SAFE Project - Sabah: Kalabakan

Freshwater fish list with pictures (based on October 2011 survey):

Prepared by Tan Heok Hui (email: dbsthh@nus.edu.sg)

Dated 8 March 2013

Raffles Museum of Biodiversity Research, Department of Biological Sciences, National University of Singapore, S6 #03-01, Science Drive 2, Singapore 117546, Republic of Singapore

All images were photographed by Tan Heok Hui

The ichthyofauna of Kalabakan basin is not well documented. Other adjacent basins northwards are better documented (e.g. Danum Valley by Martin-Smith & Tan, 1998; Kinabatangan by Lim & Wong, 1994). So far, only new taxa have been described from the Kalabakan basin (see Tan, 2006). There had also been a scientific expedition conducted nearby, Tawau Hills survey by Nyanti et al. (1995).

Currently, a total of 20 species from 5 families are recorded from this SAFE project area in Kalabakan. More species can be expected, once more thorough surveys are conducted.

Fish specimens were obtained with scoop nets, push net and cast net (10 footer). Fish species were identified using Inger & Chin (1962), Kottelat et al. (1993), Martin-Smith & Tan (1998), and Tan (2006). The families of loaches have been updated with reference to Kottelat (2012).

REFERENCES:

Inger, R. F. & P. K. Chin, 1962. The fresh-water fishes of north Borneo. Fieldiana, Zoology, 45: 1-268.

Kottelat, M., A. J. Whitten, S. N. Kartikasari & S. Wirjoatmodjo, 1993. Freshwater Fishes of Western Indonesia and Sulawesi. Hong Kong, Periplus Editions. 221 pp. + 84 pl.

Kottelat, M., 2012. Conspectus Cobitidum: an inventory of the loaches of the world (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Cobitoidei). Raffles Bulletin of Zoology Supplement 26: 1-199.

Lim, K. K. P. & A. Wong, 1994. Fishes of the Kinabatangan basin, Sandakan district, Sabah, East Malaysia. Sabah Museum Journal, 1: 39-71.

Martin-Smith, K. M. & H. H. Tan, 1998. Diversity of freshwater fishes from eastern Sabah: annotated checklist for Danum Valley and a consideration of inter- and intra-catchment variability. Raffles Bulletin of Zoology, 46 (2): 573-604.

Nyanti, L., M. A. Ghaffar & A. Samad, 1995. An ichthyological survey of Tawau Hills Park, Sabah; p. 173-189. In: *A Scientific Journey Through Borneo. Tawau Hills Park, Sabah*. G. Ismail, S. Omar & Laily bin Din (Eds.). Universiti Malaysia Sarawak, Pelanduk Publications, 213 pp.

Tan, H. H., 2006. The Borneo Suckers. [Revision of the torrent loaches of Borneo (Teleostei: Balitoridae: *Gastromyzon, Neogastromyzon*)]. Natural History Publications (Borneo), Kota Kinabalu, i-vii + 245 pp., 130 figures, 18 colour plates, July 2006. ISBN 9838121053.

ANGUILLIFORMES

ANGUILLIDAE

1. Anguilla borneensis

CYPRINIFORMES

CYPRINIDAE



2. Barbonymus balleroides (this species is endemic to Borneo)



- 3. Cyclocheilichthys repasson
- 4. Hampala sabana (this species is endemic to Borneo)



5. Leptobarbus melanotaenia (this species is endemic to Borneo)



6. Nematabramis everetti (this species is endemic to Borneo)



7. Osteochilus chini (this species is endemic to Borneo)



8. Oxygaster ingerkongi (this species is endemic to Borneo)



- 9. Rasbora cf. sumatrana
- 10. Rasbora hubbsi (this species is endemic to Borneo)



11. Systomus sealei (this species is endemic to Borneo)



12. Tor douronensis

CYPRINIFORMES

GASTROMYZONTIDAE



13. Gastromyzon ingeri (this species is endemic to Borneo)



14. Gastromyzon lepidogaster (this species is endemic to Borneo)



15. Parhomaloptera microstoma (this species is endemic to Borneo)



16. Protomyzon griswoldi (this species is endemic to Borneo)



17. Protomyzon borneensis (photograph of specimen from Ranau) (this species is endemic to Borneo)

CYPRINIFORMES

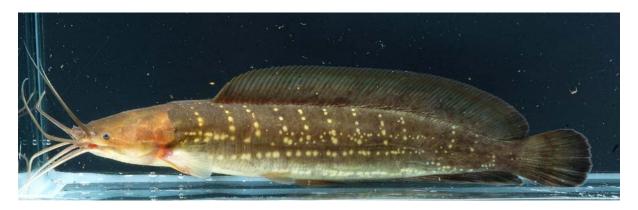
NEMACHEILIDAE



18. Nemacheilus olivaceus (this species is endemic to Borneo)

SILURIFORMES

CLARIIDAE



19. Clarias leiacanthus (photograph of specimen from Malay Peninsula)

SILURIFORMES

SISORIDAE



20. Glyptothorax major (this species is endemic to Borneo)

Remarks:	
----------	--

This survey only represents preliminary work. A more thorough survey will eventually reveal more species. Other possible capture techniques to use would include baited traps, larger cast nets, gill nets (in deeper waters) and electro-shocker.

Higher resolution images can be obtained by emailing the author.

Please acknowledge author and/or source if any image or data is used.