

Red Book of Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh



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Red Book of Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

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2000

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CONTENTS

	Page
Preface	ix
Acknowledgements	xi
Introduction	1
Salient Geographical Features of Bangladesh	7
Methodology	9
Status of Vertebrates of Bangladesh	17
List of Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh	19
Species Profile	25
Appendices	55
Appendix 1. Status and Distribution of Inland Fishes of Bangladesh	57
Appendix 2. Status and Distribution of Marine Fishes in Bangladesh	79
Appendix 3. Status and Distribution of Fish Species often Included both as Freshwater and Marine Species of Bangladesh	99
Appendix 4. List of Exotic Fish Species of Bangladesh	104
Appendix 5. The IUCN Global Categories and Criteria	106
Appendix 6. Sample Scoring Sheet Adopted by IUCN Bangladesh	111
Bibliography	113
Index	115

PREFACE

One of the major activities of IUCN - The World Conservation Union is to monitor the status of ecosystems and species throughout the world, which is manifested in the publication of the Red Lists of Plants and the Red Lists of Animals. Updated at regular intervals, the Red Lists of Animals are traditionally developed to:

- provide scientifically based information on the status of the vertebrate species;
- draw popular attention to the magnitude and importance of the threatened biodiversity;
- influence national and international policy and decision making;
- provide information towards guiding the actions aimed at conserving animal biodiversity; and
- create awareness among the policy makers of the government and non-government organisations, groups and the general mass.

IUCN's Red List Categories reviewed and adopted in 1994 were designed to assess the level of threats to the species at the global level. In the 1st World Conservation Congress, held in Montreal, Canada, in October 1996, it was resolved that "the global IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria when applied to populations at the regional, national and sub-national levels may provide misleading identification of the status of these populations". Taking this into account, IUCN Bangladesh took initiatives to develop a National Criteria and then went forward to prepare a definitive list of the vertebrate animals of the country together with evaluation of their status on the basis of those criteria.

One of the outputs of this exercise is published as the Red Book of Fishes of Bangladesh. In conducting this study, IUCN's Global Criteria were found not to be quite appropriate mainly due to scarcity of data and also because it aimed to capture the local aspects of distributional characteristics. A species may no longer be available in Bangladesh but its number may be high at global level. Hence the National Criteria had to be developed. This effort, we may say, is the beginning of integrated studies on the threatened animals in Bangladesh, which will help us eventually in developing a strategy to conserve the natural heritage of this country.

Bangladesh, having an area of 147,570 sq km, houses 266 inland and 442 marine fishes (Table 2 & 3). This is undoubtedly an extraordinary situation that such a great diversity still exists in an unusually overpopulated (130 million with more than 800 people per sq km) country with a very limited range of habitats. Unfortunately, there was no stock-taking and monitoring of this wealth. We have already lost more than a dozen vertebrate fauna during

the last century, however, none of these is fish. This review of the status of the vertebrate fauna revealed that 54 inland fishes have come under different categories of threat in Bangladesh.

A series of publications, including this Red Book of Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh, will not only provide the profile of all the threatened species, their habits and habitats, but will also include the threats to them and suggest necessary conservation measures. These books would be the basis for a countrywide conservation education programme. Moreover, it will help in creating awareness among the community about protecting our rich biological heritage. The species profile can also be used as a field-guide. At present, there is no guide available as a ready reference. Such data base or handy reference hopefully, in the near future, will aid in formulating policy matters like development of legislative framework, strengthening the control of export of threatened animals, establishment of conservation priorities, etc. We hope that the present publications will form a basis for understanding how we could share this land with other life forms, because the existence of humans is directly dependent on the survival of other living beings.

September 2000

Ainun Nishat
Country Representative
IUCN Bangladesh

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INTRODUCTION

The Red Lists of plants and animals, all over the world, are an inventory of threatened species whose numbers are dwindling due to various reasons. The species are usually categorised under different levels of threat towards extinction, such as, Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered and so on. Such categories of threat levels provide an assessment of the likelihood of extinction under the current circumstances. Thus, listing of a species in a higher risk category implies its higher level of threat towards extinction. These lists are also designed to generate attention to the disappearing species and the conservation needs to protect them.

Late Sir Peter Scott had innovated the concept of having such an inventory of threatened species back in 1963 as “a register of threatened wildlife that includes definitions of degrees of threat” (Scott *et al.*, 1987). After that, Species Survival Commission (SSC) of IUCN, for the last 30 years, has been assessing globally the status of species and subspecies. They have periodically published the Red Data Books on the status of global biodiversity under different categories of threat.

The global criteria for assessing extinction risks to species were reviewed and adopted by IUCN in 1994. Adopting these criteria, to assess the global status, the “1996 IUCN Red List of Threatened Animals” and the “1997 IUCN Red List of Threatened Plants” have been published. The relative objectivity of the new listings has made them an excellent tool for observing changes in status over time and for providing a more systematic and transparent approach to listing. The new method has attracted the attention of the wildlife agencies, management authorities as well as the media. However, there are also some difficulties experienced with the new assessment system such as the assessments of harvested species, long-lived species (e.g. elephants and marine turtles) and the status of small and very narrowly distributed endemic plants and invertebrates. Soon it was recognised that the 1994 criteria were not designed to be used at a national or regional level. Accordingly, the 1st World Conservation Congress held in Montreal in 1996 agreed that separate guidelines would be developed for application at the national levels.

IUCN Bangladesh took the initiative to prepare a Red List on the threatened vertebrates at the national level by realising that the rich biodiversity of Bangladesh was under increasing threat and there existed very little data on the actual status of the threatened species. Towards this, the first task was to develop and adopt a criteria or methodology for Bangladesh. After developing a National Criteria for Bangladesh, the Red List of Threatened Animals was prepared. At one point, it was felt that the list may not be conducive enough for creating

sufficient awareness among all concerned. Thus, together with the list, four separate Red Books on fishes, amphibians and reptiles, birds and mammals are being published. These four supplementary books include a brief account of the animals, which will come under the Threatened List, including their short descriptions with illustrations, habits, habitats, distribution, threats, conservation status, conservation needs and extra-territorial distribution. On the other hand, the present list depicts the current status and distribution of all the threatened fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals of Bangladesh. The Bengali version of the books are also in the process of publication.

This book intends to present the current status of threatened fishes in Bangladesh.

The Need for the Red Book at National Level

The status of biological resources of a region or country is an important element in setting up a development strategy. Moreover, it indicates the health of a land since the biological wealth provides the lifeline for human survival. Article 7(a) and 7(b) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) encourage the Contracting Parties to *identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I* and to *monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to sub-paragraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use*. As a signatory to the CBD, one of the obligations of Bangladesh is to undertake studies to identify the threatened biodiversity and to monitor them. Publication of the Red List will be a step forward to meet the obligations of Bangladesh towards the CBD.

The Global Red List may not explicitly describe the status of a particular species at the country level. The taxa not listed on a global scale might be worth including in the Threatened List within a particular region where their populations are very small or declining. For example, Rita, *Rita rita*, is not threatened globally but has been categorised as Critically Endangered in Bangladesh. National level listing is thus necessary to address these gaps and inadequacies of the global listing. It provides scope for countrywide study and conservation priorities. Moreover, it pinpoints the status of species together with its habitat, ecosystem health, threats to its survival, needs for existence and constraints for conservation at the national as well as the local levels. The criteria for the Threatened Categories are to be applied to a taxon whatever the level of conservation action affects it. It is important to emphasise that a taxon may require conservation action even if it is not listed as threatened.

Goals of the Red Books

The goals of the National Red Books are similar to the goals of the Global Red List. The basic goals are to:

- a) provide scientifically based information on the status of species and subspecies at the national level;
- b) draw the attention of the national policymakers to the magnitude and importance of threatened biodiversity;
- c) influence national, regional and international policy and decision making; and
- d) provide information to guide actions towards conserving biological diversity.

Criteria for Categorisation

In developing the National Red List, the 'Global Threatened Categories' have been adopted. These are Vulnerable, Endangered and Critically Endangered. To be listed under these categories, plant or animal species have to pass through a range of quantitative criteria. The categorisation process is expected to be applied to wild populations living in their natural territories. This process is also applicable to the populations resulting from introductions. The Global Criteria are designated by block letters, from A to E (Appendix 5). So for each category, there are five sets of criteria (A-E) and each has some measurable indicators. Meeting any of these criteria qualifies a taxon for listing at that level of threat. The application of IUCN Global Criteria thus requires a valid scientific footing. In other words, it demands some measure of quantitative data or at least informed estimates or objective assessment.

The Global Criteria were not followed to develop the National List of Threatened Fishes. The main constraint in adopting the IUCN Global Criteria was the unavailability of quantitative data since not much had been done on the fauna of Bangladesh. Hence, the National Criteria were developed to work on the basis of qualitative data. We have in hand the qualitative data on the distribution, habitat condition, human attitude, intrinsic characters of the species, etc. However, the National Criteria were not independent of the Global Criteria. The Global Criteria (Baillie and Groombridge, 1996) as well as Sri Lankan National Criteria (Dela, 1999) were consulted to develop our National Criteria. The draft criteria and the threshold level for every category were then placed before the advisers and the specialists for necessary modifications and changes. In this process, the criteria were finalised.

In developing the criteria, seven aspects were considered, viz., (a) extent of occurrence, (b) suspected change in population in the last 20 years, (c) habitat fragmentation, (d) habitat

condition, (e) habitat status, (f) human impact, and (g) intrinsic capacity to adapt. Each factor was considered independent of other factors. The details of the National Criteria have been mentioned in the Methodology chapter.

Based on the identified criteria, a total of five categories have been devised in the context of Bangladesh. These are Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable, Data Deficient and Not Threatened. These categories are in descending order of extinction risk, i.e., Not Threatened has no apparent threat of extinction contrary to the Critically Endangered which represents the highest risk of extinction in the immediate future. Data Deficient category has been put in place for species that has inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction in Bangladesh. It is also important to recognise that this category indicates that data are inadequate to determine the degree of threat faced by a taxon, not necessarily that the taxon is poorly known. Moreover, this category is not a Threatened Category, although it indicates a need to obtain more information on a taxon to determine the appropriate listing (Methodology chapter).

The categorisation of a particular species has been based on a scoring system. All the fish species of Bangladesh were passed through the National Criteria to evaluate their status. The average total score decides whether a species is threatened or not. For each species, individual data sheet with a map of occurrence has been prepared, thereby establishing a permanent record that can be assessed in the future. The scoring system is also being explained in the Methodology chapter.

Due to lack of scientific as well as detailed information, marine fishes could not be evaluated. However, a list of these animals, known to be reported inside the country, has been included with their global status for ready reference. To prepare a list of the extinct fish species, IUCN Bangladesh reviewed existing literature and consulted the leading fisheries biologists and the naturalists working in the field. Moreover, IUCN Bangladesh had to depend on the experiences of the Subject Matter Specialists, Editors and the Advisers.

After evaluating all the fish species of Bangladesh, the list was presented to the experts and advisers. Many Data Deficient species were then upgraded to Threatened Categories on the basis of their inputs. Some of the species were also excluded from the threatened list or changes were made in their Threatened Category as the experts and advisers suggested. However, all of them may not have agreed with all the entries in the list.

References for Species Names

For scientific names, English names, local names and the order of the species, a number of publications have been consulted. Local names were collected from both published and unpublished sources. Local names have at times seemed confusing, as, in many cases, it represents more than one species. For example, Indian Butter Catfish, Pabdah Catfish and Pabo Catfish are locally known as “*Pabda*”. In some cases, the local names could not be found. This would be overcome in the next edition of this book. To avoid the confusion, valid scientific names have been strictly scrutinised and included in the book. For scientific names, the latest publications have been considered as references. In some cases, the older version has also been included.

The author's name is given at the end of the scientific name. The scientific name of a species consists of two parts, the first part is the generic name and the second part represents the specific epithet. The author's name in round brackets means that this particular author gave only the specific epithet and the generic part was given by some other author in the past. For example, the scientific name of Pungas is *Pangasius pangasius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822). This means that Hamilton-Buchanan gave only the “*pangasius*” part in 1822 and the “*Pangasius*” part was given by some other author. On the other hand, the author's name without round brackets means that both the parts, i.e., the whole scientific name was given by the author himself. For example, the scientific name of Gangetic Goonch/Baghair is *Bagarius yarrellii* Sykes, 1841; which means Sykes gave the whole name in 1841.

Talwar and Jhingran (1991) were followed for classification, English names and scientific names of fishes.

Data Preservation and Updating

Listing of the threatened species is a continuous process. Data have to be checked, rechecked and updated with the latest field information periodically. In view of that, all raw data are preserved in IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, the Bangladesh National Library and the Bangladesh National Museum so that access to those data is ensured. This depository will be the foundation for future studies on species as well as for future improvements in the methodology. In fact, there is immediate need for field study to evaluate the status of the species categorised under Data Deficient category. Proper study will reveal their actual status and/or threat level. Hopefully, the data will be revised periodically at an interval of 5 years or so.

Organisation of the Book

The book begins with the Preface followed by Acknowledgments, Introduction, and Salient Geographical Features of Bangladesh, Methodology and Status of Vertebrates of Bangladesh. After these, the List of Threatened Fishes is followed by a brief account of the threatened species and their coloured illustrations under Species Profile section. In this section, the descriptions of the threatened species are provided according to the serial number given in the List of Threatened Fishes. Both the global and local status of the nationally threatened species have been mentioned in this list. Status and distribution of inland fishes, marine fishes, and those often included in both categories in Bangladesh are given in Appendix 1, 2 and 3 respectively. A list of exotic fish species of Bangladesh, the IUCN Global Categories and Criteria, and a sample scoring sheet have also been given in the Appendices. The Bibliography followed by the Index is given at the end of the book.

Summing up

Publication of this series of books is not the end of the journey. It is rather the beginning of a fresh look into the area related to conservation of biodiversity in Bangladesh. We hope that this will create countrywide awareness and enhance conservation programmes for threatened species. The Red Books may contribute in the policy matters in Bangladesh such as the development of future legislation, the control of exports, establishment of conservation priorities, etc.

SALIENT GEOGRAPHICAL FEATURES OF BANGLADESH

Location and area

Bangladesh lies between latitudes 20°34' and 26°38'N, and longitudes 88°01' and 92°41'E. It is almost entirely surrounded by India, which borders Bangladesh to the west, north and east. Bangladesh shares a portion of its south-eastern border with Myanmar. The Bay of Bengal lies to the south. The total area of Bangladesh is 147,570 sq km.

Climate

The tropical monsoon climate of Bangladesh is characterised by marked seasonal variations. Abundant rainfall during the monsoon (July-October) is followed by a cool winter period (November-February) and then a hot, dry summer (March-June). In the hot season, the average maximum temperature is 34°C and minimum is 21°C. Average maximum temperature in the winter is 29°C and the minimum is 11°C. The rainfall in the region shows great temporal and spatial variations. 70-80% of the annual rainfall occurs in the monsoon season. The average annual rainfall recorded within Bangladesh varies from about 1100 mm in the extreme west to 5690 mm in the north-eastern corner of the country.

Hydrology

Bangladesh has an exceptional hydrogeographical setting. Three mighty rivers, the Ganges (the Padma), the Brahmaputra and the Meghna, drain a catchment extending over Bhutan, Nepal, India, Bangladesh and China. The total area of the Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna drainage basin is about 1.5 million sq km of which approximately 62% is in India, 18% in China, 8% in Nepal, 4% in Bhutan, and 8% in Bangladesh. Ninety percent of the total incoming water falls into the Bay of Bengal through lower Meghna estuary of Bangladesh. The rate of water flows through Bangladesh is vast. The outflow is second only to that of the Amazon River System in South America. In both breadth and total annual volume, the Padma-lower Meghna river is the 3rd largest in the world. In the last 100 km run to the sea the combined Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna rivers form a single flow, that is two and a half times the rate of the Mississippi.

Physiography

Bangladesh can be divided into three main physiographic divisions. The Tertiary Hills are situated in Chittagong, Cox's Bazar, and the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and the greater Sylhet districts. These hills are formed mainly of sandstone, shale and clay. The average altitude of the hills is 450 m. The highest peak of the country is Tajindong at about 1300 m. The Pleistocene terraces were formed 25,000 years ago. The total approximate area of these terraces is 13,500 sq km spread over different areas of the country. The average height of the terraces from the adjacent flood plains is 6-25 m. The recent plains comprise 124,266 sq km of the country (about 86%). The recent plains can be further classified into 5 types: piedmont plain, flood plain, deltaic plain, tidal plain and coastal plain.

Forest resources

In the past three decades, the stock of forest trees has declined at an alarming rate. Though a current forest inventory is unavailable, it is estimated that the forest cover has been reduced more than 50% since the 1970s. Estimates in 1990 revealed that Bangladesh had less than 0.02 ha of forest land per person - one of the lowest forest to population ratios in the world. Presently less than 8% of the country is under forest cover. Total area of mangrove forest is about 4000 sq km. There are 15 protected areas in the country which is occupying about 1.5% of the total area of the country. Bangladesh possesses a rich biodiversity, specially in the forested and wetland areas. There are about 5000 species of flowering plants in the country.

METHODOLOGY

The process of identification of the threatened species at the global level started in the 1960s. As information were compiled and awareness on the threatened animals were growing, it was realised that there must be a well defined and agreed categorisation for the assessment of species. The need to revise the categories had been strongly recognised since 1984 when the Species Survival Commission (SSC) held a symposium titled 'The Road to Extinction' (Fitter & Fitter, 1987). IUCN - The World Conservation Union under the aegis of the SSC initiated a process of revising the Red List Categories in the early 1990s. This led to the development of new Categories and Criteria for the Red List which was adopted by the IUCN Council in 1994 (Appendix 5). This set of criteria is still in use by IUCN/SSC. The Red List Categories, whether used at the global, regional or national level, reflect the extinction risk of a taxon but not necessarily a particular priority for conservation. This point is very important to recognise nature and quality of categorisation at the regional and national levels.

Since the Global Criteria was not designed with the intention that it will be used at the regional, national and sub-national levels, it may provide a misleading indication of the status of those populations. Then the SSC started thinking about the regional, national and sub-national assessments. The Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) also emphasised the urgency to focus on the national level. The following Articles of the CBD are relevant to this:

- a) Article 6, which requires Contracting Parties to develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity¹;
- b) Article 7, which requires Contracting Parties to identify and monitor the status, and threats to components of biological diversity within their territories²;

¹ The full text of **Article 6** of CBD: General Measures for Conservation and Sustainable Use

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its particular conditions and capabilities:

- (a) Develop national strategies, plans or programmes for the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity or adapt for this purpose existing strategies, plans or programmes which shall reflect, *inter alia*, the measures set out in this Convention relevant to the Contracting Party concerned; and
- (b) Integrate, as far as possible and as appropriate, the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity into relevant sectoral or cross-sectoral plans, programmes and policies.

² The full text of **Article 7** of CBD: Identification and Monitoring: Each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, in particular for the purposes of Articles 8 to 10:

- (a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I;
- (b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- (c) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and
- (d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism, data derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

- c) Annex I, which emphasises the need to include a focus on the threatened species in national programmes to identify and monitor components of biological diversity³.

The use of these guidelines will be at the discretion of countries and is not intended to supersede either existing guidelines or future guidelines a country may wish to develop.

Following the discussion on the regional issue of categorisation held in Gland, Switzerland (March, 1995), and in Cambridge, England (December, 1995), IUCN Bangladesh took the initiatives to assess the inland and resident vertebrates at the national level. The work started in 1997 by the selection of resource personnel which is followed by the collection and analysis of information on the vertebrates. In the second phase in 1998, a set of National Criteria was developed on the basis of the type of data collected so far. The National Criteria have seven factors (a - g under "National Criteria" sub-heading).

Due to paucity of quantitative data, the approach of IUCN Global Criteria could not be followed. Moreover, the actual national status of a species is not properly highlighted if the Global Criteria are followed. The Global Criteria are followed to assess the global status of a species. Therefore, it was necessary to prepare National Criteria on the basis of qualitative information on the distribution, habitat condition, human attitude, intrinsic characters of the species, etc. To prepare a format of Bangladesh National Criteria, IUCN Global Criteria (Baillie and Groombridge, 1996) and Sri Lankan National Criteria (Dela, 1999) were consulted. The draft criteria and the threshold level for every category were then placed to the advisers and specialists who then debated and brought in modifications and changes. Then the proposed National Criteria and the outcome of categorisation were sent to Simon Stuart of the IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC) for comments and suggestions, which were later incorporated. At this stage, the National Criteria of Bangladesh and its methodology were formally presented in the "Applying the IUCN Red List Criteria at the National Level: a Regional Consultative Workshop for South and Southeast Asia" in Sri Lanka for peer review. After reviewing all comments, the Advisers finalised and adopted the Bangladesh National Criteria.

Besides the absence of qualified data, scantiness of reference material and lack of 'defensible' information are the other constraints in following a rigorous test. Thus in

³ The full text of **Annex I** of CBD: Identification and Monitoring

1. Ecosystems and habitat: containing high diversity, large numbers of endemic or threatened species, or wilderness; required by migratory species; of social, economic, cultural or scientific importance; or, which are representative, unique or associated with key evolutionary or other biological processes.

2. Species and communities which are: threatened; wild relatives of domesticated or cultivated species; of medicinal, agricultural or other economic value; or social, scientific or cultural importance; or importance for research into the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, such as indicator species; and

3. Described genomes and genes of social, scientific or economic importance.

developing a modified set of criteria (National Criteria) it was decided that to go for a less quantitative and practical approach. The application of IUCN Global Criteria (Appendix 5) requires a valid scientific basis, i.e., some measure of quantitative data or at least informed estimates or objective assessments. A document only based on subjective personal perception loses, to a greater extent, its validity as a Red Book. The main constraint in adopting the IUCN Global Criteria was the unavailability of some measure of quantitative data or at least informed estimates or objective assessments on the risk of species' extinction as nothing much had been done on the fauna of Bangladesh.

But due to the dearth of quantitative information for any of the criterion, it was almost impossible to evaluate any vertebrate species, which could fall under the critically endangered category, which may eventually have fallen within the data deficient category. At the same time, the species would not qualify for inclusion in the endangered or vulnerable category for the same reason. So, after evaluating the IUCN Global Criteria and the approach adopted by IUCN Sri Lanka, a set of criteria for Bangladesh (Table 1) has been prepared to evaluate the vertebrate fauna of Bangladesh. These are based on relatively objective and reasonably measurable indicators in the absence of some form of quantitative data or objective assessment. The categorisation is based on a scoring system; the average total score decides whether a species is threatened (critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable) or not. For each species, individual data sheet with a map of occurrence (on the opposite side of the sheet with grids) has been prepared, thereby establishing a permanent record that can be assessed in the future. These sheets will be preserved by IUCN Bangladesh for future reference work.

The list of all inland, marine fishes and those of both categories known to have been reported from the country has been given in Appendix 1, 2 and 3 for quick reference. IUCN Bangladesh reviewed the existing literature and consulted the leading fisheries biologists, and the naturalists working in the field for the preparation of the list of extinct species. However, no fish species was found to be extinct in the last century. All fish species of the country have been passed through the National Criteria.

IUCN Global Categories and Criteria

1996 IUCN Global Categories and Criteria are as follows:

Categories

Extinct (EX): A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual died.

Extinct in the Wild (EW): A taxon is Extinct in the wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

Critically Endangered (CR): A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

Endangered (EN): A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.

Vulnerable (VU): A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Lower Risk (LR): A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

Data Deficient (DD): A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk.

Criteria

Criteria (use any of the A to E)	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
A. Declining Population Population decline rate at least using either 1. population reduction observed, estimated, inferred or suspected in the past or 2. population decline projected or suspected in the future based on: a. direct observation b. an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon c. a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat d. actual or potential levels of exploitation e. the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites	80 % in 10 years or 3 generations	50 % in 10 years or 3 generations	20 % in 10 years or 3 generations

Criteria (use any of the A to E)	Critically Endangered	Endangered	Vulnerable
B. Small Distribution and Decline or Fluctuation Either extent of occurrence or area of occupancy and 2 of the following 3: 1. either severely fragmented: (isolated subpopulations with a reduced probability of recolonisation, if once extinct) or known to exist at a number of locations 2. continuing decline in any of the following: a. extent of occurrence b. area of occupancy c. area, extent and/or quality of habitat d. number of locations or subpopulations e. number of mature individuals 3. fluctuating in any of the following: a. extent of occurrence b. area of occupancy c. number of locations or subpopulations d. number of mature individuals	$<100 \text{ km}^2$ $<10 \text{ km}^2$ $=1$ any rate $>1 \text{ order/mag.}$	$<5,000 \text{ km}^2$ $<500 \text{ km}^2$ ≤ 5 any rate $>1 \text{ order/mag.}$	$<20,000 \text{ km}^2$ $<2,000 \text{ km}^2$ ≤ 10 any rate $>1 \text{ order/mag.}$
C. Small Population Size and Decline Number of mature individuals and 1 of the following 2: 1. rapid decline rate 2. continuing decline and either a. fragmented or b. all individuals in a single subpopulation	<250 25 % in 3 years or 1 generation any rate all sub-pops ≤ 50	$<2,500$ 20 % in 5 years or 2 generations any rate all sub-pops ≤ 250	$<10,000$ 10 % in 10 years or 3 generations any rate all sub-pops $\leq 1,000$
D. Very Small or Restricted Either 1. number of mature individuals or 2. Population is susceptible	<50 (not applicable)	<250 (not applicable)	$<1,000$ area of occupancy $<100 \text{ km}^2$ or number of locations <5
E. Quantitative Analysis Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be at least	50% in 10 years or 3 generations	20% in 20 years or 5 generations	10% in 100 years

Bangladesh National Categories and Criteria

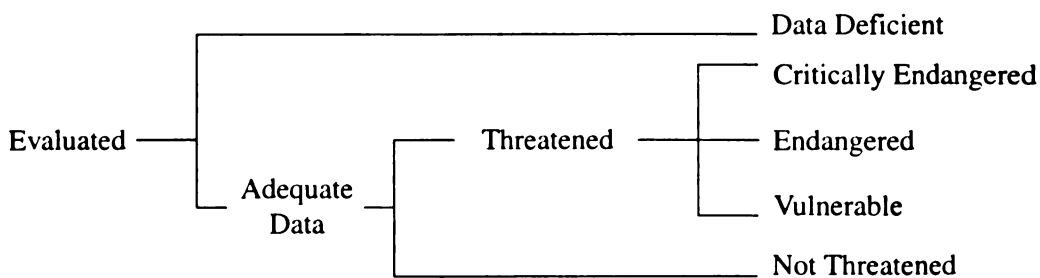
The National Categories of Threatened Animals are based on the Global Threatened Categories of IUCN. Bangladesh National Criteria were developed on the basis of qualitative data due to the lack of quantitative ones.

The National Categories and Criteria are as follows:

Categories

The definitions of these categories are:

- 1) *Critically Endangered (CR)*: A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in Bangladesh in the immediate future.
- 2) *Endangered (EN)*: A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in Bangladesh in the near future.
- 3) *Vulnerable (VU)*: A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in Bangladesh in the medium-term future.
- 4) *Data Deficient (DD)*: A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction in Bangladesh.
- 5) *Not Threatened (NO)*: A taxon is Not Threatened when it is out of the four above-mentioned categories, i.e., which has no apparent threat of extinction in Bangladesh.



Structure of the National Categories

Criteria

In developing the criteria, seven aspects were considered, namely, (a) extent of occurrence, (b) suspected change in population in the last 20 years, (c) habitat fragmentation, (d) habitat

condition, (e) habitat status, (f) human impact, and (g) intrinsic capacity to adapt. For each criterion, a scale of zero to five was chosen. Each factor was considered independent of other factors.

- a) *Extent of occurrence*: The total area of Bangladesh is 147,570 sq km. It is presumed that if a species occupies an area which is approximately half of the area of the country or more (i.e. >72,000 sq km), it is relatively safe and thus scores '0'. The degree of threat increases with the decrease of area of occurrence. Thus when the species is confined to less than 4,500 sq km, it increases the degree of threat and thus scores '5'. For example, Humped Featherback/Chital (*Notopterus chitala*) is found in less than half of the total area of Bangladesh (i.e. <72,000 sq km) thus scored 1. However, certain unfavourable conditions may make a species confined to a particular place.
- b) *Suspected change in population in the last 20 years*: When the population of a species increases, it scores '0', and when none of the individuals of this species remains in the wild, it scores '5'. For example, Long-whiskered Catfish/Ayer (*Aorichtys aor*) became moderately reduced in the last 20 years, accordingly it got 3 points. The information on the increase and reduction of population is not quantifiable, so it could be assessed by reviewing existing literature, interacting with relevant people and by making field visits.
- c) *Habitat fragmentation*: It could be observed that if the fragmented habitat is large enough it takes time to have adverse effect on the species. So, a species will receive '0' when the habitat is not fragmented and receives '5' in case of very highly fragmented habitat. For instance, Olive Barb/Sarpunti (*Puntius sarana*) showing high habitat fragmentation, thus, scored 4.
- d) *Habitat condition*: This criterion sometimes overlap with the former. The survival value of a species becomes lowered due to degraded habitat condition. A species receives '0' when its habitat is not degraded and receives '5' when the habitat is lost. For example, the habitat condition of Glassy Fish/Chanda (*Pseudambassis ranga*) is moderately degraded, hence the species got 2 points.
- e) *Habitat status (i.e. percentage of protection in the area of occurrence)*: It is the inclusion of any species, the extent (percentage) of whose area of occurrence falls within protected areas, or receives any type of protection. If a species is protected in more than 50% of the total area of occurrence, it scores '0' and if it receives no protection, it scores '5'. For an instance, Barca Snakehead/Pipla Shol (*Channa barca*) scored 5 in this criterion because it enjoys no protection in the area of occurrence.
- f) *Human impact*: This could be human attitude and activities, e.g. highly negative human impacts such as high exploitation for food or commercial purposes, a habitat may go under severe threat due to degradation and then it scores '5'. On the other hand, a species

scores '0' when the human impact is highly positive to it. For example, Gangetic Goonch/Baghair (*Bagarius yarrellii*) scored 5 as it faces high negative human impact.

- g) *Intrinsic capacity to adapt*: It is the natural adaptability of a species. If the diet breadth, rate of reproduction, capacity to defend territories, breeding success, relative mobility, etc. of a species are very high, then the species has a better chance of survival than others, and hence it scores '0'. A species receives '5' when its adaptability is very low. In case of most of the fishes, data were not available to evaluate this criterion.

A species will come under the categories of threat if it scores an average of ≥ 2.4 . The status will be Critically Endangered (CR), Endangered (EN), and Vulnerable (VU) when the species will score > 3.5 , 3-3.5, and 2.4-2.9, respectively. The species will be rated as Data Deficient (DD) when data will be available on only < 4 factors.

Table 1. Criteria adopted by IUCN Bangladesh

Factor	Criteria for Assessment	Score
a) Extent of occurrence (sq km)	$>72,000$, $<72,000$, $<36,000$, $<18,000$, $<9,000$, $<4,500$	0-5
b) Suspected change in population in the last 20 years	Increase in population, no change, slightly reduced, moderately reduced, highly reduced, no longer in the wild	0-5
c) Habitat fragmentation	Not fragmented, slightly fragmented, slightly to moderately fragmented, moderately fragmented, highly fragmented, very highly fragmented	0-5
d) Habitat condition	Not degraded, slightly degraded, moderately degraded, degraded, highly degraded, lost	0-5
e) Habitat status (percentage of protection in the area of occurrence)	>50 , <50 , <35 , <20 , <05 , 00	0-5
f) Human impact	High positive, moderate positive, none, low negative, moderate negative, high negative	0-5
g) Intrinsic capacity to adapt	Very high, high, moderate, moderate to low, low, very low	0-5

Categories of threat (threatened when the species scores an average of 2.4 or more): Critically Endangered (CR): >3.5 ; Endangered (EN): 3-3.5; Vulnerable (VU): 2.4-2.9; Data Deficient (DD): When data available on <4 factors.

STATUS OF VERTEBRATES OF BANGLADESH

The list of extinct vertebrates of Bangladesh, along with a brief account of the status of the inland and resident species, have been compiled to assess the present situation which are given below.

List of Extinct Vertebrates of Bangladesh

1. One-horned Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros unicornis*
2. Javan Rhinoceros, *Rhinoceros sondaicus*
3. Asiatic Two-horned Rhinoceros, *Didermoceros sumatrensis*
4. Gaur, *Bos gaurus*
5. Banteng, *Bos banteng*
6. Wild Buffalo, *Bubalus bubalis*
7. Nilgai, *Boselaphus tragocamelus*
8. Swamp Deer, *Cervus duvauceli*
9. Hog Deer, *Axis porcinus*
10. Wolf, *Canis lupus*
11. Pink-headed Duck, *Rhodonessa caryophyllacea*
12. Common Peafowl, *Pavo cristatus*
13. Marsh Crocodile, *Crocodylus palustris*

Table 2. Status of inland and resident vertebrates of Bangladesh (according to Bangladesh National Criteria)

Group	Total No. of Living Species	Extinct	Threatened				Data Deficient (DD)	Not Threatened (NO)
			Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total		
Fishes (freshwater & brackishwater)	266	0	12	28	14	54	66	146
Amphibians	22	0	0	3	5	8	7	7
Reptiles	109	1	12	24	22	58	39	12
Birds	388	2	19	18	4	41	158	189
Mammals	110	10	21	13	6	40	53	17
Total	895	13	64	86	51	201	323	371

Table 3. Status of marine and migratory vertebrates in Bangladesh (according to 1996 IUCN Global Criteria)

Group	Total No. of Living Species	Extinct	Threatened				Lower Risk (LR)	Data Deficient (DD)	Not Threatened Other than CR, EN, VU, LR and DD
			Critically Endangered (CR)	Endangered (EN)	Vulnerable (VU)	Total			
Fishes (marine)	442	0	0	1	3	4	0	0	438
Reptiles (marine)	17	0	1	4	0	5	0	0	12
Birds (migratory)	240	0	0	2	4	6	6	4	224
Mammals (marine)	3	0	0	2	1	3	0	0	0
Total	702	0	1	9	8	18	6	4	674

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Table 4. Status and distribution of threatened inland fishes of Bangladesh

Status code: CR – Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered, VU – Vulnerable

Distribution code: W–Wide; N–North; NE–Northeast; SE–Southeast; B–Beels, Haors, Baors, Ponds, Ditches (closed waterbodies of different sizes); R–Rivers, Streams, Canals; Et–Estuaries, Tidal Rivers, Creeks; FP–Floodplains

Total number of threatened species: 54

Class: Osteichthyes

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
1.	Osteoglossi-formes [Clupeiformes]	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitala</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Humped Featherback	Chital	EN	--	W
2.			<i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Grey Featherback	Foli/Pholoi	VU	--	W
3.	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Gray, 1831)	Indian Longfin Eel	Bamosh/ Banehara/ Bao Baim/Telkoma	VU	--	Et, R
4.	Cyprini-formes	Cyprinidae	<i>Barilius bendelisis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Hamilton's Barila	Joia/Hiralu/Koks/ Tila/Chedra	EN	--	R(N)
5.			<i>Barilius vagra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Vagra Baril	Koksa/Khoksa	EN	--	R (Dinajpur)
6.			<i>Bengala elanga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Rasbora elanga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Bengal Barb	Along/Sephatia	EN	--	R
7.			<i>Chela laubuca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian Glass-barb/ Indian Hatchet Fish/ Winged Danio	Laubuca/ Kash Khaira	EN	--	W
8.			<i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Cirrhitina reba</i> Day, 1877]	Reba Carp	Raik/Tatkini/ Bata/Laacho/ Bhagna	VU	--	W
9.			<i>Crossocheilus latius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Latia	Kalabata	EN	--	Et, R

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
10.			<i>Labeo bata</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Bata Labeo	Bhangon Bata/Bata	EN	--	R
11.			<i>Labeo boga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Boga Labeo	Bhangon/ Bhangon Bata	CR	--	R
12.			<i>Labeo calbasu</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Black Rohu/ Kalbasu	Kalibaus/Baus/ Kalia	EN	--	W
13.			<i>Labeo gonius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Kuria Labeo	Goni/Kurchi/ Ghannya/Ghonia/ Ghainna	EN	--	W
14.			<i>Labeo nandina</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Nandi Labeo	Nandina/Nandil/ Nandi	CR	--	R, FP
15.			<i>Labeo pangusia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pangusia Labeo	Ghora Muikha/ Ghora Maach/ Longu Rui	CR	--	R
16.			<i>Osteobrama cotio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Rohtee cotio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Cotio	Dhela/Dhipali/ Keti/ Mauwa/Lohasura	EN	--	W
17.			<i>Puntius sarana</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Olive Barb	Sarpunti/ Sarnapunti/ Saralpunti/Kurti	CR	--	W
18.			<i>Puntius ticto</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Firefin Barb/ Two-spot Barb/ Ticto Barb	Tit Punti	VU	--	W
19.			<i>Raiamas bola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Barilius bola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Indian Trout	Bhol/Bol	EN	--	R
20.			<i>Rasbora rasbora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Scissortail Rasbora	Darkina/Leuzza Darkina	EN	--	W
21.			<i>Tor tor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tor Mahseer	Tor Mahaseer/ Mahashol/Mohal/ Mashol Maach	CR	--	N, SE
22.		Cobitidae	<i>Botia dario</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Necktie Loach	Rani/Beti/Boty a	EN	--	W
23.			<i>Botia lohachata</i> Chaudhuri, 1912	Y-loach	Rani/Putul/Beti	EN	--	R
24.	Siluriformes [Cyprini- formes]	Bagridae	<i>Aorichthys aor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mystus aor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Long-whiskered Catfish	Ayer/Aor	VU	--	W

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
25.			<i>Aorichthys seenghala</i> (Sykes, 1841) [<i>Mystus seenghala</i> (Sykes, 1841)]	Giant River-catfish/ Tengara/ Seenghari	Guizza/ Guizza Ayer	EN	--	W
26.			<i>Batasio tengana</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Assamese Batasio	Tengra	EN	--	R
27.			<i>Mystus cavasius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Mystus	Kabashi-tengra/ Golsha/ Golsha- tengra	VU	--	W
28.			<i>Rita rita</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rita	Rita	CR	--	Et, R
29.		Siluridae	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1797)	Indian Butter Catfish	Kani Pabda/Boali Pabda/Pabda	EN	--	W
30.			<i>Ompok pabda</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pabda Catfish	Modhu Pabda/ Pabda	EN	--	W
31.			<i>Ompok pabo</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pabo Catfish	Pabda	EN	--	R, B
32.		Schilbeidae	<i>Ailia punctata</i> (Day, 1871) [<i>Ailichthys punctata</i> Day, 1871]	Jamuna Ailia	Kajuli/Baspata	VU	--	R
33.			<i>Clupisoma garua</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Garua Bacha/ Guarchcha	Ghaura	CR	--	W
34.			<i>Eutropiichthys vacha</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Batchwa Bacha	Bacha	CR	--	W
35.			<i>Silonia silondia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Silondia Vacha	Shillong	EN	--	Et, R
36.		Pangasiidae [Schilbeidae]	<i>Pangasius pangasius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pungas	Pungus	CR	--	Et, R
37.		Sisoridae	<i>Bagarius yarrellii</i> Sykes, 1841 [Previously referred as <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Gangetic Goonch	Baghair	CR	--	W
38.			<i>Sisor rhabdophorus</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Sisor Catfish	Sisor/Chenua	CR	--	R (N)
39.		Chacidae	<i>Chaca chaca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian Chaca	Cheka/Chaga	EN	--	W
40.		Plotosidae	<i>Plotosus canius</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Canine Catfish-eel	Gang Magur/ Kan Magur	VU	--	Et, B
41.	Cyprinodontiformes [Belonti-formes]	Hemiramphidae	<i>Dermogemys pusillus</i> van Hasselt, 1823	Wrestling Halfbeak	Ek Thota	EN	--	R (Kamaphuli)

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
42.	Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Microphis deocata</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Deocata Pipefish	Kota Kumirer Khil/ Kumirer Khil	EN	--	R (N)
43.	Synbranchiiformes	Synbranchiidae	<i>Monopterusuchia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Mudeel/Cuchia	Kuicha/Kuchia/ Kunche	VU	--	W
44.	Perciformes	Ambassidae [Centropomidae]	<i>Chanda nama</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Elongate Glass-perchlet	Chanda/ Nama Chanda	VU	--	W
45.			<i>Pseudambassis ranga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Chanda ranga</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Indian Glassy Fish	Chanda/ Ranga-chanda/ Lal Chanda	VU	--	W
46.		Scatophagidae	<i>Scatophagus argus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Scat	Bishtara	EN	--	Et
47.		Nandidae	<i>Nandus nandus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Mottled Nandus/Mud Perch	Meni/Bheda/ Bhedary	VU	--	W
48.		Nandidae [Pristolepididae]	<i>Badis badis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Badis/Dwarf Chameleonfish	Napit Koi/ Koi Bandi	EN	--	W
49.		Belontiidae [Anabantidae]	<i>Ctenops nobilis</i> McClelland, 1845	Indian Paradise fish	Neftani	EN	--	W
50.		Channidae	<i>Channa barca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Barca Snakehead	Pipla Shol/ Tila Shol/Tila	CR	--	B
51.			<i>Channa marulius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Giant Snakehead	Gajar/Gajal	EN	--	B (Mymensingh, Sylhet)
52.			<i>Channa orientalis</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Asiatic Snakehead	TeloTaki/ Gachua/ Raga/Cheng	VU	--	B
53.		Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrognathus aral</i> (Bloch and Schneider, 1801) { Not <i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i> (Day, 1876)}	One-stripe Spinyeel	Tara Baim	VU	DD	W
54.			<i>Mastacembalus armatus</i> (Lacepede, 1800)	Tire-track Spinyeel	Baim/Sal Baim/ Bam	EN	--	W

N.B. Previous names are given in square brackets

Clarifications are given in braces

Species Profile

1. HUMPED FEATHERBACK

Notopterus chitala (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES
Family	NOTOPTERIDAE
[Previous Order]	CLUPEIFORMES]
Local names	CHITAL
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body compressed; upper portion of head deeply concave, snout prominent. Humped in front of dorsal fin and ventral profile almost straight. Pre-opercle entire and finely serrated on lower edge. Villiform teeth on both jaws, also on vomer and palatines, with an external enlarged row. A pair of curved hook-like teeth at the tip of tongue. 37 to 45 pairs of spines along abdomen. Lateral line complete. Small cycloid scales extend over body, opercles and some of the fins. About 51 serrations on abdominal edge between throat and insertion of pelvic fin. Pelvic fin small; anal and caudal fins confluent. Upperparts coppery brown with 15 transverse silvery bars on each side of dorsal ridge. Sides silvery. Five to nine black rounded spots near caudal region. Fins stained with greyish spots. Length: maximum 1.2 m. Fin formula: D 9, P₁ 15-16, P₂ 6, A 115-120.

Habits: Carnivorous and predatory. Feeds on aquatic insects, mollusks, shrimps and small fishes.

Habitats: Rivers, canals, beels, haors, reservoirs and ponds.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Malaysia and the Philippines.

2. GREY FEATHERBACK

Notopterus notopterus (Pallas, 1769)

Order	OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES
Family	NOTOPTERIDAE
[Previous Order]	CLUPEIFORMES]
Local names	FOLI, PHOLOI
Other English names	–
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body deeply compressed laterally; dorsal profile less convex than abdomen. Maxilla extends to below middle of orbit; preorbital serrated. Mouth subterminal. An elongated outer and small inner rows of teeth on each jaw; those on palate and vomer in villiform rows. Tongue with rows of strongly curved hook-like teeth. Dorsal fin short and begins nearly midway between snout and end of caudal fin. Pectoral fin extends beyond origin of anal; pelvics rudimentary. Anal fin large, extends for more than two-thirds of the length of fish; confluent with very small caudal fin. Anal fin densely scaled. Complete lateral line has 230-240 scales on it. Cheek and opercle scaled. There are 28 serrations along the abdominal edge. Colour of the body silvery-white with numerous fine grey spots on body and head which are dark along the narrow back. Length: 28-30 cm, maximum 60 cm. Fin formula: D 7-8, P₁ 15-17, P₂ 5-6, A 99-104.

Habits: Carnivorous. Breeds in stagnant or running water in rainy season. A ripe female bears relatively few eggs; they are laid in small clumps on submerged vegetation.

Habitats: Rivers, canals, beels, ponds, haors, etc., also brackish water. Can be cultivated in ponds where small fish of other cultivated species are absent.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

3. INDIAN LONGFIN EEL

Anguilla bengalensis (Gray, 1831)

Order **ANGUILLIFORMES**
Family **ANGUILLIDAE**
Local names **BENEHARA, BAMOSH,
 BAO BAIM, TELKOMA**

Other English names —

Status **VULNERABLE**



Description: Body elongated, snake-like, cylindrical anteriorly, compressed posteriorly; robust. Scales small. Lateral line distinct, pores very small. Gill openings are in the form of vertical slits below insertion of pectorals. Anterior nostrils tubular, posterior nostrils are holes in front of eyes. Cleft of mouth extends beyond posterior margin of eye. Lips thick, well developed. Tongue rounded, free. Teeth small, in bands on jaws and vomer. Colour yellowish to olive brown, with scattered dark brown spots; juveniles without spots. Pectoral fins present; dorsal and caudal well developed; pelvic absent. Fin formula: D 250-305, P 18, A 220-250, C 10-12. Vertebrae 106-112.

Habits: Prefers mud substrate. Feeds on small crustaceans, worms, molluscs, etc. Catadromous; after 10-15 years in freshwater, migrates to sea as adults to spawn far offshore and possibly die. The larvae (leptocephali) reach near shore, after drifting for several weeks, and metamorphose to tiny, transparent 'glass eel' stage and enters rivers where they become pigmented.

Habitats: Various freshwater habitats like streams, rivers, ponds and lakes; early life stages in the sea and estuaries.

Distribution: Most of the hill streams, Karnaphuli reservoir on the SE, rivers, ponds and the Bay of Bengal.

Threats: Habitat loss and deterioration.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, islands of the Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia.

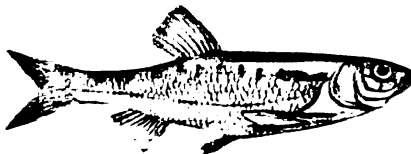
4. HAMILTON'S BARILA

Barilius bendelisis (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order **CYPRINIFORMES**
Family **CYPRINIDAE**
Local names **JOIA, HIRALU, KOKSA, TILA, CHEDRA**

Other English names —

Status **ENDANGERED**



Description: Body elongated, compressed; ventral profile more convex than dorsal. Mouth moderate, jaws long, maxilla reach below the anterior margin of eye. Differs from *Raiamas* in having lower jaw shorter or equal to the combined lengths of snout and eye, rather than being longer. No knob at mandibular symphysis. Barbels short, 2 pairs (rostral and maxillary), rostral pair reduced or often absent. Pharyngeal teeth in 3 rows. Scales moderate in size, lateral line with 39-45 scales. Pectoral axillary scale with a fleshy border. Colour of the body silvery with a greyish back; 8-12 vertical dark bands along sides, indistinct in large (12-14 cm) specimens. Dorsal fin inserted entirely in advance of anal, nearer to base of caudal than to snout-tip. Fins yellowish, tinged with orange, edges of dorsal and caudal greyish, lower lobe of caudal often dusky. Sexually dimorphic. Length: c. 15.5 cm. Fin formula: D 9 (2-7), P₁ 13-14, P₂ 9, A 10 (2/8).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Hill streams and rivers along the base of hills.

Distribution: Hill streams.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and improvement.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

5. VAGRA BARIL

Barilius vagra (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	KOKSA, KHOKSA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body slender and elongated. Mouth moderate; jaws long, maxilla extends to below middle of orbit. Barbels 2 pairs, short; maxillary shorter than rostral. Scales moderate, lateral line with 38-44 scales. Dorsal fin behind pelvic, just anterior to anal, its last 2 fin rays over anal fin. Pectorals slightly shorter than head, not reaching pelvics. Pectorals and pelvics with well developed axillary scales. Caudal forked, lobes equal. Differs from *Barilius bendelisis* in having larger anal with 10-12 branched rays. Colour of the body silvery with 13-18 bluish spots, usually much above lateral line. Fins yellowish. Length: c. 7.5 cm, may attain 12.5 cm. Fin formula: D 9 (2/7), P₁ 14, P₂ 9, A 14-15 (2-3/11-12).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Streams and rivers adjoining hills.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal and Sri Lanka.

6. BENGAL BARB

Bengala elanga (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Previously *Rasbora elanga* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	ALONG, SEPHATIA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, slender. Abdomen more or less rounded. Mouth very small, lower jaw prominent with a symphysial process; teeth pharyngeal. One pair of short rostral barbels. Dorsal fin inserted behind pelvic fin base, without bony ray. Pectorals long, as long as head. Caudal forked. Lateral line with 40-44 scales. Body colour silvery, often with a leaden-coloured band along upper portion of sides. Length: c. 15 cm. Fin formula: D 9 (2/7); P₁ 14-15, P₂ 9, A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: River, pools, beels, streams, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India and Myanmar.

7. INDIAN GLASS-BARB

Chela labuca (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	LAUBUCA, KASH KHAIRA
Other English names	INDIAN HATCHET FISH, WINGED DANIO
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body strongly compressed with the abdominal edge cultrate (knife-like) from below pectoral fin to anal fin. Mouth oblique. Barbels absent. Teeth pharyngeal. Interorbital region naked, without scales. Lateral line complete. Curved downwards; 34-36 lateral line scales. Dorsal fin commences slightly behind the origin of anal. Pectorals stout and elongated, larger than head, wing-like, hence the common name "winged danio". Caudal deeply forked. Colour of the body translucent, shining silvery to greenish-grey with a violet lustre on caudal peduncle and steel-blue vertical markings on the sides; back somewhat darker. A well-defined spot on opercles and fine dots all over the body. Young have a black spot at the base of caudal. Maximum length 6.7 cm. Fin formula: D 10 (2.8), P₁ 13, P₂ 7, A 21-22 (3/18-19).

Habits: Move in shoals (groups) in the upper water-layers. Breeds freely in tanks, ponds and small streams. Mating occurs at dusk or dawn in shallow water; about 30 eggs are scattered at a time. Hatching occurs in c. 24 hours. Feeds mainly on insects, also leaf and stem tissue.

Habitats: Ponds, rivers, streams, canals, beels, haors, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Malaysia and Indonesia.

8. REBA CARP

Cirrhinus reba (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	RAIK, TATKINI, BATA, LAACHO, BHAGNA
Other English names	-
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body fairly elongated, depth much more than head length. Snout slightly projecting beyond mouth. Mouth broad; upper lip entire, often fringed in juveniles. Lower lip very thin. Lower jaw with a tubercle at symphysis. Barbels 1 pair, rostral short. Scales hexagonal; 34-38 scales on lateral line; 5½ rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base. Dorsal originate in advance of pelvics. Pelvic origin nearer to snout tip than to caudal base. Longest dorsal ray may be slightly longer than head. Caudal fin deeply forked. Colour of the body dark grey dorsally, silvery on flanks and belly; scales generally darkest at their edges, forming bluish longitudinal bands above lateral line. Anal and pelvic fins orange-tipped. Length: c. 30 cm, maximum 32.5 cm. Fin formula: D 10-11 (2-3/8), P₁ 16-17, P₂ 9, A 8 (3/5).

Habits: Juveniles omnivorous, adults plankton and detritus feeder. Spawns in flooded marginal areas of water bodies over a sand or clay substrate.

Habitats: Rivers, canals, streams, pond, beels, haors, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Nepal.

9. GANGETIC LATIA

Crossocheilus latius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	KALABATA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, ventral profile nearly straight between head and pelvics. Head flattened above. Snout oval, blunt. Mouth ventral, upper lip continuous with the skin of snout, not separated from this by a groove. A pendulous lobe at corners of mouth. A cartilaginous support inside both the jaws. Barbels 2 pairs, maxillary rudimentary. Scales on lateral line 36-41. Paired fins horizontally placed. Origin of dorsal fin midway between snout-tip and posterior base of anal. Caudal deeply forked, upper lobe slightly longer than lower. Colour greyish above, with irregular dark punctuations; silvery below; a faint longitudinal stripe on flank. Length: 10.4 cm. Fin formula: D 10-11 (2-3/8), P₁ 14-16, P₂ 9, A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Streams and rivers.

Distribution: Northern parts.

Threats: Habitat loss

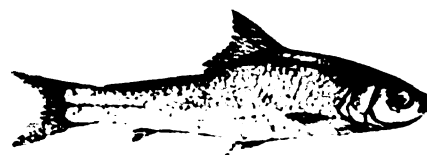
Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

10. BATA LABEO

Labeo bata (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	BHANGON BATA, BATA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, dorsal portion more convex than abdomen. Snout blunt, slightly projecting beyond mouth. Mouth inferior, lips thin, lower lip slightly fringed, joined to isthmus by a narrow bridge. A small tubercle above symphysis of lower jaw. Barbel 1 pair, maxillary, hidden inside labial fold. Eyes large, dorso-lateral, not visible from underside. Scales moderate, 37-40 on lateral line; 5 or 5 1/2 scale-rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base. Dorsal fin inserted nearer snout-tip than base of caudal, placed above or slightly anterior to pelvic fin tip. Dorsal fin rays not more than 13. Pectorals do not extend to pelvic fin. Caudal forked. Colour of the body bluish or darkish above, silvery on lower half of flanks and belly. An irregular black blotch on anterior scales of lateral line. Base of caudal with a large diffuse spot. Pelvic and anal fins dark with orange red tips; other fins with fine spots. Length: c. 30 cm. Fin formula: D 12 (3/9), P₁ 15, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 2/5.

Habits: Breeds in rivers during monsoon months.

Habitats: Rivers, estuaries and ponds.

Distribution: All river systems.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

11. BOGA LABEO

Labeo boga (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	BHANGAN, BHANGAN BATA
Other English names	–
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Elongated body, dorsal profile more convex than ventral. Snout moderately projected beyond jaws, no lateral lobes; a few pores on snout. Mouth fairly narrow, lips quite thick, lower lip joined to isthmus by a bridge. Without tubercle above lower jaw symphysis. Barbel minute, 1 pair (maxillary) only. Eyes large, not visible from underside of head. Lateral line scales 37-39; 5-5½ scale-rows between lateral line and base of pelvic fin. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout-tip than to base of caudal. Dorsal fin ray not more than 13. Pectorals do not extend to pelvics; caudal forked. Colour of the body greyish above, silvery below. Fins with reddish tinge. Length: c. 30 cm. Fin formula: D 12(3/9), P₁ 15, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 2/5.

Habits: Spawns in flooded rivers.

Habitats: Rivers, estuaries and ponds.

Distribution: Coastal region.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

12. BLACK ROHU

Labeo calbasu (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	KALIBAU, BAUS MAACH, KALIA
Other English names	KALBASU
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body stout, dorsal profile more convex than abdomen. Head fairly large and conical, its length less than body depth. Snout depressed and fairly pointed, without lateral lobes. Mouth inferior; lips thick and conspicuously fringed; both lips with distinct inner folds and a cartilaginous support. Barbels 2 pairs, rostral pair longer than maxillary. Scales moderate, lateral line with 40-44 scales; lateral transverse scale-rows 5-6½ between lateral line and pelvic base. Dorsal fin with a fairly long base, inserted midway between snout-tip and base of caudal fin. Caudal deeply forked. Colour of the body black to grey above, lighter below; flanks buff pink. Mid-lateral scales usually with a scarlet spot. Ventral surface of head yellowish. Portion of eye around pupil red in 1-year old fish. Fins black; upper lobe of caudal fin usually tipped with white. Length: c. 40 cm. Fin formula: D 17-18 (3/14-15), P₁ 16-18, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Bottom feeder. Can tolerate slightly brackish water; thrives better in standing water than running waters.

Habitats: Rivers, beels, haors and wetlands.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Myanmar.

13. KURIA LABEO

Labeo gonius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	GONI, KURCHI, GHANNYA, GHONIA, GHAINNA



Other English names

–

Status **ENDANGERED**

Description: Body elongated, dorsal profile more convex than abdomen. Snout blunt, slightly projecting beyond mouth, without lateral lobes, with numerous pores. Eyes moderate, not visible from underside of head. Interorbital space convex. Mouth narrow, sub-inferior; lips thick and fringed, with a distinct inner fold. Barbels 2 pairs, very small. Scales small, lateral line with 71-84 scales, 9-13 transverse scale-rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base. Dorsal inserted nearer snout tip than caudal fin base. Pectoral fin as long as head. Caudal deeply forked. Colour of the body greenish-black on back, becoming lighter on sides. Scales darkest at margin; several scales with red lunules. Length: c. 61 cm, weighing 1.36 kg. Fin formula: D 16-17 (3/13-14), P₁ 15-16, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Breeds during June-August. Does not breed in ponds.

Habitats: Rivers, haors, beels.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Myanmar.

14. NANDI LABEO

Labeo nandina (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	NANDINA, NANDIL, NANDI
Other English names	–
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated. Snout obtuse, slightly projecting beyond mouth, no lateral lobe. Many minute pores on snout and upper surface of head. Interorbital region flat, concave above eyes. Eyes not visible from underside of head. Lips thick, fringed, lower with branched papillae, and a distinct fold. A cartilaginous support inside both lips. Barbels 2 pairs, rostral shorter than maxillary. Scales small, 41-43 on lateral line; 5 transverse scale rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base. Dorsal fin arises midway between snout-tip and caudal fin base. Base of dorsal extends over middle of anal fin. Pelvics originate midway between snout tip and caudal base. Colour of the body dark green on back, becoming lighter on flanks and abdomen, with a few diffused blotches on flanks; centre of several scales reddish. Length: c. 26 cm. Fin formula: D 24-26 (2/22-24), P₁ 15-16, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers, haors and beels.

Distribution: Greater Sylhet and Mymensingh district. Population greatly depleted.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and improvement.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

15. PANGUSIA LABEO

Labeo pangusia (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	GHORA MUIKHA, GHORA MAACH, LONGU RUI

Other English names

—

Status

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Description: Body elongated; dorsal profile more convex than abdomen. Snout obtuse, overhanging mouth, with distinct lateral lobes, studded with pores. Eyes small, not visible from underside of head. Mouth small; lips thick with a distinct fold which is interrupted across lower jaw. An internal cartilaginous support in both lips. A pair of small maxillary barbels concealed in labial fold. Lateral line with 40-43 scales; $5\frac{1}{2}$ - $6\frac{1}{2}$ transverse scale-rows between lateral line and pelvic fin base. Pectorals do not extend upto pelvics. Dorsal fin inserted nearer to snout tip than caudal fin base. Caudal deeply forked. Colour of body varies with water in which it lives; brownish above, yellowish and white on sides and below. Scales along lateral line dotted. In hill streams colour is dark or blackish above and light yellowish below. Sometimes dull green above. Scales with black margins formed of minute dots. Dorsal and caudal fins grey; pectoral and anal hyaline, often tinged with red. Length: c. 36 cm. Fin formula: D 12-13 (2/10-11), P₁ 15-16, P₂ 9 (1/8), A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers, lakes, ponds.

Distribution: Greater Sylhet district.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan and India.



16. COTIO

Osteobrama cotio (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Previously *Rohtee cotio* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	DHELA, DHIPALI, KETI, MAUWA, LOHASURA

Other English names

—

Status

ENDANGERED

Description: Body trapezoid and considerably compressed; abdominal edge sharp from behind base of pelvics to anal fin, but rounded in front of pelvic fins. Mouth small, terminal, a little oblique; barbels absent. Lips absent. Dorsal profile highest at origin of dorsal fin. Scales small, somewhat deciduous and irregularly arranged. Lateral line complete with 60-65 scales. Colour of the body silvery with scattered pigment spots on dorsal side. A dark blotch on nape. Fins pale. Dorsal fin inserted behind pelvic base. Dorsal spine weak, bony, serrated along its posterior edge. Anal very long with 33-38 branched rays. Caudal deeply forked. Length: c. 11 cm. Fin formula: D 10 (2/8), P₁ 15, P₂ 9-10, A 33-38 (3/30-35).

Habits: Larvivorous.

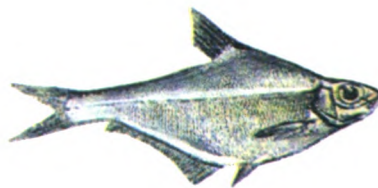
Habitats: Rivers, streams, marshes and ponds.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Elimination from culture ponds as weed fish.

Conservation needs: Awareness development about its food value.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Myanmar.



17. OLIVE BARB

Puntius sarana (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	SARPUNTI, SARNAPUNTI, SARALPUNTI, KURTI

Other English names

—

Status

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Description: Body moderately compressed with elevated back. Head fairly small. Mouth terminal. Barbels 2 pairs, maxillary a little longer than rostral. Scales medium. Lateral line complete, with 30-34 scales; 10.5 rows in transverse series; 10-12 rows before dorsal. Origin of dorsal fin slightly nearer to snout-tip than to base of caudal fin, rarely equidistant; its last unbranched ray osseous, strong and finely serrated posteriorly. Pelvics originate below origin of dorsal. Colour of the body silvery, darker on back; flanks with golden reflections; cheeks golden; sometimes a small dot behind gill opening. Fins dusky brown to orange. Length: c. 30 cm. Fin formula: D 3/8, P₁ 15, P₂ 9, A 3/5.

Habits: Swims in groups of 4-5 to several dozens. Omnivorous; feeds on aquatic insects, fish and algae. Breeds during monsoon in submerged vegetation and boulders.

Habitats: River, lakes, streams, pools.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Overfishing, introduction of “Thai Sarpunti”, *Puntius gonionotus*.

Conservation needs: Awareness, strict enforcement of fishing regulations.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bhutan and Myanmar.



18. TICTO BARB

Puntius ticto (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	TIT PUNTI
Other English names	FIREFIN BARB, TWO-SPOT BARB
Status	VULNERABLE

Description: Body strongly compressed, often high-backed. Mouth small, terminal. Barbels absent. Lateral line incomplete, 23-26 scales in longitudinal series, 10 rows in transverse series. Dorsal fin inserted slightly posterior to pelvic fin origin, its last unbranched ray osseous, fairly strong and serrated at its posterior edge. Pelvics originate below that of dorsal. Colour of the body: back grey to grassy-green, flanks brilliantly shining silver, belly whitish. Two black spots, a smaller one above pectoral fin and another larger one behind base of anal fin, the latter golden-edged. Flanks turn red during breeding season. Dorsal fin in males with a thick red border. Length: c. 6.5 cm, may attain 10 cm. Fin formula: D 11 (3/8), P₁ 12-14, P₂ 8, A 7-8 (2-3/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Small streams, canals, beels, ponds, ditches, inundated fields.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat degradation due to pesticide runoff from agricultural lands.

Conservation needs: Awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Thailand.



19. INDIAN TROUT

Raiamas bola (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Previously *Barilius bola* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]

Order **CYPRINIFORMES**

Family **CYPRINIDAE**

Local names **BHOL, BOL**

Other English names **–**

Status **ENDANGERED**



Description: Elongated body with compressed head and pointed snout. Mouth wide, maxilla extending beyond posterior margin of orbit. Lower jaw longer than the combined length of snout and eye. Lower lip present. Pharyngeal teeth in 2 rows. Barbel absent in adult, a rudimentary maxillary pair in juveniles. Scales very small. Lateral line complete in adults, with 85-95 scales. Scales of sides in the posterior half become rough during spawning season due to wart like concretion in the middle of the exposed portion of the scale. The warts disappear after breeding season. Pectoral axillary scale elongate, without a fleshy border. Colour of the body back: greenish-grey, sides silvery, with 2-6 rows of greenish-blue blotches, upper row with about 15-20 such blotches. Fins yellowish, becoming orange with growth. Dorsal fin inserted nearer caudal than to snout-tip. Caudal deeply forked, lower lobe slightly longer. Length: up to 35 cm and weighs 2.3 kg, usually below 1 kg. Fin formula: D 10 (3/7), P₁ 13, P₂ 9, A 13 (3/10).

Habits: Predaceous. Breeds during early monsoon in quiet inundated areas. Breeds approximately after attaining 3 years of age.

Habitats: Clear hill streams with rocky beds.

Distribution: Hilly streams.

Threats: Habitat degradation.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection. Awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: India, Nepal and Myanmar.

20. GANGETIC SCISSORTAIL RASBORA

Rasbora rasbora (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order **CYPRINIFORMES**

Family **CYPRINIDAE**

Local names **DARKINA, LEUZZA DARKINA**

Other English names **–**

Status **ENDANGERED**



Description: Body elongated; abdomen more convex than dorsal side. Mouth moderate, obliquely directed upwards. Lower jaw with a synapsial process. No barbels. Lateral line complete, concave, on lower half of sides. Scales on lateral lines 27-29. Origin of dorsal behind pelvics. Pectorals slightly shorter than head, originates about midway between snout tip and caudal base. Caudal deeply emerginate. Colour of the body olive brown above, silvery below, a blue-black iridescent lateral stripe of regular width from head to base of caudal fin. Caudal with a well defined black hind margin, other fins yellowish. Length: c. 8-12 cm. Fin formula: D 9 (2/7), P₁ 15, P₂ 9, A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Surface feeder.

Habitats: Shallow freshwater.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Use of agro-chemicals in farming.

Conservation needs: Awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Myanmar and Thailand.

21. TOR MAHSEER

Tor tor (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	MAHASHOL, MOHAL, MASHOL MAACH, TOR NAHASEER

Other English names

–

Status

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED

Description: Body stout, dorsal profile arched. Head small. Mouth small, gape does not extend below eye. Lips thick, fleshy. Lower lip with an uninterrupted posterior groove forming a median lobe. Barbels 2 pairs, rostrals shorter. Scales large; lateral line complete with 22-27 scales; transverse scale-rows between lateral line and base of pelvic $2\frac{1}{2}$. Colour of the dorsal side greyish green, flanks pinkish with greenish gold above, light olive green below; belly silvery; head above gill openings light orange, light yellow below eyes. Dorsal fin reddish buff; pelvic, pectoral and anal fins deep orange. Length: c. 52 cm. Weight does not depend on size, rather on the size of the waterbody where it lives. Fin formula: D 12 (3/9), P₁ 16-17, P₂ 9, A 7 (2/5).

Habits: A fast swimmer. Voraciously eats submerged plants. Grows better in a river with rocky bottom. Breeds during August-September till December. Breeding adults ascend upstreams after the rains begin. Two types of breeding behaviour have been observed. In one, female swims slowly along the side of the stream while the male follows close behind fertilizing the eggs. In the second, they excavate a small hollow in the gravel substrate where the female deposits eggs and are fertilized by the male.

Habitats: Hill streams.

Distribution: Greater Sylhet and Mymensingh districts.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan and India.



22. NECKTIE LOACH

Botia dario (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	COBITIDAE
Local names	RANI, BETI, BOTYA

Other English names

–

Status

ENDANGERED

Description: Robust, laterally compressed, dorsal profile more arched than ventral. Head flattened at sides. Small ventral mouth; barbels 4 pairs, 2 rostral, 1 maxillary and 1 mandibular. A strong bifid spine in a groove below eye. Scales indistinct. Lateral line present. Dorsal fin begins midway between snout-tip and caudal fin base; caudal peduncle tapers posteriorly. Pelvics originate a little behind dorsal origin. Caudal forked. Colour of the body greyish with 7 or 8 brownish oblique vertical bands descending from back to abdomen. Caudal with 2-4 broken black bands on each lobe. Length: c. 9 cm, maximum 15 cm. Fin formula: D 11-13 (2-3/9-10), P₁ 14, P₂ 8, A 7-8 (2/5-6).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Freshwater wetlands.

Distribution: Abundant in streams of greater districts of Sylhet, Mymensingh, Dinajpur, Rangpur and Chittagong Hill Tracts.

Threats: Habitat loss and lack of awareness.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.



23. Y-LOACH

Botia lohachata Chaudhuri, 1912

Order	CYPRINIFORMES
Family	CYPRINIDAE
Local names	RANI, PUTUL, BETI
Other English names	—
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body robust, elongated, laterally compressed. Mouth small, inferior. The suborbital spine strong, bifid. Barbels 4 pairs, 2 rostral pairs placed very close to each other at base, 1 maxillary and 1 mandibular pair. Scales minute and indistinct. Lateral line present. Dorsal fin inserted midway between snout-tip and caudal fin base. Caudal forked. Colour of the body silvery grey, earthy brown or yellowish; with 4 Y-shaped markings; arms of Y from each side meet on top of the body so that a top view shows about four O-shaped markings; in large adults the regular Y-marks become obsolete and the fish then shows haphazard rod-like markings. Fins hyaline to delicate grey, partly with dark blotches and bars. Length: c. 6.5 cm, upto 10 cm. Fin formula: D 11 (2/9), P₁ 14, P₂ 8, A 7 (2/5).

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers, streams and haors in the plains and submontane regions.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Lack of awareness and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Nepal.

24. LONG-WHISKERED CATFISH

Aorichthys aor (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Previously *Mystus aor* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	BAGRIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	AYRE, AOR
Other English names	—
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated with depressed head; snout broad and depressed; upper jaw longer. Interneural shield (between basal bone of dorsal fin and occipital process) present. The maxillary pair of barbels extend to the end of anal or caudal base or beyond. Nasal pair to anterior of eye; outer mandibular ones up to pectoral. Teeth in the form of semilunar band on palatine. Dorsal spine serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine as long as head without snout, and denticulated posteriorly. Adipose fin long. Caudal fin deeply forked and with pointed lobes. Colour of body dark bluish, gradually fading to whitish on flanks and belly; a small black spot often present on basal bone of dorsal fin; a well defined black spot at posterior edge of dorsal adipose. Fins yellowish. Length: c. 90 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/9-10, P₂ 1/5, A 12-13.

Habits: Breeds before the onset of monsoon (June).

Habitats: Freshwater rivers, ponds, lakes, channels and reservoirs.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

25. GIANT RIVER-CATFISH

Aorichthys seenghala (Sykes, 1841)

[Previously *Mystus seenghala* (Sykes, 1841)]

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	BAGRIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	GUIZZA, GUIZZA AYER
Other English names	TENGARA, SEENGHARI
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body graceful, elongated and compressed having spatulate snout and depressed head; granulated ridges on upper surface of head. Median longitudinal groove of head reaches base of occipital process. Interneural shield present. Upper jaw longer. Uninterrupted crescentic band of teeth on palate. Maxillary barbels extend to the base of pectorals or a little beyond; nasal barbels up to middle of orbit; external mandibular barbels up to base of pectoral, whereas internal ones are shorter. Dorsal spine weak, anteriorly rugose and indistinctly serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine stronger than dorsal, externally rough and denticulated internally. Adipose fin about half as long as head. Caudal fin deeply forked and upper lobe longer than lower one. Colour of the body brownish-grey on back, silvery on flanks and belly; a dark well-defined spot adipose dorsal fin. Length: c. 40 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/9, P₂ 1/5, A 11-12.

Habits: Predatory, feeds on insects and crustaceans, also plant matters. Breeds before monsoon (June).

Habitats: Rivers, canals, beels, haors, inundated fields, ditches, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Nepal.

26. ASSAMESE BATASIO

Batasio tengana (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	BAGRIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	TENGRA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated and compressed; dorsal profile arched, ventral profile horizontal. Head broadly pointed anteriorly. Mouth small and inferior, upper jaw slightly longer. Median longitudinal groove on head extended to the end of occipital process. Four pairs of barbels, of which the nasal extends to the posterior edge of orbit. Maxillary and mandibular shorter than head. Eyes located nearer the snout than to the posterior end of opercle. First of spine dorsal short. Adipose dorsal fin commences far away from rayed dorsal fin. Spine of pectoral fin serrated internally. Caudal fin forked. Air-bladder visible from outside. Colour of the body generally olivaceous grey, lighter below; five oblique irregular saddle-shaped crossbands or spots on sides of body; a dusky blotch on nape. Rayed dorsal fin cross-banded. Length: maximum 7.5 cm. Fin formula: D 11/7, P₁ 1/7-8, P₂ 1/5, A 3/11-12, C 15.

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers and canals.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Lack of awareness.

Conservation needs: Awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: India, Myanmar and Thailand.

27. GANGETIC MYSTUS

Mystus cavasius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	BAGRIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	GOLSHA, GOLSHA-TENGRA, KABASHI-TENGRA
Other English names	—
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated and compressed; obtuse snout, slightly longer upper jaw. Upper surface of head slightly rough, its median longitudinal groove wide and reaches the base of occipital process. Interneural shield absent. Teeth on the palate in an uninterrupted crescentic band. Four pairs of barbels of which the maxillary pair extends nearly up to the base of caudal fin. Outer mandibular pair reaches the base of pectoral fin, and internal one as long as head. Dorsal spine weak, pointed and non-denticulated. Upper lobe of caudal fin pointed and longer than lower lobe. Colour of the body greyish with a more or less well-defined mid-lateral longitudinal stripe; a dark humeral spot emphasised by a white or pale area along its ventral margin. Dorsal and caudal fins dusky. Length: c. 23 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/8, P₂ 6, A 11.

Habits: Feeds on plant matter, insects and crustaceans.

Habitats: Freshwater and tidal rivers and lakes, also beels, ponds, ditches, inundated fields, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar and Thailand.

28. RITA

Rita rita (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	BAGRIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	RITA
Other English names	—
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated. Head depressed with osseous plates and flattened ventral side. Upper jaw longer. Small eyes situated at the anterior half of head. Barbels 3 pairs of which nasal pair short; maxillary pair nearly reaches the end of the head; and mandibular pair as long as maxillary. Villiform teeth on mandible. Dorsal fin with 2 spines. Second dorsal spine long, very strong, hollow and sharply pointed and finely serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine short but strong and hollow. Pelvic fins originate below the posterior base of dorsal fin. Caudal fin forked. Anal fin does not reach caudal fin. Colour of the body lucid green above and on flanks, dull white on abdomen. Length: c. 60 cm. Fin formula: D 11/6, P₁ 1/10, P₂ 8, A 11-13.

Habits: Carnivorous. Commonly feeds on insects, mollusks, shrimps and other smaller fishes.

Habitats: Both fresh and brackish water.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and China.

29. INDIAN BUTTER-CATFISH

Ompok bimaculatus (Bloch, 1797)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SILURIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	KANI PABDA, BOALI PABDA, PABDA, PUPTA, PAFTA

Other English names

–

Status

ENDANGERED

Description: Mouth large and oblique; snout rounded. Lower jaw prominent and longer than upper jaw; teeth on jaw and vomer. Two pairs of barbels of which maxillary extends posteriorly to anal fin base. Dorsal fin with elongated rays; pectoral fin as long as head; anal fin long; caudal fin forked. A laterally compressed fish with depressed head. Colour of the body silvery, shot with purple. Dorsally dark grey-green to brownish with a tinge of golden yellow; a large dusky spot on shoulder on lateral line; a small black spot on caudal peduncle just above lateral line. Length: c. 25 cm. Fin formula : D 4, P₁ 12-15 (1/11-14), P₂ 8, A 66-73.

Habits: Feeds on vegetables and small fish. Spawns during monsoon. Move around in shallow (often muddy) waters.

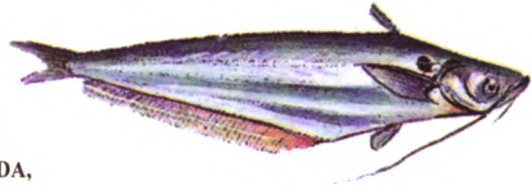
Habitats: Rivers, canals, beels, ponds, floodplains.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss and overexploitation.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and China.



30. PABDAH CATFISH

Ompok pabda (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SILURIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	MODHU PABDA, PABDA

Other English names

–

Status

ENDANGERED

Description : Body laterally compressed; head depressed. Mouth large; snout rounded; lower jaw prominent and longer than upper jaw; teeth on jaw and vomer. Two pairs of barbels of which maxillary extends to end of pectoral or middle of anal fin; dorsal fin with elongated rays. Pectoral fin as long as head. Anal fin long. Caudal fin forked. Fin formula: D 4, P₁ 12-14 (1/11-13), P₂ 8, A 53-59. Length: c. 17 cm. Colour of the body generally silvery grey, darkest on the back. Some may have 2 longitudinal whitish bands, one above the other below the lateral line.

Habits: Move around in shallow (often muddy) water. Feeds on vegetables and small fish.

Habitats: Rivers, streams, beels, ponds, pools, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Lack of awareness and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Awareness and habitat protection.

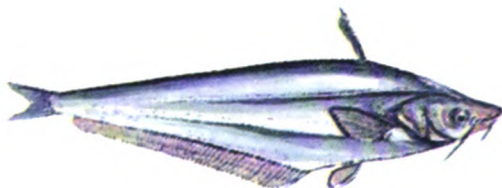
Extra-territorial distribution: Afghanistan, Pakistan, India and Myanmar.



31. PABO CATFISH

Ompok pabo (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SILURIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	PABDA
Other English names	—
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: A laterally compressed fish with superior mouth and rounded snout; jaw prominent. Two pairs of barbels, maxillary pair shorter than head; mandibular very short and about equal to eye diameter. Dorsal fin with five rays, pectoral fin with 1 spine and 14 rays, anal fin with 66-71 rays and not confluent with caudal fin. Caudal fin deeply forked, its lobes pointed. Colour of the body – silvery grey above, lighter below, with a dark shoulder spot. Length: maximum 24 cm. Fin formula: D 5, P₁ 1/14, P₂ 9-10, A 3/66-71.

Habits: Found in shallow (and often muddy) water. Feeds on vegetables and small fish.

Habitats: Rivers, rivulets, beels, canals, streams, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Lack of awareness and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Awareness and habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Myanmar.

32. JAMUNA AILIA

Ailia punctata (Day, 1871)

[Previously *Ailiichthys punctata* Day, 1871]

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SCHILBEIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	KAJULI, BASPATA
Other English names	—
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated and deeply compressed; upper region of head slightly concave. Upper jaw slightly longer. Eyes situated almost half below the angle of the mouth. Four pairs of barbels extend to the middle of the length of fish. Villiform teeth in jaw. Dorsal fin absent, adipose dorsal minute; pectoral fins well developed with spine which is as long as head. Pelvic fin absent, caudal fin forked with lower lobe longer. Colour of the body silvery, upper surface of head nearly black; a large black spot at the base of caudal fin. Length: 10-11 cm. Fin formula: D 0, P₁ 1/12, P₂ 0, A 77-84.

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers, beels, haors, canals and streams.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Lack of awareness and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan and India.

33. GARUA BACHA

Clupisoma garua (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SCHILBEIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	GHAURA
Other English names	GUARCHCHA
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description : Body elongated and laterally compressed. Head slightly depressed. Rounded snout and longer upper jaw. Mouth moderate and subterminal; eyes with broad, circular adipose lid; situated partly on the lower surface of head. Barbels 4 pairs of which maxillary pair extends to middle of pelvic fins; nasal pair short, extends up to the anterior margin of eye. Internal pair of mandibular barbels slightly longer than the external pair. Teeth villiform. Dorsal spine slender, rugose anteriorly and serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine stronger and denticulated internally. Adipose absent in adults. Colour of the body silvery with the back yellowish-green and the head and shoulder with golden gloss. Fins hyaline; dorsal and pectoral dotted with black; caudal pale yellow. Length: maximum 1.21 m. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/11, P₂ 6, A 3/27-30.

Habits: A bottom feeder; feeds on insects, molluscs, prawns, small fishes, and decaying matter. Known to take human faeces as food.

Habitats: Rivers.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

34. BATCHWA BACHA

Eutropiichthys vacha (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SCHILBEIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	BACHA
Other English names	—
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body more or less compressed; snout pointed and compressed; upper jaw slightly larger. Obliquely clefted large mouth extends to below margin of eye. Four pairs of barbels of which the nasal pair extends to posterior margin of orbit; maxillary to the end of pre-opercle or even as long as head; mandibular extends up to the gill opening. Short occipital process with a wide gap between it and basal bone of dorsal. A long median fontanelle on cranium. Sharp teeth in jaws; pyriform band on palatines and vomer. Weak dorsal spine serrated posteriorly. Pectoral spine externally rough and serrated internally. Pelvic fin small, anal fin long; adipose always present. Colour of the body silvery, back greyish, with a tint of cobalt blue; jaws, operculum, pectoral fins and belly bear different shades. Dorsal and adipose fins greyish, caudal with black edges. Length: c. 35 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/13-14, P₂ 6, A 3-4/46-48.

Habits: Carnivorous; feeds on other smaller fish and insects. Surface feeder.

Habitats: Rivers and tidal waters.

Distribution: All rivers, also in the Karnaphuli reservoir.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Awareness and habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India and Myanmar.

35. SILONDIA VACHA

Silonia silondia (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SCHILBEIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	SHILLONG
Other English names	—
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated and compressed; mouth wide and terminal, little longer jaw and broad snout. Wide gill openings; teeth villiform on jaws and in a crescentic band across the palate. Two pairs of barbels; maxillary pair minute not extending beyond orbit; mandibular barbels vestigial. Dorsal spine weak, anteriorly smooth and finely serrated. Strong pectoral spine finely serrated posteriorly. Air bladder greatly reduced. Colour of the body – back dusky-green, the flanks and abdomen silvery; opercle shot with orange and yellow. Dorsal and pectoral fins light neutral tint, and fin light purplish and caudal fin much darker with a reddish band at base. Length: 80-100 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/12-13, P₂ 6, A 41-46.

Habits: Voracious feeder. Gregarious, moves in shoals; breeds during monsoon. Adults ascend from estuaries into large rivers for breeding. When water level recedes they get stranded in small ponds.

Habitats: Mainly fluviatile, but also flourishes in tanks and large reservoirs.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Over exploitation and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

36. PUNGAS

Pangasius pangasius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	PANGASIIDAE
[Previous Order]	CYPRINIFORMES]
[Previous Family]	SCHILBEIDAE]
Local names	PUNGUS
Other English names	—
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated and laterally compressed. Head somewhat flat, obtusely rounded snout and longer upper jaw. Greatest width of head equals its length behind angle of month. Eyes with narrow adipose lids, located partly on the lower surface of head and nearer to snout than occiput. Two pairs of barbels, the maxillary reaches posterior base of pectoral fin; mandibular shorter, reaches a little beyond gill-opening. Villiform teeth on jaw, palate and vomer. Dorsal spine strong, slightly serrated anteriorly, denticulated posteriorly and as long as head. Pectoral spine rather stronger than dorsal one and denticulated internally. Pelvic fins arise from below anterior half of dorsal fin. Caudal fin deeply forked. Colour of the body dusky yellow-green on back, glossed with silvery purple on flanks; golden tinge on sides of head. Fins light reddish-yellow. Length: c. 80 cm. Fin formula: D 1/7, P₁ 1/12, P₂ 6, A 3-4/26-29.

Habits: Voracious, carnivorous, also feeds on decaying animal and vegetable matter. In rivers feeds extensively on snails and other molluscs.

Habitats: Big rivers and estuaries.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Overexploitation and habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Awareness and habitat protection.

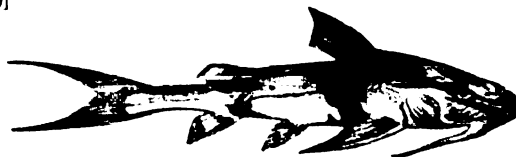
Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia.

37. GANGETIC GOONCH

Bagarius yarrellii Sykes, 1841

[Previously referred to as *Bagarius bagarius* (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SISORIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	BAGHAIR
Other English names	–
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body rather elongated, dorsally arched, ventrally flattened and depressed. Head depressed; median groove on head shallow, wide, reaches base of occipital process, which is strong and broad. Mouth inferior, crescentic with wide gape; upper jaw longer. Barbels 4 pairs; maxillary pair with stiff and broad bases and extend to base of pectoral fin; nasal pair short; outer mandibular pair extend to below eyes; inner pair smaller. Gill opening wide. Skin rough on sides and above; slimy but with small tubercles. Pelvic fins inserted posterior to base of last dorsal fin ray. Adipose fin short, originates anterior to or on origin of anal fin. Paired fins horizontal; pectoral fin rays 11-14. Caudal deeply forked. No thoracic adhesive apparatus. Gill rakers 8-11 on first arch. Colour of the body grey to light yellowish, with 3 darkly pigmented bands or blotches – the first extending from an area around or near dorsal fin base towards pelvic fins, second from adipose fin base towards anal fin, and the third centred on caudal peduncle. Some specimens are heavily spotted. Fins spotted; lower part of caudal black. The bright colouration fades away an hour or so after removing from water and also after death. Length: 20-39 cm. Fin formula: D 1/6, P₁ 1/13, P₂ 6, A 11-13, C 16.

Habits: Voracious and predatory, feeds primarily on small fishes, also consumes frogs and prawns. Breeds prior to monsoon (June) rains. A bottom dweller and can withstand strong currents. Often called “freshwater shark” because of its voracious feeding and ugly appearance.

Habitats: Large rivers and hill streams.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

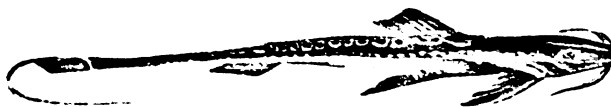
Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and Indonesia.

38. SISOR CATFISH

Sisor rhabdophorus Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	SISORIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	SISOR, CHENUA
Other English names	–
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: An elongated fish, tapering posteriorly; head depressed, body compressed to cylindrical posteriorly; upper caudal ray greatly elongated. Mouth small, transverse, inferior. Upper jaw longer and snout rounded. Median longitudinal groove on head reaches the base of occipital process. Five pairs of barbels on mandible; maxillary pair extends up to pectoral spine. Twelve osseous rings cover the last half of the body. Small eye nearer to gill opening than end of snout. Dorsal ray weak and finely serrated anteriorly. Five plates on either side of dorsal fin base. Pectoral spine compressed and serrated on both edges. Anal fin small with 6 rays. Colour of the body – blackish above and lighter below. Length: maximum 20 cm. Fin formula: D 1/6, P₁ 1/8, P₂ 7, A 6, C 11.

Habits: Exhibits adaptations for life at the bottom of high gradient low land or hill streams in having horizontally placed paired fins and inferior mouth.

Habitats: Streams with sandy bottom and strong current.

Distribution: Greater Rangpur and Dinajpur district.

Threats: Habitat loss.

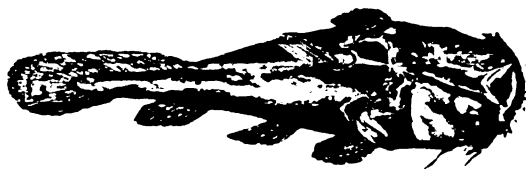
Conservation needs: Habitat protection, restoration and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan and India.

39. INDIAN CHACA

Chaca chaca (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	CHACIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	CHEKA, CHAGA
Other English names	-
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body tadpole-shaped and characterized by large, rectangular and strongly depressed head; body anteriorly depressed and posteriorly compressed. Very wide mouth with slightly longer lower jaw. Nostril tubular, located near edge of snout. Upperparts of body and head covered with tubercles and short spines; underparts smooth. Eyes small and subcutaneous. Three pairs of barbels; maxillary pair small and situated at the corner of mouth, 2 pairs of mandibular barbels widely separated; villiform fine teeth on jaws. Rounded pectoral and pelvic fins horizontally situated. Second dorsal, caudal and second anal fins form the caudal-dorsal fin. Colour of body brownish marbled with darker upperparts. Fins dark brown with black blotches and whitish to fawn edges. Length: c. 20 cm. Fin formula: D 5 (1/4), P₁ 6 (1/5), P₂ 6, Caudodorsal 20-25 + 10-11 + 8-12.

Habits: Found in muddy water.

Habitats: Rivers, haors, beels, canals, ponds etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat deterioration and loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India and Nepal.

40. CANINE CATFISH-EEL

Plotosus canius Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

Order	SILURIFORMES
Family	PLOTOSIDAE
[Previous Order	CYPRINIFORMES]
Local names	GANG MAGUR, KAN MAGUR
Other English names	-
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated, subcylindrical anteriorly and compressed posteriorly. Mouth transverse with longer upper lip; snout rounded. Four pairs of barbels of which the nasal extends almost up to nape; outer mandibular goes beyond gill opening, the inner up to posterior end of opercle. Gill-opening wide. Conical teeth on upper jaw in several rows; on vomer in a crescentic band and semi-crescentic band on mandible. Large vermiform papillae on gill arches and gill filaments. Dorsal and pectoral spines serrated on both edges. Second dorsal, caudal and anal fin confluent. Pelvics close together. Colour of the body generally dark olive-green over head and body, below soiled creamy buff; barbels grey. Fins grey. Length: generally c. 80 cm, maximum 150 cm. Fin formula: D 5-6 (1/4-5), P₁ 11-12 (1/10-11), P₂ 12, caudo-dorsal-anal 240-270.

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Estuaries, coasts, bay and occasionally ascends to rivers.

Distribution: Coastal areas.

Threats: Habitat deterioration and loss.

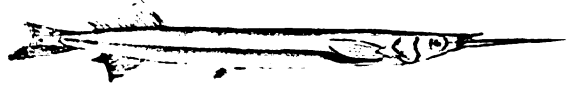
Conservation needs: Protection of habitat.

Extra-territorial distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, the Philippines and Papua New Guinea.

41. WRESTLING HALFBEAK

Dermogenys pusillus van Hasselt, 1823

Order	CYPRINODONTIFORMES
Family	HEMIRAMPHIDAE
[Previous Order	BELONIFORMES]
Local names	EK THOTA
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, slightly compressed. Upper jaw short, triangular, without a mesial keel. Lower jaw 2.0-2.5 times longer than upper jaw, developed into a bony beak. Villiform teeth on both jaws. Gill openings wide; 40-45 scales in lateral line, cycloid. No spine on fins. Dorsal and anal fins posterior in position; dorsal inserted a short distance behind anal; anal fin base larger than that of dorsal. Pelvics abdominal, with 6 rays. Pectorals as long as head (without snout), inserted behind gill opening. Caudal rounded. Length: longest male 4.5 cm, longest female 7.1 cm. Anal fin of males modified into a copulatory organ. Colour of the body olive-brown or brownish grey, with more or less red on flanks, paler to nearly white on belly; males with a clear red spot on pelvic fins. Fin formula: D 3-4/6, P₁ 10, P₂ 1/5, A 3-4/11-12.

Habits: Live at the surface of water. Viviparous. Males are combative in nature.

Habitats: Fresh and slightly brackish water; in rivers, canals, well-vegetated water and mud.

Distribution: In Karnaphuli river and reservoir near Kaptai.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, China and the Philippines.

42. DEOCATA PIPEFISH

Microphis deocata (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SYNGNATHIFORMES
Family	SYNGNATHIDAE
Local names	KOTA KUMIRER KHIL
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, sub-cylindrical or quadrangular encased in stout bony rings - 16 in trunk and 30 in tail. Snout tubular, directed upwards, much longer than remainder of head. Mouth small, terminal. Opercle divided by a longitudinal ridge. Gill openings small, rounded, located at the posterior upper angle of opercle. Dorsal ridges on trunk and tail continuous. Egg pouch abdominal. Dorsal fin begins opposite the anus on the 15th ring and stands on 8 rings. Pectoral fin small, rounded; pelvic absent; anal very small; caudal small and rounded. Colour of the body generally brown, bright red under the lateral line with blue dots. Length: maximum 14 cm. Fin formula: D 30, P₁ 15, A 2, C 7.

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Rivers.

Distribution: Rivers of North and North-East region.

Threats: Habitat loss.

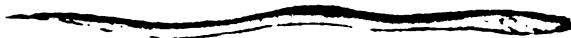
Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

43. GANGETIC MUDEEL

Monopterus albus (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	SYNBRANCHIFORMES
Family	SYNBRANCHIDAE
Local names	KUICHA, KUCHIA, KUNCHE
Other English names	CUCHIA
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body eel-like, robust. Skin slippery. Scales in the posterior half of body, arranged longitudinally. A single crescentic gill opening on ventral side. Gills much reduced; a pair of respiratory sacs on either side of vertebral column originating from gill chamber. Eyes small, covered by skin, on the upper half of head. Maxilla extends a considerable distance beyond eye. Upper jaw longer, lips fleshy. Margin of upper jaw formed by premaxillaries. Teeth on jaws and palate. Pectorals, pelvics, and caudal fins absent; dorsal rudimentary. Colour of the body greenish or chestnut brown becoming lighter on abdomen. Numerous round spots on body. Length: maximum 60 cm. Vertebrae (99-112) + (50-70). Fin formula: D rudimentary, P₁, P₂, A and C absent.

Habits: Swims in a serpentine fashion.

Habitats: Fresh and brackish waters; in shallow, well-vegetated water and mud.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat destruction and habitat change, overexploitation.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

44. ELONGATE GLASS-PERCHLET

Chanda nama Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	AMBASSIDAE
[Previous Family]	CENTROPOMIDAE]
Local names	CHANDA, NAMA CHANDA
Other English names	—
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated and deeply compressed. Dorsal and abdominal profile convex. Mouth large, very prominent lower jaw. Tongue edentate, canine teeth in lower jaw. Preorbital with 3 denticulations on its posterior superior margin and a spine at its anterior superior angle directed toward orbit. Lateral line partly distinct, partly absent; with 100-107 scales in longitudinal series. Second dorsal spine largest. Spines of 1st dorsal and rays of second dorsal gradually decrease in height. Third anal spine longest. Length: 10-11 cm. Colour of the body transparent, silvery-yellowish with a silvery longitudinal band along the flank; body with sparsely scattered minute black dots which concentrate into an oblong patch behind gill-cover. Eyes black. Crown of head blackish. Vertical fins bright orange, specially in sexually mature males. Outer half of 1st dorsal and tip of second dorsal deep black. Caudal fin black and orange, with a pale outer border. Fin formula: D₁ VIII, D₂ I/16-17, P₁ 12-13, P₂ 1/5, A III/16-17.

Habits: Larvivore.

Habitats: Clear freshwater streams, canals, beels, ponds and inundated paddy fields. Also in brackish water.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat deterioration.

Conservation needs: Habitat restoration and protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

45. INDIAN GLASSY FISH

Pseudembassis ranga (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

[Previously *Chanda ranga* Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	AMBASSIDAE
[Previous Family	CENTROPOMIDAE]
Local names	RANGA-CHANDA, LAL CHANDA, CHANDA
Other English names	—
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body oblong, deeply compressed. Dorsal and abdominal regions convex. Mouth moderate, oblique; lower jaw more or less equal to upper jaw. A spine directed towards middle of orbit from anterior superior angle of preorbital. Lateral line complete, with 47-63 scales. Cheek with 7 transverse scale rows. Scales minute, cycloid, deciduous. Dorsal fin deeply divided, inserted in the anterior half of body. Caudal fin forked. Dorsal, pelvic and anal fins with spine; anal fin with 3 spines. Length: usually 5 cm, maximum 8 cm. Colour of the body transparent yellowish white with silvery gloss on dorsum. A definite dusky spot behind gill cover; a silvery lateral spot on side of body. Fins hyaline; dorsals, anal and caudal with blackish edge. Young specimens, locally called “lal chanda”, body brightly coloured with red and yellow; 3 or 4 vertical grey bands composed of minute dots on sides. Dorsals, anal and caudal scarlet red. First dorsal and pelvic black-tipped. Fin formula: D_1 VI, D_2 I/13-15, P_1 10-11, P_2 I/5, A III/15-16.

Habits: Information not available.

Habitats: Clear water of beels, canals, streams, ponds and inundated paddy fields.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat degradation.

Conservation needs: Habitat improvement.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Malaysia.

46. SPOTTED SCAT

Scatophagus argus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	SCATOPHAGIDAE
Local names	BISHTARA
Other English names	—
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body quadrangular, strongly compressed. Head profile rising steeply to nape. Mouth small. Dorsal fin deeply notched; dorsal fin membrane deeply incised between spines. Pectoral fins relatively small. Caudal fin truncate or slightly emarginate; rounded in juveniles. Lateral line arched. Scales minute, ctenoid. Colour of the body variable, uniform greenish-silvery, bluish-silver or coffee-brown above; below silvery. Numerous dark spots mainly in upper parts of sides. Young fish, c. 2 cm, usually quite dark in colour. Length: c. 10.4 cm in Bangladesh, maximum 30 cm. Fin formula: D XI/16-17, P_1 17-18, P_2 I/5, A IV/14-16.

Habits: Assemble anywhere where water carries human excreta. Believed to spawn in the sea; young migrate to freshwater and estuaries to be old enough to return to the sea. *Scatophagus* pass through a larval Tholichthys stage, in which a strong bony armour of head and nape is developed, which egress later.

Habitats: Coasts, estuaries and tidal rivers. Also mangroves.

Distribution: The bay, estuaries and tidal rivers.

Threats: Habitat degradation.

Conservation needs: Habitat improvement.

Extra-territorial distribution: India, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia, Indonesia, China and Australia.

47. MOTTLED NANDUS

Nandus nandus (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	NANDIDAE
Local names	MENI, BHEDA, BHEDARY
Other English names	MUD PERCH
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body oblong, compressed, arched back, belly nearly straight. Mouth very large, protrusible; maxillae reach beyond hind edge of orbit. Gill opening wide. Operculum triangular, with a single prominent spine. Dorsal spines rather strong; 2nd anal spine longest; pectoral spine weak. Caudal fin rounded. Scales ctenoid. Lateral line interrupted at about 36th scale; 46 to 57 scales in lateral line series. Colour of the body greenish-brown with brassy reflections; vertically marbled with three broad patchy blotches; a dusky blotch on caudal fin base; some narrow dark bands radiate from eye. Fins greenish; yellowish narrow bands of spots across soft portions of dorsal, anal, and caudal fins. Length: 17-20 cm. Fin formula: D XII-XIV/11-13, P₁ 15, P₂ 1/5, A III/7-9.

Habits: Carnivorous.

Habitats: Freshwater and brackish water. Common in ditches and inundated fields.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss, overexploitation.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection, restoration and awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal, Myanmar and Thailand.

48. DWARF CHAMELEONFISH

Badis badis (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	NANDIDAE
[Previous Family]	PRISTOLEPIDAE]
Local names	NAPIT KOI, KOI BANDI
Other English names	BADIS
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body moderately elongated, slightly compressed. Eyes large. Mouth relatively small, oblique, slightly protrusible. Maxilla reaches front edge of orbit. Operculum triangular, its posterior corner with a prominent spine. Lateral line interrupted, 26-30 scales in longitudinal series. Scales of moderate size, ctenoid; minute ones at base of vertical fins. Dorsal fin large, its spines slender. Anal fin with 3 short spines and 6-8 soft rays. Caudal fin rounded. Colour of the body highly variable; typically with a series of dark transverse bands on a ground colour of dirty red, green in younger specimen. A bluish black spot on shoulder, another on opercle and a third near base of caudal. A row of dark spots along base of dorsal fin. Length: maximum 9 cm. Fin formula: D XVI-XVIII/7-9, P₁ 13-14, P₂ 1/6, A III/6-8.

Habits: Predatory, eats live moving animals. Solitary, spends much time remaining motionless. Adult males highly territorial. Column feeder, feeds also on mosquito larvae if chance permits.

Habitats: Freshwaters: haors, ditches, beels, ponds, swamps and rivers.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Nepal and Myanmar.

49. INDIAN PARADISEFISH

Ctenops nobilis McClelland, 1845

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	BELONTIIDAE
[Previous Family	ANABANTIDAE]
Local names	NEFTANI
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated; deeply and strongly compressed. Eyes prominent. Jaws elongate and somewhat pipe-shaped. Teeth on jaws. A suprabranchial labyrinthine auxiliary respiratory organ present. Lateral line slightly recognisable; irregularly piercing scales, 28-33 scales in longitudinal series. Scales ctenoid. Dorsal fin short-based, inserted well back on body. Pelvic fins thoracic. Anal fin with 4-6 spines, begins immediately behind pelvics, separated from caudal; caudal rounded. Dorsal and anal spines rather strong. Colour of the body brown with a silvery white band, usually interrupted, from eye to caudal base. Similar stripes or series of oblong spots below. Sometimes a black ocellus at upper base of caudal. Length: maximum 10 cm. Fin formula: D IV-VI/6-8, P₁ 12, P₂ 1/5, A IV-V/23-28.

Habits: Larvivoracious.

Habitats: Rivers and streams.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

50. BARCA SNAKEHEAD

Channa barca (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	CHANNIDAE
[Previous Order	CHANNIFORMES]
Local names	PIPLA SHOL, TILA SHOL, TILA
Other English names	–
Status	CRITICALLY ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, almost cylindrical anteriorly, compressed posteriorly. Cephalic pits simple, about 8 around eye, several on dorsal surface, 1 on mandible. Anterior nasal opening produced into a tubular process. Large plate-like scales on head. Villiform teeth on jaws, about 4 canines on vomer, 4-6 enlarged ones on palate. Tongue rounded. Mouth deeply cleft. Scales on lateral line 65-70; after 22-23 scales the lateral line descends for one scale and then extends straight to the middle of the caudal base. Colour of the body – dark brown above, fading below. Dorsal, caudal and anal dark. Pectorals densely spotted. Fin edges red. Basal half of anal with 5 rows of longitudinal bars; bars appear only on membranes, not on the rays. Dorsal also barred as in anal; a large black spot above the base of pectoral. Length: maximum 90 cm. Fin formula: D 50-51, P₁ 15, P₂ 6, A 34-35.

Habits: Carnivorous; travels into fields to feed on flowers of mustard plant. Breeding seasonal.

Habitats: Lives in holes in the banks of rivers, beels and haors.

Distribution: The beels and haors of greater Sylhet and Mymensingh districts.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

Extra-territorial distribution: India.

51. GIANT SNAKEHEAD

Channa marulius (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	CHANNIDAE
[Previous Order]	CHANNIFORMES]
Local names	GAJAR, GAJAL
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated, cylindrical in front, somewhat compressed behind. The shape of the head resembles that of a snake (hence the name 'snakehead'). Head depressed above, with pits; cephalic pits multiple. Head scales larger than body scales, form a rosette between orbits. Eyes placed dorso-laterally in anterior-half of head. Mouth large, deeply cleft, maxillae extend behind orbit. Villiform teeth on jaws, vomer and palate; 3 or 4 caniniform ones in vomer. 54 to 65 scales on lateral line. Lateral line descends 2 scales after first 18-19 scales and then continues straight to the middle of caudal base. Colour of the body varies with age and habitat. In life, above lateral line black grey or greyish-green; young with an orange band along the middle line of the sides. In mature forms 4-5 large black blotches along the sides; pale yellow with reddish tinge below lateral line between blotches. Distinct white spots scattered on body and fins. A conspicuous black, light edged ocellus at the base of the caudal fin. Pectorals without spots or bars. Dorsal and anal fins entirely soft-rayed. Pectorals about half of head length. Pelvics thoracic, 75% of pectoral in length. Caudal rounded. Length: maximum 120 cm, commonly 46 cm. Fin formula: D 49-55, P₁ 17-19, P₂ 6, A 28-35.

Habits: Carnivorous and predatory. Feeds on small fishes, frogs and tadpoles. Breeding seasonal, from April until June; builds floating nests of weeds and leaves in which orange-yellow eggs c. 2 mm in diameter are deposited. Young hatched in 36-48 hours. Fry remain in the nest for c. 10 days. Parents remain with the fry for about a month and guard them fiercely. Live in upper layer of the water.

Habitats: Rivers, haors, beels, ponds, streams, etc.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss and killing in order to save cultured fish.

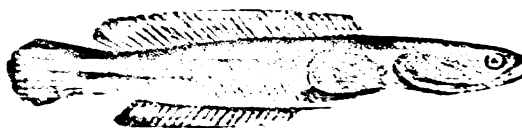
Conservation needs: Habitat protection, awareness.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and China.

52. ASIATIC SNAKEHEAD

Channa orientalis Bloch and Schneider, 1801

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	CHANNIDAE
[Previous Order]	CHANNIFORMES]
Local names	TELO TAKI, GACHUA, RAGA, CHENG
Other English names	–
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated and fairly rounded in cross section. Anterior nasal opening produced into a tubular process. Head scales large, rosette of head scales situated behind orbit, touches frontal head scales in front and basal head scales behind. Cephalic pits simple. Villiform teeth on jaws. Large conical ones on vomer and palate; 3 large canines on vomer. Mouth moderately cleft. Lateral line scales 42-45; lateral line descends one scale after passing the first 12-13 lateral line scales. Pectorals extend to anal fin; pelvic length less than 50% of pectorals. Colour of the dorsal side and flanks greenish, ventral side pale with a faint bluish or reddish tinge. Dorsal, anal and caudal with scarlet or orange margin. Pectoral fins with a series of distinct alternating blue and pale orange vertical bands. Young often with a large ocellus on last five dorsal finrays. Length: maximum 13.5 cm. Fin formula: D 31-36, P₁ 14-15, P₂ 6, A 20-24.

Habits: Voracious and predatory. Tenacious; remains alive out of water for a long time. Live in upper layer of water. Breeding seasonal. Capable of living in foul water, even in drains.

Habitats: Ditches, ponds, beels and swamps.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection.

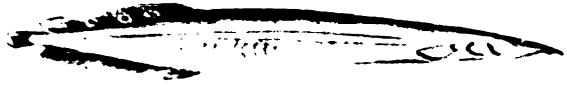
Extra-territorial distribution: Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam and Cambodia.

53. ONE-STRIPE SPINYEEL

Macrogathus aral (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

[Not *Macrogathus aculeatus* (Day, 1876)]

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	MASTACEMBELIDAE
Local names	TARA BAIM
Other English names	–
Status	VULNERABLE



Description: Body elongated having a long fleshy snout with trilobed tip. No preorbital spine; preopercle entire. Dorsal fin inserted far behind tip of pectoral fin. Soft dorsal and anal fin separated by a deep notch from caudal. Caudal fin rounded. Pelvics absent. Scales present on bases of fins. Lateral line well-developed. A light band above the lateral line run along the body. A series of 3-9 large black ocelli, having white edges along the base of soft dorsal fin. Six or eight vertical brown bars on caudal fin. Colour of the body brownish or greenish, marbled superiorly, becoming yellowish along abdomen; body with two broad pale longitudinal bands extending its entire length. Dorsal fin pale on orange, dorsal and caudal fin with numerous fine streaks. Length: 24 cm, maximum 38 cm. Fin formula: D XVI-XXIII/45-50, P₁ 23-24, A III/44-52, C 16.

Habits: Bottom dweller, feeds mostly on insect larvae.

Habitats: Bottom substrate of rivers, canals, streams, beels, ponds, inundated fields, also brackish water.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

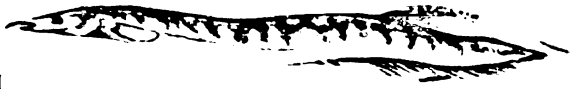
Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal and Myanmar.

54. TIRE-TRACK SPINYEEL

Mastacembelus armatus (Lacepede, 1800)

Order	PERCIFORMES
Family	MASTACEMBELIDAE
Local names	SAL BAIM, BAIM, BAM
Other English names	–
Status	ENDANGERED



Description: Body elongated with trilobed snout tip. A large backwardly directed spine above angle of mouth; 2 or 3 strong denticulations on angle of preopercle. Dorsal spines commence above the middle of pectoral fin, posterior one longest. Pectoral fins rounded, pelvic fins absent. Scales minute; 30 rows of scales between lateral line and origin of first dorsal ray. Colour of the body rich brown upperparts and yellowish underparts. An undulating blackish band goes through the eye to caudal region. A row of black spots along the origin of soft dorsal fin. Short black bands over the back. Length: 50-75 cm. Fin formula: D XXXVII-XXXVIII/78-84, P₁ 25-26, A III/77-85.

Habits: Bottom substrate. Feeds mainly on insect larvae.

Habitats: Rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields; both fresh and brackish waters.

Distribution: Widely distributed.

Threats: Habitat loss.

Conservation needs: Habitat protection and restoration.

Extra-territorial distribution: Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia, Malaysia and China.

Appendices

Appendix 1. Status and Distribution of Inland Fishes of Bangladesh

Status code: CR – Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, LR – Lower Risk, NO – Not Threatened, DD – Data Deficient

Distribution code: W–Wide; N–North; S–South; NE–Northeast; NW–Northwest; SE–Southeast; SW–Southwest; B–Beels, Haors, Baors, Ponds, Ditches (closed waterbodies of different sizes); R–Rivers, Streams, Canals; Et–Estuaries, Tidal Rivers, Creeks; FP–Floodplains

Class: Osteichthyes

SL No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
1.	Osteoglossi- formes [Clupeiformes]	Notopteridae	<i>Notopterus chitala</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Humped Featherback	Chital	EN	-	W
2.			<i>Notopterus notopterus</i> (Pallas, 1769)	Grey Featherback	Foli/Pholoi	VU	-	W
*3.	Elopiformes [Clupeiformes]	Megalopidae	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> (Broussonet, 1782)	Oxeye Tarpon	-	DD	-	Et
*4.	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Gray, 1831)	Indian Longfin Eel	Banehara/ Bamosh/Bao Baim/Telkoma	VU	-	Et, R
5.		Moringuidae	<i>Moringua raitaborua</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Purple Spaghetti-eel	Rata Boura	NO	-	Et, R
6.		Muraenidae	<i>Lycodontis tile</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Freshwater Moray	-	NO	-	Et
*7.		Ophichthidae	<i>Pisodonophis boro</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Ophichthys boro</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Rice-paddy Eel	Kharu/Hijra/ Kecho Baim/ Nol Baim	NO	-	Et, R, FP
*8.			<i>Pisodonophis cancrivorus</i> (Richardson, 1844)	Longfin Snake-eel	-	NO	-	Et, R
*9.		Muraenesocidae	<i>Congresox talabon</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Yellow Pike- conger	-	NO	-	Et

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
*10.			<i>Congresox talabonoides</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Indian Pike-conger	Kamila	NO	-	Et
*11.			<i>Muraenesox bagio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Common Pike-conger	Kamila	NO	-	Et
*12.	Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	<i>Anodontosoma chacunda</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Chacunda Gizzard-shad	Koi Puti/Chakunda	NO	-	Et
13.			<i>Corica soborna</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Ganga River-sprat	Kachki	NO	-	R
*14.			<i>Gonialosa manmina</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Ganges River Gizzard Shad	Chapila/Goni Chapila/Mukh-chuka Chapila	NO	-	Et, R
15.			<i>Gudusia chapra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian River Shad	Chapila/Khoira	NO	-	W
16.			<i>Gudusia varigata</i> (Day, 1869)	Burmese River Shad	Chapila/Chapla/Afla	DD	-	W
*17.			<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Hilsa ilisha</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Hilsa	Ilish/Ilisha	NO	-	Et, R
*18.			<i>Tenualosa toli</i> (Valenciennes, 1847) [<i>Hilsa toli</i> (Valencines, 1847)]	Toli Shad	Chandana/ Chandina Ilish	NO	-	Et, R
*19.			<i>Ilisha megaloptera</i> (Swainson, 1839) [<i>Ilisha motius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Bigeye Ilisha	Choukha	NO	-	R
*20.			<i>Nematalosa nasus</i> (Bloch, 1795)	Bloch's Gizzard Shad	Barang	NO	-	Et, R
*21.			<i>Pellona ditchela</i> Valenciennes, 1847	Indian Pellona	Choukka	NO	-	Et
*22.		Engraulidae	<i>Coilia dussumieri</i> Valenciennes, 1848	Goldspotted Grenadier Anchovy	Olua	NO	-	Et
*23.			<i>Coilia ramcarati</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tapetail Anchovy	Olua/ Megha Olua	NO	-	Et

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
*24.			<i>Setipinna taty</i> (Valenciennes, 1848)	Scaly Hairfin Anchovy	Teli Phasa/ Fewa	NO	-	Et
*25.			<i>Setipinna phasa</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Hairfin Anchovy	Phasa/Fewa/ Fasha Kanta	NO	-	Et, R
*26.			<i>Thryssa hamiltonii</i> (Gray, 1835)	Hamilton's Thryssa	-	NO	-	Et
*27.			<i>Thryssa purava</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Anchovy	-	NO	-	Et
28.	Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	<i>Amblypharyngodon microlepis</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Indian Carplet	Mola	NO	-	W
29.			<i>Amblypharyngodon mola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pale Carplet/ Mola Carplet	Mola/Molongi/ Moya	NO	-	W
30.			<i>Aspidoparia jaya</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Jaya	Jaya/Piali/Piashi	DD	-	R (N)
31.			<i>Aspidoparia morar</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Aspidoparia	Morari/Morar/ Piali	DD	-	R
32.			<i>Barilius barna</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Barna Baril	Koksa/Bani Koksa	DD	-	R
33.			<i>Barilius barila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Barred Baril	Barali/Bani Koksa/ Chedra Koksa	DD	-	R
34.			<i>Barilius bendelisis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Hamilton's Barila	Joia/Hiralu/ Koksa/Tila/ Chedra	EN	-	R (N)
35.			<i>Barilius evezardi</i> Day, 1872 {First reported by Shafi, pers. comm.}	Day's Baril	-	DD	-	Gala canal, Dhaleshwari River
36.			<i>Barilius shacra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Shacra Baril	Koksa/ Saku Koksa	DD	-	R (N)
37.			<i>Barilius tileo</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tileo Baril	Tila/Tila Koksa/ Patharchata	DD	-	R (N)
38.			<i>Barilius vagra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Vagra Baril	Koksa/Khoksa	EN	-	R (Dinajpur)

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
39.			<i>Bengala elanga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Rasbora elanga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Bengal Barb	Along/Sepatia	EN	-	R
40.			<i>Brachydanio rerio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Danio rerio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Zebrafish/ Zebra Danio	Anju	NO	-	R, FP
41.			<i>Catla catla</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Catla	Catla/Katal	NO	-	W
42.			<i>Chagunius chagunio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Chaguni	Jarua/Utti	DD	-	R
43.			<i>Chela cachius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Chela atper</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Silver Hachet	Chep Chela/ Benki Chela	DD	-	B
44.			<i>Chela laubuca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian Glass- barb/Indian Hachet fish/ Winged Danio	Laubuca/Kash Khaira	EN	-	W
45.			<i>Cirrhinus mrigala</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Mrigal	Mrigel/Mirka	NO	-	W
46.			<i>Cirrhinus reba</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Cirrhina mrigala</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Reba Carp	Raik/Tatkini/ Bata/Laacho/ Bhagna	VU	-	W
47.			<i>Crossocheilus latius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Latia	Kalabata	EN	-	Et, R
48.			<i>Danio aequipinnatus</i> (McClelland, 1839)	Giant Danio	Chebli	NO	-	R
49.			<i>Danio dangila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Dangila Danio	Nipati	DD	-	R
50.			<i>Danio devario</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Devario Danio	Debari/ Chapchela/ Bashpata/Chebli	NO	-	W

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
51.			<i>Esomus danricus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Flying Barb	Darkina/ Danrika/ Darka/Dadhika	DD	-	R, FP
52.			<i>Garra annandalei</i> Hora, 1921	Annandale Garra	-	DD	-	R
53.			<i>Garra gotyla</i> (Gray, 1832)	Gotyla	Ghor Poia	DD	-	R (Piyang Gang)
54.			<i>Labeo angra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Angra Labeo	Angrot/Kharsa/ Kharish	NO	-	R (N)
55.			<i>Labeo bata</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Bata Labeo	Bhangon Bata/Bata	EN	-	R
56.			<i>Labeo boga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Boga Labeo	Bhangon/ Bhangon Bata	CR	-	R
57.			<i>Labeo boggut</i> (Sykes, 1838)	Boggut Labeo	-	DD	-	R
58.			<i>Labeo calbasu</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Black Rohu/Kalbasu	Kalibaus/Baus/ Kalia	EN	-	W
59.			<i>Labeo dero</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) {The species is placed in the genus <i>Sinilabeo</i> Rendahl, 1932 by Chinese workers}	Kalabans	Kursha/Katal Kushi	NO	-	R (N)
60.			<i>Labeo dyochilus</i> (McClelland, 1839)	Brahmaputra Labeo	-	DD	-	R
61.			<i>Labeo gonius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Kuria Labeo	Goni/Kurchi/ Ghannya/ Ghonia/ Ghainna	EN	-	W
62.			<i>Labeo nandina</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Nandi Labeo	Nandina/ Nandil/ Nandi	CR	-	R, FP
63.			<i>Labeo pangusia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pangusia Labeo	Ghora Muikha/ Ghora Maach/ Longu Rui	CR	-	R
64.			<i>Labeo rohita</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rohu	Rui/Rohit/Rou	NO	-	W

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

SL No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
65.			<i>Labeo</i> sp. (unidentified) {Reported by Rahman, 1989 from Chandpur}	-	Pawn Rui/ Rehala	DD	-	W
66.			<i>Neolissochilus hexagonolepis</i> (McClelland, 1839)	-	-	DD	-	?
67.			<i>Oreichthys cosuatis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Puntius cosuatis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Cosuatis Barb	Kosuati	NO	-	B, FP
68.			<i>Osteobrama cotio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Rohitee cotio</i> (Hamilton- Buchanan, 1822)]	Cotio	Dhela/Dhipali/ Ket/Mauwa/ Lohasura	EN	-	W
69.			<i>Osteochilus neilli</i> (Day, 1870)	Sittang Barb	-	DD	-	NE
70.			<i>Paruliosoma daniconius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Rasbora daniconius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Blackline Rasbora	Darkina	DD	-	W
71.			<i>Puntius chola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Barbus titius</i> Shaw & Shebbeare, 1937]	Chola Barb/ Swamp Barb	Chala Punti	NO	-	W
72.			<i>Puntius conchoni</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rosy Barb/ Red Barb	Kanchan Punti/ Taka Punti	NO	-	W
73.			<i>Puntius dukai</i> Day, 1878	-	-	DD	-	?
74.			<i>Puntius gelius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Golden Barb/Golden Dwarf Barb	Gilipunti	DD	-	W
75.			<i>Puntius guganio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Glass-barb	Mola Punti	NO	-	W
76.			<i>Puntius phutunio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Dwarf Barb/ Pigmy Barb	Phutani Punti	NO	-	W

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77.			<i>Puntius puntio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	-	DD	-	?
78.			<i>Puntius sarana</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Olive Barb	Sarpunti/ Sarnapunti/ Saralpunti/Kurti	CR	-	W
79.			<i>Puntius sophore</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) {Talwar and Jhingran (1991) referred <i>Puntius sophore</i> and <i>Puntius stigma</i> Day, 1978 as synonymous}	Spotfin Swamp Barb	Punti/Jat Ponti/ Vadi Ponti	NO	-	W
80.			<i>Puntius terio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Onespot Barb	Teri Ponti	NO	-	W
81.			<i>Puntius ticto</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Ticto Barb/ Firefin Barb/ Two-spot Barb	Tit Ponti	VU	-	W
82.			<i>Raiamas bola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Barilius bola</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Indian Trout	Bhol/Bol	EN	-	R
83.			<i>Rasbora rasbora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Scissortail Rasbora	Darkina/ Leuzza Darkina	EN	-	W
84.			<i>Salmostoma acinaces</i> (Valenciennes, 1842) [<i>Salmostoma argentea</i> (Valenciennes, 1842)]	Silver Razorbelly Minnow	Chela	DD	-	R (S)
85.			<i>Salmostoma bacaila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Oxygaster bacaila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Large Razorbelly Minnow	Katari/ Narkeli Chela	NO	-	W
86.			<i>Salmostoma phulo</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Oxygaster phwls</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Fine Scaled Razor Belly Minnow	Fulchela	NO	-	W

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
87.			<i>Securicula gora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Oxygaster gora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Gora Chela	Ghora Chela	NO	-	N
88.			<i>Tor tor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tor Mahseer	Mahashol/ Mohal/ Tor Mahaseer/ Mashol Maach	CR	-	N, SE
89.		Psilorhynchidae	<i>Psilorhynchus balitora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Balitora Minnow	Balitora	DD	-	R (NW)
90.			<i>Psilorhynchus gracilis</i> Rainboth, 1983	Rainboth Minnow	Balitora	DD	-	R (NW, SE)
91.			<i>Psilorhynchus sucatio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Sucatio Minnow	Titari	DD	-	N
92.		Balitoridae [Cobitidae]	<i>Nemachelius beavani</i> Gunther, 1868	-	-	DD	-	NE
93.			<i>Nemachelius botia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	Bilturi/Natwa Balichata	DD	-	R (NE)
94.			<i>Nemachelius corica</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	Koika/Korica/ Khorica	DD	-	R (NE)
95.			<i>Nemachelius savona</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	Savon Khorka	NO	-	R (N, SE)
96.			<i>Nemachelius scaturigina</i> (McClelland, 1839) [<i>Nemachelius zonatus</i> (McClelland, 1839)]	-	Dari	NO	-	R (N, SE)
97.			<i>Nemachelius sikmaiensis</i> Hora, 1921	-	-	DD	-	NE
98.			<i>Nemachelius zonalternans</i> (Blyth, 1861)	-	-	DD	-	R (NE)
99.			<i>Nemachelius</i> sp. {Species unidentified; reported by Rahman, 1989}	-	-	DD	-	R (NE)
100.		Cobitidae	<i>Botia dario</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Necktie Loach	Rani Beti/Boty a	EN	-	W
101.			<i>Botia dayi</i> Hora, 1932	Hora Loach	Rani	DD	-	W
102.			<i>Botia lohachata</i> Chaudhuri, 1912	Y-loach	Rani/Putul/Beti	EN	-	R

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103.			<i>Lepidocephalus annandalei</i> (Chaudhuri, 1912)	Annandale Loach	Gutum/Puiya	NO	-	NW, S
104.			<i>Lepidocephalus berdmorei</i> (Blyth, 1861)	Burmese Loach	Puiya	DD	-	NE
105.			<i>Lepidocephalus caudofurcatus</i> Tilak & Hussain, 1981 {First reported by Shafi, pers. comm.}	Tilak Loach	-	DD	-	North Dhaleshwari river loop
106.			<i>Lepidocephalus guntea</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Guntea Loach	Gutum/Puiya	NO	-	W
107.			<i>Lepidocephalus irrorata</i> (Hora, 1921)	Loktak Loach	Puiya	DD	-	NW, S
			<i>Lepidocephalus thermalis</i> (Valencines, 1846)	Malabar Loach	Gutia/ Khude Gunte/ Gunte	DD	-	?
108.			<i>Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli</i> Banarescu & Nalbant, 1968	Goalpara Loach	-	DD	-	R (N)
109.			<i>Pangio pangia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Acanthopthalmus pangia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Pangia Coolie-loach	Panga	NO	-	R (N)
110.			<i>Somileptes gongota</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gongota Loach	Poia/Ghar-poia, Pahari Gutum/ Puiya	NO	-	R (N)
111.	Siluriformes [Cyprini- formes]	Bagridae	<i>Aorichthys aor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mystus aor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Long-whiskered Catfish	Ayre/Aor	VU	-	W
112.			<i>Aorichthys seenghala</i> (Sykes, 1841) [<i>Mystus seenghala</i> (Sykes, 1841)]	Giant River-catfish/ Tengara/ Seenghari	Guizza/ Guizza Ayer	EN	-	W
113.			<i>Batasio batasio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tista Batasio	Tengra	NO	-	R, C
114.			<i>Batasio tengana</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Assamese Batasio	Tengra	EN	-	R, C
115.			<i>Mystus armatus</i> (Day, 1865)	Kerala Mystus	-	DD	-	NE

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

SL No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
116.			<i>Mystus bleekeri</i> (Day, 1877)	Day's Mystus	Tengra/ Golsha-tengra	NO	-	W
117.			<i>Mystus cavasius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Mystus	Golsha/ Kabashi-tengra/ Golsha-tengra	VU	-	W
*118.			<i>Mystus gulio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Long- whiskered Catfish	Nuna-tengra/ Guillya/ Penchgula	DD	-	Et
119.			<i>Mystus menoda</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Menoda Catfish	Ghagla/ Gang-Magur/ Arwari/Golsha- tengra/Koune/ Koune Magur	NO	-	W
120.			<i>Mystus tengara</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tengara Mystus	Bajari-tengra/ Ghuitta-tengra/ Kalo Bujuri	NO	-	W
121.			<i>Mystus vittatus</i> (Bloch, 1797)	Striped Dwarf Catfish	Tengra	NO	-	W
122.			<i>Rama chandramara</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Chandramara chandramara</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Asian Cory	Futki Guzi/ Gura Tengra	DD	-	W
123.			<i>Rita rita</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rita	Rita	CR	-	Et, R
124.		Siluridae	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1797)	Indian Butter- catfish	Kani Pabda/ Boali Pabda/ Pabda/Pupta/ Pafta	EN	-	W
125.			<i>Ompok pabda</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pabdah Catfish	Modhu Pabda/Pabda	EN	-	W
126.			<i>Ompok pabo</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pabo Catfish	Pabda	EN	-	R, B
127.			<i>Wallago attu</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Freshwater Shark	Boal	NO	-	W
128.		Schilbeidae	<i>Ailia coila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Ailia	Kajuli/Baspata	NO	-	R

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129.			<i>Ailia punctata</i> (Day, 1871) [<i>Ailiichthys punctata</i> Day, 1871]	Jamuna Ailia	Kajuli/Baspata	VU	-	R
130.			<i>Clupisoma garua</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Garua Bacha/ Guarchcha	Ghaura	CR	-	W
131.			<i>Clupisoma naziri</i> Mirza & Awan, 1973 [<i>Clupisoma murius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Indus Garua	Muri Bacha	NO	-	W
132.			<i>Eutropiichthys vacha</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Batchwa Bacha	Bacha	CR	-	W
133.			<i>Pseudeutropius atherinoides</i> (Bloch, 1794) [<i>Clupisoma atherinoides</i> (Bloch, 1794)]	Indian Potasi	Batashi	NO	-	W
*134.			<i>Silonia silondia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Silondia Vacha	Shillong	EN	-	Et, R
*135.		Pangasiidae [Schilbeidae]	<i>Pangasius pangasius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pungas	Pungus	CR	-	Et, R
136.		Amblycipidae	<i>Amblyiceps mangois</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian Torrent Catfish	-	DD	-	N, SE
137.			<i>Amblyiceps</i> sp. {Species unidentified}	-	-	DD	-	NE
138.		Sisoridae [Bagridae]	<i>Bagarius yarrellii</i> Sykes, 1841 {Previously referred to as <i>Bagarius bagarius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)}	Gangetic Goonch	Baghair	CR	-	W
139.		Sisoridae	<i>Conta conta</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Conta Catfish	-	DD	-	N
140.			<i>Erethistes pussilus</i> Muller & Troschel, 1845	Gangetic Erethistes	Kutakanti	NO	-	NE
141.			<i>Gagata cenia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) {Synonym <i>Gagata</i> <i>youssoffi</i> Rahman, 1976}	Indian Gagata	Cenia/Jungla/ Kouwa/Tengra	NO	-	R

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

SL No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
142.			<i>Gagata gagata</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Gagata	Hudda/ Gang Tengra	NO	-	R (Meghna)
143.			<i>Glyptothorax indicus</i> Talwar, 1991 [<i>Glyptothorax horai</i> (nec Fowler, 1934) Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937]	-	-	DD	-	NW
144.			<i>Glyptothorax telchitta</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Clyptosternum botia</i> Day, 1877]	-	Teli/Telchitta	DD	-	R (NE)
145.			<i>Glyptothorax</i> sp. !Species unidentified!	-	-	DD	-	NE
146.			<i>Glyptothorax</i> sp. !Species unidentified!	-	-	DD	-	SE
147.			<i>Hara hara</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Kosi Hara	Kutakanti	NO	-	R (N)
148.			<i>Hara jerdoni</i> Day, 1870	Sylhet Hara	Kutakanti	NO	-	R, B
149.			<i>Laguvia ribeiroi</i> Hora, 1921 [<i>Glyptothorax ribeiroi</i> (Hora, 1921)]	-	-	DD	-	NW, SE
150.			<i>Laguvia shawi</i> Hora, 1921 [<i>Glyptothorax shawi</i> (Hora, 1921)]	-	-	DD	-	NW, SE
151.			<i>Nangra nangra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Gagata nangra</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Kosi Nangra	Gang Tengra	NO	-	R (Meghna)
152.			<i>Nangra viridescens</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Gagata viridescens</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Huddah Nangra	Gang Tengra	NO	-	R (N)
153.			<i>Pseudecheneis sulcatus</i> (McClelland, 1842)	Sulcatus Catfish	-	DD	-	R (N)
154.			<i>Sisor rhabdophorus</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Sisor Catfish	Sisor/Chenua	CR	-	R (N)

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155.		Clariidae	<i>Clarias batrachus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Magur	Magur	NO	-	B
156.		Heteropneustidae	<i>Heteropneustes fossilis</i> (Bloch, 1794)	Stinging Catfish	Singi	NO	-	B
157.		Chacidae	<i>Chaca chaca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Indian Chaca	Cheka/Chaga	EN	-	W
158.		Olyridae	<i>Olyra longicaudata</i> McClelland, 1842 [? <i>Olyra kempi</i> Chaudhuri, 1912]	Himalayan Olyra	-	DD	-	NE
*159.		Ariidae [Tachysuridae]	<i>Arius caelatus</i> Valenciennes, 1840 [<i>Tachysurus nenga</i> Day, 1877]	Engraved Catfish	Kata	DD	-	Et {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
*160.			<i>Arius gagora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Tachysurus gagora</i> Day, 1877]	Gagora Catfish	Gagla/Ghunga/ Ghagra	NO	-	Et, R (Meghna) {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
161.			<i>Tachysurus</i> sp. {Species unidentified}	-	-	DD	-	Et (SW)
*162.			<i>Batrachcephalus mino</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Frog-headed Catfish	Katabukha	NO	-	Et {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
*163.			<i>Osteogeneiosus militaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Soldier Catfish	Apua	NO	-	Et, R (Meghna)
*164.		Plotosidae	<i>Plotosus canius</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Canine Catfish-eel	Gang Magur/ Kan Magur	VU	-	Et, B
*165.	Aulopiformes [Scopeleiformes]	Harpadontidae	<i>Harpadon nehereus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Bombay Duck	Loitta/Nehari	NO	-	Et, B
166.	Cyprinodontiformes [Belontiiformes]	Hemiramphidae	<i>Dermogenys brachyopterus</i> (Bleeker, 1853) [<i>Hemiramphus brachyopterus</i> (Day, 1877)]	Gangetic Halfbeak	Ek Thota	DD	-	Et

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
167.			<i>Dermogenys pusillus</i> van Hasselt, 1823	Wrestling Halfbeak	Ek Thota	EN	-	R (Karnaphuli)
*168.			<i>Hyporhamphus limbatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1846) [<i>Hyporhamphus gaimardi</i> (Valenciennes, 1846)]	Congaturi Halfbeak	Ek Thuita/ Ek Thota	NO	-	R (SE)
169.			<i>Zenarchopterus ectuntio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Ectuntio Halfbeak	Ek thuita/ Ek Thota	DD	-	R, Et
170.		Belontiidae	<i>Xenentodon cancila</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Freshwater Garfish	Kaikka/Kakila/ Kakhle/Thuria/ Gang Turi/ Bachari Bach	NO	-	W
171.	[Cyprinodontiformes]	Oryziatidae [Cyprinodontidae]	<i>Oryzias melastigma</i> (McClelland, 1839)	Estuarine Ricefish	Bechi/Kanpona	DD	-	W
172.		Aplocheilidae [Cyprinodontidae]	<i>Aplocheilichthys panchax</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Panchax Minnow/ Blue Panchax	Techoukka/ Kanpona/ Choukkani	NO	-	W
*173.	Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Ichthyocampus carce</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Freshwater Pipefish	Kumirer Khil/Kara Kumirer Khil	NO	-	Et, R
*174.			<i>Microphis cuncalus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Doryichthys cuncalus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)] [<i>Doryichthys chokderi</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Crocodile- tooth Pipefish	Kuna Kumirer Khil/Kumirer Khil	NO	-	Et, R
175.			<i>Microphis deocata</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Deocata Pipefish	Kota Kumirer Khil	EN	-	R (N)
176.	Synbranchiiformes	Synbranchiidae	<i>Monopterus albus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Channa argus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Gangetic Mudeel/ Cuchia	Kuicha/Kuchia/ Kunche	VU	-	W

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177.			<i>Ophisternon bengalense</i> McClelland, 1845 [<i>Ophisternon bengalensis</i> McClelland, 1845]	Bengal Mudeel/ Pygmy Eel	Bamosh/ Kunche	NO	-	Et, FP
178.	Scorpaeniformes [Perciformes]	Platycephalidae	<i>Platycephalus indicus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Bartail Flathead	Mur Bailla	DD	-	Et, R
*179.	Perciformes	Centropomidae	<i>Lates calcarifer</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Barramundi/ Vetki	Bhetki/Koral	NO	-	Et, R, FP
180.		Ambassidae [Centropomidae]	<i>Chanda nama</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Elongate Glass-perchlet	Chanda/ Nama Chanda	VU	-	W
181.			<i>Pseudambassis baculis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Chanda baculis</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Himalayan Glassy Perchlet	Chanda	DD	-	W
182.			<i>Pseudambassis ranga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Chanda ranga</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Indian Glassy Fish	Ranga-chanda/ Lal Chanda/ Chanda	VU	-	W
*183.		Teraponidae	<i>Terapon jarbua</i> (Forsk., 1775) [<i>Therapon jarbua</i> (Day, 1875)]	Jarbua Terapon	-	NO	-	Et
184.		Sillaginidae	<i>Sillaginopsis panijus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Sillago	Tular Dandi	NO	-	Et, R
*185.		Carangidae [Stromateidae]	<i>Parastromateus niger</i> (Bloch, 1788)	-	-	NO	-	Et
*186.		Stromateidae	<i>Pampus argenteus</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)	-	Fali Chanda	NO	-	Et
*187.			<i>Pampus chinensis</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)	-	Rup Chanda	NO	-	Et
*188.		Leiognathidae	<i>Leiognathus equulus</i> (Forsskal, 1775)	Common Ponyfish	Tak Chanda	NO	-	Et, R
*189.			<i>Secutor ruconius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Deep Pugnose Ponyfish	Tak Chanda	NO	-	Et, R

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
*190.		Lobotidae	<i>Datnoides guardifasciatus</i> (Sevastianov, 1809) [<i>Datnoides polota</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Four-barred Tigerfish	-	DD	-	Et
*191.			<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Tripletail	Samudra Koi	NO	-	Et, R
*192.		Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i> (Houttuyn, 1782) [<i>Acanthopagrus datnia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Yellow Seabream	-	NO	-	Et
193.		Sciaenidae	<i>Johnius coitor</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Coitor Croaker	Koitor/Koitor Poa/ Decre Poa	NO	-	Et, R
194.			<i>Johnius gangeticus</i> Talwar, 1991	Gangetic Bola	-	DD	-	Shakini canal, Tangail {First reported by Shafi, pers. comm.}
195.			<i>Macrospinoso cuja</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Jhonius cujus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Cuja Bola	Kuizza Poa	NO	-	Et
*196.			<i>Pama pama</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pama	Poa	NO	-	Et, R
*197.			<i>Pterolithus maculatus</i> (Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1830) [<i>Otolithes maculatus</i> Cuvier, 1830]	Blotched Tiger-toothed Croaker	Lombu/Gutipoa	NO	-	Et
*198.		Toxotidae	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Spotted Archerfish	-	NO	-	Et
*199.		Scatophagi- dae	<i>Scatophagus argus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Scat	Bishtara	EN	-	Et
200.		Nandidae	<i>Nandus nandus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Mottled Nandus/ Mud Perch	Meni/Bheda/ Bhedary	VU	-	W
201.		[Pristolep- idae]	<i>Badis badis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Dwarf Chame- leonfish/Badis	Napit Koi/Koi Bandi	EN	-	W(B)

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
202.		Mugilidae	<i>Liza melinoptera</i> (Valenciennes, 1836) [<i>Mugil oligolepis</i> Bleeker, 1859]	Giantscale Mullet	Bata	NO	-	Et
*203.			<i>Liza parsia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mugil parsia</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Goldspot Mullet	Bata	NO	-	Et
*204.			<i>Liza subviridis</i> (Valenciennes, 1836) [<i>Mugil dussumieri</i> Valenciennes, 1836]	Greenback Mullet	Bata	NO	-	Et, R
*205.			<i>Rhinomugil corsula</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mughil corsula</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Corsula Mullet	Khorsula/ Bata/Khalla	NO	-	Et, R
*206.			<i>Sicamugil cascasia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mugil cascasia</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Yellowtail Mullet	Bata/Kachki	NO	-	R (Mymensingh)
*207.		Polynemidae	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i> (Shaw, 1804)	Fourfinger Threadfin	Tailla	NO	-	Et
*208.			<i>Polydactylus indicus</i> (Shaw, 1804) [<i>Polynemus indicus</i> Shaw, 1804]	Indian Threadfin	Lakhua	NO	-	Et
*209.			<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i> (Valenciennes, 1831) [<i>Polynemus sexfilis</i> Valenciennes, 1831]	-	Dagi/Kali/ Ramshoa	NO	-	Et {Inhabits the coastal water but known to enter estuaries}
*210.			<i>Polynemus paradiseus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Paradise Threadfin	Tapasi/Muni/ Rishi	NO	-	Et, R
211.		Gobiidae	<i>Acentrogobius caninus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	-	-	NO	-	Et {Inhabits the coastal water only}
212.			<i>Acentrogobius cyanomos</i> (Bleeker, 1849)	-	-	NO	-	Et

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
213.			<i>Acentrogobius viridipunctatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837)	-	-	NO	-	Et
*214.			<i>Apocryptes bato</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	Chiring	NO	-	Et, R
215.			<i>Apocryptodon madurensis</i> (Bleeker, 1849) [<i>Apocryptes bleekeri</i> Day, 1878]	-	-	NO	-	Et
216.			<i>Awaous grammepomus</i> (Bleeker, 1849) [<i>Gobius personatus</i> Day, 1876]	-	Bele	NO	-	Et, R
217.			<i>Awaous gutum</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Awaous stamineus</i> (Valenciennes, 1842)]	-	Bele	NO	-	Et, R
*218.			<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i> (Pallas, 1770) [<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i> (Jerdon)]	-	Dahuk	NO	-	Et
219.			<i>Brachygobius nurus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Bumblebee Goby	Nuna Baila	NO	-	Et, R
*220.			<i>Glossogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tank Goby	Bele/Baila	NO	-	W
221.			<i>Gobiopterus chuno</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	-	-	NO	-	Et, R
222.			<i>Oxyurichthys microlepis</i> (Bleeker, 1849)	Maned Goby	-	DD	-	Et
223.			<i>Parapocryptes batoides</i> (Day, 1876)	-	Dali Chewa	NO	-	Et, R
224.			<i>Parapocryptes serperaster</i> (Richardson, 1846)	-	-	NO	-	Et, R
*225.			<i>Periophthalmus koelreuteri</i> (Pallas, 1770)	-	-	NO	-	Et

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
*226.			<i>Periophthalmodon tredecemradius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Periophthalmodon schlosseri</i> (Pallas, 1770)]	-	-	NO	-	Et (Sundarbans)
227.			<i>Pogonogobius planifrons</i> (Day, 1873)	-	-	DD	-	Et
*228.			<i>Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Apocryptes dentatus</i> Day, 1876]	-	Chewa/Chiring	NO	-	Et, R
*229.			<i>Scartelaos histophorus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837) [<i>Scartelaos viridis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	-	Dahuk/Darak	NO	-	Et
230.			<i>Stigmatogobius oligactis</i> (Bleeker, 1875)	-	-	NO	-	Et, R
231.			<i>Stigmatogobius sadanundio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Gobius sadanandis</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	-	-	NO	-	Et, R
*232.		Eleotrididae	<i>Butis butis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Duckbill Sleeper	-	NO	LR	Et
233.			<i>Butis melanostigma</i> (Bleeker, 1849) [<i>Eleotris butis</i> Day, 1876]	Blackspot Sleeper	-	NO	-	Et
*234.			<i>Eleotris fusca</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Dusky Sleeper	Kuli/Budh Baila	NO	-	M, Et, R
235.			<i>Eleotris lutea</i> Day, 1876	Lutea Sleeper	Kuli	NO	-	M, Et, R
*236.		Gobioididae [Taenioididae]	<i>Odontamblyopus rubicundus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Goboides rubicundus</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Rubicundus Eelgoby	Lal Chewa	NO	-	Et, R
*237.			<i>Taeniodes buchanani</i> (Day, 1873)	Burmese Gobyeel	Raja Chewa	NO	-	R (Chandpur)

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
238.			<i>Taeniodes cirratus</i> (Blyth, 1861)	Hooghly Goby	Chewa	NO	-	R (Meghna, Dakatia)
*239.		Trypauchenidae [Taenioi- didae]	<i>Trypauchen vagina</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Burrowing Goby	Sada Chewa	NO	-	R
*240.		Trichuridae	<i>Lepturacanthus savala</i> (Cuvier, 1829) [<i>Trichiurus savala</i> Cuvier, 1829]	-	Churi	NO	-	Et, R {Coastal water fish, enters in estuaries}
*241.			<i>Trichiurus muticus</i> Gray, 1831	-	Churi	NO	-	Et, R {Coastal water fish, enters in estuaries}
242.		Anabantidae	<i>Anabas testudineus</i> (Bloch, 1795)	Climbing Perch	Koi	NO	-	W
243.		Belontiidae [Anabantidae]	<i>Ctenops nobilis</i> McClelland, 1845 [<i>Osphronemus nobilis</i> Day, 1876]	Indian Paradisefish	Neftani	EN	-	W
244.			<i>Macropodus cupamus</i> (Valenciennes, 1831)	Spiketailed Paradisefish	-	NO	-	FP, B
245.			<i>Colisa fasciatus</i> (Schneider, 1801) [<i>Colisa fasciata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Striped Gourami/Giant Gourami	Khailsha/ Khalisha	NO	-	W
246.			<i>Colisa labiosus</i> (Day, 1876) [<i>Colisa labiosa</i> Day, 1876]	-	-	DD	-	Santosh canal, Tangail
247.			<i>Colisa lalia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Colisa lalius</i> (Hamilton- Buchanan, 1822)]	Dwarf Gourami	Lal khailsha/ Boicha/ Ranga Khalisha	NO	-	W
248.			<i>Colisa sota</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Colisa chuna</i> Qureshi, 1965]	Sunset Gourami	Chuna Khalisha/ Boicha	NO	-	W

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
249.		Channidae	<i>Channa barca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Barca Snakehead	Pipla Shol/ Tila Shol/Tila	CR	-	B
250.			<i>Channa marulius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Giant Snakehead	Gajar/Gajal	EN	-	W
251.			<i>Channa orientalis</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801 [<i>Channa gachua</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Asiatic Snakehead	Telo Taki/ Gachua Raga/ Cheng	VU	-	B
252.			<i>Channa punctatus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Spotted Snakehead	Taki/Lata/ Chaitan/Lati/ Okol	NO	-	B
253.			<i>Channa striatus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Striped or Banded Snakehead	Shol	NO	-	B
254.		Mastacembelidae	<i>Macrognathus aral</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) {Not <i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i> Day, 1876}	One-stripe Spinyeel	Tara Baim	VU	DD	W
255.			<i>Macrognathus pancalus</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822 [<i>Mastacembelus pancalus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Striped Spinyeel	Chirka/Guchi/ Baim/ Panka/Turi	NO	-	W
256.			<i>Mastacembelus armatus</i> (Lacepede, 1800)	Tire-track Spinyeel	Baim/ Sal Baim/Bam	EN	-	W
*257.	Pleuronectiformes	Bothidae	<i>Pseudorhombus arius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Large-tooth Flounder	Serbati	NO	-	Et, R
*258.		Cynoglossidae	<i>Cynoglossus arel</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	-	Kukur Jib	NO	-	Et
*259.			<i>Cynoglossus cynoglossus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	-	Et, R
*260.			<i>Cynoglossus lingua</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Long Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	-	Et
*261.			<i>Paraplagusia bilineata</i> (Bloch, 1784)	Fingerlip Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	-	Et, R

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
*262.		Soleidae	<i>Euryglossa orientalis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Synaptura orientalis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Oriental-sole	Danchouka Serboti/Kathal Pata	NO	-	Et, R
263.			<i>Euryglossa pan</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Synaptura pan</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Pan-sole	Kathal pata/Serbati	NO	-	Et, R
*264.	Tetraodonti- formes	Tetraodonti- dae	<i>Chelonodon fluviatilis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Tetrodon fluviatilis</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Green Pufferfish	Potka	NO	-	Et, R
*265.			<i>Chelonodon patoca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Tetrodon patoca</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Gangetic Pufferfish	Potka/Fotka	NO	-	Et
266.			<i>Tetrodon cutcutia</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Ocellated Pufferfish	Tepa/Potka/ Kutkuitta	NO	-	W

N.B. Previous names are given in square brackets.

Clarifications are given in braces.

* Brackish water fishes.

Appendix 2. Status and Distribution of Marine Fishes in Bangladesh

Status code: EN - Endangered, VU - Vulnerable

Distribution code: Cs-Coasts, Es-Estuaries, Offs-Offshore, Et-Estuaries and Tidal Rivers, Os-Open Sea, Co-Coral Ground, Fw-Freshwater Rivers Highup, Ds-Deep Sea, Br-Brackish water, Ct-Catadromous, Os-Open Sea, Lit-Littoral, Ha-Harbour, Sg-Sandy and Rocky Grounds, St M-Saint Martin's Island, P-Pools, Dw-Deep water, b-Bottom, d-Demersal, p-Pelagic, bp-Bathy-pelagic, bu-Burrowing

Class: Chondrichthyes and Osteichthyes

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
1.	(Class: Chondrichthyes) Lamniformes	Orectolobidae	<i>Chiloscyllium griseum</i> Muller & Henle, 1837	Muichya Hangar	--	Es-b
2.			<i>Chiloscyllium indicum</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Muichya Hangar	--	Es-b
**3.			<i>Chiloscyllium punctatum</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841)	Chita Hangar	--	Es-b
4.			<i>Segostoma fasciatum</i> (Hermann, 1783) [<i>Segostoma fasciatum</i> (Hermann, 1783)]	Bagha Hangar	--	Cs-b
**5.		Triakidae	<i>Mustelus kaneikonis</i> (Tanaka, 1966)	Kani Hangar	--	Es-b
6.		Rhincodontidae	<i>Rhincodon typus</i> (Smith, 1829)	Timi Hangar	--	Offs-p
7.		Scyliorhinidae	<i>Atelomyxterus marmoratus</i> (Bennett, 1830)	Hangar	--	Cs-d
8.		Carcharhinidae	<i>Scoliodon laticaudus</i> (Muller & Henle, 1888) [<i>Scoliodon sorrakowah</i> (Cuvier, 1829)] {Syn. <i>Physodon mulleri</i> (Valenciennes) <i>Carcharias mulleri</i> Valenciennes}	Thutte Hangar	--	Cs-d
9.			<i>Rhizoprionodon acutus</i> (Ruppell, 1837) [<i>Scoliodon walbeehmii</i> (Bleeker, 1856)]	Nak Chokha Hangar/Kamot	--	Cs-d
10.		Carcharhinidae	<i>Carcharhinus dussumieri</i> (Muller & Henle)	Hangar/Kamot	--	Cs
11.			<i>Carcharhinus ellipticus</i> (Day, 1875-78)	Hangar/Kamot	--	Offs, Cs

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
12.			<i>Carcharhinus limbatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1839) [<i>Carcharhinus limbata</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841)]	Kala Hangar	VU	Offs
13.			<i>Carcharhinus menisorrh</i> (Muller & Henle)	Nil Hangar	--	Offs
14.			<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824) [<i>Carcharhinus melanoptera</i> (Quoy & Gaimard)]	Kala Hangars	--	Offs, Cs
15.			<i>Carcharhinus sorrah</i> (Muller & Henle)	Hangar	--	Offs
16.			<i>Galeocerdo cuvier</i> (Person & Le Sueur, 1822) [<i>Galeocerda cuvier</i> (Le Sueur, 1822)]	Bagha Hangar	--	Offs, Os
17.			<i>Galeorhinus galeus</i> (Linnaeus)	-	--	Offs
18.			<i>Glyphis gangeticus</i> (Muller & Henle, 1839) [<i>Carcharhinus gangetica</i> (Muller & Henle, 1822)]	Hangar/Kamot	--	Et
19.			<i>Hypoprion maculoti</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841)	Thutte Hangar	--	Cs, Es
20.			<i>Hypoprion palasorrah</i> (Cuvier)	Hangar/ Kamot	--	Offs-p
21.			<i>Myrtillo manazo</i> (Bleeker, 1857)	-	--	Offs, Os-p
22.			<i>Negogaleus balfouri</i> (Day, 1878) [<i>Hemigaleus balfouri</i> Day]	Fouri Hangar	--	Cs
23.			<i>Physodon mulleri</i> (Valenciennes) {Syn. <i>Scoliodon sorrakowah</i> (Cuvier, 1829) <i>Carcharias mulleri</i> Valenciennes}	Thutri Hangar	--	Offs
24.			<i>Triaenodon obesus</i> (Ruppell)	Hangar	--	Offs, Os
25.		Sphyrnidae	<i>Eusphyrna blochii</i> (Cuvier, 1817) [<i>Sphyrna blochii</i> (Cuvier, 1817)]	Kaunna/ Barakaunna/ Julia Magar/ Haturi-Hangar	--	Es-pP
26.			<i>Sphyrnor lewini</i> (Griffith & Smith, 1894) [<i>Sphyrna tudes</i> (Valenciennes, 1822)]	Gol Kaunna/ Juliamagar	--	Offs

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
27.			<i>Sphyrna zygaena</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Choto Kaunna/ Julia-Magar/ Haturihangar	--	Cs
28.	Rajiformes	Rhinobatidae	<i>Rhinobatos annandalei</i> Norman, 1926	Titamarmari/ Matiabailla	--	Cs-b
29.			<i>Rhinobatos granulatus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Titmarmari/ Matiabailla/ Pitambari	--	Cs
30.		Rhynchobatidae	<i>Rhina ancylostoma</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Titamarmari	--	Cs-b
31.			<i>Rhynchobatus djiddensis</i> (Forskal, 1775)	Dagi Pitambori	--	Cs-b
32.		Pristidae	<i>Pristis cuspidatus</i> Latham 1794	Aishyamachh/ Karat Hangar/ Khanda magar/ Kurra	--	Cs, Es-p
33.			<i>Pristis microdon</i> Latham, 1794	Aishyamachh/ Karat Hangar/ Khanda magar/ Kurra	EN	Offs
34.			<i>Pristis pectinata</i> Latham, 1794 [<i>Pristis pectinatus</i> Latham, 1799]	Aishyamachh/ Karat Hangar/ Khanda magar/ Kurra	--	Offs
35.			<i>Pristis zijsron</i> Bleeker	Aishyamachh/ Karat Hangar/ Khanda magar/ Kurra	--	Offs
36.		Gymnuridae	<i>Gymnura micrura</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Padmamani/ Kulta	--	Cs, Es-b
37.			<i>Gymnura poecilura</i> (Shaw, 1804)	Padmamani/ Kulta	--	Cs, Es-b
**38.		Dasyatidae	<i>Dasyatis bennettii</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841)	Haushpata/ Sankush	--	Cs, Es-b
39.			<i>Dasyatis (Amphotistius) kuhlii</i> (Muller & Henle)	Chitra Haush	--	Cs, Es-b
40.			<i>Dasyatis (Himantura) uarnak</i> (Forskal, 1775)	Dora-leja Haush/ Sankush	--	Cs, Es-b
41.			<i>Dasyatis (Himantura) walga</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841) [Syn. <i>Himantura imbricata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Haushpata/ Sankush	--	Cs, Es-b
42.			<i>Dasyatis (Amphotistius) zurgei</i> (Muller & Henle, 1841)	Haushpata/ Sankush/ Shapla Pata	--	Cs, Es-b
43.			<i>Himantura bleekeri</i> (Blyth, 1860) [<i>Dasyatis (Himantura) bleekeri</i> (Blyth)]	Haush/ Sankush	--	Cs, Es-b

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
44.			<i>Himantura imbricata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Dasyatis (Amphotistius)</i> <i>imbricatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider)] {Syn. <i>Dasyatis walga</i> (Muller & Hanle)}	Haushpata/ Sankush	—	Cs, Es-b
45.			<i>Himantura marginata</i> (Blyth, 1860) [<i>Dasyatis (Amphotistius)</i> <i>marginatus</i> (Blyth, 1860)]	Haushpata/ Sankush	—	Cs, Es-b
46.			<i>Himantura fluviatilis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Dasyatis (Pastinachus)</i> <i>sephen</i> Forsk., 1775]	Garu-leja Haush/ Sankush	—	Cs, Es-b
47.			<i>Taeniura lymma</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	—	Cs, Co
48.			<i>Urogymnus africana</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	-	—	Cs, Co
49.		Myliobatidae	<i>Aetobatus narinari</i> (Euphrasen, 1790)	-	—	Cs, Es-p
50.			<i>Aetomylaeus maculatus</i> (Gray, 1834)	-	—	Cs-p
51.			<i>Aetomylaeus nichofii</i> Bloch & Schneider, 1801	Sankachil	—	Cs, Es-p
52.		Rhinopteridae	<i>Rhinoptera javanica</i> Muller & Henle, 1841	Sankachil/Chil Maach	—	Cs, Es-p
53.		Mobulidae	<i>Mobula diabolus</i> (Shaw, 1804)	Deo Maach	—	Os, Offs-p
54.	Torpediniformes	Torpedinidae	<i>Narcine brunnea</i> Annandale, 1907	Badami Bidyut Maach	—	Cs-b
55.			<i>Narke dipterygia</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Sada Bidyut Maach	—	Cs-b
56.			<i>Narcine timlei</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Kalo Bidyut Maach	—	Cs-b
57.	(Class: Osteichthyes) Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	<i>Dussumieria acuta</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)	Nailya	—	Cs, Es and Fw-p
58.			<i>Hilsa kelee</i> (Cuvier, 1829) [<i>Hilsa kanagurata</i> (Bleeker)]	Choukka/Bara Choukka/ Gurta Ilis	—	Cs-d
59.			<i>Ilisha elongata</i> (Bennett, 1830)	Ramgasha	—	Cs-d
60.			<i>Ilisha filigera</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)]	—	—	Cs-d
61.			<i>Ilisha melastoma</i> (Schneider, 1801) [<i>Pellona indica</i> Day, 1878]	Choukka	—	Cs-d

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
62.			<i>Opisthopterus tardoore</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Phasa/Tarture/ Phasa	--	Cs, Es-d
63.			<i>Raonda russeliana</i> Gray, 1831 [<i>Raonda russelliana</i> (Gray, 1831)]	Fatra/Phasa/ Kurraphasa	--	Cs, Es-d
64.			<i>Sardinella fimbriata</i> Valenciennes, 1847	Takhya/Takhia Chandana	--	Cs-p
65.			<i>Sardinella melanura</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Takhya/ Takhia Chandana	--	Cs-p
66.		Elopidae	<i>Elops machnata</i> (Forsk., 1775) [<i>Elops saurus</i> (Linnaeus)]	Takhya/ Takhia Chandana	--	Offs-p
67.		Engraulidae	<i>Anchoviella tri</i> (Bleeker)	-	--	Cs-p
**68.			<i>Coilia neglecta</i> Whitehead, 1968	Olua/Kariali	--	Cs, Es-d
69.			<i>Coilia reynaldi</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1848	Olua/Kariali	--	Cs, Es-d
70.			<i>Setipinna breviceps</i> (Cantor)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
71.			<i>Stolephorus commersonii</i> Lacepede, 1803 [<i>Anchoviella commersonii</i> Lacepede, 1803]	-	--	Cs-p
72.			<i>Stolephorus indicus</i> (van Hasselt, 1823) [<i>Anchoviella indica</i> (van Hasselt, 1823)]	-	--	Cs-p
73.			<i>Thryssa dussumieri</i> (Valenciennes, 1848) [<i>Thrissocles dussumieri</i> Mishra, 1976]	Phasa	--	Cs, Fw-d
74.			<i>Thryssa mystax</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Thrissocles mystax</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Phasa	--	Cs-d
75.			<i>Thrissocles kammalensis</i> (Bleeker, 1849)	Phasa	--	Cs-d
76.			<i>Thryssa setirostris</i> (Broussonet, 1782) [<i>Thrissocles setirostris</i> (Broussonet)]	Phasa	--	Cs-d
77.		Chirocentridae	<i>Chirocentrus dorab</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Karati/Chela	--	Cs-p
78.			<i>Chirocentrus nudus</i> Swainson 1839	Karati/Chela	--	Cs-p
79.		Synodontidae	<i>Saurida gracilis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Achila/Koniari	--	Cs-b

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
80.			<i>Saurida tumbil</i> (Bloch, 1795)	Achila/Koniari	—	Cs, Es-b
81.			<i>Saurida undosquamis</i> (Richardson)	Achila/Koniari	—	Cs-b
82.			<i>Synodus indicus</i> (Day, 1873)	-	—	Cs-b
83.			<i>Trachinocephalus myops</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	-	—	Cs-b
84.		Chlorophthalmidae	<i>Chlorophthalmus bicornis</i>	-	—	Ds-bp
85.			<i>Chlorophthalmus agassizi</i> Bonaparte	-	—	Ds-bp
**86.		Plotisidae	<i>Plotosus angularis</i> Bloch, 1794	Kaon/Sagar Kaon	—	Es
**87.		Tachysuridae (Ariidae)	<i>Arius buechanani</i> Day, 1875	Mochh/ Kata Buchanil	—	Es-b
88.			<i>Arius dussumieri</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840) [<i>Tachysurus dussumieri</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)]	Mochh/Kata	—	near Br-b
**89.			<i>Arius macronotacanthus</i> Bleeker, 1847	Mochh/ Katanil	—	Es-b
90.			<i>Arius maculatus</i> (Thunberg) [<i>Tachysurus maculatus</i> (Thunberg)]	Nasubukha/ Kata	—	Et-b
**91.			<i>Arius malabaricus</i> Day, 1875	Mochh/ Kata Mala	—	Es-b
**92.			<i>Arius nenga</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Mochh/ Kata Gogat	—	Es-b
**93.			<i>Arius nella</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840	Mochh/ Kata Nela	—	Es-b
**94.			<i>Arius parvipinnis</i> Day, 1875	Mochh/ Kata Pini	—	Es-b
**95.			<i>Arius sona</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Mochh/ Kata Sona	—	Es-b
96.			<i>Arius thalassinus</i> (Ruppell, 1835) [<i>Tachysurus thalassinus</i> (Ruppell, 1835)]	Mochh/ Katamachh	—	Es-b
**97.			<i>Arius venosus</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840	Mochh/ Kata Veni	—	Es-b
98.			<i>Hemipimelodus jaius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Tachysurus jaius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan)]	Mochh	—	Et-b
99.			<i>Katengus typus</i> Bleeker, 1847	Medha/Medh	—	Cs, Es-b
100.			<i>Tachysurus jella</i> (Day, 1875-78) [<i>Pseudorius jella</i> (Day, 1875-78)]	Mochh	—	Es-b

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
101.			<i>Tachysurus serratus</i> (Day, 1875-78)	-	--	Es-b
102.	Anguilliformes	Congridae	<i>Ariosoma anago</i> (Schlegel, 1846)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
103.			<i>Conger cinereus</i> Ruppell, 1828	-	--	Cs, Co-b
104.			<i>Conger conger</i> (Linnaeus)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
105.			<i>Uroconger lepturus</i> (Richardson, 1845)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
106.		Echelidae	<i>Muraenichthys gymnopterus</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	-	--	Cs-b
107.		Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bicolor</i> McClelland, 1845	-	--	Ct, fw-b
108.			<i>Anguilla celebensis</i>	-	--	Ds-b
109.			<i>Anguilla mauritiana</i>	-	--	Cs-b
110.		Muraenidae	<i>Gymnothorax boschi</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Metka	--	Cs, Co, Es-b
111.			<i>Gymnothorax undulatus</i> (Lacepede, 1803)	Metka	--	Cs, Co, Es-b
112.			<i>Gymnothorax pseudothyroidea</i> (Bleeker, 1852)	Metka	--	Cs, Co, Es-b
113.			<i>Gymnothorax punctatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Gymnothorax punctata</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Metka/Bamash	--	Cs, Co, Es-b
114.		Ophichthidae	<i>Caecula pterygera</i> Vohl, 1794 [<i>Caecula</i> (<i>Ophichthys</i>) <i>orientalis</i> (McClelland, 1845)]	Hizra/Hizara	--	Cs-b
115.	Beloniformes	Belonidae	<i>Tylosurus crocodilus</i> (Le Sueur, 1821)	Bara tuita/Bara Tunche	--	Cs, Es-p
116.			<i>Tylosurus leiurus</i> (Bleeker, 1850)	Tuita/Bara Tunche/Kakia	--	Cs-p
117.			<i>Tylosurus strongylurus</i> (van Hasselt, 1823)	Bara Tunche/ Bara	--	Cs, Es-p
118.		Hemirhamphidae	<i>Hemirhamphus</i> (<i>Zenarchopterus</i>) <i>dispar</i> Valenciennes, 1846	Eko/Thute/Thutta	--	Et-p
119.			<i>Hemirhamphus georgii</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1846	Eko/Thute/Thutta	--	Et-p
120.			<i>Hemirhamphus marginatus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Eko/Thute/Thutta	--	Et-p
121.			<i>Hemirhamphus</i> (<i>Hyporhamphus</i>) <i>unifasciatus</i> Ranzani, 1842	Eko/Thute/Thutta	--	Et-p
122.			<i>Zenarchopterus buffonis</i> (Valenciennes, 1846) [<i>Hemirhamphus buffonis</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes]	Eko/Thute/Thutta	--	Et-p

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
123.		Exocoetidae	<i>Exocoetus comatus</i> Mitchell, 1815	Thuris/Uromaach/ Urailla	--	Os-p
**124.			<i>Exocoetus poecilopterus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Thuris/Uromaach/ Urailla	--	Os-p
125.			<i>Exocoetus volitans</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Thuris/ Uromaach/ Urailla	--	Os-p
126.	Gadiformes	Gadidae	<i>Physiculus argyropastus</i> Alcock, 1893	-	--	Ds-b
127.	Macruriformes	Macruridae	<i>Coelorhynchus parallelus</i> (Gunther, 1877)	-	--	Ds-b
128.			<i>Hymenocephalus cavernosus</i> (Goode & Bean, 1885)	-	--	Ds-b
129.			<i>Macrurus woodmasoni</i> Alcock, 1890	-	--	Ds-b
130.	Syngnathiformes	Fistularidae	<i>Fistularia villosa</i> Klunzinger, 1871	Leza Thute/ Bara Thute	--	Cs-p
131.		Syngnathidae	<i>Hippocampus kuda</i> (Bleeker, 1852)	Samudra Ghora	VU	Lit, Cs-d
132.			<i>Trachyrhynchus serratus</i> (Schlegel, 1847)	-	--	Cs-d
133.	Beryciformes	Polymixiidae	<i>Polymixia nobilis</i> Lowe	-	--	Ds-b
134.		Monocentridae	<i>Monocentrus japonicus</i> (Houttuyn, 1782)	-	--	Ds-b
135.		Dirietmidae	<i>Dirietmus argenteus</i> Johnson	-	--	Ds-bp
136.		Berycidae or Trachichthyidae	<i>Beryx</i> sp.	-	--	Ds-bp
137.			<i>Gephyroberyx darwini</i> (Johnson, 1886)	-	--	Ds-bp
138.			<i>Gephyroberyx dorigensis</i>	-	--	Ds-bp
139.		Holocentridae	<i>Holocentrus caudimaculatus</i> (Ruppell, 1826-31)	-	--	Ds-bp
140.			<i>Myripristis murdjan</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Ds-bp
*141.			<i>Sargocentron rubrum</i> (Forsk., 1775) [<i>Holocentrum rubrum</i> Bleeker, 1877]	-	--	St M
142.	Zeiformes	Caproidae	<i>Antigonia rubescens</i> (Gunther, 1860)	-	--	Ds-bp
143.		Zeidae	<i>Zenion leptolepis</i> (Gilchrist & Von Bonde)	-	--	Ds-bp
144.	Mugiliformes	Sphyraenidae	<i>Sphyraena forsteri</i>	-	--	Cs, Es-d
145.			<i>Sphyraena jello</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
146.			<i>Sphyraena obtusata</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	Dharkuta	--	Cs, Es-d
147.			<i>Sphyraena picuda</i> (Bloch, 1801)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
148.		Mugilidae	<i>Liza tade</i> Forskal, 1775 [<i>Mugil tade</i> Forskal, 1775]	Bata/Bhangan/ Khalla	--	Cs, Et and Fw-p

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149.			<i>Mugil cephalus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [Syn. <i>Mugil oeur</i> (Forsk.)]	Bata Bhangna Khalla Khorul	--	Et, Fw-p
150.			<i>Mugil strongylocephalus</i> Richardson, 1846	Bata Bada Pondabataboi	--	Cs-p
151.			<i>Valamugil speigleri</i> Bleeker, 1858 [<i>Mugil speigleri</i> Bleeker]	-	--	Cs, Et and Fw-p
152.	Polynemiformes	Polynemidae	<i>Polynemus heptadactylus</i> Cuvier, 1829	Daghi Kalli Thailla	--	Cs, Es-b
153.			<i>Polynemus plebeius</i> Broussonet, 1782	Chota Lakhua	--	Cs, Es-b
154.			<i>Polynemus sextarius</i> Bloch, 1801	Daghi Kalli Thailla	--	Cs, Es-b
155.	Perciformes	Ambassidae	<i>Ambassis commersoni</i> Cuvier, 1828	Lata Chanda Katachanda	--	Cs, Et-p
156.			<i>Ambassis naluia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Lata Chanda Katachanda	--	Et, Fw-p
157.		Serranidae	<i>Cromileptes altivelis</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	Khaibai	--	Cs, Co-d
158.			<i>Epinephelus boenak</i> (Bloch, 1790) [<i>Caphalspholis boenack</i> Bloch, 1790]	Chitra Bole	--	Cs, Co-d
159.			<i>Epinephelus lanceolatus</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Bolekoral Bole Haal	--	Cs, Co-d
160.			<i>Epinephelus latifasciatus</i> (Temminck & Schlegel)	Bole Bolekoral Beinga Bole	--	Cs, Co-d
**161.			<i>Epinephelus malabaricus</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Bole Bolekoral Beinga Bole	--	Cs, Co-d
162.			<i>Epinephelus megachir</i> Richardson, 1846	Bole Koral	--	Cs, Co-d
163.			<i>Epinephelus merra</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Guti Bole	--	Cs, Co-d
164.			<i>Epinephelus morrhua</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)	Guti Bole	--	Cs, Co-d
165.			<i>Epinephelus sonnerati</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	Chonbetki/ Chatki	--	Cs, Co-d
166.			<i>Grammistes sexlineatus</i> (Thunberg, 1792)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
167.		Anthidae	<i>Chelidoperca marginatitera</i>	-	--	Cs, Co-d
168.		Theraponidae	<i>Pelates quadrilineatus</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Girpai Barguni	--	Es, Cs-d
169.			<i>Terapon theraps</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829) [<i>Therapon theraps</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829)]	-	--	Es, Cs-d
170.		Priacanthidae	<i>Priacanthus hamrur</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Ds-d
171.			<i>Priacanthus tayenus</i> Richardson, 1826	-	--	Ds-d

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

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172.		Apogonidae	<i>Apogonichthys ellioti</i> (Day, 1875-78)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
*173.			<i>Apogon endekataenia</i> Bleeker, 1832	-	--	St M
174.			<i>Apogon novemfasciatus</i> Cuvier, 1828	Duidia	--	Cs, Co-d
175.			<i>Apogon septemstriatus</i> Gunther, 1880	Duidya	--	Cs-d
176.			<i>Apogon thermalis</i> Cuvier, 1829	Duidya	--	Cs, Co-d
177.			<i>Apogon quadrfasciatus</i> Cuvier, 1828	Duidya	--	Cs, Co-d
178.			<i>Apogon</i> sp.			
179.		Acropomidae	<i>Acropoma japonicum</i> (Gunther)	-	--	Ds-b
180.		Sillaginidae	<i>Sillaginopsis punijus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Sillago domina</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes]	Sundra/Tulardani	--	Es-b
181.			<i>Sillago maculata</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Sundra/Hondar	--	Cs, Es-b
182.			<i>Sillago sihama</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Sundra/Hondra/ Gujkarma	--	Cs, Es-b
183.		Bathyclupeidae	<i>Bathyclupea malayama</i>	-	--	Ds-b
184.		Lactariidae	<i>Lacterius lactarius</i> (Schneider, 1801)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
185.		Carangidae	<i>Atropus atropus</i> (Bloch, 1801)	-	--	Cs-p
186.			<i>Alectis ciliaris</i> (Bloch, 1788)	-	--	Cs-p
187.			<i>Alectis indica</i> (Ruppell, 1828)	-	--	Cs-p
**188.			<i>Alepes melanoptera</i> (Swainson, 1839)	Doramoori	--	Cs, Es-p
189.			<i>Caranx (Carangoides) armatus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
190.			<i>Caranx carangus</i> (Bloch, 1793)	Moori/ Lohamoori	--	Cs, Os-p
191.			<i>Caranx (Carangoides) chrysophrys</i> Cuvier, 1833	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
192.			<i>Caranx (Selar) crumenophthalmus</i> (Bloch)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
193.			<i>Caranx djeddaba</i> (Forsk.)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
194.			<i>Caranx (Carangoides) ferdau</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
195.			<i>Caranx ignobius</i> (Forsk., 1775) [<i>Caranx sansun</i> (Forsk.)]	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
196.			<i>Caranx kalla</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes [<i>Selar kella</i> (Cuvier, 1833)]	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
197.			<i>Caranx leptolepis</i> Cuvier, 1853 [<i>Selaroides leptolepis</i> Cuvier, 1833]	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
198.			<i>Carangoides malabaricus</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
199.			<i>Caranx malam</i> (Bleeker, 1851) <i>Selar malam</i> Bleeker, 1851	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
200.			<i>Caranx mate</i> (Cuvier, 1833) <i>Selar mate</i> (Cuvier, 1833)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
201.			<i>Caranx melampygus</i> Cuvier, 1833	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
202.			<i>Caranx sexfasciatus</i> Quoy & Gaimard, 1824	Moori/ Lohamoori	--	Cs, Os-p
203.			<i>Caranx (Gnathanodon) speciosus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Moori	--	Cs, Os-p
204.			<i>Chorinemus lysan</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Chapa	--	Cs, Os-p
205.			<i>Chorinemus tala</i> (Cuvier, 1851)	Karsia	--	Cs, Os-p
206.			<i>Chorinemus tol</i> Cuvier, 1831	Chapa	--	Cs, Os-p
207.			<i>Chorinemus tolooparah</i> (Ruppell, 1828)	Karsia	--	Cs, Os-p
208.			<i>Decapterus kurroides</i>	-	--	Cs, Os-p
**209.			<i>Decapterus maruadsi</i> Temmink & Schlögel, 1842	Nilamburi	--	Cs, Os-p
210.			<i>Decapterus russelli</i> (Ruppell, 1828)	-	--	Cs, Os-p
211.			<i>Megalaspis cordyla</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Kauwa/ Loamoori	--	Cs, Es-p
212.			<i>Naucrates ductor</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pilot Maach	--	Cs, Os-p
**213.			<i>Scomberoides commersonianus</i> (Lacepede, 1775)	Talang/Rani Maach	--	Cs, Os-p
214.			<i>Scomberoides lysan</i> (Forsk., 1775) [<i>Chorinemus sanctipetri</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1831]	Karsia	--	Cs, Os-p
**215.			<i>Selar boops</i> Valenciennes, 1833	Sonali Salar	--	Cs, Os-p
216.			<i>Seriola nigrofasciata</i> (Ruppell, 1831) [<i>Zonichthys nigrofasciata</i> (Ruppell, 1831)]	-	--	Cs, Os-p
217.			<i>Trachinotus bailloni</i> (Lacepede, 1802)	-	--	Cs, Os-p
218.			<i>Trachinotus blochii</i> (Lacepede, 1802)	-	--	Cs, Os-p
**219.		Ariommidae	<i>Ariomma indica</i> Day, 1870	Makhon Chanda		Cs, Os-p
220.		Rachycentridae	<i>Rachycentron canadus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Raja Gajari/ Ga-jari	--	Cs, Es-p
221.		Menidae	<i>Mene maculata</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Chan Chanda	--	Cs, Es-p
222.		Coryphaenidae	<i>Coryphaena hippurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	Offs-p
223.		Lutjanidae	<i>Lutjanus argentimaculatus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Cs, Co, Es-d

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
224.			<i>Lutjanus bohar</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
225.			<i>Lutjanus chreubergi</i>	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co, Es-d
226.			<i>Lutjanus coccineus</i>	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co, Es-d
227.			<i>Lutjanus tuscensens</i>	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co, Es-d
228.			<i>Lutjanus gibbus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
229.			<i>Lutjanus lemniscatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1828)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
230.			<i>Lutjanus lineolatus</i> (Ruppell, 1828)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
231.			<i>Lutjanus lunulatus</i> (Mungo-Park, 1797)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
*232.			<i>Lutjanus lutjanus</i> Bloch, 1790	Ranga Chhoi	--	St M
233.			<i>Lutjanus sanguineus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co, Es-d
234.			<i>Lutjanus sebae</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
235.			<i>Lutjanus rivulatus</i> (Cuvier, 1828)	Ranga Chhoi	--	Co-d
236.			<i>Lutjanus</i> sp	Ranga Chhoi	--	Br
237.		Nemipteridae	<i>Odontoglyphis tolu</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	-	--	Cs-d
238.			<i>Nemipterus turcosus</i> (Valenciennes, 1830)	-	--	Cs-d
239.			<i>Nemipterus gracilis</i>	-	--	Cs-d
240.			<i>Nemipterus japonicus</i> (Bloch, 1791)	Ruppan	--	Cs-d
**241.			<i>Nemipterus nematophorus</i> Bleeker, 1853	Lamba Vana Sonaban	--	Cs-d
242.			<i>Nemipterus oveni</i>	-	--	Cs-d
243.		Gerridae	<i>Gerres filamentosa</i> Cuvier, 1829 [<i>Pertica filamentosa</i> (Cuvier, 1829)]	Taka Chanda	--	Es, Br-d
244.			<i>Gerres oblongus</i> Cuvier, 1830	Taka Chanda	--	Es, Br-d
245.			<i>Pentapriion longimanus</i> (Cantor, 1850)	Jagiri	--	Cs, Es-d
246.		Leiognathidae	<i>Gazza minuta</i> (Bloch, 1797)	-	--	Cs-d
247.			<i>Leiognathus hindus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	-	--	Cs-d
248.			<i>Leiognathus decorus</i> (de Vis, 1884) [<i>Leiognathus brevirostris</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)]	-	--	Cs-d
249.			<i>Leiognathus fasciatus</i> (Lacepede, 1803)	-	--	Cs-d
250.			<i>Leiognathus lineolatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	-	--	Cs-d
251.			<i>Leiognathus splendens</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	-	--	Cs-d

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
252.			<i>Secutor insidiator</i> (Bloch, 1787)	-	--	Cs-d
253.		Pentapodidae	<i>Gymnocranius griseus</i> (Schlegel, 1843)	-	--	Ds-bp
254.		Pomadasysidae	<i>Pomadasys argenteus</i> (Forsskal, 1775) [<i>Pomadasys argyreus</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)]	Datina	--	Cs, Es-d
255.			<i>Pomadasys hasta</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Datina Sadha Datina	--	Cs, Es-d
256.			<i>Pomadasys maculatus</i> (Bloch, 1797)	Datina	--	Cs, Es-d
257.		Scolopsidae	<i>Scolopsis bimaculatus</i> Ruppell, 1828	-	--	Cs-b
258.		Plectorhynchidae	<i>Gaterin cinctus</i> (Schlegel, 1843)	-	--	Ha-d
259.			<i>Gaterin orientalis</i> (Bloch, 1793)	-	--	Ha-d
260.			<i>Plectorhynchus pictus</i> (Thunberg, 1792) [<i>Spilotichthys pictus</i> Thunberg, 1792]	-	--	Ha-d
261.		Sciaenidae	<i>Dendrophysa russelli</i> (Cuvier, 1880) [<i>Sciaena russelli</i> (Cuvier, 1830)]	-	--	Sg-d
262.			<i>Johnius aneus</i> Bloch, 1793	Poa Poma	--	Et-d
263.			<i>Johnius axillaris</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Poa Poma	--	Et-d
**264.			<i>Johnius belangerii</i> Cuvier, 1830	Rupali Poa	--	Et-d
265.			<i>Johnius bleekeri</i> (Day)	Poa Poma	--	Et-d
266.			<i>Johnius carouna</i> (Cuvier, 1830) [<i>Johnius carutta</i> Bloch, 1793]	Poa Poma	--	Et, Co-d
267.			<i>Johnius dussumieri</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Poa Poma	--	Et-d
268.			<i>Johnius semiluctosa</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	Kala Poa	--	Et-d
269.			<i>Johnius sina</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Poa Poma	--	Et, Co-d
270.			<i>Johnius vogleri</i> (Bleeker)	Poa Poma	--	Et-d
271.			<i>Otolithes argenteus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Rupa Poa	--	Es-d
272.			<i>Otolithoides biauritus</i> (Cantor, 1850) [<i>Sciaenoides biauritus</i> (Cantor)]	Lambu Bara Poa	--	Es-d
273.			<i>Otolithes ruber</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Poa	--	Offs, Es and Ds-d
274.			<i>Otolithes leteodes</i>	Poa	--	Offs, Es and Ds-d
275.			<i>Panna microdon</i> Bleeker, 1849 [<i>Sciaenoides microdon</i> (Bleeker, 1849)]	Chota Lambu	--	Es-d
**276.			<i>Pennahia macrophthalmus</i> (Bleeker, 1850)	Poa/Sada Poa	--	Es-d

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
277.			<i>Prolonibea diacanthus</i> (Lacepede, 1802) [<i>Johnius diacanthus</i> (Lacepede, 1802)]	Kala Datina/ Kala Poa	--	Et-d
278.			<i>Sciaena dussumieri</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	Kala Poa/ Dharipoa	--	Sg-d
279.			<i>Sciaena macropterus</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	-	--	Sg-d
280.			<i>Sciaenoides brunneus</i> (Day)	Lambu/Bara Poa	--	Es-d
281.		Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus berda</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
282.			<i>Argyrops spinifer</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Khuranti/Lal Datina	--	Cs, Es-d
*283.			<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i> (Forsk.)	-	--	St M
284.		Mullidae	<i>Mulloidichthys auriflamma</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Sonali Bata/ Chagal Maach	--	Cs, Es-b
285.			<i>Mulloidichthys vanicolensis</i>	-	--	Cs, Es-b
286.			<i>Upeneus mollusensis</i>	-	--	Cs, Es-b
287.			<i>Upeneus sulphureus</i> Cuvier, 1829	-	--	Cs, Es-b
288.			<i>Upeneus sundaicus</i>	-	--	Cs, Es-b
289.			<i>Upeneus tragula</i> Richardson, 1846	-	--	Cs, Es-b
290.			<i>Upeneus</i> sp.	-	--	Cs, Es-b
291.		Monodactylidae	<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	Es-p
292.		Pempheridae	<i>Pempheris moluca</i> Cuvier, 1831	-	--	Es-p
293.		Lethrinidae	<i>Lethrinus cinereus</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	-	--	Co, St M
294.			<i>Lethrinus nebulosus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Co, St M
295.			<i>Lethrinus opercularis</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	-	--	Co, St M
296.		Ephippidae	<i>Ephippus orbis</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Hatir Kaan	--	Cs-p
297.		Platacidae	<i>Platax orbicularis</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Cs, Co-p
298.			<i>Platax teira</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Cs, Co-p
299.		Drepanidae	<i>Drepane punctata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Pann Maach	--	Es-p
**300.		Uranoscopidae	<i>Ichthyoscopus inermis</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1850	Vutum Maach		Es-p
**301.			<i>Uranoscopus guttatus</i> Valenciennes, 1843	Foton Maach		Es-p
302.		Uranoscopidae	<i>Ichthyoscopus lebeck</i> (Bloch, 1801)	-	--	Cs-b
303.			<i>Uranoscopus fuscomaculatus</i>	-	--	Cs-b
304.		Pomacanthidae	<i>Pomacanthodes annularis</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Dudhkamal	--	Cs, Co-d/Lit
305.			<i>Pomacanthodes imperator</i> (Bloch, 1787)	Raja Dudhkamal	--	Cs, Co-d/Lit

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306.			<i>Pomacanthodes semicirculatus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	-	-	Cs, Co-d/Lit
307.		Chaetodontidae	<i>Chaetodonatops collaris</i> (Bloch, 1787)	-	-	Co, St M-d/Lit
308.			<i>Chaetodonatops melanotus</i> (Bloch)	-	-	Co, St M-d/Lit
309.			<i>Chaetodon vagabunda</i> (Linnaeus, 1801)	-	-	Co, St M-d/Lit
310.			<i>Heniochus acuminatus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Prazapati Maach	-	Co, St M -d/Lit
311.			<i>Parachaetodon ocellatus</i> (Cuvier, 1831)	-	-	Co, St M -d/Lit
312.		Pomacentridae	<i>Abudefduf bengalensis</i> (Bloch)	Pathari	-	Co, St M-d
313.			<i>Abudefduf cochinchensis</i> (Day)	Pathari	-	Co, St M-d
314.			<i>Abudefduf septemfasciatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Pathari	-	Co, St M-d
315.			<i>Abudefduf sexatilis vaigiensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	Pathari	-	Co, St M-d
316.			<i>Amphiprion eppiphium</i> (Bloch)	Mudhah	-	Co, St M -d
317.			<i>Amphiprion percula</i> (Lacepede, 1862)	Parri	-	Co, St M -d
318.			<i>Cheiloprion labiatus</i> (Day, 1875-78)	Muddah	-	Co, St M-d
319.			<i>Chromis caeruleus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Ncelima	-	Co, St M-d
320.			<i>Dascyllus marginatus</i> (Ruppell)	Pandua	-	Co, St M-d
321.			<i>Daya jerdoni</i> (Day, 1873)	-	-	Co, St M-d
322.			<i>Pomacentrus tripunctatus</i> (Cuvier, 1830)	Aphoo	-	Co, St M-d
323.			<i>Pomacentrus perspicillatus</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	Aphoo	-	Co, St M-d
324.			<i>Pomacentrus prosopotaenia</i> Bleeker	Aphoo	-	Co, St M-d
325.			<i>Premnas biaculatus</i> (Bloch)	Jodhia	-	Co, St M-d
326.		Labridae	<i>Coris aygula</i> Lacepede, 1802	-	-	Co, St M-d
327.			<i>Cheilinus chlorurus</i> (Bloch, 1791)	-	-	Co, St M-d

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
*328.			<i>Choerodon robustus</i> (Gunther, 1862) [<i>Xiphocheilus robustus</i> Gunther, 1862]	-	--	St M
*329.			<i>Halichoeres javanicus</i> (Bleeker, 1857)	-	--	St M
330.			<i>Hemigymnus fasciatus</i> (Bloch, 1792)	-	--	Co, St M-d
331.			<i>Platyglus marginatus</i> (Ruppell, 1835)	-	--	Co, St M-d
*332.			<i>Thalassoma lunare</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	St M
333.		Scaridae	<i>Callyodon bataviensis</i> (Bleeker, 1857)	-	--	Co-d
334.			<i>Callyodon blochii</i> (Valenciennes, 1839)	-	--	Co-d
335.			<i>Callyodon rivulatus</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	-	--	Co-d
336.		Bembropsidae	<i>Bembrops caudimaculata</i> Steindachner, 1877	-	--	Ds-b
337.		Bembridgeae	<i>Bembridge japonicus</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes	-	--	Ds-b
338.		Callionymidae	<i>Diplogramma goramensis</i>	-	--	Lit-b
339.		Blennidae	<i>Dasson breviceps</i> (Valenciennes, 1836)	-	--	Co, Cs, Lit-b
340.		Siganidae	<i>Siganus javus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	-	--	Co-d
341.			<i>Siganus oramin</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	-	--	Co-d
342.			<i>Siganus vermiculatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1835)	-	--	Co-d
343.		Brotulidae	<i>Monomitus conjugator</i> (Alcock, 1896)	-	--	Ds-bp
344.			<i>Hypopleuron caumium</i>	-	--	Ds-bp
345.		Trichiuridae	<i>Trichiurus haumela</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
**346.			<i>Trichiurus lepturus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Fita Maach	--	Cs, Es-d
347.		Pleuroscopidae	<i>Pleuroscopus</i> sp.	-	--	Ds-b
348.		Champsodontidae	<i>Champsodon capensis</i> Regan	-	--	Ds-d
349.			<i>Champsodon</i> sp.	-	--	Ds-d
350.		Gempylidae	<i>Epinnula orientalis</i> Gilchrist & Von Bonde	-	--	Ds-bp
351.		Kyphosidae	<i>Kyphosus cinerascens</i> (Forsk., 1775)	-	--	Cs, Es-d
352.		Scombridae	<i>Auxis thazard</i> (Lacepede, 1802)	-	--	Os-p

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
353.			<i>Cybius commersoni</i> (Lacepede, 1800)	Matia/Maitya/ Seir/Bijaram	--	Cs, Es-p
354.			<i>Cybius interruptum</i> (Cuvier & Valenciennes)	Matia/Maitya/ Seir/Bijaram	--	Cs, Es-p
355.			<i>Euthynnus affinis</i> (Cantor, 1850)	-	--	Os-p
356.			<i>Euthynnus pelamis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	Os-p
357.			<i>Rastrelliger kanagurta</i> (Cuvier, 1817)	-	--	Os-p
**358.			<i>Scomberomorus kuhlii</i> Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1829	Chapa	--	Os-p
359.			<i>Scomberomorus guttatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Cybius guttatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Matia/Maitya/ Seir/Bijaram	--	Cs, Es-p
360.			<i>Thunnus albacora</i> (Lowe)	-	--	Os-p
361.			<i>Thunnus obesus</i> (Lowe)	-	VU	Os-p
362.		Histiophoridae	<i>Tetrapturus brevivirostris</i> (Playfair, 1866)	-	--	Offs, Os-p
363.			<i>Histiophorus gladius</i> (Broussonnet, 1786)	-	--	Offs, Os-p
364.		Stromateidae	<i>Cubiceps natalensis</i> Gilchrist & Von Bonde	-	--	Offs, Cs-p
365.			<i>Psenes indicus</i> (Day)	-	--	Offs, Cs-p
366.			<i>Stromateus cinereus</i> Bloch [<i>Pampus argenteus</i> Euphasen, 1788]	Foli Chanda	--	Cs, Es-p
367.		Kurtidae	<i>Kurtus indicus</i> Bloch	Shangrai	--	Cs, Es-d
368.		Gobiidae	<i>Taenoides anguillaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [<i>Gobioides anguillaries</i> (Linnaeus)]	Cheowa	--	Lit, Et and pb/bu
**369.		Scorpaenidae	<i>Pterois miles</i> (Bennett, 1831)	Rongila		Es
370.			<i>Pterois russellii</i> (Bennett, 1831)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
371.			<i>Pterois volitans</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
372.			<i>Scorpaenoides guamensis</i> (Quoy & Gaimard, 1824)	-	--	Cs, Co-b
373.			<i>Sebastapistes</i> sp.	-	--	Dw-b
374.			<i>Snyderina</i> sp.	-	--	Dw-b
375.			<i>Verres palificus</i>	-	--	Dw-b
376.		Synanceidae	<i>Minous monodactylus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	-	--	Cs-b
377.			<i>Minous pictus</i> (Bloch & Schneider)	-	--	Cs-b
378.			<i>Minous</i> sp1	-	--	Cs-b
379.			<i>Minous</i> sp2	-	--	Cs-b

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
380.		Platycephalidae	<i>Grammoplites scaber</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [<i>Platycephalus scaber</i> (Linnaeus)]	-	--	Sg-b
381.			<i>Suggrundus carbunculus</i> Valenciennes, 1833 [<i>Platycephalus carbunculus</i> (Valenciennes, 1833)]	-	--	Sg-b
382.			<i>Platycephalus tuberculata</i> Cuvier, 1829 [<i>Suggrundus tuberculatus</i> (Cuvier, 1829)]	-	--	Sg-b
383.			<i>Rogadius asper</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	-	--	Sg-b
**384.			<i>Thysanophrys crocodilus</i> (Tilesius, 1812)	Kumir Bailla	--	Sg-b
385.		Peristediidae	<i>Peristedion pothumaluva</i> Deraniyagala, 1936	-	--	Ds-b
386.			<i>Peristedion</i> sp.	-	--	Ds-b
387.		Triglidae	<i>Lepidotrigla malabaricus</i>	-	--	Ds-b
388.			<i>Trigla</i> sp.	-	--	Ds-b
389.	Dactylopteri- formes	Dactylopteridae	<i>Dactyloptena orientalis</i> (Cuvier, 1829)	-	--	Ds-b
390.	Pleuronectiformes	Psettodidae	<i>Psettodes erumei</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Samudra Serboti	--	Cs-b
391.		Bothidae	<i>Arnoglossus aspidos</i>	-	--	Dw-b
**392.			<i>Brachypleura novae-zeelandiae</i> Gunther, 1862	Bashpata	--	Dw-b
393.			<i>Bothus ovalis</i> (Regan, 1908)	-	--	Dw-b
**394.			<i>Pseudorhombus elevatus</i> Ogilby, 1912	-	--	Cs, Sg-b
395.			<i>Pseudorhombus javanicus</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	-	--	Cs, Sg-b
396.			<i>Pseudorhombus malayanus</i> Bleeker, 1866	-	--	Dw-b
397.		Soleidae	<i>Aesopia cornuta</i> (Kaup, 1858)	-	--	Sg-b
398.			<i>Heteromycteris oculus</i> (Alcock, 1889)	Shinga zebra/ Chitra Serboti	--	Sg-b
399.			<i>Solea elongata</i> Day, 1875-78	Serboti/ Danchouka Serboti/Sole	--	Sg-b
400.			<i>Solea ovata</i> (Richardson)	-	--	Sg-b
401.			<i>Synaptura commersoniana</i> (Swainson, 1839) [<i>Synaptura commersoni</i> (Swainson, 1839)]	-	--	Sg-b
**402.			<i>Zebrias altipinnis</i> Alcock, 1890	Dora Soli	--	Sg-b
**403.			<i>Zebrias synapturoides</i> Jenkins, 1910	Zebra Soli	--	Sg-b
404.			<i>Zebrias quagga</i> (Kaup, 1858)	Zebra Serboti/ Zebra Sole	--	Sg-b

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**405.		Cynoglossidae	<i>Cynoglossus deltae</i> Jenkins, 1910	Mohona Sole	--	Cs, Sg-b
406.			<i>Cynoglossus lida</i> (Bleeker, 1851)	Kukur Jib	--	Cs, Sg-b
407.			<i>Cynoglossus macrolepidotus</i> (Bleeker, 1850)	Kukur Jib	--	Cs, Sg-b
408.			<i>Cynoglossus macrostomus</i> (Norman, 1928) [<i>Cynoglossus hamiltonii</i> (Günther)]	Kukur Jib	--	Cs, Sg-b
409.			<i>Cynoglossus puncticeps</i> (Richardson, 1846) [<i>Cynoglossus brevis</i> (Günther)]	Kukur Jib	--	Cs, Sg-b
410.			<i>Cynoglossus quinque-lineatus</i> Day, 1775-78	Kukur Jib	--	Cs, Sg-b
411.			<i>Cynoglossus versicolor</i> Alcock, 1890	Badami Sole	--	Cs, Sg-b
412.			<i>Symphurus septemstriatus</i> (Alcock, 1891)	-	--	Cs, Sg-b
413.		Echeneidae	<i>Echeneis naucrates</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Hangar Chat	--	Offs, Cs-p
414.			<i>Remora remora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	--	Offs, Cs-p
415.	Tetraodontiformes	Balistidae	<i>Abalistes stellaris</i> (Bloch, 1801)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
416.			<i>Sufflamen capistratus</i> (Shaw, 1804)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
**417.		Anacanthidae	<i>Anacanthus barbatus</i> Gray, 1831	Sporshy Maach		Cs, Co-d
418.		Triacanthidae	<i>Triacanthus biaculeatus</i> (Bloch, 1786) [Syn. <i>Triacanthus brevirostris</i> Temminck & Schlegel, 1850]	Sukura/Shuijya	--	Cs-b
419.			<i>Triacanthus brevirostris</i> Schlegel, 1850	Sukura/ Shuijya	--	Cs-b
420.			<i>Triacanthus strigilifer</i> Cantor, 1849 [<i>Pseudotriacanthus strigilifer</i> (Cantor, 1849)]	Sukura/Shuijya	--	Cs-b
421.		Aluteridae	<i>Alutera monobutrus</i>	-	--	Cs-d
422.			<i>Alutera scripta</i> (Osbeck, 1765)	-	--	Cs-d
423.		Ostraciontidae	<i>Ostracion tuberculata</i> (Linnaeus, 1758) [<i>Ostracion tuberculatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758]	Baksha Maach	--	Cs, Co-d
424.			<i>Rhynchostracion nasus</i> (Bloch, 1785)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
425.			<i>Tetrosomus gibbosus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	--	Cs, Co-d
426.		Triacanthoidae	<i>Molimochirurgus alcocki</i>	-	--	Ds-bp
427.		Diodontidae	<i>Diodon hystrix</i> Linnaeus, 1758	-	--	Cs, Co-d

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	Local Name	Global Status	Distribution
428.		Lagocephalidae	<i>Lagocephalus alboplumbens</i>	Photka	--	Dw
429.			<i>Lagocephalus lunaris</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Gastrophysus lunaris</i> (Bloch, 1801)]	Photka	--	Cs, Co-dp
430.			<i>Lagocephalus nauritus</i>	Potka	--	Dw
431.			<i>Lagocephalus</i> (Torquigener) <i>oblongus</i> (Bloch, 1786) [<i>Torquigener oblongus</i> (Bloch, 1786)]	Photka	--	Cs, Co-dp
432.			<i>Lagocephalus scleratus</i> (Gmelin, 1789) [<i>Gastrophysus scleratus</i> (Gmelin, 1789)]	Photka	--	Cs, Co-dp
433.		Tetraodontidae	<i>Arothron immaculatus</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Potka	--	Cs, Es-d/p
434.			<i>Arothron leopardus</i> (Day, 1875-78)	Bagha Potka	--	Cs, Es-d/p
435.			<i>Arothron reticularis</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Rekha Potka	--	Cs, Es-d/p
436.			<i>Arothron serostaticus</i> (Jenyns)	Rekha Potka	--	Cs, Es-d/p
**437.			<i>Arothron stellatus</i> (Bloch, 1801)	Badami Potka	--	Cs, Es-d/p
438.	Lophiiformes	Lophiidae	<i>Chirolophius</i> (Lophoides) <i>oseleyi</i>	-	--	Ds-b
439.		Ogcocephalidae	<i>Halientes indica</i>	-	--	Ds-b
440.			<i>Halieutea stellata</i> (Vahl, 1797)	-	--	Ds-b
441.		Antennariidae	<i>Antennarius hispidus</i> (Bloch, 1801)	-	--	Cs, Co-d
*442.		Acanthuridae	<i>Acanthurus fuliginosus</i> Lesson	-	--	S M

N.B. Previous names are given in square brackets

Clarifications are given in braces

* Reported by Khan, 1998

** Reported by Quddus and Shafi, 1995

Appendix 3. Status and Distribution of Fish Species often Included both as Freshwater and Marine Species of Bangladesh

Status code: CR – Critically Endangered, EN – Endangered, VU – Vulnerable, LR – Lower Risk, NO – Not Threatened, DD – Data Deficient

Distribution code: W–Wide; B–Beels, Haors, Baors, Ponds, Ditches; R–Rivers, Streams, Canals; Et–Estuaries, Tidal Rivers, Creeks; FP–Floodplains; SE–Southeast

Class: Osteichthyes

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
1.	Elopiformes [Clupeiformes]	Megalopidae	<i>Megalops cyprinoides</i> (Broussonet, 1782)	Oxeye Tarpon	--	DD	--	Et
2.	Anguilliformes	Anguillidae	<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i> (Gray, 1831)	Indian Longfin Eel	Bamosh/ Banehara/ Bao Baim/ Telkoma	VU	--	Et, R
3.		Ophichthidae	<i>Pisodonophis boro</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rice-paddy Eel	Kharu/Hijra	NO	--	Et, R, FP
4.			<i>Pisodonophis cancrivorus</i> (Richardson, 1844)	Longfin Snake-eel	--	NO	--	Et, R
5.		Muraenesocidae	<i>Congresox talabon</i> (Cuvier, 1823)	Yellow Pike-conger	--	NO	--	Et
6.			<i>Congresox talabonoides</i> (Bleeker, 1853)	Indian Pike-conger	Kamila	NO	--	Et
7.			<i>Muraenesox bagio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Common Pike-conger	Kamila	NO	--	Et
8.	Clupeiformes	Clupeidae	<i>Anodontosoma chacunda</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Chacunda Gizzard-shad	Koi Puti/ Chakunda	NO	--	Et
9.			<i>Gonialosa manmina</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Ganges River Gizzard Shad	Chapila/Goni Chapila	NO	--	Et, R
10.			<i>Tenualosa ilisha</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Hilsa	Ilsh/Ilsha	NO	--	Et, R
11.			<i>Tenualosa toli</i> (Valenciennes, 1847)	Toli Shad	Chandana	NO	--	Et, R
12.			<i>Ilisha megaloptera</i> (Swainson, 1839) [<i>Ilisha motius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Bigeye Ilsha	Choukha	NO	--	R
13.			<i>Nematolosa nasus</i> (Bloch, 1795)	Bloch's Gizzard Shad	Barang	NO	--	Et, R
14.			<i>Pellona ditchela</i> Valenciennes, 1847	Indian Pellona	Choukka	NO	--	Et

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
15.		Engraulidae	<i>Coilia dussumieri</i> Valenciennes, 1848	Goldspotted Grenadier Anchovy	Olua	NO	–	Et
16.			<i>Coilia ramcarati</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tapetail Anchovy	Olua/ Megha Olua	NO	–	Et
17.			<i>Setipinna taty</i> (Valenciennes, 1848)	Scaly Hairfin Anchovy	Teli Phasa	NO	–	Et
18.			<i>Setipinna phasa</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Hairfin Anchovy	Phasa	NO	–	Et, R
19.			<i>Thryssa hamiltonii</i> (Gray, 1835)	Hamilton's Thryssa	–	NO	–	Et
20.			<i>Thryssa purava</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Anchovy	–	NO	–	Et
21.	Siluriformes [Cypriniformes]	Bagridae	<i>Mystus gulio</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Long-whiskered Catfish	Nuna-tengra/ Guillya	DD	–	Et
22.		Schilbeidae	<i>Silonia silondia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Silondia Vacha	Shillong	EN	–	Et, R
23.		Pangasiidae [Schilbeidae]	<i>Pangasius pangasius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pungus	Pungus	CR	–	Et, R
24.		Ariidae [Tachysuridae]	<i>Arius caelatus</i> Valenciennes, 1840 [<i>Tachysurus nenga</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Engraved Catfish	Kata	DD	–	Et {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
25.			<i>Arius gagora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Tachysurus gagora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Gagora Catfish	Gagla/ Ghunga/ Ghagra	NO	–	Et, R (Meghna) {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
26.			<i>Batrachoecephalus mino</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Frog-headed Catfish	Katabukha	NO	–	Et {Primarily marine but enters in estuaries}
27.			<i>Osteogeneiosus militaris</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Soldier Catfish	Apua	NO	–	Et, R (Meghna)
28.		Plotosidae	<i>Plotosus canius</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Canine Catfish-eel	Gang Magur/ Kan Magur	VU	–	Et, B
29.	Aulopiformes [Scopeiiformes]	Harpodontidae	<i>Harpodon nehereus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Bombay Duck	Loitta/Nehari	NO	–	Et, B
30.	Cyprinodontiformes [Belontiiformes]	Hemirhamphidae	<i>Hyporhamphus limbatus</i> (Valenciennes, 1846) [<i>Hyporhamphus gaimardi</i> (Valenciennes, 1846)]	Congaturi Halfbeak	Ek Thuita/ Ek Thota	NO	–	R (SE)
31.	Syngnathiformes	Syngnathidae	<i>Ichthyocampus carce</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pipe Fish	Kumirer Khil/Kara Kumirer Khil	NO	–	Et, R

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
32.			<i>Microphis cuncalus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Doryichthys cuncalus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)] {Synonym: <i>Doryichthys chokderi</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)}	Crocodile-tooth Pipefish	Kuna Kumirer Khil /Kumirer Khil	NO	--	Et, R
33.	Perciformes	Centropomidae	<i>Lates calcarifer</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Barramundi	Bhetki/Koral	NO	--	Et, R, FP
34.		Teraponidae	<i>Terapon jarbua</i> (Forsskal, 1775) [<i>Therapon jarbua</i> (Forsskal, 1775)]	Jarbua Terapon	--	NO	--	Et
35.		Carangidae [Stromateidae]	<i>Parastromateus niger</i> Bleeker, 1865	--	--	NO	--	Et
36.		Stromateidae	<i>Pampus argenteus</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)	--	Fali Chanda	NO	--	Et
37.			<i>Pampus chinensis</i> (Euphrasen, 1788)	--	Rup Chanda	NO	--	Et
38.		Leiognathidae	<i>Leiognathus equulus</i> (Forsk., 1775)	Common Ponyfish	Tak Chanda	NO	--	Et, R
39.			<i>Secutor ruconius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Deep Pugnose Ponyfish	Tak Chanda	NO	--	Et, R
40.		Lobotidae	<i>Datnoides quardifasciatus</i> (Sevastianov, 1809) [<i>Datnoides polota</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Four-barred Tigerfish	--	DD	--	Et
41.			<i>Lobotes surinamensis</i> (Bloch, 1790)	Tripletail	Samudra Koi	NO	--	Et, R
42.		Sparidae	<i>Acanthopagrus latus</i> (Houttuyn, 1782) [<i>Acanthopagrus datnia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Yellow Seabream	--	NO	--	Et
43.		Sciaenidae	<i>Pama pama</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Pama	Poa	NO	-	Et, R
44.			<i>Pterolithus maculatus</i> (Kuhl and van Hasselt, 1830) [<i>Otolithes maculatus</i> Cuvier, 1830]	Blotched Tiger-toothed Croaker	Lombu/ Gutipoa	NO	--	Et
45.		Toxotidae	<i>Toxotes chatareus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Spotted Archerfish	--	NO	-	Et
46.		Scatophagidae	<i>Scatophagus argus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Spotted Scat	Bishtara	EN	--	Et
47.		Mugilidae	<i>Liza parsia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mugil parsia</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Goldspot Mullet	Bata	NO	-	Et

Threatened Fishes of Bangladesh

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
48.			<i>Liza subviridis</i> (Valenciennes, 1836) [<i>Mugil dussumieri</i> Valenciennes, 1836]	Greenback Mullet	Bata	NO	–	Et, R
49.			<i>Rhinomugil corsula</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Corsula Mullet	Khorsula/ Bata/Khalla	NO	-	Et, R
50.			<i>Sicamugil cascasia</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Mugil cascasia</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822]	Yellowtail Mullet	Bata/Kachki	NO	–	R
51.		Polynemidae	<i>Eleutheronema tetradactylum</i> (Shaw, 1804)	Fourfinger Threadfin	Tailla	NO	-	Et
52.			<i>Polydactylus indicus</i> (Shaw, 1804)	Indian Threadfin	Lakhua	NO	–	Et
53.			<i>Polydactylus sexfilis</i> (Valenciennes, 1831)	–	Dagi/Kali/ Ramshoa	NO	-	Et {Inhabits the coastal water but known to enter estuaries}
54.			<i>Polynemus paradiseus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Paradise Threadfin	Tapasi/Muni/ Rishi	NO	–	Et, R
55.		Gobiidae	<i>Apocryptes bato</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	–	Chiring	NO	-	Et, R
56.			<i>Boleophthalmus boddarti</i> (Pallas, 1770)	–	Dahuk	NO	–	Et
57.			<i>Glossogobius giuris</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Tank Goby	Bele/Bailla	NO	–	W
58.			<i>Periophthalmus koelreuteri</i> (Pallas, 1770)	–	–	NO	–	Et
59.			<i>Periophthalmomodoschlosseri</i> (Pallas, 1770)	–	–	NO	–	Et (Sundarbans)
60.			<i>Pseudapocryptes lanceolatus</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	–	Chewa/ Chiring	NO	–	Et, R
61.			<i>Scartelaos histophorus</i> (Valenciennes, 1837) [<i>Scartelaos viridis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	–	Dahuk/Darak	NO	–	Et
62.		Eleotrididae	<i>Butis butis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Duckbill Sleeper	–	NO	LR	Et
63.			<i>Eleotris fusca</i> (Schneider, 1801)	Dusky Sleeper	Kuli/Budh/ Baila	NO	–	M, Et, R
64.		Gobioididae [Taenioididae]	<i>Odontamblyopus rubicundus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Rubicundus Eelgoby	Lal Chewa	NO	–	Et, R
65.			<i>Taeniodes buchanani</i> (Day, 1873)	Burmese Gobyeel	Raja Chewa	NO	–	R (Chandpur)

Sl. No.	Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Local Status	Global Status	Distribution
66.		Trypauchenidae [Taenioididae]	<i>Trypauchen vagina</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	Burrowing Goby	Sada Chewa	NO	--	R
67.		Trichuridae	<i>Lepturacanthus savala</i> (Cuvier, 1829) [<i>Trichiurus savala</i> Cuvier, 1829]	--	Churi	NO	--	Et, R {Coastal water fish, enters in estuaries}
68.			<i>Trichiurus muticus</i> Gray, 1831	--	Churi	NO	--	Et, R {Coastal water fish, enters in estuaries}
69.	Pleuronectiformes	Bothidae	<i>Pseudorhombus arius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822) [<i>Pseudorhombus arsius</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)]	Large tooth Flounder	Serbati	NO	--	Et, R
70.		Cynoglossidae	<i>Cynoglossus arel</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)	--	Kukur Jib	NO	--	Et
71.			<i>Cynoglossus cynoglossus</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	--	Et, R
72.			<i>Cynoglossus lingua</i> Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822	Long Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	--	Et
73.			<i>Paraplagusia bilineata</i> (Bloch, 1784)	Fingerlip Tonguesole	Kukur Jib	NO	--	Et, R
74.		Soleidae	<i>Euryglossa orientalis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801) [<i>Synaptura orientalis</i> (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)]	Oriental-sole	Danchouka Serboti/ Katha Pata	NO	--	Et, R
75.	Tetraodontiformes	Tetraodontidae	<i>Chelonodon fluvialis</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Green Pufferfish	Potka	NO	--	Et, R
76.			<i>Chelonodon patoca</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Gangetic Pufferfish	Potka/Fotka	NO	--	Et

N.B. Previous names are given in square brackets
Clarifications are given in braces

Appendix 4. List of Exotic Fish Species of Bangladesh

Status code: DD – Data Deficient

Class: Osteichthyes

Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Global Status	Native Area	Country Imported from	Year of Introduction in Bangladesh	Objectives to Introduce	Comments
Cypriniformes	Cyprinidae	1. <i>Carassius auratus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	Goldfish/ Gold Carp	Goldfish	-	Europe	Pakistan	1953	As aquarium fish	Successfully accepted
		2. <i>Ctenopharyngodon idellus</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	Grass Carp	Grass Carp	-	China	Hong Kong	1966	Experimental culture and to control weeds	Adapted successfully
		3. <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> Linnaeus, 1758 var. <i>communis</i> <i>specularis</i>	Scale Carp Mirror Carp	Scale Carp/ Common Carp Mirror Carp	DD DD	Asia/ Europe Asia/ Europe	China Nepal	1960 1979	Experimental culture Experimental culture	Adapted successfully Adapted successfully
		4. <i>Hypophthalmichthys molitrix</i> (Valenciennes, 1844)	Silver Carp	Silver Carp	-	China	Hong Kong	1953	Experimental culture	Adapted successfully
		5. <i>Hypophthalmichthys nobilis</i> (Richardson, 1844) [<i>Aristichthys nobilis</i> (Richardson, 1844)]	Bighead Carp	Bighead Carp	-	China	Nepal	1981	Experimental culture	Adapted successfully
		6. <i>Mylopharyngodon piceus</i>	Black Carp	Black Carp	-	China	China	1983	Experimental culture	Adapted successfully
		7. <i>Puntius gonionotus</i>	Silver Barb	Sar Punt/ Raj Punt	-	Thailand	Thailand	1987	Experimental culture	Achieved more production

Order	Family	Scientific Name	English Name	Local Name	Global Status	Native Area	Country Imported from	Year of Introduction in Bangladesh	Objectives to Introduce	Comments
		8. <i>Tor putitora</i> (Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822)	Putitor Mahseer	Mohashol/ Mahaseer Putitor/ Mohaseer/ Mashol Maach	-	Nepal	Nepal	1991	Experimental culture	-
Siluriformes	Clariidae	9. <i>Clarius gariepinus</i>	Catfish	African Magur	-	Africa	Thailand	1989	Experimental culture	Achieved more production
	Pangasiidae	10. <i>Pangasius suchi</i>	Big-catfish	Thai Pungus	-	South East Asia	Thailand	1989	Experimental culture	Achieved more production
Perciformes	Cichlidae	11. <i>Oreochromis mossambica</i> (Peters, 1852)	Mozambique Cichlid	Tilapia	-	Africa	Thailand	1974	Experimental culture to control aquatic insects	Adapted successfully
		12. <i>Oreochromis niloticus</i>	Nyle Cichlid	Nilotica	-	Africa	Thailand	1988	Experimental culture to control aquatic insects	Adapted successfully
	Belontiidae	13. <i>Trichogaster pectoralis</i> (Regan, 1909)	Snakeskin Gourami	Gourami	-	Thailand	Singapore	1952	Experimental culture to control aquatic insects	Could not survive

N.B. Previous name is given in square brackets

Appendix 5. The IUCN Global Categories and Criteria

Categories

Extinct (EX): A taxon is Extinct when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual has died.

Extinct in the Wild (EW): A taxon is Extinct in the Wild when it is known only to survive in cultivation, in captivity or as a naturalised population (or populations) well outside the past range. A taxon is presumed extinct in the wild when exhaustive surveys in known and/or expected habitat, at appropriate times (diurnal, seasonal, annual), throughout its historic range have failed to record an individual. Surveys should be over a time frame appropriate to the taxon's life cycle and life form.

Critically Endangered (CR): A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future.

Endangered (EN): A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future.

Vulnerable (VU): A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future.

Lower Risk (LR): A taxon is Lower Risk when it has been evaluated, does not satisfy the criteria for any of the categories Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.

Data Deficient (DD): A taxon is Data Deficient when there is inadequate information to make a direct, or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on distribution and/or population status. A taxon in this category may be well studied, and its biology well known, but appropriate data on abundance and/or distribution is lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat or Lower Risk.

The Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable

Critically Endangered (CR)

A taxon is Critically Endangered when it is facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild in the immediate future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

- A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
 - 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon

- (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
- 2. A reduction of at least 80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.
- B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
 - 1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
 - 2. Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (e) number of mature individuals.
 - 3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (d) number of mature individuals.
- C. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals and either:
 - 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within 3 years or one generation, whichever is longer or
 - 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:
 - (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals)
 - (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.
- D. Population estimated to number less than 50 mature individuals.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is the longer.

Endangered (EN)

A taxon is Endangered when it is not Critically Endangered but is facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild in the near future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

- A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 50% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
 2. A reduction of at least 50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.
- B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5000 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 500 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
 2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (e) number of mature individuals.
 3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (d) number of mature individuals.
- C. Population estimated to number less than 2500 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within 5 years or 2 generations, whichever is longer, or
 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either:
 - (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals)
 - (b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.
- D. Population estimated to number less than 250 mature individuals.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or 5 generations, whichever is the longer.

Vulnerable (VU)

A taxon is Vulnerable when it is not Critically Endangered or Endangered but is facing a high risk of extinction in the wild in the medium-term future, as defined by any of the following criteria (A to E):

- A. Population reduction in the form of either of the following:
 - 1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected reduction of at least 20% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
 - (a) direct observation
 - (b) an index of abundance appropriate for the taxon
 - (c) a decline in area of occupancy, extent of occurrence and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
 - (e) the effects of introduced taxa, hybridisation, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.
 - 2. A reduction of at least 20%, projected or suspected to be met within the next ten years or three generations, whichever is the longer, based on (and specifying) any of (b), (c), (d) or (e) above.
- B. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km² or area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2000 km², and estimates indicating any two of the following:
 - 1. Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than ten locations.
 - 2. Continuing decline, inferred, observed or projected, in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
 - (d) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (e) number of mature individuals.
 - 3. Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
 - (a) extent of occurrence
 - (b) area of occupancy
 - (c) number of locations or subpopulations
 - (d) number of mature individuals.
- C. Population estimated to number less than 10,000 mature individuals and either:
 - 1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or 3 generations, whichever is longer, or
 - 2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals and population structure in the form of either
 - (a) severely fragmented (i.e. no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1000 mature individuals)

(b) all individuals are in a single subpopulation.

- D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:
1. Population estimated to number less than 1000 mature individuals.
 2. Population is characterised by an acute restriction in its area of occupancy (typically less than 100 km²) or in the number of locations (typically less than 5). Such a taxon would thus be prone to the effects of human activities (or stochastic events whose impact is increased by human activities) within a very short period of time in an unforeseeable future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short period.
- E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

Appendix 6. Sample Scoring Sheet Adopted by IUCN Bangladesh

Status Identification Sheet for Individual Species as per Criteria Adopted by IUCN Bangladesh for Preparation of Red Book of Threatened Animals of Bangladesh

Name of species

Scientific name: -----

Common English name: -----

Bengali/local name: -----

Extent of occurrence (sq km): >72000, <72000, <36000, <18000, <9000, <4500 (0-5)	Suspected change in population in the last 20 years: increase in population, no change, slightly reduced, moderately reduced, highly reduced, no longer in the wild (0-5)	Habitat fragmentation: not fragmented, slightly fragmented, slightly to moderately fragmented, moderately fragmented, highly fragmented, very highly fragmented (0-5)	Habitat condition: not degraded, slightly degraded, moderately degraded, degraded, highly degraded, habitat lost (0-5)	Habitat status (% of protection in the area of occurrence): >50, <35, <20, <05, 00 (0-5)	Human impact: high +ve, moderate +ve, none, low -ve, moderate -ve, high -ve (0-5)	Intrinsic capacity to adapt: very high, high, moderate, moderate to low, low, very low (0-5)	Total score	Av. score	Status

Categories of threat (threatened when the species scores an average of 2.4 or more): Critically Endangered (CR): >3.5;
Endangered (EN): 3-3.5; Vulnerable (VU): 2.4-2.9; Data Deficient (DD): when data available on <4 factors

FAUNAL DISTRIBUTION IN BANGLADESH (GRID MAP)

NAME OF THE SPECIES

SCIENTIFIC NAME:

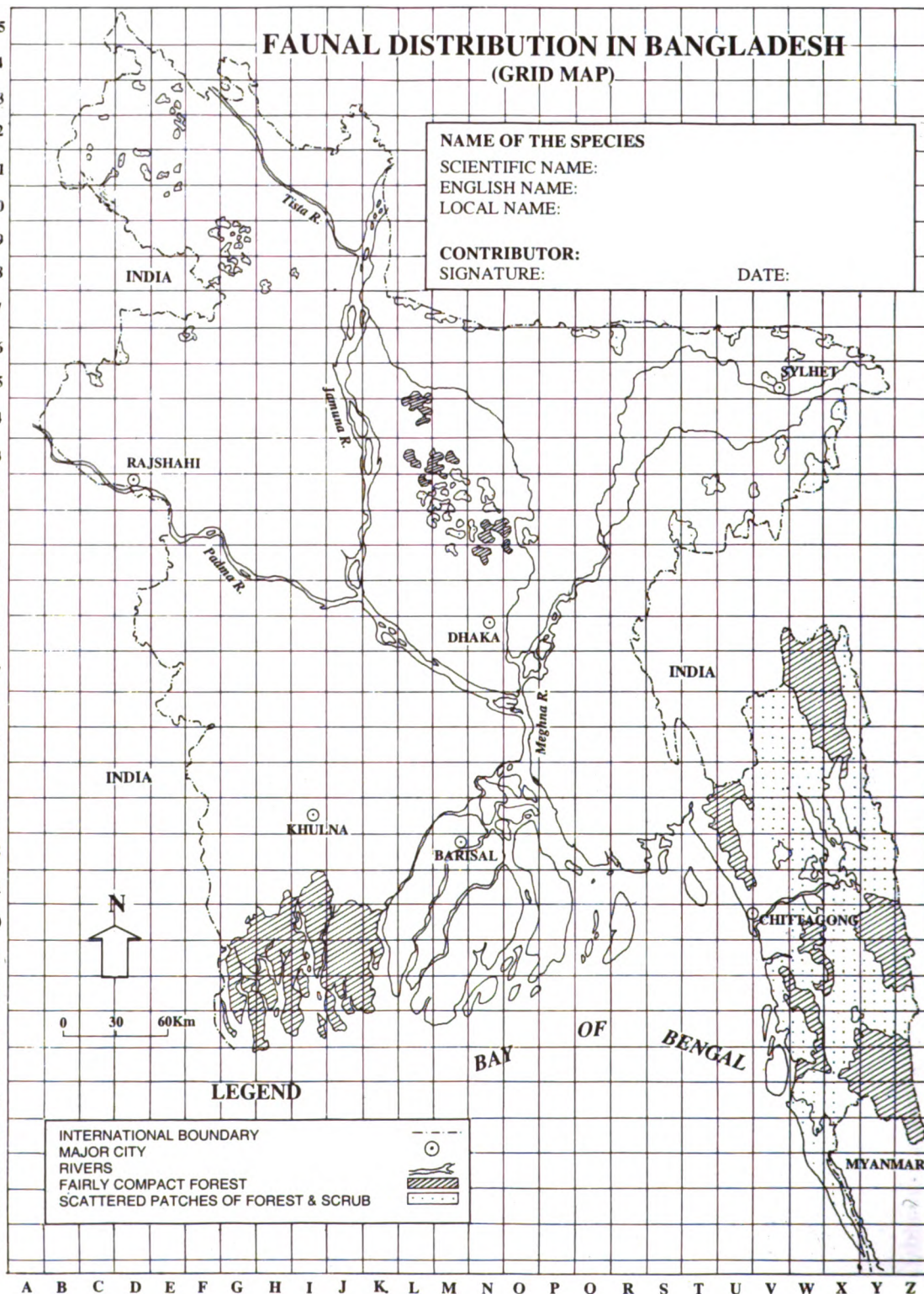
ENGLISH NAME:

LOCAL NAME:

CONTRIBUTOR:

SIGNATURE:

DATE:



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INDEX

Scientific Names of Threatened Species

<i>Ailia punctata</i>	42	<i>Labeo gonius</i>	33
<i>Ailiichthys punctata</i>	42	<i>Labeo nandina</i>	33
<i>Anguilla bengalensis</i>	28	<i>Labeo pangusia</i>	34
<i>Aorichthys aor</i>	38	<i>Macrognathus aculeatus</i>	53
<i>Aorichthys seenghala</i>	39	<i>Macrognathus aral</i>	53
<i>Badis badis</i>	50	<i>Mastacembalus armatus</i>	53
<i>Bagarius bagarius</i>	45	<i>Microphis deocata</i>	47
<i>Bagarius yarrellii</i>	45	<i>Monopterus cuchia</i>	48
<i>Barilius bendelisis</i>	28	<i>Mystus aor</i>	38
<i>Barilius bola</i>	36	<i>Mystus cavasius</i>	40
<i>Barilius vagra</i>	29	<i>Mystus seenghala</i>	39
<i>Batasio tengana</i>	39	<i>Nandus nandus</i>	50
<i>Bengala elanga</i>	29	<i>Notopterus chitala</i>	27
<i>Botia dario</i>	37	<i>Notopterus notopterus</i>	27
<i>Botia lohachata</i>	38	<i>Ompok bimaculatus</i>	41
<i>Chaca chaca</i>	46	<i>Ompok pabda</i>	41
<i>Chanda nama</i>	48	<i>Ompok pabo</i>	42
<i>Chanda ranga</i>	49	<i>Osteobrama cotio</i>	34
<i>Channa barca</i>	51	<i>Pangasius pangasius</i>	44
<i>Channa marulius</i>	52	<i>Plotosus canius</i>	46
<i>Channa orientalis</i>	52	<i>Pseudambassis ranga</i>	49
<i>Chela laubuca</i>	30	<i>Puntius sarana</i>	35
<i>Cirrhinus reba</i>	30	<i>Puntius ticto</i>	35
<i>Clupisoma garua</i>	43	<i>Raiamas bola</i>	36
<i>Crossocheilus latius</i>	31	<i>Rasbora rasbora</i>	36
<i>Ctenops nobilis</i>	51	<i>Rita rita</i>	40
<i>Dermogenys pusillus</i>	47	<i>Rohtee cotio</i>	34
<i>Eutropiichthys vacha</i>	43	<i>Scatophagus argus</i>	49
<i>Labeo bata</i>	31	<i>Silonia silondia</i>	44
<i>Labeo boga</i>	32	<i>Sisor rhabdophorus</i>	45
<i>Labeo calbasu</i>	32	<i>Tor tor</i>	37

English Names of Threatened Species

Asiatic Snakehead	52	Indian Longfin Eel	28
Assamese Batasio	39	Indian Paradisefish	51
Badis	50	Indian Trout	36
Barca Snakehead	51	Jamuna Ailia	42
Bata Labeo	31	Kalbasu	32
Batchwa Bacha	43	Kuria Labeo	33
Bengal Barb	29	Long-whiskered Catfish	38
Black Rohu	32	Mottled Nandus	50
Boga Labeo	32	Mud Perch	50
Canine Catfish-eel	46	Nandi Labeo	33
Cotio	34	Necktie Loach	37
Cuchia	48	Olive Barb	35
Deocata Pipefish	47	One-stripe Spinyeel	53
Dwarf Chameleonfish	50	Pabdah Catfish	41
Elongate Glass-perchlet	48	Pabo Catfish	42
Firefin Barb	35	Pangusia Labeo	34
Gangetic Goonch	45	Pungas	44
Gangetic Latia	31	Reba Carp	30
Gangetic Mudeel	48	Rita	40
Gangetic Mystus	40	Seenghari	39
Gangetic Scissortail Rasbora	36	Silondia Vacha	44
Garua Bacha	43	Sisor Catfish	45
Giant River-catfish	39	Spotted Scat	49
Giant Snakehead	52	Tengara	39
Grey Featherback	27	Ticto Barb	35
Guarchcha	43	Tire-track Spinyeel	53
Hamilton's Barila	28	Tor Mahseer	37
Humped Featherback	27	Two-spot Barb	35
Indian Butter Catfish	41	Vagra Baril	29
Indian Chaca	46	Winged Danio	30
Indian Glass-barb	30	Wrestling Halfbeak	47
Indian Glassy Fish	49	Y-loach	38
Indian Hatchet Fish	30		

1

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