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NEW OCCURRENCE OF THE GENUS *PSEUDOLAGUVIA* (TELEOSTEI: SISORIDAE) FROM THE INDO-BHUTAN STREAMS OF THE BRAHMAPUTRA DRAINAGE OF ASSAM, INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Abstract: Three different species of sisorid catfishes of the genus *Pseudolaguvia* are reported from the downstream of Aie tributary near the foot hills of the Chirang District of Assam, India. Morphometrically the *Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng, 2006 distinguished from its congeners in having a terete head and body with combination of narrower head width (18.8 −19.0 % SL), shorter adipose-fin base (12.8−13.7 % SL), presence of unculiferous ridges on the thoracic adhesive apparatus joined at their posterior ends. *Pseudolaguvia inornata* Ng, 2005 differs from other congeners in having a uniform brown body with a pale mid-dorsal stripe and brown sub-marginal stripes on each lobe of the caudal fin. *Pseudolaguvia shawi* (Hora, 1921) differs from other congeners in having sharply contrasting cream bands on the brown body, inter-orbital space 28.9−32.0 % HL, dorsal-fin spine without serration but rough anterior and posterior border, pelvic fin extending to anal fin, anal fin when laid flat not reaching caudal base.

INTRODUCTION

The members of the genus *pseudolaguvia* are small bodied sisorid catfishes distributed in the river drainages of Myanmar and sub-Himalayan region. Ng (2006b) has been demonstrated the genus to be monophyletic. The genus is diagnosed in having Meckel's cartilage less than half the width of the anguloarticular, the metapterygoid length less than half of the quadrate, the maximum width of the interopercule not more than one quarter of its length, the laminar portion of the opercle absent, and the posterior insertion of the maxillary barbel less than half an eye diameter distant from the posterior nares (Ng, 2015). The genus is moderately diverse with 24 total valid species (Lokeshwor & Marak 2022) and can be characterized into two groups based on the presence or absence of serrations on the anterior edge of the dorsal spine (Ng et al., 2016). There are 14 valid species of *Pseudolaguvia* with a smooth anterior edge of the dorsal spine, of which 12 *(P. assula* Ng & Conway, 2013, *P. austrina* Radhakrishnan et al., 2010, *P. ferruginea* Ng, 2009, *P. ferula* Ng, 2006, *P. foveolata* Ng, 2005, *P. inornata* Ng, 2005, *P. jiyaensis* Tamang & Sinha, 2014, *P. magna* Tamang & Sinha, 2014, *P. shawi* (Hora 1921), *P. spicula* Ng & Lalramliana, 2010, *P. vespa* Praveenraj et al., 2021 and *P. viriosa* Ng & Tamang, 2012), have been reported from the Brahmaputra river basin in addition to the recent discovery of *Pseudolaguvia meghalayaensis* without a smooth anterior edge of the dorsal spine. During ichthyological reconnaissance in the downstream of Aie tributary (26◦46′–26◦48′N and 90◦35′ −90◦40′E) near the Indo-Bhutan boarder of Chirang District of Assam has been encountered three different species of the genus *pseudolaguvia* (Fig. 1) namely, *P. ferula*, *P. inornata* and *P. shawi*, which could be considered as the new occurrences record in this region.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

Counts and measurements were made, on the left side of specimens whenever possible, with digital calipers (Mitutoyo, Japan) to the nearest 0.1 mm, following Ng & Kottelat (2013). The collection and preservation of fishes were made following

Brooks (2011). Parts of body are expressed as percentages of SL and subunits of head as of HL. Fin rays were counted under a binocular stereo-zoom microscope (Leica ATC 2000) using transmitted light. The specimens are kept in the Departmental Museum of Bijni College of Assam.

***Pseudolaguvia ferula* Ng, 2006a (Image 1 a, b)**

Pseudolaguvia ferula Ng 2006:60, Fig. 1, 2a, 3a, 5a [Zootaxa No. 1229; ref. 28860] Tista River at Tista Barrage, 26°45'10"N, 88°34'11"E, West Bengal, India. Holotype: UMMZ 245985. Paratypes: UMMZ 245986 (12), Distribution: Tista River drainage, Brahmaputra basin, India and Butan. Habitat: freshwater.

Material examined

Pseudolaguvia ferula, topotype, 1ex., 36.9 mm SL, 2014, Type locality: downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″−26048′0″N and 90036′0″−90040′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued and 5exs., 30.6–37.6 mm SL, 2015, downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, $26^0$47′0″−$26^0$48′0″N and $90^0$36′0″−$90^0$40′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued.

Diagnosis

Pseudolaguvia ferula differs from congeners in having a terete head and body with combination of narrower head width (18.8−19.0% SL vs. 20.8–23.2% SL), shorter adipose-fin base (12.8–13.7% SL vs. 13.8–19.0% SL), presence of unculiferous ridges on the thoracic adhesive apparatus joined at their posterior ends. The thoracic adhesive apparatus extending to midway between bases of the last pectoral-fin ray and the first pelvic fin ray. It differs from *P. inornata* in having a slender body and smaller eye (8.9–9.8% HL vs. 12.4–13.7% HL). It differs from *P. shawi* in having a longer inter-dorsal distance (21.2−22.2% SL vs. 15.1−17.0% SL), and differs from *P. inornata* and *P. shawi* having longer pectoral spine length (25.4–25.9% SL vs. 17.5–23.2% SL), and a smaller anterior fontanel.

Description

Biometric data of *Pseudolaguvia ferula* is given in Table1. Dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin and sloping gently towards ventrally from dorsal fin to end of the caudal peduncle. Ventral profile is flat to anal-fin base, then sloping gently towards dorsally from there to end of the caudal peduncle. Head depressed and narrow, with distinct median longitudinal groove on dorsal surface of head, occipital process prominent covered by skin, supra-occipital spine extending up to nuchal shield, anterior fontanel small, eye ovoid, horizontal axis longest, located entirely in dorsal half of head, orbit with free margin, Gill openings narrow and extending from post-temporal to isthmus, branchiostegal membranes united at isthmus, anus and urogenital openings located at middle of adpressed pelvic fin vertically, skin with tubercles, lateral line complete and mid-lateral, thoracic adhesive apparatus possesses unculiferous longitudinal fold arranged in elliptical field with prominent central median depression, adhesive apparatus extending to midway between the base of last pectoral-fin ray and pelvic-fin origin, mouth inferior with papillate lips, upper jaw projecting beyond lower jaw.

Barbels in four pairs, maxillary barbel slender with broad skin flap at base and extend up to base of pectoral-fin spine, nasal barbel very short and broad extending to one third distance between its base and anterior orbital margin, outer mandibular barbel with broad skin flap on dorsal margin and extending to base of pectoral-fin spine, inner mandibular barbel broad and shorter extending to vertical through posterior orbital margin.

Dorsal fin inserted about two-fifths along body, with one un-branched and four branched rays (3); Dorsal-fin spine flattened and straight extending to line through base of pelvic fin, anterior margin of spine smooth, posterior margin with 4−5 small serrations; pectoral fin with stout and sharply pointed at tip with 7(3) rays, anterior and posterior margin of pectoral-fin straight, anterior spine margin with 11−13 small serrations, posterior spine margin with 5−7 large serrations; Coracoids with short posterior processes extending just beyond base of posterior most pectoral-fin ray; Pelvic-fin origin at vertical through middle of dorsal-fin base, Pelvic-fin with i, 5(3) rays and straight margin, tip of adpressed fin not reaching anal-fin origin; Adipose fin short, posterior end deeply incised, low and not continuous with caudal fin, posterior end of adipose fin base posterior to vertical level of posterior end fin located above anal-fin base, Anal fin with iii,6,i (3) rays and straight anterior and posterior margins. Caudal peduncle moderately deep, Caudal fin deeply forked, with i,7,7,i (3) principal rays, upper and lower lobes pointed with equal length but lower lobe slightly broader than upper, procurrent rays symmetrical, extending only slightly anterior to fin base.

Colouration

Dorsal and lateral surface of head and body grayish brown, fading to lighter grayish brown in preserved, ventral creamy white, two series of faint, poorly contrasting cream bands on body. Dark brown band on pelvic-fn and anal-fin, dorsal-fin base and darker adipose-fin base, pectoral-fin with light brown marked, barbels creamy white.

Present distribution. India: Assam: Downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″ − 26048′0″N and 90036′0″ − 90040′0″E, Chirang District. The species of *P. ferula* were collected from clear, shallow, moderately flowing hill stream with sandy bottom intercepted by pebbles. IUCN status: Least concern.

***Pseudolaguvia inornata* Ng, 2005b (Image 2)**

Pseudolaguvia inornata Ng, 2005:36, Fig.1 [Zootaxa No. 1044; ref. 28329] Chittagong District, Koilla Khal (creek), 10 kilometers east of Feni-Chittagong highway on road to Ramgarh, 22°55'N, 91°36'E, Bangladesh. Holotype: UMMZ 245580. Paratypes: UMMZ 209010 (4, 1 c & s). Type catalog: Ferraris 2007:401 [ref. 29155], Distribution: Feni River basin, Brahmnaputra River drainage, Bangladesh. Habitat:

freshwater.

Material examined

Pseudolaguvia inornata, topotype, 1ex., 31.8 mm SL, 2014, Type locality: downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″−26048′0″N and 90036′0″−90040′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued and 4 exs., 32.9–35.2 mm SL, 2015, downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″ − 26048′0″N and 90036′0″–90040′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued.

Diagnosis

Pseudolaguvia inornata differs from other congeners in having a uniform brown body with a pale mid-dorsal stripe and pale brown sub-marginal stripes on each lobe of the caudal fin running along the entire length, *P. inornata* further differs from *P. shawi* in having a larger inter-dorsal distance (20.0−23.5% SL vs. 15.1−17.0% SL), shorter head length (28.9−30.2% SL vs. 30.6−32.7% SL), it differs from *P. ferula* in having shorter caudal peduncle length (18.4−20.7% SL vs. 23.1−23.8% SL), longer adipose fin base length (13.8−16.2% SL vs. 12.8−13.7% SL) and longer maxillary barbel length (77.2−81.1% HL vs. *P. ferula,* 63.8−64.6% HL and *P. shawi* , 56.4−58.7% HL); longer caudal fin length (27.3−28.7% SL vs. *P. ferula,* 13.9−15.2% SL and *P. shawi* , 19.4−25.4% SL).

Description

Biometric data of *Pseudolaguvia inornata* is given in Table1. Dorsal profile of body rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin and sloping gently towards ventrally from the dorsal fin to the end of caudal peduncle. Ventral profile flattened to anal-fin base, then sloping gently towards dorsally to the end of caudal peduncle. Head depressed, mouth small, inferior and with papillate lips, upper jaw projecting beyond lower jaw, supra-occipital spine reaching nuchal shield, eye ovoid, horizontal axis longest, located entirely in dorsal half of head, orbit with free margin, gill openings narrow, extending from post-temporal to isthmus, branchiostegal membranes united at isthmus, caudal peduncle of moderate length and depth, anus and urogenital openings located at middle of adpressed pelvic fin vertically, skin with prominent tubercles, conical tubercles particularly prominent on dorsal third of head and body, thoracic adhesive apparatus consisting of longitudinal, unculiferous ridges arranged in elliptical field with central median depression, adhesive apparatus extending to midway between the base of last pectoral-fin ray and pelvic-fin origin.

Barbels in four pairs, nasal barbel very short and broad, extending to midway between its base and anterior orbital margin, maxillary barbel slender, with broad skin flap at base and extending to base of pectoral-fin spine, outer mandibular barbel with broad skin flap on dorsal margin and extending to base of pectoral-fin spine, inner mandibular barbel broad and shorter, reaching to vertical through middle of orbit.

Dorsal fin inserted about two-fifths along body with 4, i (3) rays and straight margin, dorsal-fin spine flattened, straight and robust, spine extending to line through base of pelvic fin, anterior margin of spine smooth, posterior margin with 4−6 small serrations. Pectoral fin stout, sharp spine pointed at tip, and with 5, i (3) rays, anterior spine margin with 16 −18 small serrations, posterior spine margin with 8−9 large serrations, anterior and posterior margin of pectoral-fin straight; Coracoids with short posterior processes extending just beyond base of posterior most pectoral-fin ray, pelvic-fin origin at vertical through middle of dorsal-fin base, pelvic fin with i, 5 (3) rays and straight margin, tip of adpressed pelvic not reaching anal-fin origin; Adipose fin short and located above anal fin base, posterior end deeply incised, anal fin with iv, 7(3) rays, anterior and posterior margins straight, caudal peduncle moderately deep, caudal fin deeply forked with i, 7, 7, i (3) principal rays, upper and lower lobes pointed, lower lobe slightly broader than upper, procurrent rays symmetrical and extending slightly anterior to fin base.

Colouration

Dorsal profile medium brown in fresh specimen, turned light brown in preserved, faint dark line running from anterior orbital margin to tip of snout, light brown stripe running along supra-occipital spine and continuing along nuchal shield and anterior edge of dorsal spine, lateral tips of nuchal plates with light brown spots, dorsal fin brown with irregular hyaline margin distally, pectoral and pelvic hyaline with scattered melanophores, anal fin hyaline with brown along base and irregular brown stripe running along length of first and second branched anal-fin rays, caudal fin hyaline with sub-distal brown stripe running along length of each lobe, barbels brown in colour.

Present distribution. India: Assam: Downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″ − 26048′0″N and 90036′0″ − 90040′0″E, Chirang District. The species of *P. inornata* were collected from clear, shallow, moderately flowing hill stream with sandy bottom intercepted by pebbles. IUCN status: Least concern.

***Pseudolaguvia shawi* Hora, 1921 (Image 3)**

Pseudolaguvia shawi, Hora, S. L. 1921:740, Pl. 29 (fig. 2) [Records of the Indian Museum (Calcutta) v. 22 (pt 5, no. 33); ref. 2203] Mahanadi River below Darjeeling, West Bengal, India. Holotype (unique): ZSI F10085/1. Type catalog: Menon & Yazdani 1968:130 [ref. 20743], Ferraris 2007:402 [ref. 29155]. See Das 2003:384 [ref. 27706]. •Valid as *Glyptothorax shawi* (Hora 1921) -- (Ataur Rahman 1989:212 [ref. 24860], Menon 1999:249 [ref. 24904]). •Valid as *Laguvia shawi* Hora 1921 -- (Burgess 1989:132 [ref. 12860], Talwar & Jhingran 1991:672 [ref. 20764], Sen 1995:576 [ref. 23778], Arunkumar 2000:197 [ref. 25658], Kundu 2000:96 [ref. 25663], Karmakar 2000:34 [ref. 25662], Ataur Rahman 2003:234 [ref. 31338], Jayaram 2006:298 [ref. 28762]). •Valid as *Pseudolaguvia shawi* (Hora 1921) -- (Ng & Kottelat 2005:20 [ref. 28207], Ng 2005:173 [ref. 28298], Ng 2005:35 [ref. 28329], Ng 2006:66 [ref. 28860], Thomson & Page 2006:23 [ref. 28859], Tamang et al. 2006:2443 [ref. 28972], Ferraris 2007:401-402 [ref.

29155], Ng 2009:277 [ref. 30678], Distribution: Brahmaputra River basin, West Bengal, India and Bangladesh. Habitat: freshwater.

Material examined

Pseudolaguvia shawi, topotype, 1ex., 26.2 mm SL, 2014, Type locality: downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″−26048′0″N and 90036′0″−90040′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued and 2 exs., 26.9–27.5 mm SL, 2014, downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″ − 26048′0″N and 90036′0″–90040′0″E, Chirang District, Assam, India, collected by S. Pathak, uncatalogued.

Diagnosis

Pseudolaguvia shawi differs from other congeners in having sharply contrasting cream bands on the brown body; inter-orbital space 28.9–32.0% HL; dorsal-fin spine with no serration but rough anterior and posterior border, pelvic fin reaching anal fin, tip of anal not reaching caudal base. *P. shawi* differs from *P. ferula* and *P. inornata* in having a shorter inter-dorsal distance (15.1−17.0% SL vs. *P. ferula,* 21.2−22.2% SL and *P. inornata*, 20.0−23.5% SL) and greater adipose-fin base (16.5−19.0% SL vs. 12.8−13.7% SL and 13.8−16.2% SL).

Description

Biometric data of *Pseudolaguvia shawi* is given in Table1. Dorsal profile rising evenly from tip of snout to origin of dorsal fin, then sloping gently ventrally to the end of caudal peduncle, ventral profile flattened to anal fin base, then sloping gently dorsally to end of caudal peduncle, adhesive apparatus longer than broader with central median depression consisting longitudinal unculiferous ridges. Head depressed, body moderately compressed beyond pectoral base, mouth sub-terminal with broad fleshy lips, skin with tubercle.

Barbels four in pairs, maxillary barbel extending to the anterior base of pectoral fin, maxillary and outer mandibular barbels annulated with black and white colour while inner mandibular almost white, nasal triangular in shape and reaching to orbit, branchiostegal rays six and united at isthmus.

Dorsal-fin spine strong without serration but rough anterior and posterior border, pectoral-fin spine strong bearing five to six serrae on the inner face and outer face serration is very minute covered with skin, pelvic fin origin almost behind vertical from the last ray of dorsal fin, and distinctly nearer caudal fin base than to the tip of snout, adipose fin short, caudal fin forked.

Colouration

Dark brown body with sharply contrasting cream bands on the brown body, ventral white, two vertical dark bands present on dorsal fin, fins banded indistinctly brown and distinct creamy white patches in middle, barbels with dark annulations.

Present distribution. India: Assam: Downstream (Nangalbhanga) of Aie tributary near Amguri, 26047′0″ − 26048′0″N and 90036′0″ − 90040′0″E, Chirang District. The species of *P. shawi* were collected from clear, shallow, moderately flowing hill stream with sandy bottom intercepted by pebbles. IUCN status: Least concern.

DISCUSSIONS

The occurrence and diversity of the genus *Pseudolaruvia* supposed to be confined to a small area (between the Ganges and Sittang River drainages) by Ng (2005b) and therefore, most of the species considered as sympatric and syntopic which need to investigate further. The nature of their cryptic habits and armed with spines may be help them to adapt in swift-flowing environment. Earlier, Prashad and Mukerji (1929) described *P. tuberculata* from upper Myanmar as the genus *Glyptothorax*. Misra (1976) created the genus *pseudolaguvia* and Ng (2005a) redefined the genus *pseudolaguvia* based on some morphological characters and molecular behaviors. The adhesive apparatus formed by longitudinal skin folds densely covered with unculi (Roberts, 1982), that closely resembles a similar apparatus in the sisorid genus *Glyptothorx*. But the adhesive apparatus in *pseudolaguvia* is feebly developed, whereas in *Glyptothorax* it is well developed (Tamang et al., 2006).

The colour pattern of *P. ferula* is distinctly different from other two species as they have faint, poorly contrasting cream bands (vs. sharply contrasting cream bands in *P. shawi*, and uniform brown body with a pale mid dorsal stripe in *P. inornata*). Head is narrower in *P. ferula* and the head width of *P. ferula* is shorter than *P. inornata* and *P. shawi* (18.8−19.0% SL vs. 20.8−21.8% SL and 21.1−23.2% SL). The length of adipose-fin base of *P. ferula* is shorter than *P. inornata* and *P. shawi* (12.8−13.7% SL vs. 13.8−16.2% SL and 16.5−19.0% SL). The comparative biometric value between *P. inornata* and *P. shawi* in respect of inter-orbital distance by Ng, 2005b (30.4−34.2% HL vs. 23.4 −29.9% HL) which does not correspond with present report (29.2–32.5 vs. 28.9–32.0% HL). *P. inornata* closely resembles *P. virgulata* (Barak drainage, Ng et al., 2010a) in having caudal fin lobes with brown sub-marginal stripes running along the entire length of the caudal fin lobes. The diagnostic character of *P. shawi* collected from the downstream of Aie tributary of Brahmaputra drainages are although similar with the reported biometric value of Ng, 2005a and Tamang et al. 2006 but in certain parameter it shows slight variations with present report (Table.1). The dorsal-fin spine of *P. shawi* with no serration but rough anterior and posterior border as reported from present work which does not correspond with Tamang *et al*., 2006 (reported as the dorsal spine smooth anteriorly and feebly serrated posteriorly at the tip).

Abbreviations: UMMZ-Museum of Zoology, University of Michigan, ZRC-Zoological Reference Collection

Comparative material and sources

Comparative data are obtained from the original description of different authors, and their cited literatures. Information about museum specimens and species distribution record are obtained from Eschemeyer, 2025, catalogue of fishes (Online version 7 January 2025).

Source:http://researcharchive.calacademy.org/research/ichthyology/catalog/fishcatmain.asp

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Table 1. Morphometric data for three species of Genus *pseudolaguvia*

Body parameters	*Pseudolaguvia ferula*		*Pseudolaguvia inornata*		*Pseudolaguvia shawi*	
	Range		Range		Range	
Standard length (mm)	30.6–37.6	Mean ±SD	31.8–35.2	Mean ±SD	26.2–27.5	Mean ±SD
%SL						
Pre-dorsal length	37.6–39.6	38.6±1.01	42.2–43.5	42.9±0.65	41.0–45.0	42.7±1.69
Pre-anal length	67.4–69.5	68.4±1.05	65.4–71.8	68.3±3.25	68.4–71.8	70.1±1.40
Pre-pelvic length	46.5–48.6	47.7±1.15	50.6–52.5	51.5±0.96	50.6–53.6	51.9±1.31
Pre-pectoral length	21.3–22.3	21.8±0.52	20.7–25.2	23.2±2.26	24.5–25.4	24.7±0.44
Length of dorsal-fin base	11.7–12.6	12.1±0.48	11.7–13.7	12.6±1.03	13.1–14.3	13.8±0.57
Length of longest dorsal spine	13.9–14.7	14.2±0.38	14.5–19.2	16.5±2.44	13.5–14.7	15.5±0.54
Length of anal-fin base	18.7–20.3	19.4±0.84	17.4–20.7	18.8±1.72	13.2–14.7	13.9±0.61
Pelvic-fin length	16.1–16.7	16.4±0.32	14.9–15.6	15.2±0.35	14.8–15.6	15.3±0.39
Pectoral-fin length	25.8–26.5	26.1±0.36	21.6–25.8	24.1±2.17	22.3–24.1	23.4±0.88
Pectoral spine length	25.4–25.9	25.7±0.26	21.3–23.1	22.3±0.92	17.5–23.2	19.3±2.61
Caudal fin length	13.9–15.2	14.6±0.67	27.3–28.7	28.1±0.73	19.4–25.4	21.8±2.54
Length of adipose-fin base	12.8–13.7	13.3±0.45	13.8–16.2	14.7±1.29	16.5–19.0	18.1±1.19
Dorsal-to-adipose distance	21.2–22.2	21.7±0.51	20.0–23.5	22.1±1.84	15.1–17.0	16.0±0.87
Post adipose distance	21.9–22.8	22.4±0.47	18.4–21.3	20.1±1.50	12.6–20.4	17.7±0.91
Caudal peduncle length	23.1–23.8	23.5±0.33	18.4–20.7	19.3±1.23	16.1–17.5	16.9±0.59
Caudal peduncle depth	7.5–8.4	8.0±0.48	7.5–8.2	7.9±0.35	7.3–8.7	8.2±0.62
Body depth at anus	15.4–16.6	15.9±0.60	14.8–16.8	15.8±1.02	14.5–17.0	16.8±1.17
Head length	25.1–26.5	25.8±0.68	28.9–30.2	29.5±0.70	30.6–32.7	31.6±0.92
Head width	18.8–19.0	18.9±0.11	20.8–21.8	21.3±0.45	21.1–23.2	22.1±0.95
Head depth	16.9–17.9	17.3±0.51	16.6–18.2	17.7±0.91	16.6–20.9	18.2±1.89
%HL						
Snout length	54.7–56.1	55.4±0.73	48.0–51.2	50.0±1.64	50.7–53.3	51.5±1.18
Inter-orbital distance	28.6–29.8	29.3±0.63	29.2–32.5	31±1.66	28.9–32.0	30.5±1.39
Eye diameter	8.9–9.8	9.4±0.45	12.4–13.7	13.0±0.63	12.8–13.6	12.2±0.34
Length of nasal barbel	9.2–9.8	9.5±0.30	13.4–15.0	14.4±0.88	16.8–22.5	19.9±2.84
Length of maxillary barbel	63.8–64.6	64.2±0.39	77.2–81.1	78.8±2.03	56.4– 58.7	57.9±1.06
Length of inner mandibular barbel	41.6–43.0	42.2±0.71	38.2–39.0	38.7±0.47	37.4–39.0	38.2±0.73
Length of outer mandibular barbel	42.5–44.4	43.6±0.98	55.7–59.0	57.1±1.65	51.5–60.0	57.3±3.94

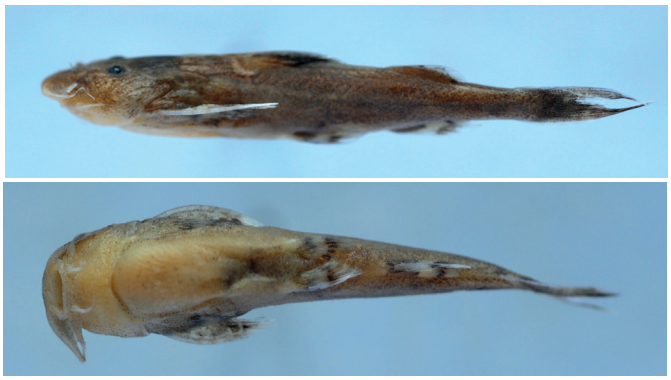

Image 1. Showing the lateral and ventral view of Pseudolaguvia ferula Ng, 2006a

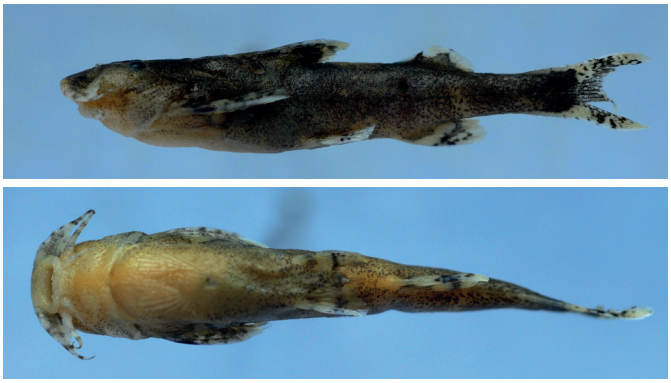

Image 2. Showing the lateral and ventral view of Pseudolaguvia inornata Ng, 2005b

Image 3. Showing the lateral, dorsal and ventral view of Pseudolaguvia shawi (Hora, 1921)

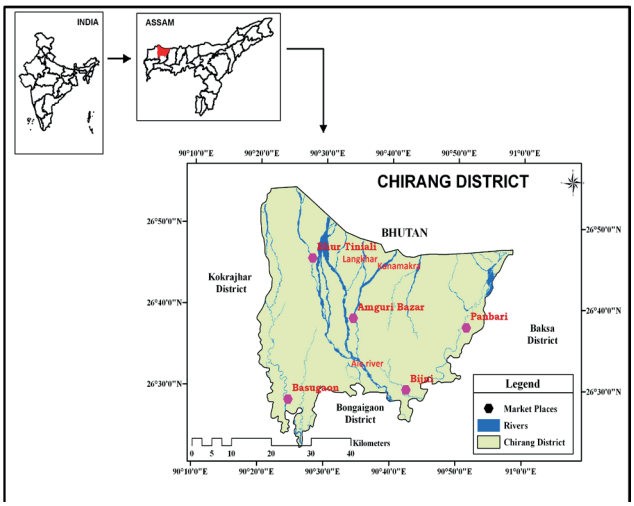

Figure 1. Map showing the habitat locality of genus *Pseudolaguvia*

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