



Systematic status of *Systemus rubrotinctus* Jerdon (Teleostei: Cyprinidae) with notes on the *Puntius arulius* group of fishes

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Author Contributions: JDMK recognized the validity of *P. rubrotinctus* and initiated the study. He speculated natural hybridization and all putative hybrids were collected by him. All the photographs used in the paper were provided by him. KRD carried out the morphometric study to distinguish *P. rubrotinctus* as a valid species. She provided help in writing the paper. VA also provided comparative material and helped in the morphometric study.

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Abstract: *Systemus rubrotinctus* Jerdon has long been considered a synonym of *Puntius arulius*. Examination of '*P. arulius*' collected from various parts of the Western Ghats revealed the presence of two distinct species: and the fish considered by Day as '*P. arulius*' from Wayanad is in fact *P. rubrotinctus*. Based on the colour pattern, morphometrics and meristics, *P. rubrotinctus* is retrieved from the synonymy of *P. arulius* and redescribed. *Puntius rubrotinctus* can be distinguished from *P. arulius* by the unique colour pattern consisting of three well-defined black blotches on the body, two scales high and three scales wide, as distinct from the diffused blotches in *P. arulius*. It further differs from *P. arulius* in having a shorter dorsal-to-hypural distance (49.8–54.6 % SL, vs. 57.3–57.6 % SL), a smaller interorbital width (28.4–35.6 % HL, vs. 39.1–39.7 % HL) and a higher number of gill rakers (10–11 in the first gill arch, vs. 8). *Puntius rubrotinctus* is wide distributed in the Cauvery River and its tributaries in the Western Ghats region across the states of Kerala, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The results revalidate the identity of the '*Puntius filamentosus* group' of previous authors drawing attention to the presence of intermediate forms among this group, in which natural hybrids appear to occur, of which *P. exclamatio* may be one.

Keywords: Cyprinids, natural hybridization, *Puntius exclamatio*, *P. filamentosus*, *P. tambraparniei*, revalidation.

INTRODUCTION

Jerdon (1849) described two barbs, *Systemus arulius* and *S. rubrotinctus*, now be referred to *Puntius*. These fishes possess three black blotches on the body, the former with large diffused blotches, and the latter with smaller blotches. Jerdon described *P. arulius* as having "a large diffused black spot on side beneath the commencement of the dorsal fin, another over the anal, and another at base of caudal" and in the same work he described *P. rubrotinctus* a species with "3 small black spots on sides, one under dorsal, the 2nd over the anal and the 3rd near base of caudal". Though Jerdon (1849) does not give the exact type locality of *P. arulius* and *P. rubrotinctus*, he mentions that *P. arulius* is called 'aruli' at Seringapatam [=Shrirangapattana] in Karnataka and that he procured *P. rubrotinctus* from the Manantoddy River (= Mananthavadi River) in Kerala. Subsequently, Day (1878) placed *P. rubrotinctus* in the synonymy of *P. arulius*. During an examination of the specimens deposited in the Southern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India and recent collections from the Western Ghats, the presence of two distinct species fitting the description of *P. arulius* and *P. rubrotinctus* given by Jerdon (1849) were observed. In this paper we retrieve *P. rubrotinctus* from its synonymy with *P. arulius* and distinguish it from its closely related congeners *P. arulius*, *P. tambraparniei* and *P.*

srilankensis, which we here refer to as the *P. arulius* group of fishes owing to their shared gross adult colour pattern.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material for the present study is based mostly on the specimens from earlier surveys in the collections of the Southern Regional Centre of the Zoological Survey of India and recent collections from Bhadra River, Karnataka and Tambraparni River, Tamil Nadu (Fig. 1). The other specimens used in this study are registered in the Reserve Collections of the Zoological Survey of India, Southern Regional Centre, Chennai (ZSI/SRS) and Zoological Survey of India, Western Ghats Regional Centre, Kozhikode (ZSI/WGRC). Measurements were taken using a dial caliper to the nearest 0.1mm. Quantification of characters follows Devi et al. (2010). Subunits of the head are expressed in proportions of head length (HL). Numbers in parenthesis after a count denote the frequency of that

count. Specimens of *P. srilankensis* were not examined and the data in Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) was used for comparison.

Puntius rubrotinctus (Jerdon, 1849)

(Images 1, 2A; Table 1.)

Puntius arulius Day, 1878: p 575, Plate CXLII, fig. 5.

Material examined: Putative topotypes - 2 ex., 71.8–86.2 mm SL, Kabini River, (date: unknown), ZSI/SRS F.8373, coll. R.S. Lal Mohan. The smaller specimen 71.8mm SL is designated as the neotype.

Others: 6 ex., 65.0–80.0 mm SL, Mavanahalla, Moyar River drainage (~11°31'N & 76°42'E), Nilgiris District, Tamil Nadu, ZSI/WGRC F.5077, coll. K.N. Nair; 07.xii.1985, 4 ex., 62.7–74.0 mm SL, Bhavali River drainage (~11°55'N & 76°45'E), Coorg District, Karnataka, ZSI/WGRC F.3954, coll. K.N. Nair.

Designation of Neotype

As a thorough search of Jerdon's collections maintained in the Senckenberg Natural History Museum, Frankfurt and British Museum of Natural History, London revealed no specimen of *Puntius rubrotinctus* (R. Pethiyagoda, pers. comm.), a neotype is designated to stabilize the identity of *Puntius rubrotinctus* to differentiate it from *P. arulius*. As the type locality of *S. rubrotinctus* is the Manantoddy River (= Mananthavadi River) which falls in the Kabini River drainage from where the putative topotypes (ZSI/SRS F.8373) were collected, we designate the more intact smaller topotype (71.8mm SL, ZSI/SRS F.8373) as neotype as it was collected as nearly as practicable from the original type locality. The presence of three small black blotches on sides, one under dorsal, the 2nd over the anal and the 3rd near base of caudal, consistent with the original description by Jerdon, clearly distinguishes it from *P. arulius*, which has three large diffused black blotches on the side (Jerdon 1849). The photograph (Image 1) and the morphometric data of the neotype is provided in Table 1. to ensure recognition of the specimen designated. The neotype belongs to the registered collections of the Southern Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India which is a recognized scientific institution that maintains a research collection, with proper facilities for preserving name-bearing types, and makes them accessible for study.

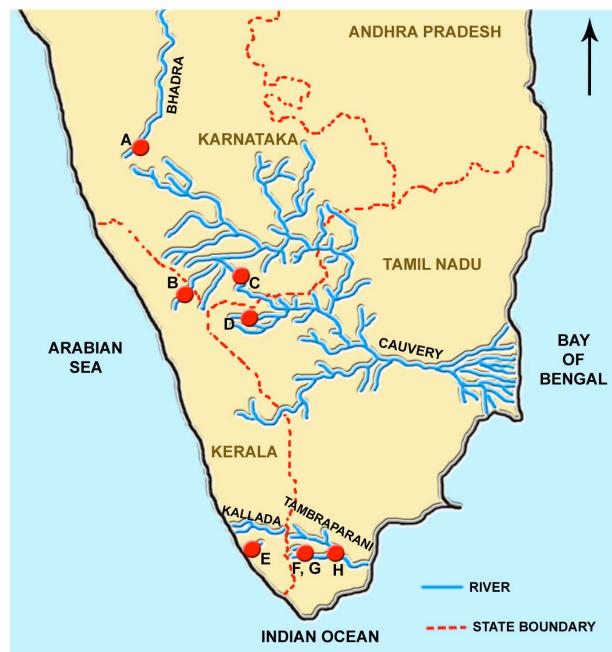


Figure 1. Descriptive map of southern peninsular India, showing the various locations from which *P. arulius* group of fishes were examined in this present study: A - KIOCL plant, Bhadra River; B - Khabini river; C - Bhavali River; D - Mavanahalla, Moyar River; E - Varkhala, Kallada River; F - Kodaimel Azhakian Anicut, Tambraparni River; G - Cheremadevi, Tambraparni River; H - Tirunelveli Town, Tambraparni River. (Map not to scale)

Image 1. *Puntius rubrotinctus* Neotype, 71.8 mm SL, ZSI/SRS F.8373

Diagnosis

Adult *P. rubrotinctus* can be distinguished from the other members of the *P. arulius* group of fishes by having a unique colour pattern of three well defined blotches two scale high and three scales wide

restricted to the sides of the body when compared to the large diffused blotches in *P. arulius* (Image 2D), *P. tambraparniei* (Image 2E) and *P. srilankensis*. It further differs from *P. arulius* in having a shorter dorsal to hypural distance of 49.8–54.6 % SL (vs.

Table 1. Morphometric data of *P. rubrotinctus* (ZSI/SRS F.8373; ZSI/WGRC F.5077 and F.3954), *P. arulius* (ATREE unregistered), *P. tambraparniei* (ZSI/SRS F.4452) and *P. srilankensis* (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat 2005)

Characters	<i>P. rubrotinctus</i> n = 12			<i>P. arulius</i> n = 3		<i>P. tambraparniei</i> n = 10		<i>P. srilankensis</i> n = 8	
	Range	Mean ± SD	neotype	Range	Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD	Range	Mean ± SD
Standard length [mm]	62.7–86.2		71.8	69.5–79.8		40.3–53.2		64.3–77.8	
% SL									
Head length	28.3–32.8	30.0 ± 1.6	29.1	26.4–28.0	27.1 ± 1.1	24.6–30.0	27.8 ± 1.6	24.8–26.7	25.6 ± 0.8
Head depth	19.0–23.2	20.9 ± 1.4	21.8	22.0–22.5	22.2 ± 0.3	18.3–21.6	20.3 ± 1.1	–	–
Predorsal length	49.2–55.3	52.2 ± 1.6	53.6	51.8–52.3	52.1 ± 0.3	49.5–56.4	53.0 ± 2.5	49.5–52.6	50.9 ± 1.3
Dorsal to hypural distance	49.8–54.6	52.5 ± 1.6	54.5	57.3–57.6	57.5 ± 0.2	49.5–53.7	51.5 ± 1.2	52.6–55.5	54.5 ± 0.9
Maximum body depth	34.9–41.8	37.5 ± 2.2	41.8	37.0–38.1	37.6 ± 0.7	32.6–39.0	35.4 ± 2.1	28.0–31.9	29.9 ± 1.4
Maximum body width	12.2–17.9	15.4 ± 1.8	17.9	15.9–19.1	17.5 ± 2.2	13.3–16.8	14.9 ± 1.0	16.2–19.3	17.1 ± 1.1
Caudal peduncle length	11.8–18.4	16.3 ± 1.9	14.3	17.1–17.6	17.3 ± 0.3	12.8–17.0	15.5 ± 1.3	18.5–21.4	19.7 ± 0.9
Caudal peduncle depth	13.1–15.1	14.1 ± 0.6	14.9	14.1–15.1	14.6 ± 0.7	13.7–15.9	14.6 ± 0.5	10.9–13.3	12.5 ± 0.8
% HL									
Snout length	25.2–30.6	28.1 ± 1.9	25.8	25.5–29.0	27.2 ± 2.4	25.8–29.1	27.6 ± 1.0	25.9–34.2	31.5 ± 2.5
Eye diameter	29.3–35.8	33.2 ± 1.9	34.4	33.4–34.2	33.8 ± 0.5	35.0–41.7	38.4 ± 2.4	25.5–30.4	28.8 ± 1.8
Interorbital width	28.4–35.6	32.5 ± 2.1	34.4	39.1–39.7	39.4 ± 0.4	28.3–35.8	33.1 ± 2.3	37.8–42.5	41.0 ± 1.4
Internarial width	18.7–25.7	22.1 ± 2.2	24.8	25.0–26.3	25.6 ± 0.9	15.8–22.8	18.9 ± 2.0	21.5–24.4	23.2 ± 1.1
Length of maxilla	26.5–32.3	28.8 ± 1.9	28.7	28.1–29.8	29.0 ± 1.2	19.0–21.6	20.5 ± 0.8	–	–
Maxillary barbel length	7.3–13.4	10.6 ± 2.1	11.9	19.0–23.2	21.1 ± 2.9	11.7–16.7	14.1 ± 1.5	0.0–1.8	1.1 ± 0.7
Postorbital head length	38.7–47.5	43.2 ± 2.5	43.5	47.7–52.7	50.2 ± 3.4	34.1–47.2	42.1 ± 4.2	39.5–45.4	42.6 ± 2.2

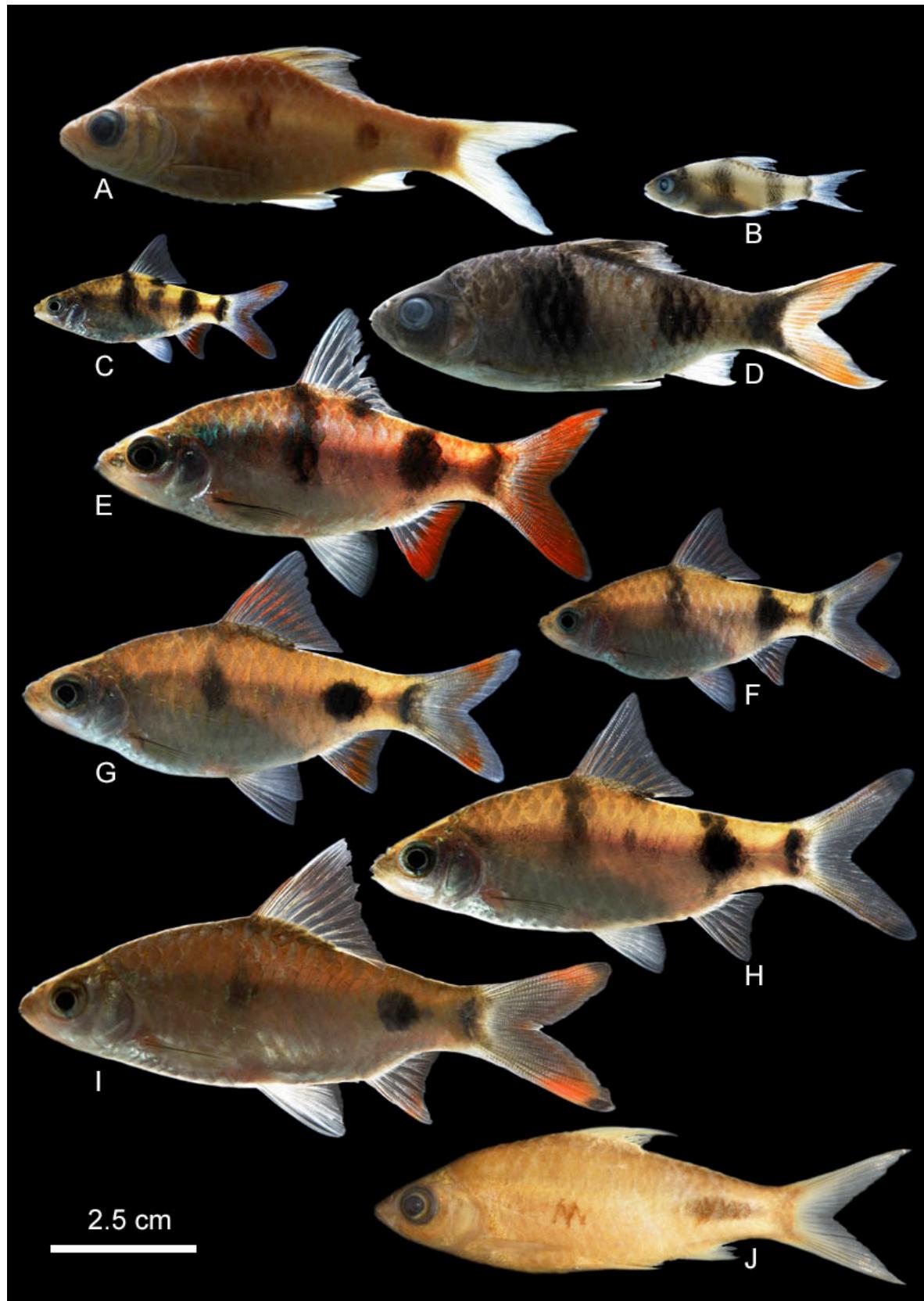


Image 2. A - *Puntius rubrotinctus* (ZSI/WGRC F3954, 62.7mm SL); B - *P. arulius* juvenile (ATREE unregistered, 24.3mm SL); C - *P. tambraparniei* juvenile (Live/unregistered); D - *P. arulius* (ATREE unregistered, 79.8mm SL); E - *P. tambraparniei* (ZSI/SRS F8369, 57.0mm SL); F, G, H, I - Putative *P. tambraparniei* X *P. filamentosus* hybrids (Live/unregistered); J - *P. exclamatio* (ZSI/SRS F5520, 70.0mm SL).

57.3–57.6 % SL), smaller interorbital width of 28.4–35.6 % HL (vs. 39.1–39.7 % HL) and higher number of gill rakers 10(8)–11(4) gill rakers in the first gill arch (vs. 8(3)). It differs from *P. tambraparniei* and *P. srilankensis* in having a more terminal mouth as compared to the sub-terminal and inferior mouth of the latter, respectively, and absence of filamentous extensions to the branched dorsal fin rays of males (vs. presence in *P. tambraparniei* and *P. srilankensis*). It can further be differentiated from *P. tambraparniei* by its longer maxilla, which is 26.5–32.3 % HL (vs. 19.0–21.6 % HL) and from *P. srilankensis* by a longer head length 28.3–32.8 % SL (vs. 24.8–26.7 % SL), greater body depth of 34.9–41.8 % SL (vs. 28.0–31.9 % SL), smaller interorbital width of 28.4–35.6 % HL (vs. 37.8–42.5 % HL), and longer barbels 7.3–13.4 % HL (vs. 0.0–1.8 % HL).

Description

Morphometric data of 12 specimens are given in Table 1. General body shape and appearance as in Image 1 and Image 2A. Body elongate, laterally compressed; dorsal contour ascending, indented at nape, profile of back convex anterior to dorsal-fin origin, tapering gradually thereafter; ventral profile equally convex anterior to pelvic-fin origin, curving gently up to anal-fin origin; caudal peduncle deep, its depth a little less than its length. Head length 28.3–32.8 % SL; eye large, its diameter 29.3–35.8 % HL, positioned nearer to snout than to opercular margin; interorbital wide, almost equal to eye diameter; snout length less than eye diameter; males with a few minute tubercles on snout, extending up to infra-orbital region. Mouth terminal; lips thick, maxilla extending almost to anterior border of eye. A pair of short maxillary barbels present, 7.3–13.4 % HL. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to tip of snout than to caudal-fin base, with three simple and 8½ branched rays, its distal margin slightly concave. Anal fin with three simple and 5½ branched rays. Pelvic fin with one simple and eight branched rays, its origin slightly posterior to dorsal-fin origin. Pectoral fin with one simple and 13(7) or 14(5) branched rays. Pectoral and pelvic fins short, not reaching pelvic and anal-fin origins, respectively. Caudal fin with 1+9+8+1 principal rays, deeply forked, with pointed lobes. 7(4)–8(8) predorsal scales. Lateral line complete, with 20(1), 21(10) or 22(1) scales on body including one scale on caudal-fin base. Transverse scales from dorsal-

fin origin to pelvic-fin origin ½4+1+2. An axillary pelvic scale present. Eighteen circumferential scales (counted as number of scales around greatest depth of body beginning from first scale anterior to dorsal-fin origin), 12 circumpeduncular scales. Well-defined gill rakers, 2(6), 3(6) + 7(2), 8(10) on the first gill arch.

Coloration

Formalin-fixed and alcohol-preserved specimens light brown above with a cream underside with three black, well-defined mid-body blotches, the first below the dorsal fin, the second above the anal fin, and the third on the caudal-fin base. Preserved specimens over time lose pigments and the blotch below the dorsal fin resembles the letters W or M. All fins hyaline.

Distribution

The type locality of *P. rubrotinctus* is Manantoddy River (= Mananthavadi River) which falls in the Kabini River drainage in the Wyanad District of Kerala. Also specimens from Bhavali River drainage and Moyar River drainage in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu were examined showing that *P. rubrotinctus* is widespread in the Cauvery and its tributaries across the States of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

DISCUSSION

Even though Kortmulder (1972) highlighted the similarities between the juveniles and adults of *P. filamentosus* and *P. arulius*, it was the revision of the *P. filamentosus* group by Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) which brought *P. filamentosus* and *P. arulius* under the same group on the basis of their treating the juvenile colour pattern of these fishes as synapomorphic. The *P. filamentosus* group currently involves eight valid species, six of which are endemic to India: *Puntius arulius* (Jerdon), *P. assimilis* (Jerdon), *P. exclamatio* Pethiyagoda & Kottelat, *P. filamentosus* (Valenciennes), *P. rohani* Devi et al. and *P. tambraparniei* (Silas), and two to Sri Lanka: *P. singhala* (Duncker) and *P. srilankensis* (Senanayake). Of these *Puntius arulius*, *P. rubrotinctus*, *P. tambraparniei* and *P. srilankensis* can be termed as the ‘*P. arulius* group of fishes’, characterized by three mid-body blotches in adults, in comparison to the other members of the *P. filamentosus* group, which have either a single blotch

above the anal fin in the case of *P. filamentosus*, *P. assimilis* and *P. singhala*, or two blotches in the case of *P. exclamatio*. Due to their resemblance to each other, *P. tambraparniei* was considered a subspecies of *P. arulius* (Silas 1953; Jayaram 1991; Jayaram 1999; Menon 1999), as was *P. srilankensis* (Jayaram 1991; Jayaram 1999) until Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) restored them as valid species.

Puntius arulius was described by Jerdon (1849) as a fish with “a large diffused black blotch on side beneath the commencement of the dorsal fin, another over the anal, and another at base of caudal” and in the same work he describes *P. rubrotinctus* a species with “3 small black spots on sides, one under dorsal, the 2nd over the anal and the 3rd near base of caudal” clearly distinguishing it from the large diffused blotches seen in *P. arulius*. Day (1878), in his work on the Fishes of India placed *P. rubrotinctus* as a synonym of *P. arulius*. He described a fish from Wayanad with three small spots as *P. arulius* (plate CXLII, fig 5 in Day 1878) with a pair of barbels, which he mentions were possibly overlooked in the original description by Jerdon (1849).

Though Jerdon (1849) just mentions *P. arulius* is called ‘aruli’ at Shrirangapattana he clearly mentions that he procured *P. rubrotinctus* from the Mananthavadi River, which flows into the Kabini, a tributary of the Cauvery that flows through the small town, Mananthavadi, in the Wyanad District of Kerala. Jerdon’s (1849) Manantoddy River (= Mananthavadi River) flows into the Kabini, which is a tributary of the Cauvery that flows through the small town, Mananthavadi, in the Wyanad District of Kerala. Therefore the fish described by Day (1878) from Wayanad was clearly *P. rubrotinctus* and not *P. arulius*. Currently *P. arulius* is known from Coorg in the Cauvery River drainage (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat 2005) and the Tungabhadra River basin (Arunachalam et al. 2005), based on recent collections. *Puntius runrotinctus* is known from, Wayanad (Day 1878), Moyar River drainage in the Nilgiris, and from the Cauvery River drainage in Coorg. Furthermore, *P. arulius* has been recorded from Travancore, Thenmalai, Kulathupuzha and Kottayam (Day 1878; Jenkins 1909; Mukerji 1932; Silas 1953; Menon 1999; Gopi 2000; Arunachalam et al. 2005; Arunachalam & Murugan 2007). As no specimens were examined from the above locations in the present study, we are unable

to confirm whether the fish identified as *P. arulius* by earlier authors was indeed *P. arulius*. While *P. arulius* has a relatively wide distribution, *P. tambraparniei* is restricted to the lower reaches of the Tambraparni River, while *P. srilankensis* is endemic to a single location in Sri Lanka.

A search for *P. arulius* at Shrirangapattana by Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) resulted in no specimens being collected; these authors mentioned that even the local fishermen were unable to identify photographs of the fish. They concluded that the *P. arulius* had been extirpated in that locality, as the river had been impounded upstream. However Arunachalam et al. (2005) extended the range of *P. arulius* to the Tungabhadra River drainage, which is also an east flowing drainage flowing from the Western Ghats, similar to the Cauvery.

Recent survey of the Bhadra River resulted in fresh specimens of *P. arulius* being collected on comparing these with the specimens of *P. arulius*-like fish from Kabini River deposited in ZSI/SRS, it was clear that two distinct species are involved. The *P. arulius* collected from Bhadra matched the description given by Jerdon (1849) by having three large, diffused, saddle shaped blotches, the first one 4 scales high and three scales wide, the second 2 scales wide and 3 scales high, and the third covering the entire caudal-fin base. On the other hand the fish from Kabini had three small blotches consistent with Jerdon’s (1849) original description of *P. rubrotinctus*. It is clear therefore that *P. rubrotinctus* is a valid species and not a synonym of *P. arulius*. Further examinations of specimens deposited in ZSI/SRS revealed the presence of *P. rubrotinctus* in Bhavali River drainage (~11°55'N & 76°45'E) and the Moyar River drainage (~11°31'N & 76°42'E) in Karnataka and Tamil Nadu respectively.

Puntius rubrotinctus can be distinguished still further from *P. arulius* and the other members of the *P. arulius* group also by possessing a more terminal mouth position, compared to subterminal in *P. tambraparniei* and inferior in *P. srilankensis*. *Puntius tambraparniei* can be distinguished from *P. arulius*, *P. rubrotinctus* and *P. srilankensis* by the presence of an additional spot at the posterior base of the dorsal fin, clearly visible also in juveniles (Image 2C).

Though Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) restricted the range of *P. arulius* to the Cauvery River basin,

other authors have shown a wider range of *P. arulius* extending up to Tenmalai reservoir in southern Kerala (Day 1878; Jenkins 1909; Mukerji 1932; Silas 1953; Menon 1999; Gopi 2000; Arunachalam & Murugan 2007) with Arunachalam et al. (2005) confirming the presence of a fish very closely resembling *P. arulius* from Thenmalai, Kulathupuzha and Kottayam.

Incidentally Thenmalai is the type locality of *P. exclamatio* which gives rise to the question whether *P. exclamatio* is a hybrid between the *P. arulius* like-fish and the widespread *P. filamentosus* as that (i.e., *P. exclamatio*) is the only fish in this group which has a mid-body 'W' shaped blotch like *P. rubrotinctus*, which belongs to the *P. arulius* group and an elongated caudal peduncle blotch which resembles the other fishes of the *P. filamentosus* group. Moreover *P. exclamatio* was described as a fish with sub-terminal mouth (Pethiyagoda & Kottelat 2005) but the specimen collected from Kallada River which we observed had terminal mouth which is the character of *P. rubrotinctus*. Pethiyagoda & Kottelat (2005) stated that the males of *P. exclamatio* lacked the filamentous prolongations of the dorsal-fin branched rays. In our earlier work (Devi et al. 2010) we attributed this to seasonal shedding of the filaments as the specimens we observed from Kallada possessed dorsal fin filaments; but the lack of the dorsal fin filaments in some populations of *P. exclamatio* could also be attributed to hybridization as *P. rubrotinctus* too, lacks dorsal filaments. Moreover a specimen of *P. exclamatio* we observed from Varkala, Kallada River drainage in Kerala had black caudal-fin tips, which are characteristic of *P. filamentosus* (Image 2J).

To add impetus to the question of possible hybridization within the *P. filamentosus* group of fishes, we found intermediate forms between *P. filamentosus* and *P. tambraparniei* (Image 2 F, G, H, I) at Cheramadevi in Tambraparni River drainage. These intermediate fishes were found where *P. filamentosus* and *P. tambraparniei* co-existed in the Tambraparni River at Cheramadevi. These intermediate fishes either resembled *P. filamentosus* with an extra mid-body blotch, which is a character of *P. tambraparniei* or they looked like *P. tambraparniei* with a black bar on the tips of the caudal fin, which is a character of *P. filamentosus* absent in the typical *P. tambraparniei*. The possibility of these two species hybridizing is high as they are closely related and the exchange of genes

among *P. arulius* and *P. filamentosus* has already been speculated (Arunachalam & Murugan 2007) and could be the reason for the high genetic variation among *P. filamentosus* in the Tambraparni drainage (Johnson et al. 2007).

Hybridization in cyprinidae is more common than in any other group of freshwater fish (Scribner et al. 2000). Hybridization in the genus *Puntius* was investigated by Kortmulder (1972) and he produced viable hybrids by crossing *P. conchonius* × *P. stoliczkanus*, *P. cumingi* × *P. nigrofasciatus* and *P. stoliczkanus* × *P. nigrofasciatus*. He even observed fertile eggs being produced in a cross between a *P. conchonius* female and *P. filamentosus* male and speculated that the reason for the larvae not surviving could also be due to certain specific conditions of the experiment.

Recent studies have shown that hybridization does lead to adaptation through the creation of new genes and morphologies (Seehausen 2004; Bell & Travis 2005; Pfennig et al. 2007; Schwenk et al. 2008; Hayden et al. 2010). Some of these hybrids are fertile (Wood & Jordan 1987; Wyatt et al. 2006; Hayden et al. 2010) and possess unique phenotypic characters which are intermediate between the parental species, which helps them exploit niches unavailable to the parental species, thereby out-competing them, particularly in novel habitats (Seehausen 2004; Nolte et al. 2005). Thus the presence of intermediate forms in the *P. filamentosus* group could also be attributed to hybridization as it plays a role in adaptive radiation and the evolution of new lineages. We hope to investigate this question further in the *Puntius filamentosus* group by future genetic studies.

Comparative material

Puntius arulius: 24.xi.2010, 3 ex., 24.3–79.8 mm SL, Iron bridge near KIOCL plant, 13°12'21"N & 75°14'47"E, Bhadra River drainage, ATREE unregistered, coll. Vidyadhar Atkore.

Puntius tambraparniei: 11.i.2010, 1 ex., 57.0mm SL, Tirunelveli Town, Tambraparani River drainage (8°44'12"N & 77°43'7"E), ZSI/SRS F.8369; coll. J.D. Marcus Knight; 9.iv.1995, 10 ex., 40.3–53.2 mm SL, Kodaimel Azhakian Anicut, Tambraparani River drainage (~8°42'N & 77°22'E), ZSI/SRS F.4452, coll. M.B. Raghunathan.

Putative *Puntius tambraparniei* X *Puntius*

filamentosus hybrids: 26.viii.2010, 7 ex., 32.0–68.0 mm SL, Cheramadevi (8°41'59"N & 77°33'42"E), Tambraparani River drainage, Live/unregistered; coll. J.D. Marcus Knight.

Puntius exclamatio: 03.iv.1998, 1 ex., 70.0mm SL, Varkala (8°53'N & 76°42'E), Kallada River draiange, ZSI/SRS F5520, coll. P.T. Cherian.

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