Research Note

New record of *Mugilogobius tigrinus*, Larson 2001: (Gobiidae) from a freshwater stream of South Andaman, Andaman Islands, India

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ABSTRACT

This study reports new finding of *Mugilogobius tigrinus* Larson 2001, a finfish from Andaman Islands. The morphological and ecological information of the freshwater gobiid are reported herein. A summary of gobies reported from freshwaters of Andaman is discussed. The new record of *M. tigrinus* extends the previously known distribution range of this fish from Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Sri Lanka to Andaman Islands.

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INTRODUCTION

The Andaman and Nicobar (ANI) situated in the Bay of Bengal, between 6°45’ N-13°41’ N and 92°12’ E-93°57’ E falls under the biodiversity hot spot region of Myanmar and Sundaland. The archipelago possesses a rich diversity of fauna having an Indo-Myanmar resemblance. The freshwater fishes of ANI have been studied by Day (1870), Annandale and Hora (1925), Mukerji (1935), Herre (1939), Herre (1940), Herre (1941), Koumans (1940), Sen (1975), Starmühlner (1978), Talwar (1990), Rao et al., (2000), Vijay and Priya (2009), Devi (2010), Rajan and Sreeraj (2013), Rajan et al., (2013), Rajan and Sreeraj (2014 a, b and c), Kumar et al., (2016). Various workers had reported diadromous and amphidromous gobies from the freshwater streams of Andaman Islands. Annandale and Hora (1925), described *Sicyopterus garra* from the freshwater streams of Andaman which was synonymised with *S. microcephalus* (Bleecker, 1855) by Koumans (1940). Mukerji (1935) described *Vaimosa koumansi* and *Raogobius andamanicus* from Andaman, where *V. koumansi* was synonymised with *Redigobius tambujon* (Bleecker, 1854), and *R. andamanicus* is believed to be a *Lentipes* sp. (Keith et al., 2014). Koumans (1940) exclusively reported marine, brackish and freshwater gobies from Andaman Islands. Palavai and Davidar (2009) reported two news species of goby which are *Sicyopterus* sp. Gill, 1860 and *Schismatogobius* sp. De Beaufort, 1912 and *Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes 1837), which are new record to the freshwaters of Andaman. From the records of previous works, a total of 23 species of gobids comprising of amphidromous and diadromous forms are known to occur in the freshwater streams and hill streams of ANI (see Table 1). During an ichthyological survey conducted at a small stream at Sippighat (11 36’ 25"N; 92 40’30"E), South Andaman District, we recorded *Mugilogobius tigrinus*, which is a new record to ANI and an addition to the gobiid species occurring in the freshwaters of Andaman Island.

**Material examined**

CIARI/FF-07, 1 example, male, 16.8 mm SL, Sippighat stream, south Andaman, Coll. Sainath Dated 12-05-2017 (Fig. 1)

**Fig. 1.** *Mugilogobius tigrinus* (CIARI/FF-07) from South Andaman
Table 1: Records of Gobies reported from the freshwaters of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1. *Sicyopterus microcephalus* (Bleeker, 1855)
2. *Redigobius bikolanus* (Herre, 1927)
3. *Redigobius tambujon* (Bleeker, 1854)
4. *Sicyopterus sp.* Gill, 1860
5. *Schismatogobius sp.* De Beaufort, 1912
7. *Glossogobius giurus* (Hamilton, 1822)
8. *Glossogobius olivaceus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1845)
10. *Glossogobius celebius* (Valenciennes, 1837)
11. *Lentipes andamanicus* (Mukerji, 1935)
12. *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* (Bleeker, 1875)
13. *Bathygobius fuscus* (Rüppell, 1830)
14. *Bathygobius albopunctatus* (Valenciennes, 1837)
15. *Awaous grammopomus* (Bleeker, 1849)
16. *Stenogobius gymnopomus* (Bleeker, 1853)
17. *Acentrogobius caninus* (Valenciennes, 1837).
18. *Awaous guamensis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
19. *Awaous melanocephalus* (Bleeker, 1849)
20. *Awaous personatus* (Bleeker, 1849)
21. *Awaous ocellaris* (Broussonet, 1782)

Description and diagnosis of the Andaman specimen

Body slender and cylindrical with four complete black bands and a rounded black spot on caudal base. Head small with small snout, head length 30.8% of SL (16.8 mm) and head width 51.3% of HL (4.9 mm), body depth 17.2% of SL, body width 13.5% of SL, Caudal peduncle depth 13.8. Mouth sub-terminal. First dorsal fin with six spines, second dorsal and anal rays with one spine and seven rays, pectoral rays 14; caudal fin with four precursor rays, one caudal ray in the upper lobe followed by 14 branched medial rays and six precursor and one caudal ray in the lower lobe. Longitudinal scales 28; nine scales from the first dorsal fin origin to ventral region, eight scales from second dorsal fin origin to anal fin origin; circumpunctular scales 11; pre-dorsal scales nine. Scales on body ctenoid; first spine of dorsal fin longest, large rubbery-like eyes about 27.1% of HL.

Ecology

Substratum of the stream; muddy with small pebbles and overlaid with leaf litter. Co-occurring species were *Oryzias* sp., *Caridina* sp., *Aplocheilus panchax*, Rasbora cf. *daniconius*.

Distribution

Peninsular Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore and Sri Lanka (Larson, 2001; Larson and Lim 2005; Larson et al., 2008; Ott 2011).

In spite of numerous ichthological surveys conducted by previous workers, *M. tigrinus* seems to have been overlooked owing to their small size and cryptic nature of hiding in the substratum, such as leaf litter. In general appearance *M. tigrinus* is closely related to *M. fasciatus*. Larson, 2001 from western pacific, but can be differentiated by number of bands (4 versus 5), and presence of black stripe in the eye to mouth versus white stripe in *M. fasciatus*. The present records draw attention for thorough in-depth surveys on the freshwater fishes of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

REFERENCE


Ott, G. 2011. First records of *Gobiopterus brachypterus* and *Mugilogobius tigrinus* from Sri Lanka (Teleostei,


