

琉球大学学術リポジトリ

インドネシアにおけるNemacheilus属（真骨区：フクドジョウ科）の分類学的研究

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論 文 題 目

Title: Taxonomic study of the genus *Nemacheilus* (Teleostei: Nemacheilidae) in Indonesia

Loaches of the genus *Nemacheilus* is distributed in South East Asia, both in the mainland of Asia and Sunda Islands (Sumatra, Java, and Borneo). The genus comprise of 33 species, and 16 of them, almost a half of the total *Nemacheilus* species, have been described from Indonesian waters. In this study, I provide the status of the *Nemacheilus* spp. in Sunda Islands, based on field collections over 17 years. Especially, I examined three species, i.e., *N. tuberigum*, *N. tebo*, and *N. marang*, which I have described during the course of field surveys.

Nemacheilus tuberigum, described from Aceh, Sumatra, is distinguished from other *Nemacheilus* species by the combination of a colour pattern of dorsal saddles and lateral blotches but without a dark spot at the anterior base of the dorsal fin and the presence a row of enlarged, elongate, posteriorly directed, tear- drop shaped scales on either side of the lateral line scale row on the anterior part of the caudal peduncle, each of which bears a comparatively large, retrorse, apical tubercle.

Nemacheilus tebo, described from Lake Tebo drainage, in the Sangkulirang peninsula karst formation, East Kalimantan, is distinguished from all other species of *Nemacheilus* by its unique colour pattern: flank with 11–16 bars, those in front of dorsal fin short, close together or fused, forming a kind of large elongate blotch; those below and behind dorsal fin distinct and usually not continuous across dorsum.

Nemacheilus marang, described from Sungai Marang, Bengalon drainage, in the Sangkulirang peninsula karst formation, Borneo, is distinguished from all other species of *Nemacheilus* of Borneo among others by its unique colour pattern, made of 10–18 dark brown bars on the flank, extending from the dorsal midline to just below the lateral line, continuous across back, not or only slightly wider on back and where crossing the midlateral stripe; and having the bars usually regular, straight, and of width less than half that of the interspaces.

The field collections revealed that in total 18 *Nemacheilus* species inhabit Sunda Islands, including one undescribed species. Most of them live in Borneo and Sumatra. Among the 18 species, only one species, *N. selangoricus*, is distributed both in Sunda and the mainland Asia. An identification key of these 18 species were also provided. The key and their distribution patterns suggest that physical isolations and resultant allopatric speciations may have contributed their diversifications within Sunda Island.

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