

A new species of *Triplophysa* Rendahl (Cypriniformes, Nemacheilidae) from Sichuan Province, China

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ABSTRACT

Triplophysa yajiangensis sp. nov. is described from the upper and middle reaches of the Yalong River, Yangtze Basin, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China. This new species can be distinguished from other congeneric species by the following characters: body surface smooth and scaleless; lateral line complete; caudal peduncle compressed and tapered slightly; lower jaw shovel-shaped; head shorter than caudal peduncle; dorsal-fin origin anterior to pelvic-fin origin and closer to tip of snout than to caudal-fin base, last unbranched ray hard; pelvic-fin reaches or exceeds anus; posterior chamber of gas bladder absent; intestine spiral type with 3-5 winding coils.

Keywords: Cypriniformes; Nemacheilidae; *Triplophysa yajiangensis*; New species; Sichuan Province; China

INTRODUCTION

The nemacheilid genus *Triplophysa* is wide spread on the Qinghai-Tibet plateau and in adjacent areas. In total, there are 126 species of *Triplophysa* reported, of which 108 occur in China (He et al, 2012). *Triplophysa* can be distinguished from other nemacheiline genera by the character combination of nostrils close together, posterior wall of the bony capsule of the swim bladder present, and sexual dimorphism in which males have tubercle-bearing, elevated skin on both side of the head, and a thickened tuberculated pad or agglomeration on the dorsal surfaces of the broadened pectoral-fin branched rays (Yang et al, 2011).

The Yalong River is the largest left bank tributary of the Jinsha River of the upper Yangtze River in Sichuan Province, China. From June 2007 to December 2014 we collected 874 specimens of nemacheilid loaches in the Yalong River basin. Comprehensive study of these specimens and detailed comparison with species previously recorded from the Yalong River (Ding, 1993, 1994; Ding & Lai, 1996; He, 2008; He et al, 2012; Wu & Wu, 1992; Zhu, 1989) unveiled a new species, Which is described herein.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Specimens were captured using a fish trap. The geographic

coordinates of the specimen collection site were obtained using a GPS Garmin eTrex handheld device. Specimens were fixed in a 10% formalin solution in the wild, and 5 days were transferred into a 5% formalin solution for long term storage. Measurement methods followed Wu & Wu (1992) and Prokofiev (2007) and were made with digital calipers recorded to its nearest 0.1 mm. Lateral head length is from snout tip to the most posterior point of the opercle.

Paratypes KIZ2015001222 (Ganzi 201407007) and KIZ2015001223 (Ganzi 201407013) were deposited in the collection of the Kunming Institute of Zoology (KIZ), Chinese Academy of Sciences. Paratypes Yajiang 201009004 and Ganzi 201407003 were deposited in the collection of the Museum of Aquatic Organisms at the Institute of Hydrobiology (IHB), Chinese Academy of Sciences. The examined comparative material, holotype and other paratypes of *T. yajiangensis* were deposited in the Fish Specimen Room of the College of Life Sciences, China West Normal University, Nanchong, China. Abbreviations used in this paper are: SL, standard length; HL, lateral head length.

RESULTS

Triplophysa yajiangensis sp. nov. (Figure 1–9)

Holotype: Yajiang 201009005, male, 106.0 mm SL; Yalong River, at lime kiln, downstream of Yajiang City (N29°59'51", E101°00'49"; 2 560 m a.s.l.), Yajiang County, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China; collected by Yan-Shu GUO on September 28, 2010.

Paratypes: 22 specimens, 69.0–107.0 mm SL; Yajiang 201009001–004 and Yajiang 201009006 collected by Yan-Shu Guo, September 28, 2010; Yajiang 20140601–02 collected by Yan-Shu GUO and Jun YANG, June 18, 2014; the collection site was the same as that of the holotype. Ganzi 201407001–014, Yalong River, at Dajintan Village (N31°36'36", E99°59'29"; 3 350 m a.s.l.), Ganzi County, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China; collected by Yan-Shu GUO, Jun YANG and Ming-Hao LUO, on July 17, 2014. Shiqu 20140701, Yalong River, at Gemeng Village (N33°12'56", E97°57'41"; 4 060 m

Received: 14 May 2015; Accepted: 31 July 2015

Foundation items: This study was support by the Open Research Fund of Laboratory of Sichuan Academy of Forestry (2015016)

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DOI: 10.13918/j.issn.2095-8137.2015.5.299



Figures 1–9 *Triplophysa yajiangensis* sp. nov.

1–3, 5: Holotype, Yajiang201009005, 106.0 mm SL, male (1: Lateral view, life coloration; 2: Dorsal view; 3: Ventral view; 5: Ventral view of head); 4: Paratype, Ganzzi201407001, 107.0 mm SL, female, lateral view, life coloration; 6: Paratype, Ganzzi201407006, 101.0 mm SL, male, head; 7–8: Paratype, Ganzzi201407009, 96.5 mm SL, female, intestines (7: Ventral view; 8: Dorsal view); 9: Paratype, Ganzzi201407011, 105.5 mm SL, male, air bladder.

a.s.l), Shiqu County, Ganzi Prefecture; collected by Yan-Shu GUO, Si-Li YAN and Ming-Hao LUO, July 21, 2014.

Diagnosis: Body surface smooth and scaleless; lateral line complete; caudal peduncle compressed and tapered slightly; lower jaw shovel-shaped; head shorter than caudal peduncle; dorsal-fin origin anterior to pelvic-fin origin and closer to the tip of the snout than to the caudal-fin base, last unbranched ray hard; pelvic-fin reaches or exceeds anus; posterior chamber of gas bladder absent; intestine of spiral type with three to five winding coils.

Description: Morphometric characteristics are provided in Table 1. Body elongate, predorsally columnar. Caudal peduncle compressed and tapered slightly. Body surface smooth and scaleless. Lateral line complete with 83–88 pores.

Snout blunt. Snout length equaled postorbital head length. Anterior and posterior nostril located adjacently and close to anterior rim of orbital. Mouth inferior. Lips thick and furrowed; upper lip without a median incision; lower lip with v-shaped central notch; lower lip surface developed, with shallow furrows. Lower jaw shovel-shaped, with a sharp edge, not covered by lower lip. Three pairs of barbels; inner rostral pair extending to corner of mouth, outer rostral pair extending to a vertica through anterior margin of eye and maxillary pair reaching a vertica through posterior margin of eye.

Dorsal fin with a concave distal margin, last unbranched ray hard. Dorsal-fin origin anterior to pelvic-fin origin and closer to the tip of the snout than to the caudal-fin base. Pectoral-fin tip exceeds the midpoint between pectoral and pelvic-fin origins. Pelvic-fin tip reaches or exceeds the anus. Anal fin has a straight distal margin. Caudal fin deeply emarginate, lower lobe slightly longer than the upper one, the longest branched ray of the lower lobe 1.3 times longer as median rays.

Gas bladder with an anterior chamber fully enclosed in dumbbell-like bony capsule; posterior chamber absent. Stomach u-shaped. Intestine long, and of spiral type with three to five winding coils.

Color pattern in life: Color of the back fawn; lateral side grey green or light fawn; abdomen milky white. Eight dark brown transverse spots on back and five to eight black spots on the side of the body postmedianly. Some individuals have no dark brown transverse spots on the back or black spots on the lateral side. All fins light fawn. Two to three rows of small dark spot on the dorsal fin, three to four rows of small dark spots on the caudal fin, a few small dark spots on the pelvic fin.

Color pattern of preserved specimens: Preserved specimens in 5% formalin solution, the back and lateral side light gray or fawn, abdomen white or yellow white (Figures 2, 3 and 6). Some preserved specimens have eight dark brown transverse spots on back, five to eight black spots on the side of the body postmedianly and 3–4 rows of small dark spots on the caudal fin.

Sexual dimorphism: Upper and lower patch of tubercles in pre- and suborbital areas in males; upper patch is a narrow strip skewed upwards located sub-antero-orbitally; lower patch is triangle-shaped and is located at the base of the maxillary barbel in front of the operculum. In males, the first to sixth branched pectoral-fin rays possess a patch of tubercles dorsally; pectoral-fin is shorter and wider than in females (Figure 6).

Distribution: Currently known to be distributed in the upper and middle reaches of the Yalong River, Yangtze basin in Sichuan Province, China (Figure 9).

Ecology: Inhabits areas close to river banks with slow water flow; bottom composed of gravel; submerged waterweeds are absent (Figure 10). Algae and aquatic invertebrates were found in the stomachs of eight dissected specimens.

Etymology: The specific epithet is derived from the city of Yajiang located at Yalong River, from where the holotype was collected.

DISCUSSION

Triplophysa yajiangensis can be distinguished from *T. orientalis*,

Table 1 Main morphometric characters of *Triplophysa yajiangensis* sp. nov., *T. brevibarba*, *T. markehensis* and *T. anterodorsalis*

Characters	<i>Triplophysa yajiangensis</i> sp. nov.			<i>T. brevibarba</i>			<i>T. markehensis</i>			<i>T. anterodorsalis</i>		
	Paratypes n=22		Holotype	n=8			n=10			n=10		
	Range	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD	Range	Mean±SD
Total length (mm)	80.0–125.0		124.0		80.0–102.0		81.0–108.5		72.0–88.0		72.0–88.0	
SL (mm)	69.0–107.0		106.0		67.0–87.0		68.5–91.5		60.0–74.0		60.0–74.0	
In % of SL												
Head length	20.8–22.8	21.9±0.7	21.7		20.4–23.0	21.5±1.0	21.6–24.0	22.6±0.9	21.7–24.2	22.6±0.9	21.7–24.2	23.2±1.0
Body depth	13.0–16.5	14.3±1.2	15.1		20.1–22.4	21.2±1.0	13.4–18.0	15.7±1.7	18.8–22.6	15.7±1.7	18.8–22.6	20.9±1.5
Body width	11.2–16.0	12.8±1.5	13.2		17.1–20.3	19.0±1.4	12.0–16.4	13.8±1.6	11.5–20.5	13.8±1.6	11.5–20.5	17.3±2.4
Pectoral-fin length	16.8–19.1	17.8±0.8	17.0		18.8–20.9	19.9±0.9	18.0–21.2	19.6±1.1	19.2–23.0	19.6±1.1	19.2–23.0	21.7±1.5
Pelvic-fin length	14.4–16.9	15.8±0.9	15.1		14.4–16.4	15.4±0.9	15.8–16.8	16.4±0.4	14.5–19.2	16.4±0.4	14.5–19.2	16.8±1.8
Caudal-fin length	16.7–20.2	18.4±1.3	17.0		15.6–18.9	17.6±2.0	17.4–19.5	18.7±0.7	17.4–23.2	18.7±0.7	17.4–23.2	20.3±2.0
Caudal-peduncle length	24.3–25.5	24.7±0.5	24.5		16.1–20.9	18.8±2.7	19.0–22.1	21.1±0.9	16.7–21.6	21.1±0.9	16.7–21.6	19.0±1.7
Predorsal length	43.5–48.3	46.2±1.5	46.2		51.5–55.3	54.4±1.9	51.1–52.3	51.6±0.7	47.6–48.6	51.6±0.7	47.6–48.6	48.2±0.4
Distance dorsal-fin origin to caudal-fin base	51.9–56.7	54.3±1.5	53.8		44.7–48.5	45.6±1.9	47.7–48.9	48.4±0.7	51.4–52.4	48.4±0.7	51.4–52.4	51.9±0.4
Distance pectoral to pelvic-fin	25.6–29.3	27.0±1.3	27.4		33.8–36.6	35.9±1.2	32.7–33.8	33.3±0.5	26.8–29.2	33.3±0.5	26.8–29.2	28.7±1.2
HL (mm)	15.0–24.0		23.0		17.0–22.4		16.0–20.0		14.0–16.5		14.0–16.5	
In % of HL												
Head depth	50.0–56.3	52.5±2.4	54.3		58.8–66.7	63.5±2.5	52.5–57.9	55.0±1.3	50.0–60.6	55.0±1.3	50.0–60.6	55.8±4.3
Head width	60.0–72.7	63.6±5.0	65.2		77.1–80.6	78.1±1.8	61.1–67.4	64.2±2.1	60.0–75.8	64.2±2.1	60.0–75.8	68.3±5.8
Snout length	39.9–41.8	41.1±0.7	41.3		46.7–51.4	48.7±2.0	40.0–44.7	42.5±1.6	39.3–43.3	42.5±1.6	39.3–43.3	40.2±1.5
Postorbital head length	40.2–41.9	41.2±0.6	41.3		36.1–41.2	39.6±1.9	38.9–44.7	40.0±2.1	36.7–40.0	40.0±2.1	36.7–40.0	39.1±1.2
Inner rostral-barbel length	21.7–26.7	23.9±2.4	26.3		16.7–20.0	17.6±1.2	13.9–22.2	18.5±3.1	21.4–30.3	18.5±3.1	21.4–30.3	25.4±3.1
Outer rostral-barbel length	30.0–36.4	33.0±2.1	34.6		22.2–26.7	23.5±1.7	27.8–31.3	29.5±1.5	28.6–36.4	29.5±1.5	28.6–36.4	32.5±2.7
Maxillary-barbel length	31.0–39.5	34.6±3.6	35.8		16.7±26.7	17.6±1.2	28.9–41.7	33.3±6.2	28.6–39.4	33.3±6.2	28.6–39.4	33.0±3.7
Pectoral-fin length/ Distance pectoral to pelvic-fin (%)	58.1–69.2	66.8±5.0	62.1		52.4–62.0	56.2±3.5	54.1–63.0	58.9±3.0	68.7–89.8	58.9±3.0	68.7–89.8	79.7±8.5
Head length/ Caudal-peduncle length (%)	81.5–92.3	88.9±3.7	84.6		107.1–128.6	113.2±12.2	104.7–125.0	113.2±9.4	103.1–140.0	113.2±9.4	103.1–140.0	122.6±12.3
Caudal-peduncle depth/ length (%)	32.5–40.8	36.6±3.0	38.5		42.9–46.4	42.8±3.0	34.2–38.7	36.8±1.9	46.9–60.0	36.8±1.9	46.9–60.0	53.8±5.2
Dorsal-fin rays	iii-8		iii-8		iii-8		iii-8		iii-8-9		iii-8-9	
Anal-fin rays	ii-5		ii-5		ii-5		ii-5		ii-5		ii-5	
Pectoral-fin rays	i-10		i-10		i-11-12		i-12		i-9-10		i-9-10	
Pelvic-fin rays	i-8		i-8		i-7		i-8		i-7-8		i-7-8	
Gill rakers	13-15		15		21-23		15-17		11-13		11-13	

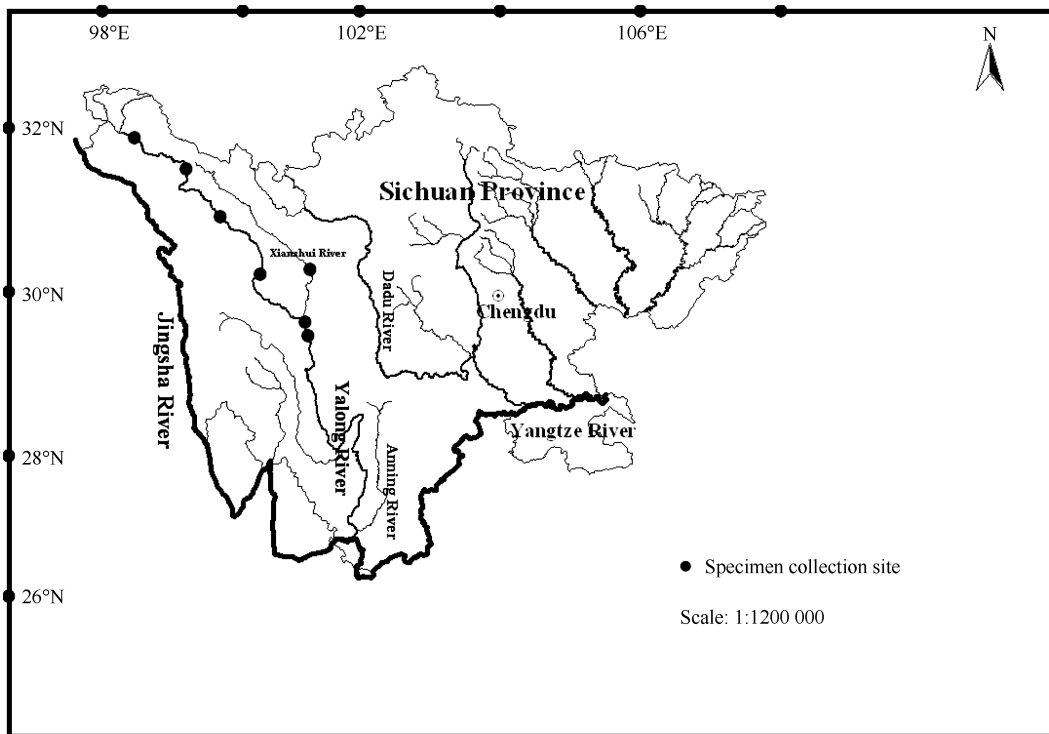


Figure 10 Map showing the distribution of *Triplophysa yajiangensis* sp. nov.



Figure 11 Habitat of *Triplophysa yajiangensis* sp. nov.

Yalong River, at lime kiln, downstream of Yajiang City, photograph taken on June 18, 2014.

T. obscura, *T. scleroptera*, *T. pseudoscleroptera* and *T. xichangensis* by lower jaw shovel-shaped vs. spoon-shaped and posterior chamber of the gas bladder degenerated vs. developed (Ding, 1994; Wu & Wu, 1992; Zhu, 1989; Zhu & Wu, 1981).

Triplophysa yajiangensis can be distinguished from *T. robusta*, *T. angeli*, *T. leptosoma*, *T. pseudostenura*, *T. daqiaoensis*, *T. brevicauda*, *T. bleekeri*, *T. xiqiensis* and *T. pappenheimi* by lower jaw shovel-shaped vs. spoon-shaped and intestine winding spiral type with three to five coils vs. a zigzag loop (Ding, 1993, 1994; Ding & Lai, 1996; Guo et al, 2012; He et al,

2012; Wu & Wu, 1992; Zhu, 1989).

In *Triplophysa stoliczkae* and *T. crassilabris*, the lower lips are divided into two leaves, thin and wide, centrally continuous; the dorsal-fin origin is nearer to the caudal fin base than to the tip of the snout, the last unbranched dorsal-fin ray is soft; the intestine is of the winding spiral type with 4–7 coils. In *Triplophysa yajiangensis* the lower lip has a v-shaped notch in the middle; the last unbranched dorsal-fin ray is hard; dorsal-fin origin is nearer to the tip of the snout than to the caudal fin base and the intestine is of the winding spiral type with three to five coils (Ding, 1994; Wu & Wu, 1992; Zhu, 1989).

Triplophysa yajiangensis, *T. stenura* and *T. lixianensis* share a shovel-shaped lower jaw, but the caudal peduncle of *T. stenura* and *T. lixianensis* is round and tapers obviously (Zhu, 1989; Wu & Wu, 1992; Ding, 1994; He et al, 2008).

Triplophysa yajiangensis and *T. nujiangensis* share a shovel-shaped lower jaw and the intestine is of the winding spiral type with three coils. However *T. yajiangensis* can be distinguished from *T. nujiangensis* by predorsal length 43.5%–48.3% of SL vs. 71.1%–77.2%, last unbranched dorsal-fin ray hard vs. soft and pelvic-fin tip reaching anus vs. not reaching anus (Chen et al, 2004).

Triplophysa yajiangensis can be distinguished from *T. tanggulaensis* by predorsal length/SL 43.5–48.3 vs 47.0–55.0 and head shorter than caudal peduncle vs. longer than caudal peduncle (Zhu, 1989).

Triplophysa yajiangensis can be distinguished from *T. brevibarba* (and its junior synonym *T. ding* Prokoviev, 2010) by head length 81.5%–92.3% of caudal-peduncle length vs.

107.1%–128.6%, dorsal-fin origin nearer to the tip of the snout than to the caudal-fin base vs. vice versa and rakers on the inner side of the first branchial arch 13–15 vs. 21–23 (Table 1, Figures 12–14) (Ding, 1993; Prokofiev, 2010).

Triplophysa yajiangensis closely resembles *T. markehenensis*, but can be distinguished from by the posterior chamber of the gas bladder being absent vs. developed (diameter 4–5 mm), head length 81.5%–92.3% of caudal-peduncle length vs. 104.7%–125.0%, and dorsal-fin origin nearer to the tip of the snout than to the caudal fin base

vs. vice versa (Table 1, Figures 15–17) (Zhu & Wu, 1981; Zhu, 1989; Wu & Wu, 1992).

Triplophysa yajiangensis can be distinguished from *T. anterodorsalis* by head length 81.5%–92.3% of caudal-peduncle length vs. 103.1%–140.0%, last unbranched dorsal-fin ray hard vs. soft, caudal-fin deeply emarginate vs. emarginate and intestine of spiral type with three to five winding coils vs. a zigzag loop (Table 1, Figures 18–20) (Zhu, 1989).

Distribution of nemacheilid loaches in the Yalong River basin is provided in Table 2.

Table 2 Distribution of *Triplophysa* in the Yalong River basin

Species	Distribution (Rang of altitude) (m)	Species	Distribution (Rang of altitude) (m)
<i>T. stoliczkae</i>	Upper reaches of Yalong River. (3 000–4 700)	<i>T. brevibarba</i>	Anning River and Yalong River estuary. (900–1 700)
<i>T. orientalis</i>	Upper reaches of Yalong River. (3 000–4 700)	<i>T. xichangensis</i>	Upper reaches of Anning River. (1 700–2 200)
<i>T. leptosoma</i>	Upper reaches of Yalong River. (3 000–4 100)	<i>T. brevicauda</i>	Upper reaches of Litang River. (3 800–4 500)
<i>T. yajiangensis</i> sp. nov.	Upper and middle reaches of Yalong River. (2 400–4 100)	<i>T. bleekeri</i>	Lower reaches of Yalong River and Anning River. (900–2 300)
<i>T. pseudostenura</i>	Upper and middle reaches of Yalong River. (2 400–3 500)	<i>T. stenura</i>	Lower and middle reaches of Yantang River. (2 000–2 300)
<i>T. daqiaoensis</i>	Middle reaches of Yalong River, upper reaches of Anning River. (1 600–2 800)		



Figure 12–20 *Triplophysa brevibarba*, *T. markehenensis* and *T. anterodorsalis*

12–14: *T. brevibarba* (12: Mianning201112079, 92.5 mm SL, male, lateral view, life coloration; 13: Ventral view of head; 14: Intestines, ventral view); 15–17: *T. markehenensis* (15: Banma201108021, 83.2 mm SL, male, lateral view, life coloration; 16: Ventral view of head; 17: Intestines, ventral view); 18–20: *T. anterodorsalis* (18: Huidong201112066, 69.2 mm SL, male, lateral view, life coloration; 19: Ventral view of head; 20: Intestines, ventral view)

A key to the species known to occur in the Yalong River is as follows:

- 1a. Lower jaw is shovel-shaped 2
- 1b. Lower jaw is spoon-shaped 5
- 2a. Caudal peduncle round *Triplophysa stenura*
- 2b. Caudal peduncle not round 3
- 3a. Last unbranched dorsal-fin ray hard; dorsal-fin origin is nearer to tip of snout than to caudal fin base; intestine winding spiral type three coils *T. yajiangensis* sp. nov.
- 3b. Last unbranched dorsal-fin ray soft; dorsal-fin origin is nearer to caudal fin base than to tip of snout. 4
- 4a. Lower lip is divided into two leaves, thin and wide, centrally continuous; intestine helix with four to seven coils *T. stoliczkae*
- 4b. Lower lip has a v-shaped notch, lower lip surface is developed and has furrows; intestine helix with three coils *T. brevibarba*
- 5a. Posterior portion of gas bladder developed 6
- 5b. Poster portion of gas bladder greatly degenerated or absent 7
- 6a. Posterior portion of gas bladder constricted medially; pelvic-fin tip reaches or exceeds the anus *T. orientalis*
- 6b. Posterior portion of gas bladder without medial constriction, appearing cylindrical; pelvic-fin tip does not reach the anus *T. xichangensis*
- 7a. Caudal peduncle tapers towards caudal fin 8
- 7b. Caudal peduncle depth to caudal fin direction unchanged 9
- 8a. Pelvic-fin origin is anterior to dorsal-fin origin; pelvic-fin tip does not reach the anus; caudal fin forked *T. pseudostenura*
- 8b. Dorsal-fin origin is anterior to pelvic-fin origin or is relative; pelvic-fin tip reaches or exceeds the anus; caudal fin emarginated *T. leptosoma*
- 9a. Pelvic-fin origin is anterior to dorsal-fin origin; pelvic-fin tip does not reach the anus *T. daqiaoensis*
- 9b. Dorsal-fin origin is anterior to pelvic-fin origin; pelvic-fin tip reaches the anus 10
- 10a. Head length is equal to the caudal-peduncle length *T. brevicauda*
- 10b. Head length is longer than the caudal-peduncle length *T. bleekeri*

Comparative materials

T. stoliczkae. Shiqu YalongJiang 201106001–023, 201407016–029, Yalong River basin, Shiqu County, Ganzi Prefecture, Sichuan Province, China.

T. orientalis. Shiqu YalongJiang 201106031–039, 201108047–055, Yalong River basin, Shiqu County.

T. leptosoma. Shiqu YalongJiang 201106040–59, 201407030–055, Yalong River basin, Shiqu County.

T. pseudostenura. Ganzi 68051–052, 201407013–016, Yalong River, Ganzi County, Ganzi Prefecture.

T. daqiaoensis. Mianning 201112001–036, 201406047–066, Upper Anning River, Mianning County, Liangshan Prefecture, Sichuan Province; Shiqu JinshaJiang 201207001–038, Jinsha River basin, Shiqu County.

T. brevicauda. Litang 201009001–026, 201406001–033,

Upper Litang River, Litang County, Ganzi Prefecture; Deqin 201008042–043, Lancang River, Deqin County, Yunnan Province, China.

T. xichangensis. Mianning 201112048–56, 201401001–026, Upper Anning River, Mianning County.

T. brevibarba. Mianning 199705001–008, 201112070–087, Anning River, Mianning County.

T. stenura. Yanyuan 201412010-051, Yantang River, Yanyuan County, Liangshan Prefecture; Shiqu JinshaJiang 201207039-082, 201407001-004, Jinsha River basin, Shiqu County.

T. bleekeri. Mianning 201112037–069, 201406001–046, Anning River, Mianning County; Yaan 2008010001–016, Qingyi River basin, Yaan City, Sichuan Provinc.

T. markehenensis. Banma 201108001–026, Maerke River, Banma County, Qinghai Province, China; Aba 201108001–019, Maerke River, Aba County, Aba Prefecture, Sichuan Province.

T. anterodorsalis Huidong 201401001–026, Jinsha River basin, Huidong County, Liangshan Prefecture.

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