal surface of body very pale brown, fading to a lighter colour ventrally. Occipital and opercular region with large darker brown patches. Ventral surface of head and belly yellowish.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Mizoram and Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

238. *Glyptothorax churamanii* Yumnam & Vishwanath 2012

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Glyptothorax*

Species: *G churamanii*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii 9; P I 9; V i 5

Body elongate, sub-cylindrical. Dorsal profile rising evenly from snout tip till first dorsal-fin pterygiophore, then sloping gradually Postero-ventrally from end of dorsal-fin base towards caudal-fin base. Occipital process not in contact with anterior nuchal plate element. Ventral profile flat till posterior end of pelvic-fin base, then sloping gently dorsal to end of caudal-fin base. Anus and urogenital openings located two-thirds distance away from posterior pelvic-fin base towards anterior anal-fin base. Skin on head and body with sparse tuberculation's. Lateral line complete.

Colour: In life, dorsal and lateral surfaces of head and body amber. Ventral surfaces of head and body yellowish-cream color. Dorsal fin amber; fin rays with scattered melanophores. Adipose fin light gray distal margin. Pectoral, pelvic and anal fins yellowish cream, fin rays with scattered melanophores. Caudal fin with diffused black submarginal bands on each lobe.

Commercial importance: Ornamental fish (Or), minor interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Mizoram.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

239. *Myersglanis jayarami* Vishwanath & Kosygin, 1999

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Myersglanis*

Species: *M. jayarami*

Diagnosis:

D i 6; A i 5; P i 10; V i 5

Body elongates, flattened ventrally to pelvic fins. Head and anterior part of body considerably depressed, tail region compressed. Eyes minute, subcutaneous, not visible from underside of head. Mouth inferior; lips thick and fleshy; lower labial fold continuous. Teeth conical and pointed, in bands on both jaws; palate edentulous. Pectoral fin with 10 branched rays; caudal fin with 15-16 branched rays; anal fin equidistant from pelvic fin origin and caudal finbase; adipose fin confluent with caudal fin.

Colour: In life, dark and yellowish cream combination.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

240. *Nangra nangra* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: Kosi nangra



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Nangra nangra*

Species: *N. nangra*

Diagnosis:

D I 9-10; A iii 10; P I 9; V i 5

Body elongate and slender. Head long and oval; median longitudinal groove on head broad, extends to base of occipital process; occipital process extends to basal bone of dorsal fin. Mouth inferior; teeth villiform on jaws. Barbels four pairs; nasal barbels very long, almost long as head. Caudal fin deeply forked.

Colour: In life, muddy with three indistinct vertical green half-bands; a faint longitudinal band below dorsal fin base, another along lateral line; a vertical bar at caudal fin base.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Meghalaya.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

241. *Nangra assamensis* Sen & Biswas, 1994

Common name: *Assamensis nangra*



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Nangra nangra*

Species: *N. assamensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii 9-10; P I 8-9; V i 5

Body elongate, subcylindrical, its depth 6.00-7.90 in standard length: head long, dorsoventrally depressed, its length 3.26-4.27 in standard length Eyes placed high, moderate, oblong, its diameter 5.66-8.40 in head length. Median longitudinal groove extends to almost end of occipital process. Mouth wide, inferior. Barbels four pairs, nasals reaching mostly to hind border of eyes, sometimes a little. Dorsal and pectoral fins with a filamentous prolongation.

Colour: In life, Muddy, with a faint band along lateral line. Color of above lateral line darker

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and Mountain rapid streams.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

242. *Pseudecheneis sulcata* (McClelland, 1842)

Common name: English: Sulcatus; Manipur: Nunga; Assam: Sulkata



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Pseudecheneis*

Species: *P. sulcata*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii-iv 7-9; P I 13; V i 5

Body elongate and flattened ventrally to pelvic fin. Head short, provided with a broad and oval thoracic apparatus. Mouth small and inferior; teeth villiform in bands on jaws. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels broad-based. Dorsal spine weak and roughened on its posterior edge. Pair fins large and expanded; outer pelvic fin rays with striated skin ventrally, with large number of pointed cartilaginous rays' along outer border. Caudal fin emarginate, its lobes pointed, the lower lobe longer.

Color: In life, grayish-brown or black with about four large irregular yellowish blotches on sides above lateral- line; a narrow yellowish longitudinal band on sides of body.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Sikkim: Rangit River, Jorethang (27°07'685" N 088°17'113" E); Mizoram: Tuivawl River, Saitul (23°42'020" N 092°57'562" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

243. *Pseudecheneis sirenica* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007

Common name: English: Sire; Manipur: Siri



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Pseudecheneis*

Species: *P. sirenica*

Diagnosis:

D i 6; A iii-8; P i 14; V i 5

Dorsal profile rising gently from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin then runs almost horizontally towards the origin of adipose fin and sloping very gently ventrally to the end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile roughly horizontal till the origin of anal fin and sloping gradually to the end of caudal fin. Caudal peduncle is long and rounded. Skin smooth, but tubercles sparsely appear on head and pre-dorsal region. Lateral line complete and mid-lateral.

Color: In life, dorsal and lateral surface of body dark brown and ventral part of body and head very light brown. Body with distinctive series of pale yellowish blotches: one ovate on dorsal origin, one circular on each side of body immediately lateral to the bases of last dorsal fin ray, two roughly circular blotches one above and another below the lateral line, on each side of body at adipose origin; one circular spot each on both side at the posterior end of adipose fin which faintly inter connected dorsally and another pair at the caudal fin base.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

244. *Pseudecheneis ukhrulensis* Vishwanath & Darshan, 2007

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Pseudecheneis*

Species: *P. ukhrulensis*

Diagnosis:

D i 6; A iii-8; P i 14; V i 5

First dorsal-fin pterygiophore with a prominent bony spur on the antero-dorsal surface. Longest ray of pelvic fin not reaching anal fin origin. Inter pelvic gap 2.1–2.6 as wide as eye diameter, rounded caudal peduncle. Snout length 66–69% HL. Eye diameter 10–12% HL. Pectoral fin length 23.9–24.9% SL. Caudal peduncle length 24.9–26.1% SL, its depth 4.3–4.9% SL.

Color: In life, Body with distinctive series of pale yellowish blotches. Adipose fin brownish with yellowish margin at the origin and posterior slopes. Anal fin with yellowish band at the middle and distal tip.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

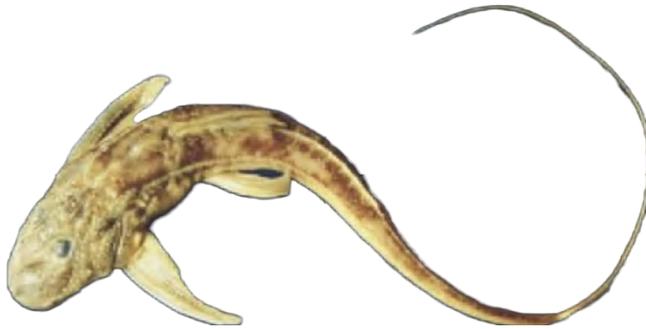
Habitat: Inhabits fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

245. *Sisor barakensis* Vishwanath and Darshan, 2005

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Sisor*

Species: *S. barakensis*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii-8; P i 14; V i 5

Body elongate and depressed. Tail long, tapering and filamentous. Skin with numerous tubercles. Dorsal surface of body with a series of bony plates: first series of five plates at the base of dorsal fin, second of 7-8 plates after a distinct gap after the last plate of the first series. Median ridges present on each plate of the second series, the ridge of the last plate terminates in a backwardly projected short spine. Dorsal portion of caudal peduncle has a series of bony ridges. A short adipose fin in the form of a membranous flap lies between the last bony plate of second series and the first bony ridge of caudal peduncle.

Color: In life, dark brown dorsally and pale yellow ventrally.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

246. *Sisor rhabdophorus* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Sisor catfish.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Sisor*

Species: *S. rhabdophorus*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A ii-4; P I 8; V i 7

Body elongate with long tapering tail. Mouth small and inferior; lips thick and fleshy; no teeth on jaws and palate. Barbels six pairs; one pair of maxillaries and five pairs of mandibular. Rayed dorsal fin with a weak spine; adipose fin in form of a spine. Pectoral fins horizontal. Caudal fin truncates, its uppermost ray elongated and filamentous. A series of bony plates from basal bone of dorsal fin to base of caudal fin.

Color: In life, brackish above and lighter below.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Assam and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

247. *Hara hara* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Erethistidae

Genus: *Hara*

Species: *H. hara*

Diagnosis:

D: i 5; A iv, i, 6; P I, i, 6 8; V i 5

Dorsal fin with I, 5, i (24) rays. Dorsal spine moderately long and gently curved; with serrated anterior margin and posterior margin with 8-13 serrae. Caudal fin with i, 7, 6, i (24) principal rays. First principal ray of upper caudal-fin lobe not produced into a filament. Anal fin with iv, 6, i (24) rays. Pelvic fin with i, 5 (24) rays. Pectoral fin with I, 6, i (24) rays; anterior spine margin with 17-24 small distally directed serrations, posterior margin with 12-17 large medially directed serrations.

Color: In life, Head and body chestnut brown or light brown, with a mottling caused by numerous smaller, irregular darker brown patches. Belly and ventral surfaces of head light brown. Two thin, irregular light brown bars on body: first chevron-shaped and located between dorsal- and adipose-fin bases, second thicker than first and located on caudal peduncle.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

248. *Hara jerdoni* Day, 1870

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Erethistidae

Genus: *Hara*

Species: *H. jerdoni*

Diagnosis:

D I, I 5; A iii, i,5-6; P I,i, 4; V i 5

Dorsal fin with I,5, I (12) rays. Dorsal spine moderately long and gently curved; with smooth anterior margin and posterior margin with 4-5 serrae. Caudal fin emarginate, with i,5,5, i (12) principal rays; without filamentous extension to first principal ray of upper lobe. Anal fin with iii,5, i (11) or iii,6, i (1) rays. Pelvic fin with i,5 (12) rays. Pectoral fin with I,4, i (12) rays; anterior spine margin with 18-25 small distally directed serrations, posterior margin with 10-12 large medially directed serrations.

Color: In life, Head and body dark chestnut brown to light chocolate brown, with a mottling caused by numerous smaller, irregular darker brown patches. Belly and ventral surfaces of head light brown. Two thin, irregular light brown bars on body. Dorsal fin dark mottled brown, except for thin hyaline distal margin.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Assam, Sikkim, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

249. *Erethistes pusillus* (Müller & Troschel, 1849)

Common name: English : Gangetic erethistes



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Erethistes*

Species: *pusillus*

Diagnosis:

D I 6; A iii 8; P I 5-6 V i 5

Body moderately elongate, flattened ventrally. Head sharply pointed anteriorly, almost as wide as long. Mouth small; teeth in villiform bands on jaws. Barbels four pairs; maxillary barbels with board bases, generally shorter than head. Dorsal spine distinctly serrated. Pectoral spine with 9-12 divergent serrae on anterior edge.

Color: In life, yellowish-brown on dorsal surface, lighter below; barbells annulated with black. Fins with faint dusky bands or markings.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries

Habitat: Inhabits hill streams

Distribution: Mizoram and Assam.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

250. *Pseudolaguvia shawi* (Hora, 1921)

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Pseudolaguvia*

Species: *shawi*

Diagnosis:

D I, I 5; A iii, i,5-6; P I,i, 4; V i 5

Head depressed, body moderately compressed beyond pectoral base. Mouth subterminal with broad fleshy lips. Upper lip continuing into maxillary barbels. Four pairs of barbels; maxillary barbels extending to the anterior base of pectoral fin. Maxillary and outer mandibular barbels annulated with black and white colour while inner mandibular barbels are almost white. Nasal barbel triangular in shape and nearly reach orbit.

Color: In life, Colour of the species varies according to the microhabitat. Dark brown to light brown above, dirty white below, with two white bands, one below the dorsal fin base and another below the adipose fin base, former broader than latter

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Sikkim: Rangit River, Jorethang 27°07'685" N 088°17'113" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

251. *Pseudolaguvia virgulata* Ng & Lalramliana 2010

Common name:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Sisoridae

Genus: *Pseudolaguvia*

Species: *virgulata*

Diagnosis:

D i, 4; A iii-iv,6-7; P i, 5-6; V i 5

Head depressed; body moderately compressed. Dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrally to end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently dorsally to end of caudal peduncle. Supraoccipital spine not reaching nuchal shield. Weberian lamina well developed, approximately same length as supraoccipital spine, extending parallel to either side of spine. Eye ovoid, horizontal axis longest; located entirely in dorsal half of head.

Color: In life, dorsal and lateral surfaces of head and body medium brown, fading to light brown on ventral surfaces of head and body. Two short, pale lines on dorsal surface of neurocranium running from tip of snout to above orbits, extending throughout supraoccipital to tip of process and continuing along nuchal shield to form a Y-shaped marking.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

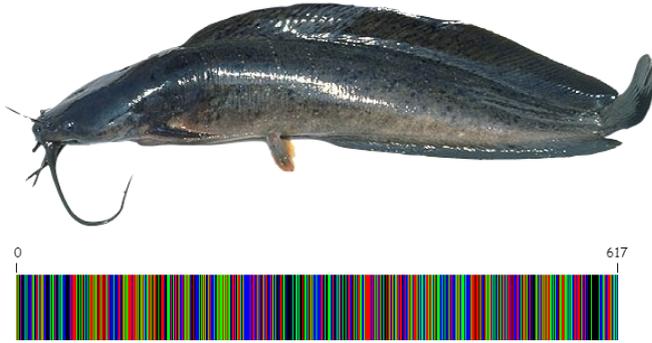
Habitat: Inhabits Rivers and fast-flowing hill streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tut River, Dapchhuah, 23°46'303" N 92°31'162" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

252. *Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common name: English: Magur; Assam: Magur; Bengal: Magur



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Clariidae

Genus: *Clarias*

Species: *C. batrachus*.

Diagnosis:

D 70-76; A 45-58; P I 8-11; V i 5

Body elongate. Head moderately depressed; occipital process angular and narrow, its distance from dorsal fin base 4.5 to 6 times in head length. Mouth terminal; teeth in villiform bands on jaws; vomerine teeth villiform or globular, in a continuous crescentic band or two pyriform patches. Barbels four pairs; the maxillary pair extend considerably beyond base of pectoral fin.

Color: In life, brownish to green- blue, the back dark with greenish luster; flanks and belly pale

Commercial importance: Food fish and contributes o a fairly good fishery in northern India

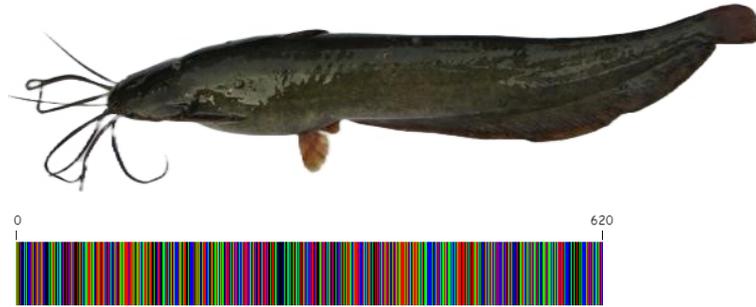
Habitat: Inhabits freshwaters, also tidal waters

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Maharani barrage (23°31'689" N 091°33'54" E);
Assam: Katakhal River, Sutarghat (24°37'142" N 092°18'247" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

253. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch,1794)

Common name: English: Stinging catfish, Assam: Singhi, Manipur: Ngachik.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Heteropneustidae

Genus: *Heteropneustes*

Species: *H. fossilis*

Diagnosis:

D 6-7; A 60-70; P I 7; V i 5

Body elongate and compressed. Head greatly depressed sides and top covered with bony plates. Adipose dorsal fin absent. Rayed dorsal fin inserted in anterior third of body. Pectoral fin small, spine strong, serrated internally with a few outward serrations anteriorly. Pelvic fin with i,5 rays, extending beyond anal fin. Anal fin long, contiguous with caudal fin. Caudal fin round with 13 rays. Skin smooth.

Colour: in life yellow or leaden or dark purplish-brown above, lighter below; usually with two lateral yellowish bands. Young reddish.

Commercial importance: Great demand in medicinal value as well as food fish

Habitat: It is primarily a fish of ponds, ditches, beels, swamps and marshes

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Sunderbantar, 23°26'054" N 91°45'896" E, 15.09.2014, Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihhmui, 23°48'118" N, 92°37'423" E, Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E, 20.03.2013.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

254. *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (Walbaum, 1792)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Salmoniformes

Family: Salmonidae

Genus: *Oncorhynchus*

Species: *O. mykiss*.

Diagnosis:

D iii-v, 8-11; A iii-iv, 12-14; P i 12; V i 7

Body elongate, somewhat compressed especially in larger fish. No nuptial tubercles but minor changes to head, mouth and color occur especially in spawning males. Coloration varies with habitat, size, and sexual condition. Stream residents and spawners darker, colors more intense.

Color: In life, the back and sides of the fish were blue iridescent, cobalt blue on the back and lighter on the undersides, and the belly was silvery. This bright color was maintained during growth, irrespective of the fish transfer to outdoor tanks or ponds.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits Mountain streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Sikkim

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

255. *Salmo trutta* Linnaeus, 1758

Common name: English: Brown trout, River trout.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Salmoniformes

Family: Salmonidae

Genus: *Salmo trutta*

Species: *S. trutta*.

Diagnosis:

D iii-iv 9-11; A iii 7-9; P i 12; V i 8

Body strong, torpedo-shaped and moderately compressed. Mouth wide. Eyes moderate, its depth about 4.3 times in head length. Dorsal fin inserted fairly in advance of pelvic fins; adipose dorsal fin placed above posterior part of anal fin. Pectoral fins short, much shorter than head. Caudal fin emarginate, in older specimens truncate. Scales minute, firmly embedded in skin; lateral line with 115 to 130 scales.

Color: In life, varied, but generally deep brown with green or blue hues, but rich mauve to almost black specimens is not infrequent; back and flanks with black and reddish spots surrounded by light-colored area.

Commercial importance: Commercially valuable sport fish.

Habitat: Inhabits Mountain streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Sikkim: Teesta River, Rolep, 27°16'303" N 88°42'833" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

256. *Rhinomugil corsula* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Corsula mullet; Assam: Keshi; West Bengal: Corsula



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Mugiliformes

Family: Miugilidae

Genus: *Rhinomugil*

Species *R. corsula*

Diagnosis:

D1 IV, D2 I 8; A III 9; P 16; V I 5

Body rather stout. Head moderate, concave between eyes, the latter projecting above this level.

Mouth ventral, protrusible. First dorsal fin inserted nearer to caudal fin base than to tip of snout.

Caudal fin slightly emarginate. Scales in lateral series 48 to 52.

Color: In life, dull-brown dorsally, silvery below. Fins hyaline with a golden tinge

Commercial importance: Common food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Assam and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

257. *Sicamugil cascasia* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Corsula mullet; Assam: Keshi; West Bengal: Corsula



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Mugiliformes

Family: Miugilidae

Genus: *Sicamugil*

Species *S. cascasia*

Diagnosis:

D1 IV, D2 I 8; A III 8-9; P 14-15; V I 5

Body moderately robust. Head wide, dorsally flattened. Dorsal fin inserted conspicuously nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base. Anal fin origin opposite to second dorsal fin origin. Caudal fin forked. Scales 36 to 39 in longitudinal series.

Color: In life, greenish-yellow on back and flanks, with several black bands; belly silvery; a large yellow blotch on base of caudal fin and a smaller one on base of pectoral fin. Bases of anal and pelvic fins tinged yellow; other fins hyaline.

Commercial importance: Common food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Assam and Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

258. *Xenentodon cancila* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Fresh water garfish; Bengal: Kankley; Assam: Kokilah, Kokila, Kakila



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Siluriformes

Family: Belontiidae

Genus: *Xenentodon*

Species: *X. cancila*

Diagnosis:

D 15-18; A 16-18; P 11; V 6

Body elongates, subcylindrical and compressed. Head and snout sharply pointed. Upper lip and lower jaw extended into long beaks armed with sharp teeth to their tip; a silvery lateral band extending on flank of the body. Gill rakers absent. Dorsal fin without a spine, inserted above anal fin. Caudal fin truncate.

Colour: In life, greenish above, flanks green-silvery, fading to whitish below; a silvery lateral band (with a dark margin) extend on flanks of body between pectoral and anal fins. Dorsal and anal fins dark-edged.

Commercial importance: Less important as food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Assam: Kachua River, Naigram, Assam, 24005.524° N 92025.291° E Tripura: Deo River, East suknacherra, 24000.776° N 92011.834° E, Nagaland: Doyang River, Ekhyoyam, 26018.429° N 94021.843° E Arunachal Pradesh: Kameng River, Lowerbhalukpemp, N27001.084° E 92038.217

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

259. *Aplocheilus panchax* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Panchax minnow; Assam: Kanpona, Charbeki; West Bengal: Panchoke, Trichoke.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Cyprinodontiformes

Family: *Aplocheilidae*

Genus: *Aplocheilus*

Species *A. panchax*

Diagnosis:

D ii, 6; A iii 12-13; P 14; V 6

Body elongated and compressed posteriorly. Eyes large, its diameter about 3.3 times in head length, equal to interorbital width. Mouth terminal; teeth villiform, in several rows on jaws. Anal fin almost square-shaped. Pelvic fins small. Without any elongated ray. Caudal fin rounded. Scales fairly large, 30 to 34 in longitudinal series.

Color: In life, upper side of body greenish, becoming dull white with a bluish iridescence on flanks and belly; a distinctive white occipital spot. Fins yellowish; lower-third of dorsal fin with a large black blotch at base; paired fins hyaline; anal fin orange at base, reddish with dark spots on outer parts. Females rather colourless.

Commercial importance: Common ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Manipur and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

260. *Macrognathus aculeatus* (Bloch, 1786)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Macrognathus*

Species *M. aculeatus*

Diagnosis:

D XXV, 17; A III 23-24; P 17; C 10

Body eel-like and slightly compressed. Rostrum rounded in cross-section, devoid of tooth plates. Dorsal completely confluent with caudal fin. Along the backbone of the eel, the dorsal fin is preceded by numerous isolated small spines that can be raised, giving them the name. The dorsal fin also has many prominent eyespots along the base.

Color: In life, the eel has an upper-body that is yellow, a black line down the middle and the lower-body is usually a mix of white and brown.

Commercial importance: Common ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Assam: Longai River, Harara, 24031. 365” N 92016.018” E Meghalaya: Balut River, Bhagma, 25014.212” N91022.205” E, and Tripura: Feni River, Sabroom, 23000.094” N 91043.901” E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

261. *Macrognathus aral* (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

Common name: Manipur: Ngaril



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Macrognathus*

Species *M. aral*

Diagnosis:

D XVI-XXIII 44-45; A III 44-52; P 19-24; C 15

Body elongated ell like. Snout long, fleshy. Upper jaw with paired series of tooth plates. Rostral tooth plates 16–23. No black ocellus at base of caudal fin. Snout long. Anal fin with three spines. Caudal fin rounded. Lateral line present; depressible dorsal fin spines; pre orbital and pre operculum smooth.

Color: In life, brownish or greenish, marbled superiorly, becoming yellowish along abdomen; body with two broad pale longitudinal bands extending its entire length, one dorsal to and one ventral to lateral line. Dorsal fin pale or orange. Dorsal and caudal fins with numerous fine streaks.

Commercial importance: Common food and ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E, and Sikkim: Teesta River, Gjaldoba, 26°046.930" N 088°046.230" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

262. *Macrognathus morehensis* Arunkumar & Tombi Singh, 2000

Common name: Manipur: Ngaril, Ngamoitup



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Macrognathus*

Species *M. morehensis*

Diagnosis:

D XVI-XXII 44-45; A III 42-47; P 23-27; C 15

Body elongate ell like with 20–25 black broad transverse bars. Snout long, fleshy. Upper jaw with rostral tooth plates 8–11. Caudal fin with a black ocellus. Anal fin with three spines and its base with 6 black oval spots.

Color: In life, brownish or greenish, body with bands extending its entire length, one dorsal to and one ventral to lateral line. Dorsal fin pale or orange. Anal fin with three spines and its base with black oval spots.

Commercial importance: Common food and ornamental fish of Manipur.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Manipur.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

263. *Macrognathus pancalus* Hamilton, 1822

Common name: English: striped spinyeel; Assam: Tura, Turah : West Bengal: Turi, Pangkal.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Macrognathus*

Species *M. pancalus*

Diagnosis:

D XXIV-XXVI 30-42; A III 31-46; P 17-19; C 12

Body ell like and slightly compressed. Rostrum rounded in cross-section, devoid of tooth plates. Pre-opercle with 2 to 5 spines; pre orbital spine strong and pierces skin. Mouth small. Dorsal fin inserted above middle of pectoral fins; dorsal and anal fins separate from caudal fin.

Color: In life, greenish-olive along back, yellowish on belly, with many yellowish-white spots on flanks and often striped with dark brown vertical stripes.

Commercial importance: Common food and ornamental fish of Northeast.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N089°57'160" E, Assam: Longhai River, Rahimpur, 24°42'678" N092°36'609" E, Tripura: Gomati River, Indiranagar, 26051.935" N088037.408" Sikkim:Teesta River, Gjaloba, 26046.930"N 088046.230"E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

264. *Macrognathus zebrinus* (Blyth, 1858)

Common name: English: Burmese spinyeel.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Macrognathus*

Species *M. zebrinus*

Diagnosis:

D XXVII-XXXI 49-55; A III 51-59; P 17-19; C 17-19

Body ell like and slightly compressed. Rostrum rounded in cross-section, devoid of tooth plates. Pre-opercle with 2 to 4 spines; pre orbital spine strong and pierces skin. Mouth small. Dorsal fin inserted above middle of pectoral fins; dorsal and anal fins separate from caudal fin. Vertebrae 72-74.

Color: In life, brown, darker along back and paler on belly; sides of body with dark brown vertical bars edged with yellow, often alternating with broader yellowish bars. Dorsal and caudal fins yellowish and striated with minute brown spots.

Commercial importance: rare ornamental fish.

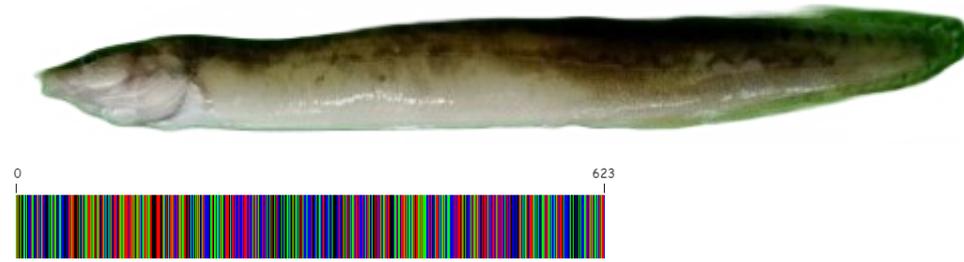
Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution Tripura: Gomati River, Indiranagar, 26051.935” N088037.408”.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

265. *Mastacembelus armatus* (Lacepede, 1800)

Common name: English: Tire-track spinyeel; Bengal: Bami, Bam; Assam: Bami;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: Mastacembelidae

Genus: *Mastacembelus*

Species: *M. armatus*

Diagnosis:

D XXXII-XL 64-92; A III 64-90; P 21-27; C 14-17

Body eel like and pointed. Snout long, conical without transversely striated tooth plates on the under surface. Anal and dorsal fin confluent with caudal fin, gap of mouth extending to below posterior nostrils. Dorsal spines 35–36. Caudal fin rays 14–15. Dorsal and anal fins confluent with caudal.

Colour: In life, rich brown and usually with zig-zag lines, sometimes connecting to form a network but almost never extending onto abdomen.

Commercial importance: it is reported to be a very good food-fish and popular food-fish especially when freshly caught.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat bridge, 23 018.917" N 0920 48.537" E, , Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobandha, 25°34'377" N 090°01'298" E,.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

266. *Mastacembelus oatesii* (Boulenger, 1893)

Common name: English: inlelake spinyeel;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: *Mastacembelidae*

Genus: *Mastacembelus*

Species *M. oatesii*

Diagnosis:

D XXIX-XXXIV 48-56; A III 46-60; P 23-26; C 21-22

Head broad and short snouted. Preopercle without spines; preorbital spine extending posteriorly to below margin of eye or somewhat beyond. Mouth small; jaws extending posteriorly fully two-thirds of distance to below anterior margin of eye. Dorsal and anal fins narrowly united to caudal fin only near its base.

Color: In life, pale yellowish-brown with a few large dark spots which may extend onto base of dorsal fin. Fins otherwise plain.

Commercial importance: Rare ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Nagaland: Lanye River, 25° 36.745" N 94° 30.125" E, Meghalaya: Umngot River, Dawki, 25° 12.494" N 92° 00.408" E

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (ED)

267. *Pillaia indica* Yazdani 1972

Common name: English: Hillstream spineless-eel;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: Chaudhuriidae

Genus: *Pillaia*

Species *P. indica*

Diagnosis:

D 34-36; A 34-36; P 7-9; C 8-10

Body eel-like, naked, with a long anteriorly depressed head. Mouth wide and horizontal; teeth on jaws small, in narrow bands. Dorsal and anal fins fairly well-developed, confluent with caudal fin. Pectoral fins small. Caudal fin short, often tapering. Branchiostegal rays six.

Color: In life, variable, upper part of body light to dark purplish-brown, ventral surface yellowish; series of dark open V-shaped and dark lines on flanks of body. Fins dirty white.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits slow flowing streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E,

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (ED)

268. *Monopterus albus* (Zuiew,1793)

Common name: English: Rice swap eel;



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: Synbranchidae

Genus: *Monopterus*

Species *M. albus*

Diagnosis:

Body eel-like, and robust. Not whiplike. Head small, its upper profile descending somewhat suddenly from above eyes to snout, its length 10 to 13 times in total body length. Teeth small and conical. In a band tapering towards angle of mouth; palatine teeth in two rows. Gill opening triangular, without lateral folds, and internally attached to isthmus; gills greatly reduced.

Color: In life, light greenish, with or without dark spots, or else the entire body nearly black.

Commercial importance: Common food fish in hilly regions.

Habitat: Inhabits slow flowing streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N 90°01'298" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

269. *Monopterusuchia* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Cuchia; Gangetic mudeel; Assam: Kuchia; Cuchia, Kuchia, Kunche.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: Synbranchidae

Genus: *Monopterus*

Species *M.uchia*

Diagnosis:

Body eel-like, and robust. Not whiplike. Head not conspicuous. Eye small covered by skin. Teeth on jaws in a single row; palatine teeth also uni-serial. Gill opening crescentic, occupying most of ventral region behind head, and divided into a pair of pore-like lateral apertures by a broad, midventral fusion between branchiostegal membrane of and isthmus. small and conical. In a band tapering towards angle of mouth; palatine teeth in two rows. Gill opening triangular, without lateral folds, and internally attached to isthmus; gills greatly reduced.

Color: In life, greenish or a chest-nut brown, becoming lighter on abdomen, with numerous black spots on body.

Commercial importance: Common food fish in hilly regions.

Habitat: Inhabits slow flowing streams as well as rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Lokchao River, Moyon khullen, 27°07'746" N 88°16'281" E, Tripura: Gomati River, Kemtali, 23°31'493" N 91°19'478" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

270. *Ophisternon bengalense* McClelland ,1844

Common name: English: Pygmy eel, Bengal mudeel; West bengal: Kunche.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Synbranchiformes

Family: Synbranchidae

Genus: *Ophisternon*

Species *O. bengalense*

Diagnosis:

D 34-36; A 34-36; P 7-9; C 8-10

Body eel-like, and robust. Not whiplike. Head not conspicuous. Eye minute, visible through skin. Mouth large, upper jaw slightly longer than lower; lips fleshly; teeth on jaws small and pointed, not continuous at symphysis in upper jaw; palatine teeth in a band. Vent in posterior part of body. Lateral line conspicuous.

Color: In life, dorsum of head and body light brown; lips, ventral surface of head, operculum and branchiostegal membrane yellowish; evenly scattered melanophores over entire body.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

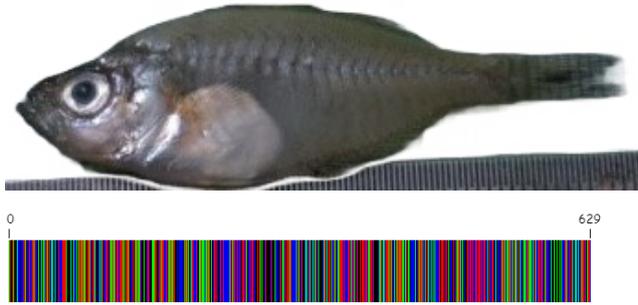
Habitat: Inhabits rivers.

Distribution: Nagaland: Zukru River, Lazumphen, 26°07'123" N 94°14'615" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

271. *Chanda nama* Hamilton, 1822

Common name: English: Elongate glass-perchlet; Bengal: Chanda, Namchanda; Assam: Chanda, Sondah; Manipur: Ngamhai



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Chanda*

Species: *C. nama*

Diagnosis:

D VII+I 15-17; A III 15-17; P ii 11-12; V I 5

Body oval, transparent and strongly compressed. Supraorbital ridge smooth. Mouth large with a conspicuous lower jaw. Teeth villiform on jaws, with canines on either side of lower jaw, tongue edentate. Lateral line with 110–114 scales.

Colour. Body silvery-yellowish, sparsely scattered minute black dots on body. Eyes black.

Fin yellowish; caudal fin dusky and yellowish, with a pale outer border.

Commercial importance: this species effectively used in the control of guinea worms and also for malarial control.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, tanks, ponds and streams.

Distribution: Assam: Brahmaputra River, Amalopatty, 27°44'215" N 95° Tripura: Gomati River, Dumbur, 23°28'312" N 91°51'068" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

272. *Parambassis baculis* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Himalayan glassy perchlet.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Parambassis*

Species *P. baculis*

Diagnosis:

D VI+I 12-13; A III 12-13; P i 11-12; V I 5

Body small and rather slender. Mouth oblique, lower jaw included when mouth closed. Gill rakers about 11 on lower arm of first arch. Scales small; lateral line with about 90 scales; cheek with 7 transverse scale-rows.

Color: In life, translucent; back yellowish-green, flanks and belly silvery white; a silvery longitudinal band on flank. Fins hyaline, the membrane often dusky.

Commercial importance: No interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram, Sikkim, Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

273. *Parambassis lala* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Highfin glassy perchlet. West Bengal: Lal-chanda, Kat-chanda



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Parambassis*

Species *P. lala*

Diagnosis:

D VII+I 11; A III 13; P i 10; V I 5

Body small and almost rounded. Mouth oblique. Gill rakers about 16 on lower arm of first arch. Second spine of dorsal fin very elongate. Scales minute; lateral line with about 90 scales; cheek with 7 transverse scale-rows.

Color: In life, translucent; brilliantly colored; body orangish-yellow with three longitudinal dusky bands extending dorsoventrally; operculum with dark stripes. Dorsal, anal and caudal fins deep orange or reddish orange with blackish outer margin.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a aquarium fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Harijala wetland, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

274. *Parambassis ranga* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Indian glassy fish. West Bengal: Chanda, Ranga-chanda.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Parambassis*

Species *P. ranga*

Diagnosis:

D VII+I 11; A III 13; P i 10; V I 5

Body stout, deep and compressed. Preopercular hind edge smooth, almost with one or two serrations at angle. Mouth oblique. Gill rakers 15 or 16 on lower arm of first arch. Scales small; lateral line with 47 to 63 scales; cheek with 7 transverse scale-rows.

Color: In life, transparent with a greenish-yellow tinge and a silvery gloss on dorsum; a silvery broad lateral stripe on side of body; a definite dusky spot on shoulder. Fins hyaline; dorsal and caudal fins with blackish edges.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an aquarium fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihmui, 23°48'118" N 92°37'423" E Meghalaya: Brahmaputra River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E,

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

275. *Parambassis vollmeri* Roberts, 1995

Common name: English: Indian glassy fish. West Bengal: Chanda, Ranga-chanda.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Parambassis*

Species *P. vollmeri*

Diagnosis:

D VII+I 11; A III 13; P i 10; V I 5

Its distinguished from all other ambassids by its brilliant, largely iridescent coloration and distinctive black marks on body and fins. Gill rakers on first gill arch only 3-4+10-12. Predorsum naked; lateral line scale series about 50, transverse 8/1/18; dorsal and anal fin scale sheath mostly with only a single scale row. Incomplete posteriorly especially on dorsal fin. Dorsal and anal fin branched rays 16-17; Pectoral fin rays 12-13.

Color: In life, transparent with a brownish tinge and a gloss on dorsum; a silvery broad lateral stripe on side of body; a definite dusky spot-on shoulder. Fins hyaline.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an aquarium fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Serchhip, 23°18'917" N 92°48'537" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

276. *Parambassis waikhomi* Geetakumari & Basudha, 2012

Common name: English: Indian glassy fish. West Bengal: Chanda, Ranga-chanda.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Ambassidae

Genus: *Parambassis*

Species *P. waikhomi*

Diagnosis:

D VII+I 14-15; A III 14-15; P 10; V I 5

Head naked, except 3–4 (4) scale rows on cheek. Lateral-line scales 58–60; 10 rows of scales between lateral line and base of last dorsal spine; $\frac{1}{2}$ 9/1/9 $\frac{1}{2}$ scale rows in transverse line across caudal peduncle. First dorsal fin with seven spines, second one longest; second dorsal fin continuous with first with one spine and 14–15 (14) branched rays (last two rays inserted on same pterygiophore counted as one). Anal fin with three spines, third one longest, with 14–15 (14) branched rays. Pelvic fin with one spine and five branched rays. Pectoral fin with 10 rays. **Color:** In life, head and body background creamish. A faint blackish axial streak on body, darker posteriorly. Each scale margins outlined by indistinct melanophores. A vertically elongated humeral blotch, more or less continuing a vertically elongated triangular blotch immediately in front of first dorsal-fin origin.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an aquarium fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Chindwin basin, Loktak Lake, 24037'25" N & 93044'57" E,

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

277. *Oreochromis mossambicus* (Peters, 1852)

Common name: English: mozambique cichlid.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Cichlidae

Genus: *Oreochromis*

Species *O. mossambicus*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVI 10-12; A III 10-11; P 14-15; V I 5

Body elongated, fairly deep and compress; upper profile of body more convex than lower. Mouth large; maxillary ending between nostril and eye in females and immature males, but below anterior edge of eye in breeding males. Teeth in 3 to 5 series on jaws. Longest soft dorsal ray extending to above proximal part of caudal fin in females and immature males. Caudal fin truncate.

Color: In life, females and non-breeding males watery-grey to yellowish, with three or four dark blotches often apparent along flanks; body of males in breeding season deep black. Lower part of head chalky or pale greyish-white; upper lip bluish. Dorsal fin black with a red margin

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

278. *Oreochromis niloticus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Gobiidae

Genus: *Oreochromis*

Species *O. niloticus*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVI 10-12; A III 10-11; P 14-15; V I 5

Body elongated, fairly deep and compress; upper profile of body more convex than lower. Mouth large; maxillary ending between nostril and eye in females and immature males, but below anterior edge of eye in breeding males. Teeth in 3 to 5 series on jaws. Longest soft dorsal ray extending to above proximal part of caudal fin in females and immature males. Caudal fin truncate.

Color: In life, females and non-breeding males watery-grey to blackish, with three or four dark blotches often apparent along flanks; Lower part of head chalky or pale greyish-black; Dorsal fin black.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a food fish.

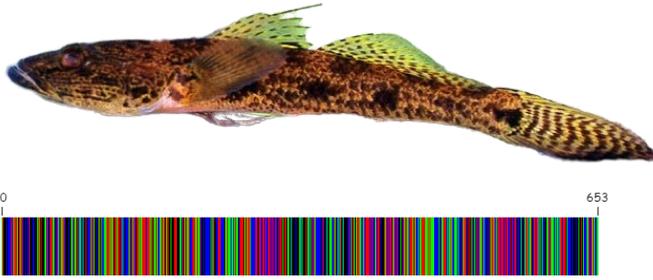
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur and Tripura.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

279. *Glossogobius giuris* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Tank goby; Bengal: Bele; Manipur: Nailonga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Gobiidae

Genus: *Glossogobius*

Species: *G. giuris*

Diagnosis:

D VI+I 8-9; A I 7-8; P i 16-21; V i 7-9

Body transparent yellowish grey with 4–6 blotches along lateral line. Body with ctenoid scales except cycloid on head. Dorsal fins separated; anterior dorsal with 6 rays, its base length 15.7–18.9 % SL, posterior one with I, 9 rays. Pectoral fin with i,17 rays. Pelvic fin oblong united mid-ventrally to form disc, bearing 10 rays. Anal fin with i,8 rays. Caudal fin rounded with 12 rays.

Colour. In life, yellowish brown with fine dark blotches on sides, side of head with irregular dark spots. All fins dusky.

Commercial importance: Commercially not important fish.

Habitat: Inhabits rivers and streams.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Beripara, 23°29'123" N 091°17'50" E, Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E, Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sairang, 23°48'524" N 092°39'072" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

280. *Otolithoides pama* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Pama



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Sciaenidae

Genus: *Otolithoides*

Species *O. pama*

Diagnosis:

D IX-X+I 40-45; A II 7-8; P i16; V I 5

Body fairly slender, with a conical snout. Eyes very small. Mouth large and terminal; teeth well differentiate in size in both jaws with one or two pairs of caniniform teeth in upper jaw and often a pair of strong teeth at symphysis of lower jaw.

Color: In life, light brownish along back and silvery-white on belly; head shot with golden and purple. Fins yellowish; upper half of dorsal fin grey.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a minor food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam: Brahmaputra River, Bhirumanraguri, 26°36'713" N 92°51'054" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

281. *Johnius coitor* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Coitor croaker



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Sciaenidae

Genus: *Johnius*

Species *J. coitor*

Diagnosis:

D X+I 26-29; A II 7; P i15-16; V I 5

Body elongate; snout conspicuously prominent and projecting, about 1.5 times in eye-diameter. Mouth inferior; teeth villiform, differentiated in size on upper jaw only, outer upper row slightly enlarged and rather close-set. Gill rakers 10 to 13 on lower arm of first arch. dorsal fin strongly notched.

Color: In life, light golden-yellow with a light purple/blue sheen. Spinous dorsal fin with a dusky edge; soft dorsal fin, anal and caudal fins with a dull green/grey border.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a minor food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Assam: Brahmaputra River, Bhirumanraguri, 26°36'713" N 92°51'054" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

282. *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch, 1792)

Common name: English: Climbing perch; Bengal: Koi; Assam: Koi, Kawai, Kai; Manipur: Ukabi, Samset nga



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Anabantidae

Genus: *Anabas*

Species: *A. testudineus*

Diagnosis:

D XVI-XVIII 8-10; A VIII-XI 9-11; P i 13-14; V I 5

Head moderately compressed. Snout bluntly rounded. Lateral line incomplete with 21–29 in lateral series. Dorsal fin inserted at vertical level of pectoral fin anterior base, bears xvi–xvii, 8–9 rays. Pectoral fin with i, 13–14 rays. Pelvic fin with i, 5 rays. Anal fin with x–xi, 9–10 rays. Caudal fin with 15–16 rays.

Colour. Greenish to dark grey on dorsal side and flanks, fading to pale yellow on belly. A distinct dark spot at base of caudal fin. Fins with pale orange.

Commercial importance: This is a very hardy fish and is of considerable fisheries interest.

Habitat: Inhabits fresh and brackish waters; mostly in canals, lakes, ponds and swamps.

Distribution: Tripura: Feni River, Sabroom bazaar, 23°30'273" N 91°19'265" E. Assam: Longhai River, Jaminpur, 24°51'325" N 92°20'591" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

283. *Badis assamensis* Ahl, 1937

Common name: English: Assamese badis.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. assamensis*

Diagnosis:

D XVI-XVII 5-8; A III 5; P 11; V I 5

Body moderately elongated, compressed. Abdomen rounded. Head usually large, compressed. Snout bluntly rounded. Mouth relatively small, slightly upturned, terminal, slightly protractile, cleft not extending to anterior margin of eye. Eyes large, superolateral in anterior part of head, not visible from below ventral surface. Lips thin. Lower jaw longer. A single dorsal fin, inserted above base of pectoral fins, the spinous portion longer than soft portion. Lateral line interrupted, with 26 scales

Color: In life, light golden-yellow with black stripes along the body. Conspicuous spot-on dorsal fin and caudal peduncular.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as a minor food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Nagaland: Kelemeu River, Jalukei.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

284. *Badis badis* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: *Badis*, Dwarf chameleon fish; Assam: Nabot, Randolnee.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. badis*

Diagnosis:

D XVI-XVIII 7-10; A III 6-8; P 12; V I 5

Body moderately elongate, relatively low and slightly compressed. Eyes large. Mouth small; teeth villiform on jaws; tongue edentate. Dorsal spines somewhat slender; anal spine short. Caudal fin rounded. Scales moderate-sized, ctenoid. Lateral line interrupted, often absent; 26 to 30 scales in longitudinal series.

Color: In life, highly variable, typically variegated with alternate belts of black and green, but in older fish (captured in dirty waters) the bands are black and dirty red; a bluish-black spot behind gill-opening. Fins yellowish-green, bluish or dark spots along base of dorsal fin.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N90°01'298" E, Mizoram: Tlawng River, Sihhmui, 23°48'118" N 92°37'423" E, Tripura: Gomati River, Chandanmura, 23°39'367" N 91°19'107" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

285. *Badis blosyrus* Kullander & Britz, 2002

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. blosyrus*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVI 7-8; A III 6-7 P 11; V I 5

Body moderately elongate, relatively low and slightly compressed. Eyes large. Mouth small; teeth villiform on jaws; tongue edentate. Lower jaw with a prominent angle at articulation with suspensorium; jaws long, upper jaw 12.0-13.6% SL. Gill rakers 8-13; usually more than 9; scales in lateral line row 27 rarely 28.

Color: In life, highly variable, typically variegated with alternate belts of brown and black; a bluish-black spot behind gill-opening. Fins brownish-blue, bluish or dark spots along base of dorsal fin.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'37" N 90°01'29" E, Tripura: Gomati River, Chandanmura, 23°39'36" N 91°19'10" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

286. *Badis ferrarisi* (Kullander & Britz, 2002

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. ferrarisi*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVIII 7-10; A III 7-8 P 11; V I 5

A distinct blotch on a superficial portion of cleithrum. Lateral line interrupted forming upper and lower lateral line. Transverse scales row 1 ½ above, 7 below upper lateral line. Circumpeduncular scales rows 7 above, 8 below lateral line totalling 17. Pre-dorsal scale 12, lateral transverse 12, lateral line 27–28, circumpeduncular scales 19. Pectoral fin rays 12, caudal fin rays 13. Scales on side strongly ctenoid.

Color: In life, Body with 11 narrow dark brown to blackish vertical bars, blotch on opercle dorsally, dark brown blotch on cleithrum, dorsal and anal fin dark.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental fish.

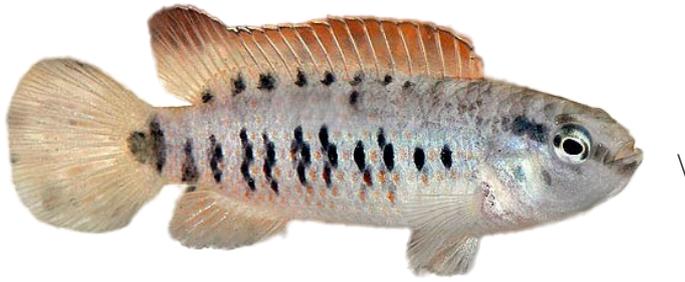
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Manipur: Khujai River, Mongyang.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

287. *Badis tuivaiei* Vishwanath & Shanta 2004

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. tuivaiei*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVIII 7-10; A III 7-8 P 11; V I 5

Body elongate, moderately compressed. Predorsal contour straight in small specimens, sloping at some angle as pre pelvic contour in some larger specimens, more strongly as the size increases. Orbit situated in anterior half of head and at about mid axis of body. Jaws almost equal anteriorly. Lower jaw slightly projecting maxilla reaching to 1/3 of orbit. Opercular spine slender with a simple sharp tip. Palatine, vomer and parasphenoid toothed.

Color: In life, dorsal fin dusky. A black blotch at base between 3rd and 5th spine is present in specimens measuring 25mm SL and more. It may be absent in some. Bars on body usually end in two black blotches on scaly basal cover of dorsal fin. Dorsal fin lappets white along distal margin, bordered by blackish submarginal stripe.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat River bridge Serchhip, 23°18'917" N 92°48'537" E.

Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N90°01'298" E

IUCN status (2022): Endangered (ED)

288. *Badis kanabos* Kullander & Britz, 2002

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Badidae

Genus: *Badis*

Species *B. kanabos*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVII 7-8; A II 7-8 P 10; V I 5

Body elongates, moderately compressed. Adults' males extremely elongated; bars reduced in width to 10 narrow vertical lines; no blotches dorsally and ventrally at caudal fin base; usually a dark blotch between third and fifth dorsal fin spines; 16 (rarely 17). circumpenducular scales.

Color: In life, possesses a conspicuous dark blotch covering the superficial part of cleithrum above the pectoral fin base; absence of a dark caudal peduncle blotch.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental fish.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat River bridge Serchhip, 23°18'917" N 92°48'537" E.
Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377" N90°01'298" E

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

289. *Channa aurantimaculata* Musikasinthorn, 2000

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species *C. aurantimaculata*

Diagnosis:

D 52; A 34 P 17; V 6

Body elongates, distinguishable from all other species by the following combination of characters: dorsal fin rays 45-47; anal fin rays 28-30; lateral line scales 51-54; cheek scales 8-12; total vertebrae 50-52; two large scales on each side of lower jaw under surface; pelvic fin length less than 50 of pectoral fin length; upper half of dark brown to black with 7 or 8 large irregular blotches at orange pectoral fins with a black blotch base and 5 vertical broad vivid black bands.

Color: Dorsal side of body dark brown to black, ventral side whitish. Seven or eight large irregular orange blotches on upper half of body, with several smaller, and very pale orange blotches between former in some specimens.

Commercial importance: Commercially important as an ornamental and minor food fish.

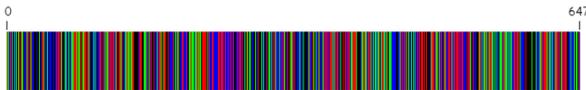
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat River bridge Serchhip, 23°14'911" N 92°38'434" E.

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

290. *Channa gachua* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Asiatic snake head; Assam: Chengeli, Taki



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species: *C. gachua*

Diagnosis:

D 32-37; A 21-27 P 15-17; V 6

Dorsal fin rays 32–37. Lateral line scales 39–48, pelvic fin shorter than half the pectoral fin length. Pectoral fin rays 15–17. Anal fin rays 21–27. Caudal fin rays 12. Cephalic sensory pores single. Scales moderate, those on head large. Lateral line interrupted running in two adjacent rows: 30+3 pierced scales in total: the first 13 scales run in one row and 14th scales onward on the row below, transverse scale rows $\frac{1}{2}$ 4/1/8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Scales around caudal peduncle 24.

Colour. Dorsal, anal and caudal fin margins white. There is often a large ocellus with a light edge on the last five dorsal rays in the young, body black getting lighter ventrally and abdomen creamish

Commercial importance: Food fish (Fd)

Distribution: Arunachal Pradesh: Ranganadi River, Daborprit , (27°20'126"N093°45'948"E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

291. *Channa harcourtbutleri* (Annandale, 1918)

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species *C. harcourtbutleri*

Diagnosis:

D 52; A 34 P 17; V 6

Body elongates, cylindrical, tapering dorsa-ventrally to tail; lateral line curves downward at scale 15-16. In %SL: predorsal length 35.0-37.4, preanal length 52.4-55.1, prepelvic length 36.6-39.2, pre pectoral length 32.4-34.9, dorsal-fin base 57.4-60.7, anal-fin base 40.9-43.5, pelvic-fin length 10.1-11.8, pectoral fin length 18.5-21.8, dorsal-caudal length 6.3-7.1, body depth at anus 14.6-18.3, depth of caudal peduncle 10.3-11.8, head length 33.2-34.0, head width 16.9-19.0, head depth at nape 16.4-17.2). Dorsal and lateral aspects of head conical (Figs. 3B, 3C); snout sharply convex.

Color Dorsum of adults black to purplish-black, posterior part below lateral line sometimes with black oblique streaks on dark grey background; vent rum dirty white to grey.

Commercial importance: Not interest as a food fish.

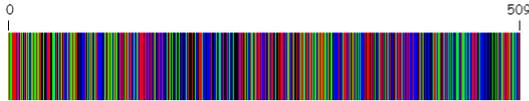
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Mat River, Mat River bridge Serchhip, 23°14'911" N 92°38'434" E.

IUCN status (2022): Near threatened (NT)

292. *Channa marulius* (Hamilton,1822)

Common name: English: Giant snakehead; Bengal: Sal, Gajal; Assam: Haal Manipur: Ngamu porom



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species: *C. marulius*

Diagnosis:

D 45-55; A 28-36; P 16-18; V 6

A large black ocellus on upper caudal-fin base, 3 white spots on body. Dorsal fin rays 50–55. Anal fin rays 31–35. Sides of lower jaws with no scales. Lateral line scales 60–70, 4–5 ocelli. Presence of a sharp distinct pointed ridge of isthmus and anterior to it many longitudinal striae are present. Pre-dorsal scales 17. Pelvic fin very short. Caudal fin rounded.

Colour. A well-marked ocellus, brown surrounded by a ring paler than the ground colour, on the upper half of the base of caudal fin. Five or six dark oval blotches on flank which terminate below lateral line.

Commercial importance: A favorite sport fish and commercially highly demand.

Habitat: Inhabits large lakes and rivers; prefers deep, clear stretches of water with bottom.

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram, Brahmaputra River, 25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E, Tripura: Gomati River, Chandanmura, 23°30'196" N 091°18'191" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

293. *Channa orientalis* Bloch & Schneider 1801

Common name: English: Asiatic snake head.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species *C. orientalis*

Diagnosis:

D 32-37; A 20-23 P 14-15; V 6

Body elongates, and fairly rounded in cross-section. Eyes moderate, its diameter 5 to 6 times in head length. Mouth large; lower jaw with 10 to 20 canines behind a single row of villiform teeth which deepens to about seven rows at symphysis; teeth on vomer and palatines. Pectoral fins extend to anal fin; pelvic fin less than 50% of pectoral fin length. caudal fin rounded.

Color: in life dorsal side and flanks green, ventral side pale with a faint bluish or reddish tinge; a row each of dark oblique bands run above and below the lateral line. Pectoral fins with a series of distinct alternating blue and pale orange vertical bands.

Commercial importance: Minor interest to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Madhuban, 23°50'554" N 091°16'723" E, Meghalaya: Brahmaputra River, Jinjiram, 25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E.

IUCN status (2022): Vulnerable (VU)

294. *Channa ornatipinnis* Britz, 2008

Common name: English:



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species *C. ornatipinnis*

Diagnosis:

D 34-37; A 23-25 P 14-15; V 6

Body elongates, unique colour pattern that consists of numerous large black spots on the cheeks, golden-orange lips, a red posterior rim of the opercular flap, five to seven narrow alternating white and dark brown to black semicircular bands on the pectoral fin, three dorsal fin blotches, and red and bluish-orange scales with numerous black spots on the body.

Color: in life dorsal side and flanks olive green, ventral side pale with a faint bluish tinge; a row each of dark oblique bands run above and below the lateral line. Pectoral fins with a series of distinct alternating blue and pale orange vertical bands.

Commercial importance Commercially important to fisheries.

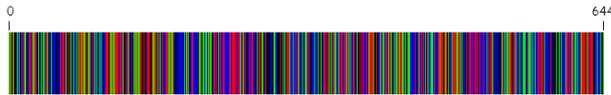
Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuipui River, Zotland, Champhai 23°29'287" N 093°20'474" E,

IUCN status (2022): Data deficient (DD)

295. *Channa punctata* (Bloch, 1793)

Common name: English: Spotted snakehead; Bengal: Taki, Lata; Assam: Barali



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species: *C. punctata*

Diagnosis:

D 28-33; A 20-23; P 15-18; V 6

Body with two rows of bars, maxilla and premaxillary processes extending to vertical level of beyond the middle of orbit, sides of lower jaw with one large cycloid. scale, cephalic sensory pores single. Scales on cheek 4–6. Pelvic fin longer than half pectoral fin length, pectoral fin with no bars. Lateral line scales 35–40, dorsal fin rays 28–32.

Colour. Brown to dark green on flanks, pale yellow ventrally, several dark spots on body.

Commercial importance: Common food fish.

Habitat: Inhabits large freshwater ponds and tanks, generally in the plains.

Distribution: Mizoram: Tuirial River, Tuirial HEP Kolasib, 24°20'563" N 092°52'508" E, Arunachal Pradesh: Dikrong River, Nahanlegun, 27°10'035" N 093°46'775" E Meghalaya: Brahmaputra River, Jinjiram, 25°45'512" N 089°57' 160" E

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

296. *Channa stewartii* (Playfair, 1867)

Common name: English: Assamese snakehead; Assam: Sengalee



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species: *C. stewartii*

Diagnosis:

D 39-40; A 27; P 17; V 6

Body elongate and fairly rounded in cross-section. Eyes moderate, its diameter about 6.5 times in head length. Mouth large; lower jaw with some canine teeth; teeth on vomer and palatines. Pelvic fin about 1/3 as long as pectoral fin. Scales on summit of head large; 4 or 5 scale-rows between preopercular angle and hind border of orbit.

Colour: In life, dark brown on back fading to lighter on flanks and belly; a series of several indistinct darker bands sloping forward usually present above lateral line.

Commercial importance: Food fish, it is of only minor fishery interest in the eastern Himalayan region

Habitat: Inhabits both running and standing waters

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram, Brahmaputra River (25°45'512" N 089°57'160" E); Arunachal Pradesh: Siang River, Ajampani (28°07'469" N 095°08'213" E)

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

297. *Channa striata* (Bloch, 1793)

Common name: English: striped or banded snakehead.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Channidae

Genus: *Channa*

Species *C. striata*

Diagnosis:

D 37-46; A 23-29 P 15-17; V 6

Scales on body smaller than those on head. Lateral line continuous and complete, running in 3 rows upper, middle and lower: upper row bears first 17 scales, middle bears 18th–20th scales, lower bears 21–58 pierced scales, total pierced scales 57-58. Transverse scale rows 6/1/10½, pre-dorsal scales arranged irregularly, circumpeduncular scales 32.

Color: In life Body with chevron-shaped bars pointing forward, more distinct lower part. Dorsal fin with 5 inter-radial bands on the last 4 rays and 5th to 7th rays has one band at base.

Commercial importance: Commercially important to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Madhuban, 23°50'554" N 91°16'723" E, Meghalaya: Brahmaputra River, Jinjiram, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

298. *Nandus nandus* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Mottled nandus



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Perciformes

Family: Nandidae

Genus: *Nandus*

Species *N. nandus*

Diagnosis:

D XII-XIV 11-13; A III 7-9 P 15; V I 5

Body oblong and fairly deep, compressed. Head large and compressed. Mouth very large, protrusible; teeth villiform on jaws. Eyes large, the diameter 5 to 6 times in head length. Dorsal spines rather strong; anal spines moderately strong, second spine longest. Caudal fin slightly rounded.

Color: In life greenish-brown with brassy reflections; vertically marbled with three broad patchy blotches; a dusky blotch on caudal fin base; some narrow dark bands radiate from eye. Fins greenish; yellowish narrow bands of spots across soft portions of dorsal, anal and caudal fins.

Commercial importance: Commercially important to fisheries.

Habitat: Inhabits streams and rivers.

Distribution: Tripura: Gomati River, Madhuban, 23°50'554" N 91°16'723" E, Meghalaya: Kalu River, Garobadha, 25°34'377N 90°01'298" E.

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

299. *Trichogaster fasciata* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

Common name: English: Striped Gourami Giant Gourami; Bengal: Khalisha, Cheli; Assam: Kohleehona, Kholeehona; Manipuri: Ngapemma.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neoopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Osphronemidae

Genus: *Trichogaster*

Species: *T. fasciata*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVII 9-14; A XV-XVIII 14-19; P 9-10; V i 7-9

Body with 11–13 dark blue bands descending obliquely downwards and backwards. Scales present over dorsal, anal and caudal fins. Lateral line interrupted, beyond opercle it runs up to 15th scale with a gap of non-perforated 2 scales. Pre-dorsal scales 7-8.

Colour. Fin with a red margin, dorsal and caudal spotted with orange. A green spot on distal part of opercle.

Commercial importance: A peaceful and beautiful aquarium fish. It is easily adapting well to life in community aquaria.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, Streams, Tanks and Lakes

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E, Tripura: Howrah River, Khayerpur, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

300. *Trichogaster labiosa* Day, 1877

Common name: English: Thick lipped Gourami.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Osphronemidae

Genus: *Trichogaster*

Species: *T. labiosa*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVIII 8-10; A XVI-XVIII 17-20; P 10; V i 7

Body oblong and compressed. Mouth small and highly protrusile; lips very thick and papillose, especially in males. Preorbital denticulate. Soft dorsal fin pointed, 3rd to 5th rays elongate. Caudal fin truncate. Scales large, 29 to 31 in lateral series; anal fin densely scaled, scales covering fin to tips of posterior spines.

Colour. In life, greenish with some indistinct orange-brown irregular dark bars and light blue-green vertical markings on flanks; often with a blue horizontal stripe. Fins dark.

Commercial importance: A peaceful and beautiful aquarium fish. It is easily adapting well to life in community aquaria.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, Streams, Tanks and Lakes

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E, Tripura: Howrah River, Khayerpur, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

301. *Trichogaster lalius* (Hamilton ,1822)

Common name: English: Dwarf Gourami; Assam: Lolhholisha; Manipuri: Ngapemma.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Osphronemidae

Genus: *Trichogaster*

Species: *T. lalius*

Diagnosis:

D XV-XVII 7-10; A XVII-XVIII 13-17; P 10; V i 7

Body egg shaped and strongly compressed. Mouth small and strongly protrusile; lips normal, especially in males. Preorbital denticulate. Soft dorsal fin and anal fins rounded. Caudal fin rounded to truncate. Scales large, 27 or 28 in lateral series; anal fin densely scaled, scales covering fin to tips of posterior spines.

Colour. In life, body scarlet, crossed by somewhat oblique bands of pale blue. Fins with scarlet spots of or bars; anal fin with a red margin.

Commercial importance: A peaceful and beautiful aquarium fish. It is easily adapting well to life in community aquaria.

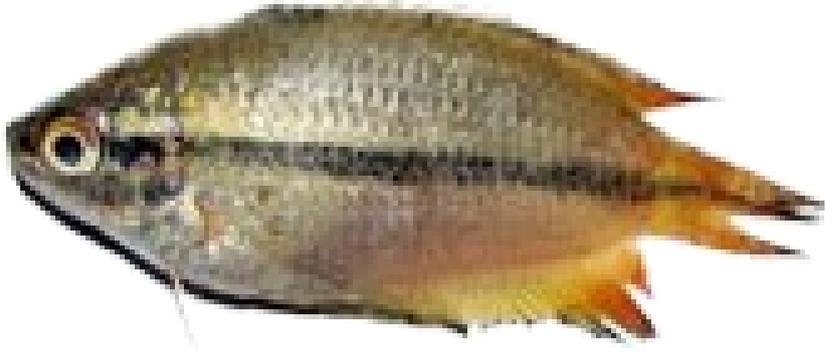
Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, Streams, Tanks and Lakes

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N89°57'160" E, Tripura: Howrah River, Khayerpur, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

302. *Trichogaster chuna* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Sunset Gourami; Assam: chuna -Kalisha; Manipuri: Ngapemma.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Anabantiformes

Family: Osphronemidae

Genus: *Trichogaster*

Species: *T. chuna*

Diagnosis:

D XVII-XVIII 6-9; A XVIII-XXII 11-13; P 9; V i 7

Body oblong and compressed. Mouth small, upturned and highly protrusible. A black stripe on side. Pelvic fin extending up to posterior extremity of anal fin. Caudal fin slightly emarginate bearing 13 rays. Predorsal scales 7–8.

Colour. In life, Dull greenish, lighter along abdomen. From the eye on the side towards lower half of the base of the caudal fin, a black stripe consisting of black dots and shining with golden gloss. Caudal fin with a black spot at its base.

Commercial importance: A peaceful and beautiful aquarium fish. It is easily adapting well to life in community aquaria.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, Streams, Tanks and Lakes

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N 89°57'160" E, Tripura: Howrah River, Khayerpur, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)

303. *Leiodon cutcutia* (Hamilton, 1822)

Common name: English: Sunset Gourami; Assam: chuna -Kalisha; Manipuri: Ngapemma.



Systematic Classification:

Superclass: Gnathostomata

Grade: Teleostomi

Class: Actinopterygii

Subclass: Neopterygii

Division: Teleostei

Order: Tetradontiformes

Family: Tetradontidae

Genus: *Leiodon*

Species: *L. cutcutia*

Diagnosis:

D XVII-XVIII 6-9; A XVIII-XXII 11-13; P 9; V i 7

Body compressed laterally;. Mouth small, upturned and highly protrusible. Dorsal profile rising nearly rectilinear to midst of back. Counts and measurements are from 5 specimens ranging from 40.4-48.2 %SL. Body more or less short, with a broad back or compressed into a ridge. Body depth at dorsal origin, 35.0-39.8 %SL. Head is broad with separated eyes and its length, 36.7- 42.3 %SL; head depth at nostril, 34.6-52.8 %HL;

Colour. In life, Dull greenish, lighter along abdomen. From the eye on the side towards lower half of the base of the caudal fin, a black stripe consisting of black dots and shining with golden gloss. Caudal fin with a black spot at its base.

Commercial importance: A peaceful and beautiful aquarium fish. It is easily adapting well to life in community aquaria.

Habitat: Inhabits large rivers, Streams, Tanks and Lakes

Distribution: Meghalaya: Jinjiram River, Lalmati, 25°45'512" N89°57'160" E, Tripura: Howrah River, Khayerpur, 23°50'819" N 91°20'686" E,

IUCN status (2022): Least concern (LC)