Red List of Bangladesh
Volume 5: Freshwater Fishes

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Volumes of Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 1: Summary (English)
Volume 1: Summary (Bangla)
Volume 2: Mammals
Volume 3: Birds
Volume 4: Reptiles and Amphibians
Volume 5: Freshwater Fishes
Volume 6: Crustaceans
Volume 7: Butterflies
The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been assessing the conservation status of plants, fungi and animal species on a global scale for the past 50 years. Since its conception in 1964, the Red List has evolved to become the world’s most comprehensive information source on the extinction risk of species. Far more than a list of species and their status, it is a powerful tool to inform and catalyze action among scientists, activists, and politicians. It is used by government agencies, wildlife departments, conservation related non-governmental organizations (NGOs), natural resource planners, educational organizations, students, and the business community. The Red List process has become a massive enterprise involving the IUCN Global Species Program staff, partner organizations and experts in the IUCN Species Survival Commission and partner networks who compile the species information to make The IUCN Red List the indispensable product it is today.

IUCN Bangladesh had published the first Red List of Threatened Animals of Bangladesh in 2000. The list has been updated through a sub-project entitled ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ under the ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)’ Project of the Bangladesh Forest Department which is funded by The World Bank. The project commenced in December 2013 and ends in June 2016. A total of 1619 species has been assessed and updated from seven different animal groups (mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, freshwater fishes, crustaceans, and butterflies), subsequently published in seven volumes. In addition, summary volume (Vol: 01) has been translated into Bangla for reaching out its wider users. More than 300 national and international experts have contributed under the seven Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) headed by respective Lead Assessors and Chief National Technical Expert to ensure that the updates are based on the best scientific information available.

A well-trained Red List project unit equipped with GIS support and all kinds of latest information technologies was established in IUCN Bangladesh to ensure the highest quality of assessment following the latest Red List categories and criteria guideline. For this purpose, more than 160 assessors have been trained on global standard Red List assessment guideline engaging international certified Red List trainers. A National Red List Database in the form of an online platform has been developed and made live for public dissemination on the <www.iucnredlistbd.org>. Data and information have been preserved for future use both electronically in offline database as well as hard copies for each individual species bearing unique Species Identification Number (SID). A National Red List Committee has been formed under the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to ensure coordination among different agencies during the assessment process as well as for mainstreaming the findings into conservation policies. Series of dissemination workshops at national and regional levels were organized to share the preliminary assessment result to its wider stakeholders and ensure their participation in this highly scientific assessment process.
I would like to commend the assessors for their contributions to the assessment and for their commitment towards making this publication a reality. All the assessments have gone through a multistage review process engaging relevant experts and technical reviewers. The tireless efforts of the reviewers in making these books up to the global standard are gratefully acknowledged. Without their assistance this nationally important set of documents would not have been of the quality that it is now.

I also like to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation to all the members of ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ project and all concerned people of publication work for publishing this manuscript. I would also express my gratitude to the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF), Chief Conservator of Forests (CCF) and other Bangladesh Forest Department officials for their vigorous support and collaboration. I hope this publication will help the relevant agencies in taking appropriate conservation actions toward managing wildlife of Bangladesh.

Md. Akbar Hossain
Project Director
Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP) Project
&
Deputy Chief Conservator of Forests
Bangladesh Forest Department
MESSAGE

The Government of Bangladesh is committed to take all measures prerequisite for a sustainable future. In effort, the Government takes myriad programmes and initiatives with the support of different consortia. Bangladesh has recently achieved unprecedented successes in the environmental sector. It was no surprise that Her Excellency Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina was awarded ‘2015 Champion of the Earth’ by the United Nations. Updated the ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ bears yet another signature of the goodwill and devotion rendered by the Government of Bangladesh. The publication sets another milestone in biodiversity conservation of the country.

The overwhelming evidence on the loss of biodiversity all over the world showcases that we, as a nation, must act to conserve biodiversity. Ministry of Environment and Forests has been playing a pivotal role in biodiversity conservation of Bangladesh through Bangladesh Forest Department, and other national and international organizations. This publication is one among many upshots envisioned by Bangladesh Forest Department through the ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)’ Project. I would like to thank The World Bank for providing the financial support, and appreciate the effort of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office in implementing the project.

I am sanguine that the updated ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ will concurrently help the Government of Bangladesh towards achieving the Aichi Biodiversity Targets, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Vision 2021.

Finally, I wish that the ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ would go a long way in protecting the biodiversity of the country.

Anwar Hossain Manju, MP
Minister
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
MESSAGE

I am very happy to know that *Red List of Bangladesh* - a set of visionary publications covering the status, extinction risks and possible conservation options for major biodiversity of Bangladesh has been thoroughly updated by the Bangladesh Forest Department with technical support from IUCN Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is bestowed with enviable natural resources. To save the bewildering inventory, Bangladesh is always strong-willed and committed to a number of Multilateral Environmental Agreements including the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD). So as in harmony, the Government of Bangladesh has recently looked forward to engaging a globally recognized, powerful, most comprehensive conservation tool, i.e. IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ to update and assess the current biodiversity status. This has resulted in the rigorous effort entitling ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ under the ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)’ Project initiative funded by The World Bank.

‘Red List of Bangladesh’ is a massive milestone in the conservation history of the country. I expect that these scientific publications will provide new information; will strengthen and update existing knowledge inventory. Everybody from government/non-government officials to scholars, researchers, students and enthusiasts - should make expansive usages of these books as the most updated biodiversity database available in the country.

I strongly hope that these works of multitude potentials will help the coordination and promotion of national efforts in effective policy making for ensuring appropriate and continual biodiversity management practices envisioned by the Government of Bangladesh.

Abdullah Al Islam Jakob, MP
Deputy Minister
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
MESSAGE

Biodiversity, the incredible variety of life on Earth that sustains us, is in peril. Species are becoming threatened at the most expeditious rate ever recorded. Over the past few decades it has become the issue of global concern for its rapid reduction worldwide. Bangladesh is no exception in this regard. Though the country is exceptionally endowed with a vast variety of flora and fauna, it is unfortunate that in recent decades the biodiversity of the country is under pressure due to incrementing population and over-exploitation of natural resources.

Today, many species of Bangladesh have reached a dreadful genetic loss. Unfortunately, detailed information and consummate inventories of such species often do not exist. The Government of Bangladesh is acutely conscious of this, and has in fact been preparing to face this challenge for several years now. Bangladesh has made a tremendous progress in terms of taking development initiatives towards conservation and sustainable use of the threatened species. However, Bangladesh Forest Department in collaboration with IUCN Bangladesh and with financial assistance from The World Bank, the project ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection’ under which the subproject ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ has successfully updated the threat status of wildlife of the country. I would like to express my appreciation to all the experts involved in this noble initiative.

I am very proud to note that 1619 fauna species have been assessed over the two and half year period and subsequently published in seven volumes entitled the ‘Red List of Bangladesh’. I strongly believe, this set of achievements is one of the pioneer encyclopedic compilations in Bangladesh that can provide its users with updated information of different species. I hope these books will have impact on the government’s policy and planning towards achieving the targets set by the different national and global commitments, as well as taking measures to protect these threatened species.

Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed
Secretary
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
MESSAGE

Globally, biodiversity forms the foundation of the vast array of ecosystem services that critically contribute to human well being. The diversity of the Earth’s natural assets are made up of many millions of distinct biological species of plants and animals on land, in water, in atmosphere - linking humans and environment into an interdependent ecosystem which makes the Earth unique and beautiful. But, it’s really unfortunate that biodiversity worldwide is disappearing faster than ever and already has declined by more than a quarter in the last 35 years in terms of number of species. It is thus indispensable to gather knowledge scientifically of existing species, their habitats, threats, etc. for undertaking pragmatic protection and conservation measures.

In this context Bangladesh Forest Department together with IUCN Bangladesh has accomplished ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’, as a sub-project of the ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)’ Project of Bangladesh Forest Department following the most comprehensive ‘IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™’ approach. As a revolutionary outcome of the project, the books entitling the ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ aim to provide updated information and data of 1619 animal species under seven groups in total throughout the country. This national asset will undoubtedly serve the researcher and academicians as a scientific information hub for further research and the policy makers to occupy the gap of subsisting laws and policies to catalyze appropriate conservation action. By knowing the threatened species from this Red List, further, we can bring out incipient projects where these are exactly demanded and with the opportune execution of this undertaking, we can create a safe ground as a measure of conservation. In this whole process the Red List will be a great avail.

In addition, the status and trends of the threatened species of Bangladesh portrayed in these books have the impetus for taking up the stronger efforts towards the legislation of wildlife trafficking and trading of the country. Being a bio-rich country, Bangladesh has to adopt adequate measures to halt further degradation of our precious biological resources. We hope that these books could be a consequential material in the congruous execution of the objectives of numerous biodiversity conventions and treaties, like CBD, RAMSAR, and CITES.

I sincerely acknowledge the Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh to initiate such a milestone project and The World Bank for providing financial support. I am also very thankful to those scientists, researchers, academicians and professionals involved with the project from the very beginning for their unwearied endeavour which finally make this most fruitful.

Md. Yunus Ali
Chief Conservator of Forests
Bangladesh Forest Department
Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been worldy recognized and used as the most comprehensive source for the conservation status of plant and animal species since 1964. IUCN Bangladesh first assessed the conservation status of species from Bangladesh in 2000. Fifteen years later, IUCN Bangladesh has updated the previous Red List implementing ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’ project. The final outcome of the project, the ‘Red List of Bangladesh”, is the fruit of a concerted effort from numerous individuals and bodies - all deserve a special note of thanks.

Our sincere gratitude to Dr. Kamal Uddin Ahmed, Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh and Chair, National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh for his endless effort along with the officials involved from the ministry in making this initiative a success.

We extend a heartfelt thanks to Mr. Md. Yunus Ali, Chief Conservator of Forests, Bangladesh Forest Department and the officials nominated to implement ‘Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCWP)’ Project, especially Mr. Md. Akbar Hossain, Project Director and all other staff of the SRCWP project. Our special thanks to Mr. Ashit Ranjan Paul, Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Circle and Dr. Tapan Kumar Dey, former Conservator of Forests, Wildlife Management and Nature Conservation Division, Bangladesh Forest Department for their endless endeavor in all extent of the project. We would like to acknowledge The World Bank for financing SRCWP project. In addition, our sincere gratitude goes to Bangladesh Forest Department to entrust IUCN Bangladesh Country Office with the responsibility of ‘Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh’.

We humbly acknowledge Dr. Mohammad Ali Reza Khan, Chief National Technical Expert, Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh for his expertise, knowledge and technical support used in these publications. Besides, seven Lead Assessors for seven animal groups namely, Professor Dr. Mohammed Mostafa Feeroz for mammals, Mr. Enam Ul Haque for birds, Professor Dr. Md. Farid Ahsan for reptiles, Professor Dr. M. Monirul H. Khan for amphibians, Professor Dr. Mohammad Sahadat Ali for freshwater fishes, Professor Dr. Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain for crustaceans, and Professor Dr. Md. Monwar Hossain for butterflies deserve special thanks. Besides, all other assessors, national and international photographers, contributors and geospatial analysts have indebted us with their time, effort and support. We sincerely thank all technical reviewers and editors, as well.

The Red List Project Unit of IUCN Bangladesh Country Office, along with other officials, merit special thanks for their relentless effort to finish this project successfully. Special thanks to Mr. Craig Hilton Taylor and Ms. Caroline Pollock from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK and colleagues from IUCN Asia Regional Office for their technical support and guidance.
We humbly acknowledge Vice Chancellors from University of Dhaka, University of Chittagong, Bangladesh Agricultural University, Khulna University and Shahjalal University of Science and Technology for allowing us to use their premises for dissemination workshops. We also extend our gratitude to the officials from Department of Fisheries, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute, Bangladesh Forest Research Institute, Bangladesh National Herbarium, national universities, colleges, research institutes and other partners. Participants of all meetings and workshops, advisors, data contributors and personnel from electronic and print media deserve our appreciation for their support.

We hope that the publications entitled ‘Red List of Bangladesh’ would greatly accelerate conservation, management and policy interventions for the threatened species of Bangladesh.

Ishtiaq Uddin Ahmad
Country Representative
IUCN Bangladesh Country Office
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AOO</td>
<td>Area of Occupancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BoB</td>
<td>Bay of Bengal</td>
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<tr>
<td>BRAC</td>
<td>Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee</td>
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<td>BWDB</td>
<td>Bangladesh Water Development Board</td>
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<td>CARITAS</td>
<td>Congregations Around Richmond Involved to Assure Shelter</td>
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<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>Convention on Biological Diversity</td>
</tr>
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<td>CBFM</td>
<td>Community Based Fisheries Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>CITES</td>
<td>Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora</td>
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<tr>
<td>CKMWS</td>
<td>Char Kukri Mukri Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
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<tr>
<td>CNRS</td>
<td>Center for Natural Resource Studies</td>
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<tr>
<td>cm</td>
<td>Centimeter</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMS</td>
<td>Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPUE</td>
<td>Catch per unit effort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CR</td>
<td>Critically Endangered</td>
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<tr>
<td>DD</td>
<td>Data Deficient</td>
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<tr>
<td>DoF</td>
<td>Department of Fisheries</td>
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<tr>
<td>ECR</td>
<td>Environment Conservation Rules</td>
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<tr>
<td>EEZ</td>
<td>Exclusive Economic Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>EN</td>
<td>Endangered</td>
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<tr>
<td>EOO</td>
<td>Extent of Occurrence</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESCAP</td>
<td>Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EW</td>
<td>Extinct in the Wild</td>
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<tr>
<td>EX</td>
<td>Extinct</td>
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<tr>
<td>FA</td>
<td>Forest Act</td>
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<tr>
<td>FAP</td>
<td>Flood Action Plan</td>
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<td>GBM</td>
<td>Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna</td>
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<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographical Information System</td>
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<td>GO</td>
<td>Governmental Organization</td>
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<tr>
<td>GoB</td>
<td>Government of Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>High</td>
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<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Hectare</td>
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<tr>
<td>HNP</td>
<td>Himchhari National Park</td>
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<tr>
<td>HYV</td>
<td>High yielding varieties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INGO</td>
<td>International Non-governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
<td>IUCN</td>
<td>International Union for Conservation of Nature</td>
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<tr>
<td>kg</td>
<td>Kilogram</td>
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<tr>
<td>km</td>
<td>Kilometer</td>
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<tr>
<td>km²</td>
<td>Square Kilometer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LC</td>
<td>Least Concern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Litt</td>
<td>Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>Metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m³</td>
<td>Cubic metre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAF</td>
<td>Million acre-feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mm</td>
<td>Millimetre</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoEF</td>
<td>Ministry of Environment and Forests</td>
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<tr>
<td>MoFA</td>
<td>Ministry of Foreign Affairs</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSY</td>
<td>Maximum Sustainable Yield</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mt</td>
<td>Metric ton</td>
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<tr>
<td>mya</td>
<td>Million years ago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NA</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
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<tr>
<td>NBSAP</td>
<td>National Biodiversity Strategic and Action Plan</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCS</td>
<td>National Conservation Strategy</td>
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<tr>
<td>NC-USR</td>
<td>National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh</td>
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<tr>
<td>NE</td>
<td>Not Evaluated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-governmental Organizations</td>
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<tr>
<td>NT</td>
<td>Near Threatened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NWMP</td>
<td>National Water Management Plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAs</td>
<td>Protected Areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>PDR</td>
<td>People's Democratic Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pers. Comm.</td>
<td>Personal Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PL</td>
<td>Post Larval</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ppt</td>
<td>Parts per thousand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROSHIKA</td>
<td>Proshikkhan Shikkha Karmo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAG</td>
<td>Red List Assessor Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RE</td>
<td>Regionally Extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RLA</td>
<td>Red List Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SID</td>
<td>Species Identification Number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/MFBZ</td>
<td>Sundarban/Mangrove Forest Biogeographic Zone</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRCWP</td>
<td>Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection Project</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USD</td>
<td>United States Dollar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VH</td>
<td>Very High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VL</td>
<td>Very Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VU</td>
<td>Vulnerable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WRI</td>
<td>World Resources Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>WS</td>
<td>Wildlife Sanctuary</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yrs</td>
<td>Years</td>
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INTRODUCTION
1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Fish and Fisheries of Bangladesh
The diverse aquatic habitats in Bangladesh support a wide variety of fish. The total number of freshwater fish species occurring in Bangladesh compiled as 250 to 266 species (Rahman 2005, Siddiqui et al. 2007). A modest estimate puts it to a total figure of 260 species. However, subsequently, a number of species have been added to the list (Ahmed et al. 2013, Singer and Page 2015, Kullander et al. 2015). It is believed that there are not many freshwater fish species that remain unexplored in Bangladesh. On the other hand, all the species reported as freshwater species are not exclusively freshwater, as many as 62 species are found in estuaries, many of them ascend tidal rivers from the Bay of Bengal (Rahman 2005, Siddiqui et al. 2007). Of the reported species, 104 are considered riverine species, 36 migratory (travelling rivers and floodplains) and the rest 113 are floodplain resident species (FAP 17 1994). Riverine species breed in rivers, migratory species breed in rivers, but perform lateral migrations between river and floodplains during flood period and floodplain resident species breed and feed in floodplains, but may find refuge in rivers during dry season. Besides, a total of 20 species of prawns, 4 species of crabs and 26 species of molluscs are known to occur in freshwaters of Bangladesh (Ahmed and Ali 1996, Siddiqui et al. 2008a and 2008b). A large number of freshwater fish species occur in hill streams, usually not found in other aquatic habitats. Hill stream fishes are specialized to adapt the fast flowing waters with sandy and pebbly bottoms. In addition, as many as 24 introduced exotic species are found in freshwater aquaculture (Hossain 2014), some of which occasionally escape into open waters, but have not yet been able to establish in inland open waters.

Fish and fisheries play an important role in the nutrition, economy, employment and culture of Bangladesh people. In fact, fish is second staple food after rice in Bangladesh. It is the sixth freshwater fish producing country in the world (FAO 2005) and produces 961,458 mt freshwater fish annually (FRSS 2014). Fish still provides 60% animal protein to our diet and per capita fish intake in the country amounts to 52 g/capita/day (DoF 2014) against a recommended level of 68 g/capita/day.

Freshwater capture fisheries contributes 9,46,458 mt to total fish production, which is 28.19% of the country’s total fish production (FRSS 2014). Information on habitat wise fish production in the country is provided in Table 1. Fisheries contributes about 4.37 % to country’s GDP and 23.37% to the Agricultural GDP. Fisheries also earn BDT 43,126.1 million from fish export, which is 2% of country’s total foreign earnings (DoF 2014).

A total of 1.2 million professional fishers in Bangladesh are involved in fishing on a full-time basis for their livelihood, while another 10 million fishers undertake subsistence fishing either for supplementing their incomes or for household consumption. In fact, each household in rural Bangladesh undertakes some sort of fishing (DoF 2014). Any decline in fish production in the country will affect the nutrition, employment and livelihood of many people of the country. Therefore, sustenance of fisheries resources
in Bangladesh is extremely necessary and remains an imperative for the country.

1.2. Issues in Bangladesh Fisheries
It is generally held that fish production from inland open waters is declining rapidly in Bangladesh and apparently abundance of many species are highly reduced. Habitat loss caused by massive siltation, infrastructure development, drying up of water bodies, dewatering, conversion of wetlands, overfishing and aquatic pollution are the major causes for the fish population decline in Bangladesh. Until 1970s, there was an abundance of fish in the natural waters of the country to well-satisfy the demand. However, capture fish production has declined more than 50%, with a negative trend of 1.24 % per year (Ahmed 1995). As a result, several fish species are in the verge of extinction, while many others are facing the risk of extinction in future. Anecdotal statement in rural areas of the country about past fisheries reflects the magnitude of reduction in fish abundance in the country and the rural people cherish the memories of the glorious past days when fishes were plentiful in all water bodies. The declining situation in freshwater fisheries has created a great concern among politicians, professionals, managers and civil societies. The degrading situation in inland open water fisheries is likely to impact the loss of fish diversity and abundance detrimentally impacting the life and livelihood of the people historically dependent on it. The 2000 Red List of Bangladesh Fish shows that as many as 54 species were variously threatened in the country facing the risk of extinction. It is strongly argued that Bangladesh must conserve and manage fisheries on the basis of sustainability principle.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sector of Fisheries</th>
<th>Water area (Hectare)</th>
<th>Total production (mt)</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inland Fisheries</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(i) Inland Open Water (Capture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. River and Estuary</td>
<td>8,53,863</td>
<td>1,47,264</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Sundarbans</td>
<td>1,77,700</td>
<td>15,945</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Beel</td>
<td>1,14,161</td>
<td>87,902</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Kaptai Lake</td>
<td>68,800</td>
<td>9,017</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Floodplain</td>
<td>27,02,304</td>
<td>7,01,330</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capture Total</td>
<td>39,168,28</td>
<td>9,61,458</td>
<td>28.19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Inland Closed Water (Culture)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Pond</td>
<td>3,71,309</td>
<td>14,46,594</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Seasonal cultured water body</td>
<td>1,30,488</td>
<td>2,00,833</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Baor</td>
<td>5,488</td>
<td>6,146</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Shrimp/Prawn Farm</td>
<td>2,75,274</td>
<td>2,06,235</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture Total</td>
<td>7,82,559</td>
<td>18,59,808</td>
<td>54.54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inland Fisheries Total</td>
<td>46,99,387</td>
<td>28,21,266</td>
<td>82.73%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: DoF, 2014
The declining trend in fish production and fish abundances in the country spurred government efforts for the conservation and management of fisheries resources sustainably. The concern for fish conservation in the country dates back to 1950 with the promulgation of Fish Conservation Act, 1950. To address the present day needs the Act was amended in 2012. A pragmatic Fisheries Policy (Bangladesh Fisheries Policy 2000) with major focus on Inland Open Water Fisheries has been developed. The Fish Act imposes mesh size restriction, bans on use of destructive gears and methods with provision for capital and financial punishment. Bangladesh Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act 2012 also includes several fish in Schedule 2 with provision for imposition of restriction on fishing of these species. Besides, sectoral policies of many government agencies, for example, Ministry of Environment and Forests, Ministry of Land, Ministry of Water Resources, etc., have provisions for conservation of fishes and their enhancement. As a signatory to the Convention of Biological Diversity (CBD), Bangladesh is committed to list the species that need to be brought under protection scheme, requiring an assessment of fishes.

1.3. Fish Habitats in Bangladesh

Bangladesh is primarily a deltaic country in the Ganges, Brahmaputra and Meghna (GBM) drainage systems covering an area of 1,47,570 km². The country is located in the tropics and lies in between longitudes 88º01´E and 92º41´E and latitudes 20º34´N and 26º38´N. It is bounded in the west by Indian States of West Bengal, in the north and northeast by Indian states of Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, in the southeast by Myanmar and in the south by the Bay of Bengal. The most of the country, in average, is 0-10 m above the mean sea level, some areas are 0-1m above the mean sea level (Rashid 1991) and depending on the flood depths the country is divided into 30 Agro-ecological zones (A-E Zones). The country mainly comprises the plain lands, except hilly areas in the northeastern, eastern and southeastern parts of the country. Because of its low elevation and deltaic nature, Bangladesh forms an extensive aquatic habitat, comprising a wide range of geographically and ecologically distinct water bodies in the forms of rivers and its tributaries, haors, baors, beels and floodplains. The distribution of wetlands in Bangladesh is shown in Figure 1. The extent of water areas of the country fluctuates greatly depending on the local hydrological regimes influenced by the monsoon rains. In wet season, the areas of aquatic habitats increase enormously with the inundation of the floodplain areas and swelling of the rivers over spilling its banks. The total freshwater area of the country is estimated to be 46,99,387 ha (FRSS 2014) (Table 1) and it provides an extensive habitat supporting wide varieties of fish and other aquatic organisms.

Rivers: There are about 700 rivers including tributaries in Bangladesh constituting a waterway of total length around 24,140 km (Rashid 1991) and these form the main perennial water areas which provide both breeding and feeding habitats, and also provide dry season refuge to fish and other aquatic organisms. The rivers and estuaries cover an area of 8,53,863 ha and produce about 1,47,264 mt fish (Table 1). The major rivers are the Padma, Meghna and Brahmaputra which take its origin from Nepal and India and these rivers with their branches and tributaries form complex network of river systems. The other notable rivers are the Karnaphuli, Matamuhuri, Sangu in the southeastern part, Surma, Kushiara and Kangsha in the northeastern part and the Mahananda, Tista, Atrai, Korotoa in the northwestern part of the country. The river depths range from 2 to 5.5 m, up to 36.5 m in the coast (Rahman 2005). While most of the rivers retain water throughout the year, many secondary and tertiary rivers dry out during dry season, particularly in the northwestern and western regions of the country. All the rivers drain southward to the Bay of Bengal. They increase in numbers and size from the northwest of the northern region to the southeast of southern region. Similarly, water flow in rivers and its tributaries increases manifolds during monsoon and diminishes with the...
Figure 1. Rivers and Wetlands of Bangladesh
advancement of dry periods with a very lean flow in winter and post winter. Many rivers, particularly in the northwest and southwest parts of the country, almost dry up during the lean flow period.

There are about 104 species of riverine fishes, in addition to migratory fish species that travel between rivers and floodplains and also between marine and freshwaters. Rivers also provide dry season refuge to many floodplain resident species.

Canals: Canals are narrower water channels connecting rivers and floodplains, and act as both feeding and draining channels of floodplains. In fact, these are last part of the river network system. It is the migratory route of fishes between the rivers and floodplains/beels.

Haors: Haors are natural depressions over large areas formed due to subsidence of land. These are found in the northeastern part of Bangladesh, particularly in the Greater Sylhet and Mymensingh Districts. During monsoon haors merge with nearby water bodies forming a vast water area and sometimes it is regarded as inland sea. Haor may contain a number of beels which hold waters during dry season, when rest of the areas dry out. Haors have diverse range of fish species and contribute significantly to country’s fish production (Figure 2).

Estuaries: Bangladesh has also an extensive area of water in the coastal regions and cover an estimated area of 551,828 ha (Ameen 1987). These are highly tidally influenced and may contain water of 1 ppt to 20 ppt salinity depending on the tidal stage and upstream flow. Presently, salt water from the Bay of Bengal enters more than 100 km interior into the rivers (Mollah 2008). The estuarine habitat supports some fishes representing both freshwater and marine fishes, in addition to some specialized groups of fish (Figure 3).
Beels: Beels are saucer shaped perennial water bodies in between the river leaves and constitute a major fish production habitat in the country. The total estimated beel area in Bangladesh accounts to 114,161 ha (Table 1) and contributes about 4.2% to the country’s freshwater fish production (FRSS 2014). The major beels are located in the northeastern, northwestern, south central regions of Bangladesh (Figure 1). Beel areas expand during monsoon, and are over flooded and merge with floodplains forming continuous water bodies, making it indistinguishable from the adjacent floodplains and considered a single fish production system. In the dry season, the water level goes down and reeds and sedges make them look like marshes. Some beels dry up completely and are cultivated. The peripheral parts of the beels are comparatively shallower and abundant with aquatic vegetation. During dry season the water area squeezes greatly to a minimum and retain water in the deeper core areas. Beels provide major dry season habitat, breeding and nursing grounds for both white and black fish species of the country and are considered important for aquatic biodiversity.

Baors (Oxbow lakes): Baors represent the old course of rivers, which have been cut off from the main river in course of time. Most baors are located in the southwestern part of the country. These are productive water bodies with both riverine and floodplain fish species. Baors are perennial water bodies and deeper than beels. There are 37 large oxbow lakes and another 50 smaller ones (Ameen 1987) covering a total area of about 5,488 ha and produces 6146 mt fish (FRSS 2014). Sagarkhali, Jaleshwar, Bokor, Thampaara, Rampur, Kathgara, Pathanpara are some of the notable boars of Bangladesh. Baors are not much rich in fish diversity, however, harbour some important fishes.
Lakes: There are only three natural lakes in Bangladesh. These are the Rainkhyongkine (22°01´N; 92°33´E) and Bogakine (21° 59´N; 92°29´E) lakes in the Chittagong Hills and the Ashuhila Beel (25°26´N; 89°03´E) at the northern end of the Barind Tract. Kaptai Lake (22°29´N; 92°17´E) is a man-made reservoir in the southeastern part of the country. It is located in the Kaptai Upazila under Rangamati District (Figure 4). The lake was created as a result of making the Kaptai Dam on the Karnaphuli River, as part of the Karnaphuli Hydro-electric project. The total area of Kaptai Lake is 68,800 ha and its average depth is 30 m and maximum depth is 150 m. A total of 74 fish fauna, including six exotic species are reported from the Kaptai Lake.

Ponds and Ditches: Ponds are purposefully dug out pits for fish aggregation, aquaculture and/or for other purposes. There are an estimated 1.3 million fish ponds in the country, covering an area of 3,71,990 ha, of which 55.30 percent is used for pisciculture, 28.52 percent is fish farmable and 16.18 percent is derelict (Belton et al. 2011). In general, the size of fish ponds varies between 0.020 and 20 ha with an average of 0.30 ha (Belton et al. 2011). In the past, most of the ponds were dug out for auto-stocking of fish, however, in the recent decades most of these are used for aquaculture. The auto stocked ponds are considered as dry season refuge for breeding stocks in the floodplain areas. A large variety of fish species, representing the floodplain resident and some migratory species, occur in ponds. Ditches are burrow pits, usually found along the roads and other construction areas where soils have been removed for various development purposes, and some of these may have perennial waters. Aquatic vegetation is abundant in ditches. Most ditches dry up during dry season and/or dried out for fishing. These pits support variety of fish species, mostly the floodplain resident ones.
**Floodplains:** Floodplains are flat lands that are alternately exposed and inundated depending on the monsoon wet and dry seasons. In Bangladesh, most of the floodplains are cultivated lands. Floodplains cover an estimated area of 27,02,304 ha and contribute most to the country’s fish production (7,01,330 mt/yr.) (FRSS 2014). These are abundant with aquatic vegetation and support a wide variety of fish species, mostly the smaller ones. Most of the fishes found in this habitat type are floodplain resident species (Ahmed, 2008). During early monsoon the connection between the rivers and the floodplains occurs due to overspills and back up waters from rivers and local rainfalls allowing the lateral migration of spawns of riverine and migratory species from rivers to floodplains and utilizes this habitat as feeding ground. Floodplains retain waters for up to 5-7 months at varying flood depths (Figure 5).

**Hill Streams:** A huge number of hill streams occur largely in the hilly areas of the north eastern, eastern and southeastern regions of the country and in the north central areas bordering India (Figure 6). These are fast flowing water bodies and support specialized groups of fishes, which are not usually found in the other type of water bodies. A recent study explored as many as 86 freshwater species inhabiting hill streams, many of which are exclusive inhabitants of these water bodies (Ahmed et al. 2013). The hillstreams have extremely low flow during dry season and pools of water at places support fish and other aquatic organisms during the dry period.
1.4. Local Hydrological Cycles and Fish Production Systems

The hydrological cycles in Bangladesh are strongly related to monsoon rains at local level, Himalayan Region and also in the upstream catchment areas. Monsoon usually starts in April with sudden burst of rain and intense rains occur from late June continues up to the beginning of October. The water area in the floodplains expands with the onset of rain, flooding major areas in Bangladesh. Peak flooding occurs in August-September and draw down starts in October and low flow occurs from December to March (FAP 17 1995). Different water bodies merge together due to flooding to form vast water areas. Many water bodies dry out during lean period, when the remaining perennial water bodies contain reduced water.

Reproduction, growth, abundance and production of fish in Bangladesh are finely tuned to the dynamic hydrological regimes of the country (Halls et al. 1999, Ahmed 2008). Fish mostly reproduce during early monsoon and may continue the same up to July for some species. As the connection between floodplains and rivers are established, lateral migration of fish between rivers and floodplains/ beels takes place. The increased shallow water areas expand the feeding grounds of migratory and floodplain resident fish species. The shallow floodplains are also used as the nursery grounds. The abundance of food in feeding grounds enhances growth of fish (de Graaf et al. 2001, Ahmed 2002). Fish growth continues during the monsoon and early recession period. Most fishes in floodplain and shallow waters are harvested during the water receding period (October to November) (Ahmed 2008). However, in comparatively deep water bodies fishing may continue until March-April (FAP 17 1995).

1.5. Red Listing of Fishes in Bangladesh: History and needs for Updating

In 2000, the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office with support from the IUCN Global Office published the first Red Data Book in Bangladesh, where a total of 895 species (including 266 species of freshwater fishes) were assessed and a total of 201 species including fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals were considered threatened according to Bangladesh National Criteria. Among these, there were 54 threatened species of fishes. The IUCN Red Books in Bangladesh are widely consulted by the government, non-government agencies and professionals of the country, and in many ways it effectively guided conservation policies and initiatives of the country for conservation of fishes.

More than a decade has passed since the Red List Assessment was done in Bangladesh. In September, 2003, the Assessment Criteria have been changed globally and as a result most countries are re-assessing or updating their list based on the new Assessment Criteria. There is also a concern in Bangladesh for the inclusion of other faunal groups, including crabs, prawns and butterflies for assessment as these are also affected by anthropogenic activities and other natural calamities.

Since the last Bangladesh Red List Assessment, there have been changes in the threat levels as human activities have tremendously increased, on the other hand, some efforts have been taken for the protection of some species and thus an updated assessment following new criteria was felt urgent. The previous Red List is also outdated as several new species have been explored in recent times. All these demanded the Updating Species Red List in Bangladesh. The freshwater fish species are no exception to this. Therefore, there was an urgent need for Bangladesh to re-assess the status of the freshwater fishes.
UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY
2. UPDATING SPECIES RED LIST OF BANGLADESH: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ is widely recognized as the most comprehensive, objective global approach for evaluating the conservation status of plant and animal species and their links to livelihoods. Particularly, its scientifically rigorous approach to determine risks of extinction has become a world standard. Looking back at 50 years since its implementation in 1964, the IUCN Red List of Threatened Species™ has been successfully established as a powerful conservation tool and has achieved its goal of providing information and analyses on the status, trends and threats to species. The assessment process of “ Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh” took more than two and a half years. During the process, members of the IUCN Global Species Programme, Red List Unit based in Cambridge-UK, the IUCN Species Survival Commission, technical team members of the Red List unit of IUCN Bangladesh, Bangladesh Forest Department officials, officials from the Department of Fisheries, faculties of the universities, scientists of the research institutes, as well as conservationists, species specialists, nature lovers, and partner organizations and other governmental agencies worked closely to ensure most accurate information and analysis of the most current status, trends and threats to wildlife species in Bangladesh. For this purpose, an inter-ministerial committee named ‘National Committee for Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh (NC-USR)’ was formed to ensure highest level collaboration among involved organizations, and sustainability of the outcome of the assessment at the policy level. Seven Red List Assessor Groups (RAGs) at project level led by renowned species specialists have been formed to coordinate the assessment process engaging species specialists/assessors. In this course of assessment of the species strategies adapted to reduce knowledge gaps, influence national conservation, and build national capacity. A total of 1619 species status under seven groups of wildlife (Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians, Birds, Freshwater Fishes, Crustaceans and Butterflies) have been assessed. Moreover, 160 assessors were trained on the latest Red List assessment guideline (ver 3.1) engaging certified Red List trainers from IUCN Red List Unit, Cambridge, UK. A vigorous work process was applied to finish the assessment within the given timeframe ensuring highest quality, using latest species information and sharing through wider dissemination among expert groups. An interactive website (www. iucnredlistbd.org) was also published to ensure participation of all stakeholders in the assessment process as well as collecting public opinion on the draft assessment.

Assessment was started in July, 2014 and stopped in November, 2015. While the project duration was from December, 2013 to June, 2016.

2.1. Red List Assessment: from Field to Publication

Categorization of Red List and criteria set up following latest Red List guideline, managing and storing the documents supporting the category and criteria of a species, and a map of species’ distribution are the components of the Red List assessment. Before an assessment can be published on the Red List, it goes through a rigorous approval process.
which is one of the reasons that Red List is respected and valued for informing conservation decisions. This process differed slightly depending on the assessors' expertise but the basic process involved was:

First, an individual assessor was assigned to assess one species or multiple species based on his/her expertise. The convening experts assessed and compiled the data for all the species that were assigned through the project. This information often comes from published books, articles, reports and research findings but information from the grey literatures (unpublished material) and scientists' years of experience and observations were also used. Experts then examined the data and assigned a Red List category, and criteria for the species (often working with trained project staff). They also demarcated a range map and provided supporting documentations that justify the assessment. These draft assessments were then reviewed in three steps to check and make sure that all relevant data have included in the assessment, and the assessment was done using the most appropriate available data. Lead assessors of the respective animal groups were the first reviewers to provide comments and suggestions on the initial assessment by the assessors. The assessors then had to share their findings in a monthly review workshop participated by different wildlife specialists incorporating lead assessors comments. If there were any problems, it was returned to the assessors with an explanation of further improvement. After the further improvement, if everything was in place, the reviewers approve the assessment and let the assessor know it was ready for submission. The assessor then checked all the assessments for consistency, proofreading and formatting before submitting to the IUCN Red List Project Unit. The Red List Project Unit scanned the assessments for obvious errors and quality was checked through engaging independent technical reviewers. If there were problems, the assessment further returned to the assessor for improvement. Lead assessors worked with the technical reviewers following a multi-step review process before sending the assessments for final approval by the Chief National Technical Expert (CNTE). Lead assessors meeting was held at regular interval to monitor progress of the assessment. The project also organized field investigations using sophisticated wildlife
survey techniques and tools to collect missing data and information that required to make conclusive assessment of some important species. In addition, surveys were carried out in different museums owned by academic and research institutions of the country to know more about the historic information of different species. Besides, to enhance exposure of the draft assessment, number of dissemination events were organized in collaboration of different organizations throughout the project period in all over the country. Finally, if the assessments were accepted by CNTE, they were properly documented. All the assessment sheets including species photographs, distribution maps and others necessary documents were also recorded in a computer based database- finally published on the Red List website (www.iucnredlistbd.org) and Red List books containing seven volumes.

2.2. Red List Assessment Tools
All the assessors were trained on latest assessment guideline and its application at the local level context. Two major tools applied during the assessment process were respectively ‘IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1 (IUCN 2012)’ and ‘Guidelines for Application of IUCN Red List Criteria at Regional and National Levels Version 4.0 (IUCN 2012)’ prepared by IUCN Species Survival Commission (SSC). Both of these tools are available online (www.iucnredlist.org and www.iucnredlistbd.org).

A species assessment sheet designed purposefully by the IUCN Red List Unit was used for assessing an individual taxon. A sample copy of the Assessment Sheet is provided in Appendix ii.

A wide range of information were required for the assessment of species. These included, among others, species taxonomic classification and synonyms, assessment history- global and regional, global and local distribution ranges, population size and trend, Extent of Occurrence (EOO), Area of Occupancy (AOO), habitat preferences and habits, major threats and conservation measures in practice, etc.

GIS software was used to estimate AOO and EOO to assess the distribution of the taxon plotting on a 2 km² grid map of Bangladesh. The geographic range of present assessment included all the areas within the political boundary of Bangladesh, including coastal territorial waters. It included rivers, flat lands areas, reservoirs, hilly areas, mangrove areas and the estuaries. However, the assessment process sometimes considered the distributional ranges of some species in its catchment areas beyond political boundary, particularly estimating EOO, in that case, a dot line was used on the map for that particular species.

All species have given a Species Identification Number i.e. SID for the first time in

Participants of the 5th training workshop on the Red List Assessment Process
Bangladesh, which will ensure a systematic national web-based Red List database that was synchronized with the published books. Species photographs and distribution maps were also aligned with this SID. Moreover, the assessment process also generated a large number of data sheets containing relevant and required information at various stages of the assessment.

In addition, large quantity of resource materials related to training, workshops, published and grey literatures on species were collected. All these information and materials have been electronically preserved in a purposefully designed database system in the IUCN Bangladesh Country Office to be managed in the future by the IUCN itself or the Bangladesh Forest Department. This would be used as a depository of resources and could be inspected and used by stakeholders.

Red List guideline has a number of technical terms used in different section of this document to represent assessment categories and criteria of a taxon, which are described in an Appendix iii.

2.3. Red List Assessment Guideline (version 3.1)\(^1\)

2.3.1. Taxonomic Range of the Assessment
Regional Red List assessment initiatives are always encouraged to follow the same taxonomic checklists as used by the global IUCN Red List (See www.iucnredlist.org/technical-documents/information-source-and-quality). For other taxonomic groups or any deviations from the recommended list, the differences and the taxonomic authorities followed should be specified. The categorization process should be applied only to wild populations inside their natural range and to populations resulting from benign introductions (IUCN 1998, 2001, 2012). All taxa should be assessed for which an important part of any stage of their life cycle (breeding, wintering, migrating, etc.) takes place in the region. The regional Red List should include all globally red listed taxa present within the region, including those that are Not Applicable (NA) at the regional level, and the global category should not be displayed alongside the regional assessment. Taxa formerly considered Regionally Extinct (RE) that naturally re-colonize the region may be assessed after the first year of reproduction. Re-introduced, formerly RE taxa may be assessed as soon as at least a part of the population successfully reproduces without direct support and the offspring are shown to be viable. Assessors are encouraged to assess visiting taxa. Vagrant taxa should NOT be assessed.

Following the above mentioned conditional issues of regional assessment in the case of this particular group, taxonomic checklists of the global IUCN Red List was used after selection of the all 253 fish species, which included all recorded freshwater fishes of the country, excluding the Chondrichthyes and exotic species. However, it also included the migratory species that ascend the estuaries and tidal rivers. Species included in grey literature was omitted.

2.3.2. Categories
The information in this section is intended to direct and facilitate the use and interpretation of the categories, criteria and subcriteria. The criteria applied to any taxonomic unit at or below species level. In this document, the term ‘taxon’ is used for convenience, and may represent species or lower taxonomic levels. The Red List Categories considered were as set out in IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria Version 3.1. There are nine categories at global scale, ranging from Least Concern (LC) for species that are not threatened, to the Extinct (EX) Category, for species that have disappeared from the earth. The IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria were designed for global taxon assessments. Hence, applying

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\(^1\) This is a shorter form of general guideline summarizing most common rules appropriate for Bangladesh, adapted from ‘IUCN Red List categories and criteria version 3.1 (IUCN 2012)’ and ‘Guidelines for application of IUCN Red List criteria at regional and national levels version 4.0 (IUCN 2012)’. It is purposely written in present form of sentences so that it can be reutilized as a guiding principle for any future Red List Assessment in Bangladesh.
Figure 8. Red List categories (Regional/National Level) (IUCN 2012)
them to subsets of global data, especially at regional, national or local levels needs to refer to the guidelines prepared by the IUCN/SSC Regional Applications Working Group and the National Red List Working Group of the IUCN SSC Red List Committee (e.g. Gardenfors et al. 2001; IUCN 2003, 2012). All the rules and definitions in the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria: Version 3.1 (IUCN 2001, 2012) apply at regional levels, unless otherwise indicated in the above regional guideline.

When applied at national or regional levels it must be recognized that a global category may not be the same as a national or regional category for a particular taxon. For example, taxa classified as Least Concern globally might be Critically Endangered within a particular region where numbers are very small or declining, perhaps only because they are at the margins of their global range. Conversely, taxa classified as Vulnerable on the basis of their global declines in numbers or range might be Least Concern within a particular region where their population are stable. Similar results were found in the cases of current assessment, many species assessment results differed from their category assessed at the global level.

It is also important to note that taxa endemic to regions or nations will be assessed globally in any regional or national applications of the criteria, and in these cases great care must be taken to check that an assessment has not already been undertaken by a Red List Authority (RLA), and that the categorization is agreed with relevant RLA. In Bangladesh, during this assessment process, no such endemic species were assessed that needed to be considered for above steps. However, following the regional assessment guideline two more categories were applied (IUCN, 2012), Regionally Extinct (RE) for those species extinct locally but still exist elsewhere and Not Applicable (NA) for species those are not native to the region or country concerned. All taxa listed as Critically Endangered qualify for Vulnerable and Endangered, and all listed as Endangered qualify for Vulnerable. Together these categories are described as ‘threatened’. The threatened categories form a part of the overall scheme. All the taxa were placed into one of the categories listed in the Figure 8.

Explanation of the above categories is given below:

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

**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 naturalized 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.

**REGIONALLY EXTINCT (RE)**
Category for a taxon when there is no reasonable doubt that the last individual potentially capable of reproduction within the region has died or has disappeared from the wild in the region, or when, if it is a former visiting taxon, the last individual has died or disappeared in the wild from the region. The setting of any time limit for listing under RE is left to the discretion of the regional Red List authority, but should not normally pre-date 1500 AD.

**CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)**
A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Critically Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild.
ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Endangered, and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild.

VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the criteria A to E for Vulnerable, and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild.

NEAR THREATENED (NT)
A taxon is Near Threatened when it has been evaluated against the criteria but does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable now, but is close to qualifying for or is likely to qualify for a threatened category in the near future.

LEAST CONCERN (LC)
A taxon is Least Concern when it has been evaluated against the criteria and does not qualify for Critically Endangered, Endangered, Vulnerable or Near Threatened. Widespread and abundant taxa are included in this category.

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 are lacking. Data Deficient is therefore not a category of threat. Listing of taxa in this category indicates that more information is required and acknowledges the possibility that future research will show that threatened classification is appropriate. It is important to make positive use of whatever data are available. In many cases great care should be exercised in choosing between DD and a threatened status. If the range of a taxon is suspected to be relatively circumscribed, and a considerable period of time has elapsed since the last record of the taxon, threatened status may well be justified.

NOT EVALUATED (NE)
A taxon is Not Evaluated when it has not yet been evaluated against the criteria.

NOT APPLICABLE (NA)
Category for a taxon deemed to be ineligible for assessment at a regional level. A taxon may be NA because it is not a wild population or not within its natural range in the region, or because it is a vagrant to the region. It may also be NA because it occurs at very low numbers in the region (i.e. when the regional Red List authority has decided to use a “filter” to exclude taxa before the assessment procedure) or the taxon may be classified at a lower taxonomic level (e.g. below the level of species or subspecies) than considered eligible by the regional Red List authority. In contrast to other Red List Categories, it is not mandatory to use NA for all taxa to which it applies; but is recommended for taxa where its use is informative.

2.3.3. Criteria for Critically Endangered, Endangered and Vulnerable
The Red List Assessment is based primarily on five broad Criteria as follows:

- **Criteria A**: Population reduction (measured in percent reduction of population) for different threatened categories. This criterion has four sub-criteria which further take into accounts four factors.
- **Criteria B**: Geographic range in the form of either B1 (Extent of Occurrences-EOO) and B2 (Area of Occupancy-AAO)
- **Criteria C**: Applicable for small population size and decline
- **Criteria D**: Applicable for very small or restricted population (used in terms of number of mature individuals)
- **Criteria E**: Relates to Qualitative Analysis

CRITICALLY ENDANGERED (CR)
A taxon is Critically Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing an extremely high risk of extinction in the wild:

- **A**: Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
  1. An observed, estimated, inferred or
suspected population size reduction of 90% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of the following:
(a) direct observation
(b) an index of abundance appropriate to 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, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

2. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 80% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

3. A population size reduction of 80%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.

4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of 80% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, and where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) or B2 (area of occupancy) or both:
1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 100 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
   (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
   (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
      iv) number of locations or subpopulations
      v) number of mature individuals.
   (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) number of locations or subpopulations
      iv) number of mature individuals.

2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 10 km², and estimate indicating at least two of a-c:
   (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at only a single location.
   (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) number of locations or subpopulations
      iv) number of mature individuals.
   (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
      i) extent of occurrence
      ii) area of occupancy
      iii) number of locations or subpopulations
      iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals and either:
1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 25% within three years or one generation, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of
the following (a-b):
(a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
   i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 50 mature individuals,
   OR
   ii) at least 90% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
(b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 50 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 50% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

ENDANGERED (EN)
A taxon is Endangered when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a very high risk of extinction in the wild:

A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 70% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND ceased, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
   2. A population size reduction of 50%, projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
   3. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of 50% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
   1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 5,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
      (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
      (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
         i) extent of occurrence
         ii) area of occupancy
         iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
         iv) number of locations or subpopulations
         v) number of mature individuals.
      (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
         i) extent of occurrence
         ii) area of occupancy
         iii) number of locations or subpopulations
         iv) number of mature individuals.
   2. Area of occupancy estimated to be
less than 500 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
(a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than five locations.
(b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
   i) extent of occurrence
   ii) area of occupancy
   iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
   iv) number of locations or subpopulations
   v) number of mature individuals.
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
   i) extent of occurrence
   ii) area of occupancy
   iii) number of locations or subpopulations
   iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 2,500 mature individuals and either:
   1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 20% within five years or two generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
   2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
      (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
         i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 250 mature individuals,
         OR
         ii) at least 95% of mature individuals in one subpopulation.
      (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population size estimated to number fewer than 250 mature individuals.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 20% within 20 years or five generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years).

VULNERABLE (VU)
A taxon is Vulnerable when the best available evidence indicates that it meets any of the following criteria (A to E), and it is therefore considered to be facing a high risk of extinction in the wild:
A. Reduction in population size based on any of the following:
   1. An observed, estimated, inferred or suspected population size reduction of 30% over the last 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer, where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased or may not be understood or may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.
   2. A population size reduction of 30% 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) to (e) under A1.
   3. A population size reduction of 30% projected or suspected to be met within the next 10 years or three generations, whichever is the longer (up to a maximum of 100 years), based on (and specifying) any of (b) to (e) under A1.
   4. An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population size reduction of 30% over any 10 year or three generation period, whichever is longer (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future), where the time period must include both the time of the last 10 years and three generations.
past and the future, AND where the reduction or its causes may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible, based on (and specifying) any of (a) to (e) under A1.

B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) OR B2 (area of occupancy) OR both:
   1. Extent of occurrence estimated to be less than 20,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
      (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
      (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
          i) extent of occurrence
          ii) area of occupancy
          iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat
          iv) number of locations or subpopulations
          v) number of mature individuals.
      (c) Extreme fluctuations in any of the following:
          i) extent of occurrence
          ii) area of occupancy
          iii) number of locations or subpopulations
          iv) number of mature individuals.
   2. Area of occupancy estimated to be less than 2,000 km², and estimates indicating at least two of a-c:
      (a) Severely fragmented or known to exist at no more than 10 locations.
      (b) Continuing decline, observed, inferred or projected, in any of the following:
          i) extent of occurrence
          ii) area of occupancy
          iii) number of locations or subpopulations
          iv) number of mature individuals.

C. Population size estimated to number fewer than 10,000 mature individuals and either:
   1. An estimated continuing decline of at least 10% within 10 years or three generations, whichever is longer, (up to a maximum of 100 years in the future) OR
   2. A continuing decline, observed, projected, or inferred, in numbers of mature individuals AND at least one of the following (a-b):
      (a) Population structure in the form of one of the following:
          i) no subpopulation estimated to contain more than 1,000 mature individuals, OR
          ii) all mature individuals in one subpopulation.
      (b) Extreme fluctuations in number of mature individuals.

D. Population very small or restricted in the form of either of the following:
   1. Population size estimated to number fewer than 1,000 mature individuals.
   2. Population with a very restricted area of occupancy (typically less than 20 km²) or number of locations (typically five or fewer) such that it is prone to the effects of human activities or stochastic events within a very short time period in an uncertain future, and is thus capable of becoming Critically Endangered or even Extinct in a very short time period.

E. Quantitative analysis showing the probability of extinction in the wild is at least 10% within 100 years.

See Appendix iv for a summary of five criteria used to evaluate if a taxon belongs to an IUCN Red List threatened category i.e. Critically Endangered, Endangered or Vulnerable.
Assessment Methodology

1st Meeting of the National Red List Committee

Regional dissemination workshop held in Bangladesh Agricultural University
STATUS OF FRESHWATER FISHES IN BANGLADESH
3. Status of Freshwater Fishes in Bangladesh

3.1. Present Status of Freshwater Fishes
In the current assessment, a total of 253 fish species were assessed, of which, 64 species have been found Threatened, which is 25.3% of the total species assessed. The Threatened fishes comprise nine species as Critically Endangered, 30 species Endangered and 25 species as Vulnerable. 27 species of fish were assessed as Near Threatened (NT), 122 species as Least Concern (LC) and the rest 40 species were considered Data Deficient (DD). No fish was found Extinct or Regionally Extinct. The percent occurrences of Bangladesh freshwater fishes under different Assessment Categories are shown in Figure 9. Further, a group (Order) wise distribution of the freshwater fishes of Bangladesh is presented in Table 2. whereas a list of the threatened freshwater fishes with some relevant information is provided in Table 3. The majority (53%) of the threatened fish belong to carps, barbs and loaches (Order Cypriniformes), followed by catfishes (Siluriformes) and perches (Perciformes). Status and distribution of all assessed freshwater fishes are provided in Appendix-i.

3.2. Red List Assessment 2000 vs 2015
In the previous assessment (IUCN Bangladesh 2000), a total of 266 species of fishes were assessed, of which, 54 species were considered as Threatened. Among the assessed fishes, 12 species were Critically Endangered (CR), 28 species Endangered (EN), 14 species Vulnerable (VU), 66 species Data Deficient (DD) and the rest 146 species were considered Not Threatened (NO). This shows about 18.5% increase in threatened fish in the

Figure 9. Percent distribution of freshwater fishes of Bangladesh
Table 2. Order wise distribution of different categories of threatened and non-threatened freshwater fishes of Bangladesh


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Orders</th>
<th>Total species assessed</th>
<th>Threatened species (by number)</th>
<th>Total Threatened</th>
<th>Non-threatened species (by numbers)</th>
<th>Total Non-Threatened</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anguiliformes</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beloniformes</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
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<td>34</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>4</td>
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<td>-</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
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<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>253</strong></td>
<td><strong>-</strong></td>
<td><strong>9</strong></td>
<td><strong>30</strong></td>
<td><strong>189</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10. Comparison of threatened freshwater fishes of Bangladesh between IUCN 2000 and 2015 assessment.
2015 assessment over the previous assessment carried out in the Year 2000. However, there is a decrease in Critically Endangered species by 25% in the current assessment, whereas the Endangered and Vulnerable species showed increases by 21.4% and 78.5%, respectively, compared to the previous assessment. Of the 12 Critically Endangered species in the previous assessment, only six species have been reassessed as Critically Endangered and four species have downgraded to Endangered and another two species (*Eutropiichthys vacha* and *Silonia silondia*) have been pushed up to Least Concern (LC) category in the current assessment. The Data Deficient Category also decreased in the current assessment by 40.9%, indicating an improvement in the availability of information on the Bangladesh fishes. In addition to 64 Threatened species, another 27 species have been assessed as Near Threatened in the present assessment. All these signify that in Bangladesh the threats to fish have not been reduced, rather increased and little has been done to protect the threatened fishes in Bangladesh since the year 2000. However, it is difficult to discern whether the assessment methods have any impacts on the observed differences on the number of Threatened species between two assessments. Figure 10 compares the number of threatened species between IUCN Red List Assessment 2000 and 2015.

### 3.3. Global vs. Bangladesh National Assessment

Of the 253 freshwater fish species assessed in Bangladesh, a total of 189 fish species was also assessed globally (IUCN 2013), applying the same assessment Criteria as used as in the present assessment (version 3.1). None of the Critically Endangered (CR) and Endangered (EN) fishes of Bangladesh was assessed Threatened globally, however, only four species of Bangladesh fishes considered Vulnerable (VU) globally, of these two species are also Vulnerable (VU) nationally in current assessment. Of the globally threatened Bangladesh fishes, *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* is Near Threatened (NT), *Devario anomalus* is Least Concern (LC), *Botia rostrata* is Data Deficient (DD) and *Monopterus cuchia* is Vulnerable (VU) in Bangladesh. This clearly indicates that almost all Bangladesh Threatened freshwater fish species are not globally Threatened, which means that although these species have declined locally in Bangladesh waters,
these are comparatively abundant within its global or regional distribution ranges. Of the 64 threatened fish species of Bangladesh, only two species have been considered threatened (Vulnerable) globally. The rest of the threatened fishes of Bangladesh have been globally assessed as 12 species Near Threatened, 41 species Least Concern (LC), one species Data Deficient (DD) and another seven species have not been evaluated globally. The percent distribution of Bangladesh freshwater fishes under different assessment categories according to global assessment (IUCN 2013) is shown in Figure 11.

3.4. Large Fish vs. Small Threatened Fishes
The analysis of the assessment results shows that most of the Threatened species (about 80%) belong to medium to smaller (below 25 cm) fish groups. In Bangladesh, the smaller fishes are dominant group by species number and therefore, the percent occurrences of the Threatened fishes probably simply reflect the proportionate occurrences of small fishes in the country. Large fishes are predominantly riverine and usually inhabit larger river systems. Although, their habitats are altered greatly by siltation but still these hold plenty of water during dry season and thus complete
fishing does not occur. On the other hand, smaller fishes mostly occupy various habitats, predominantly in small tributaries, floodplains and other smaller water bodies and many of these dry out during dry season. These fishes are also largely affected by pesticides, over fishing, like dewatering, use of small mesh size, etc.

3.5. Local Distribution Ranges of Threatened Fishes

Although most fish species in Bangladesh are widely distributed within the country, however, many species show localized distribution. Figure 12 shows the local distribution ranges of the threatened fishes in Bangladesh. The majority (in the range of 30-40 spp) of the threatened fishes are found mainly in the northwestern and northeastern parts of the country, while limited number of threatened species is found in the southern parts of the country (in the range of 10-20 spp). Some parts of northwestern, north central and northeastern and southeastern regions of the country also have moderate number of threatened fishes (in the range of 20-30 spp.). This distribution of Threatened fishes is probably related to the observed widespread habitat loss in the northern parts, compared to the southern parts of the country where rivers are still wider and deeper. The northeastern, northwestern and southeastern hilly areas of the country also support good number (12 species) of Threatened species. This is again attributable to the widespread degradation to hill streams caused by silitation, removal of boulders and pebbles and increased fishing pressure.

3.6. Resident Categories and Habitat Preference of Threatened Fishes

Three resident categories of freshwater fishes, viz. Riverine, Migratory and Floodplain resident, are recognized in Bangladesh. The riverine fishes breed and feed in rivers, although they could be occasionally found in floodplains and beels, floodplain resident species breeds and

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Order</th>
<th>Family</th>
<th>Scientific Name</th>
<th>English Name</th>
<th>Local Name</th>
<th>Status in Bangladesh</th>
<th>Global Status</th>
<th>Habitat</th>
<th>Species ID</th>
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<td>Global Status</td>
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Figure 13. Habitat preference of the threatened freshwater fishes of Bangladesh.
feeds in the floodplain areas and beels, but may take refuge in rivers during dry periods. The migratory fishes perform lateral migration between rivers and floodplains as strategies of their life cycles. Another group could be regarded as hill stream inhabitant. These fishes primarily feed and breed in hill streams.

In the present assessment, another group of fish inhabiting estuarine fishes has been assessed and categorized as estuarine. These fishes are found in estuarine areas, many of these migrate from sea to estuaries and some of these ascend tidal rivers. Accordingly, of the threatened fishes of Bangladesh, 33 species are riverine, 14 species floodplain resident, 6 species estuarine and another 11 species are exclusively hill stream inhabitants. Among the riverine species, at least 11 species are migratory in habit and travel to floodplain during monsoon for feeding or spawning. The percent occurrences of the Threatened species according to their habitat preference and resident category are shown in Figure 13 and Table 3. The categorization of fish according to habitats sometimes is arbitrary and tricky, as many species are widely distributed within different habitat types depending on the life stages, hydrological regimes and critical survival periods. For example, when floodplain areas dry out during winter, many floodplain resident species find their way into nearby perennial water bodies, like rivers.

3.7. Threats to Freshwater Fishes in Bangladesh
The rapid increase of human population and subsequent intensification of natural resource utilization, agricultural and industrial activities along with deficient water management have led to the enhancement of threats for freshwater fish extinction. Although, some species respond positively to anthropogenic pressures, the great majority show only limited tolerance of increasingly widespread and rapid changes to ecosystems. It is widely recognized that changes in the fish habitats in Bangladesh caused due to both natural and anthropogenic processes have led to the high degree of population decline and disappearances of some fish species from the country. Siltation of water bodies is also reducing the fish habitat. The major human induced impacts on freshwater fishes of Bangladesh are habitat destruction and fragmentation through blockade of migration routes, invasive alien species, over-exploitation, disease, aquatic pollution incidental mortality and climate change.

3.7.1. Habitat Loss
Bangladesh is probably losing its wetlands faster than any other habitat types, caused primarily due to massive siltation, conversion of wetlands, development interventions, like implementation of flood control projects, constructions of roads, townships and other developmental infrastructures. Being located in the lower basins of the mighty river systems that drain from Himalayan catchment areas, the aquatic habitat of Bangladesh is particularly affected by massive siltation causing widespread habitat loss in the country. In fact, siltation of water bodies contributes mostly to the aquatic habitat loss and degradation in Bangladesh (Craig et al. 2004). An estimate shows that the rivers carry annually 2.4 billion mt silts, which is deposited on the river beds and floodplains and beel bottoms (Spillmann and Bachler 1993). This has caused river bed and beel bottom up, rendering these to drying during lean flow periods or reducing its depths below the critical levels, unsuitable for fish to thrive. The erosion in the Himalayan areas and river banks generate this massive amount of silts. Conversion of wetlands is mainly done for claiming agricultural lands is also a major and widespread cause for the loss of wetlands in the country. In the past, huge water areas, particularly the peripheral areas of beels and marshes have been converted to agricultural fields and the process is still continuing. Similarly, expansion of human settlements and township into the wetlands by filling with dredged materials also contribute to that process. In Bangladesh, construction of embankments for the purpose of protection from tidal inundation and flood control and irrigation have contributed greatly to the degradation of wetlands and consequently to its resources. This intervention resulted in the control flooding reducing the viable areas.
for fish growth and reproduction (Mirza and Ericksen 1996) Embankments along the river banks restricts the lateral migration of fishes, thus disrupt the river-floodplain fish production system having detrimental impacts on fish production. Convincing evidences suggest that the flood control interventions significantly reduced the fish diversity and its production (FAP-17, 1995). Similarly, construction of extensive road and cross road network across the floodplain areas of Bangladesh with little or/no fish passes has severely fragmented the wetlands. This fragmentation process restricts the movement of fish, which results in smaller, more isolated sub-populations of fish, with reduced possibilities for dispersal and increased risks of local and ultimately global extinction (Figure 14).

The rivers of the northern, western and northeastern parts of the country are particularly severely affected by siltation to such a state that most rivers of these areas dry up during lean flow periods and also these are squeezed to such an extent that now many of these are not recognizable as rivers. Beels and floodplain of these areas have also lost their depths greatly, no longer able to support many fish species.

3.7.2. Over and Unplanned Exploitation
High demand and high price of fishes, coupled with country’s high unemployment situation resulted in putting increased efforts in fishing and very often these lead to over-exploitation of aquatic resources, particularly the fishes. The situation has also aggravated because of invention and adoption of destructive fishing methods, practices, like use of small mesh size nets and monofilament gill nets, poisoning, dewatering of water bodies, etc. Because of poor implementation of fish acts and poor/or lack of management practices in the country, juvenile and brood fish exploitation continues, often leading to reproductive failure, hampering the future recruitment of fish. Overfishing not only affects the commercial species but also affects the non-targeted small species as by-catches. Fishing by dewatering of water bodies, particularly in winter (dry season) is another destructive fishing method, common
in Bangladesh which kills indiscriminately all aquatic organisms. Beel and floodplain resident species (black fishes) usually take shelter in ditches or pits in winter, fishing by dewatering of those water bodies kills all spanners resulting ‘recruitment over fishing’ for that population. This is characterized by a greatly reduced spawning stock, a decreasing proportion of older fish in the catch and generally very low recruitment year after year. In Bangladesh, over-and unplanned fishing, thus remain as a major widespread threat to fish.

3.7.3. Aquatic Pollution

Use of pesticides and fertilizers: The boosting up of crop production to meet the demands of the ever increasing population often involves the use of pesticides and fertilizers in the crop fields. Pesticides are poisons and thus are detrimental to aquatic life forms, affect ecosystem integrity and disrupt its functioning (Parveen and Faisal 2002). Many pesticides are persistent and others degrade slowly and have a residual effect once it enters into the environment. Bangladesh uses huge amount of pesticides and fertilizers in crop fields. These pesticides ultimately find their way into the aquatic ecosystems. At present, the pesticide use in the country amounts to 13,000 mt (Banglapedia 2012). Pesticides are lethal at higher concentrations to fish and may cause fish mortality when sublethal concentrations may affect the growth, survival and reproduction of fish having adverse impacts on fish and fisheries (Pingali and Gerpacio 1997). The inundated floodplains of Bangladesh during monsoon are the seasonal habitat for the many indigenous fishes. The residual effects of pesticides applied to these floodplains for agricultural purpose before monsoon lead to the fish mass mortality (Rohar and Crumrine 2005).

Discharges from industries and municipal sewerage: Discharges of untreated sewerage
waters and industrial effluents into the water bodies have been a concern for localized aquatic pollution resulting in fish kills in many instances. Disappearances of fish from many water bodies have been attributed to pollution of water bodies by industries in many areas of the country. Rivers surrounding and nearby the townships are highly contaminated. The effluents from dyeing, leather, chemical, paper, etc., industries are major sources for aquatic pollution in Bangladesh. Similarly, municipal sewerage discharges also into open waters also pose serious threat to freshwater fishes locally. The most polluted rivers in Bangladesh include the Buriganga, Turag, Shitalakkha, Balu, Meghna, Karnaphuli, Surma, Dhaleswari, etc. (Figure 15)

3.7.4. Introduction of Exotic Fish
Over the last six decades, at least, 24 fishes have been introduced in Bangladesh, mostly for aquaculture purpose (Rahman 2005, Hossain 2014). Almost all the introduced species were meant only for captive cultivation in closed pond systems, but nobody succeeded to maintain the fish in captivity. During monsoon and/or flood the escapees easily found their way to the rivers and floodplains throughout the country. Sometimes, introduced or escaped fish may become established in natural and semi-natural ecosystems or habitats as an invasive alien species and thus could be an agent of ecological catastrophe. All over the world the exotic species is recognized as an agent for the loss of indigenous biodiversity. Alteration of species abundance and ecosystem caused by exotic invasive animals and plants influence the functioning and overall health of the affected ecosystems.

The impacts of introduced fish species on local fishes have not been assessed properly in Bangladesh as there is a serious lack of information to arriving at any conclusion. Hossian (2014) have compiled the potential risks of the exotic fishes on our local biodiversity. These include predation by the exotic species, changes and disruption in food chain, transmission of diseases, competition for food and shelter, etc. In addition, a large number of ornamental fishes have also been imported in Bangladesh and many of them are locally bred. Although, there is less risk on local fishes from ornamental fish, however, careless dealing with those may lead to a catastrophe.

3.7.5. Impact of Climate Change on Freshwater Fishes
The impacts and expected consequences of climate change are uncertain and often fall outside the time window used for Red List assessments. Recent work examining the potential consequences of climate change across a range of global habitats suggests that floods or exceptionally large seasonal pulses and droughts or prolonged dry spells can cause population declines, reduced abundance and altered species composition (Ashley et al. 2007). As a result, changes in variability could select for generalist species or those with the ability to rapidly colonize defaunated habitats and possibly lead to a loss of locally adapted ones (Poff et al. 2001). Small increases (1–2 °C) in temperature may be sufficient to have sub lethal effects on tropical fish physiology and reproduction in particular, when they are combined with the possible effects of an altered hydrologic regime. It is evident that the annual growth patterns and spawning dates of some carps correspond to local flow regimes. There is a serious lack of information on the climate change impacts on freshwater fishes of Bangladesh. However, several authors have listed the predicted impacts on our local fishes as follows: recruitment failure, poor growth, increased disease prevalence, etc. (NAPA 2005, Mollah 2011).
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS
4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The ultimate purpose of Species Red Listing is to contribute towards the conservation of faunal and floral species so that these do not become extinct in future. Updating of Red List in Bangladesh is again a milestone towards Bangladesh’s efforts for conservation of biodiversity. It is an expectation of the present Red Listing that it would be utilized and consulted in country’s conservation planning, while the policy makers and conservation managers are well informed about the status of the freshwater fishes of Bangladesh. It is also expected that it will create a new momentum in biodiversity conservation in the country. For effective use of this document and conservation of the country’s biodiversity the following recommendations are put forward:

4.1. General Recommendations
- Effective dissemination of this Red List Book for informing entire range of stakeholders remains an imperative. Various awareness raising tools, including holding of workshops, use of electronic and print media, discussion meeting with decision makers, policy makers, civil and professional societies are to be organized to informing them on the current state of Bangladesh freshwater fishes, its future implications and need for undertaking conservation activities on priority basis.
- Efforts should also be taken to include Red List information in school, college and university course curricula to inform the students about the Red List and conservation needs of the country’s biodiversity.

4.2. Legal and Policy Recommendations
- The present Fish Conservation Act of the country does not include the Threatened species for conservation. It is strongly suggested that the current fish acts need to be amended with provision for conservation and management of the threatened species.
- Wildlife (Conservation and Security) Act, 2012 also needs to be amended with more focus on threatened fish species.
- Sectoral policies on fish should also put more emphasis on the conservation of fishes, particularly the conservation of threatened species.

4.3. Conservation Measures
- It is highly recommended to draw up and implement a Species Action (Recovery) Plan for all Bangladesh freshwater fish species.
- The loss and degradation of aquatic habitats, particularly that of rivers need to be prevented.
- An elaborate program should be taken to rehabilitate the degraded aquatic habitats through re-excavation of water bodies, opening of connective channels, construction of fish passes, etc.
- There is a need for the strict imposition of ban on the discharge of untreated industrial effluents and municipal discharge into aquatic habitats.
- Use of long persistent pesticides must be banned. A guideline for the use of pesticides must be developed and implemented with...
focus on environmental and fisheries protection.

- A strong water quality monitoring scheme should be developed on aquatic pollution and water quality.
- Further conversion of wetlands must be stopped and adequate fish passes must be constructed while implementing any flood protection projects or construction of roads and highways.
- Any development interventions must be screened for its impacts on fishes and other aquatic organisms, and provision for corrective measures must be strictly maintained.
- More fish sanctuaries must be established, particularly in the northwest, northwest and north-central regions of the country and these should be effectively be managed and maintained.
- Massive awareness raising on the impacts of destructive fishing, like dewatering, use of destructive gears, etc. should be conducted and strong monitoring against these should be taken.

4.4. Recommendations on Future Works

- It will be necessary to periodically update the Red List of the country on a regular basis, particularly that of freshwater fishes in order to accommodate the accrued knowledge and information and also in response to the changing scenarios.
- There is also an urgent need for the preparation of Red List Index on freshwater fishes with a view to monitor the progress towards reducing the losses of freshwater fishes.
- The present assessment was constrained by poor or lack of quantitative information, particularly data on population size and trend, distribution and precise threats. Therefore, future studies and researches in fisheries need to focus on these.
- An elaborate monitoring protocol should be undertaken for the threatened fish species in order to track the changes in population of the threatened fishes.

4.5. Expected Application of the Assessment

- This assessment exercise has gathered huge amount of data on species distribution, population trend, ecology, threats, habitats, etc. These data could be easily available from website of IUCN and thus could be used as an information source for use by the academics, conservation planner and researchers.
- This assessment could be considered as key resources for policy makers, conservation managers and development planners.
- The Red Book could be used for the following purposes,
  - Conservation planning and priority setting for fish conservation
  - Guiding policy formulation for conservation and management
  - Influencing future allocation for conservation in the country
  - Education and public awareness about biodiversity conservation

Individual Catch by Push Net © Balaram Mahalder
SPECIES PROFILE
CRITICALLY ENDANGERED
〈CR〉
**Schistura corica**

**Scientific Name:** Schistura corica (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Polka Dotted Loach

**Bengali Name:** Khorka, Khorki

**Synonym/s:**
- Cobitis corica Hamilton, 1822
- Schistura punctata McClelland, 1839
- Cobites cinerea Swainson, 1839
- Nemachilus corica Shaw and Shabbeare, 1937
- Noemacheilus corica Menon, 1987

**Taxonomic Notes:** Hamilton (1822) described the species as Cobitis corica. In recent update, Kullander et al. (1999) placed the species under the genus Schistura.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(i,ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** A large number of Schistura corica was observed by Rahman (1989) in the two locations - Rangapani Khal of Sylhet (6 km NW of Jaintapur on Sylhet-Shillong highway) and the river Jagat (7 km east of Rangpur on Badargonj highway). However, since then, there was no published record of the species in Bangladesh. In 2009, the fish was observed in the Someswari in Susong Durgapur, Netrokona (one incidence, 25.03.09 pers obs). The species was not recorded from anywhere else in Bangladesh and almost no information is available about it. Given the threats facing the location where the fishes are found (ever increasing human settlement, agricultural and industrial pollution, overfishing, prolonged drought causing seasonal drying out of river Someswari etc.), it is inferred that its population will further decline with a possibility of total extinction and hence the species is assessed as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been assessed as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in the River Someswari, Susong Durgapur, Netrokona (Rahman 1989).

**EOO:** 625 km²

**AOO:** 236 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Its preferred habitat is clear waters of hill streams with sandy bottom. It is also available in large river with high, turbid monsoon flow and with diverse substrate consisting of sand, mud, gravel, pebble, cobble, and boulders. It feeds on insect larvae, shrimps, aquatic vegetations, etc.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli**

Species ID: FI0135

### Taxonomy

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### Scientific Name:

**Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli** Banarescu and Nalbant, 1968

### English Name:

Goalpara Loach

### Bengali Name:

Not Known

### Synonym/s:

Not Known

### Taxonomic Notes:

None

### Assessment Information

#### Red List Category & Criteria:

CR B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

#### Justification:

*Neoeucirrhichthys maydelli* was recorded by Rahman (1989) from three locations: Sari River and Lubachhara in Sylhet and Tangan River in Thakurgaon. However, since then there was no sighting record in Bangladesh. In 2009, the fish was observed in the Someswari in Susong Durgapur, Netrokona (one incidence, 25.03.09 pers obs). Given the threats facing the location where the fishes are found it can be inferred that its habitat quality will deteriorate more and population will further decline with a possibility of total extinction of the species. Therefore, *N. maydelli* is assessed as Critically Endangered.

#### Date Assessed:

30 November 2014

### Geographic Range

#### Global:


#### Bangladesh:

The fish has been recorded from the Sari River and Lubachhara in Sylhet and Tangan River in Thakurgaon (Rahman 1989). Also reported from Someswari river in Susong Durgapur, Netrokona (pers. obs.).

- **EOO:** 624 km²
- **AOO:** 237 km²

### Population

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in shallow slow moving streams with sandy, silty and gravel bottom. This is also found in flooded wetland (Sherstha 2008).

### History

#### Regional Status:

This taxon has been assessed as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

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**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Labeo boga**

Species ID: FI0086

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Labeo boga (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Boga Labeo  
**Bengali Name:** Bhangan, Bhangan Bata  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Cirrhina boga Hamilton, 1822  
- Cyprinus boga Hamilton, 1822  
- Gobio boga Hamilton, 1822  
- Labeo boga Day, 1878  
- Labeo boga Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR B2 ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** L. boga is known from few locations of the country and is rare within its habitat ranges (Rahman 2005). Although, the estimated Extent of Occurrence (29,884.84 km²) and Area of Occupancy (855.33 km²) are above the upper threshold values for any IUCN Threatened Category, however, a number of threats, including habitat loss, over exploitation and pollution, probably contributing to its apparent population decline. The fish was earlier assessed as Critically Endangered in the country (IUCN Bangladesh 2000) and since then, there has been no improvement in its abundance nor the threats were removed or reduced. Hence, the Threatened Category Critically Endangered is retained.

**Date Assessed:** 25 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** L. boga is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Menon 1999).

**Bangladesh:** This fish has been recorded from only few locations in Bangladesh, including Padma River (Hossain and Haque 2005), Baral River (Flowra et al. 2013.), Chalan Beel (Hossain et al. 2009) and Kanchan River, Dinajpur (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 29,885 km²  
**AOO:** 855 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Empirical data on the total population on the species are not currently available. However, the fish is rarely found in fish catches.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a freshwater species, inhabits large rivers and their tributaries, above tidal influence (Menon 1999). This fish spawns in flooded rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is a potamodromous benthic-pelagic species, feeds on phytoplankton, plants and crustaceans (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Gawsia Wahidunessa Chowdhury
**Labeo nandina**

Species ID: FI0093

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Labeo nandina* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Nandi Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Nandil, Nandi, Nandina

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus nandina* Hamilton, 1822
- *Rohita nandina* Valenciens, 1842
- *Labeo nandina* Day, 1877

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR A2abcd ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although, distribution of *Labeo nandina* in the country has been stated to be limited in the rivers and beels of the northeastern region, particularly in the Greater Sylhet and Mymensingh Districts in the past (Rahman 2005, Islam 2007), however, in the recent decades the fish has rarely been seen in the area. During 1960’s this fish was fairly common, but it was found rare during 90’s (Tsai and Ali 1987). The population further declined subsequently due to habitat loss and over exploitation and in 2005 the fish was observed occasionally (Rahman 2005). Mahalder and Mustafa (2011) did not find the fish during their fish catch monitoring in a large number of beels in the Sunagonj and Sylhet areas. There are no reports on its occurrence in the recent past. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (17,182.32 km²) and Area of Occupancy (279.14 km²) qualify the fish for IUCN Red List Threatened Endangered Category. However, literature indicates its possible extinction from the country. Considering its near absence in the country it has been assessed as Critically Endangered Category.

**Date Assessed:** 25 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been considered Critically Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Labeo nandina* is known to occur in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in freshwater rivers and other wetlands (beels and haors clear sluggish water pools) of Greater Mymensingh and Sylhet Districts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 17,182 km²

**AOO:** 279 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Highly declined.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Labeo nandina* inhabits freshwaters and occurs in rivers and beels and haors. This fish is an omnivore and feeds on worms, insects and detritus.

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser
**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tor tor* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Tor Mohsheer  
**Bengali Name:** Mohashol, Mohsheer  
**Synonym/s:** *Cyprinus tor* Hamilton, 1822  
*Tor hamiltoni* Gray, 1834  
*Barbus megalepis* McClelland, 1839  
*Barbus hexastichus* McClelland, 1839  
*Barbus tor* Day, 1878  
*Tor tor* Misra, 1959  
*Tor tor* Sen and Jayaram, 1982

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species *Cyprinus tor* was first described from the Mahananda River by Hamilton (1822). He included the fish under the genus *Cyprinus* with two species, i.e., *Cyprinus putitora* and *C. mosa*. Misra (1959) renamed the species as *Tor tor* which is still a valid name.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR A2acd ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species *T. tor* has been assessed as Critically Endangered (CR). Its population reduction is inferred over 80% during the last ten years due to over exploitation, habitat destruction, water pollution and other anthropological activities. Recent faunal survey, personal interview and personal visits confirmed that the population has seriously declined and at present it is very rare in fish catches (Latifa et al. 2014, Naher 2014, per. obs.). Construction of dams in the up streams, extraction of sand, pebbles and rocks from the river bed are seriously destructing its feeding and spawning ground.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is endemic to Asia and occurs in Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and some south east countries of Asia (Shrestha 1990). It has also been reported from Malay Peninsula and the larger Indonesian Islands across Sumatra, Borneo and Java (Menon 1992, Roberts 1999).

**Bangladesh:** In Bangladesh this mahseer occurs in Someshwari River at Netrokona, Karnaphully reservoir in Chittagong Hill Tracts, Mahananda River in Dinajpur and Para River in Sunamganj (Rahman 2005). It is occasionally found in Kaptai Lake in Rangamati.

**EOO:** 59,301 km²  
**AOO:** 1,225 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population is declining. Now a days, it is rarely found in its natural habitats in Bangladesh (Naher 2014).  
**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*T. tor* inhabits riverine pools and lakes and also in streams with good flows and a rocky bottom. Rahman (2005) stated that mahseer is an omnivorous fish, feeds on filamentous algae, submerged plants, chironomid larvae, water beetles and crustaceans.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Channa barca**

*Species ID: FI0003*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Channa barca (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Barca Snakehead

**Bengali Name:** Pipla, Pipla Shol, Tila, Tila Shol, Pipla Ool, Tia Shol, Bakka, Tati

**Synonym/s:**
- Ophiocephalus barca Hamilton, 1822
- Ophicephalus nigricans Cuvier, 1831

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species was recorded from the Dekhar Haor of Sunamganj District located in the north-eastern region of the country (Rahman 2005). The estimated EOO and AOO are 175.67 km² and 166.23 km², respectively. Asides, this species is limited to a single location and there are several threats like pollution and low quality habitat. Moreover, the decline of EOO and AOO of this species can be inferred from increased agricultural pollution and habitat destruction. Data are not available on its population size and reduction. Though EOO and AOO of this species are greater than the thresholds of Critically Endangered category, the species is assessed as Critically Endangered based on its recent disappearance in the wild.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon was assessed Critically Endangered (CR) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, Indian (Goal Para, Assam; Nagaland) and Nepal (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** Large rivers, beels and haors of the greater Sylhet and Mymensingh-Districts (Rahman 1989).

- **EOO:** 176 km²
- **AAO:** 166 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*C. barca* is a carnivorous, benthopelagic, potamodromous species. It is a seasonal breeder and travel into mustard fields to eat the flowers during winter months. (Rahman, 1989)

**Assessor:** Ismot Ara
**Ompok pabo**

Species ID: FL0153

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Ompok pabo (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Pabo Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Pabda, Kala Pabda

**Synonym/s:**
- Silurus pabo Hamilton, 1822
- Callichrous pabo Day, 1878
- Ompok pabo Misra, 1976

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information:**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR A2bc ver 3.1

**Justification:** Ompok pabo is extremely rare among other species under the genus Ompok present in Bangladesh. The occurrence of this species is limited to a few locations with significant threats. Meanwhile, recent field visits, expert consultation and local catch suggest that the wild population of this species has reduced to about 80% during the last two decades due to massive deterioration of its habitat quality (M. S. Ahmed and M A R Hossain pers. comm.). Therefore, this species is assessed as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 September 2014

**History:**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Ompok pabo has been recorded from Bangladesh, northeast India, Myanmar and Pakistan (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** This species is reported from the Chalan Beel and Medha Beel in the Northern region, the Surma, Kushiara and Manu River of Sylhet Division. It is also found to occur in the Baikka Beel and Tanguar Haor of Sunamgon District (Chakraborty and Nur 2009, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 29,962 Km²  
**AOO:** 5,962 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species occurs in streams and rivers of all sizes with sluggish to moderate currents. Found in quiet, shallow, often-muddy water, in sandy streams, rivers. It occurs in canals, beels and inundated fields (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Moves into freshly inundated habitats during flood season. It is omnivorous and predatory in nature, feeds on crustacea larvae, fish fry, zooplankton, algae and small portion of sand and mud. Prefers to swim around shallow and often muddy waters. It spawns during the monsoon, extending from June to the middle of August.

**Assessor:** Md Abdur Rob Mollah  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Bagarius bagarius**

**Scientific Name:** Bagarius bagarius (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Gangetic Goonch, Devil catfish, Fishbase name: dwarf Goonch  
**Bengali Name:** Baghair, Baghari, Bagh mach  
**Synonym/s:** Pimelodus bagarius Hamilton, 1822  
**Day 1878**  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Taxonomic confusions led to the misidentification of the Bagarius bagarius (small sized fish, lives in streams) and Bagarius yarelli (large sized fish inhabiting large rivers). Most authors in Bangladesh considered large sized one as B. bagarius and most data are available on the large sized one. The IUCN Red list (2000) assessed the large one as B. yarelli and categorized as Critically Endangered species. However, the major compilation of Bangladeshi fish, like Rahman (2005) and Siddiqui et al. (2007) described the large one as the B. bagarius.

### Taxonomic Notes

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<td>SILURIFORMES</td>
<td>SISORIDAE</td>
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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR A2cd ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Earlier Baghair (Bagarius bagarius,) was fairly abundant in large and medium rivers, but due to habitat squeeze, caused by large scale siltation and over exploitation the abundance of the species declined drastically by 1990s (pers. obs.). In this situation, the species was enlisted as Critically Endangered in the IUCN Red List of Bangladesh (2000). Since then, the declining trend in its population is continuing, albeit at a slower rate and the cumulative population decline would be around 80% during the last 25 years (3 generation time). In recent studies, in most sites the species has been recorded as rare (NACOM 2010a, 2010b). Presently, there is no specific conservation activities targeting the species. However, habitat loss and its export potential is likely to continue to exert pressure on the species in the future, contributing to further reduction of its population.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014  
**History**

**Regional Status:** Due to large scale population decline the species was enlisted in IUCN Red list for Bangladesh as Critically Endangered species. (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in South and South-east Asia, including Bangladesh, Cambodia and Laos, India, Indonesia (Sumatra, Borneo and Java), Myanmar, Pakistan (http://www.planetcatfish.com/) and also in Vietnam (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2006).  
**Bangladesh:** Bagarius bagarius occurs in large river systems of the country and has been reported from Padma, Jamuna, Meghna, Daleswari, Bangal, Bal, Choto Jamuna, Surma, Kushiyara, Manu Bal, Mahananda, Kangsha, Brahmaputra, Titas and Karnafally Rivers and was also reported from Chalan Beel and Kaptai Reservoir (Ahmed 2002, Hossain et al. 2008, Alam 2007, Galib et al. 2012).  
**EOO:** 82,772 km²  
**AOO:** 9,432 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Generation time could be estimated as 7-8 years (http://www. Planetcatfish.com).  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Anecdotal information, our long time field observation and expert consultation suggest that the species shows a continued decline in population abundance.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Bagarius bagarius prefers fast flowing waters and lives under stones and bog logs and it is carnivorous and predatory fish feeds on small fishes, prawns, frogs, etc. Bagarius bagarius lives in large rivers, particularly in deep areas. It is voracious and predatory. It usually feeds on small fishes, but also preys frogs and shrimps (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Sisor rabdophorus**

**Species ID: FI0174**

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Sisor rabdophorus Hamilton, 1822  
**English Name:** Sisor Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Chenua; Cheuna; Sisor, Sai Sore  
**Synonym/s:** Sisor rhabdophorus Hamilton, 1822  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** CR B2ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Sisor rabdophorus* was considered as Critically Endangered (CR) by IUCN Bangladesh (2000). Its Area of Occupancy (AOO) is restricted in two small rivers in northern Bangladesh. Siltation of upland rivers, lifting of stones and sands from river beds and construction of dam are the major threats for this species. These threats still persist and there is no sign of its recovery. Hence, it is assessed as Critically Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 21 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Considered as Critically Endangered by Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Shrestha 1994, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the Dharla River of Rangpur District (Rahman 2005). It is also reported from Mahananda River in the North Bengal (Jayaram and Singh 1977).

#### EOO: 8,989 km²  
#### AOO: 67 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species prefers to inhabit in freshwater system (Ng 2010), primarily at the base of the Himalayas (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is demersal and potamodromous. It inhabits swift rivers with a substrate of sand and gravel and feeds on bottom-dwelling organisms (Ng 2010, Rahman and Akter 2007). It exhibits adaptations for life at the bottom of high gradient low land or hill streams (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
ENDANGERED<br>〈EN〉
**Schistura scaturigina**

Specied ID: FI0126

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Schistura scaturigina* McClelland, 1839  
**English Name:** Victory Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Dari  
**Synonym/s:** *Cobitis scaturigina* (McClelland, 1839)  
*Nemacheilus mugah* Day, 1869  
*Nemachilus shebbearei* Hora, 1935  
*Noemacheilus scaturigina* Menon, 1974  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(ii,iii, iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Rahman (1989) described the availability of *Schistura scaturigina* in the rivers of Sylhet, Chittagong, Rangpur and Dinajpur. During 2009-2013, the fish was observed in the Someswari in Susong Durgapur in Netrokona, Jafflong in Sylhet and in the Old Brahmaputra, under Mymensingh Sadar Upazila (Ahmed and Rahman 2014, pers. obs). Almost no information is available on its population and distribution. Given the threats facing the habitat/location where the fishes are found it is inferred that its habitat quality will deteriorate more and population will further decline with a possibility of total extinction and hence *S. scaturigina* is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 15 November 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India and Nepal (Rahman 1989, Menon 1999).

**Bangladesh:** The Someswari in Susong Durgapur in Netrokona, Jafflong in Sylhet and the Old Brahmaputra under Mymensingh Sadar Upazila (Rahman 1989)

**EOO:** 14,193 km²  
**AOO:** 871 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits streams with gravelly bottom. Breath sometimes atmospheric air by gulping at the surface and absorbing oxygen at the gut. It feeds on worms, insect larvae and aquatic vegetation. It breeds during April-June; fertilized reddish eggs become attached with aquatic plants.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Schistura sikmaiensis**

Species ID: FI0122

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Schistura sikmaiensis (Hora, 1921)

**English Name:** Not known.

**Bengali Name:** Not known.

**Synonym/s:**
- Nemachilus sikmaiensis Hora, 1921
- Noemacheilus sikmaiensis Menon, 1987

**Taxonomic Notes:**
Hora (1921) described Nemachilus sikmaiensis from Sikmai stream (Chindwin basin), Manipur.
Kottelat (1990) considers the species under genus Schistura. Needs taxonomic revision of this species based on molecular taxonomy.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B1ab(i,ii,iii,iv)+2ab(i,ii,iii, iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Schistura sikmaiensis was observed by Rahman (1989) in the Piyang gang River in Sylhet. The author also described the probable presence of the species in the hill streams of Dinajpur and Chittagong. During the last 10 years the fish has only been observed in two locations in the river Old Brahmaputra in Mymensingh Sadar and in the Someshwari, Susong Durgapur, Netrokona (three incidences – 17.03.09, 25.03.09 and 17.04.09 pers obs). The species has not been recorded from anywhere else in Bangladesh and very little information is available about it. If the geographical location is considered, the Extent of Occurrence is less than 5,000 km² and Area of Occupancy is less than 500 km². Given the threats facing the locations where the fishes are found (ever increasing human settlement, agricultural and industrial pollution, overfishing etc.), it is inferred that its population will further decline and S. sikmaiensis is potentially threatened and hence, it is assessed as Endangered. However, further information on threats to the species and its distribution is required.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

### History

#### Regional Status:
Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

#### Global:
It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Yunnan in China (Rahman 1989, Kottelat 1990, Ahmed 2007).

#### Bangladesh:
It recorded from the Matshyarani Fish Sanctuary, the Brahmaputra, Mymensingh Sadar, Mymensingh and the River Someshwari, Susong Durgapur, Netrokona.

**EOO:** 899 km²

**AAO:** 103 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits cool, clear swift-streams with bottom of rocks and boulders. It prefers gravelly bottoms and hides underneath rocks and boulders in swift flowing streams (Ahmed 2007).

### Assessor:
Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Barilius barna

Species ID: FI0066

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Barilius barna* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Barna Baril
Bengali Name: Koksa, Bani Koksa
Synonym/s: *Cyprinus barna* Hamilton, 1822
*Opsarius barna* Hamilton, 1822
*Opsarius fasciatus* McClelland, 1839
*Opsarius latipinnatus* McClelland, 1839
*Barilius barna* Günther, 1868
*Barilius jayarami* Barman, 1985

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN A2acde ver 3.1

Justification: *Barilius barna* occurs in hill streams and large rivers, and is fairly to less abundant within its habitat ranges (Rahman and Ruma 2007). In spite of its wide distribution, the population of the species has declined by about 75% during the last 20 years (Ahmed et al. 2015). In the backdrop of the continued population decline, there are several known widespread threats to the species, including habitat loss and over-exploitation, which are unlikely to be reduced in near future and thus the species is under a potential risk of extinction. The taxon *B. barna* is, therefore, considered as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 15 January 2015

History

Regional Status: *Barilius barna* has been considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The species has been recoded from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Bangladesh: The species is found in the Tangon River of Thakurgaon and streams and canals of the River Jamuna. The fish was also reported from the Korotoa, Atrai, Brahmaputra, Jamuna and the Padma Rivers. (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Rahman and Ruma 2007). It is also found in the Sangu River of Bandarban (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 90,242 km²
AOO: 8,187 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Total population of the species is unknown. However, it has been reported fairly common in Tangon River (Rahman and Ruma 2007). In contrast, in a recent study the species was reported to be less abundant (Ahmed et al. 2015).
Trend: The species shows a declining trend. A recent field study reports about 75% decline in its abundance within its habitat range (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits freshwater and found in clear hill streams and large rivers with gravelly bottom. It is a voracious eater and bottom dwelling fish and feeds on other little fishes and aquatic animals, etc. (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
Barilius bendelisis
Species ID: FI0067

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Barilius bendelisis* (Hamilton, 1807)
English Name: Hamilton’s Baril, Hill Trout
Bengali Name: Joia, Hiralu, Tila, Chedra, Koksa
Synonym/s: *Cyprinus bendelisis* Hamilton, 1807
*Cyprinus cocsa* Hamilton, 1822
*Cyprinus chedra* Hamilton, 1822
*Leuciscus cocsa* McClelland, 1839
*Leuciscus tila* Bleeker, 1853

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN A2acde ver 3.1

Justification: In spite of its wide distribution in the country, population abundance of *Barilius bendelisis* probably has reduced to about 70% over the last twenty years due to widespread threats like habitat loss, pollution and over-exploitation (Ahmed et al. 2015). Earlier, this species was considered Endangered in Bangladesh and since then no improvement in its population abundance was observed or the threats to the species were removed or reduced. Therefore, the Endangered category for the species is retained.

Date Assessed: 15 August 2014

History

Regional Status: *Barilius bendelisis* has been considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: *Barilius bendelisis* is found throughout India, Bangladesh and Nepal. It was also recorded from Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand and Sri Lanka (Rahman and Ruma 2007, Eschmeyer and Fricke 2010).

Bangladesh: The species is found in the streams and rivers of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Sylhet Districts (Rahman and Ruma 2007). It is also found in the Sangu River of Bandarban (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 1,06,881 km²
AOO: 3,152 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on total population is not presently available.
Trend: The species shows a decreasing population trend. A recent field survey indicates its continuous decline throughout its local ranges and the population abundance of this species probably has been reduced to about 70% during the last twenty years (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Habitat and Ecology

This fish inhabits freshwater and occurs in streams and rivers along the base of hills with pebbly, sandy and rocky bottom. This species is a benthopelagic and potamodromous fish; feeds on aquatic microorganisms, insects, plants, etc. Prior to spawning females release sex steroids that acts as a potent sex pheromone which stimulates milt production in males (Rahman and Ruma 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Scientific Name:** *Barilius tileo* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Tileo Baril, Morari

**Bengali Name:** Tila, Tila Koksa, Patharchata, Khorki

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus tileo* Hamilton, 1822
- *Opsarius tileo* Hamilton, 1822
- *Opsarius brachialis* McClelland, 1839
- *Leuciscus brachialis* McClelland, 1839
- *Barilius menoni* Sen, 1976

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2b(ii,iii,iv)c(ii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Barilius tileo* has limited distribution in the northern districts and is rarely seen in fish catches (Latifa 2007). The estimated Area of Occupancy (270 km²) is below the upper threshold for Endangered Category, while that of Extent of Occurrence is 30,256.27 km². Extensive habitat loss and prevailing threats as reflected in the drying up of hill streams and adjoining rivers in the northern parts of the country, the species also shows a continued decline in its population leading to an alarming state (Amin et al. 2010, Ahmed et al. 2015). Therefore, the species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Data Deficient earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, and Nepal (Latifa 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The fish is found in the Someswari and Kangsha Rivers in Netrokona District, and the rivers of Dinajpur and Rangpur Districts (Amin et al. 2010). It was also reported from the Surma River and its branches in Sylhet and Sunamganj Districts (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013).

**EOO:** 30,256 km²

**AOO:** 270 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown. However, the fish is rarely seen in fishers' catches (Latifa 2007, Amin et al. 2010).

**Trend:** The population abundance of *Barilius tileo* has declined greatly over the past few years rendering it to an alarming state (Amin et al. 2010, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits freshwater and found in hill streams and rivers with pebbly or sandy bottom. This benthopelagic species feeds on algae, detritus and other benthic organisms.

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa
**Barilius vagra**

**Species ID:** FI0068

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Barilius vagra* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Vagra Baril, Hill Trout  
**Bengali Name:** Khoksa, Vagra  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cyprinus vagra* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Opsarius isochelius* McClelland, 1839  
- *Opsarius piscatorius* McCleleand, 1842  
- *Leuciseus vagra* Day, 1878  
- *Barilius vagra* Mirza and Sadiq, 1978  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2acde ver 3.1  

**Justification:** *Barilius vagra* occurs in the hill stream areas of northern Bangladesh (Haque 2007) and shows a continuous population decline. The abundance of the species has reduced to about 75% during the last 20 years due to siltation, drying up of streams and over exploitation (Ahmed et al. 2015). The species was earlier assessed as Endangered in Bangladesh. Since then, there has been no reduction in its threats, and in the absence of any conservation measures, the Endangered Category is retained for the species.

**Date Assessed:** 15 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** *Barilius vagra* has been considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Barilius vagra* is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, and Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Haque 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species has been recorded from Tangon River of Dinajpur and Rangpur and Dhahuki River of Sylhet (Haque 2007). The fish is also found in the Sangu River of Bandarban and the River Brahmaputra-Jamuna, Atrai and Tista River of northern region of Bangladesh. (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 96,246 km²  
**AOO:** 5,291 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** The total population of the species is not known.  
**Trend:** The fish shows a declining population trend. A recent field survey, through interviews, indicates its continuous decline throughout its local ranges and it was inferred that the population abundance of this species probably has reduced to about 75% during the last twenty years (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

This fish inhabits freshwaters and found in in hill streams with bed of rocks and gravels. It is a benthopelagic and omnivorous species and feeds on algae, detritus and other benthic organisms (Haque 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Botia dario**

Species ID: FI0127

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Botia Dario* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Necktie Loach, Queen Loach, Bengal Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Rani Mach, Bou Mach  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cobitis dario* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Cobitis geto* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Diacanthus flavicauda* Swainson, 1839  
- *Botia dario* Day, 1878  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None  

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2ace ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The population of *Botia dario* has declined significantly across its distribution range due to habitat loss resulting from the use of insecticides in the paddy fields, siltation of upland rivers, lifting of stones and sands from river beds and construction of flood control dams. From recent studies, it can be easily inferred that about 60 % population of this species has been reduced by last twenty years due to above threats (Ahmed and Rahman 2014). The Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) do not qualify it for any Threatened Category though its habitats are found greatly reduced. Hence, this species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon was considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Botia dario* is a native species of Bangladesh, Bhutan and India (IUCN Bangladesh 2000, Siddiqui et al. 2007).


**EOO:** 83,773 km²  
**AAO:** 6,360 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits hill streams, rivers and creeks and wetlands. It is carnivorous in habit and known to control the snail population in the ecosystem. It prefers rocks or plants to rest.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Botia dayi**
Species ID: FI0128

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Botia dayi* Hora, 1932  
**English Name:** Hora Loach, Botya Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Rani, Betangi  
**Synonym/s:** *Botia geto* Day, 1878  
*Botia dayi* Hora, 1932  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2ace ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Observations on fish catches in fish landing centres and fish markets reveal that the species is rare and is occasionally seen with *B. dario* and *B. lochachata* (Siddiqui et al. 2007). Its population has declined significantly across its local range due to habitat loss, particularly the construction of dams in upstream resulting in silting up of upland rivers, lifting of stones and sands from river beds and construction of flood control dams. From the recent studies, it can be easily inferred that about 70% population of this species has been reduced during last ten years due to these factors (Ahmed et al. 2015). Hence, this species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species has been recorded from Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is reported from the Someshwari and Kongshe River of Netrokona, the River Surma, Piyang and Sari of Sylhet, haor area of Sunamgonj District; the Kortoa, Atrai and Mahananda River of Northern region. Also it was recorded from the Old Brahmaputra River (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Rahman et al. 2011, Naser et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 77,892 km²  
**AOO:** 9,345 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs in sandy and muddy bottoms of ditches, beels, canals, inundated fields and rivers (Rahman and Akhter 2007). It feeds on detritus and insect larvae (Latifa 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Botia lohachata**

*Species ID: FL0129*

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Botia lohachata* Chaudhuri, 1912  
**English Name:** Y-loach, Reticulate Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Rani, Putul, Beti  
**Synonym/s:** Not known.  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2ace ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Botia lohachata* population has declined significantly across its range due to habitat loss particularly due to construction of dams in the upstream rivers, siltation, lifting of stones and sands from river beds and construction of flood control embankments. From the recent studies, it can be easily inferred that about 60% of its population has been reduced during the last ten years due to above threats (Ahmed et al. 2015). Hence, this species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** This species has been recorded from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman and Ruma 2007, Kottelat 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is reported from the Someshwari and Kongscho River of Netrokona, the River Surma, Piyang and Sari of Sylhet, the Kortoa, Atrai and Mahananda River of Northern region. Also recorded from the Old Brahmaputra River, Jamuna River and from the Padma River (Rahman 2005, Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**EOO:** 56,252 km²  
**AOO:** 3,475 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits creeks, rivers and streams with rocky and sandy bottoms. *B. lohachata* is sociable as well as less shy and pugnacious than other *Botia* species. It can burrow under the gravel and likes to hide. Primarily nocturnal and feeds on worms, snails, small fishes, etc.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Crossocheilus latius**

**Species Profile**

**Scientific Name:** Crossocheilus latius (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Gangetic Latia, Stone roller, Hill-stream Carp  
**Bengali Name:** Kala Bata  
**Synonym/s:** Chondrostoma wattanah Sykes, 1839  
Cyprinus gohama Hamilton, 1822  
Cyprinus latius Hamilton, 1822  
Cyprinus sada Hamilton, 1822  
Gonorhynchus brevis McClelland, 1839  
Gonorhynchus fimbriatus McClelland, 1839  
Gonorhynchus macrosomus McClelland, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bcd ver 3.1

**Justification:** The Extent of Occurrence (>20000 sq. km) and the Area of Occupancy (> 2000 sq. km) of this species indicates a wide distribution throughout its local distribution ranges in the country but it is seen occasionally. From the recent collection, local catch observation and local accounts, it can be inferred that the population abundance of Crossocheilus latius reduced about 75% over the last twenty years due to widespread destruction of habitats and over exploitation. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Crossocheilus latius is found in Bangladesh, India, China and Myanmar (Rahman 2005, Oo 2002, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the hill streams and some rivers of the country, including Someshwari and Kongsho of Netrokona District, the Piyang of Sylhet District, Padma, Jamuna, Brahmaputra, Korotoa, Atrai and Tista (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Galib et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 77,599 km²  
**AAO:** 8,368 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This fish inhabits streams and rivers. Found over gravel and stony bottoms of mountain streams. It is found in large schools in still or slow-flowing water, on the bottom during the day but it may swim at the surface in the evening. It is potamodromous. A bottom-feeding herbivore taking more than 90% plant food, such as algae, diatoms and macrophytes as well as detritus (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Devario anomalus
Species ID: FI0078

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Devario anomalus* Conway, Mayden & Tang, 2009
English Name: Anomalus Zebra
Bengali Name: Not known
Synonym/s: Not known
Taxonomic Notes: Conway et al. (2009) described *D. anomalus* for the first time as a new species from a small hillstream of southern Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B1+2 ab (iii) ver 3.1

Justification: *Devario anomalus* is a new species, presently known only from three close locations in Cox’s Bazaar, Bangladesh (Conway et al. 2009; Ahmed et al. 2013). Very little information is available on the species. As the species occurs in shallow water pools, the fish is likely to be vulnerable to fishing. The estimated extent of occurrence (72.21 km²) and area of occupancy (0.06 km²) are much less than the upper thresholds for the IUCN highest threatened category. However, it is likely to be present in other similar places within the region. Considering the restricted locations and limited information and in the absence of any known conservation measures, presently the species is assessed Endangered.

Date Assessed: 20 October 2014

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: *Devario anomalus* has been reported only from Cox’s Bazar District in Bangladesh (Conway et al. 2009, Ahmed et al. 2013).

Bangladesh: The species is reported from Himchari hill stream near Cox’s Bazar (Conway et al. 2009), Borochara and Kudum cave of Cox’s Bazar District (Ahmed et al. 2013). However, it is anticipated that the species could be found in other places within the region.

EOO: 72 km²
AOO: 0.06 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: The total population of the species is unknown. However, the species is relatively rare in its known places of occurrence.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is a pelagic fish and inhabits freshwater hill streams with, fragmented rock, gravelly bottom in clear, low flow water pools at the foot of waterfalls and also in caves with stagnant waters.

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Garra annandalei
Species ID: FI0081

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Garra annandalei Hora, 1921
English Name: Annandale Garra, Tunga Garra, Log Sucker, Stone Roller
Bengali Name: Ghor Poa
Synonym/s: Garra chaudhuri Hora, 1921
Garra satyendranathis Ganguly & Dutta, 1973
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B1ab(ii,iii,iv)+2ab (ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

Justification: Garra annandalei has restricted distribution in the northeastern and southeastern hill streams of the country and the fish is reported to be rare within its habitat ranges (Mohsin 2007). The estimated Extent of Occurrence (147 km²) and Area of Occupancy (84 km²) of the species are less than the upper threshold values of IUCN Endangered Red List Category. There is also a continued threat to the species from habitat loss caused due to removal of stones and siltation of hill streams and low stream flow affecting abundance of the species. In the absence of any targeted conservation measures the fish is assessed as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 24 July 2014

History

Regional Status: The taxon has been assessed as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The species is known from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Rayamajhi and Jha 2010) and also from Bhutan (Mohsin 2007).

Bangladesh: The species is only available in the hill streams of southeastern and northeastern parts of Bangladesh (Mohsin 2007), specifically the fish was reported from Piyangang River in Sylhet District (Rahman 2005).

EOO: 147 km²
AOO: 84 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Total population of the species is unknown. However, it is seen in very small quantities and rare in Bangladesh (Mohsin 2007).
Trend: Population of the species has declined within its habitat ranges in Bangladesh (Mohsin 2007).

Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits freshwaters and found in swift and clear mountain stream with beds of rocks and boulders. This bentho-pelagic fish mainly feeds on the algal felts on the stones. It adheres to rocks with the help of the sectorial disc on its chin. It hides below the rocks and boulders in swift and clear water.

Assessor: Afshana Parven
Associate Assessor/s: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain and Mst. Kaniz Fatema
Garra gotyla
Species ID: FI0082

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Garra gotyla (Gray, 1832)
English Name: Gotyla, Sucker Head
Bengali Name: Ghor Poia
Synonym/s: Cyprinus gotyla Gray, 1832
Garra bimaculatus McClelland, 1839
Discognathus lamta Day, 1878
Garra gotyla Hora, 1921
Garra gotyla gotyla Menon, 1964

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN B1ab(ii,iii,iv)+2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

Justification: Garra gotyla is distributed in the limited hilly areas of the country, particularly found in cooler hill streams. The estimated Area of Occupancy (110 km²) is less than the upper threshold for IUCN Redlist Endangered Category. The fish is very rare across its entire ranges and was recorded from less than five locations. Moreover, the species shows a declining population trend (Ahmed et al. 2015, Rahman and Ruma 2007). Several major threats, including stone and boulder removal, siltation of hill streams and low stream flow have been contributing to its population decline. On the other hand, no conservation measure targeting this species is in place to protect the fish. Hence, G. gotyla is assessed as Endangered.

Date Assessed: 10 August 2014

History

Regional Status: The fish has been assessed earlier as Data Deficient (DD) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: This species is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman and Ruma 2007).
Bangladesh: G. gotyla has limited distribution in the country and has been reported from Piyang River in the Sylhet-Jafong area (Rahman and Ruma 2007), and Shailopropat hill stream and Nafukum areas of Bandarban District (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 10,549 km²
AOO: 110 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on total population is not currently available. However, it is stated to be less abundant and rare in the country (Rahman and Ruma 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

Trend: This fish was abundant during 1970’s, however, currently it is becoming rare (Rahman and Ruma 2007). As per local accounts the abundance of the species has been decreasing (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits freshwater and is found in fast flowing river and streams in the hilly areas with boulders and rocks on the bottom. It is benthic-pelagic and occupies middle reach of the hill stream pools. The fish remains attached to substratum with its sucker. It is mainly a herbivore fish, feeds on algae and plants. It also takes detritus as food (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Labeo pangusia**

Species ID: FI0094

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Labeo pangusia (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Pangusia Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Ghora Maach, Longu, Ghora Muikha

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus pangusia Hamilton, 1822
- Labeo dyocheilus McClelland 1839
- Gobio pangusia McClelland, 1839
- Labeo kunik Chaudhuri 1912

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Labeo pangusia* has restricted distribution in the hilly rivers of the Sylhet region and is found rare (Rahman 2005, Haque 2007). Earlier, the fish was also reported from the Padma River system (Islam and Hossain, 1983) and recently from Sunamgonj haor areas (Mahalder and Mustafa 2011). However, recent surveys in hilly areas of the country could not find the fish (Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013, Ahmed et al. 2014). Considering the estimated Extent of Occurrence (7,045.73 km²) and Area of Occupancy (760.65 km²) the fish is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 25 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Critically Endangered (CR) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Labeo pangusia* is known to occur in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Menon 1999).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the Surma River (Rahman 2005), Padma River (Islam and Hossain, 1983) and also from Sunamgonj haor areas (Mahalder and Mustafa 2011).

- **EOO:** 7,046 km²
- **AOO:** 761 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown. However, it is rarely found in catches.

**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*L. pangusia* inhabits freshwater and occurs in hill streams and rivers of the hilly regions. The fish is benthopelagic and feeds on algae and diatoms and also grazes on aquatic plants. Lives in the active current of large streams and adjacent rivers (Haque 2007).

**Assessor:** M Niamul Naser
**Megarasbora elanga**

**Species ID:** FI0069

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Megarasbora elanga* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Bengala Barb  
**Bengali Name:** Elong, Sephatia, Elanga  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Bengala elanga Hamilton, 1822  
- Cyprinus elanga Hamilton, 1822  
- Leuciscus elanga Hamilton, 1822  
- Rasbora elanga Hamilton, 1822  
- Megarasbora elanga Mirza, 2003

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species was misidentified earlier as *Bengala elanga* in Bangladesh by Rahman (2005) and Haque (2007) and its accepted name is *Megarasbora elanga*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2 acde ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Megarasbora elanga* is a widely distributed species in the river systems of Bangladesh. However, it is relatively rare within its habitat ranges (Haque 2007). Due to overfishing and habitat degradation caused by siltation and aquatic pollution, the population of the species in Bangladesh is continually declining and recent studies inferred a 50% reduction in its abundance (Latifa et al. In Press). The species was assessed Endangered earlier in Bangladesh and since then there has been no improvements in its population abundance or reduction in threats. Considering the above and in the absence of any conservation measures in place, the risk Category Endangered is retained for the species.

**Date Assessed:** 17 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been considered Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Megarasbora elanga* has a South Asian distribution. It is known from Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Rahman 2005, Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It was also reported from Nepal (Shrestha 1990) and Pakistan (Mirza 2003).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in rivers throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005) and was abundant in every district of Bangladesh (Bhuiyan 1964). There used to be super abundance of this fish soon after yearly flood water started receding in autumn during 1950s and 60s. Sometimes, even there were no takers of this fish and the fishers were forced to dump it to a nearby field (M.A.R. Khan pers. comm.).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown, however, currently the species is relatively rare within its habitat ranges (Haque 2007).  
**Trend:** The population of the species is declining. Recent faunal survey inferred a 50% population decline (Latifa et al. In Press).

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Megarasbora elanga* is a freshwater species and found in ponds and in the middle and lower reaches of rivers (Menon, 1999). It is a pelagic and omnivorous species and its main food comprises aquatic insects, algae and protozoans (Haque 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Neolissochilus hexagonolepis**

Species ID: FI0114

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Neolissochilus hexagonolepis  
(McClelland, 1839)

**English Name:** Copper mahseer

**Bengali Name:** Not known.

**Synonym/s:**
- Acrossocheilus hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Barbodes hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Acrossocheilus hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Acrossocheilus hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Barbodes hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Acrossocheilus hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)
- Neolissocheilus hexagonolepis  
  (McClelland, 1839)

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B1b(i,ii)c(iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Neolissochilus hexagonolepis was once found in Sangu River near Bandarban city (pers obs 12.11.14). The species has not been recorded from anywhere else and very little information is available about the species. Its Extent of Occurrence is less than 5000 km² and Area of Occupancy is just 182 km². There is severe siltation and narrowing of the river due to bad forestry practices in the hills surrounding the river and wrong use of land by the local residents for shifting of Jhum cultivation aggravated by settlements of the plains-dwellers to the hills causing serious shrinkages to the habitats of the species. So, it is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 16 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Neolissochilus hexagonolepis has not been assessed before in Bangladesh.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Neolissochilus hexagonolepis is found from Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Darjeeling, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Uttar Pradesh), Indonesia Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (Jayaram1981, Petr 1999).

**Bangladesh:** Only confirmed record of it is by Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam, Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Bandarban Government College who photographed a few individuals over the last few years from the river Sangu in the Hill Districts of Bandarban. An individual fish was recorded by the IUCN crustacean team for Updating Red List led by the author in a recent exploration survey from the Sangu River of Bandarban District.

**EOO:** 3,094 km²  
**AOO:** 182 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Adults feed mainly on filamentous green algae, lesser on chironomid larvae, crustaceans and water beetles. They migrate upstream during the breeding season where spawning takes place on stones and gravel. Tropical, Freshwater; benthopelagic; potamodromous. The species is co-occurring with *Torr* sp. Adults occur in fast flowing streams and rivers with rocky bottom, mainly in the middle of streams. Omnivorous. Inhabits hilly streams with fast flowing water. It prefers rocky and boulder areas with rapid water flow. *N. hexagonolepis* breed in running water pools during April - October with a peak between August and September.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Oreichthys cosuatis**
Specied ID: FI0096

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Oreichthys cosuatis (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Cosuatis Barb  
**Bengali Name:** Kosuati punti, Kosua punti, Titkinda, Tit punti  
**Synonym/s:** Cyptinus cosuatis (Hamilton, 1822)  
Barbus cosuatis (Hamilton, 1822)  
Leuciscus cosuatis (Hamilton, 1822)  
Puntius coorgensis (Jayaram, 1982)  
Puntius cosuatis (Hamilton, 1822)  
Rohtee pangut (Sykes, 1839)  
Systomus malacopterus (McClelland, 1839)

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was originally described as Puntius cosuatis by Hamilton in 1822 but Jayaram adopted the species name ‘coorgensis’ in 1982. Hamilton reclassified it as Leuciscus cosuatis in 1822; he had again reclassified it as Barbus cosuatis in 1822, and again adopted as Cyptinus cosuatis. The species name finally adopted as Oreichthys cosuatis in 1822 by Hamilton. According to [http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/168538/0](http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/168538/0) - the taxonomy of this species needs to be revised. Its wide distribution in different drainages suggests that there may be more than one species involved.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B2bc(i,ii) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The Area of Occupancy of Oreichthys cosuatis is estimated 3,110 km² and Extent of Occurrence measured 1,74,915 km² but it is encountered very rarely throughout distribution in the country. It is found just in a handful of locations and in small quantity. Moreover, its habitat is declining at an alarming rate. Considering all these, the species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 6 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species assessed as Threatened by Red List of IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

**Geographic Range**

- **Global:** Oreichthys cosuatis is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013).
- **Bangladesh:** It is found in canals, beels and haors mostly in southern part of Bangladesh as occasional incidental catch.

- **EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AOO:** 3,110 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
- **Total Population:** Unknown.  
- **Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species is found in wide variety of habitat including streams, rivers, ponds and ditches in small quantity. It spends much of its time in rivers and streams as well as in ditches, ponds, streams and canals.

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Bolaram Mohalder

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**Scientific Name:** *Raiamas bola* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Trout Barb; Bengal Trout  
**Bengali Name:** Bole, Bhol  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cyprinus bola* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Barilius bola* Day, 1878  
- *Leuciscus salmoides* Blyth, 1858  
- *Barilius corbetti* Tilak & Husain, 1980  
- *Raiamas bola* Hora & Mukerjee, 1936

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2acd ver 3.1

**Justification:** The distribution of *Raiamas bola* is restricted with rocky beds in the River Someshwari and Kangsha (under Netrakona District) and also Punarbhaba River (under Dinajpur District) and certain rivers in Sylhet District. Due to degradation of habitats resulting from siltation, its population has reduced severely and is limited only to the clear waters of those rocky rivers. Population of this species may become critical in the near future since habitat degradation is continuing in these rivers. Considering the current limited range of distribution, probable shrinkages in its abundance in Bangladesh, the species is considered as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Raiamas bola* is found in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India (hilly streams of the Northern provinces), Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand (Suvatti 1981, Rajbanshi and Csavas 1982, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** Rivers of clear streams with rocky beds particularly in some hilly streams of Mymensingh, Sylhet and Dinajpur regions (Rahman 2005).

- EOO: 38,598 km²  
- AOO: 2,143 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** No information is available on wild population.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Shallow clear hilly tropical streams with rocky beds. A low fecund species, breeds during early monsoon (June) in quite inundated areas (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is a demersal and potamodromous species.

**Assessor:** Harunur Rashid
**Tor putitora**

*Species ID: Fl0112*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tor putitora* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Putitor mahseer, Golden mahseer  
**Bengali Name:** Mohashol, Mohsheer  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cyprinus putitora* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Tor putitora* Tilak & Sharma, 1982  
- *Barbus putitora* Hora, 1939

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was first described by Hamilton (1822) as *Cyprinus putitora*. He included two other species, i.e. *Cyprinus tor* and *C. mosa* under the same genus *Cyprinus*. Menon (1954) placed this under the genus *Tor*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN B1ab(i,ii,iii)+2ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is under severe threat from overfishing, loss of habitat, and decline in quality of habitat resulting in the loss of breeding grounds, and from other anthropogenic effects that have directly resulted in declines in harvest in its entire locations. Its Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) is estimated as 1,300 km² and 488 km², respectively. It has so far been noted just from two locations in the upstream of the trans-boundary rivers with India. The species is, therefore, assessed as Endangered and is in need of urgent conservation efforts to save it from becoming regionally extinct in the country.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not evaluated in the past (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is endemic to Asia and distributed in Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and some south east countries of Asia (Shrestha1990, Rahman 2005, Nguyen et al. 2008). It has also been reported from Malay Peninsula and the larger Indonesian Island across Sumatra, Borneo and Java (Menon 1992, Roberts 1999).

**Bangladesh:** In Bangladesh, *Tor mahseer* occurs in Someswari River in Netrokona. It is found occasionally in Kaptai Lake in Rangamati District and Tanguar Haor, Sunamgong (pers. obs. 16 June 2014).

**EOO:** 1,300 km²  
**AOO:** 488 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population is declining. It is extremely rarely found in its natural habitats in Bangladesh (Naher 2014).  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits streams, riverine pools and lakes. This fish likes rapid streams with rocky bottom. It is an omnivorous species, feeds on fish, zooplankton, dipterans larvae and plant matter (Shrestha 1999). Juveniles subsists on plankton while fingerlings feed mainly on algae. It ascends to the streams to breed over gravel and stones and returns to perennial ponds after breeding.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
Chitala chitala

Species ID: FI0044

Taxonomy

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<th>Phylum</th>
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<td>ACTINOPTERYGII</td>
<td>OSTEOGLOSSIFORMES</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Chitala chitala* (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Humped Featherback, Clown Knife Fish

Bengali Name: Chital, Chitna

Synonym/s: *Mystus chitala* Hamilton, 1822

*Notopterus chitala* Day, 1878

*Notopterus ocellifer* Bleeker, 1865

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: EN A2ce ver 3.1

Justification: *Chitala chitala* is an apparently widespread species in Bangladesh and found in the markets throughout the year (Alam 2007). However, local distribution ranges of the species are most probably becoming restricted to some areas of the country, which could be inferred from its reduced estimated Area of Occupancy (7,302.25 km²). The fish is highly utilized and fetches high prices in the markets. Based on field observations, it was suspected that the population of this species has declined by about 75% over the last two decades (Ahmed et al. 2015). Earlier, this species was assessed as Endangered in the country, however, since then the existing threats have not been removed nor the population decline has halted. In the absence of any pragmatic conservation measures targeting the species, and existing continued widespread threats, it is unlikely that the situation will improve in near future. Therefore, threatened category Endangered is retained for the species.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: The taxon has been considered as Endangered earlier in IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: The species is recorded from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, the Philippines and also from Thailand. (Alam 2007).

Bangladesh: *Chitala chitala* is described as a widely distributed species in rivers, beels, haors, reservoirs, canals and ponds (Rahman 2005). However, the species is specifically reported from the river Brahmaputra, Jamuna, Padma, Meghna, Someshwari and Netrokona River of Netrokona, Krotoa and Atrai River of Dinajpur, the Surma River of Sylhet, the Kirtonkhola and Shugandha River of Barishal Division. This species has also been recorded from the Kaptai Lake of Rangamati and the Tanguar Haor of Sunamgonj (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Nath et al. 2010, Galib et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 1,31,403 km²

AOO: 7,302 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Information on the total population of the fish is not available.

Trend: Based on field observations, it is suspected that the population of the species has probably declined by about 75% during the last two decades in Bangladesh (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Habitat and Ecology

*C. chitala* is carnivorous in habit and predatory in nature. It feeds on aquatic insects, molluscs, shrimps and small fishes. At its early stage, it lives on insects and tender roots of aquatic plants. It builds nest for breeding and protects it (Alam 2007). The species congregate in large numbers, where it lives.

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman

Associate Assessor/s: Gawsia Wahedunessa Chowdhury
**Channa marulius**

**Species ID:** FI0005

### Taxonomy

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<td>ACTINOPTERYGI</td>
<td>PERCIFORMES</td>
<td>CHANNIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Channa marulius* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Giant Snakehead, Great Snakehead

**Bengali Name:** Gajar, Gajal, Sal, Gajori

**Synonym/s:**
- *Channa marulia* (Hamilton, 1822)
- *Ophicephalus marulius* Hamilton, 1822
- *Ophicephalus grandinosus* Cuvier, 1831
- *Ophicephalus sowara* Cuvier, 1831
- *Ophicephalus marulius* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937

**Taxonomic Note:** None

### Assessment Information

#### Red List Category & Criteria: EN A2bcd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Channa marulius* is a wide spread species but scarce in comparison to other species of *Channa*. Although there is no reported population decline it is inferred that its population has been reduced over 50% in the last ten years due to over exploitation and habitat destruction. Therefore, this species is assessed as Endangered (EN).

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Endangered (EN) by IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

### Geographic Range

#### Global:
It is found in Bangladesh, China, India, Cambodia, Lao, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam. (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** The Padma, Padma distributaries, Borulia haor (Nikli, Kishorganj), Mahananda, Choto Jamuna, Ichanoi Beel (Gaibandha), Dogger Beel (Chandpur), Titas (Rahman 2005, Ahmed and Akhter 2008), larger haors in Greater Sylhet and Mymensingh Districts, beels and larger water bodies in Dhaka, Manikganj and Tangail Districts.

**EOO:** 70,254 km²

**AAO:** 1,352 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a carnivorous, surface dweller, predatory fish and prefers deep clear water with muddy, sandy and rocky bottom. When water dries up it goes deeper into the mud to avoid desiccation and death. It breeds with the onset of monsoon.

**Assessor:** Ismot Ara
**Batasio tengana**

*Species Profile: FI0139*

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SILURIFORMES</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Batasio tengana* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Dwarf Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Tengra  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Pimelodus tengana* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Macrones tengana* Günther, 1864  
- *Gagata tengana* Day, 1878  
- *Batasio tengana* Rahman, 1974  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2ace ver 3.1

**Justification:** Fisher’s catch, fish landing centres and fish market surveys reveal that the species is not common and is occasionally seen with other Mystus species (Latifa et al. In Press). Its population declined significantly across its range due to habitat loss (Wahab 2003, Ahmed et al. 2015). From the recent studies, it can be easily inferred that about 70% population of this species has been reduced during the last ten years due to these threats. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy do not qualify for any Threatened Category though the species found n to be declining in trend. Hence, this species is assessed as Endangered based on its inferred population size reduction.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It has been considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** This is a riverine species (Hossain et al. 2012) particularly reported from the old Brahmaputra River and Tista River drainage and torrential streams in the north-eastern part of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). Also found in the Piyang and Sari Rivers in in Sylhet District (Ahmed et al. 2015).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOO</th>
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<tr>
<td>50,252 km²</td>
<td>15,219 km²</td>
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</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown,  
**Total Population:** Unknown,  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It generally inhabits rivers and torrential streams. The species is a detritus feeder and prefers to live in the upper reaches of riverine habitats.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Rita rita**

**Scientific Name:** *Rita rita* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Rita

**Bengali Name:** Rita, Rida

**Synonym/s:** *Pimelodus rita* Hamilton, 1822; *Arius ritoides* Valenciennes, 1840; *Rita buchanani* Bleeker, 1854; *Rita buchanani* Day, 1877; *Rita rita* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bc ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is widely distributed within Bangladesh and its estimated Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence are much higher than the lower thresholds for any threatened category. Recent field and market visits (NACOM 2007, 2008, 2010, Ahmed et al. 2015) indicate that the fish is available in good numbers in some areas within its local range and the population abundance remains stable, while in the north-western Bangladesh the population registered a sharp decline (more than 50%, pers. obs.) during the last 15 years. Considering the habitat loss, fishing pressure and continuing population decline, the species is evaluated as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 27 August 2014

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India (mostly in northern part), Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** Padma River, Arial Kha River, Chalan Beel, Barnai River of Rajshahi, Bangali River of Bogra, Baral River of Natore, River Choto Jamuna, Brahmaputra, Turag River, “Ichhanoi Beel” at Palashbari Upzila of Gaibandha (extremely rare), Mahananda River at Chapai Nawabganj District, Medha Beel, Upazilla of Kolmakananda, Netrokona, Someshari and Kangsha River of Netrakona, Kritonkholo, Barisal, Surma River in Syheta, Surma River, Sunamganj, Surma River, Rupsha River (Kulna), Meghna river Chandpur and Bhairab, Baleswar River (Pirojpur) (Hossain et al. 2012, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 79,633 km²

**AOO:** 7,861 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species inhabits both fresh and brackish waters and prefers muddy to clear water (Bhulyan 1964). It is potamodromous and carnivore in habit. This catfish feeds on insects, molluscs, shrimps, fishes and roots of aquatic plants. It also take putrid carcass or flesh of animals (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Chaca chaca**
Species ID: FI0183

**Taxonomy**

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<td>SILURIFORMES</td>
<td>CHACIDAE</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Chaca chaca* (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Squarehead Catfish, Angler Catfish
**Bengali Name:** Chaka, Gangainna, Chaka Veka
**Synonym/s:** *Platystacus chaca* Hamilton, 1822; *Chaca buchanani* Günther, 1846, *Chaca lophioides* Day, 1878, *Chaca chaca* Misra, 1976

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2ace ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although, *Chaca chaca* is found in all ranges of water bodies throughout the country, but the population of this species has declined in most parts of its habitats due to habitat loss, aquatic pollution and other anthropogenic activities. It can be inferred from recent field observations and local accounts that more than 70% population of the fish has reduced during the last two decades. Hence, it is assessed as Edangered.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March, 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered as Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species occurs in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AAO:** 11,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Empirical data on the total population is not available but the species is less abundant (Latifa et. al. In Press).
**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a potamodromous and carnivorous fish, and predatory in habit. It feeds on insect larvae, small fishes and bottom detritus. *C. chaca* inhabits freshwater and found in streams or even clear standing rivers, ponds, ditches, canals and inundated floodplain areas (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Gulshan Ara Latifa
**Olyra longicaudata**

*Species ID: Fl0184*

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Olyra longicaudata* McClelland, 1842  
**English Name:** Longtail Catfish, Himalayan Olyra, Bannertail Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Bot Shinghi  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Olyra longicaudata* McClelland, 1842  
- *Olyra elongata* Günther, 1883  
- *Olyra kempi* Chaudhuri, 1912.  

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species was described earlier in Bangladesh as *Olyra kempi* (Rhaman 2005).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bc ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Olyra longicaudata* has been reported only from Padma and Jamuna Rivers, Himchori and Inani hill streams of Cox’s Bazar District and Dahuki River of Sylhet District. This species is stated to be very rare within its local distribution ranges. Although, little is known about its threats, however, its habitat destruction is clearly evident from recent field visits. The estimated Area of Occupancy (1,519.73 km²) qualifies the species for IUCN Threatened Category. Based on local accounts and field observations, it was inferred that around 70% population decline of the species occurred during the last two decades (Ahmed et al. 2015), which is below the upper threshold value for Endangered Category. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

### Regional Status

The species has been considered as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *O. longicaudata* occurs in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** This species has been recorded from the Himchori and Inani hill streams of Cox’s Bazar District (Ahmed et al. 2015), River Brahmaputra and the Jamuna (Rahman and Akter 2007) and Dahuki River of Sylhet District. The hill streams of Sylhet District and Chittagong Hill Tracts are stated to be the ideal habitat for this species (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

- **EOO:** 1,02,143 km²  
- **AOO:** 1,520 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the species is not available, however, it is stated to be rare in Dahuki River of Sylhet District and Inani and Himchori hill streams (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).  
**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

It feeds on benthic organisms from the bottom of the rocky streams. This species inhabits small clean water, rocky streams and pebbly beds in swift currents at the base of hills. It occurs among rocks and boulders on the bottom of fast flowing upland streams (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Species Profile

**Species Name:** Clupisoma garua (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Garua Bacha, Gagra

**Bengali Name:** Ghaura, Gharua, Gagra, Garua Bacha, Guardcha

**Scientific Name:** Clupisoma garua (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Garua Bacha, Gagra

**Bengali Name:** Ghaura, Gharua, Gagra, Garua Bacha, Guardcha

**Synonym/s:** Silurus garua Hamilton-Buchanan, 1822

- Clupisoma argentata Swainson, 1839
- Schilbegarua Valenciennes, 1839
- Schilbeichthys garua Bleeker, 1855
- Clupisoma garua Bleeker, 1863
- Pseudeutropius garua Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** The garua is one of the six species of the genus Clupisoma so far recorded from the Ganges water (Talwar & Jhingran 1991), while it is one of the two available species under the stated genus in Bangladesh Rivers (Rahman 2005). Recently, its molecular taxonomy through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI) gene indicated that the species is C. prateri (Ahmed et al. In Press, GenBank: KT364783.1).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bcd ver 3.1

**Justification:** Clupisoma garua is widely distributed and fairly common in its habitats. It was enlisted in the IUCN Red List for Bangladesh as a Critically Endangered species (IUCN 2000) due to its highly declined population, caused by threats, like siltation, overexploitation, aquatic pollution, etc. These threats still persist and there is no sign of its recovery (pers. obs.). The species is distributed throughout Bangladesh and expected to have a large population and recent faunal survey (Latifa et al. In Press) showed that the relative abundances of the species is fairly common. However, the prevailing idea is that the population of the species is declining at a slower rate and it is inferred that the population abundance has probably declined by 50% during the last 15 years (Ahmed et al. 2015). Considering potential threats to its habitats and steady decline in population, the species is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 04 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been considered as Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Globally the Clupisoma garua is found in the freshwater river systems in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan (IUCN 2000, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed throughout the country. Tista and Padma-Jamuna-Meghna River systems and their connected beels, baors, lakes, flooded low lands in the north-west to central regions; the Surma, Kushiara, Titas and Kangsha River basins and the connected haors and beels in the north-east region, Sangu River and the inter-tidal estuarine rivers and canals in the south-west to south-east regions in Bangladesh (Ahmed 2002, Ahmed et al. 2003, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007).

- **EOO:** 1,73,814 km²
- **AOO:** 10,687 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Clupisoma garua inhabits in rivers and connected large water bodies with sandy to muddy bottoms (Rahman 2005). Primarily it lives in freshwater rivers up to Meghna Estuary and secondarily, move to haors, baors and beels during monsoon. It is carnivorous, feeds on insect, shrimp, other crustaceans, small fishes and other decaying matters. It is also known as coprophagous.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Ompok bimaculatus**

**Scientific Name:** Ompok bimaculatus (Bloch, 1797)

**English Name:** Butter Catfish, Two Spot Glass Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Kani Pabda, Boali Pabda

**Synonym/s:** Silurus bimaculatus Bloch, 1797; Silurus canio Hamilton, 1822; Silurus indicus McClelland, 1842; Wallago microcephalus Bleeker, 1853; Pseudosilurus macropthalmus Blyth, 1860; Callichrous bimaculatus Day, 1877; Ompok bimaculatus Munro, 1955.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Scientific Name:** Ompok bimaculatus (Bloch, 1797)

**English Name:** Butter Catfish, Two Spot Glass Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Kani Pabda, Boali Pabda

**Synonym/s:** Silurus bimaculatus Bloch, 1797; Silurus canio Hamilton, 1822; Silurus indicus McClelland, 1842; Wallago microcephalus Bleeker, 1853; Pseudosilurus macropthalmus Blyth, 1860; Callichrous bimaculatus Day, 1877; Ompok bimaculatus Munro, 1955.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2cde ver 3.1

**Justification:** Ompok bimaculatus is reported as fairly distributed species, but it is less common than its congener. The threats to the species also persist and unlikely to halt or reverse in the near future. It is conjectured that this species has started to disappear from many water bodies and the population decline is also continuing at a significant rate due to habitat shrinkage caused by siltation, wetland conversion and other factors. Recent studies suggest that the population abundance of the species has probably declined by more than 60% during the last two decades. Hence, considering the declining population trend, the earlier Endangered Category could be retained for this species though the Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy exceed the threshold values of Threatened Categories. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 10 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Ompok bimaculatus is widely distributed in Indian subcontinent to Southeast Asia including Bangladesh, India Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Parween 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed throughout the country (Parween 2007) but particularly reported from the Bangali River of Bogra (De et al. 2011), Halda River of Chittagong (Alam et al. 2013), Tanguar and Hakaluki Haor (Pers. obs.), Brahmaputra-Jamuna (Rahman and Akhter 2007), River Mahananda, Padma River (Mohsin et. al. 2013).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Absolute population data are not available.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs in streams and rivers of all sizes with sluggish to moderate currents. Prefers quiet, shallow, muddy water to live. It is found also in canals, beels and inundated fields. This fish is omnivorous and predatory in nature. This catfish feeds on the crustacean larvae, fish fries, zooplankton, algae and small portion of sand and mud. (Parween 2007).
**Ompok pabda**

**Species ID:** FI0152

### Taxonomy

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<td>SILURIFORMES</td>
<td>SILURIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Ompok pabda* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Pabda catfish, two stripe Gulper catfish

**Bengali Name:** Madhu pabda, Pabda, Paibba

**Synonym/s:** *Silurus pabde* Hamilton, 1822,
*Wallago pabda* Bleeker 1853,
*Callichronus pabda* Day 1878.

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Ompok pabda* is sometimes confused with *Ompok bimaculatus*.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2cd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ompok pabda* was fairly abundant throughout Bangladesh but due to habitat shrinkage caused by massive siltation and wetland conversion followed by overexploitation and aquatic pollution, etc. The abundance of the species declined drastically during 1980s (pers. obs.). The species has also disappeared from many water bodies. The population decline is also continuing, but at a slower rate. In recent studies (NACOM 2007, 2010a, 2010b) recorded the the species as a rare one in almost all sites studied. The threats to the species persist and unlikely to halt or reverse in the near future. Our long field experiences, anecdotal information and expert consultation (M. S. Ahmed pers. comm.) suggest that the population abundance of the species has probably cumulatively declined by more than 60% during the last 10 years (3 generation time). The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy data, however, do not exceed the threshold values of any threatened category and there is no known fragmentation of its habitat. Therefore, Endangered Category is retained for the species.

### Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** *Ompok pabda* was categorized as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is reported from southern Afghanistan, most parts of India, Bangladesh, Pakistan (along Indus) and Myanmar (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh and reported from Padma, Jamuna, Meghna, Surma, Kushira, Manu Ichamati, Banglai, Turag, Baral, Choto Jamuna, Mahananda, Muhuri, Barnai and Titas Rivers Feni Reservoir, Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Chalan Beel and Medha Beel (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Ahmed 2008).

**EOO:** 1,21,601 km²

**AOO:** 13,519 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits both lotic and lentic waters. It is found in rivers of all sizes, canals, beels, lake, auto- stacked ponds and floodplains and even found in roadside ditches. It is usually a surface feeder and omnivorous in nature, generally feeds on aquatic insects, crustaceans, moss, protozoa, etc. It also predate on fish fry and larvae.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Pangasius pangasius**

**Species ID:** FI0158

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pangasius pangasius* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Pungas, Yellowtail Catfish, Pungas Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Pangas, Pangwash  
**Synonym/s:** *Pimelodus pangasius* Hamilton, 1822  
*Pangasius buchanani* Valenciennes, 1840  
*Pangasius pangasius upiensis* Srivastava, 1968  
*Pangasius pangasius godavarii* David, 1962

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bcd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pangasius pangasius* is one of the uncommonly caught commercial fishes in Bangladesh. It is inferred that its population has been declined by about 50% over the last 20 years due to habitat destruction and over exploitation throughout the country (A. R. Mollah and M. S. Ahmed pers. comm.). Although the Extent of Occurrence (2,17,485 km²) and Area of Occupancy (14,982 km²) exceed the threshold value of the Threatened Category, considering the major threats to its habitats and declining trend in its wild population, it has been assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Widely distributed in the large rivers and reservoirs of Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Mohsin 2007, Pal 2009).


**EOO:** 2,17,486 km²  
**AOO:** 14,982 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Recorded as abundant previously in the rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005) but serious declines in its populations and abundances have been reported (Hossain et al. 2009). There is no empirical evidence to support this decline for this species throughout its range. However, localized catch data suggests that this species is being overfished (Hoq 2007).  
**Trend:** Decreasing (Mohsin 2007, FRSS 2013).

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Pangasius pangasius* inhabits freshwaters of the tidal zone as juveniles, moves to brackish water as sub-adults and finally as adults to river mouths and inshore areas. It is potamodromous and voracious, feeds on snails, other mollusks and plants (Rainboth 1996). Usually breeds in the estuary during the rain.

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury


**Mastacembalus armatus**

**Species ID:** FI0243

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Mastacembalus armatus (Lacepede, 1800)

**English Name:** Tire-track Spinyeel

**Bengali Name:** Baim, Sal Baim

**Synonym/s:**  
- Macrognathus armatus Lacepede, 1800  
- Mastacembelus armatus Valenciennes, 1831  
- Mastacembelus ponticerianus Cuvier, 1832  
- Macrognathus caudatus McClelland, 1842  
- Mastacembelus armatus Day, 1878  
- Mastacembelus manipurensis Hora, 1921

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** EN A2bc ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although the estimated Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence of this species indicate its wide distribution throughout its range, the reduction of its population can be easily speculated based on recent field surveys. The current low population and its declining trends can be inferred from squeezing of its natural habitats due to different anthropogenic activities. In earlier assessment by IUCN this species was enlisted as Endangered but no remarkable measures were taken to halt its population reduction or reverse its habitat quality except establishment of some fish sanctuaries. However, based on local accounts collected through field visits and personal communication with local people it is assumed that this species has reduced more than 50% by the last two decades (Ahmed et al. 2015). Therefore, *Mastacembalus armatus* is assessed as Endangered.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Endangered by the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Pakistan, India, Myanmar, Malaysia to southern China, Nepal, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Jhingran and Jalwar 1991, Rahman 2005).


**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 1,1857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is carnivorous in habit, juveniles feed on crustaceans and insect larvae. Adults feed on barbs, minnows, other small fishes, shrimps and prawns and tadpoles. It inhabits within the bottom substrate of rivers, canals, streams, beels, ponds and inundated fields. It also ventures into brackish water.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah

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*Image of Mastacembalus armatus* © Md. Mizanur Rahman

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Species Profile
VULNERABLE
〈VU〉
**Anguilla bengalensis**

**Species ID:** FL0046

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Anguilla bengalensis* (Gray, 1831)

**English Name:** Indian Mottled Eel

**Bengali Name:** Bamosh, Banehara, Bao Baim, Bao Mach, Boa Baim, Telkoma

**Synonym/s:**
- *Anguilla arracana* McClelland, 1844
- *Anguilla brevirostris* McClelland, 1844
- *Anguilla elphinstonei* Sykes, 1839
- *Anguilla nebulosa* McClelland, 1844
- *Anguilla variegata* McClelland, 1844
- *Muraena bengalensis* Gray, 1831
- *Muraena labiata* Peters, 1852
- *Muraena macrophthalmos* Peters, 1852

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2d ver 3.1

**Justification:** The fish is found in some big river systems and hill stream areas of Bangladesh. In spite of its wide distribution, the species has been experiencing a suspected population decline, at least about 30% during the last ten years, due to its habitat loss and perceived over-exploitation for export (Ahmed 2014, Ahmed et al. 2015). Earlier, the fish was assessed as Vulnerable in Bangladesh. The prevailing threats are unlikely to halt in near future and in the absence of any targeted conservation measures the Vulnerable Category is retained for the species.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is recorded from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and also in southeast Africa. (Jacoby et al. 2014)

**Bangladesh:** It is reported from the rivers Padma, Meghna, Jamuna and Brahmaputra (Sada 2007). It is also found in the hill-streams of Mymensingh and Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rahman pers. comm.), Karnafuli Reservoir, Chittagong; and Kangsha River near Netrokona. It descends to the Bay of Bengal during rainy season. (Rahman 2005)

- **EOO:** 1,08,672 km²
- **AOO:** 4,731 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the taxon is not currently available.

**Trend:** The population of the species has probably declined by 30% throughout its habitat ranges in Bangladesh due to overexploitation and habitat degradation over the last ten years (Ahmed et al. 2015) also noted a significant decline in its population.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits fresh and brackish waters and found in big rivers, estuaries; and hill streams, and sometimes enter into Ocean. It occupies various niches in river systems from quiet undisturbed areas containing mud substrate to deep water, fast-flowing rock pools of rivers (Bell-Cross and Minshull 1988 cited in Jacoby et al. 2014). *Anguilla bengalensis* is a semelparous and catadromous species. Juveniles feed on insects and other aquatic invertebrates. During breeding season it travels to river mouths and breeds in the ocean and the juveniles migrate into freshwaters, large rivers and estuaries (Jacoby et al. 2014).

It is a predatory fish, especially prey on crabs, frogs and fish, and active at night (Sada 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Gudusia chapra**
Species ID: FL0062

**Taxonomy**

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</tr>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Gudusia chapra* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Indian River Shad

**Bengali Name:** Chapila, Chaipla, Suiya, Khaira

**Synonym/s:**
- Clupanodon chapra Hamilton, 1822
- Gudusia chapra Hamilton, 1822
- Clupea chapra Hamilton, 1822
- Clupea indica Gray, 1834
- Gudusia godanahiai Srivastava, 1968

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2cd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Gudusia chapra* occurs in rivers, reservoirs, ponds, lakes, beels, canals and floodplains throughout the country and is fairly common within its habitat ranges (Saha 2007). It is apparent that its population has declined due to habitat loss and indiscriminate harvesting (Ahmed 2002) and also its production has declined by about 48% from beel habitats over the last 10 years (FRSS 2012). But, no empirical data or information is available on declining population from other water body types of the country. In contrast, in Kaptai Lake a 50% increase in production has been observed over the last 10 years (FRSS 2012). Although, the estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and the Area of Occupancy (11,856.77 km²) values are higher than the upper thresholds for IUCN Redlist Vulnerable category, however, considering its population decline caused due to potential levels of exploitation and habitat loss, and continued widespread threats, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

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**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed

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**Historical Status:** The species has been considered Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is reported from Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Saha 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is distributed widely in the country and known to inhabit all rivers and streams. It is also found in reservoir, haors, baors, ponds and floodplains (Rahman 2005, Saha 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,857 km²

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** There are confronting reports on the population trend of the species. There is an estimated 48% decline in its catches in beel fishery over the last 10 years (FRSS 2012). Declining trend was also observed in some parts of its distribution range in the country due to over-exploitation (Azadi et al. 1997, Ahmed 2002). However, in Kaptai Lake a 50% increase in its production was reported over the last 10 years as a result of adoption of new management policy (FRSS 2012).

**Habitat and Ecology**

This is a freshwater, pelagic fish and found in ponds, beels, canals and rivers. The fish is omnivore and surface feeder in habit, feeds mainly on phytoplankton, zooplankton, debris, plant and animal matters (Saha 2007). The species avoids weedy areas and prefers clear water.

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**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Lepidocephalichthyes annandalei**

**Species ID:** FI0132

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Lepidocephalichthyes annandalei*

Chaudhuri, 1912

**English Name:** Annaldale Loach

**Bengali Name:** Gutum, Puiya

**Synonym/s:**

- *Lepidocephalus memoni* Pillai and Yazdani, 1976
- *Lepidocephalus annandalei* Tilak and Hussain, 1981

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Lepidocephalichthyes annandalei* is distributed in the upstream rivers in the north and northeast region of Bangladesh. Although there is no information on its population, it is assumed that population has declined significantly across its range due to habitat loss particularly for the construction of dams in the upstream rivers, siltation, lifting of sands from river beds and construction of flood control dams. Moreover, it’s Extent of Occurrence (1,02,301.79 km²) is within the threshold level for Vulnerable Category. So, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Tapwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** *L. annandalei* occurs in the Tangan River in Thankurgaon, the Tista River of Northern Bangladesh and Muhuri River of Feni (Rahman 2005). It is also reported from Sunamgonj hoar areas, Kaptai Lake, Padma River and Korotoa River near Nilfamari (Latifa et al. In Press)

**EOO:** 1,02,302 km²

**AOO:** 5,403 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits clear, swift streams with sandy bottom (Rahman 2005). It feeds mainly on mud and organisms of the benthic region (Shafi and Quddus 1982).

**Assessor:** Sumaiya Ahmed
Lepidocephalichthys irrorata
Species ID: FI0134

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Lepidocephalichthys irrorata Hora, 1921
English Name: Loktak Loach
Bengali Name: Puiya
Synonym/s: Lepidocephalus irrorata Banarescu and Nalbant, 1968
Lepidocephalus irroratal Menon, 1992

Taxonomic Notes: Cobitis guntea was described only from Ganges River by Hamilton (1822). Later it was placed under the genus Lepidocephalus. There was confusion over its generic placement as Lepidocephalus or Lepidocephalichthys. The correct placement of the species is under Lepidocephalichthys (Havird and Page 2010).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab(i,ii,iii, iv)+2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

Justification: Lepidocephalichthys irrorata was recorded from the Muhuri River, Feni River and streams of Sylhet by Rahman (1989). However, since then, there was no published record on the species in Bangladesh. During 2008-13, the fish was observed in the River Someswari in Susong Durgapur, Netrokona, Jaffong, Sylhet, the Old Brahmaputra, Mymensingh Sadar and the Kanchan River near Dinajpur town (several incidences of pers obs). Given the threats facing the habitat/location where the fish is found it can be said that its habitat quality will deteriorate further and population will further decline, and hence L. irrorata is assessed as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 15 January 2015

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bangladesh and India (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the River Someswari in Susong Durgapur, Netrokona, Jaffong, Sylhet, the Old Brahmaputra, Mymensingh Sadar and the Kanchan River near Dinajpur Town (Rahman 1989, Hasan et al. 2012).

EOO: 26,300 km²
AOO: 1,186 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits flowing waters in shallow, slow-moving sections of streams or calm habitats such as swamps, oxbow lakes, brackish waters and paddy fields often heavily-vegetated or littered with submerged roots, branches and leaf litter, with substrates composed of soft mud or silt. L. irrorata uses its intestine as a supplementary breathing organ and has been observed darting to the surface to gulp atmospheric air, and some have even been recorded to survive dry periods in moist sand or mud. Feeds through sifting mouthfuls of substrate through the gills from which insect larvae and small crustaceans are extracted (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Aspidoparia morar**

**Species ID:** F0040

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Aspidoparia morar (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Aspidoparia  
**Bengali Name:** Morari, Morar, Piali, Piasi  
**Synonym/s:** Cabdio morar  
Leuciscus morar Hamilton, 1822  
Morara morar Hamilton, 1822  
Aspidoparia sardina Heckel, 1845  
Aspidoparia morar Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species is described as Cabdio morar in IUCN Global Redlist of Threatened Species (2010), which appears to be a synonym of Aspidoparia morar.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2c; B2ab(ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Aspidoparia morar is less common in Bangladesh and found in the upper reaches of the Padma and Jamuna Rivers and their tributaries. The estimated Area of Occupancy (AOO) is 1,846.24 km², which is less than the upper threshold for IUCN Red List Vulnerable Category. The population abundance of the species is also suspected to be declined significantly during the last 10 years with a continuous reduction in its habitat with fragmentation of its places of occurrence (Galib et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015), primarily due to continued dynamic siltation of rivers in the upland areas and pollution of water bodies, hence it is considered as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is distributed in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Iran, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand. The taxonomic identity of the records in Iran, Myanmar, Pakistan and Thailand needs to be confirmed (Choudhury 2010).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the lower and upper reaches of Padma and Jamuna Rivers and their tributaries (Ahmed 2007, Hossain 2010, Galib et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 47,768 km²  
**AOO:** 1,846 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown. However, the minimum population doubling time is less than 15 months (Breder and Rosen 1966: cited in Ahmed 2007).

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown but it is found in small quantities in fishers’ catches (Ahmed 2007) and are relatively less common.

**Trend:** It is suspected that the population of the fish has declined significantly during the last 10 years and it has currently become rare in the country (Galib et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits freshwater and occurs in rivers, streams, ditches and ponds in floodplains. It is a benthopelagic species, feeds on insects, benthic organisms and detritus.

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa.
**Chagunius chagunio**

Species ID: FI0071

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Chagunius chagunio* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Chaguni

**Bengali Name:** Jarua, Utti

**Synonym/s:**
- *Puntius chagunio* (Hamilton, 1822)
- *Cyprinus chagunio* Hamilton, 1822
- *Rohita chagunio* (Hamilton, 1822)
- *Barbas chagunio* (Hamilton, 1822)
- *Barbas beavani* Gunther, 1868
- *Barbas spilopholus* McClelland, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2b(iii)c(ii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species has limited distribution in some northern districts of Bangladesh, however, the exact number of locations are not known. As per local accounts, the population of the species and its habitat range are declining due to massive siltation and drying up of northern rivers of the country and intense fishing pressure. The estimated Area of Occupancy (843.29 km²) of the species is less than the upper threshold value for the IUCN Red list vulnerable category. Hence, *Chagunius chagunio* is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 16 March 2015

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Chagunius chagunio* occurs in the Ganges and Brahmaputra drainages of northern and northeastern Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Thailand and Pakistan (Kader 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is reported from the streams of Chittagong Hill Tracts, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Sylhet District (Rahman 2005).

- **EOO:** 1,04,368 km²
- **AOO:** 843 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown. However, this species is fairly common in streams of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Chittagong Hill Tracts (Rahman 2005). It is relatively less abundant than the other species of carps.

**Trend:** No information is available on the population trend of this species. However, local accounts suggest that the population abundance is declining (pers. obs.).

### Habitat and Ecology

*Chagunius chagunio* inhabits freshwater and occurs in highland fast flowing rivers and tributaries containing clear water and substrates of rock, gravel and sand. This fish is demersal and potamodromous. It is omnivorous in habit and feeds mainly on insects, algae and detritus. Its movement is fairly restricted.

**Assessor:** Mst. Kaniz Fatema
**Chela cachius**

Species ID: FL0018

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Chela cachius* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Silver Hatchlet Barb

**Bengali Name:** Chhep chela

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus cachius* Hamilton, 1822
- *Cyprinus apterus* Hamilton, 1822
- *Perilampus apterus* Day, 1878
- *Chela apterus* Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2cd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Chela cachius* is a fairly common and widespread species in all freshwater habitats (haor, baor, beels, floodplain, canals, ditches, ponds, rivers and streams) in Bangladesh. Recent survey indicates that its population has declined over 30% in last 10 years due to pollution (industrial effluents, pesticides and agrochemicals) and habitat destruction. Siltation, drying up of habitats, destruction of breeding grounds and fishing by dewatering are the major threats to the species. So, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Pakistan (Taiwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** Found in Brahmaputra- Jamuna River (Rahman and Akhter 2007), Chalan Beel (Kostori *et al.* 2011), Chandpur (Rahman 2005), Feni-Muhuri River (Haroon *et al.* 1989), Matshaya Rani Fish Sanctuary - Brahmaputra River (Hasan *et al.* 2012), Noakhali (Hossain 2013), Padma River- Rajshahi (Hossain and Haque 2005), Titas River- Brahmanbaria (Ahmed and Akther 2008), Rivers and Haors of Moulvibazar, Sylhet and Sunamgonj (Surma River, Kushiara River, Hakaluki Haor, Kawadghighi Haor, Deker Haor, Sanghair Haor), ponds, ditches, canals and tanks throughout the country (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 78,908 km²

**AOO:** 1,334 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Recent survey indicates that its population has declined over 30% in last 10 years due to pollution and habitat destruction.

### Habitat and Ecology

*It inhabits all freshwater habitats but prefers stagnant streams, ponds and tanks (Rahman 2005). Spawning takes place in ponds, tanks and small streams (Taiwar and Jhingran 1991). The species can be utilized as larvaecidal fish.*

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi

**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam
**Danio dangila**

Species ID: FI0075

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Danio dangila* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Dangila Danio, Moustached Danio, Olive Danio

**Bengali Name:** Nipati, Gofi Chela

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus dangila* Hamilton, 1822
- *Perilampus reticulatus* McClelland, 1839
- *Danio dangila* Day, 1878
- *Danio meghalayensis* Sen & Dey, 1985

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species has the longest pairs of barbels among *Danio* spp. which enables it to be easily identified.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Danio dangilla* is found in hill stream and its adjoining water bodies, particularly in the south-eastern part of the country and presently the species is known only from six or seven locations. The population of the species also shows a declining trend (Ahmed et al. 2015). Habitat loss caused due to siltation and aquatic pollution. These are the major threats to the species. The estimated Area of Occupancy (1,153 km²) is below the upper threshold value for the IUCN Red List Vulnerable Category. Hence, the fish is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 20 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This fish is known from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** *Danio dangila* has been reported from the mountain streams of Cox’s Bazar, (Barachara, Inani, Himchori and Teknaf hill streams) extreme upstream of Someshwari River (area located at the base of Meghalaya hills), upstream of Chittagong Hill Tracts area, also from the area located at the base of Meghalaya hills in Sylhet (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 44,743 km²
**AAO:** 1,153 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on total population is not available.

**Trend:** Decreasing (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish inhabits freshwater and occurs in slow moving to stagnant standing water bodies, particularly the hill streams, canals, ditches, ponds and beels near the mountains. *D. dangila* is a benthic-pelagic fish, feeds on worms and small crustaceans, also on insect larvae (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). In hill streams, the species prefers rocky and stony bottom (Ahmed et al. 2015). It is a schooling species.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Labeo ariza
Species ID: FL0084

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Labeo ariza (Hamilton, 1807)
English Name: Ariza Labeo
Bengali Name: Lasso, Raik, Bata
Synonym/s: Cirrhinus ariza Hamilton, 1807
            Cyprinus ariza Hamilton, 1807
            Labeo ariza Hamilton, 1807
            Tylognathus ariza Hamilton, 1807
            Labeo ariza Day, 1887

Taxonomic Notes: The generic status of this fish is under debate. Roberts (1997) considered this species as Cirrhinus ariza while Talwar and Jhingran (1991) and Menon (1999) have considered this species as Labeo ariza. Liu and Zhou (2009) consider this species as Bangana ariza. In IUCN Global Redlist, the species was also treated as Bangana ariza.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU B1ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1
Justification: L. ariza is reported from limited areas of the country. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (14,180 km²) of the fish is less than the upper threshold for IUCN Vulnerable Category. The Area of Occupancy (2,788 km²) is also nearer to upper threshold for Vulnerable Category. Considering existing major threats, such as the habitat loss, aquatic pollution and over fishing, the population of the species shows a declining trend. The fish is therefore considered as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 24 August 2014

History

Regional Status: L. ariza has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: It has a wide distribution in Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Myanmar (Roberts 1997, Menon 1999, Dahanukar 2010).

Bangladesh: This species is reported from Chalan Beel, Natore (Hossain et al., 2009) and Halda River, Chittagong (Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013).

EOO: 14,180 km²
AOO: 2,788 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Currently, no population status data is available.
Trend: The population trend is probably declining.

Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits freshwater, found in clear rivers and tanks, ponds, beels and inundated fields. It is a benthopelagic, potamodromous fish and feeds on plankton and detritus. It is a prolific breeder, laying about 3 million ova per female. Male is smaller than female. Its fingerlings grow fairly rapid. It breeds in flooded shallows from June to September (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).
**Labeo boggut**

Species ID: FI0087

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Labeo boggut* (Sykes, 1839)

**English Name:** Boggut Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Ghonia, Paharia Maach, Naru Maach

**Synonym/s:**
- *Chondrostoma boggut* Sykes, 1839
- *Tylognathus striolatus* Günther, 1868
- *Labeo boggut* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1+2ab(iii,iv) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Labeo boggut* is known from the northwestern and northeastern parts of Bangladesh. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (EOO) is 5,585.78 km² and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) is 1,793.79 km². Both the values are below the threshold values for the IUCN Redlist Vulnerable Category. Moreover, the species is rare within the country. Considering the above and in the absence of any conservation activities targeting the species, it is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 24 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been assessed Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Labeo boggut* has been recorded from Bangladesh, India and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the northwestern and northern hilly parts of the country and particularly it has been reported from Kangsha River, Somshwari River of Netrokona District (Ahmed et al. 2013) and from haor areas of Sunamgonj District (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013).

**EOO:** 5,586 km²

**AOO:** 1,794 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Population generation time is unknown, however, population doubling time is less than 15 months.

**Total Population:** Information on total population of this species is not available. However, presently it is rarely found (Rahman 2005, Mohsin 2007).

**Trend:** Exact population trend of this is not known, but apparently it is declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Labeo boggut* inhabits tropical freshwater and found in rivers and reservoirs (Menon 1999), particularly in the upper reaches of the rivers (Mohsin 2007). It is a benthopelagic species and plankton feeder.

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser

**Associate Assessor/s:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Scientific Name: Osteochilus hasseltii (Valenciennes, 1842)
English Name: Bonylip Barb, Hard-lipped Barb, Silvershark Minnow
Bengali Name: Not known.
Synonym/s: Rohita hasseltii Cuvier and Valenciennes, 1842
Osteochilus hasselti Valenciennes, 1842
Rohita rostellatus Valenciennes, 1842
Rohita erythra Valenciennes, 1842
Rohita kuhlii Bleeker, 1860

Assessment Information
Red List Category & Criteria: VU B2ab(ii,iii,iv) ver 3.1
Justification: Osteochilus hasseltii is reported from eight Upazilas of Greater Noakhali District (Hossain et al. 2014) and has not been reported from anywhere else in the country. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (4,115.06 km²) and Area of Occupancy (2,147.58 km²) are around the upper threshold values for the IUCN Vulnerable Category. Several major threats, viz. aquatic pollution, habitat loss and overfishing probably affect its population in the country (Hossain et al. 2014). It is apparent that the fish is potentially threatened and hence, it is assessed as Vulnerable.
Date Assessed: 20 October 2014

Geographic Range
Global: Osteochilus hasseltii is reported from Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2011), Cambodia, China (Yunnan), Indonesia (Jawa, Kalimantan, Sumatera), Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia, Sarawak), Myanmar (mainland), Thailand and Viet Nam (Vidthayanon 2012).
Bangladesh: It has been reported from eight Upazilas of Feni District, Dagonbhuya, Companiganj, Zaminderhat, Chamuhani, Majidee, Ramgati and Ramganj of the Greater Noakhali District during July-October, 2011.
EOO: 4,115 km²
AOO: 2,148 km²

Population
Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology
Osteochilus hasseltii is a freshwater benthopelagic fish and inhabits a wide range of freshwater habitats from lowland marshlands, peat swamps, rivers and tributaries to hill streams. The adult fish feeds on roots of plants (Hydrilla verticillata), unicellular algae and some crustaceans. It migrates from river to flooded areas during the onset of the flood season and returns to river habitats at the end of that period. Juveniles are usually seen first in August, they move back to permanent water as flooded lands dry up. Back in the rivers they are attached to brush piles, tree roots and other solid objects.

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Pethia ticto**
Species ID: FI0

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pethia ticto* (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Two-spot Barb, Firefin Barb, Ticto Barb
**Bengali Name:** Tit punti
**Synonym/s:** *Cyprinus ticto* Hamilton, 1822  
*Barbus ticto* Day, 1878  
*Systoma ticto* McClelland, 1853  
*Puntius ticto* Rahman, 1974

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2cd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pethia ticto* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh. The species was previously abundant in the rivers, creeks, canals, reservoirs, lakes, beels, haors, baors and ponds of Bangladesh. Recent surveys and personal visits indicate that its population has declined over 30% during the last ten years due to over exploitation and habitat destruction (Latifa et al. In Press, M. S. Ahmed, pers. comm.). Therefore, the species is assessed as Vulnerable (VU).

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and similar waters in Bangladesh (Rahman 1989, Mian et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** No information is available on wild population and its trends.
**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits rivers, canals, beels, ponds and lowlands with sand and mud substrate (Rahman 1989). It can live in both fresh and brackish waters. It is an omnivorous fish, feeding on mosquito larvae, detritus, vegetation and associated aquatic insects, including chironomid larvae.

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Sicamugil cascasia**

Species ID: FI0214

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Sicamugil cascasia* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Yellowtail Mullet

**Bengali Name:** Bata, Kachki, Kachki Bata, Kechi Khalla

**Synonym/s:** *Mugil cascasia* Hamilton, 1822  
*Liza cascasia* Munro, 1955

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2ab(i,ii,iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Sicamugil cascasia* is occasionally reported from some rivers in the middle and north-eastern part of Bangladesh. Although Extent of Occurrence of this species is higher than the threshold level of Vulnerable Category (>20,000 km²), it meets the Criteria of Vulnerable Category as Area of Occupancy is less than 2,000 km² and the number of locations of its occurrence is less than 10 and furthermore, there is a continuing decline in quality of habitat due to construction of dam, sand and stone lifting from river bed. Hence, the species is assessed as vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It is listed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** This species is found in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in some selected freshwater rivers of Bangladesh, especially in the Brahmaputra River (Rahman 2005), the Padma River (Hossain and Haque 2005) and the Mohananda River (Nahar et al. 2011).

**EOO:** 37,696 km²  
**AOO:** 950 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a potamodromous species (Riede 2004). It is oviparous, eggs are pelagic and non-adhesive (Breder and Rosen, 1966). This is purely a freshwater species, found in big as well as small rivers (Rahman 2005, Hossain and Haque 2005, Chandra 2009, Nahar et al. 2011).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Notopterus notopterus**

**Species ID:** FI0045

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Notopterus notopterus (Pallas, 1769)

**English Name:** Grey Featherback, Freshwater Knife Fish

**Bengali Name:** Foli, Haila, Kanla

**Synonym/s:** Gymnotus notopterus Pallas, 1769

Mystus kapirat Hamilton, 1822

Notopterus kapirat Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2b(ii,iii)c(ii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Notopterus notopterus is widely distributed throughout the country and inhabits a wide variety of water bodies, including rivers, canals, beels, floodplains and ponds. Although, it is found in good numbers in markets (Alam 2007), however, the species shows a clear declining population trend (Ahmed et al. 2015). The decline in population abundance may also be inferred from the reduction in its habitat and several other prevailing widespread threats, including siltation, over-exploitation and aquatic pollution, which are unlikely to be removed in near future. The fish was earlier assessed as Vulnerable in Bangladesh. Therefore, the Vulnerable category is retained for the species.

**Date Assessed:** 21 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Vulnerable (VU) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is recorded from Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Thailand and Viet Nam (Ng 2010).

**Bangladesh:** They are found all over Bangladesh in all kinds of water bodies (Alam 2007). However, specifically they have been reported from Tanguar Haor, Hakaluki Haor, Marjat Baor, Chalan Beel and Sundarbans (Akhter et al. 2011, Alam et al. 2012, IPAC 2013).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length)** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the fish is not available

**Trend:** Earlier the fish was common throughout its habitat ranges. However, currently it shows a continued decline in its abundance (Alam 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

### Habitat and Ecology

This fish inhabits a wide range of freshwater bodies, including rivers, canals, floodplains, beels and ponds throughout Bangladesh. The species is carnivore and predatory in nature and it feeds on small fish, larvae and aquatic arthropods, small crustaceans and zooplanktons. It breeds in stagnant or running waters during the months of May-June. Parental care observed in the breeding period and males protect the eggs (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahedunessa Chowdhury
**Awaous grammepomus**

Species ID: FI0019

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Awaous grammepomus* (Bleeker, 1849)

**English Name:** Scribbled Goby

**Bengali Name:** Shil Baila, Bele

**Synonym/s:**
- *Gobius grammepomus* Bleeker, 1849
- *Gobius personatus* Day, 1876
- *Awaous grammepomus* Kaumans, 1953

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2ab(iii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although Extent of Occurrence (EOO > 20,000 km²), of this species is higher than the threshold level of Vulnerable Category, however it meets the criteria of Vulnerable Category as Area of Occupancy (AOO) is less than 2,000 km² and it also occurs in less than 10 locations. Furthermore, there is a continuous decline in quality of habitat due to sand and stone lifting from river bed. Another threat is domestic and urban sewage pollution in hilly urban area. No data were found on its population and population size. Considering all these factors it can be considered as the Vulnerable Category based on Criteria B.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species was assessed as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, Cambodia, East Indies, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Guinea, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Southern China, Taiwan, Thailand and Viet Nam (Pethiyagoda 1991, Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** It lives in Dakatia, Kangsa, Meghna, Sangu and Someswari Rivers as well as in the hilly streams of Bandarban, Cox’s Bazar and Rangamati Districts (Rahman 2005, Ahmad et al. 2013, M.M. Rahman pers.comm. 2014).

- **EOO:** 41,193 km²
- **AOO:** 1,367 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Recent survey indicates that its population has declined over 30% in last 10 years due to pollution and habitat destruction.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Freshwater; hilly streams, rivers, enters in estuaries. Usually found in streams with gravel or sandy bottom. Benthopelagic species, feeds on filamentous algae, insect larvae, small fishes and crustaceans.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam

**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Eugnathogobius oligactis**

**Species ID:** FI0034

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Eugnathogobius oligactis* (Bleeker, 1875)

**English Name:** Tiger Goby

**Bengali Name:** Bele

**Synonym/s:**
- *Pseudogobiopsis oligactis* Bleeker, 1875
- *Gobiopsis oligactis* Bleeker, 1875
- *Stigmatogobius oligactis* Bleeker, 1875
- *Pseudogobius neglectus* Bleeker, 1931
- *Stigmatogobius neglectus* Koumans, 1932
- *Pseudogobiopsis campbellianus* Jordan & Seale, 1907
- *Mugilogobius perakensis* Herre, 1940

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B1+2b(i,ii) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Eugnathogobius oligactis* occurs in the lower reaches of tidal rivers and estuaries. It is found in small quantities in the fish catches. The estimated Area Extent of Occurrence (75,282.64 km²) and Area of Occupancy (12,073.80 km²). Considering the reduction in its habitat and prevailing threats and in the absence of any conservation activities, the species is assessed Vulnerable (VU).

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species occurs in Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Thailand (Rahman and Akter 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in Bangladesh, Brunei, Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand (Rahman and Akter 2007).

- **EOO:** 75,283 km²
- **AOO:** 12,074 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is found in tidal rivers and estuaries of coastal areas of the country (Rahman and Akter 2007). It is a benthic fish and predator in nature, feeds on small fishes and invertebrates.

**Assessor:** Syeda Ismat Ara

**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Amblyceps laticeps**

**Species ID:** FI0160

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Amblyceps laticeps* (McClelland, 1842)  
**English Name:** Indian Torrent Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Chotta Shinghi  
**Synonym/s:** *Olyra laticeps* McClelland, 1842  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU B2ab ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Amblyceps laticeps* is well distributed in its habitat range. As it is a non-targeted fish for consumption, the potential threats were not identified earlier but recent study locations suggested that the degradation of habitat quality and the decline of Area of Occupancy. It is distributed in 10 sites only. However, its Extent of Occurrence is much higher than the threshold for Threatened Categories but Area of Occupancy is estimated to be 1,448.77 km². Therefore, this species has been assessed as Vulnerable considering its Area of Occurrence and habitat loss.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Not assessed in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species has been recorded from Bangladesh and India (Meghalaya and northern West Bengal) (Ng 2005).

**Bangladesh:** *Amblyceps laticeps* is reported from the Piyang and Sari Rivers of Sylhet. This species is also found in lower reaches of Himchori hill streams of Cox’s Bazar and Madhabkundo hill stream of Mouli Bazar District and Chittagong University Campus hill streams. Also reported from the Tanguar Haor of Sunamganj, the Korotoa, Atrai and Mahananda Rivers of Northern region of the country (Hossain et al. 2012).

**EOO:** 1,16,846 km²  
**AOO:** 1,449 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is carnivorous in habit and feeds on aquatic insects. It hides under the rocks and pebbles at the bottom of streams. This species inhabits faster-flowing hill streams and rivers with a bottom of sand/rocks (Ng 2005, Ahmed et al. 2015).

### Assessor

Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Sperata aor**
Species ID: FI0149

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Sperata aor (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Long-whiskered Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Ayre, Bhangat, Talla Ayre  
**Synonym/s:** Pimelodus aor Hamilton, 1822; Macrones aor Day, 1878; Mystus (Osteobagrus) aor Jayaram, 1955; Mystus aor Bhuiyan, 1964; Aorichthys aor Jayaram, 1977.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Sperata aor occurs in Bangladesh, India, upper Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingaran 1991, Ferraris and Runge 1999, Kibria 2007).


**EOO:** 1,46,159 km²  
**AOO:** 16,677 km²

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2bc ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species occurs throughout Bangladesh and inhabits most rivers and its tributaries, and its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much higher than the lower thresholds for any threatened category. However, the species shows continued population decline and was previously assessed as Vulnerable (IUCN Red List 2000). Recent field visits (Ahmed et al. 2015, and pers. obs) suggest that threats are not removed and declining trend in population still continues, albeit at a much slower rate. Considering the habitat loss and fishing pressure and other threats, the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 27 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

A freshwater species inhabits rivers and their tributaries, channels, reservoirs, large beels and occasionally found in ponds and ditches. It is a predatory fish, preys on fishes, shrimps and other bottom dwelling organisms (Rahman 2005, Kibria 2007). The fish digs out 30 to 50 cm deep pit in the bottom of slow moving or virtually stagnant portion of the river or in a beel, baor and haor where it lays eggs and guards the brood for sometime during the breeding season and maintains territory (M.A.R. Khan Pers. comm. pers. obs by the author).

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Sperata seenghala**
Species ID: FI0150

### Taxonomy

<table>
<thead>
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<td>ACTINOPTERYGII</td>
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**Scientific Name:** *Sperata seenghala* (Sykes, 1839)

**English Name:** Giant River-catfish

**Bengali Name:** Guijja, Guijja Ayre, Bhangat

**Synonym/s:** Platystoma seenghala Sykes, 1839; Macrones seenghala Day, 1878; Mystus seenghala Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937; Mystus (Osteobagrus) seenghala Jayaram, 1955; Aorichthys seenghala Jayaram, 1977

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2bc ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Sperata seenghala* occurs throughout Bangladesh and is found in a wide range of water bodies. Although, the species was assessed as Endangered in the past (IUCN Bangladesh 2000), however, recent field and market surveys (NACOM 2007, 2008 and 2010, Ahmed et al. 2015 and pers. obs.) clearly indicate that the species is fairly abundant, although a population decline continues due to habitat loss and fishing pressure and it is inferred that about 50% decline in population might have occurred during the last 20 years. Considering the habitat loss and population decline the species is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 14 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species was assessed as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

*Global:* It is found in Afganistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Pakistan and Nepal (Talwar and Jhungran 1991, Rahman 2005).


**EOO:** 1,35,628 km²

**AOO:** 10,399 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in rivers, canals, beels, baors, inundated fields and other freshwater habitats (Chowdhury 2007). Mainly bottom-feeder and predatory in nature, feeds on benthos, fish larvae and algae. The fish excavates a pit in the form of a nest in the bottom of the river and guards the nest up to the time the of hatchings.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Wallago attu**

Species ID: FI0154

### Taxonomy

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Wallago attu (Bloch & Schneider 1801)

**English Name:** Freshwater Shark, Wallago

**Bengali Name:** Boal, Boali, Patari, Boyari, Boaiair, Keyali

**Synonym/s:** Silurus attu Bloch & Schneider, 1801

Silurus boalis Hamilton, 1822

Silurus macrostomus Swainson, 1839

Wallagonia attu Smith, 1945

Silurus wallago Day, 1878

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2cd ver 3.1

**Justification:** Wallago attu was enlisted in the IUCN Redlist for Bangladesh as an Endangered species (IUCN 2000) due to its highly declining population, caused by threats like siltation, overexploitation, aquatic pollution, etc. These threats still persist and there is no sign of its recovery (pers. obs.). Since the species is distributed throughout Bangladesh and expected to have a large population but recent studies (NACOM 2007, 2010a, 2010b) showed that the relative abundances of the species range from rare to less common and the population of the species is declining at a slower rate and it is inferred that the population abundance has probably declined by 60% during the last 25 years. Also some escaped specimens from fish culture ponds are getting added to the declining natural population. Considering all these factors, the species has been assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Wallago attu has been considered as Endangered for the IUCN Red List, 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Wallago attu occurs all over South and Southeast Asia, including Pakistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Malaysia, Indonesia, Thailand, Viet Nam, Laos and Cambodia (Taki 1974, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).


**EOO:** 1,21,601 km²

**AOO:** 13,519 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Life span of the species extends from 8-10 years (http://ww. The Aquarium Wiki.com) and it attains maturity by two years. Generation time could be estimated as 7-8 years (http://www.Planetcatfish.com).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** The abundance of the species declined over a long period of time. Highly declining trend was observed during 1980s. However, during the last ten years, rate of population decline has slowed down.

### Habitat and Ecology

Wallago attu inhabits rivers, large and small, beels, reservoir, baors and enters the floodplains and roadside ditches. It is a voracious, carnivorous, well known predatory fish. Because of its large mouth size, it predates on large fishes, frogs and other aquatic animals. Juveniles feed on crustaceans, insects (Mohsin 2007). For breeding purposes, the fish enters into shallower waters (Pethiyagoda 1991).

**Assessor:** Md Abdur Rob Mollah
Glyptothorax telchitta

Species ID: FI0167

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Glyptothorax telchitta (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Copper Catfish
Bengali Name: Teli, Telchitta
Synonym/s: Pimelodus telchitta Hamilton, 1822
Dimelodus botius Hamilton, 1822
Glyptosternum botia Day, 1878
Glyptothorax telchitta Hora, 1923

Taxonomic Notes: Often Glyptothorax telchitta is misidentified as Glyptothorax indicus and Conta contta of the same family.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU A2bc ver 3.1

Justification: Although the Area of Occupancy and Extent of Occurrence of this species indicate its wide distribution throughout the country, the reduction of its population has been conjectured from local catch. As a commercially less important species, all possible threats to this fish are not yet known. However, current low population and its declining trends can be inferred from squeezing of its natural habitats due to different anthropogenic activities. From the data of key informant interviews of surveys and personal communication with local people it is assumed that its population has reduced more than 30% during the last two decades (Ahmed et al. 2015). Therefore, Glyptothorax telchitta is assessed as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Considered as Data Deficient in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Uttaranchal, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman 2005, Raknuzzaman 2007).

Bangladesh: This species has been reported from the up streams of Shomeshwari and Kangsha Rivers of Netrokona, Surma, Piyang and Sari Rivers of Sylhet, Korotoa, Atra and Mahananda river of Northern region. Found in the Old Brahmaputra, Jamuna and in the River Padma and Buriganga. It has also been recorded from the Tanguar Haor of Sunamganj and in the high altitude of Sangu River (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Mahsin and Haque 2009, Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 1,27,049 km²
AOO: 8,020 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Although the present population and its trends are unknown for this species, current indications from field surveys are that this species is not abundant and the population is decreasing in their natural habitats (Ahmed et al. 2015).
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits primarily hill-streams. Descends to the plains from the hills in the fast flowing waters during rains. This fish also occurs in rivers, haors, beels near the hills. It feeds mainly on bottom organisms. Glyptothorax telchitta clings to the stones in the bottom by means of adhesive thoracic apparatus (Raknuzzaman 2007).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Monopterus cuchia**

**Specied ID:** FI0196

### Taxonomy

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<td>SYNBRANCHIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Monopterus cuchia* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Gangetic Mud Eel, Swamp Eel

**Bengali Name:** Kuchia, Cuchia, Kuiccha

**Synonym/s:** *Unibranchapertura cuchia* Hamilton, 1822
*Amphipnous cuchia* Hamilton, 1822
*Pneumbranchus albinas* McClelland, 1844
*Opoichthys punctata* McClelland, 1844

**Taxonomic Notes:** There are differences between populations from different parts of its range and further taxonomic investigation is required. Taxonomic investigation is needed to clarify possible confusion between *M. cuchia* and *M. albus*, which could impact upon the species (Dahanukar 2010, Miah et al. 2013).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2acd ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Monopterus cuchia* occurs throughout the country in all types of freshwater bodies. Although, empirical data are not available, the fish shows a clear population decline. Several threats, including overexploitation for export, drying up and conversion of wetlands into crop fields and human settlement areas negatively impact the abundance of the fish in nature. Based on the recent field studies (Ahmed *et al.* 2015, Latifa *et al.* In Press), it has been inferred that probably the population of this species has declined by more than 50% during the last ten years. So, the fish is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It has been considered as Vulnerable earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Monopterus cuchia* is native to Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Haque 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is available throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005), particularly it is more abundant in Sylhet, Mymensingh and Tangail Districts. Frequently reported from almost all the shallow freshwater habitats of Bangladesh, including shallow river basins, floodplains and haor areas, burrows in rice fields throughout the country.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 47,196 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** It is declining due to habitat degradation and overexploitation. During 1960’s it was abundant and used to be seen in all ditches, beels, and inundated fields throughout the country. However, currently it is not seen in large numbers (Haque 2007). Based on the recent field studies the population of the species has declined by more than 50% during the last ten years (Ahmed *et al.* 2015).

### Habitat and Ecology

*Monopterus cuchia* inhabits fresh and brackish waters, prefers to live in areas with aquatic vegetation during monsoon since it adheres its eggs in cluster with aquatic vegetation. It lives in burrows of rice fields, shallow river basins, floodplains and haor areas. It hibernates in bottom or dike of shallow waterbody during winter. It is carnivorous and feeds on small fishes, tadpoles and insects (Haque 2007).

**Assessor:** Harunur Rashid
**Ophisternon bengalense**
Specied ID: FI0197

### Taxonomy

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<td>SYNBRANCHIDAE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** Ophisternon bengalense McClelland, 1844  
**English Name:** Bengal Eel; Pygmy Eel, Asian Swamp Eel 
**Bengali Name:** Bamosh, Kunche  
**Synonym/s:** Synbranchus bengalensis McClelland, 1844  
Ophisternon hepaticus McClelland, 1844  
Tetrabranchus microphthalmus Bleeker, 1851

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2acd ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Ophisternon bengalense is distributed in the tidal influences of the estuaries and swamps of the country. Due to indiscriminate harvest and habitat degradation caused by vegetation removal from coastal areas, the population abundance of the species has declined by more than 50% (M A. R. Hossain and A. R. Mollah pers. comm.) during the last ten years. On the other hand, no conservation actions targeting the fish are in place. Hence, it is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 22 September 2014

### Region

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** O. bengalense is reported from Australia, Bangladesh, China, India; Myanmar, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is available in tidal rivers, estuaries, shrimp farms, enclosure and ditches situated in the coastal region of Bangladesh.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>EOO</th>
<th>AOO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77,229 km²</td>
<td>12,024km²</td>
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</table>

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Population of the species is declining probably due to overexploitation and habitat destruction caused by vegetation removal. Apparently, the population has declined by more than 50% during the last ten years (M A. R. Hossain and A. R. Mollah pers. comm.)

### Habitat and Ecology

Ophisternon bengalense inhabits estuaries and freshwater within the influence of tide. It occurs mainly in thick vegetation of muddy, still water bodies, such as lagoons, swamps, canals and rice fields and mostly remains in bottom sediments and burrows (Rahman 2005). It is carnivorous and feeds on small fishes. The male guards eggs and builds nest or burrows.

**Assessor:** Harunur Rashid
Microphis cuncalus

Species ID: FL0194

Taxonomy

Scientific Name: Microphis cuncalus (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Crocodile Tooth Pipefish
Bengali Name: Kumirer Khil, Kumirer Kona
Synonym/s: Syngnathus cuncalus Hamilton, 1822
Doryichthys cuncalus Day, 1878

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: VU A2ad ver 3.1

Justification: This pipefish was very common and widely distributed in all freshwater rivers in Bangladesh. It is used to be caught in thousands in the fishing nets along with commercial fishes but were thrown overland en masse causing severe decline in its population (M. A. R. Khan pers. comm.). Over the last 10 years the abundance of the species conjectured to have been reduced to about 50-60% (A. R. Mollah and M A R Hossain pers. comm.) Several anthropogenic activities have been well known as major threats to the existence of this species. Exploitation of the species (within Bangladesh range) is potentially high to contribute to population decline. Therefore, this species is assessed as Vulnerable.

Date Assessed: 20 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Considered as Not Threatened in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: Recorded from the estuaries near Kolkata, India and Bangladesh. Study also reported that the species has been found throughout Bangladesh, India and Sri Lanka.

Bangladesh: Recorded from the Padma River, Halda River (Azadi and Alam 2011) and estuaries throughout Bangladesh.

EOO: 2,24,779 km²
AOO: 16,871 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This species has been recorded from a wide variety of habitats and prefers freshwater or low salinity regimes (Dhanya et al. 2007). Recorded from the rivers, streams and estuaries throughout Bangladesh (Hossain and Haq 2005, Siddique et al. 2007). It is demersal, amphidromous and ovoviviparous and feeds on worms, crustaceans and small zooplankton. Male carries eggs in a brood pouch, located under the tail (Siddiqui et al. 2007).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Microphis deocata**

Specied ID: FI0195

### Taxonomy

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<td>SYNGNATHIDAE</td>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Microphis deocata* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Deocata Pipefish

**Bengali Name:** Kumirer Khil

**Synonym/s:** *Syngnathus deocata* Hamilton, 1822

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** VU A2ad ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Microphis deocata* is distributed in the northern Bangladesh and has also been recorded from Sundarbans. Its habitat has been highly degraded due to siltation, conversion and drying up of wetlands. Pollution is also a threat to the species. Consequently, the species has been declined in population. The estimated Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much higher than the threshold level of the Threatened Category. But considering its population decline and serious threat to its habitat it is assessed as Vulnerable.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Microphis deocata* is found in Bangladesh and

- India and Bangladesh (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the rivers in the northern Bangladesh (Rahman 2005) and has also been recorded from the Sundarbans (Hoq 2003).

**EOO:** 70,895 km²

**AOO:** 2,299 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Microphis deocata* is a freshwater fish, found in rivers often among aquatic plants (Menon 1991). It is amphilimous and feeds on plankton, worms, crustaceans, etc. The fish swims in a vertical position by the undulating movement of its dorsal fin.

---

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Fishermen catching fish at Brahmaputra River, Mymensingh

© IUCN/ Mohammed Noman
NEAR THREATENED
〈 NT 〉
**Schistura savona**

Species ID: FI0125

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Schistura savona* (Hamilton, 1822)  
English Name: Savona Loach, Half Banded Loach, Bicolor Loach  
Bengali Name: Puiya, Savon Khorka  
Synonym/s:  
- Cobitis savona Hamilton, 1822  
- Schistura savona McClelland, 1839  
- Nemachilus savona Günther, 1868  
- Noemacheilus savona Menon, 1974  
Taxonomic Notes: None

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
Justification: *Schistura savona* is distributed in the hill stream rivers of Bangladesh. As this species is found in specific habitats like sandy and gravely bottom of the hill streams, the degradation of these habitats is likely to be the main cause of its declination in nature. Though the Extent of Occurrence is 1,22,855.72 km² and Area of Occupancy is 4,490.88 km² are higher than the threshold values of the lowest Threatened Category, however, considering the population decline this species is assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 15 November 2014

**Geographic Range**

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Bangladesh: The Dahuki River in Sylhet is an ideal habitat for the species. This species is reported from the upstream of the Piyang and Sari River of Sylhet; the Kortoa, Atrai and Mahananda River of Northern region; and the River Brahmaputra-Jamuna. Also it has been recorded from the water falls at Chittagong University Campus and from high altitude of Sangu River (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 1,22,856 km²  
AOO: 4,491 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.  
Total Population: Unknown.  
Trend: Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs in rapid streams with bottoms of rocks and stones. It hides underneath the rocks for its protection (Rahman and Ruma 2007). The species is mainly omnivorous, generally feeds on mosquito larvae, shrimps, tubifex, *Daphnia* and some algae.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Canthophrys gongota
Species ID: FL0138

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Canthophrys gongota* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Gongota Loach
Bengali Name: Ghora Gutum, Ghora Poia, Pahari Gutum
Synonym/s: *Cobitis gongota* Hamilton, 1822
*Cobitis cucura* Hamilton, 1822
*Somileptis bispinosa* Swainson, 1839
*Cobitis oculata* McClelland, 1839
*Somileptes gongota* Bleeker, 1868.

Taxonomic Notes: None

Geographic Range


Bangladesh: This species has been reported from hill streams and rivers including the rivers Padma and its tributaries, Choto Jamuna, Someshwari and Kongsho of Netrokona, Surma and Pyiang River of Sylhet, Baral, Kortoa, Atrai and the Mahananda River of Northern region in the country. Also it has been reported from the Tanguar Haor of Sunamgonj, the Itna and Nikli Haor of Kishoregonj Districts (Mahsin and Haque 2009, Galib et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 70,378 km²
AOO: 6,216 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits muddy hill streams and mostly known from shallow, slow-moving, relatively shallow tributaries and minor rivers with substrates of mud, sand or gravel (Rahman 2005). It is a gregarious species usually moves in a group and feeds on worms, crustaceans, insects, etc. The species has the habit of burying in the sand quickly when frightened (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Assessor: Md Mizanur Rahman
Cirrhinus cirrhosus

Species ID: FL0072

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* (Bloch, 1795)
English Name: Mrigal Carp, Mrigal
Bengali Name: Mrigal, Mirka, Mahal, Malmuch.
Synonym/s: *Cyprinus cirrhosus* Bloch, 1795
*Cyprinus mrigala* Hamilton, 1822
*Cirrhina blochii* Valenciennes, 1842
*Cirrhina leschenaultii* Günther, 1868
*Cirrhina mrigala* Day, 1878
*Cirrhinus cirrhosus* Talwar and Jhingran, 1991

Taxonomic Notes: Though Roberts (1997) considered *C. mrigala* a synonym of this species, it was observed that both were quite distinct. *C. cirrhosus* has four barbels whereas *C. mrigala* has only two barbels; dorsal branched rays are 15-16 in *cirrhosus* vs. 12-13 in *mrigala*. Earlier, this species was described as *Cirrhinus mrigala*.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* is widely distributed but not common in its habitats. In recent faunal survey, the distribution of *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* was observed in most study sites but its abundance was low. The habitats of the species are being destroyed due to the accelerated anthropogenic activities. Though, the Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are higher than the threshold values of lowest Threatened Category, this species is assessed as Near Threatened considering significant population decline due to habitat loss.

Date Assessed: 15 February 2015

Regional Status: Not assessed in the Red List (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* is found in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005, Latifa 2007).

Bangladesh: This species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). This species has been reported from the vast and different regions of the country, in particular from the river Padma, Jamuna, Brahmaputra, Titas, Sangu and from the Halda River (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Ahmed 2008, Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013, Galib et al. 2013). The species had been introduced outside of its native range for stocking reservoirs for aquaculture.

EOO: 1,89,935 km²
AAO: 9,012 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This fish inhabits rivers, lakes and ponds (Rahman 2005). *Cirrhinus cirrhosus* is essentially a plankton feeder, but also browse on algae in marginal shallows. Juveniles are omnivorous and adults are herbivorous. It breeds during May-July in shallow sections of selected rivers. (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

Assessor: Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
Associate Assessor/s: Md. Mizanur Rahman

Red List of Bangladesh: Freshwater Fishes
**Cirrhinus reba**

**Species ID: FI0073**

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Cirrhinus reba* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Reba

**Bengali Name:** Bhanga, Tatkini, Bata, Laccho

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus reba* Hamilton, 1822
- *Cirrhina reba* Vallenciennes, 1842
- *Crossocheilus reba* Günther, 1868

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Cirrhinus reba* occurs in the rivers, streams, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh and it is relatively fairly common species in the country (Alam 2007). Although, the Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are higher than the upper thresholds of any IUCN Threatened Category, however, due to several widespread threats like siltation, conversion of wetlands and aquatic pollution from agricultural sources the population is experiencing a significant declination (M.A.R. Hossain pers. comm., G. Mustafa pers. comm.). The existing threats to the species are unlikely to be reduced in near future and there is no targeted measures for the conservation of the species and thus the population is unlikely to improve in the near future. Therefore, the species is considered as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 21 October 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Cirrhinus reba* occurs in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Menon 1999).

**Bangladesh:** *Cirrhinus reba* is found in rivers, streams, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh. The fish has been reported from the Ganges-Brahmaputra Basin, Karnaphuli and adjacent basins of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, in the Bookbhora Boar in Jessore, Chalan Beel in Rajshahi, Halti Beel in Natore, Choto Jamuna River and Turag River (Alam 2007, Hossain et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,857 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population is unknown. However, it is relatively common and always seen in large quantities in fish markets.

**Trend:** The species shows a continuous decline in population and is relatively less abundant in the local markets (M.G. Golam Mustafa pers. comm., M.A.R. Hossain pers. comm.)

### Habitat and Ecology

*C. reba* inhabits freshwaters and occurs in a wide variety of habitats, such as rivers, streams, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Hossain and Haq 2005, Alam 2007). The fish is bentho-pelagic and feeds mainly on plankton and detritus. It is a potamodromous and prolific breeder (Alam 2007).

### Assessor

Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Danio rerio**

Species ID: FI0076

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Danio rerio* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Zebra Danio  
**Bengali Name:** Anju  
**Synonym/s:**  
Cyprinus rerio Hamilton, 1822  
Nuria rerio Bleeker, 1853  
Danio rerio Day, 1878  
Brachydanio rerio Hora, 1937  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Danio rerio* is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh and occupies a wide range of habitat types. The Extent of Occurrence and the Area of Occupancy of this species are higher than the upper thresholds for any IUCN Red List Threatened Category. However, the species is apparently declining due to several threats including habitat loss and aquatic pollution (Ahmed et al. 2015). Unless the threats are removed the fish is likely to face risk of extinction in future. Therefore, the fish is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 25 July 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has not been assessed in Bangladesh earlier.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *D. rerio* is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species has a wide distribution throughout Bangladesh and is particularly reported from Khulna, Mymensingh, Netrokona, Chalan Beel area, Pabna, Shirajgonj, Sylhet, Cox’s Bazar and Chattagong Hill Tracts (Spence et al. 2006, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Kostori et al. 2011 and Ahmed et al. 2015).

- **EOO:** 1,27,267 km²  
- **AOO:** 10,829 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Three months (Spence et al. 2007)

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** No empirical data on population trend is available on the species. However, the population of the species is apparently declining throughout its habitat ranges in Bangladesh (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

Zebra Danio commonly inhabits slow-moving or standing freshwater bodies, particularly at the edges of streams and ditches, canals, ponds adjacent to rice-fields (Talwar Jhingran 1991, Spence et al. 2006, Engeszer et al. 2007). However, it has also been reported to inhabit rivers and hill streams (Ahmed et al. 2015). *Danio rerio* is benthopelagic and omnivorous fish, feeds on worms and small crustaceans and insect larvae as well as phytoplankton, filamentous algae and vascular plant materials (Spence et al. 2007). This fish is active, social and diurnal. It is a shoaling species and shoaling behavior commences soon after hatching (Engeszer et al. 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Labeo gonius**

Species ID: FL0092

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Labeo gonius (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Kuria Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Gonia, Ghannia, Goni, Kurchi

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus gonius Hamilton, 1822
- Rohita gonius Hamilton, 1822
- Labeo microlepidotus Valenciennes, 1842
- Rohita microlepidota Valenciennes, 1842
- Rohita chalybeata Valenciennes, 1842
- Osteochilus chalybeatus Valenciennes, 1842
- Labeo gonius Day 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Labeo gonius is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh, but its natural population has declined in recent years (Ahmed 2007, Hossain et al. 2009). The estimated Area of Occupancy (4,755.25 km²) and Extent of Occurrence (74,258.02 km²) of the species are above the upper threshold values. However, the fish is facing widespread threats and may face risk of extinction in the future. Hence, the fish is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 25 January 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been assessed Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Labeo gonius has been reported from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Ahmed 2007).


- **EOO:** 74,258 km²
- **AOO:** 4,755 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining (Ahmed 2007).

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species inhabits freshwaters and found in rivers, haors, beels and lakes. It is benthopelagic and potamodromous, and feeds on phytoplankton, algae and crustaceans (Ahmed 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Selim Reza

**Associate Assessor/s:** Selina Sultana and Jannatul Ferdous
**Osteobrama cotio**

**Species ID:** FI0026

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Osteobrama cotio (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Cotio

**Bengali Name:** Dhela, Mou Mach, Bolungo Melanda, Gunta, Keti, Mauwa, Chela, Moa, Lohasura, Dhipali, Gllachaki.

**Synonym/s:**
- Abramis cotis Hamilton, 1822
- Cyprinus cotio Hamilton, 1822
- Leuciscus cotio Hamilton, 1822
- Rohtee cotio Hamilton, 1822
- Abramis gangeticus Swainson, 1839
- Leuciscus gangeticus Swainson, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Osteobrama cotio occurs throughout the country in small population and found in rivers, beels, ponds, floodplains, ditches, etc. (Saha 2007). However, the species is relatively less abundant (amounts to just 0.04- to 0.17% of total catches) (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013) and showing a significant population decline (Ahmed et al. 2015). The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy do not qualify the species for any IUCN threatened category. It is inferred from the available information that if the population decline continues and the existing threats are not removed, the species is likely to face a risk of extinction in future. Therefore, it is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 24 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It has been considered as Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range countries include Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Vishwanath and M Shantakumar 2007).

**Bangladesh:** O. cotio occurs throughout Bangladesh and inhabits most water body types (Rahman 2005, Saha 2007). This fish was recorded from about 75% water bodies sampled for catch assessment study under a fisheries management project in the Sunamgonj haor areas of the country (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013). The species was also reported from the Rivers Padma, Jamuna, Kangsha, Kirtonkhola, Surma, Choto Jamuna, Atrai and other rivers (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 47,216 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown, but it is relatively less abundant (0.04-0.17% of total catches) as reflected in fish catch analysis from 30 water bodies under a Community-Based Resource Management Project during the period 2009-2011 (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013).

**Trend:** The species shows a declining trend. Abundances of the species stated to be reduced in the country (Rahman 2005).

**Habitat and Ecology**

O. cotio inhabits lotic and lentic freshwaters. It is a pelagic omnivore and surface feeder consuming algae, protozoans, crustaceans and aquatic insects. The fish usually moves in small groups and breeds in stagnant waters twice a year (Saha 2007).

**Assessor:** Mohammad Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Pethia gelius**  
Species ID: FL0100

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Pethia gelius (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Golden Dwarf Barb, Golden Barb  
**Bengali Name:** Gili Punti  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Barbus gelius Hamilton, 1822  
- Cyprinus gelius Hamilton, 1822  
- Systomus gelius Hamilton, 1822  
- Puntius gelius David, 1965  
- Pethia gelius Pethiyagoda et al., 2012

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pethia gelius* is stated to occur throughout Bangladesh (Rahman and Ruma 2007), however, currently it is mainly found in Sylhet-Mymensingh basin (Hasan et al. 2013, Mian et al. 2013, Worldfish 2013). Once the species was abundant in inland waters of Bangladesh, but at present apparently it is rare (Hossain and Haque 2005, Chakraborty 2011, Rahman et al. 2011). The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (11,128.35 km²) are higher than the upper threshold values of any IUCN Threatened Category. However, due to population reduction and negative impact of anthropogenic factors on this fish habitat it is likely to face risk of extinction in future. The fish is, therefore, assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 20 August 2014

### Regional Status

The species has been assessed as Data Deficient earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Pethia gelius* is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Pethiyagoda 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs throughout Bangladesh. Presently, it is mainly observed in the Mymensingh and Sylhet basin (Hossain and Haque 2005, Chakraborty 2011, Rahman et al. 2011).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
- **AOO:** 11,128 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** No information on the total population of this fish is available.  
**Trend:** Actual information on the population trend of the fish is not known. However, once it was abundant in inland waters of Bangladesh, but some recent studies observed it as a rare species (Hossain and Haque 2005, Chakraborty 2011, Rahman et al. 2011).

### Habitat and Ecology

This benthopelagic fish inhabits freshwater and is found in rivers, canals, beels, floodplains, ditches and ponds (Rahman and Ruma 2007). It is an omnivore fish and feeds mainly on planktonic crustaceans, worms, insects and plant matters.

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
Rasbora rasbora
Species ID: FI0028

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Rasbora rasbora (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Gangetic Scissortail Rasbora
Bengali Name: Darkina, Leuzza Darkina
Synonym/s: Cyprinus rasbora Hamilton, 1822
Leuciscus rasbora Hamilton, 1822
Leuciscus presbyter Valenciennes, 1844
Leuciscus presbiter Valenciennes, 1844
Leuciscus microcephalus Jerdon, 1849
Rasbora buchanani Bleeker, 1860

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: Rasbora rasbora was abundant throughout Bangladesh in the past, but currently its population has declined due to use of agro-chemicals in the crop fields and loss of habitats (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Moreover, in the recent years, the fish has been reported from few locations among some selected fish monitoring sites and also its abundance noted to be reduced (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015). The fish was assessed Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000). However, no empirical data are available on its population abundance and trend. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (9,400 km²) are much higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. Considering these and in the absence of any conservation measures targeting the species, it is assessed Near Threatened until further information become available.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: This species has been considered as Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The fish is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Pakistan, and Thailand (Vishwanath 2010).
Bangladesh: The species occurs throughout Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007), however, presently it is reported from few locations among some selected fish monitoring sites in the country (Mahalder and Mustafa 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²
AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on the total population is not available. However, in Bangladesh the species is relatively less common (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).
Trend: Declining

Habitat and Ecology

R. rasbora inhabits freshwaters and found in rivers, streams, canals, ponds and floodplains, but prefers sandy areas. The fish is benthopelagic and potamodromous (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It mainly feeds on aquatic insects and detritus. Sometimes, they move in large groups.

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa
Associate Assessor/s: Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Salmostoma phulo**

Species ID: FI0031

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Salmostoma phulo* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Finescale Razorbelly Minnow  
**Bengali Name:** Fulchela, Phulo Chela, Prem Chela  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cyprinus phulo* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Chela phulo* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Leuciscus phulo* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Oxygaster phulo* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Opsarius albulus* McClelland, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Salmostoma phulo* is widely distributed in rivers, ponds, beels, floodplains, ditches and canals throughout Bangladesh. However, the estimated Area of Occupancy of 5,651.97 km² is near to the upper limit of Vulnerable Category. The population abundance of the species is also declining in the country under continued threats (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015). Unless the threats are removed the species is likely to face risk of extinction in near future, and hence the species is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 25 Jun 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It lives in Gangetic and Brahmaputra drainages of Bangladesh and India (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh, particularly in Gangetic and Brahmaputra basins. However, it is more abundant in northern parts of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

- **EOO:** 1,05,819 km²
- **AOO:** 5,652 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Information on its total population is not available.  
**Trend:** The fish was abundant earlier in Bangladesh, however, currently the population has declined due to excessive use of insecticides, siltation and drying up of water bodies (Rahman and Chowdury 2007). Recent studies also suggest that probably the population of the species has declined significantly during the last 10 years (Ahmed et al. 2015).

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits fresh and brackish water habitats and occupies a wide range of water bodies. However, they are predominantly found in slow running water bodies (Rahman and Chowdury 2007). The species is a surface feeder and consumes aquatic insects and detritus. It has the habit of jumping above the water surface and generally moves in small groups.

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Securicula gora**

**Species ID:** FI0111

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Securicula gora* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Ghora chela

**Bengali Name:** Ghora chela, Gora chela, Chela, dhak chela, Naukka chela

**Synonym/s:** *Cyprinus gora* Hamilton, 1822
  - *Chela gora* Günther, 1868
  - *Opsarius pholicephalus* McClelland, 1839
  - *Leuciscus cultellus* Valenciennes, 1844
  - *Oxygaster gora* Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is fairly common in certain parts of the country, especially in northern districts and Sunamganj hoar area. Its Extent of Occurrence measured to be 53,817.23 km² and Area of Occupancy being 2,314.33 km² are on the higher threshold levels in the Red List Category and Criteria. Despite that, fish catch statistics is reduced in recent times as well as there are noticeable changes in the quality of its habitat. Hence, the species is considered as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 06 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Securicula gora* is found in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and probably Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in canals, beels, haors and mostly north-southern part of Bangladesh in occasional incidental catches.

- **EOO:** 53,817 km²
- **AOO:** 2,314 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Securicula gora* is a pelagic, surface feeder, predatory in nature and feeds on insects, their larvae and crustaceans. It occurs in rivers, beels and canals. It is common in water bodies of northern districts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessor/s:** Selina Sultana and Mohammed Noman
**Systemus sarana**

Species ID: FI0104

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Systemus sarana (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Olive barb, Peninsular Olive Barb

**Bengali Name:** Sarpunti, Sharputi, Sarapunti, Saralpunti, Kurti

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus sarana Hamilton, 1822
- Barbus diliciosus McClelland, 1839
- Barbus sarana Day, 1878
- Puntius sarana Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was originally described as Cyprinus sarana by Hamilton (1822). C. sarana has been adopted as Systemus sarana by Pethiyagoda et al. (2012).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Systemus sarana is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh. There is no wide spread threat across its habitat range. Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (11,128.35 km²) are higher than any upper threshold values of IUCN threatened category. However, the taxon was considered as Critically Endangered (IUCN 2000) but recent studies (Ahmed 2008, Hossain et al. 2009a, Hossain et al. 2009b, Galib et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014, Jahan 2014, Kabir et al. 2015) showed the reliable abundance of the species, although the populations are declining due to over-exploitation, pollution, environmental degradation, disease and lack of proper management. Therefore, Systemus sarana is currently assessed and placed under the category Near Threatened (NT).

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Critically Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is reported from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam.

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh.

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information is available on wild population and its population trends.

**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

S. sarana inhabits in standing and running water in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields of Bangladesh (Rahman 1989). It is omnivorous in nature, usually feeds on plants, insects, molluscs, worms, detritus and plankton. This fish attains the sexual maturity in the first year of its life and prefers shallow water of floodplain for the breeding (Chakraborty et al. 2006).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
Psilorhynchus gracilis

Species ID: FL0116

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Psilorhynchus gracilis* Rainboth, 1983
English Name: Rainbow Minnow
Bengali Name: Balitora
Synonym/s: *Psilorhynchus nudithoracicus* Tilak & Husain, 1980
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: Despite *Psilorhynchus gracilis* is found in its all ranges of habitats but its abundance is low, which is easily inferred from its catch and in the local markets (Ahmed et al. 2015). As this species prefers to live in special type of habitats like sandy and gravelly bottom of the hill streams, the degradation of these habitats is likely to be the main cause of its declination. The Extent of Occurrence (1,22,353 km²) and Area of Occupancy (5,833.26 km²) surmounts the threshold value of lowest Threatened Category. This species is assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It occurs in Bangladesh and India (Ahmed 2007).

Bangladesh: This species is available in the Mahananda and Korotoa rivers in Dinajpur and the Dahuki River in Sylhet (Rahman 2005). It is also reported from the rivers in Feni, the Brahmaputra and the Jamuna Rivers (Haroon et al. 1989, Rahman and Akhter 2007). Recently this fish has been collected from the Piyang River of Sylhet, Chittagong University waterfall and also from the upstream of the Sangu River (Ahmed et al. 2015). *Psilorhynchus gracilis* is found in the Jabuneswari River in Badarganj, Rangpur; the Jagat River in Rangpur; the Mahananda River in Panchagarh; the Tangan River in Thankurgaon and the Sangu River in Bandarban (Ahmed 2007).

EOO: 1,22,353 km²
AOO: 5,833 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Apparently declining.

Habitat and Ecology

*P. gracilis* occurs over small pebbles in shallow running waters where the bottom is primarily sandy (Ahmed 2007). Mostly found in rapidly flowing streams below the foothills. It is generally a fast swimmer, occasionally rests on its spread paired fins. It feeds mainly on zooplankton and phytoplankton.

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
Psilorhynchus sucatio
Species ID: FI0118

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Psilorhynchus sucatio* (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: River Stone Carp, Sucatio Minnow

Bengali Name: Titari


Taxonomic Notes: Day (1877) considered *Psilorhynchus sucatio* as a doubtful synonym of *Homaloptera bilineata*. However, it is currently considered as a valid species.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The low abundance of *Psilorhynchus sucatio* has been noted from its meagerness in the local markets (Ahmed et al. 2015). As this species prefers to live in special type of habitats, like sandy and gravely bottom of the hill streams, the degradation of these habitats is likely to be the main cause of its declination. Though the Extent of Occurrence (76,623.28 km²) and Area of Occupancy (3,922.18 km²) surmounts the threshold value of lowest Threatened Category, this species is assessed as Near Threatened considering its significant population declination due to habitat loss.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Bangladesh: It is found in the tributaries of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers are ideal habitats for the species although it has been found in the streams of Chittagong Hilly Districts. It was also found in the Rangapani Khal along the Sylhet-Shillong Highway and the Mahananda River near Tetulia (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akter 2007). Also reported from the Rivers of Feni, Brahmaputra and the Jamuna (Haroon et al. 1989, Rahman et al. 2007). Recently, this fish has been collected from Chittagong University waterfalls and also from the upstream of the Sangu River (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 76,623 km²

AOO: 3,922 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Unknown. However, recent field surveys in selected locations indicate that this species is not abundant in natural habitats (M. S. Ahmed pers. comm.).

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

The species is found in fast flowing water and it inhabits primarily the edges of sandy streams. It is abundant near emergent of overhanging vegetation in lowlands (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Pseudambassis baculis**

Species ID: FI0201

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pseudambassis baculis* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Himalayan Glassy Perchlet, Indian Glassy Fish.  
**Bengali Name:** Kata Chanda, Phopa Chanda  
**Synonym/s:** Ambassis baculis (Hamilton, 1822)  
Chanda baculis Hamilton, 1822  
Parambassis baculis (Hamilton, 1822)  

**Taxonomic Notes:** There are no taxonomic discrepancies associated with this species. Some authors consider it to belong to the genus *Parambassis*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pseudambassis baculis* is a widely distributed species throughout Bangladesh and occurs in a wide range of water bodies. Though there is no empirical data on its population abundance and trend, however, recent local accounts indicate a substantial population abundance in recent decades. Several threats, like habitat loss, detrimental fishing and pollution of water bodies are affecting its population. In the absence of any conservation measure, the species is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 10 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *P. baculis* is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Wahab 2007, Dahanukar 2010).

**Bangladesh:** The species is distributed throughout the country in major water bodies including brackish waters.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 47,212 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Pseudambassis baculis* is a nocturnal or crepuscular and larvivorous fish. Frequently moves in schools in flooded paddy fields during the rainy seasons (Shafi and Quddus 2001). It consumes insect larvae and worms (Wahab 2007). It inhabits freshwater ponds, ditches, pools and rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Nandus nandus**

Species ID: FI0208

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Nandus nandus* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Mottled Nandus, Mud Perch  
**Bengali Name:** Bheda, Meni, Roina, Nandui  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Coius nandus* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Nandus marmoratus* Valenciennes, 1831  
- *Bengula hamiltonii* Gray, 1834

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The wide distribution of *Nandus nandus* is clearly evident from its occurrence in all over Bangladesh. However, the abundance of this species is gradually reducing which can be easily inferred from the poor catch and less availability of this species in the local markets. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy exceed the threshold values of the Threatened Category. Wahab (2007) has identified loss of habitat and over-exploitation as the threats for this species. Hence, this species is assessed as the Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Myanmar and Thailand (Rahman 2005).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in all types of fresh and brackish waters including ditches, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Ahmed 2008).

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²  
**AOO:** 1,414 km²

### Assessor

Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Badis badis**
Species ID: F10022

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Badis badis* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Badis, Blue Perch, Dwarf Chameleon Fish, Mud Perch.  
**Bengali Name:** Naptey Koi, Napit Koi, Kala Koi, Kali Koi, Pote Koi, Koi Bandi, Napit, Koldum  
**Synonym/s:** *Labrus badis* Hamilton, 1822  
*Labrus fasciata* Swainson, 1839  
*Badis buchanani* Bleeker, 1854  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** (Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Badis badis* is distributed in a wide range of habitats throughout the country, but observed significantly low in number the catches over time. Recent fish catch statistics of the 30 study sites that monitored monthly for at least three years under a Community-Based Resource Management Project of Local Government Engineering Department showed that the *B. badis* negligibly occurred in annual catches averaging just 0.06 to 0.08% (Mahaldar and Mostafa 2013). Moreover, it has some consistent threats of habitat destruction. Hence, the species *Badis badis* is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 25 July 2014

### Geographic Range


**Bangladesh:** This fish is found in rivers, canals, beels, haor, ponds, ditches and swamps throughout Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007), but always in an insignificant number.

- EOO: 2,17,468 km²
- AOO: 11,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Recent fish catch statistics from 30 different sites of the country indicated that the *B. badis* occurred in annual catches from just 0.06% to 0.08% (Mahaldar and Mostafa 2013).

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in freshwater canals, beels, ditches, paddy fields, and swamps (Rahman 1989). This fish is benthopelagic and lives among vegetation in swamps and floodplains. It feeds on worms, crustaceans and insects (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). The species is capable of changing its colour like a chameleon.

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
Macrospinosa cuja
Species ID: FL0206

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Macrospinosa cuja* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Cuja Bola, Cuja Croaker
Bengali Name: Kuli, Bhout bele
Synonym/s: *Bola cuja* Hamilton, 1822
*Sciaena coitor* Day, 1876
*Sciaena cuja* Day, 1878
*Johnius cujas* Fowler, 1933
*Macrospinosa cuja* Talwar, 1991
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: Although, the species is widely distributed in the coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal and estuaries of the country, however, decade long studies indicate its apparent continuous population decline (Bernacsek 2001, Hoq 2008, Nabi et al. 2011), caused mainly due to over and unplanned exploitation and massive siltation in the estuaries. Considering its rapid population decline within its habitat ranges, *Macrospinosa cuja* is assessed as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: Considered as Not Threatened in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Malaya and Sumatra (Jayaram 1999).

Bangladesh: It is known to occur in the Bay of Bengal and its estuaries to all the tidal rivers up to the freshwater part in the southern regions of Bangladesh (Bernacsek 2001). Also reported from the Halda River (Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013).

EOO: 75,800 km²
AOO: 12,207 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: There is no information on the population and its trends for this species. The species is relatively common in the coastal catches in Bangladesh (Huda and Haque 2003, Nabi et al. 2011).
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is carnivorous, feeds on small fish, crustaceans and other small invertebrates (Rahman and Morshed 2007). Anadromous. Commonly lives in marine to estuarine and their tidal rivers. Occasionally it visits the freshwater part of inter-tidal rivers. Primarily Bay of Bengal and its estuaries to inter-tidal rivers in the south-west and south-east regions of Bangladesh are its major habitats. Occasionally it is found in freshwater part of the inter-tidal rivers.

Assessor: Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Batasio batasio**

**Species ID:** FL0013

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Batasio batasio (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Tista Batasio

**Bengali Name:** Tengra, Batasi

**Synonym/s:**
- Pimelodus batasio Hamilton, 1822
- Bagrus batasio Valenciennes, 1839
- Macrones batasio Günther, 1864
- Gagata batasio Day, 1878
- Batasio batasio Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937

### Assessment Notes: None

### Red List Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is reported from rivers and its adjacent canals, and haors of the northeastern and northwestern parts of the country. Although, the population size and trend are not known, however, expert consultation and local accounts suggest that the population of the species is declining in the country. Similarly, its habitat quality is also degrading due to siltation and other anthropogenic activities. The estimated Area of Occupancy (3,276 km²) just exceeds the threshold value (2,000 km²) for the Vulnerable Category. In the face of the existing threats, which are likely to continue, the fish is thought to be potentially threatened and hence, *Batasio batasio* is considered as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Bhutan. (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** *Batasio batasio* is treated as a freshwater river fish with populations living in adjacent canals in the country as well as some selective haors in Syllhet (Hossain and Haque 2005, Mostafa 2007).

- **EOO:** 61,187 km²
- **AOO:** 3,276 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown

**Trend:** Its population is decreasing due to habitat destruction and excessive catch.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits larger rivers with clear water having predominantly sandy bottom. It is a voracious carnivorous species.

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Hemibagrus menoda**

**Species ID:** FI0140

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Hemibagrus menoda (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Menoda Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Ghagla, Gang Tengra, Arwari, Kawni

**Synonym/s:**
- Pimelodus menoda Hamilton, 1822
- Bagrus corsula Valenciennes, 1839
- Marcones corsula Day, 1878
- Mystus menoda Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937
- Mystus menoda Jayaram, 1955

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Hemibagrus menoda is known from a number of rivers and few haors of the country. The Extent of Occurrence (57,600 km²) and Area of Occupancy (7,877 km²) estimated for the species are higher than the upper threshold limits of any Red List Threatened Category. Information on its population size and trend are not currently available. However, our recent field surveys, expert consultation and personal observation suggest that the population of the species is continually declining within its entire distribution ranges. In addition, its habitat is also squeezing due to massive siltation and some other anthropogenic activities. Considering its continuous population decline and habitat degradation, it can be inferred that the species is potentially threatened and likely to be extinct in future. Hence, *H. menoda* is assessed Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 15 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh, India (Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Maharashtra), Myanmar and Nepal (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** Rakanuzzaman (2007) reported that it is a fairly common species in rivers and tributaries of Bangladesh but recently this species is found to occur only in the rivers Someshwari, Kongsho of Netrokona (Ahmed et al. 2015), the Brahmaputra-Jamuna River (Rahman and Akhter 2007); the Surma, Kushiara and Shari Rivers of Sylhet division and Itna Haor in Kishoregonj (Pers. obs.) and was also recorded from Mahananda River of Chapai Nawabgonj and their tributaries (Mohsin and Haque 2009).

**EOO:** 57,600 km²

**AOO:** 7,877 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Its population is in declining trend for its habitat loss due to massive siltation in river beds and exploitation irrespective of the sizes and breeding time.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits rivers, larger streams and their tributaries. It is a carnivorous fish, feeds on shrimps and other bottom dwelling organisms. It buries in soft and wet clay in bottoms of rivers.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Mystus cavasius**

*Species ID: FI0143*

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Mystus cavasius* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Gangetic Mystus

**Bengali Name:** Golsha/ Kabashi-Tengra/ Golsha Tengra

**Synonym/s:**
- *Pimelodus cavasius* Hamilton, 1822
- *Micrones cavasius* Day, 1877
- *Mystus cavasius* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937
- *Mystus (Mystus) cavasius* Jayaram, 1955

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Mystus cavasius* is widely distributed in the country as reflected in its estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,24,068.36 km²) and Area of Occupancy (18,554.12 km²), both of which are far above the upper thresholds for any IUCN’s threatened category. However, widespread habitat loss and degradation, and over- and unplanned exploitation have been causing rapid continuous population decline (pers. obs.). These threats are unlikely to be halted or reversed in near future and thus the fish is potentially threatened. In the absence any conservation measure targeting this species, it is considered as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 21 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Chakrabarty and Ng 2005, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** This fish occurs in Tista and Padma-Jamuna-Meghna River systems and their connected beels, baors, lakes, flooded low lands in the north-west to central regions; the Surma, Kushiara and Knagsha River basins and the connected haors and beels in the north-east region, Sangu River and the inter-tidal estuarine rivers and cannels in the south-west to south-east regions in Bangladesh (Islam 2007, Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**EOO:** 2,24,068 km²

**AOO:** 18,554 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

### Habitat and Ecology

It lives in freshwater large rivers with sandy to muddy bottoms and there move into haors, baors, beels, canals and inundated fields. Also available in tidal rivers and canals (Islam 2007). The species is amphidromus and potamodromus in habit. Adults usually feed on insect larvae, small fish and detritus along the bottom, while the younger individuals feed partially on zooplankton near the demersal part of the respective habitats.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiun Nabi
**Mystus gulio**

Species ID: FI0144

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Mystus gulio* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Long-whiskered Catfish, Gulio Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Nuna-tengra/ Guillya/ Penchgula  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Pimelodus gulio* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Macrones gulio* Day, 1878  
- *Aoria gulio* Prashad and Mukerji, 1929  
- *Mystus (Mystus) gulio* Jayaram, 1955  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although, *Mystus gulio* has been stated to be common in intertidal rivers and estuaries in the south-western and south-eastern parts of the country, however, recent field visits, expert consultation and personal communication (M.M. Rahman; August 2014) suggest a rapid population decline of the species within its entire distribution ranges. The fish is thus potentially threatened and in the absence of any conservation measure targeting the fish, *M. gulio* is considered Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 21 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was treated as Data Deficient (DD) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is distributed in the Asian countries bordering the Indian Ocean from India to Indonesia, including Bangladesh, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Viet Nam (Pethiyagoda 1991, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It prefers estuary, inter-tidal rivers and canals present at the south-west and south-eastern districts of Bangladesh, like Khulna, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Patuakhali, Barguna, Barishal, Noakhali, Moheuskali, Chittagong and Cox's Bazar (Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**EOO:** 46,216 km²  
**AOO:** 10,111 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Mystus gulio* is primarily a brackish water fish. Adult enters and lives in the inter-tidal part of rivers and connected large water bodies with mud or clay substratum. It is rarely found in smaller streams (Pethiyagoda 1991), but available in marine water. This fish is euryphagous to omnivorous in habit. The adult fish prefers to feed on debries, zooplankton, zoobenthos, other benthic invertebrates, fish eggs and larvae, while the immature and juvenile fish like to feed on diatoms, copepods, cladocerans and rotifers (Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiur Nabi
**Conta conta**

Species ID: FI0175

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Conta conta* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Conta Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Bot-tengara, Kutakanti

**Synonym/s:** *Conta conta* (Hamilton, 1822)
*Conta elongata* (Day, 1872)
*Pimelodus conta* (Hamilton, 1822)
*Hara elongata* (Day, 1872)
*Hara conta* (Hamilton, 1822)

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was originally described as *Hara conta* by Hamilton in 1822 later had Hamilton reclassified it as *Pimelodus conta* in 1822; Day adopted the species name ‘*elongata*’ in 1872 and he had reclassified it as *Conta elongata* in 1872. The species name finally adopted as *Conta conta* in 1822 by Hamilton.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The fish has been reported from some locations within its limited distribution range in the northeaster parts of the country and is less abundant within its distribution ranges. Information on its population size or trend are not currently available. However, expert consultation suggests that the species has been experiencing a population decline and number threats have caused degradation to its habitats, which are unlikely to be reversed or halted in near future. Hence, *Conta conta* is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 23 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Considered as Not Threatened in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal.

**Bangladesh:** It is found in rocky streams at the base of hills, mostly in north-eastern parts of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 19,087 km²
**AOO:** 598 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Unknown.
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is found in a wide variety of habitats including streams, rivers and pools.

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa
**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Gagata youssoufi**

**Species ID:** FI0163

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Gagata youssoufi Rahman, 1976

**English Name:** Gangetic Gagata

**Bengali Name:** Gang Tengra

**Synonym/s:** None

**Taxonomic Notes:** In www.iucnredlist.org, *Gagata youssoufi* is described as a junior synonym of *Gagata sexualis*, however in the Interagency Taxonomic Information System (www.itis.gov), *Gagata youssoufi* is a valid name and *Gagata sexualis* is a separate species.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Gagata youssoufi* is reported from a large number of locations of the country, but found in negligible numbers in fish catches. Fish catch monitoring programme in 30 sites under the Community Based Resource Management Project of the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) for three years recorded the fish only from 3% and 7% sites of the studied sites in the year 2008 and 2010. In the year 2009, however, the fish was not observed. There is no information on the population size or population trend of the species. However, local accounts suggest that the population is probably declining compared to earlier days. Expert consultation suggests that the fish is potentially threatened and has a risk of extinction in future, if not protected. Hence, the fish is considered as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 06 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The species was evaluated as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Global:** The fish is found in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the Old Brahmaputra River near Mymensingh, Sangu River near Bandarban, Shashikar Beel near Shariatpur and the Meghna River near Chadpur (Rahman 2005). The fish was also reported from the Jamuna River near kazipur Upazila and also from 3-7% study sites studied under fish catch monitoring programme of the LGED (LGED-CLP).

- **EOO:** 39,826 km²
- **AOO:** 1,330 km²

### Population

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is mainly found in freshwater rivers and estuaries. It is a bottom feeder and consumes benthos and ooze (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessor/s:** Selina Sultana and Mohammed Noman
Plotosus canius
Species ID: FI0186

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Plotosus canius Hamilton, 1822
English Name: Canine Catfish Eel, Gray Eel Catfish, Eel-tail Catfish
Bengali Name: Kain Magur, Gang Magur
Synonym/s: Plotosus canius Hamilton, 1822
Plotosus horridus Bleeker, 1846
Plotosus multiradiatus Bleeker, 1846
Plotosus unicolor Valenciennes, 1840
Plotosus viviparous Bleeker, 1846

Taxonomic Notes: None.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

Justification: The fish is distributed in the estuaries, particularly in the south west coast of the country and the mangrove areas. It is a less common species and its population abundance shows a declining trend. Although, the estimated Extent of Occurrence (46,947.01 km²) and Area of Occupancy (10,178.31 km²) are above the threshold values for any IUCN Threatened Category but the fish is impacted by some major threats, including habitat destruction and overexploitation and poses a risk for its extinction in future. It is, therefore, considered as Near Threatened.

Date Assessed: 21 August 2014

History

Regional Status: This fish has been considered as Vulnerable in Bangladesh earlier (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Plotosus canius has been reported to be distributed in the west and south coasts of India and off Sri Lanka, eastward along the coasts of Bangladesh and Myanmar, through the Indo-Australian Archipelago and the Philippines as far as Papua New Guinea (Islam 2007).

Bangladesh: It is found in estuaries and the Bay of the country (Rahman 2005), particularly in the southwest coast and mangrove areas (Islam 2007, IPAC 2013).

EOO: 46,947 km²
AOO: 10,178 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

It is a predatory fish, feeds on crustaceans, mollusks and fishes, and also consumes aquatic detritus. It is an amphidromous species. Its pectoral fin can sting and may cause painful wounds (Islam 2007). The fish inhabits marine and brackish waters and also freshwaters (Reide 2004).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Associate Assessor/s: Mst. Sharmin Bulbul
**Macrognathus aculeatus**

Species ID: FI0239

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Macrognathus aculeatus (Bloch, 1786)  
**English Name:** One-stripe Spinyeel  
**Bengali Name:** Tara Baim  
**Synonym/s:** Ophidium aculeatum Bloch, 1786  
Rhynchobdella aculeata Day, 1878  
Macrognathus aculeatus Smith, 1945  

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species is often misidentified as Macrognathus aral. Recently, its taxonomy has been confirmed through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI) gene (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Macrognathus aculeatus is a widely distributed species in almost all parts of the country but due to habitat loss caused by wetland conversion, squeeze of rivers, canals and floodplains and aquatic pollution, this species is not now abundant within its ranges. Regionally, it was enlisted as Vulnerable earlier, but the present estimation of Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much higher than the threshold values of any Threatened Category. It can be assumed from local catches and field visits that the population is declining in many sites studied (pers. obs.) but the quantitative data on its population size reduction are not available. So, Macrognathus aculeatus has been assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 15 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Considered as Vulnerable in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malay Archipelago, Syria and West Africa (Saha 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh and reported from all the major rivers of the country but in diminished numbers (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Ahmed and Akhter 2008, Mahsin and Haque 2009, Galib et al. 2013).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 1,1857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is detritus and insect larvae feeder. It breeds during monsoon when eggs are attached to aquatic substrata (Saha 2007). It is an inhabitant of muddy bottom of the ponds, ditches, beels, canals, inundated fields and rivers.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Ichthyocampus carce**

Species ID: FI0192

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ichthyocampus carce* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Freshwater Pipefish

**Bengali Name:** Kumirer Khil, Kata Kumirer Khil

**Synonym/s:** Syngnathus carce Hamilton, 1822  
Ichthyocampus ponticerianus Kaup, 1855  
Ichthyocampus carce Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Near Threatened (NT) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ichthyocampus carce* occurs in rivers and estuaries of the country and comparatively it is a rare fish. Field observations suggest that the population of the species has declined significantly during the last two decades (M. A. R. Hossain pers. comm.) due to some unidentified reasons, it is inferred that the fish is potentially threatened and hence it is assessed as Near Threatened.

**Date Assessed:** 21 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is known to occur from West coast of India to Bangladesh and up to Indonesia (Ahmed 2007).

**Bangladesh:** *Ichthyocampus carce* has been recorded from the Padma River (Hossain and Haque, 2005), Halda River (Azadi and Alam 2011), Dhalwashary River in Munshigonj District (M. A. R. Hossain pers. comm.) and estuaries throughout Bangladesh (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman 2005) and also from Sonadia Island (CWBMP 2006).

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²  
**AOO:** 16,871 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information on the total population is available. However, it is stated to be rare within its habitat range in Bangladesh (Ahmed 2007).

**Trend:** Presently, the fish is much less available compared to earlier and the population has apparently has declined significantly (M. A. R. Hossain pers.comm).

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species inhabits a wide variety of habitats and prefers freshwater or low salinity regimes (Dhanya et al. 2007). The fish is amphidromous and ooviviparous. It feeds on worms, crustaceans and small zooplankton. Male carries the eggs in a brood pouch, located under the tail (Ahmed 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Fisherman catching fish at Paira River, Barisal
© IUCN/ Mohammed Noman
LEAST CONCERN
\(\text{LC}\)
**Pisodonophis boro**

**Species ID:** FI0047

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Pisodonophis boro* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Rice-paddy Eel, Bengal’s Snake-Eel, Estuary Snake-Eel, Snake Eel  
**Bengali Name:** Bamosh, Kharu, Hijra, Kecho Baim, Nol Baim  
**Synonym/s:** *Conger microstoma* Eydoux & Souleyet, 1850  
*Ophichthys boro* Hamilton, 1822  
*Pisodonophis assamensis* Sen, 1986  
*Ophisurus potamophilus* Bleeker, 1854

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pisodonophis boro* occurs in estuaries, coastal waters, tidal rivers and nearby rice fields in the southern parts of Bangladesh. It is fairly common in the estuaries and coastal waters. In the absence of any known widespread major threats, the species is assessed Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Considered Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** This species was recorded from Australia, Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Madagascar, Philippines, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Seychelles, Thailand, Taiwan, Viet Nam, Yemen and, elsewhere (Chaudhry 2010).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in the estuaries and coastal waters of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Rahman (2005) stated that the species is common in estuaries, ascends most tidal rivers and rice fields.

**EOO:** 46,971 km²  
**AOO:** 10,190 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population is unknown. However, it is common in tidal reaches and nearby upstream areas and the juveniles of the species is quite common in the catches of fishermen operating in Dakatia River near Chandpur (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits both fresh and brackish waters and occurs in coastal waters, estuaries, tidal rivers and rice fields (Rahman 2005, Chaudhry 2010). Bottom dwellers, lives in holes in the river bottom and bank (Froese and Pauly 2014). *P. boro* is an anadromous and nocturnal fish (Rainboth 1996). It is reported to spawn in rice fields during the rainy season (Rainboth 1996). The species is carnivore and subsists mainly on fish items, crabs and molluscs (Froese and Pauly 2014). The fish moves most effectively backwards (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

### Assessor

Md. Monirul Islam
**Pisodonophis cancrivorus**

*Species ID: FI0048*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pisodonophis cancrivorus (Richardson, 1848)

**English Name:** Estuary Snake Eel, Longfin Snake Eel, Snake Eel

**Bengali Name:** Baim

**Synonym/s:**
- Ophhisurus cancrivorus Richardson, 1848
- Myrophis chrysogaster Macleay, 1881
- Pisodonophis chitkensis Jones & Sujansigham, 1954
- Ophichthus madagascariensis Fourmanoir, 1961

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pisodonophis cancrivorus* occurs in coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh with no known major threats. Its estimated Extent of Occurrence (46,970.81 km²) and Area of Occupancy (10,189.88 km²) are greater than the upper limits of thresholds for any IUCN threatened category. There is no known report on its population decline. It is hence assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered as Not Threatened (NO) earlier in IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

*Global:* This species is generally found in tropical and sub-tropical seas and known to occur in Red Sea and East Africa to French Polynesia, north to the Ogasawara Islands, south to Australia (Froese and Pauly 2014) and in Bangladesh.

*Bangladesh:* It is found in the tidal rivers, estuaries and coastal waters of the country. (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 46,971 km²

**AOO:** 10,190 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** No information is available on the population trend of the fish.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*P. cancrivorus* inhabits marine, freshwater, brackish water, and reef-associated areas. In tidal channels loose groups of this species often congregate and usually seen with just the head exposed (Kutler and Tonozuka 2001 cited in Froese and Pauly 2014). It is a bottom dweller and lives in the water depth between 1-20 m (Allen and Erdmann 2012). It is a carnivorous fish, subsisting mainly on a fish diet consisting of teleosts, crustaceans and cephalopods (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Like crayfishes, snake eels move most effectively backwards. It spawns twice a year: April-May (primary) and September-October (secondary) (Bai and Rao 1984 cited in Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Xenentodon cancila**

*Species ID: FL0244*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Xenentodon cancila* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Freshwater Garfish, Needle Fish, Silver Needle Fish

**Bengali Name:** Kankila, Kaikya, Kakila, Kakhla, Kaikka

**Synonym/s:**
- *Belone graii* Sykes, 1839 & 1841
- *Esox indica* McClelland, 1842
- *Esox hindostanicus* Falconer, 1868
- *Xenentodon cancila* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Xenentodon cancila* is one of the commonest freshwater fish species in the country. Recent faunal survey indicates slight decline in population, but there is no concrete data to categorize it under any Threatened Category. Moreover, the Extent of Occurrence (2,17,468 km²) and Area of Occupancy (11,857 km²) surpass the threshold values of any Threatened Category. Therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Not Threatened (IUCN -Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**


**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is an obligate predator to predator, feeding on live small fishes, tadpoles, shrimps, crickets and other insects. In captive condition, it can be offered bloodworm and small earth worms (Islam 2007). Adult can be found in fast-flowing open waters, otherwise, tends to inhabit in littoral parts or slow-flowing pools in rivers with aquatic vegetation, rocky or sandy substrates. Also, found within the aquatic vegetation and debris in haors, baors, beels, ponds, canals and inundated flood plains during the annual monsoon (Ahmed 2008), Pelagic (Islam 2007) and middle littoral zones (Riede 2004) of both lentic and lotic freshwater ecosystems. Amphidromous between rivers and its tributaries as well as in all kinds of fresh and brackish water habitats in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiquin Nabi
Oryzias melastigma
Species ID: FI0189

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Oryzias melastigma (McClelland, 1839)
English Name: Estuarine Ricefish
Bengali Name: Bechi, Kanpona
Synonym/s: Aplocheilus melastigma MCClelland, 1839
Panchax argenteus Day, 1868
Haplochilus melastigma Day, 1878
Panchax melastigma Munro, 1955
Oryzias melastigma Sterba. 1962

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Oryzias melastigma is found in the coastal districts and haor areas of the country and it is a fairly abundant species. In the absence of any known major widespread threats to the fish, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History


Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Bangladesh, India and Indo-Malaysian Archipelago, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

Bangladesh: O. melastigma is found in estuaries and tidal rivers in southern Bangladesh, particularly abundant in Khulna Region (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It is also found in freshwater bodies, particularly in the Sunamganj Haor areas (WorldFish 2013).

EOO: 34,025 km²
AOO: 5,063 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

O. melastigma is a larvivorous fish and feeds on larvae of aquatic insects and mosquitoes (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). This fish primarily inhabits estuarine and brackish waters, usually in shallow lagoons and swamps among roots and mangroves along the margin of water, readily adapts to freshwater conditions and even breeds in freshwater ponds, lakes and rivers (Menon 1999).

Assessor: Sumaiya Ahmed
**Scientific Name:** *Dermogenys pusillus* van Hasselt, 1823  
**English Name:** Wrestling Halfbeak, Sumatran Halfbeak, Malayan Halfbeak  
**Bengali Name:** Ek Thota  
**Synonym/s:** *Dermogenys pusillus* van Hasselt, 1823  
*Dermogenys burmanicus* Mukerji, 1935  
**Taxonomic Notes:** Livebearer *D. pusillus* differ from other halfbeaks in the presence of upper jaw longer than broad. Males with a clear red spot on pelvic fins. First anal finray bright red.

**Global:** It is found in wide range of southeast Asian countries like Bangladesh, China, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippine, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam (Wongsiri 1982) and later introduced elsewhere due to its popularity as a fighting fish (Axelrod and Shaw 1967, Wischnath 1993).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits shallow brackish to freshwater rivers, rivulets, canal, drains, mangrove swamps, ponds and lakes along the southern and central regions in Bangladesh (Rahman and Gawsia 2007, Chandra et al. 2011), Karnaphully River and Reservoir near Kaptai Lake (Rahman 2005). It has also been encountered in the Kudum Cave, Whykeong, Teknaf under Cox’s Bazar District (M A R Khan pers. comm.).

**EOO:** 2,17,467.88 km²  
**AOO:** 9,400 km²  

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Dermogenys pusillus* is widely found in the brackish and inter-tidal to freshwater habitats in Bangladesh. There is no specific information about its population size. The Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (9,400 km²) are very large. Therefore, *Dermogenys pusillus* has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015  

**History**  
**Regional Status:** Assessed as Endangered in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**  

**Population**  
**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**  
It feeds on live animals like small invertebrates, including crustaceans, insect larvae and flying insects that have fallen in the surface of the water (Rahman and Gawsia 2007), *Artemia nauplii*, small crustaceans, worms and flakes in aquarium condition (Siriwat 1982, Dawes 1995). Juveniles are found in the surface water of shallow well vegetated brackish to freshwater canals, drains, ponds and lakes along the coastal regions and the mixed-evergreen forest wetlands. The adults can live in the still water part of all kinds of natural water habitats (Chandra et al. 2011). Pelagic, inhabits at the surface of water. It prefers shallow well vegetated brackish to slightly brackish as well as freshwater running to still water habitats of all the southern and central parts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Chandra et al. 2011).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafi Quinn Nabi
**Hyporhamphus limbatus**
Species ID: FI0247

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Hyporhamphus limbatus (Valenciennes, 1847)  
**English Name:** Congaturi Halfbeak  
**Bengali Name:** Ek Thuita, Ek Thuitta, Ek Thota  
**Synonym/s:** Hemiramphus limbatus Valenciennes, 1847  
Hemiramphus tridentifera Cantor, 1849  
Hemiramphus sinensis Gunther, 1866  
Hemiramphus gorakhpurensis Srivastava, 1967  

**Taxonomic Notes:** Specific taxonomic notes about the species is the presence of beak like short triangular and scaly upper jaw, but longer lower jaw with fleshy reddish tip. The species was originally described as Hemiramphus limbatus by Valenciennes (1847) from Malabar Coast of India.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Hyporhamphus limbatus occurs in the brackish and inter-tidal to freshwater habitats in Bangladesh, but nothing is known about the population size. But the Extent of Occurrence (75,823.69 km²) and Area of Occupancy (12,335.40 km²) as well as the number of location (10) do not support any Threatened status. Similarly, no observed or estimated data are available to predict any quantitative status about the mature individuals and their probability of extinction in the wild too. Therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 23 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found along the mainland coast of Indo-West Pacific and Persian Gulf to China (Collette and Su 1986). In Asia, it is known from Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Taiwan, Thailand and Vietnam (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It lives in all tidal freshwater and brackish estuaries of all the south-west and south-eastern districts of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005), Halda River (Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013) and the Sundarbans Mangrove Forest (Huda et al. 2003).

**EOO:** 75,824 km²  
**AOO:** 12,335 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**


**Assessor:** Md. Rafiquin Nabi
Anodontostoma chacunda

Species ID: FI0049

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Anodontostoma chacunda* (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Shortnosed Gizzard Shad, Chacunda

Bengali Name: Chacunda, Dombura, Koiputi

Synonym/s:
- *Anodontostoma chanpole* Hamilton, 1822
- *Dorosoma chacunda* Hamilton, 1822
- *Clupanodon chanpole* Hamilton, 1822
- *Anodontostoma hasseltii* Bleeker, 1849
- *Gonostoma javanicum* Hyrtl, 1855

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Anodontostoma chacunda* occurs along the coasts of Bangladesh, including coastal waters and estuaries. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (1,45,629.65 km²) and the Area of Occupancy (1,17,811.32 km²) of the species are much higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. The fish is common in coastal fish catches and also observed abundant in local fish markets and landing centres of Satkhira, Alipur-Mohipur, Barisal, Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar (Hossain and Ahmed 2013, Hossain et al. 2013). It comprised about 0.35% by weight of the total fish catches in greater Noakhali areas (Hossain et al. 2014). Considering the above and in the absence of any known major threats it is assessed Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 16 September 2014

History

Regional Status: This taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: Global distribution of this species ranges from Persian Gulf to coasts of India and Andaman Sea, to Gulf of Thailand, Indonesia, Viet Nam, and Philippines, south to northern Australia, the Caroline Islands and New Caledonia (Whitehead 1985)

Bangladesh: It occurs in the Bay of Bengal and the coast of Alipur-Mohipur (Patuakhali), Barisal, Chittagong, Cox’s Bazar, Noakhali, Satkhira, Teknaf and also Sundarbans (Hossain and Ahmed 2013, Hossain et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014).

EOO: 1,45,630 km²
AOO: 1,17,811 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Total population is unkown. However, it is a common species in fish catches from marine and coastal waters.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

*A. chacunda* inhabits marine and brackish waters and usually lives in marine-coastal environment and ascends rivers to the upper tidal zone. It is an anadromous pelagic-neritic fish in the depth range 0-50 m, feeds on diatoms, radiolarians, copepods and crustaceans. It breeds from November to February, mainly in the later part of the month.

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Corica soborna
Species ID: FI0050

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Corica soborna Hamilton, 1822
English Name: Ganges River-sprat
Bengali Name: Kachki, Subarna, Kharika
Synonym/s: Spratella pseudopterus Bleeker, 1852
Corica biharensis Kamal & Ahsan, 1979
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Corica soborna is widely distributed in river and estuarine systems of Bangladesh and relatively abundant within its habitat ranges. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (9,326.97 km²) of this species are much higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. In the absence of any known major widespread threat it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: It has been considered as Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: C. soborna is known to occur in India (West Bengal, Orissa), Bangladesh and Indonesia. It is also reported from the Bangpakong River in Thailand (Suvatti 1981, Wahab 2007).

Bangladesh: It occurs throughout Bangladesh and has been recorded from the major rivers of the country and also from the Kaptai Lake (Wahab 2007).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²
AOO: 9,327 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): The exact generation time of this fish is not known. However, its minimum population doubling time is less than 15 months.
Total Population: Total population of this species is not known, however, it is found abundant within its habitat ranges. It comprised about 20% of the fish total fish catches from Kaptai Lake (Wahab 2007).
Trend: Information on its population trend is unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits freshwaters and occurs in rivers and estuaries and in resevoir. This pelagic species is amphidromous and plankton feeder with numerous long gillrakers, which serve as efficient straining devices (Wahab 2007).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahedunessa Chowdhury
**Gonialosa manmina**

*Species ID: FI0051*

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Gonialosa manmina (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Ganges River Gizzard Shad

**Bengali Name:** Chapila, Goni Chapila

**Synonym/s:** Clupanodon manmina Hamilton, 1822

Chatoessus manmina Day, 1878

Gonialosa manmina Munro, 1955

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Gonialosa manmina occurs in the rivers and estuaries throughout Bangladesh (Rahman and Ruma 2007; Hossain et al. 2012). There is no known report on its population decline. In the absence of any known major widespread threats the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** Gonialosa manmina was assessed as Not Threatened in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Gonialosa manmina is reported from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** This fish has been recorded from almost all the rivers and estuaries in Bangladesh, particularly from the Padma, Jamuna, Brhmaputra, Surma, Kushiara, Karnaphuli Rivers (Rahman 2007, Azadi and Arshad-Ul Alam 2013, Hossain et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 2,24,779 km²

**AOO:** 16,360 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

G. manmina inhabits estuaries and tidal rivers. It is a pelagic, amphidromous fish and plankton feeder. It breeds mainly in the river mouths in near shore areas.

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Hilsa kelee**
Species ID: FI0052

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Hilsa kelee* (Cuvier, 1829)  
**English Name:** Kelee Shad, Five Spot Herring  
**Bengali Name:** Gurta Ilish

**Synonym/s:**  
- *Macrura kelee* Cuvier, 1829  
- *Alosa brevis* Bleeker, 1848  
- *Alausa kanagurta* Bleeker, 1852  
- *Hilsa kanagurta* Bleeker, 1852  
- *Alosa malayana* Bleeker, 1866  
- *Clupea platygaster* Günther, 1868  
- *Clupea durbanensis* Regan, 1906  
- *Macrura durbanensis* Regan, 1906

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Hilsa kelee* has not been described in Rahman (2005) and also in Encyclopedia of Freshwater Fishes of Bangladesh (Siddiqui et al. 2007). Its occurrence in Bangladesh waters needs to be verified.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Hilsa kelee* occurs in the Bay of Bengal, along the coasts, upstream rivers and floodplains. Both the Extent of Occurrence (64,962 km²) and the Area of Occupancy (50,756 km²) are much higher than the upper thresholds of any IUCN Threatened Category. Although, the species is less abundant in the hilsa catches (Hoq and Haroon 2012), however, it comprised 0.05% of total fish catches and 0.71% of the small pelagics in the trawl survey carried out in the Bay of Bengal (Mostafa 2003). There is no major known widespread threat to its abundance and quality of its habitat. Therefore, *Hilsa kelee* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Hilsa kelee* is found in Indo-West Pacific: probably all coasts of Indian Ocean, from Gulf of Oman and Gulf of Aden south to Transkei, South Africa and Madagascar, across the Bay of Bengal, Gulf of Thailand, Java Sea and north to Hong Kong and east to Papua New Guinea and possibly further. Also found in the basin-wide mainstream of the lower Mekong. Native to Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, East China Sea, Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Thailand, Indian Ocean, Indonesian Sea, Lagony Gulf, Pacific Ocean, Peng-hu Island, Red Sea, San Miguel Bay, Somali Coastal Current, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, Godavari, Mekong, Zambezi and Chilika Lake/Lagoon.

**Bangladesh:** Recorded from Cox’s Bazar Mangrooves, three oxbow lakes– Bookbhora, Kanadaha and Raigonj of Jessore, Bay of Bengal and coastal areas of Bangladesh (Mahmood 1995, Middendorp et al. 1999, Mustafa 2003, Hoq and Haroon 2012).

**EOO:** 64,962 km²  
**AOO:** 50,756 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown. However, *Hilsa kelee* comprised about 0.05% of the total fish catches and 0.71% of the small pelagics in the trawl survey in the Bay of Bengal (Mostafa 2003). Hoq and Haroon (2012) recorded the species as a less dominant among the hilsa catches from the Bay of Bengal.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Hilsa kelee* Inhabits marine, brackish, freshwaters and mainly found in coastal waters and enters estuaries. This pelagic fish feeds chiefly on phytoplankton but also takes copepods, molluscan and crustacean larvae, prawns, amphipods and polychaetes. The fish can tolerate quite low salinities (7 ppt).

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Nematalosa nasus**

Species ID: FI0053

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Nematalosa nasus (Bloch, 1795)

**English Name:** Bloch’s Gizzard Shad, Long-ray Bony Bream, Hairback, Long-finned Gizzard Shad, Gizzard shad, Thread-finned Gizzard Shad

**Bengali Name:** Barang, Borong

**Synonym/s:**
- Clupea nasus Bloch, 1795
- Dorosoma nasus Bloch, 1795
- Nematalos nasus Bloch, 1795
- Clupanodon nasica Lacepède, 1803
- Chatoessus altus Gray, 1834
- Chatoessus chrysopterus Richardson, 1846

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Nematalosa nasus is widely distributed in the coastal waters and estuaries. There is no known reports on its population decline. In the absence of any known major widespread threat Nematalosa nasus is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 16 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Nematalosa nasus has been considered Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Nematalosa nasus is known to occur in the Gulf of Aden north to the Persian Gulf, then eastward to the Andaman Sea, South China Sea and the Philippines, and north to southern tip of Korea. There is a single record from South Africa (Whitehead 1985).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in the Bay of Bengal and mouths of large rivers in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

- **EOO:** 61,448 km²
- **AOO:** 34,618 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

Nematalosa nasus inhabits fresh, marine and brackish waters and found in bays and lagoons, intertidal zone around estuaries, coastal areas, and mangrove forests (Rainboth 1996) Occasionally, the fish also ascends into the upper reaches of the tidal zone. Pelagic-neritic, depth range 0-30 m. It is tolerant of a range of salinities from freshwater to marine. This species is a filter feeder. Adults and juveniles frequently visit mangroves and brackish waters. It is an anadromous species and ascends rivers to spawn.

**Assessor:** Mst. Kaniz Fatema
**Tenualosa ilisha**

**Species ID: FI0054**

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Tenualosa ilisha* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** River Shad, Hilsha Shad

**Bengali Name:** Ilish, Ilsha

**Synonym/s:**
- Clupanodon ilisha Hamilton, 1822
- Clupea palasah Cuvier, 1829
- Clupea ilisha Day, 1878
- Hilsha ilisha Regan, 1917
- Macrura ilisha Fowler, 1941
- Tenualosa ilisha Munro, 1955

### Taxonomic Notes:

None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Tenualosa ilisha* occurs throughout the entire coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers and also in the further upstream rivers in Bangladesh (Rahman 2007). The species is common within its habitat ranges and it is the single most species contributing most (4.27%) to the total fish catch in the country (FRSS 2013). Although, habitat destruction in the estuarine and riverine areas is considered a threat to the species, however, several management action are in place for the sustainable management of the species. There is no reliable information on its population decline and apparently there is no major widespread threat to the species. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Tenualosa ilisha* occurs in the Indian Ocean from the Gulf, east to the coasts of India, as far as Myanmar (Burma). It has also been reported from the Gulf of Tonkin (Viet Nam) as well as the Tigris River and probably other rivers of southern Iran. Native countries of the species include Bangladesh, India, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia), Myanmar, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United Arab Emirates and Viet Nam (Freyhof 2014).

**Bangladesh:** This species is found in coastal shelf, brackish water estuaries and freshwater rivers far above the tidal influence. It is abundant in the lower Padma River, lower Meghna River, Rupsha River, Sibsha River, Bishkali River, Tetulia River, Arix Kha River, Galachipa River, Pyra River and a few other rivers in the coastal region of Bangladesh (Rahman 2007).

**EOO:** 75,824 km²

**AOO:** 12,336 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Life-span of this species has been recorded up to 2–4 years (Milton 2009).

**Total Population:** The total population of the species is unknown. However, the fish is common within its habitat ranges, being more in estuaries and coastal waters (Rahman 2007).

**Trend:** Catch statistics shows an increasing trend in hilsa production (FRSS 2013). The total hilsa production has increased by about 48% during the period 1987-2007 (Mome 2007).

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits marine and brackish waters, and ascends rivers far above the tidal influence. This pelagic fish is mostly found in the clean water in the sandy or weedy grounds along the coast and also in the lower estuaries. It is usually found in the depth range 0-100 m. This is an anadromous and euryhaline species, feeds mainly on planktonic organism, especially diatoms, forms large schools in coastal waters (Rahman 2007). This species is a fast swimmer and ascends rivers to spawn. It grows fast and reaches sexual maturity within 6–12 months (Hossain et al., 2014).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Tenualosa toli**

Species ID: FI0055

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Tenualosa toli* (Valenciennes, 1847)

**English Name:** Toli Shad, Shad

**Bengali Name:** Chandana Ilish

**Synonym/s:**
- *Alausa toli* Valenciennes, 1847
- *Clupea toli* Day, 1878
- *Tenualos sinensis* Munro, 1955
- *Hilsa toli* Regan, 1917

**Taxonomic Notes:** Sometimes, the species is confused with the *Tenualosa ilisha*, especially at the juvenile stage and therefore it may not be always distinguishable from *T. ilisha* in catches (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species has a wide range of distribution and occurs in marine, estuarine and riverine environments in Bangladesh (Rahman 2007, Hossain et al. 2014). Although, the species is highly sought along with other shad, there is no reports on its population decline. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The taxon was assessed as Not Threatened in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species occurs in the Indo-West Pacific region from eastern and western coasts and rivers of India, Bangladesh, Andaman Sea, Indonesia to Java Sea, Gulf of Thailand and South China Sea (http://www.fishbase.org/summary/1600 Accessed on 5 November 2014).

**Bangladesh:** Chandana Ilish is abundant in the lower Padma, lower Meghna River, Rupsha River, Shissha River, Biskhali River, Tetulia River, Arial Kha River, Galachipa River, Pyra River and other rivers in the coastal region of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Hossain et al. 2014).

- **EOO:** 78,779 km²
- **AOO:** 5,247 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** The total population is unknown, however, they are abundant in the coastal waters and estuaries.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*T. toli* inhabits marine, coastal brackish waters and ascends to tidal rivers. This fish is pelagic euryhaline, anadromous and often found schooling in the coastal waters. The fish feeds on plankton, mainly by filter feeding but apparently also by grubbing on the muddy bottoms. Diatoms, protozoans, crustaceans, mollusks and tunicates are recorded as food items for the Chandana Ilish. It breeds mainly in the river mouth in near shore areas. The main breeding season is during the southwest monsoon, with another shorter breeding season from January to February or March (Hossain et al. 2014, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Coilia dussumieri**
Species ID: FL0060

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Coilia dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1848  
**English Name:** Gold Spotted Grenadier Anchovy  
**Bengali Name:** Olua  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Coilia quadrifilis* Günther, 1868  
- *Demicoilia margaritifera* Jordan & Seale, 1926  
- *Democoilia margaritifera* Jordan & Seale, 1926  
- *Leptonurus chrysostigma* Bleeker, 1849  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species occurs along the coast of the Bay of Bengal and estuaries in Bangladesh and found fairly common in the Sundarbans estuaries (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Apparently, the species is not over-exploited and in the absence of any known widespread threat, *Coilia dussumieri* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** This species has been assessed Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *C. dussumieri* is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and, Sri Lanka, eastwards to Southeast Asia (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal and estuaries of Bangladesh and enters tidal rivers (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

- **EOO:** 1,404,57 km²
- **AOO:** 99,519 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*C. dussumieri* inhabits marine and brackish waters and ascends tidal rivers. This pelagic fish feeds on copepods, prawns, fish larvae, crustacean larvae and polychaete larvae. It breeds mainly in the estuaries during March-May (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

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**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Anwar Hossain
**Coilia ramcarati**

Species ID: FI0061

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Coilia ramcarati* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Grenadier Anchovy, Ramcarat, Tapetail Anchovy, Rat-tailed Anchovy

**Bengali Name:** Megha Olua, Olua, Boiragi

**Synonym/s:**
- *Mystus ramcarati* Hamilton, 1822
- *Engraulis hamiltonii* Gray, 1830
- *Coilia quadragesimalis* Valenciennes, 1848
- *Coilia cantoris* Bleeker, 1853

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species occurs along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007) and contributes significantly to the coastal artisanal fishery (Nabi 2007). There is no evidence that the species is over-exploited or it experiences a population decline. Hence, in the absence of any major widespread threat, *Coilia ramcarati* is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in the Indian Ocean, Ganges delta and the Bay of Bengal (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is found in all coastal waters, estuaries and lower tidal rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007) and also in the Sundarbans (Huda et al. 2003).

- **EOO:** 75,800 km²
- **AOO:** 12,207 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the species is unknown. However, it contributes about 0.12%-2.25% to the artisanal fishery in the coastal waters of Bangladesh (Nabi 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish inhabits marine and coastal waters and ascends to the tidal rivers. It is a pelagic species, feeds on copepods, prawns, fish larvae, crustacean larvae and polychaete larvae. It usually schools in large numbers and breeds mainly in the estuaries, during March-May (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Setipinna phasa
Species ID: FI0063

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Setipinna phasa (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Gangetic Hairfin Anchovy
Bengali Name: Phasa, Phaissa, Phasa Kata, Tel-tampori
Synonym/s: Clupea phasa Hamilton, 1822
Clupea telara Hamilton, 1822
Engraulis telara Hamilton, 1822
Setipinna megalura Swaison, 1839
Setipinna truncata Swaison, 1839

Taxonomic Notes: This species is often confused with Setipinna taty. The fish could be identified by its deep black pectoral fin and anal with 64-72 fin rays.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Setipinna phasa occurs in all rivers and estuaries throughout Bangladesh (Saha 2007). It is doubted that its population is declining due to habitat loss and overexploitation. However, no published empirical data are available on its population trend. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,24,779.16 km²) and Area of Occupancy (16,343.33 km²) are above the upper threshold values of any IUCN Redlist Threatened Category. As a widespread species with limited threats, the species is unlikely to face the risk of extinction in near future and hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 November 2014

Geographic Range

Global: This species is found in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Saha 2007).
Bangladesh: The species occurs in most rivers and estuaries throughout Bangladesh and also in the Sundarbans (Rahman 2005, Saha 2007).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²
AOO: 16,343 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on the total population of the species is currently unavailable.

Trend: Although no empirical data are available, recent surveys by the Department of Zoology, Dhaka University suggest that the species is declining. Interview of local fishers also indicates a decline in the population abundance of the species due to habitat loss and over-exploitation (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Habitat and Ecology

Setipinna phasa inhabits fresh- and brackish waters, and occurs in rivers and estuaries, usually not in shallow water bodies. This pelagic fish is omnivorous habit, adults feed mainly on mysids and small prawns, and juveniles mainly subsist on unicellular and multicellular algae, protozoans and crustaceans (Saha 2007). It possibly breeds throughout the year, with peaks in October and November in the estuaries or March-May in the rivers (Whitehead et al. 1988).

Assessor: Md. Sagir Ahmed
Setipinna taty
Species ID: FL0064

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Setipinna taty (Valenciennes, 1848)  
English Name: Scaly Hairfin Anchovy  
Bengali Name: Tel Phasa  
Synonym/s:  
- Engraulis taty Valenciennes, 1848  
- Engraulis telaroides Bleeker, 1849  
- Stolephorus taty Valenciennes, 1848  
- Setipinna lighti Wu, 1929

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 31

Justification: Setipinna taty occurs in all rivers and estuaries throughout Bangladesh. Apparently, the species shows a population decline due to habitat destruction and indiscriminate harvesting throughout its habitat ranges. However, no empirical data are available on its population decline. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,24,779.16 km²) and the Area of Occupancy (16,343.33 km²) are above the upper thresholds for Vulnerable category. As a widespread species with known limited threats, S. taty is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 November 2014

History

Regional Status: The species has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is reported from Indo-West Pacific Region, including the Bay of Bengal south to Penang; Thailand south to Java and southern Kalimantan (Munroe and Nizinski 1999).

Bangladesh: The species occurs in all major rivers and estuaries throughout Bangladesh, including the Sundarbans (Huda and Haque 2003, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²  
AOO: 16,343 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.  
Total Population: Total population of the species is unknown. However, the species is reported to be common (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).  
Trend: The prevailing idea is that its population is declining.

Habitat and Ecology

Setipinna taty is omnivorous and adults feed mainly on unicellular and multicellular algae, protozoans and crustaceans. Probably, it breeds throughout the year, with peaks in October and November in the estuaries and March-May in the rivers (Whitehead et al. 1988). It is a surface- dwelling fish and inhabits both fresh and brackish waters and found mostly in large rivers and estuaries (Rahman 2005).

Assessor: Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Thryssa purava**
Species ID: FI0065

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Thryssa purava* (Hamilton 1822)
**English Name:** Oblique-Jaw Thryssa, Gangetic Anchovy
**Bengali Name:** Fasha, Phansa
**Synonym/s:** *Clupea purava* Hamilton, 1822  
*Thrissa purava* Hamilton, 1822  
*Thrissa megastoma* Swainson, 1839  
*Engraulis annandalei* Chaudhuri, 1916

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** It is found throughout the coastal waters of Bangladesh, mostly in inshore areas and also available in low salinity estuarine areas. As a widespread species with no known major widespread threat, *T. purava* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

Global: The species is known to occur in the east coast of India, coasts of Bangladesh and Myanmar to Penang; Thailand south to Java and southern Kalimantan (Munroe and Nizinski 1999).

**Bangladesh:** The fish occurs all along the coastal waters of Bangladesh and estuaries, and also in the Sundarbans (Huda and Haque 2003, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 84,958 km²  
**AAO:** 50,025 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information on the total population of the species is currently available. However, a large quantity of the fish is landed from the catches of marine set-bag net catches (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*T. purava* inhabits marine and brackish waters. It is pelagic-neritic, and occurs in the depth range of 0–50 m. The fish is an omnivore, adults feed mainly on unicellular and multicellular algae, protozoans and crustaceans. The fish probably breeds throughout the year with peaks in October and November in estuary or March-May in rivers. The fish is oceanodromous (Riede 2004).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed

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Thryssa purava © Mostafa A R Hossain

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[Map of Bangladesh showing the range of Thryssa purava]
**Ilisha filigera**
Species ID: FI0056

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Ilisha filigera* (Valenciennes, 1847)  
**English Name:** Coromondel Ilish, Jewelled Ilisha, Jewelled Shad, Big-eyed Herring, Big Eye Shad  
**Bengali Name:** Choukkha Phasia  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Pellona filigera* Valenciennes, 1847  
- *Pellona xanthopterus* Bleeker, 1851  
- *Ilisha xanthopterus* Bleeker, 1851  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ilisha filigera* is one of the most commonly caught clupeid in coastal waters of Bangladesh. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,44,971 km²) and and Area of Occupancy (58,052 km²) of the species are far above the upper threshold values for any IUCN Threatened Category. Current population size is not known for Bangladesh. Some documents, however, report a healthy catch of *I. filigera* in the country (Khan et al. 2003, Mustafa 2003, CPGCBL 2013), therefore, the fish is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 September 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *I. filigera* is native to Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Indonesian Sea, Pacific Ocean and South China Sea (Rashid et al. 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in all along the coastal waters and lower estuaries in Bangladesh (Rashid et al. 2007).

**EOO:** 2,44,971 km²  
**AAO:** 58,052 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population of *I. filigera* is unknown. However, in 2003 the total catch of *I. filigera* was about 677 metric tons which is 1.36% of the total fish catch from the Bay of Bengal (Mustafa 2003). The species accounted 0.44% of the fish catch from the Bay of Bengal (Khan et al. 2003). It is abundantly found in the marine catches of Bangladesh (Nowsad et al. 2007). A total of nine individual fish/haul was observed in a survey conducted by Tokyo Electric Power Services Co. Ltd (CPGCBL 2013) around the Sonadia Island during January 2013.

**Trend:** Information on the population is currently unavailable; however, it might be slightly over-fished.

### Habitat and Ecology

This Ilisha inhabits fresh, brackish, marine waters and coastal waters, apparently entering estuaries. The pelagic fish mostly found in the clean water in the sandy or weedy ground along the coast and also in the lower estuary (Rashid et al. 2007). This fish is anadromous and ascends to rivers to spawn. Migration is cyclical, predictable and covers more than 100 km. This is an euryhaline species and can tolerate a salinity range of 5-38 ppt. This is a pelagic species in the depth range of 0-100 m.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Ilisha megaloptera**

Species ID: FI0057

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Ilisha megaloptera* (Swainson, 1839)  
**English Name:** Bigeye Ilisha  
**Bengali Name:** Chapila, Choukkha  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Clupanodon motius* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Platygaster macrophthalmus* Swainson, 1838  
- *Clupea megalopterus* Swainson, 1839  
- *Pellona megaloptera* Swainson, 1839  
- *Clupea parva* Swainson, 1839  
- *Pellona dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1847  
- *Ilisha dussumieri* Valenciennes, 1847  
- *Pellona russellii* Bleeker, 1852  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Ilisha megaloptera* has a wide range of distribution and occurs in marine, estuarine and tidal riverine environments of Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). The fish constitutes a moderate catch in the coastal waters (Bernacsek 2001, Mostafa 2003, Hossain 2014). There is no reports on the population decline of the fish. In the absence of any major widespread threats to the species, *Ilisha megaloptera* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is reported from Indo-Pacific Region, including Indian Ocean (Bombay to Bay of Bengal and Andaman coast of Thailand), Java Sea (off Java, Singapore) Sarawak (Ramaiyan and Whitehead 1979, Whitehead 1985).

**Bangladesh:** This fish mainly occurs in the coastal waters and estuaries of Bangladesh, particularly it is reported from Bakkhali river estuary, Saint Martin Island, Noakhali, Sundarban, Dublar Char (Bernacsek 2001, Mostafa 2003, Hossain 2014) Meghna and Padma Rivers and their tributaries, etc. (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 77,388 km²  
**AOO:** 51,735 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** The total population of the species is unknown. However, abundant numbers were observed in Dublar Char during December, 2000 and January and November, 2001 (Bernacsek 2001). It is found fairly common in Meghna River near Chandpur (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).  
**Trend:** No information on the population trend of the species is available.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits marine, fresh and brackish waters, particularly in inshore areas, but apparently occurs also in rivers. Pelagic-neritic preferring a depth range of 0-50 m. *I. megaloptera* feeds on small fishes, crustaceans, amphipods, occasionally polychaetes, tunicates and small amounts of algae and diatoms (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007) and it is an anadromous species, ascends into the upper ends of the tidal zones.

### Assessor

**Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain**
**Pellona ditchela**

**Species ID: FI0059**

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Pellona ditchela Valenciennes, 1847  
**English Name:** Indian Pellona  
**Bengali Name:** Choukkha, Ramkorati, Amkorati  
**Synonym/s:** Pellona ditcheli Valenciennes, 1847  
Pellona hoevenii Bleeker, 1852  
Ilisha hoevenii (Bleeker, 1852)  
Pellona hoevenii Bleeker, 1852  
Pellona natalensis Gilchrist & Thompson, 1908

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Pellona ditchela occurs all along the coast of the Bay of Bengal and estuaries of Bangladesh, namely the Sundarbans, Satkhira, Alipur-Mohipur, Barisal, Chittagong, Cox’s Bazar, St. Martins Island, Patuakhali, Chandpur areas. It is found abundantly in fish markets and landing centers in some coastal areas of the country (Hossain and Ahmed 2013). There is no report on its population decline. In the absence of any known widespread threat, P. ditchela is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** P. ditchela is native to Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Great Barrier Reef Gulf of Aden, Gulf of Oman, Indian Ocean, Indonesian Sea, Lagonoy Gulf, North Australian Shelf, Northeast Australian Shelf, Northwest Australian Shelf, Pacific Ocean, Ragay Gulf, San Miguel Bay, South China Sea, Sulu-Celebes Sea, Sabaki and Tana River.

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in the coastal waters and estuaries of Bangladesh, namely Sundarbans, Satkhira, Alipur-Mohipur, Barisal, Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar, St. Martins Island, Patuakhali, Dogger Beel of Chandpur (Hossain and Ahmed 2013).

**EOO:** 71,300 km²  
**AOO:** 6,827 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the species is not currently available. However, it is considered as a common fish.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish inhabits marine fresh and brackish waters, mainly found in coastal waters, enters mangrove areas and estuaries and freshwater as well. The fish is pelagic-neritic and occurs in the depth range of 10-50 m. This euryhaline fish is a plankton feeder, mainly consuming small planktonic organisms, especially diatoms (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Acanthocobitis botia**

Species ID: FI0119

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Acanthocobitis botia (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Zipper Loach, Sand Loach, Mottled Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Bilturi, Balichata  
**Synonym/s:** Cobitis botia Hamilton, 1822  
Botia nebulosa Blyth, 1861  
Acanthocobitis longipinnis Peters, 1861  
Nemacheilus botia Günther, 1868  
Nemachilus botius Day, 1889  
Noemacheilus botia Menon, 1987

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Acanthocobitis botia lives in diversified habitats, including hill streams. The populations of this species are unlikely to be adversely affected by the threats immediately for its considerable declination. Moreover, the Extent of Occurrence (1,29,141.05 km²) and Area of Occupancy (4,123.29 km²) surpass the threshold values of any threatened category, therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

Global: It is native to Bangladesh, India and Pakistan. Also reported from Bhutan, China, Myanmar, Nepal, and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Doi 1997, Rahman 2005).

Bangladesh: A. botia is found in the hill streams of Sylhet and streams of Dinajpur, Rangpur and Mymensingh (Rahman 2005). This species is reported from the upstream of Someshwari and Kongsho River of Netrokona; Piyang and Sari River of Sylhet; Kortoa, Atrai and Mahananda River of Northern region. Also recorded from the Tanguar Haor of Sunamgonj and in the high altitude of Sangu River (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Mahsin and Haque 2009, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 1,29,141 km²  
**AOO:** 4,123 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** The current population and its trends are unknown. However, recent field surveys in selected locations indicate that this species is not abundant in their natural habitats (Ahmed and Rahman 2014).  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs in shallow, swift, clear, cool streams and rivers with sandy or gravelly bottom (Rahman 2005). It feeds on zoobenthos and insect larvae. Nocturnal in habit and it prefers to hide in sand and gravel bottoms of hill-stream environment. It protects itself by burying its body in the sand and gravel with great rapidity.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Acanthocobitis zonalternans**

**Species ID: FI0120**

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Acanthocobitis zonalternans* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** River Loach, Creek Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Puiya, Balichata  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cobitis zonalternans* Blyth, 1860  
- *Nemachilus zonalternans* Day, 1878  
- *Noemacheilus zonalternans* Menon, 1987  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Acanthocobitis zonalternans* is widely distributed and a common loach. As this is a hardy species and lives in diversified habitats in hill streams, the populations of this species are not likely to be adversely affected by the possible threats immediately. Moreover, the Extent of Occurrence (1,17,580.52 km²) and Area of Occupancy (5,243.31 km²) surpass the threshold values of any threatened category, therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Doi 1997, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The Dahuki River in Sylhet is an ideal habitat for the species (Rahman and Ruma 2007). This species is reported from the upstreams of Someshwari and Kongsho River of Netrokona; the Piyang and Sari River of Sylhet; Mohuri Project area of the Feni River; the Kortoa, Atrai and Mahananda River of Northern region; and the river Brahmaputra-Jamuna. Also recorded from the Tanguar Haor of Sunamgonj and in the high altitude of the Sangu River (Haroon *et al.* 1989, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Ahmed *et al.* 2015).

**EOO:** 1,17,581 km²  
**AOO:** 5,243 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in shallow and clear water of rivers and streams with a pebbly bottom. Found in a variety of streams from river main streams to small brooks. It prefers shallow riffles in the upstream over small pebbles. It feeds on zoobenthos and insect larvae. Nocturnal in habit it prefers to hide in sand and gravel bottoms of hill-stream environment (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei**

Species ID: FI0131

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* (Blyth, 1861)  
**English Name:** Burmese Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Gutum, Puiya  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Acanthopsis berdmorei* Blyth, 1860  
- *Lepidocephalus berdmorei* Blyth, 1861  
- *Cobitis berdmorei* Day, 1869  
- *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* Day, 1878  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* has very wide distribution in the country. Moreover, the Extent of Occurrence (66,226.57 km²) and Area of Occupancy (4,766.31 km²) are much higher than the threshold values of threatened category. Therefore, *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar and Thailand (Tapwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** *Lepidocephalichthys berdmorei* had a limited distribution in the clear swift water hill-streams of Sylhet region in Bangladesh and was fairly common in Dahuki River and other hilly rivers of Sylhet during the mid-1970s (Rahman 2005). Also reported from the Mahananda River of the northern region of the country. Recently, it was also recorded from Chalan Beel, the Tangon River of Thakurgaon, the Brahmaputra-Jamuna, the Kortoa, Atrai and the Tista river of Northern regions (Rahman et al. 2007, Kostori 2011).

**EOO:** 66,227 km²  
**AOO:** 4,766 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits hill streams with moderate current and pebble to stone bottom. Also found in clear, swift streams and lakes with sandy bottoms (Rahman 2005). It burrows quickly in the sand and gravels when frightened. Like a micro predator it feeds on insect larvae.

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Lepidocephalichthys guntea

Species ID: FI0133

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Lepidocephalichthys guntea (Hamilton, 1822)  
English Name: Peppered Loach, Guntea Loach  
Bengali Name: Gutum, Puiya  
Synonym/s: Cobitis guntea Hamilton, 1822  
Cobitis balgara Hamilton, 1822  
Lepidocephalichthys guntea Day, 1878  
Lepidocephalus guntea birmanicus Banarescu and Nalbant, 1968  
Lepidocephalus (Lepidocephalichthys) guntea Tilak and Hussain, 1981

Taxonomic Notes: Cobitis guntea was described only from Ganges River by Hamilton (1822). Later it was placed under the genus Lepidocephalus. There was confusion over its generic placement as Lepidocephalus or Lepidocephalichthys. The correct placement of the species is under Lepidocephalichthys (Havird and Page 2010).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
Justification: Lepidocephalichthys guntea is fairly common species in its all habitat ranges across the country. It is the most abundant species among the other species of the genus Lepidocephalichthys. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (1,86,252.67 km²) and Area of Occupancy (7,394.64 km²) are much higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category and almost stable abundance of this species indicate that it is unlikely to decline in near the future. Therefore, L. guntea is assessed as Least Concern.

Regional Status: It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range


Bangladesh: It is available in swamps, streams, floodplains and beels throughout Bangladesh. Commonly occurs in the streams of Mymensingh, Sylhet, Dinajpur and Rangpur (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Rahman et al. 2007, Kostori et al. 2011).

EOO: 1,86,253 km²  
AOO: 7,395 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.  
Total Population: Unknown.  
Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in free flowing streams or even clear standing waters like rivers, streams, canals and inundated floodplain areas. It is a potamodromous species. This fish feeds on insect larvae and bottom detritus (Kibria 2007).

Assessor: Md Mizanur Rahman
**Pangio pangia**
Species ID: FI0137

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pangio pangia* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Pangia Coolie-loach, Cinnamon Loach  
**Bengali Name:** Pangya, Panga  
**Synonym/s:**  
*Coelobagrus pangia* Hamilton, 1822  
*Cobitis cinnamomea* McClelland, 1839  
*Apuas fusca* Blyth, 1861  
*Acanthophthalmus pangia* Day, 1878  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Pangio pangia* has a wide range of distribution though its abundance is low in its all habitats. The Area of Occupancy is 2,299.64 km² that is slightly higher than that of Vulnerable Category but its Extent of Occurrence of 76,682.89 km² indicates its extended availability in the country. There is no identified potential threat by which this species may cause decline in numbers or risk of extinction in future. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 15 January, 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was listed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran, 1991).

**Bangladesh:** This species is reported from the Jabunswari River in Rangpur, Matshaya Rani Fish Sanctuary in Mymenshingh, the Sunamganj Haor R, hill streams of Rangamati, Madhabpkundo Water Fall of Moulovibazar and upstream of Sangu Rivers of Bandarban District (Hasan et al. 2012, Naser et al. 2013, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 76,683 km²  
**AAO:** 2,300 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs in clear streams with bushy vegetation, sand and gravels at the bottom. It feeds on bottom organisms and detritus. It buries itself rapidly in sand when gets frightened.

**Assessor:** Md Mizanur Rahman
**Amblypharyngodon microlepis**

**Species ID:** FL0014

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Amblypharyngodon microlepis (Bleeker 1853)

**English Name:** Indian Carplet, Carplet

**Bengali Name:** Mola, Moilla

**Synonym/s:**
- Leuciscus pellucidus McClelland, 1839
- Leuciscus microlepis Bleeker, 1853
- Amblypharyngodon microlepis Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** *A. microlepis* is often misidentified as *A. mola*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Amblypharyngodon microlepis* is widely distributed in the country, living mostly in ponds, canals, ditches, slow moving streams, rivers and paddy fields. There is apparently no major known threat for its population decline. So, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species was assessed as Not Threatened earlier (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its distribution range includes Bangladesh and India (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).


**EOO:** 1,77,080 km²

**AAO:** 2,206 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Due to over exploitation and habitat destruction its population is decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is found in freshwater ponds, rivers, ditches, roadside pits, and slow moving stream (Rahman 2005). This benthopelagic species, feeds on algae, worms, crustaceans, insects, insects larvae and organic debris.

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Amblypharyngodon mola**
Species ID: FI0015

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Amblypharyngodon mola (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Mola Carplet, Pale Carplet

**Bengali Name:** Mola, Molongi, Moya, Moilla

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus mola Hamilton, 1822
- Amblypharyngodon mola Day, 1878
- Amblypharyngodon pellucidus (McClelland, 1839)
- Leuciscus pellucidus McClelland, 1839
- Mola buchanani Blyth, 1860
- Amblypharyngodon saranensis Chaudhuri, 1912
- Amblypharyngodon gadigarhi Malhotra & Singh Dutta, 1975

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Amblypharyngodon mola is fairly common all over Bangladesh and inhabits a wide range of freshwater habitats, (i.e. ponds, lakes and rivers). In the absence of any known threat, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species was assessed as Not Threatened earlier in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range extends from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal to Pakistan (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).


**EOO:** 1,89,369 km²

**AOO:** 5,258 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It lives in freshwater ponds, rivers, ditches, roadside pits, and slow moving streams (Rahman 2005). This benthopelagic species, feeds on algae, worms, crustaceans, insects, insect larvae and organic debris. It breeds thrice in a year (Azadi and Mamun 2004).

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Esomus danricus**

**Species ID:** FL0025

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Esomus danricus* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Flying Barb

**Bengali Name:** Darkina, Darkinda, Danrika, Darka, Dadhika, Dankan, Dakkan, Chukkuni, Bore chela.

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus danrica* Hamilton, 1822
- *Nuria danrica* Day, 1878
- *Esomus danricus* Shaw & Shebbeare, 1937

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Esomus danricus* is found in small streams, ditches, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout the country as well as freshwater rivers and river mouths, although prefers quieter waters. There is no major reported threat that can reduce its population to a level of any threatened category in near future. So, *E. danricus* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It has been assessed as Data Deficient (DD) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range


**Bangladesh:** The species is fairly common in streams, canals, ponds and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 1989).

- **EOO:** 1,411,119 km²
- **AOO:** 36,507 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in freshwater and brackish water. It is benthopelagic and potamodromous in habit. It can control insect population and algal bloom from the surface layer of the aquatic environment. By eating aquatic detritus it keeps the water clean (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Rasbora daniconius**

Species ID: FI0027

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Rasbora daniconius (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Blackline Rasbora, Common Rasbora, Slender Rasbora Slender Barb, Striped Rasbora

**Bengali Name:** Darkina, Darkinda, Dankina Chela, Bore Chela, Pati Chela

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus daniconius Hamilton, 1822
- Leuciscus lateralis McClelland, 1839
- Leuciscus dandia Valenciennes, 1844
- Leuciscus dandria Valenciennes, 1844
- Leuciscus malabaricus Jerdon, 1849
- Rasbora malabarica Jerdon, 1849
- Rasbora neilgherriensis Day, 1867
- Rasbora woolaree Day, 1867
- Rasbora zanzibarensis Günther, 1867

### Taxonomic Notes

None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Rasbora daniconius is found all over Bangladesh in all kinds of freshwater bodies. Although, the fish shows a declining trend in abundance in the country, however, still it is relatively abundant throughout its local habitat ranges and the fish can survive in shallow water bodies. Considering the above and in the absence of any major widespread threat, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The species has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Its range countries include Bangladesh, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, South China, Thailand and Viet Nam (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** Rasbora daniconius occurs throughout Bangladesh and occupies almost all kinds of water bodies (Rahman 2005).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 11,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown, but it is relatively abundant in Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits fresh and brackish water ecosystems, including ditches, ponds, canals, haors, streams, rivers and floodplains. It is a benthopelagic fish and usually feeds on aquatic insects and detritus. Spawning sites of the species are found in rivers and ponds. Sometimes, the fish forms large school.

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Salmophasia bacaila**

**Species ID:** FI0030

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Salmophasia bacaila* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Large Razorbelly Minnow  
**Bengali Name:** Chela, Narkali chela, Katari, Narkoli chela  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Chela bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Cyprinus bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Leuciscus bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Opsarius bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Oxygaster bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Salmostoma bacaila* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Opsarius leucerus* McClelland, 1839  
- *Cyprinus oblonga* Swainson, 1839  
- *Salmophasia oblonga* Swainson, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Salmophasia bacaila* occurs abundantly throughout Bangladesh and inhabits most freshwater bodies (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Mustafa and Graaf 2011). The prevailing threats to the fish are in general and in the absence of any reliable information on the population trend *S. bacaila* is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been considered as Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

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**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is known to occur in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Nepal (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs throughout the country (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Fish catch monitoring in 30 sites in the haor basin during the year 2009-2011 showed that the species was present in 70-90% of the surveyed sites. However, it is more abundant in the northern parts of the country (Mustafa and Graaf 2008).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AAO:** 11,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown, but fish catches from Sunderbans comprised about 0.11% of the sampled catches (IRG-Worldfish 2011).  
**Trend:** Population of the fish was noted to be declining in Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). However, no reliable empirical data on this are available.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish inhabits lotic and lentic waters of both fresh and brackish water habitats and is usually found in slow running water bodies (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It is a surface feeder and consumes mainly aquatic insects and detritus. It has the habit of jumping above the water surface and usually moves in small groups.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas

Red List of Bangladesh: Freshwater Fishes
**Chela laubuca**

**Species ID:** FL0032

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Chela laubuca* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Indian Glass Barb

**Bengali Name:** Kash Khaira, Chhep Chela, Laubuca

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus laubuca* Hamilton, 1822
- *Perilampus laubuca* Day, 1878
- *Laubuca laubuca* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Chela laubuca* is fairly common throughout Bangladesh and found in a wide range of habitats including rivers, canals, ditches, floodplains and ponds. Although the species experiences a population decline, however, the Extent of Occurrence (217467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (11964.42 km²) are far above the upper threshold limits for any threatened category. The prevailing threats are rather in general. In the absence of any reliable information on the population decline and its population size, the species is currently assessed as Least Concern (LC).

**Date Assessed:** 25 Jun 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The taxon is known to occur in Bangladesh, Chao Phraya basins, India, Indochina (Mekong), Indonesia, Malay Peninsula, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2005) and reported from Muhuri Irrigation Project and its surrounding areas (Haroon et al. 1989), River Brahmaputra-Jamuna (Rahman and Akhter 2007), Feni River (Halder et al. 1991) and Halda River (Azadi and Arshad-ul-Alam 2013).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 11,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on total population of the fish is unknown, but the fish is fairly common all over Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**Trend:** The species shows a declining trend in Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

### Habitat and Ecology

The species occurs in fresh and brackish water habitats, and found in stagnant pools of streams, rivers, canals, floodplains, ponds and beels. The fish is pelagic in nature in the depth range 0-2 m, found usually in middle-depth area of streams, ponds and tanks. They prefer still and relatively low-flowing waters. It feeds mainly on insects, but also takes plants. This species breeds freely in ponds, tanks and small streams. It moves in small groups of 15-30 individuals.

**Assessor:** Syeda Ismat Ara

**Associate Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Aspidoparia jaya**

Species ID: FI0039

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Aspidoparia jaya* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Jaya

**Bengali Name:** Jaya, Peali, Peashi

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus jaya* Hamilton, 1822
- *Leuciscus jaya* Hamilton, 1822
- *Leuciscus margarodes* McClelland, 1839
- *Leuciscus margarodis* McClelland, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although, *Aspidoparia jaya* is relatively rare and shows a declining trend, however, it is found in a wide areas of the country and adapted to thrive in a variety of water bodies including rivers, streams, ponds, floodplains (Rahman and Ruma 2007). The estimated Extent of Occurrence (66,154 km²) and Area of Occupancy (2,617.49 km²) are also higher than the upper threshold values for the Vulnerable Category. Prevailing threats are general and in the absence of adequate population data the species is currently assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The fish is known to occur in Afghanistan, Bangladesh India and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** This fish is found in the rivers of the northern parts of Bangladesh, and particularly it was reported from the Jamuna River, near Bhuapur and the old Brahmaputra River, near Mymensingh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007) and Kuttanadi River in Panchagar (Rahman 2005). The fish has also been reported from River Padma and its tributaries in the Greater Faridpur District (Rahman et al. 2012, Mohsin et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 66,154 km²

**AOO:** 2,617 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the fish is unknown, but it is relatively rare within its habitat ranges (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits freshwater bodies, including rivers, ponds, plains, and also streams in mountainous regions (Rahman and Ruma 2007). It is benthopelagic in nature and feeds on micro-crustacean, insects and detritus.

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa.
Barilius shacra
Species ID: FI0042

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Barilius shacra* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Shacra Baril
Bengali Name: Koksa, Saku Koksha
Synonym/s: *Barilius shacra* Hamilton, 1822
Cyprinus shacra Hamilton, 1822
Barbus shacra Hamilton, 1822
Opsarius shacra Hamilton, 1822
Opsarius cirratus McClelland, 1839
Opsarius cirlatus McClelland, 1839
Schacra cirrhatus McClelland, 1839

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Barilius shacra* is fairly common in the rivers and streams of Thakurgaon, Dinajpur and Rangpur and also found in the Brahmaputra and Jamuna drainages (Latifa 2007). Although, some widespread threats are affecting its population abundance, however, the Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy of the species are higher than the upper thresholds of any IUCN Redlist threatened category. Currently, no reliable information on population trend of the species is available. Therefore, it is assessed as Least Concern until further data are available.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: This species has been considered as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: The species is distributed in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal (Latifa 2007).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the rivers and streams of Thakurgaon, Dinajpur and Rangpur and also found in the Brahmaputra and Jamuna drainages. (Latifa 2007, Rahman 2005)

EOO: 45,491 km²
AOO: 1,372 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Total population of the species is unknown. However, the fish is fairly common within its habitat ranges in the northern parts of the country (Latifa 2007).
Trend: The population abundance of the species has been stated to be reduced (Latifa 2007).

Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits freshwater and found in rivers and streams with diverse substrate consisting of sand, mud, gravel, pebble, cobble, and boulders. The fish is benthopelagic in habit and feeds on algae, detritus and other benthic organisms.

Assessor: Balaram Mahalder
Associate Assessor/s: Md Golam Mustafa.
**Catla catla**

**Species ID:** FI0070

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Catla catla* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Catla

**Bengali Name:** Catla, Katol

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus catla* Hamilton, 1822
- *Gebelion catla* Hamilton, 1822
- *Cyprinus abraminoides* Sykes, 1841
- *Catla buchanani* Day, 1878
- *Catla catla* Jhingran, 1966

**Taxonomic notes:** *Catla catla* has been described as *Gebelion catla* in Species Redlist of IUCN. Its accepted name is *Catla catla*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Catla catla* is widely distributed in all ranges of freshwater habitats of Bangladesh, although its abundance is observed to be low. In spite of its continued decline in the past and existing threats, the reduction in population abundance appears less than 20% during the last 6-7 years (Ahmed et al. 2015). Captive breeding of the species is widely practiced and the fish is cultured extensively almost in all parts of the country. The species has also been introduced in floodplain culture fisheries. The estimated Area of Occupancy (1,11,856.76 km²) and Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) are far above the threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** *Catla catla* has been assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is native to Bangladesh, India (Central and northern parts), Pakistan, Myanmar and Nepal. The species has been introduced in peninsular India, Sri Lanka and China (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Tenzin 2010).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs throughout the country except the estuaries (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007) and has been reported from almost all parts of the country, including major river systems and other water bodies (NACOM 2008, Bashar et al. 2009, Chakraborty and Nur 2009, Azadi and Arshad-Ul-Alam 2013, Flowra et al. 2013, Galib et al. 2013).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 1,11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population is not currently available. However, it is relatively fairly common (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Trend:** The species shows a declining population trend (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Catla catla* inhabits freshwaters and found in rivers, lakes, haors, baors and culture ponds and also in seasonal floodplains (pers. obs.). It is surface and mid-water dweller and omnivorous fish in habit, with juveniles feeding on insects, detritus and phytoplankton. Main food consists of algae, crustaceans and higher plants. It breeds in selected parts of certain rivers in June-July (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Assessor:** Md Abdur Rob Mollah
**Devario devario**

**Species ID:** FL0079

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Devario devario* (Hamilton, 1822).

**English Name:** Sind Danio

**Bengali Name:** Chebli, Debashi, Chapchela, Debari

**Synonym/s:** *Cyprinus devario* Hamilton, 1822
*Devario buchanani* Bleeker, 1860
*Danio devario* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Devario devario* is abundantly found throughout Bangladesh and occupies wide range of habitats. Although, empirical data are not available on its population trend, however, population of the species probably shows a declining trend (Ahmed 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015). In spite of some existing threats, it is apparent that the fish is unlikely to face the risk of extinction in near future. Hence, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 July 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is known from plains and adjoining hilly areas of Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). Recently, the species has been reported from Afghanistan (Petra 1999).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). This species is also reported from the Sangu River of Bandarban, the Someshwari and Kongsha Rivers of Netrokona, the Piyang and Sari Rivers of Sylhet (Ahmed 2007, Galib et al. 2009, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** The total population is unknown. However, currently it is relatively less abundant (Ahmed 2007).

**Trend:** The fish has been probably experiencing a population decline due to siltation and drying up of river beds (Ahmed 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Habitat and Ecology**

*D. devario* is benthico-pelagic in habit and feeds on worms, small crustaceans and insects and hovers near the surface of water (Mills and Vevers 1989). The species inhabits freshwaters and is found in rivers, canals, ponds, beels and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Labeo angra**

**Species ID: FL0083**

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Labeo angra (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Angra Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Kharsa, Angrot, Kharish

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus angra Hamilton, 1822
- Labeo morala Hamilton, 1822
- Cyprinus hamiltonii Gray, 1830
- Gobio angra Hamilton, 1822

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Labeo angra is fairly abundant in the northern parts of the country and occupies a number of habitat types. Although, some threats are affecting the population, the species is still thriving well and there is no report on its noticeable population decline. It is inferred that under the prevailing situation the species is unlikely to face the risk of extinction in near future. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It has been considered Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** L. angra is reported from northern Bangladesh and India Myanmar, Nepal (in Kosi and Karnali rivers to an altitude of 1,650 m), and Pakistan (Devi and Boguskaya 2009). It is also reported from Afghanistan (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The fish occurs in the streams and rivers of Dinajpur, Mymensingh, Rangpur and Sylhet Districts and also in some other districts (Rahman 2005). In particular, the fish was recorded from Kangsha River, Somshwari River, Padma River, etc. (Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 45,123 km²

**AOO:** 6,324 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** At present no empirical data on total population are available. However, it is stated to be abundant within its distribution ranges in the country (Rahman 2005).

**Trend:** There are no reports on its noticeable population decline.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish inhabits freshwaters and occurs in rivers, lakes and ponds. It is a benthos-pelagic, potamodromous species. It is a column feeder and mainly consumes insect larvae, shrimps and other crustaceans, worms and snails as well as some plant matters (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser

**Associate Assessor/s:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Labeo bata**

**Species ID:** FL0085

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Labeo bata* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Bata Labeo

**Bengali Name:** Bata, Bhangon Bata

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus acra* Hamilton, 1822
- *Cyprinus bata* Hamilton, 1822
- *Labeo issorhynchus* McClelland, 1839
- *Crossocheilus bata* Day 1869
- *Labeo bata* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Labeo bata* is widely distributed throughout the country. In spite of some existing threats to the fish, there is no reports on its population decline. This fish is commercially cultured and no risk is anticipated in near future. Hence, the species is currently assessed Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 24 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It has been assessed Endangered earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *L. bata* is known from India and Bangladesh and is also reported from Pakistan and has been introduced in Nepal (Robins et al. 1991, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The fish is widely distributed in all freshwater ecosystems throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Chakraborty and Nur 2009, Gib et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2009, Rahman et al. 2011, Mahalder and Mustafa 2013). This fish is cultured in many places of the country.

**EOO:** 46,089 km²

**AOO:** 4,839 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Currently, there is no reports on its population trend.

### Habitat and Ecology

This fish Inhabits freshwaters and found in ponds, beels and rivers (Rema and Ali 2013). It is a potamodromous and herbivorous column feeder. It breeds in rivers during monsoon.

---

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser

**Associate Assessor/s:** Gawsia Wahidunessa Chowdhury
**Labeo calbasu**

Species ID: FI0088

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Labeo calbasu* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Orangefin Labeo, Black Rohu  
**Bengali Name:** Kalibaos, Baus  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Catla calbasu* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Cyprinus calbasu* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Rohita calbasu* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Labeo calbasu* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Labeo calbasu* is widely distributed in the country and found in a wide range of water bodies. It is apparent that its natural population has declined due to habitat destruction and indiscriminate catch within its entire ranges and its production dropped by about 20% during the period 2001 to 2009 in beel fishery (FRSS 2009). However, since 2010 its production from open waters is slightly increasing, might be due to the recruitment of escaped individuals from culture ponds during flooding. The fish is extensively used in stocking culture ponds. The threats to the species are in general. As a wide spread species and with no specific known threats, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Labeo calbasu* occurs throughout India, Bangladesh, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan, Thailand and Yunnan (southern China) (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in haor, baor, beels and rivers throughout the country (Rahman 2005).

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<th>EOO:</th>
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<tr>
<td>AOO:</td>
<td>47,216 km²</td>
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</table>

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Although, the species experiences a population decline in the past in the country, since 2011, its production from inland open water has substituted the loss.

### Habitat and Ecology

This fish inhabits freshwaters and is a bottom dweller. It feeds on organic matters, molluscs, other sediment fauna, diatoms, green algae, zooplankton, etc. (Ahmed and Niazi 1988, Rahman and Ruma 2007). Juveniles prefers zooplanktoic organisms. The adults of the species prefer slow-moving waters of rivers. It is a potamodromous species.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Labeo rohita**

Species ID: FL0095

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Labeo rohita* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Ruhu  
**Bengali Name:** Rui, Rohit, Ruee  
**Synonym/s:** Cyprinus rohita Hamilton, 1822  
Rohita buchanani Valencienns, 1842  
Labeo dussumeri Valencienns 1842

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Labeo rohita* is widely distributed in the country. Although, the natural populations shows declining trend, however, it is still available in good numbers throughout its habitat ranges. The fish is extensively cultured in the country and is used in floodplain programmes. The threats to the fish are in general. Hence, the fish is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** *Labeo rohita* has been considered Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Labeo rohita* is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in major freshwater rivers, and other types of wetlands (Beels and clear sluggish water pools) throughout Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown. However, the fish is abundant in its entire habitat ranges.  
**Trend:** Natural population is declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The fish occurs in freshwater water bodies including rivers, beels, reservoirs, pond and inundated lands. It may also be found in low range brackish water habitat. Freshwater rivers and large wetlands (*Beels, Haors and Baors*). It is a diurnal species and usually solitary (Riede 2004). It is a column feeder at mid-water and prefers to feed on plant matters including decaying vegetation. Its food may also contain algae, higher plants, protozoans, insects, their larvae crustaceans, mud and sand (Mukerjee et al. 1946). Spawning season generally coincides with the southwest monsoon.

**Assessor:** M. Niamul Naser
**Puntius chola**
Species ID: FL0098

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Puntius chola* (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Chola Barb, Green Barb, Swamp Barb
**Bengali Name:** Chola Punti
**Synonym/s:**
- Capoeta chola Hamilton, 1822
- Barbus titus Hamilton, 1822
- Cyprinus chola Hamilton, 1822
- Barbus unimaculatus (Blyth, 1860)
- Barbus chola Day, 1878
- Barbus chola (Hamilton, 1822)
- Barbus tetrarupagus (McClelland, 1839)

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Puntius chola* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh and relatively common within its habitat ranges. In the absence of any known major threat, the fish is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** *Puntius chola* has been assessed as Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Puntius chola* is reported from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Peter 1999, Goswami *et al.* 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Kibria 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information on the total population is available. However, it is relatively common within its habitat ranges (Rahman 2005, Kibria 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Puntius chola* inhabits freshwaters and found in rivers, canals, beels, inundated fields, ditches and ponds (Kibria 2007). It is benthopelagic fish and is omnivorous in habit, feeds on wide variety of food items, like worms, crustaceans, insects and plant matter (Ansari *et al.* 2006). It exhibits prolific breeding with high growth rate but minimum population (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is a shallow water fish.

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Pethia conchonius**

Species ID: FL0099

### Taxonomy

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- **Scientific Name:** *Pethia conchonius* (Hamilton, 1822)
- **English Name:** Red Barb, Rosy Barb
- **Bengali Name:** Kanchan Punti, Taka Punti
- **Synonym/s:**
  - *Barbus conchonius* Hamilton, 1822
  - *Cyprinus conchonius* Hamilton, 1822
  - *Systomus chola* Hamilton, 1822
  - *Puntius conchonius* Hamilton 1822
  - *Pethia conchonius* Pethiyagoda et al., 2012.
- **Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

#### Red List Category & Criteria

**Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1**

**Justification:** *Pethia conchonius* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh and fairly to less abundant in the country. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and Area of Occupancy (11,128.35 km²) values are much higher than the upper limits of any IUCN Threatened Category. There are no specific major threats to the species. It is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Pethia conchonius* is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in a wide range of habitats, including in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh (Roknuzzaman 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,128 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Information on generation time is unknown, however, life span of the fish is about five years (Sharpe 2004).

**Total Population:** No empirical population data is available.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Pethia conchonius* is a freshwater species and inhabits a wide range of microhabitats. It is a benthopelagic fish and feeds mainly on planktonic crustaceans, worms, insects and plant matters (Mills and Vevers 1989). The fish is a partial (heterochronal) spawner (Mitra et al. 2006). Rosy barb is a shoaling fish (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq


**Pethia guganio**

Species ID: FI0101

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Pethia guganio* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Glass Barb
Bengali Name: Mola Punti
Synonym/s: *Barbus guganio* (Hamilton, 1822)
            *Cyprinus guganio* (Hamilton, 1822)
            *Puntius ambassis* (Rahman, 1974)

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was originally described as *Barbus guganio* by Hamilton in 1822. He had adopted the genus as *Barbus* and then changed it to *Puntius*. This cyprinid genus *Puntius*, which contains some 120 valid species, has long been suspected to be polyphyletic. The *Puntius guganios* was finally adopted as *Pethia guganio* in 2012 by Pethiyagoda et al. (2012).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pethia guganio* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh. There are no major widespread threats to its habitats. It has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. It is, therefore, assessed under the Category Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 August 2014

**Regional Status:** Evaluated (Galib et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014, WorldFish 2013).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Pethia guganio* is available in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and hill rivers in Bangladesh.

- EOO: 2,17,468 km²
- AOO: 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Abundant, but no information is available about its wild population trend.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Pethia guganio* inhabits from tropical to sub-tropical rivers and ponds, rivers of the hills with sand and mud substrate. Omnivorous, feeding on detritus, vegetation and associated aquatic insects. This species breeds in upper reaches of permanent rivers, ponds and lakes and breeding season falls in December (Shrestha and David 2012).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Pethia phutunio**

Species ID: FI0102

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pethia phutunio* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Spotted Sail Barb, Dwarf Barb, Pygmy Barb

**Bengali Name:** Phutani punti

**Synonym/s:** *Barbus phutunio* Day, 1878  
*Cyprinus phutunio* Hamilton, 1822  
*Systemus phutunio* Bleeker, 1853  
*Puntius phutunio* Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was originally described as *Cyprinus phutunio* by Hamilton (1822). This cyprinid genus *Puntius*, which contains some 120 valid species, has long been suspected to be polyphyletic. The *Puntius phutunio* was finally adopted as *Pethia phutunio* by Pethiyagoda et al. (2012).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pethia phutunio* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh. There is no major widespread threat to its population and habitat. It is therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Pethia phutunio* is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Pakistan (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is available in rivers, streams, canals, beels, ponds and similar waters in Bangladesh (Rahman 1989).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Comparatively less abundant than other barbs, but no information is available in wild population trend.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a very small barb (4 cm), adults feed on debris and zoobenthos, such as small insects, crustaceans and worms. It inhabits in small, slow flowing and standing waters. Spawning usually takes place in the morning between plants near the surface. It is a benthic-pelagic species and occurs in standing waters, over silt and mud substrate (Mills and Vevers 1989).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Puntius sophore**

Species ID: FI0105

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Puntius sophore* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Spotfin Swamp Barb, Pool Barb, Stigma Barb

**Bengali Name:** Jat Punti, Vadi Punti

**Synonym/s:**
- Cyprinus sophore Hamilton, 1822
- Systomus chrysopterus McClelland, 1839
- Barbus annandalei Fowler, 1924
- Puntius stigma Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Puntius sophore* is widely distributed in inland waters of Bangladesh. This is the most common species under the genus *Puntius*. Moreover, the extent of occurrence and area of occupancy have been estimated as 2,17,467.88 km² and 11,128.35 km² respectively, which are much higher than the threshold values for any threatened category. The species is, therefore, assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** This fish is abundant in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields of Bangladesh (Rahman 1989, Ahmed 2008, Rahman et al. 2012, Miah et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
**AAO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information is available on population and its trend.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits rivers, streams, ponds, beels, floodplains, baors, haors in plains and sub-montane regions predominantly (Rahman 1989). It is voracious eater of floating organisms and aquatic plants. This fish can breed everywhere in its habitat during the rainy season. It lives in and move in groups (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Puntius terio**
Species ID: FI0106

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Puntius terio* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** One Spot Barb, Teri Barb

**Bengali Name:** Teri Punti

**Synonym/s:** *Cyprinus terio* Hamilton, 1822  
*Stomus terio* Bleeker, 1853  
*Barbus terio* Day, 1878  
*Puntius terio* Rahman, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is fairly common in freshwater habitats and recorded from eastern to western parts of Bangladesh, including the Sundarbans (Bernacsek 2001, Alam et al. 2013, Flowra et al. 2013, Mian et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014). There is no major widespread threat across its distribution. Therefore, *P. terio* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Pakistan (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is available in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and similar waters in Bangladesh (Mian et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No information is available on population size and its trend.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits rivers, canals, ponds and inundated fields, over a silt and mud substrate. It feeds mainly on diatoms, algae, crustaceans, insects and mud-sands.

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Salmostoma acinaces**

*Species ID: Fl0251*

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Salmostoma acinaces* (Valenciennes, 1844)

**English Name:** Silver Razorbelly Minnow

**Bengali Name:** Chela

**Synonym/s:**
- *Leuciscus acinaces* Valenciennes, 1844
- *Pelecus diffusus* Jerdon, 1849
- *Chela argentea* Day, 1867

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Salmophasia acinaces* was originally described as *Leuciscus acinaces* by Valenciennes (1844) from India. Presently described as *Salmophasia acinaces* in different literatures.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Salmostoma acinaces* is distributed all over Bangladesh with a moderate abundance. The estimated Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are higher than the upper threshold values of any IUCN threatened category. There are no reports on its population size. In the circumstances, the fish is assessed as Least Concen.

**Date Assessed:** 16 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been assessed as Data Deficient (DD) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh, 2000) and assessed as Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1 at global level.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh and India.

**Bangladesh:** This fish is found in almost all freshwater bodies in Bangladesh (Ali *et al.* 2004, Das and Saha 2008, Hossain *et al.* 2009, Rubel *et al.* 2014).

- **EOO:** 20,140 km²
- **AOO:** 2,767 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is benthic-pelagic. This fish feeds on both plant and animal matters as well as on debris.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Psilorhynchus balitora

Species ID: FI0115

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Psilorhynchus balitora* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Balitora Minnow
Bengali Name: Balichata
Synonym/s: *Cyprinus balitora* Hamilton, 1822
*Psilorhynchus variegatus* McClelland, 1839
*Psilorhynchus balitora* Day, 1878

Taxonomic Notes: Originally described as *Cyprinus balitora* by Hamilton (1822) from rivers of north-east Bengal. Day (1877) recognized it as *Psilorhynchus balitora* which is the valid name to date.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Psilorhynchus balitora* is widely distributed in its all ranges though its abundance is low all over (Ahmed and Rahman 2014). As this species lives in diversified range of habitats, including hill streams, the populations of this species are not likely to be adversely affected by the threats immediately for its significant declination. Moreover, the Extent of Occurrence (1,10,401.12 km²) and Area of Occupancy (4,685.90 km²) surpass the threshold values of lowest Threatened Category; therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 21 January 2015

History

Regional Status: The taxon was assessed as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Raknuzzaman 2007).

Bangladesh: This species is available in the Mahananda and Korotoa Rivers in Dinajpur and the Dahuki River in Sylhet (Rahman 2005). Also reported from the Feni, Brahmaputra and the Jamuna Rivers (Haroon et al. 1989, Rahman and Akhter 2007). Recently, this fish has been collected from the Piyang River of Sylhet, Chittagong University waterfalls and also from the upstream of the Sangu River (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 1,10,401 km²
AOO: 4,686 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

This species is found in fast streams and shallow rivers, especially where the bottom is rocky, adhering tightly to the rocky substratum with the expanded paired fins and the breast applied to the rocks (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It feeds mainly on protozoans, cyclops, daphnia, phytoplankton, etc (Raknuzzaman 2007).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Aplocheilus panchax**

**Species ID:** FI0188

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Aplocheilus panchax* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Blue Panchax, Panchax Minnow

**Bengali Name:** Teen Chokha, Kanpona, Naharol

**Synonym/s:**
- *Esox panchax* Hamilton, 1822
- *Aplocheilus chrysostigmus* McClelland, 1839
- *Panchax buchanani* Valenciennes, 1864
- *Hoplochilus panchax* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Aplocheilus panchax* occurs in a wide variety of water bodies throughout Bangladesh. Although its population shows a declining trend but still it is common and abundant throughout its entire habitat range (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007). Threats are general and not specific to this species. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered Vulnerable earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Malayan Archipelago, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Pethiyagoda 1991, Huber 1996).

**Bangladesh:** *A. panchanx* is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007) and found in all types of water bodies.

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 11,964 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on total population is not available. However, the fish is fairly common within its habitat ranges (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a surface feeder and feeds on insect larvae, particularly that of mosquitos. It inhabits fresh and brackish waters and is found in canals, rivers, beels, haors, ponds, ditches and inundated fields (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa
**Liza parsia**

Species ID: FI0210

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Liza parsia* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Goldspot Mullet, Brackish Water Mullet, Grey Mullet  
**Bengali Name:** Parsia, Parse, Parse Bata  
**Synonym/s:** *Mugil parsia* Hamilton, 1822  
*Mugil olivaceus* Day, 1889  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Liza parsia* is widely distributed in coastal waters, estuaries, lagoons and tidal rivers throughout the coastal districts of Bangladesh. It is the commonest species in estuarine commercial catch. There is no known major threat to the species. So, the species is listed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 18 October 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** This species is categorized as Not Threatened in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Australia, Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, New Guinea and Sri Lanka. (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** *Liza parsia* is described as a common  

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

Its fry feeds on phytoplankton and zooplankton. Its adults feed on algae, diatom, copepods, polychaeta as well as other organic matters. Inhabits shallow coastal waters, estuaries and lagoons. Sometimes it enters into tidal rivers but does not breed there (Quddus and Shafi 2003). It has a high resilience, the population doubles within 15 months (Froese and Pauly 2014). It breeds in the deep sea (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Quddus and Shafi 2003). It is a demersal and catadromous species.

**EOO:** 75,824 km²  
**AOO:** 12,183 km²

---

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Liza subviridis**

Species ID: FI0211

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Liza subviridis* (Valenciennes, 1836)

**English Name:** Greenback Mullet

**Bengali Name:** Bata

**Synonym/s:**
- *Mugil subviridis* Valenciennes, 1836
- *Mugil jerdoni* Day, 1876
- *Mugil javanicu* Bleeker, 1853

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a widespread species in south-eastern coast of Bangladesh with no known major threats. Its Extent of Occurrence (8,528.90 km²) and Area of Occupancy (3,760.92 km²) are higher than the upper threshold values of any Threatened Category. Also no fluctuation or reduction of its population is reported. It is therefore, listed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 18 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species was categorized as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Arabian Gulf, Pakistan, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, through the East Indies to China, Queensland and Ploynesia (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** In Bangladesh, it inhabits in the estuarine and shallow coastal waters in the Chittagong and Cox’s Bazar areas (Rahman and Ruma 2007). Rahman (2005) reported that this species was found in tidal rivers in the coastal areas of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 8,529 km²

**AAO:** 3,761 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It picks up mud from the bottom and strains plant and animal materials with its sieve-like gill rakers. Adults feed on small algae, diatoms and benthic detritus. Its fry takes zooplankton, diatoms, detritus and inorganic sediment. It forms schools in shallow coastal waters and enters lagoons, estuaries and freshwater for feeding. Its juveniles may enter rice fields and mangroves (Rahman and Ruma 2007). It is oviparous and spawning occurs at sea (Harrison and Senou 1997). It is a demersal amphidromous species.

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Mugil cephalus**  
Species ID: FI0212

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Mugil cephalus* Linnaeus, 1758  
**English Name:** Flathead Mullet, Stripped Mullet, Black Mullet, Fatback, Bright Mullet, Bully Mullet, Callifaver Mullet, Common Grey Mullet  
**Bengali Name:** Bhangan, Bhangan Bata  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Mugil albula* Linnaeus, 1766  
- *Mugil ashanteensis* Bleeker, 1863  
- *Mugil cephalotus* Valenciennes, 1836  
- *Mugil dobula* Günther, 1861  
- *Mugil gelatinosus* Klunzinger, 1872  
- *Mugil grandis* Castelnau, 1879  
- *Mugil hypselosoma* Ogilby, 1897  
- *Mugil japonicus* Temminck & Schlegel, 1845  
- *Mugil lineatus* Valenciennes, 1836  
- *Mugil mexicanus* Steindachner, 1876  
- *Mugil muelleri* Klunzinger, 1880  
- *Mugil provensalis* Risso, 1810

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a widespread species in southern coast of Bangladesh with no known major threats. Its Extent of Occurrence is 75,823.70 km² and Area of Occupancy is 12,183.48 km² both of which are greater than those of the Threatened Category. No fluctuation or reduction of its population is reported. Thus, it is listed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 18 October 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is distributed worldwide it inhabits in the temperate and tropical waters of the seas, estuaries and tidal rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits the estuarine and tidal rivers throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005), especially in the southeastern and southwestern coasts (Haroon 2007).

- **EOO:** 75,824 km²  
- **AAO:** 12,183 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

Adults are found in coastal waters often entering estuaries and rivers (Harrison 1995). Its youngs are omnivorous but feed on zooplankton, small fish and crustaceans as they grow. It spawns in shallow seas, the young enters the estuarine nursery areas at about 1-1.5 cm sizes. It picks up mud from the bottom and strain plant and animal material from it through their sieve-like gillrakers and pharyngeal teeth. Indigestible materials are spat out (Haroon 2007). It inhabits in the temperate and tropical waters in the seas, estuaries and tidal rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Harrison 1995). It is also found abundantly in saline water lakes (Talwar and Jhingran 1991) and coastal ponds (Haroon 2007).

### History

**Regional Status:** It has not been assessed for IUCN Red List in Bangladesh.

### Assessor

Md. Monirul Islam
**Paramugil parmata**

*Species ID: FI0209*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Paramugil parmata* (Cantar, 1849)

**English Name:** Broad-mouthed Mullet, Giant-scale Mullet

**Bengali Name:** Bata

**Synonym/s:** *Mugil parmatus* Cantor, 1849

* Liza oligolepis Bleeker, 1859

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Paramugil parmata* is a widespread species in southern coastal districts of Bangladesh with no known major threats. Its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are 46,947.01 km² and 10,178.31 km², respectively, which are higher than the threshold values for any Threatened Category. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 18 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This has not been assessed by Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Indian Ocean, Western Pacific including South China Sea, Malaysia, Indonesia, New Guinea, the Philippines, India and Bangladesh (Harrison and Senou 1997, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits the estuary and shallow coastal areas of Bangladesh. It contributes a negligible to fisheries in the Meghna estuary of Bangladesh (Alam 2007).

**EOO:** 46,947 km²

**AOO:** 10,178 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Although no data exist on trends in population size in Bangladesh, it is believed that the population is more or less stable at this time

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a catadromous species (McDowall 1997). It browses on submerged surface and filtering large quantity of benthic detritus (Alam 2007). It consumes minor fish and takes part in aquatic food chain. This species inhabits marine waters, brackish water lagoons, estuaries and river mouth (Harrison and Senou 1997, Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
Rhinomugil corsula
Species ID: FI0213

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Rhinomugil corsula* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Corsula, Kakunda, Corsula Mullet
Bengali Name: Khorsula, Bata, Khalla
Synonym/s: *Mugil corsula* Hamilton, 1822
*Mugil squamipinnis* Swainson, 1839
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Rhinomugil corsula* is a widespread and very common species with no known major widespread threats and is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 December 2014

History

Regional Status: It was listed as Not Threatened in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Dahanukar 2010).

Bangladesh: It is available throughout the rivers and estuaries of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). It is reported from the River Padma (Rahman et al. 2012), the River Choto Jamuna (in the north-west region) (Galib et al. 2013) and the Meghna River (Rahman 2005).

EOO: 2,24,779 km²
AOO: 16,871 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is an anadromous species (Riede 2004). It usually swims over sandy-muddy bottoms and sea grass meadows, in relatively still waters. It is a surface dweller fish and takes small fish, insects, leaves of plant, organic matter. Breeding time of this fish starts in the month of April and continues till July (Sultana et al. 2013). The fish is oviparous, eggs are pelagic and non-adhesive (Breder and Rosen 1966, Froese and Pauly 2014). It can tolerate a wide range of temperature and salinity. It inhabits rivers and estuaries (Rahman 2005). It commonly occurs at water depths of up to 20 metres but may be found offshore or in deeper waters (Sultana et al. 2013).

Assessor: Md. Monirul Islam
**Chanda nama**

Specied ID: FL0200

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Chanda nama* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Elongate Glass-Perchlet, Asian Glass Fish  
**Bengali Name:**Nama Chanda, Chanda  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Ambassis indica* McClelland & Griffith, 1842  
- *Ambassis oblonga* Cuvier, 1828  
- *Chanda bogoda* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Chanda phula* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Equula ovata* Swainson, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Chanda nama* is a widely distributed species and found throughout Bangladesh, and occurs in a wide range of water bodies. Although, the fish is apparently declining in population, it is still common within its habitat ranges. The observed threats are general and it is unlikely that this fish will face the risk of extinction in future. Hence, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 10 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** *Chanda nama* has been assessed as Vulnerable earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Chanda nama* is reported from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Wahab 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in most types of freshwater bodies throughout the country (Wahab 2007).

- EOO: 2,247,79 km²  
- AOO: 54,683 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Decreasing.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Chanda nama* inhabits fresh and brackish waters, both in standing and running waters (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). Its habitats include clear streams, canals, beels, ponds and inundated paddy fields (Wahab 2007). It is a crepuscular and larvivorous fish. It spends most of its time in small shoals, under the cover of marginal roots or floating vegetation (Daniels 2002).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Species Profile

Pseudambassis lala

Species ID: FI0202

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Pseudambassis lala* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Lal Chanda, Ranga Chanda, Chandu
Bengali Name: Mola punti
Synonym/s: *Amhassis alta* (Cuvier, 1828)
Chanda lala (Hamilton, 1822)
Parambassis lala (Hamilton, 1822)

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Pseudambassis lala* is particularly distributed in the southeastern part of the country. It is a less abundant species. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) are higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. Hence, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 December 2014

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: *Pseudambassis lala* is found in India, Bangladesh and Myanmar (Wahab 2007).

Bangladesh: It is sporadically found in canals, beels, haor and rivers mostly in south-eastern part of Bangladesh.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Abundant, but no information is available in population trend.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

*Pseudambassis lala* inhabits fresh and brackish waters and river mouths. It is a surface and bottom feeder, feeds on insect larvae and attached periphyton. It breeds during the rains. (http://www.iucnredlist.org/details/166569/0).

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa
Associate Assessor/s: Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
Parambasis ranga

Species ID: FI0203

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Parambasis ranga (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Indian Glassy Fish, Indian Glass Perch.

Bengali Name: Gol chanda, Chanda, Chandu, Tek Chanda.

Synonym/s: Chanda ranga Hamilton, 1822
            Ambassis alta Cuvier, 1828
            Ambassis ranga Day, 1878
            Pseudambassis ranga Talwar & Jhingran, 1991

Taxonomic Notes: There is a debate over whether the generic status of this species should be Parambassis or Pseudambassis (Dahanukar 2010).

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Parambasis ranga occurs in a wide range of habitats throughout the country and common in fish catches. No major threat is reported for its habitats or population decline. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 December 2014

History

Regional Status: It was considered as vulnerable (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range


Bangladesh: It occurs in river, haor, baor, beel, floodplain, canals, ponds and streams all over Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

EOO: 1,86,253 km²

AOO: 7,502 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in river, haor, baor, beel, floodplain, canals, ponds and streams all over Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). This fish is a migrant from river to floodplain. It feeds on invertebrates, worms and crustaceans.

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa

Associate Assessor/s: Mohammad Ilyas
**Anabas testudineus**

Species ID: FI0231

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch, 1792)

**English Name:** Climbing Perch, Climbing Bass, Walking Fish

**Bengali Name:** Koi, Corvu, Kai

**Synonym/s:**
- Anthias testudineus Bloch, 1792
- Perca scandens Daldorff, 1797
- Amphirion testudineus Schneider, 1801
- Cojus cobojius Hamilton, 1822
- Anabas macrocephalus Bleekeer, 1854
- Anabas scandens Day, 1878
- Anabas testudineus Thakur & Das, 1968

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Anabas testudineus* is widely distributed and fairly common in all ranges of its habitats. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy have been estimated as 1,74,914.88 km² and 3,002.03 km², respectively, which are higher than the threshold values of any Threatened Category. Although there are some potential threats like complete dewatering and drying of its habitats but the fish is known to withstand such adverse conditions. As a very hardy fish with wide range of habitats the species has been considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Philippines, Polynesia, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).


- **EOO:** 1,74,915 km²
- **AOO:** 3,002 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population is unknown but is common in floodplains, beels and ditches.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is an insectivore, feeding on invertebrates, fish and plants. Visual feeder, thus, feeding primarily during the day. During heavy rains, the fish is found to wander long distances on land. The species is renowned for its ability to migrate long distances over land. Occurs mainly in low-lying swamps, marsh-lands, lakes, canals, pools, small pits and puddles. Abundant in paddy fields and water bodies with water hyacinth (Saha 2007).

**Assessor/s:** Gulshan Ara Latifa
**Channa gachua**

Species ID: FI0004

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Channa gachua (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Dwarf Snakehead  
**Bengali Name:** Chang, Chyang, Ookal, Tetya, Telo Taki, Chang Taki, Gachua, Gori, Pagla, Hulpa, Chaitan  
**Synonym/s:** Ophicephalus kela Gunther, 1861  
**Ophiocephalus gachua** Bleeker 1877  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Channa gachua is widely distributed in all freshwater habitats throughout the country but it is comparatively less abundant than the related species out the genus. As a non-commercial species, there is no known major threat to the fish. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was listed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Iran, Iraq, Laos, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. (Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** It is found in different types of freshwater habitats throughout the country (Rahman 1989).

- **EOO:** 24,100 km²
- **AOO:** 2,063 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a carnivorous species and feeds on small fishes, insects and crustaceans. It exhibits parental care, with the male brooding eggs and fry in its mouth (Lim et al. 2008). Adults inhabit medium to large rivers, brooks, rapid-running mountain streams and stagnant water bodies including sluggish flowing canals (Taki 1978).

**Assessor:** Ismot Ara

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**Image:** Channa gachua © Md. Mizanur Rahman

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**Legend:**  
- Capital  
- National Monuments  
- International Boundary  
- District Boundary  
- Forest  
- National Park  
- Wildlife Sanctuary  
- Protected Area  
- Forest Color  
- Urban/Industrial/Build/Bus/Rail  
- Forest Color  

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Red List of Bangladesh: Freshwater Fishes
**Channa orientalis**

Species ID: FI0006

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Channa orientalis* Bloch and Schneider, 1801  
**English Name:** Asiatic Snakehead, Walking Snakehead  
**Bengali Name:** Telo Taki, Gachua, Raga, Cheng, Gaira, Ragua  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Ophiocephalus gachua* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Ophiocephalus apus* Canestrini, 1861  
- *Ophicephalus gachua* Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937  
- *Channa orientalis* Menon 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** Sometimes misidentified as *Channa gachua*. It is evident that *C. orientalis* as presently understood is a species complex (S. Ahmed, pers. comm. 2014).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Channa orientalis* is a wide spread species in all freshwater habitats of Bangladesh. It has no specific major threat that can qualify the species in any threatened category. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Earlier it was listed as Vulnerable (VU) in IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, China, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** It is known to occur in all freshwater systems in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 2,20,440 km²  
**AOO:** 10,669 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

*C. orientalis* is broadly adapted species occurring in rivers, lakes, ponds, mountain streams and even brackish water (Rainboth 1996). It usually hides under the cover of marginal roots and bogwood. It can tolerate very stagnant, poorly oxygenated and turbid water. This species spawns in shallow water with silt or gravel substrate.

**Assessor:** Ismot Ara
**Channa punctata**

Species ID: FI0007

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Channa punctata* (Bloch, 1793)

**English Name:** Spotted Snakehead, Green Snakehead

**Bengali Name:** Taki, Lata, Chaitan, Lati, Okol, Sati, Rakhta Taki, Bheto Taki, Bhatua Taki, Gorai

**Synonym/s:**
- *Ophicephalus punctatus* Bloch, 1793
- *Channa punctatus* (Bloch, 1793)
- *Ophiocephalus lata* Hamilton, 1822
- *Ophiocephalus punctatus* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Channa punctata* is widely distributed in the country in all types of water bodies. The fish is relatively common within all of its habitat ranges. It is found in good numbers in markets. The threats to the species are general. Thus the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species was assessed as Not Threatened in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Yunnan (China). (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in river, streams, beels, ponds, ditches generally in floodplains and also found in rice field and irrigation channels throughout the country. (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 2,20,440 km²

**AOO:** 10,669 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Declining.

### Habitat and Ecology

They are carnivorous (voracious) and predatory to fish, prefers stagnant water and muddy stream, prolific breeder and shows rapid development (Talwer and Jhingran 1991) and found in fresh and brackish waters as benthopelagic species.

**Assessor:** Ismot Ara
**Channa striatas**  
Species ID: FI0008

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Channa striatas* (Bloch, 1793)  
**English Name:** Snakehead Murrel, Stripped or banded Snakehead, Common Snakehead, Asian Snakehead, Chevron Snakehead  
**Bengali Name:** Shol, Shoul, Chol, Chena  
**Synonym/s:** *Ophicephalus striatus* Bloch, 1793  
*Channa striatus* (Bloch, 1793)  
*Ophiocephalus wrathl* Lacepede, 1801  
*Ophiocephalus chena* Hamilton, 1822  
*Ophiocephalus planiceps*, Cuvier, 1831  
*Ophiocephalus stewartii*, Playfair, 1867  
*Ophiocephalus striatus* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** It is the most common species of the genus *Channa* next to *Channa punctata* and widely distributed in all freshwater bodies in the country and no major known threat is observed. Therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened by Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in rivers, beels, baors, streams, ponds, ditches, swamps and floodplains throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Ahmed and Akhter 2008).

**EOO:** 2,20,440 km²  
**AOO:** 47,287 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown; siltation and drying of beels and swamps are the possible threats for wild population.  
**Trend:** Declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It occurs usually in all freshwater bodies. They are carnivorous, bottom dweller, prefer stagnant muddy water and grassy tanks, breed in ditches, ponds and flooded paddy fields in rainy season (Talwer and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Butis butis**

Species ID: FI0227

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Butis butis* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Crimson-tipped Gudgeon, Duckbill Sleeper, Crimson-tipped Flathead-sleeper, Crazy Fish, Crimson-tipped Flathead Gudgeon, Flat-headed Gudgeon, Pointed Head Gudgeon, Upside Down Sleeper

**Bengali Name:** Kuli, Bhout Bele

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cheilodipterus butis* Hamilton, 1822
- *Eleotris humeralis* Valenciennes, 1837
- *Eleotris butis* (Günther, 1861)
- *Butis butis* Koumans, 1953

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species is often confused with *Butis amboinensis*.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species occurs in the coastal region of Bangladesh including the Sundarban estuary. It has fairly large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy that are above the threshold levels of any Threatened Category. As a widespread species with no known major threat, *Butis butis* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** This species has a wide geographic range from east Africa, Seychelles, western Mascarenes including Madagascar and the Comoros in the Indian Ocean (Keith *et al.* 2006), across to Sri Lanka and Bangladesh (Rahman 1989), north to the South China Sea, south through the Indo-West Pacific region to Australia and New Caledonia (Allen *et al.* 2002) and as far east as Fiji (Ryan 1981).

**Bangladesh:** It is usually found around the mouths of rivers or in brackish mangrove estuaries and sometimes penetrates freshwater. It is reported from Bakkhali River, Meghna River Estuary, Patuakhali and Sundarbans (Huda and Haque 2003, Nabi *et al.* 2011, Hossain *et al.* 2012).

- **EOO:** 77,285 km²
- **AOO:** 16,594 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is an ambush hunter, feeding mainly on small fishes and crustaceans and is famous for using sticks and floating leaves as stalking-horses. This species is found in coastal marine to brackish habitats, mangroves (Huda and Haque 2003) and in the lower reaches of rivers, usually on muddy bottoms (Allen *et al.* 2002). It occasionally ascends to rivers.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
Butis melanostigma

Species ID: FI0228

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Butis melanostigma* (Bleeker, 1849)

English Name: Black Spotted Gudgeon, Black Spot Sleeper

Bengali Name: Kuli, Kalo baila

Synonym/s: *Eleotris melanostigma* Bleeker, 1849

*Butis melanostigma* Koumans, 1953

Taxonomic Notes: This species is often confused with *Butis butis*. A scarlet spot at the base of the pectoral and interorbital crest not denticulated are the key characters.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species is widely distributed in the coastal region of Bangladesh. It has fairly large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. No cognisable threat has been found against the species or its habitats. Therefore, *Butis melanostigma* is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History


Geographic Range


Bangladesh: It inhabits around the mouths of rivers or in brackish mangrove estuaries and sometimes penetrates freshwater (Huda and Haque 2003, Nabi et al. 2011, Hossain et al. 2012).

EOO: 12,355 km²

AOO: 46,971 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: There is no information on the population and its trends of this species. This species is relatively common in the coastal catches in Bangladesh (Huda and Haque 2003, Nabi et al. 2011, Hossain et al. 2012).

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is demersal, solitary and carnivorous species feeding mainly on small fishes and crustaceans. It is famous for using sticks and floating leaves as stalking-horses. Being an amphidromous species, occasionally it ascends the rivers (Hoese 1986, Allen et al. 2002). This species occurs in coastal marine to brackish habitats, mangroves and in the lower reaches of rivers, usually on muddy bottoms (Hoese 1986, Allen et al. 2002, Huda and Haque 2003).

Assessor: Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Eleotris fusca**

**Scientific Name:** *Eleotris fusca* (Forster, 1801)

**English Name:** Dusky Sleeper, Brown Spinecheek Gudgeon

**Bengali Name:** Kuli, Bhout Bele

**Synonym/s:**
- *Poecilia fusca* Forster, 1801
- *Eleotris niger* Quoy & Gaimard, 1824

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Eleotris fusca* is sometimes confusing with *E. lutea*. In *E. fusca* predorsal scales extend up to the snout.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Eleotris fusca* occurs widely in the coastal region of Bangladesh. There is no known major widespread threat to the species. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species has a wide geographic range in Indo-West Pacific: East Africa to French Polynesia. Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

**Bangladesh:** It is usually found around the mouths of rivers or in brackish mangrove estuaries and sometimes penetrates freshwater bordering these areas (Huda and Haque 2003, Rahman 2005, Nabi et al. 2011).

- **EOO:** 12,354 km²
- **AOO:** 46,971 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is demersal, amphidromous, feeding mainly on small fishes and crustaceans as well as insects (Reide 2004). This fish spawns on submerged plants with small leaves. The female tends and fans the eggs until hatching and loosely guards the fry for a few days thereafter. Adults inhabit near coast, lagoons, estuaries, tidal rivers and freshwater. They occur in the lower reaches of freshwater streams, usually on mud bottoms. (Pethiyagoda 1991, Allen et al. 2002).

Juveniles are found mainly among mangrove roots in the more saline areas of lagoons and estuaries.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Glossogobius giuris**

Species ID: Fl0001

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Glossogobius giuris (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Fresh Water Goby, Bar Eyed Goby, Flat-headed Goby, Forktongue Goby, Gangetic Tank Goby, Tank Goby, White goby.  
**Bengali Name:** Baila, Bailly, Bele, Bailla, Belia, Bhalia Tia Shol, Bakka, Tati)  
**Synonym/s:** Gobius giuris Hamilton, 1822  
Gobius gutum Hamilton, 1822  
Gobius russelli Cuvier, 1829  
Gobius striatus (Day, 1868)  
Gobius grandidier Playfair, 1868  
Eleotris laticeps De Vis, 1884

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is available in all kinds of fresh, estuarine and sea waters in Bangladesh. However, apparent data suggest its population decline but there exists no empirical information to support it and no major widespread threats are reported so far to place this species in any threatened category. Thus, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This fish is known from South-East Asia, Indo-West Pacific to Indo-China, Africa, Central Australia and the East Indies (Larsen and Britz 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is primarily available in rivers, haors, baors, beels, lakes, ponds, swamps and similar water bodies all overs Bangladesh and secondarily moves from estuarine to sea water (Rahman 1989).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The juveniles are omnivorous and adults are predatory (Rahman 1989, Islam 2002). It inhabits aquatic vegetation of clear to turbid freshwater, sandy, gravel or rock substrate of estuaries and sea waters. The species is benthopelagic and amphidromous (Riede 2004).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Brachygobius nunus**

Species ID: FL0002

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Brachygobius nunus* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Short Goby, Golden-banded Goby, Bumblebee Goby, Buzz Goby

**Bengali Name:** Nuna Bailla

**Synonym/s:**
- *Gobius nunus* Hamilton, 1822
- *Gobius alcockii* Annandale, 1906
- *Gobius bombayensis* Annandale, 1919

### Taxonomic Notes:
None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is common in brackish water and occasionally found in freshwater in Bangladesh. Due to its wide distribution and no major known threat the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 26 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered Not Threatened in IUCN Red List Bangladesh (2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The *Brachygobius nunus* is known from Bangladesh, Myanmar, India, Indonesia, Malaysia and Thailand (Rahman 1989, Talwer and Jhingran 1991)

**Bangladesh:** Primarily estuarine but occasionally migrates to freshwater. Reported from the Old Kangsa River near Netrokona town as well as river Dakatia and Meghna near Chandpur (Rahman 1989).

**EOO:** 64,055 km²

**AAO:** 12,668 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish produces few (100-150) but large sized eggs. The youngs hatch often within about 4-5 days, even earlier and guarded by the male and are not cannibalized. Both fries and adults feed on live brine shrimp, *Daphnia* and white worms. It inhabits estuarine swamps, streams, mangroves, tidal creeks and occasionally freshwater rivers. It is demersal and remains attached to various substrates.
**Apocryptes bato**
Species ID: FI0016

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Apocryptes bato (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Goby

**Bengali Name:** Chiring, Ful Chiring, Dalli Chewa

**Synonym/s:** Gobius bato Hamilton, 1822

**Apocryptes batoides,** Day 1876

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species has wide range of distribution and abundant in almost all the estuaries and tidal rivers throughout the country and no major threat is recognized. So, the species is justified as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range is limited to Bangladesh, India, and Myanmar. (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** The fish occurs along the coast line of Bangladesh, including estuaries and lower tidal rivers (Rahman 2005), Halda River, Karnaphuli, Sangu, Shikalbaha and Chandkhali rivers (Azadi and Arshad-ul-Alam 2013).

**EOO:** 76,035 km²

**AOO:** 12,322 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** The fish was monitored over the 10 years, found stable, widespread and abundant.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits coastal waters, estuaries/brackish water and tidal rivers. It burrows within tidal limits of river deltas (Rahman 2005). This amphidromous species feeds on small invertebrates, mostly small crustaceans, zooplanktons and phytoplanktons.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi

**Associate Assessor:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam
**Oxyurichthys microlepis**

**Species ID:** FI0017

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Oxyurichthys microlepis* (Bleeker, 1849)

**English Name:** Maned Goby

**Bengali Name:** Sabuj Chiring

**Synonym/s:**
- *Gobius microlepis* Bleeker, 1849
- *Gobius cristatus* (Day, 1873)
- *Euctenogobius cristatus* Day, 1873
- *Gobius longicauda* Steindachner, 1893
- *Gobius nuchalis* Barnard, 1927

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is fairly common and widely distributed along the coast line, estuaries and lower tidal rivers of Bangladesh. No major threat is reported, so the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is found in Indo-West Pacific: Mekong delta, Cambodia; Kenya to South Africa and western Pacific. (Rainboth 1996, Munroe 2001, Rahman 2005)

### Bangladesh:

- **EOO:** 76,035 km²
- **AOO:** 12,322 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** No information is available on population trend.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits in coastal waters and tidal rivers. It burrows within tidal limits of river deltas (Rahman 2005). This fish amphidromous; feeds on small invertebrates, mostly small crustaceans, zooplanktons and phytoplankton.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi

**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam
**Awaous guamensis**
Species ID: FI0020

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Awaous guamensis* (Valenciennes, 1837)
**English Name:** Scribbled Goby, Pacific River Goby
**Bengali Name:** Shil Baila, Bele
**Synonym/s:**
- *Gobius guamensis* Valenciennes, 1837
- *Gobius stamineus* Valenciennes, 1842
- *Gobius striatus* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** This species is regularly confused with *Awaous stamineus*, which is endemic to Hawaii and distinct from *Awaous guamensis*. Further taxonomic work is needed to clarify this species.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Awaous guamensis* is fairly common within its habitat ranges. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (67,969.46 km²) and Area of Occupancy (2,237.03 km²) of this species are much higher than the upper threshold values for any threatened category. There is no known major threat to the fish. So, *A. guamensis* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been assessed as Least Concern (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, India, This species is found in the Northern Mariana Islands, Guam and in Melanesia (New Caledonia, Fiji and Vanuatu) (Talwer and Jhingran 1991, Watson 1992, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** This species is found in the River Dakatia, Jamuna, Kangsa, Meghna and Someswari as well as hilly streams of Bandarban and Cox’s Bazar Districts (Rahman 2005, Ahmad et al. 2013).

- **EOO:** 67,969 km²
- **AOO:** 2,237 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Unknown.
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits coastal rivers and estuaries. It is an amphidromous species, feeds on filamentous algae, worms, crustaceans, insects, small fishes and suspended food particles. It prefers clear water with rocky or pebble substrate.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam
**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Boleophthalmus boddarti**

Species ID: FI0033

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Boleophthalmus boddarti* (Pallas, 1770)

**English Name:** Boddart’s Goggle-eyed Goby, Blue Spotted Mudskipper, Mudskipper

**Bengali Name:** Dahuk, Menua

**Synonym/s:**
- *Gobius boddarti* Pallas, 1770
- *Gobius striatus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- *Gobius plinius* Hamilton, 1822
- *Boleophthalmus inornatus* Sylt, 1880
- *Boleophthalmus sculptus* Günther, 1861

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Boleophthalmus boddarti* is widely distributed in the tidal rivers and their creeks, estuaries and the coastal beaches in the southern Bangladesh. No evidences are found on its population declination and there is no known widespread threat to the species which could affect its population in near future. Therefore, the species is considered Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in India to New Guinea and north to southern China (Rainboth 1996), and also in Persian Gulf (Wright 1988)

**Bangladesh:** The species inhabits intertidal waters and estuaries of the country (Rahman 2005) and has been reported particularly from Muhuri Irrigation Project and its surrounding areas (Haroon et al. 1989), Maheshkhali channel (Sanaullah and Chowdhury 1992) and the Sundarbans (Mustafa and Graaf 2008)

**EOO:** 55,051 km²

**AOO:** 18,951 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on total population of the species is not currently available.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species inhabits the tidal rivers, estuaries and seas. It is an intertidal dweller and air-breather, walk on land and rest in burrows and holes. The fish actively forages on mudflats and feeds on multicellular algae and worms. The fish is amphibious and most of the time walks on lands and mudflats, and cannot remain under water for prolonged period of time (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). The fish is also migratory in habit. It is found in scattered schools when foraging.

**Assessor:** Syeda Ismat Ara

**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
Gobiopterus chuno

Scientific Name: *Gobiopterus chuno* (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Glass Goby

Bengali Name: Chuna Bele

Synonym/s: *Gobius chuno* Hamilton, 1822  
*Micrapocryptes fragilis* Hora, 1923  
*Gobiella pellucid* Smith, 1931  
*Gobiopterus chuno* Smith, 1945

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Gobiopterus chuno* is widely distributed in the estuaries and tidal rivers, and reported to be fairly common in Dakatia and Meghna Rivers (Rahman 2005). The estimated Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are above the upper limits for Vulnerable Category. In the absence of any major threat, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: The taxon has been considered Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The taxon is reported from Bangladesh, Chao Phraya basins, India, Sumatra of Indonesia, Malay Peninsula, Mekong River of Indo-China, Myanmar and Singapore. (Khan 2007)

Bangladesh: It occurs in Dakatia and Meghna Rivers (Rahman 2005), Muhuri Irrigation Project and its surrounding areas (Haroon et al. 1989), Feni River (Halder et al. 1991). The fish is also reported to be found in other coastal districts of Bangladesh.

EOO: 78,485 km²

AOO: 8,647 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Information on total population of the fish is not available. However, the species is fairly common in rainy season in Dakatia and Meghna Rivers (Rahman 2005).

Trend: Information on the population trend of the species is not currently available.

Habitat and Ecology

*Gobiopterus chuno* inhabits fresh and brackish waters of estuaries and lower courses of tidal rivers and also enters into swamps. It is a bottom dwelling amphidromous species, carnivore in nature and feeds mainly on zooplanktons (Khan 2007).

Assessor: Syeda Ismat Ara

Associate Assessor/s: Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Parapocryptes batoides**

Species ID: FI0216

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Parapocryptes batoides (Day, 1876)  
**English Name:** Gobi, Mudskipper  
**Bengali Name:** Dali Chewa, Chiring  
**Synonym/s:** Apocryptes bata (Hamilton, 1822)  
Gobius bato Hamilton, 1822  
Apocryptes batoides Day, 1876

**Taxonomic Notes:** It needs more study to differentiate Parapocryptes batoides from Apocryptes bato. It might be a species complex.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species is widely distributed in the coastal tidal rivers, mangrove ecosystems, and estuaries of Bangladesh. There is no evidence of decline in population and extreme fluctuation of Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Due to wide distribution and without any known major widespread threats, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not yet been assessed in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Indian Ocean: India, Bangladesh and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in estuaries and rivers (Ahmed 1991, Rahman 2005), Dakatia and Meghna Rivers (Rahman 2005), Sundarban (Alom and Mowgli 2013) and tidal rivers of Patuakhali (Mohsin et al., 2014).

**EOO:** 20,072 km²  
**AAO:** 4,607 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is omnivorous and burrows within tidal limits of river deltas. It occurs in muddy bottoms of tidal rivers and mangroves.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
Periophthalmodon schlosseri
Species ID: FI0217

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* (Pallas, 1770)
English Name: Giant Mudskipper
Bengali Name: Dahuk
Synonym/s: *Gobius schlosseri* Pallas, 1770
*Periophthalmus schlosseri* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
*Periophthalmus ruber* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
*Periophthalmus phya* Johnstone, 1903
*Periophthalmodon schlosseri argentiventralis* Eggert, 1935
*Periophthalmodon Schlosseri* Konmans, 1941

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Periophthalmodon schlosseri* is widely distributed in the mudflats of the tidal rivers, mangrove ecosystems and estuaries in Bangladesh. There is no evidence of decline in population and extreme fluctuation of Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Data are not available on its population trend, number of mature individuals and its decline. Due to its distribution and without any known major widespread threats, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 March 2015

History

Regional Status: The species was not assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range


EOO: 85,517 km²
AOO: 13,235 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is carnivorous, hunting mainly on arthropods (insects and crustaceans). It may even eat smaller mudskippers. During low tide it is found on open mudflats of river banks, along mangrove forests marine fringes, creeks, always in the water’s edge or in the large pools of their burrows in the soft mud. It spends an appreciable time out of water in basking or ‘mud-walking’. Large birds, like storks and herons feed on it. In the bank of River Naaf Long-tailed or Crab-eating Macaque eat this fish too (M. A. R. Khan pers. comm.).

Assessor: Mohammad Ali Azadi
Periophthalmus barbarous
Species ID: FI0218

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Periophthalmus barbarous* (Linnaeus, 1766)
English Name: Atlantic Mudskipper
Bengali Name: Dahuk
Synonym/s: *Gobius barbarus* Linnaeus, 1766
*Gobius koelreuteri* Pallas, 1770
*Periophthalmus koelreuteri* papilio Bloch & Schneider, 1801
*Periophthalmus erythronemus* Guichenot, 1858

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Periophthalmus barbarous* is widely distributed in the mudflats of tidal rivers, mangrove ecosystems and estuaries of Bangladesh. It is common in all its habitat ranges. Due to wide distribution and in the absence of major threats, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 March 2015

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not yet been assessed in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: This species occurs throughout most of the west African coastline from Mauritania in the north southwards as far as Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Côte d’Ivoire, Cameroon, Congo, The Democratic Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Ghana, Gambia, India, Philippines, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Senegal and Togo (Ahmed 1991, Harrison et al. 2003).

Bangladesh: It occurs in intertidal mudflats of the Sundarbans mangrove swamps and brackish waters of Bangladesh (Ahmed 1991, pers. obs.)

EOO: 72,355 km²
AAO: 12,710 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is omnivorous in habit, feeds on algae, macrophytes, arthropods (mainly insects and crabs), nematodes, bivalves and fishes. This species forages more actively during the breeding time in the dry season (King and Udo 1998). *P. barbarus* inhabits muddy substrates and in brackish waters of estuaries, lagoons and mangrove swamps. It is an amphibious air-breather and skips or walks on sand or mud in search of food usually during low tide (Martin et al. 1999).

Assessor: Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Periophthalmus koelreuteri**

**Species ID:** FL0219

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Periophthalmus koelreuteri (Pallas, 1770)

**English Name:** Mudskipper

**Bengali Name:** Dahuk

**Synonym/s:**
- Gobius koelreuteri Pallas, 1770
- Periophthalmus koelreuteri Day, 1878
- Periophthalmus koelreuteri africanus Eggert, 1935
- Periophthalmus koelreuteri koelreuteri Eggert, 1935
- Periophthalmus koelreuteri albostriatus Eggert, 1935

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Periophthalmus koelreuteri is widely distributed in the mudflats of tidal rivers, mangrove ecosystems and estuaries in the Bay of Bengal part in Bangladesh. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much higher than the threshold levels of Threatened Category. In the absence of having wide distribution and any known major widespread threat, the species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Indo-west Pacific, including Bangladesh, India (Talwar and Jhingran 2001, Harrison et al. 2003, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** This species occurs in intertidal sand or mudflats of the Sundarbans mangrove swamps, estuaries and the bay areas (Rahman 2005, pers. obs.)

**EOO:** 72,359 km²  
**AOO:** 16,793 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is carnivorous and feeds mainly on arthropods (Harrison et al. 2003). As an amphibious fish it lives in intertidal zone, mudflats of tidal river banks and mangrove forests (Miller 1981).

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Pseudapocryptes elongatus**

**Species ID:** FI0220

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Pseudapocryptes elongatus* (Cuvier, 1816)  
**English Name:** Lanceolate Goby, Goby, Mudskipper  
**Bengali Name:** Chiring, Jaid Chirring, Chewa  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Apocryptes dentatus Valenciennes, 1837  
- Apocryptes lanceolatus (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)  
- Apocryptodon edwardi Fowler, 1937  
- Boleophthalmus taylori Fowler, 1934  
- Eleotris lanceolata Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
- Gobius changua Hamilton, 1822  
- Gobius elongatus Cuvier, 1816

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The fish has large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Because of its wide distribution, and without any known major widespread threat, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The fish is distributed from India to Tahiti and north to China, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand and Viet Nam (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in estuaries, coastal and tidal freshwater rivers and creeks of Cox’s Bazar, Chittagong, Bholo, Noakhali, Barisal, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira. It is also reported from inshore islands of Moheshkhali, Kutubdia, Sandwip and Hatia. Mangroves of Chakaria Sundarban and Khulna Sundarbans (Rahman 2005, Hossain et al. 2007, Azadi and Arshad-ul-Alam 2013, 2014, Hossain 2013 and pers. obs.).

**EOO:** 66,842 km²  
**AAO:** 2,565 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is an amphibious air-breather, benthic omnivorous, prevalently feeding on phytoplankton (epibenthic diatoms, cyanobacteria) and small invertebrates, such as juvenile shrimps. It inhabits mudflats of estuaries and the freshwater tidal zone of rivers. It is amphidromous and found in mudflats of estuaries and the freshwater tidal rivers, mangrove creeks and small and muddy tidal inlets.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
Scartelaos histophorus

Species ID: FL0221

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Scartelaos histophorus (Valenciennes, 1837)

English Name: Walking goby

Bengali Name: Dahuk

Synonym/s:
- Gobius viridis Hamilton, 1822
- Boleophthalmus viridis Day, 1878
- Scartelaos viridis Kourmans, 1953
- Boleophthalmus histophorus Valenciennes, 1837
- Boleophthalmus sinicus Valenciennes, 1837
- Boleophthalmus chinensis Valenciennes, 1837
- Boleophthalmus aucupatorius Richardson, 1845
- Boleophthalmus campylostomus Richardson, 1846
- Apocryptes macrophthalmus Castelnau, 1873
- Gobiosoma guttulatum Macleay, 1878
- Gobiosoma punctularum De Vis, 1884
- Boleophthalmus novaeguineae Hase, 1914

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is distributed in the Bay of Bengal shores, coastal mudflats, freshwater tidal rivers, mangrove ecosystems and estuaries within Bangladesh. Because of its wide distribution and in the absence of any known major threats, the species is considered as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not yet been assessed in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Australia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Hong Kong, India, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Ryukyu Island, Singapore, Taiwan and Thailand (Rainboth 1996, Talwar and Jhingran 2001, Rahman 2005).

Bangladesh: It is found in tidal mud and sand along the Bay Shore, estuaries, swamps, marshy areas, tidal zone of freshwater rivers and mangroves of Cox’s Bazar, Moheshkhali, Chakraia, Hatia, Chittagong, Bhola, Noakhali, Barisal, Patuakhali, Bagerhat, Khulna and Satkhira. (Talwar and Jhingran 2001, Rahman 2005, Chandan et al. 2011, Ahsan et al. 2014 and pers. obs.).

EOO: 66,842 km²

AOO: 2,565 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

This fish is a benthic feeder, omnivorous consuming diatoms and small invertebrates (nematodes, ostracodes, copepods). During low tide it is found in mixed or mud tidal flats and in areas with different density of tide pools and structural elements (plant debris, mangrove pneumatophores, etc.). It, moves (jumps) on the mud with the aid of pectoral fin. An intertidal species found on sand and mud flats along bay shores, estuarine areas, swamps, marshy areas and on tidal mud flats (Martin and Bridges 1999).

Assessor: Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Stigmatogobius sadanundio**
Species ID: FI0222

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Stigmatogobius sadanundio* (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Knight Goby
**Bengali Name:** Baila
**Synonym/s:** *Gobius sadanundio* Hamilton, 1822
*Gobius apogonius* Cantor, 1849

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Stigmatogobius sadanundio* in one of the rarely caught gobid in coastal water tidal rivers of Bangladesh. Its Extent of Occurrence is 75823.69 km² followed by having Area of Occupancy 12335.40 km².
In addition to this, there is no record to support that the species is severely fragmented or the number of location is less than 10. As a widely distributed species with no known major threats this taxon is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka and the Andamans to Singapore and Indonesia (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits estuaries and freshwater rivers far above the tidal influence. Abundant in the lower Padma River, lower Meghna River, Rupsha River, Sibsha River, Biskhali River, Tetulia River, Arial Kha River, Galachipa River, Pyra River and a few other rivers in the coastal region of Bangladesh (Rahman 2007).

**EOO:** 75,824 km²
**AOO:** 12,335 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Life-span of this species has been recorded up to 2–4 years (Milton 2009).

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is amphidromous and feeds on small fishes and invertebrates, including mosquito larvae. It occurs in estuaries and tidal zone of rivers. However, it is also found in freshwater habitats (Rahman 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Odontamblyopus rubicundus**

Species ID: F10223

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Odontamblyopus rubicundus (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Rubicundus Eelgoby  
**Bengali Name:** Lal Chewa  
**Synonym/s:** Gobioides rubicundus Hamilton, 1822  
**Amblyopus mayenna** Valenciennes, 1837  
**Amblyopus taenia** Günther, 1861

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a widespread species in coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh. There are no identified major threats to the species. Its Extent of Occurrence is about 75,823 km² and Area of Occupancy is about 12,183 km². These are greater than the threshold of any Threatened Category. No data has been recorded on its population reduction. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** This species has not yet been assessed for IUCN Red List.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Indo-Pacific: including Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits estuarine and tidal rivers throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005). Frequently wriggles along the mud in the mouth of the tidal rivers during low tide (Alam 2007).

**EOO:** 75,824 km²  
**AOO:** 12,335 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is an amphidromous species, feeds on the bottom detritus, chironomid larvae and worms. It inhabits estuaries and tidal rivers and also prefers the hollows beneath tide pools in the near shore areas (Alam 2007, Alam et al. 2013).

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**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Taenioides buchanani**

**Species ID:** FI0224

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Taenioides buchanani* (Day, 1873)  
**English Name:** Burmese Gobyel  
**Bengali Name:** Raja Chewa  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Amblyopus buchanani* Day, 1873  
- *Gobioides buchanani* Day, 1878  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  

**Justification:** *Taenioides buchanani* is a widespread species in coastal rivers and estuaries of Bangladesh. It is unlikely to have potential threats to reduce the population of this species in near future and no threat has yet been reported. The Extent of Occurrence (42,296.76 km²) and Area of Occupancy (6,895.59 km²) are fairly large that indicate its expanded distribution in all habitats. Therefore, *T. buchanani* has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not evaluated earlier in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in estuaries and muddy marine areas along the coastal parts of the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

- **EOO:** 42,297 km²  
- **AOO:** 6,896 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a carnivorous species, feeding upon amphipods, mysid shrimp and small fish. (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Inhabits rivers mouths and estuaries and coastal areas (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).  

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Taenioides cirratus**
Species ID: FI0225

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Taenioides cirratus* (Blyth, 1860)  
**English Name:** Bearded Worm Goby  
**Bengali Name:** Chewa  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Amblyopus cirratus* Blyth, 1860  
- *Gobioides cirratus* Day, 1878  
- *Taenioides cirratus* Koumans, 1953.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Taenioides cirratus* is a common species in coastal rivers and estuaries of Bangladesh. It is unlikely to have potential threats to reduce the population of this species in near future and no threat has yet been identified. The Extent of Occurrence (68,331.45 km²) and Area of Occupancy (4,432.16 km²) are fairly large that are above the threshold level of any Threatened Category. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** Not assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Indo-Pacific: offshore islands of east Africa, India and Australia. Also reported from Bangladesh, Japan, New Guinea and New Caledonia (Masuda et al. 1984, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Marquet 1997, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the coastal rivers of the country, particularly reported from the Meghna and Dakatia Rivers near Chandpur (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 68,331 km²  
**AOO:** 4,432 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish can live out of water for a considerable time by taking air into the branchial chambers. It feeds on crustaceans and other invertebrates as well as small fishes (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It inhabits coastal waters and estuaries (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Trypauchen vagina
Species ID: FL0226

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Trypauchen vagina (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)  
**English Name:** Burrowing Goby  
**Bengali Name:** Sada Chewa  
**Synonym/s:** Gobioides ruber Hamilton, 1822  
Gobius vagina Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
Trypauchen wakae Jordan & Snyder, 1901

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Trypauchen vagina* is fairly common in estuaries, coastal areas including river mouths of Bangladesh. It is unlikely to have potential threats to reduce the population of this species in near future. The Extent of Occurrence (1,11,058.46 km²) and Area of Occupancy (97,440.03 km²) indicated its expanded distribution in all habitats. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, China, India, Indonesia, Kuwait, the Philippines, Taiwan, Myanmar, Singapore and Thailand (Chen and Fang 1999, Rahman 2005, Larson and Lim 2005).

**Bangladesh:** This fish is fairly common in the coastal waters and estuaries and tidal rivers along the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 1,11,058 km²  
**AOO:** 97,440 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is an omnivorous benthic feeder. *T. vagina* inhabits estuarine and coastal areas including river mouths. It burrows in silty mud (Chen and Fang 1999).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Pseudosphromenus cupanus**

*Species ID: Fl0232*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* (Cuvier, 1831)

**English Name:** Spiketail Paradisefish, Red eyed Spiketail Paradise Fish

**Bengali Name:** Koi Bandi

**Synonym/s:**
- *Polyacanthus cupanus* Cuvier, 1831
- *Macropodus cupanus* Hora & Law, 1941
- *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* Pethiyagoda, 1991

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pseudosphromenus cupanus* occurs in ponds, ditches, paddy fields and shallow stagnant waters in small numbers. It has fairly large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and there is no known major widespread threat to the fish. So, *P. cupanus* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Threatened in Red List (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malay Peninsula, Myanmar and Sri Lanka (Rahman 2005, Jayaram 2010).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in ponds, ditches, paddy fields and shallow stagnant waters and rarely in estuarine area of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It feeds on insects and zooplankton. Builds a bubble nest. Male gathers the eggs in its mouth and spits them into the nest, sometimes female assist. Eggs hatch in a day. Male guards the nest and the young until they reach the free-swimming stage, which is about a week later. Male has also been observed building more than one bubble nest and moves the eggs from one nest to the other (Pethiyagoda 1991). It inhabits freshwater ponds, ditches, paddy fields and shallow water not far from tidal influence (Rahman 2005). It is benthopelagic and prefers stagnant or slow-flowing water with thick vegetation such as grasses, roots and floating plants.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Trichogaster fasciata**

Species ID: FI0233

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Trichogaster fasciata* Bloch & Schneider, 1801

**English Name:** Banded Gourami, Striped Gourami, Giant Gourami

**Bengali Name:** Khailsha, Khola, Cheli, Khoira

**Synonym/s:** *Trichogaster fasciatus* Bloch & Schneider, 1801
- *Colisa fasciata* Steer, 1962
- *Trichopodus colisa* Hamilton, 1822
- *Trichopodus bejens* Hamilton, 1822
- *Trichopodus cota* Hamilton, 1822
- *Colisa vulgaris* Cuvier, 1832

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Trichogaster fasciata* occurs in all kinds of freshwater habitats throughout Bangladesh. Along with other species its population has been known to have declined to some extent but due to quite large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy measuring 1,83,565.72 km² and 38,357.69 km² respectively, *T. fasciata* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Welcomme 1988, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits all kinds of freshwater habitats (river, haor, baor, beel, ponds, ditches, canals, etc.) throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 1,83,566 km²
**AOO:** 38,358 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** There is no information on the total population and its trends for this species.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is omnivorous, prefers to feed on insect larvae in dense shallow aquatic vegetations. It breeds several times in a year in stagnant water of paddy fields during monsoon. A rather shy species, it is easily bred and adapts well to life in community aquaria. It is a very hardy species. Found to inhabit transparent, shallow stagnant waters, including haor, baor, beel, ponds, ditches, canals, rice fields and floodplains (Rahman 2005, Ahmed and Akhter 2008).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Species Profile**

**Trichogaster labiosus**

Species ID: FI0234

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Trichogaster labiosus* Day, 1877  
**English Name:** Thick-lipped Gourami  
**Bengali Name:** Khalisha  
**Synonym/s:** *Colisa labiosa* (Day, 1877)

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species might be confused with the other species under the genus *Trichogaster* (Vishwanath 2010).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Trichogaster labiosus* has been reported to be found in the freshwater rivers and all other wetlands of Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012). However, detailed study is required to understand the local distribution range and status. Considering the relevant species under the same genus, this species can be considered as one of the most commonly caught species in the freshwater rivers of Bangladesh. The Extent of Occurrence is 2,16,184.01 km², followed by having Area of Occupancy as 9,197.33 km². Therefore, *T. labiosus* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has not yet been assessed as threatened species globally.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is known from northeast India only from the Chindwin drainage, Manipur, and from Myanmar (Vishwanath 2010) and from Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits in the freshwater rivers and all other wetlands in all over Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012).

EOO: 2,16,184 km²  
AOO: 9,197 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is benthic, generally feeds on aquatic plants and insects (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Most specimens have been recorded from the freshwater rivers (Hossain et al. 2012). However, this species can be found in the ponds, irrigation channels and rice fields too (Vishwanath 2010).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Trichogaster lalius**

*Species ID: FL0235*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Trichogaster lalius* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Dwarf Gourami, Red Gourami  
**Bengali Name:** Baicha, Lal Khalsha, Ranga khailsha  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Trichopodus lalius* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Colisa unicolor* Cuvier, 1831  
- *Trichogaster lalius* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Trichogaster lalius* is very common in fish catches from all types of freshwater habitats throughout Bangladesh. As a widespread species with no significant threats across its range and having very large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy, *T. lalius* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Welcomme 1988, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It lives in all kinds of freshwater habitats such as rivers, haors, baors, beels, ponds, ditches, canals, etc. throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 1,83,566 km²  
**AOO:** 38,358 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** There is no information on the total population and its population trend for this species.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is omnivorous, prefers to feed on insect larvae and some vegetable matters from dense shallow aquatic vegetation. It is known to breed several times a year in stagnant water of paddy fields during monsoon (Menon 1999). Male guards the bubble-nest but eats the young after 2-3 days. Found to inhabit transparent, shallow stagnant waters, including rice fields and floodplains (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Ctenops nobilis**

*Species ID: FI0236*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ctenops nobilis* McClelland, 1845
**English Name:** Indian Paradise Fish, Frail Gourami, Indian Gourami.
**Bengali Name:** Neftani, Napit Khaisha, Napit khayra, Modhumaloti.
**Synonym/s:** *Osphronemus nobilis* Day, 1876
*Ctenops nobilis* Regan, 1909
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ctenops nobilis* is widely distributed but found in small quantities in catch (pers. obs.). It is well above the Threatened Categories considering its large Area of Occupancy (6,216.36 km²) as well as Extent of Occurrence (1,04,137.95 km²). Though, there are some threats and decreasing tendency in some areas but no empirical information is available concerning population size, number of matured individual and its declination. Thus, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** Considered as Endangered (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Assam, Bihar, Sikkim, West Bengal in India and in Bangladesh (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Wahab 2007).

**Bangladesh:** *Ctenops nobilis* is freshwater fish, distributed in rivers, canals, haors, baors, beels and pond of north-west, north-east, south-west and central regions of Bangladesh (Sobhan et al. 2012, Samad et al. 2013, Hossain et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 1,04,138 km²
**AAO:** 6,216 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Unknown.
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is larvivorous, likes to stay and swim in surface water (Wahab 2007). It lives in freshwater rivers, canals, haors, baors, beels and ponds. In winter it usually sticks to the roots of the water hyacinth (Shafi and Quddus 2001). Primarily lives in river and canals as well as in connected haors, baors, beels and ponds.

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Trichogaster chuna**

**Species ID:** FI0237

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Trichogaster chuna* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Honey Gourami, Dwarf Gourami, Sunset Gourami.

**Bengali Name:** Chuna khaiisha, Baicha, Baichi, Boicha.

**Synonym/s:**
- *Trichopodus chuna* Hamilton, 1822
- *Trichopodus sota* Hamilton, 1822
- *Trichogast chuna* Day, 1878
- *Colisa chuna* Qureshi, 1965
- *Colisa sota* Menon, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Trichogaster chuna* is widely distributed in freshwater rivers, haors, baors, beels and ponds all over Bangladesh. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (1,14,271.90 km²) and Area of Occupancy (7,284.76 km²) is well above the Threatened Categories. The species is not severely fragmented and number of locations are numerous, no evidences are available on the continuing declination and extreme fluctuation of extent of occurrence and area of occupancy. Thus, the species is categorized as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 15 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It occurs in the Gangetic provinces, Assam in India and in Bangladesh (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** *Trichogaster chuna* is a freshwater fish, distributed widely in rivers, haors, baors, beels and ponds of the country (Rahman 2005, Hossain and Haque 2005).

**EOO:** 1,14,272 km²

**AOO:** 7,285 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is omnivorous in habit. Its males guard the bubble nests during breeding season (Alam 2007). It inhabits fresh water bodies with vegetation.

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
Trichopsis vittata
Species ID: FI0238

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Trichopsis vittata* (Cuvier, 1831)
English Name: Croaking Gourami
Bengali Name: Not Known
Synonym/s: Osphromenus vittatus Cuvier, 1831

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information:

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been reported to be occurred in the freshwater rivers of Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012). The Extent of Occurrence is 2,16,184.01 km² and Area of Occupancy is 8,681.77 km². In the absence of major threats to its population and habitats and being widely distributed, *Trichopsis vittata* is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 19 January 2015

History

Regional Status: The taxon has not been assessed in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: The species is widely distributed throughout mainland of Southeast Asia, Cambodia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia (Peninsular Malaysia), Myanmar, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Bangladesh: This species has been recorded from the freshwater rivers of Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012).

EOO: 2,16,184 km²
AOO: 8,682 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

Most specimens have been recorded from the freshwater rivers (Hossain et al. 2012).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Polynemous paradiseus
Species ID: FI0215

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Polynemous paradiseus Linnaeus, 1758
English Name: Paradise Threadfin
Bengali Name: Topshe, Taposi, Tapsi, Bairagi, Muni, Rishi
Synonym/s: Polynemus aureus Hamilton, 1822
Polynemus toposui Hamilton, 1822
Polynemus longifilis Cuvier, 1829

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: This is a widespread species in southern coast of Bangladesh. There are no identified major threats to this species. Its Extent of Occurrence is about 75,823.69 km² and Area of Occupancy is about 12,335.40 km², both of which are greater than the threshold values of any Threatened Category and the sub-criteria of this section do not support any Threatened status. So, Polynemous paradiseus is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 March 2015

History

Regional Status: The taxon has been assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Mekong River, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, Indian Ocean, Indonesian Seas, South China Sea and Pacific Ocean and Rivers and estuaries in Bangladesh (Alam 2007, Alam et al. 2013, Motomura et al. 2002).

Bangladesh: The species occurs in tidal rivers, estuaries and the Bay of Bengal in Bangladesh. It was recorded as abundant from the Meghna River near Chandpur and Hatiya (Alam 2007).

EOO: 75,824 km²
AOO: 12,335 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It feeds on small fishes, crustaceans and other benthic organisms. This fish enters freshwater during the breeding season (Alam 2007). Polynemous paradiseus usually breeds in the estuary during the rains. It is found in the freshwaters of the tidal zone as juveniles that moves to brackish water as sub-adults and finally as adults to river mouths and inshore areas (Mohsin 2007).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Johnius coitor**

Species ID: FI0205

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Johnius coitor* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Big-eyed Jewfish, Coitor Croacker, Ganges Croaker.  
**Bengali Name:** Koitor, Koitor Poa, Decre Poa  
**Synonym/s:** *Bola coitor* Hamilton, 1822  
*Sciaena coitor* Day, 1878  
*Johnius coitor* Talwar and Shetty, 1971  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Johnius coitor* is known to occur in shallow coastal areas, estuaries and all the tidal rivers in the southern regions of Bangladesh. Recent faunal survey, field visits and personal observation indicated that the species is common in commercial catches throughout its range of distribution. There is no known threat that might affect its population or habitats in near future. So, the species is assessed as Least Concern.  
**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei, Darussalam, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Papua New Guinea, southward to Singapore and Borneo (Sasaki 2001).

**Bangladesh:** It is known to occur in shallow coastal areas, estuaries and all the tidal rivers in the southern regions of Bangladesh. Also reported from the Kaptai Lake, Halda River, upper reaches of the Meghna River, Sitalakshya River and Haors (Rahman and Farhana 2007).

- **EOO:** 85,517 km²
- **AOO:** 12,753 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is a carnivorous and active predator, feeds generally on the crustaceans, fishes, mollusks and echinoderms. It is amphidromous. It refers shallow coastal areas to estuarine inter-tidal rivers and eventually found in fresh water large rivers. Primarily estuarine, secondarily migrate to large freshwater rivers for breeding.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Otolithoides pama**
Species ID: FI0207

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Otolithoides pama (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Pama Croaker, Pama  
**Bengali Name:** Poa, Poma, Koi Bola, Bola.  
**Synonym/s:**  
Bola pama Hamilton, 1822  
Sciaenoides hardwickii Blyth, 1860  
Sciaenoides pama Day, 1878  
Pama pama Fowler, 1933.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Otolithoides pama is widely distributed throughout the coastal region, including estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh. It is the commonest species among other croakers available in the country and contributes significantly to in commercial catches. As a wide spread species with no known threat, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Jawaram 1991, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs in southern estuaries areas of the Bay of Bengal and their inter-tidal rivers to far inland freshwater parts of these rivers and tributaries lying at the south-east, south-west and central to north-western parts of Bangladesh (Fawzia et al. 2013, Mohsin et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 1,38,366 km²  
**AOO:** 13,915 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** There is no information on the population and its trend for this species. The species is relatively common in the coastal fish catch in Bangladesh (Huda and Haque 2003, Nabi et al. 2011).  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

Planktivorous in habit, feeds on both phyto- and zooplankton throughout its life (Alam 2007). Amphidromous. Frequently visit within the estuary to inter-tidal brackish water parts of the rivers. Occasionally move to freshwater parts of these rivers and tributaries. Primarily estuary to all the brackish water inter-tidal rivers in southern region, while, in monsoon to post-monsoon seasons also reported in the central to north-western rivers of Bangladesh (Fawzia et al. 2013, Mohsin et al. 2013).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
Sillaginopsis panijus
Species ID: FI0204

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Sillaginopsis panijus (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Hundra, Tulardandi
Bengali Name: Hundra, Tulardandi
Synonym/s: Cheilodipterus panijus Hamilton, 1822
Sillaginopsisdomina (Ouvie, 1829)
Sillago domina Cuvier, 1829

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Sillaginopsis panijus is widely distributed in the coastal region of Bangladesh including estuaries and river mouths. As there is no known threat to this species and its Extent of Occurrence (46,413.83 km²) and Area of Occupancy (10,065.17 km²) are much higher than the threshold values for any Threatened Category, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 23 September 2014

History

Regional Status: Considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The species is found in Bangladesh, India (southwest coast, Ganges delta and east coast), Myanmar, and Southwards to Malaysia, and rarely to the Indonesian Archipelagic (Rahman 2005, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Bangladesh: It occurs in coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal, estuaries and river mouths of Bangladesh.

EOO: 46,414 km²
AOO: 10,065 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown. In 2013 this species contributed about 1.44% of total catch in Khulna region (WorldFish-IPAC 2013).
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is predatory in habits and feeds on fish, crustaceans and algae. Probably spawns twice a year during the months November to February and August to September and the juveniles migrate toward the upper reaches during March and April and during December where they remain for two to three months. Tidal rivers, estuaries and coastal areas are the principal habitats for this species (Alam 2007). Demersal, adapted to muddy water conditions (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). Found in coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal to estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa
Associate Assessor/s: Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
Cynoglossus cynoglossus

Scientific Name: Cynoglossus cynoglossus (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Bengal Tongue Sole, Gangetic Tongue-Sole, Indian Turbot, Tonguefish, TongueSOLE

Bengali Name: Kukur Jeeb, Banspata

Synonym/s: Achirus cynoglossus Hamilton, 1822
            Plagusia oxyrhynchos Bleeker, 1851
            Plagusia bengalensis Bleeker, 1853
            Plagusia sumatrana Bleeker, 1854
            Cynoglossus buchanani Day, 1870
            Cynoglossus cynoglossus Day, 1878

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Cynoglossus cynoglossus is widely distributed in the river mouths and the brackish water zones of the country and there is no major threats to the species. So, the C. cynoglossus has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population Unknown.
Trend: Declining as per perception of local fishers.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf. Often lives in shallow areas, including rivers, estuaries and brackish waters (Rahman 1989). This Tongue Sole feeds mostly on bottom-living invertebrates. It breeds off-shore, produce pelagic, and non-adhesive eggs (Rainboth 1996). As a demersal species it has the habit of hiding its full body under sand or in the soft bottom keeping eyes outside to capture prey wandering to its peripheral areas.

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa
Associate Assessor/s: Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
Cynoglossus lingua
Species ID: FI0024

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Cynoglossus lingua Hamilton, 1822
English Name: Long Tongue Sole
Bengali Name: Kukur Jeeb, Banspata
Synonym/s: Achirus cynoglossus Hamilton, 1822
Plagusia oxyrhyynchos Bleeker, 1851
Pleuronectes potos Cuvier, 1829
Plagusia macrorhynchos Bleeker, 1851
Cynoglossus acinaces Jenkins, 1910

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: Cynoglossus lingua is widely distributed in the Bay of Bengal, coastal region, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh. The species is common in commercial catches and no major known threat is reported. Thus, C. lingua has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 25 June 2014

History

Regional Status: The species has been assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: This fish is found in Malay Archipelago, including Thailand, Viet Nam, the Philippines and Indonesia westward to seas and estuaries of India, Bangladesh and Pakistan to the Red Sea. (Rahman 1989, Rainboth 1996, Munroe 2001).

Bangladesh: It occurs in the Bay of Bengal, estuaries, Sundarbans and tidal rivers of Bangladesh.

EOO: 3,38,768 km²
AOO: 1,23,738 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population Unknown.
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This Tongue Sole is found in marine and brackish waters. Adults live mainly in shallow muddy and sandy bottoms of the continental shelf, sometimes entering into estuaries and tidal rivers (Rahman 1989). It is an amphidromous species and feeds mainly on the benthic invertebrates (Rahman and Ruma 2007). It has the habit of hiding its full body under sand or in the soft bottom keeping eyes outside to capture prey wandering to its peripheral areas (Rahman 2005).

Assessor: Md. Golam Mustafa
Associate Assessor/s: Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
**Cynoglossus arel**
Species ID: FI0037

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Cynoglossus arel (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)  
**English Name:** Largescale Tonguesole  
**Bengali Name:** Kukur Jeeb  
**Synonym/s:** Pleuronectes arel Bloch & Schneider, 1801  
Cynoglossus macrolepidus Bleeker, 1851  
Cynoglossus arel Day, 1878

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Cynoglossus arel* is reported from the entire coastal and brackish waters of Bangladesh. There is no report on the reduction in its habitats or on its population decline. Considering the above and in the absence of any known widespread threats, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000)

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Besides the Bay of Bengal, its distribution has been reported from the Persian Gulf to Sri Lanka, eastward to Indonesia, Southern China, Taiwan, Thailand, the Philippines and Southern Japan. (Hossain and Sultana 2007).

**Bangladesh:** This fish is found in the continental shelf of the Bay of Bengal, the estuaries and coastal rivers in Bangladesh. Its occurrences were particularly reported from Satkhira, Khulna, Bagerhat, Barisal, Narail, Patuakhali regions and also from Halda River in Chittagong. (Hossain and Sultana 2007)

**EOO:** 16,759 km²  
**AOO:** 3,198 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** No information is available on its population trend.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species inhabits marine and brackish waters, also enters estuaries and tidal rivers (Rahman 2005). It is a bottom-dweller. The species is amphidromous and euryhaline in nature and has the habit of hiding its full body under sand or soft bottom, keeping the eyes outside to capture prey wandering in its vicinity. It feeds predominantly on the bottom-living invertebrates and small fishes (Hossain and Sultana 2007).

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa.
**Paraplagusia bilineata**
Species ID: FI0038

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1784)  
**English Name:** Fingerlip Tonguesole, Doublelined Tonguesole, Lemon Tonguesole  
**Bengali Name:** Kukur Jeeb  
**Synonym/s:** Pleuronectes bilineata Bloch, 1784  
Paraplagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1787)  
Pleuronectes bilineatus (Bloch, 1787)  
Plagusia bilineata (Bloch, 1787)  
Paraplagusia bilineata Bloch, 1787  
Pleuronectes bilineata Bloch, 1787  
Plagusia dipterigia (Rüppell, 1830)  
Plagusia dypterygia (Rüppell, 1830)  
Plagusia marmorata (Bleeker, 1851)  
Paraplagusis bilineata Munro 1955

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Paraplagusia bilineata is widely distributed and relatively fairly common in coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers (Rahman 2005, Haque 2007). There is no report on its population decline or reduction in its habitats. In the absence of any known widespread threat, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species has been assessed as Not Threatened (NO) earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The taxon is known to occur in Red Sea and east coast of Africa to the Philippines, north to southern Japan, south to New Guinea and northeastern Australia. Also found in the Bay of Bengal of Bangladesh, China, India and Myanmar (Haque 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is widely distributed in the coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005) and it has also been found in the Halda River in Chittagong.

**EOO:** 1,68,664 km²  
**AOO:** 1,18,981 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** The total population of the species is not known. However, it is fairly common in the Bay of Bengal, but not abundant anywhere else within its habitat ranges in the country (Haque 2007).

**Trend:** Information on its population trend is not available.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The species inhabits marine and coastal waters, often enters estuaries and tidal rivers (Haque 2007). It is a bottom dweller. The fish feeds predominantly on the bottom-living invertebrates. It swims by body movement and/or by the movement of the caudal fin.

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa
**Platycephalus indicus**

Specied ID: FI0198

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Platycephalus indicus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Bar-tailed Flathead, Bartail Flathead, Flathead, Gobi, Indian Flathead, Indo-Pacific Flathead

**Bengali Name:** Mur Bailla

**Synonym/s:**
- *Callionymus indicus* Linnaeus, 1758
- *Cottus insidiator* Forsskål, 1775
- *Cottus madagascariensis* Lacepède, 1801
- *Platycephalus insidiator* Forsskål, 1775

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Platycephalus indicus* is common in the estuaries and coastal waters of Bangladesh. There is no report on its population decline. In the absence of any major widespread threat, the fish is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered as Data Deficient (DD) earlier in Bangladesh (UCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Platycephalus indicus* is recorded from across the Indo-West Pacific: Red Sea and East Africa to the Philippines, north to southern Japan and Korea, and south to northern Australia. It has widespread distribution through the eastern Indian Ocean from the Bay of Bengal and the Gulf of Thailand, south to Northern Australia (Knapp 2010).

**Bangladesh:** *P. indicus* occurs in the Bay of Bengal and enters the rivers and estuaries of Khulna, Barisal and Patuakhali Districts (Rahman 2005). This species is common in the coastal areas of Bangladesh and particularly it has been reported from several places, such as the Sundarbans (Huda and Haque 2003), Teknaf coast (Hossain et al. 2008), Meghna estuary (Hossain et al. 2012) and Andharmanik River, Patuakhali (Mohsin et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 1,11,058 km²  
**AOO:** 97,440 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*P. indicus* inhabits marine, brackish and also freshwaters. Younger life stages use estuaries and freshwater habitats as nursery grounds (Knapp 2010). It is a benthic fish and stays on sand or mud bottoms (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Knapp 2010), however, its eggs and larvae are pelagic. It is a carnivorous fish and feeds on small fishes and benthic crustaceans (CSIRO Marine and Atmospheric Research 2014). It can travel long distances and is an active forager and predator, using ambush method of attack. It breeds between July and November (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
Amblyceps mangois
Species ID: FI0159

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Amblyceps mangois* (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Indian Torrent Catfish
Bengali Name: Chotta Shinghi
Synonym/s: *Pimelodus mangois* Hamilton, 1822
*Pimelodus indicus* McClelland, 1842
*Amblyceps caecutiens* Blyth, 1858
*Amblyceps mangois* Day, 1869
*Olyra laticeps* Hora, 1936

Taxonomic Notes: *A. mangois* differs from other species in having a relatively short body with 34-36 (versus 38-40) vertebrae and a caudal fin with upper and lower lobes of distinctly different shapes. Recently, its taxonomy has been confirmed through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI) gene from the Tanguar haor (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Geographic Range

Global: *A. mangois* is found in Bangladesh, India (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal), Nepal, Pakistan and Thailand (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

Bangladesh: The Dahuki River in Sylhet, Mahananda River in Panchagar, Jabaneswari River in Rangpur, Kangsha and Someswari Rivers in Netrokona are the ideal habitats for this species in Bangladesh (Rahman, 2005, Rahman and Ruma 2007). *A. mangois* is also reported from the Piyang and Sari River of Sylhet; Korotoa, Atrai and Mahananda Rivers of Northern region; Old Brahmaputra, Jamuna and the River Padma; Tanguar Haor of Sunamgonj (Ahmed et al. 2015). This species is has been found in lower reaches of Himchori hill streams of Cox's Bazar and Madhabkundo hill streams of Moulvibazar District (Rahman and Akhter 2007, Latifa et al. In Press).

EOO: 1,33,052 km²
AOO: 10,576 km²

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1
Justification: *Amblyceps mangois* is widely distributed and common in its ranges though it is under threat due to loss of habitat quality. As it is a non-targeted fish for consumption, the potential threats are not identified for the significant decline of this species. The geographic ranges in the form of Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occurrence estimated much higher than the threshold for lowest Threatened Categories. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 15 October 2014

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

Predominantly hill stream fish, occurs in pebbly beds in swift currents at the base of hills. Also found among rocks and boulders on the bottom of fast flowing upland streams and rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is carnivorous in habit and feeds on aquatic insects. It hides amongst the rocks and pebbles at the bottom of the streams. This species breeds in the summer.

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Osteogeneiosus militaris**

Species ID: FI0185

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Osteogeneiosus militaris (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Soldier Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Apuia

**Synonym/s:**
- Silurus militaris Linnaeus, 1758
- Arius militaris Valenciennes, 1840
- Osteogeneiosus blochii Bleeker, 1846
- Osteogeneiosus macrocephalus Bleeker, 1846
- Osteogeneiosus stenocephalus Day, 1877

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Osteogeneiosus militaris occurs in the coastal waters of the Bay of Bengal, estuaries and tidal rivers of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Rahman and Chowdhury 2007, Dutta et al. 2012). The fish is considered less abundant but there is no information on its population decline. In the absence of any known major widespread threat to the fish, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It has been considered as Not Threatened in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** O. militaris has been recorded from the West coast of India to Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malacca, Malaysia, Myanmar, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The fish occurs in estuaries and the Bay of Bengal and ascends tidal rivers (Rahman 2005). It was also recorded from Meghna River near Chandpur (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 74,038 km²

**AAO:** 12,328 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a potamodromous, predaceous and carnivorous fish, feeds mainly on invertebrates and small fishes. This fish inhabits marine freshwater and brackish waters (Reide 2004). It also occurs in mangroves tidal creeks and occasionally found in freshwater rivers.

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Mystus bleekeri**

Species ID: FI0142

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Mystus bleekeri (Day, 1865)  
**English Name:** Bleeker’s Mystus, Day’s Mystus  
**Bengali Name:** Tengra, Golsha-Tengra, Gulsha Tengra  
**Synonym/s:** Bagrus keletius Bleeker, 1846  
Macrones bleekeri Day, 1877  
Mystus bleekeri var. burmanicus Jenkins, 1910  
Mystus bleekeri Shaw and Shebbeare, 1937  
Mystus (Mystus) bleekeri Misra, 1976  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Mystus bleekeri* is assessed at Least Concern, because the species is still relatively widespread and the present level of exploitation is not deemed high enough to be a threat to long-term existence of this species. Simultaneously, the Extent of Occurrence, 1,35,013.68 km² and Area of Occupancy, 4,122.93 km² are far above the threshold for Vulnerable. Furthermore, no specific threats so far been identified as well no numerical data refer to continuing decline or extreme fluctuation in the mature individuals and their population size are available at the exploitation and marketing levels to justify any of the stated Threatened categories.

**Date Assessed:** 04 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Mystus bleekeri* is found all over the Asian countries like Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Indonesia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Sumatra in Indonesia (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in freshwater rivers. From there it often moves into other connected natural water bodies laying in the north-west to north and south-eastern districts of Bangladesh with monsoon floodwaters. Occasionally, it ventures into estuarine waters (Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**EOO:** 1,35,014 km²  
**AAO:** 4,123 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish is potamodromous in habitat within rivers and connected natural water bodies of sandy to muddy bottom. It is preferably carnivorous in habit, feeds on insect larvae, zooplankton and small fishes but may take detritus to supplement natural foods and thereby help to control water pollution (Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Mystus tengara**
Species ID FI0145

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Mystus tengara (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Tengara Catfish
**Bengali Name:** Bajari Tengra, Bujuri Tengra, Choto Tengra, Guitta Tengra
**Synonym/s:**
- Pimelodus tengra Hamilton, 1822
- Macrones tengara Day, 1877
- Bagrus tengara Cuvier & Valenciennes, 1840
- Mystus carcio Drashan et al., 2010

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Mystus tengara is fairly common and widely distributed in all types of freshwater habitats throughout the country (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007). No potential threat is identified which can reduce its population in the near future. So, it is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** The fish was considered as Not Threatened (NO) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Mystus tengara is found in Bangladesh, Pakistan, India and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits river, haor, baor, beels, canals, streams and ponds all over the country.

- **EOO:** 32,012 km²
- **AOO:** 5,412 km²

### Population

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Mystus tengara* is found in weedy, sandy, muddy places of pools, streams, canals and river in the rainy season (Alam 2007). It feeds on insect larvae, earthworms, mollusks, crustaceans, algae, a little sands and mud.

---

**Assessor:** Selina Sultana
**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammed Noman
**Mystus vittatus**

Species ID: FI0146

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch, 1797)

**English Name:** Striped Dwarf Catfish, Asian Striped Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Tengra

**Synonym/s:**
- *Silurus vittatus* Bloch, 1797
- *Bagrus vittatus* Jerdon, 1849
- *Macrones vittatus* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a widespread species in all freshwater habitats in Bangladesh. There are no identified major threats reported for this species. Its Extent of Occurrence (2,17,467.88 km²) and the Area of Occupancy (47,212.41 km²) are greater than the threshold value for any Threatened Category. No data has been recorded on the population reduction of this species. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This species has been assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India and Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Alam 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It inhabits estuarine and tidal rivers throughout Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Ahmed 2008). Frequently wriggles along the mud in the mouth of the tidal rivers during low tide.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 47,212 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Mystus vittatus* is mainly found in the flooded ponds, lakes, canals, beels, paddy and jute fields, streams and rivers of Bangladesh. It inhabits standing as well as flowing waters. Recorded from the marginal waters of lakes and swamps with mud substrate (Mohsin 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Rama chandramara**

**Species ID:** FL0147

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Rama chandramara* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Asian Cory, Golden Shadow Catfish, Hovering Catfish, Humming Bird Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Gura Tengra, Futki Bujurii, Bajaria Tengra

**Synonym/s:**
- *Pimelodus chandramara* Hamilton, 1822
- *Leiocassis rama* Day, 1877
- *Rama rama* Rossell, 1964
- *Chandramara chandramara* Jayaram, 1972

**Taxonomic Notes:** This genus *Rama* has been revised several times on the basis of presence and absence of black dots on the body, shoulder spot translucent or not as well as size and extend of barbels. Thus, it needs further investigation.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Rama chandramara* is common in freshwater ecosystem of the country and there is in no danger of habitat loss or population decline. So, it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 27 August 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Rama chandramara* is native in Bangladesh and India (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in freshwater beels, baors, ditches, streams and canals of the Padma and Jamuna drainages in the north-east regions, upper and lower Meghna drainages in the north-west to central districts in Bangladesh (Mohsin 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,857 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Rama chandramara* is omnivorous in habit. It feeds on small organism like daphnia, cyclops, blood-worms, white-worms and decomposed matter. It inhabits beels, haors, baors, ditches, streams and canals with a sandy or muddy bottoms. In rainy season, it moves in to the swamps and flooded jute and paddy fields (Rahman 2005).

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Clarias batrachus**

*Species ID: FI0181*

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Clarias batrachus* (Linnaeus, 1758)

**English Name:** Walking Catfish, Clarias Catfish, Freshwater Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Magur, Mosqur, Mojgor, Jiol

**Synonym/s:**
- *Silurus batrachus* Linnaeus, 1758
- *Silurus angularis* Russel, 1803
- *Clarias punctatus* Valenciennes, 1840
- *Clarias assamensis* Day, 1877
- *Clarias magur* Day, 1889

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Clarias batrachus* is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh and occupies a wide variety of water bodies. Threats to the species are general and it has the ability to withstand marginalized and poor quality water allowing it to thrive in adverse conditions. Moreover, the species is cultured in many parts of the country. Therefore, the fish is unlikely to face a risk of extinction in near future. Hence, *C. batrachus* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been considered Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species has been reported as native to Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Japan, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand and Vietnam. The species has also been widely introduced for cultivation in many countries, like Philippines, and also in the eastern and western coasts of the USA (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Allen 2013)

**Bangladesh:** The fish has been reported from the rivers and wetlands (such as muddy ponds, canals, ditches, swamps and floodplains) all over Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AOO:** 11,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population is unknown. However, it is common within its habitat ranges.

**Trend:** Declining (pers. obs.).

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is an omnivore and considered as scavenger. It searches for food actively and consumes a wide variety of prey, including eggs or larvae of other fishes, small fishes and a number of invertebrates, such as annelids, crustaceans and insects. It attains maturity at the end of the first year of its life and breeds in shallow water during monsoon in May-July (Alam 2007). This fish is able to survive in warm, stagnant, often hypoxic waters (Alam 2007). *C. batrachus* inhabits fresh- and brackish waters and found in a wide variety of water bodies including lakes, rivers, ponds, ditches, canals, floodplains and even in mangrove streams. It is nocturnal in habit (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Hara jerdoni**

Species ID: FI0170

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Hara jerdoni* Day, 1870  
**English Name:** Sylhet Hara  
**Bengali Name:** Kutakanti  
**Synonym/s:** Erethistes jerdoni Day, 1878  
*Hara jerdoni* Hora, 1949  
*Hara jerdoni* Menon, 1974

**Taxonomic Notes:** Recently, molecular taxonomy through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI) gene of this species has been confirmed from the specimen collected from Tanguar haor (Ahmed et al. 2015, GenBank: KT762372).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Hara jerdoni* is a widely distributed but rarely met species in the country. It is less abundant than its congeners are. No potential threat to its habitats has yet been identified. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occurrence estimated to be much higher than the Threshold for lowest Threatened Category. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened (NO) in Red List by IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is recorded from Bangladesh, Northern part of the Indian subcontinent and Thailand (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in river, streams and canals of Sylhet Division, Mymensingh, Tangail and Chandpur Districts and the Tanguar Haor of Sunamganj District of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 44,194 km²  
**AOO:** 2,531 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species inhabits slow-moving streams and narrow rivers. Its preferred habitats are characterized by soft substrates (Ng 2010). A shy and nocturnal fish, it prefers to be in groups than alone.

**Assessor:** Md. Ahsanul Islam
**Erethistes pusillus**
Species ID: FI0176

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Erethistes pusillus* Müller and Troschel, 1849  
**English Name:** Moth Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Kutakanti  
**Synonym/s:** *Erethistes hara* (Hamilton, 1822)  
*Erethistes pusillus* Müller & Troschelin, 1849  

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species is wrongly described as *Erethistes hara* by Hamilton in 1822. Later on the species was finally described as *Erethistes pusillus* by Müller and Troschelin 1849. However, the species is distinguished from the genus Hara in having divergent serrations on anterior edge of the pectoral spine.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species has just been found at few locations within the country. The Area of Occupancy of this species is 1,089.35 km². The Extent of Occurrence has been estimated as 22,173.59 km². The decline in its population is based on fisher’s perception. Thus the species assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 23 September 2014  

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is found in India, Bangladesh and Myanmar.  
**Bangladesh:** It is found in Brahmaputra drainages.  
**EOO:** 22,174 km²  
**AOO:** 1,089 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species is found in slower stretches of the sandy parts of rivers and hill streams where considerable vegetation is present.

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**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Balaram Mahalder and Mohammad Ilyas
Heteropneustes fossilis
Species ID: FL0182

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch, 1794)
English Name: Stinging Catfish, Fossil Catfish, Liver Catfish
Bengali Name: Shing, Jiol, Shinghi, Jill Shinghi
Synonym/s: *Silurus fossilis* Bloch, 1797,
*S. singio* Hamilton, 1822,
*Saccobranchus fossiltis* Day, 1878,
*Heteropneustes fossilis* Misra, 1976

Taxonomic Notes: None.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: *Heteropneustes fossilis* is widely distributed in the country and occupies a wide range of water bodies. It experienced an insignificant decline in population that has been substituted by the recruitment of escaped fishes from pond aquaculture. The prevailing threats are general. So, it has been assessed Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 March 2015

History

Regional Status: This species has been considered Not Threatened earlier in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: The fish is known to occur in Bangladesh, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Bangladesh: *H. fossilis* is widely distributed in lentic freshwaters and also occasionally in brackish waters throughout Bangladesh. It was very common in Buriganga and Turag River. Recently, it has also been recorded from Chalan Beel, Halti Beel, Tanguar Haor, Kapotakkho River, Padma River, Jamuna River (Latifa et al. In Press).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²

AOO: 11,964 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Information on total population is unknown, but it is fairly common throughout its entire habitat ranges (Saha 2007). At present, this fish is cultured in many parts of the country.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

The fish is omnivorous and predatory in nature. It feeds on bottom dwelling small invertebrates, detritus, and eggs of other fishes, larvae of fish, insects and others. It is much dreaded because of its aggressive behavior and can inflict painful wounds with its potentially dangerous pectoral spines. It is able to tolerate slightly brackish water conditions. Its air breathing apparatus enables it to exist in almost any kind of waters. It comes to water surface at times for air breathing. This is primarily a freshwater fish and utilizes a wide range of water bodies, including ponds, ditches, beels, swamps and marshes, also occurs in muddy rivers. It is also occasionally found in slightly brackish waters (Saha 2007).

Assessor: Gulshan Ara Latifa
**Scientific Name:** *Eutropiichthys murius* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Indus Garua

**Bengali Name:** Muri Bacha, Motus

**Synonym/s:**
- *Clupisoma murius*, Hamilton, 1822
- *Eutropius murius*, Hamilton, 1822
- *Pseudeutropius murius*, Day, 1878
- *Eutropiichthys murius*, Hora 1937
- *Clupisoma nazri*, Mirza & Awan, 1973
- *Pseudeutropius murius batarensis*, Shrestha, 1982

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Eutropiichthys murius* was described from the Mahananda River (part of the Brahmaputra River drainage) in Bangladesh, and is known throughout the Ganges and Brahmaputra river drainages in northern, northeastern and southern part of Bangladesh. Although the threats to this species are unknown, it is assumed that its wild population is in declining due to over exploitation and habitat destruction. Recent field surveys (M.S. Ahmed pers. comm. 2014) indicated that this species is still relatively abundant and widespread, and therefore, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not considered as threatened species in IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found Bangladesh, India and Nepal. (Rahman 1989, Talwer and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** *Eutropiichthys murius* is freshwater riverine fish found in the Padma, Meghna, Old Brahmaputra, Greater Mymensingh and Syllhet Districts. (Rahman 1989).

- **EOO:** 91,108 km²
- **AOO:** 3,145 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Its wild population declining due to over exploitation and habitat destruction.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It inhabits main channels of large rivers and their tributaries. During monsoon migrate to the adjacent floodplain of the rivers (M. S. Ahmed pers. comm. 2014).
**Eutropiichthys vacha**

**Scientific Name:** *Eutropiichthys vacha* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Batchwa Vacha, Bacha  
**Bengali Name:** Bacha, Garua Bacha  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Pimelodus vacha* Hamilton, 1822
- *Bagrus vacha* Valenciennes, 1839
- *Pachypterus punctatus* Swainson, 1839
- *Eutropiichthys burmannicus* Day, 1877
- *Eutropiichthys vacha* Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Eutropiichthys vacha* is widely distributed in freshwater and coastal rivers. Current data suggests that this species is still relatively abundant in all over Bangladesh. Though, population might be declining locally in some areas due to overexploitation and habitat destruction, recent information indicates it has much greater area of EOO (2,20,042.27 km²) and AOO (10,587.65 km²). Therefore, this species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Critically Endangered in IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, and Thailand. (Rahman 2005, Ferraris & Vari 2007, Talwer and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** *Eutropiichthys vacha* is mainly a freshwater fish but it is also available in coastal rivers. This species is widely distributed in major rivers and their tributaries, haors; and beels all over the country Kaptai Lake in the hilly districts of Bandarban and Rangamati. (Rahman 2005, Chowdhury 2007, Kostori et al. 2011).

**EOO:** 2,20,042 km²  
**AOO:** 10,588 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Its wild population is in declining due to over exploitation and habitat destruction.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Eutropiichthys vacha* is mainly a freshwater fish but it is also available in coastal rivers. This species is widely distributed in major rivers and their tributaries, haors; and beels all over the country and Kaptai Lake in the hill districts of Bandarban and Rangamati. (Rahman 2005, Chowdhury 2007, Kostori et al. 2011). It is potamodromous, voracious and feeding on small fishes and insects. (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Neotropius atherinoides**

**Species ID:** FI0011

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Neotropius atherinoides (Bloch, 1794)

**English Name:** Indian Potasi

**Bengali Name:** Batasi, Bataiya, Batais, Bashpata, Fultengra, Tinkata batashi

**Synonym/s:**
- Silurius atherinoides Bloch, 1794
- Bagrus atherionoides Valenciennes, 1839
- Pachypterus atherinoides Swainson, 1839
- Bogrus exodon Bleeker, 1853
- Pseudeutropius atherinoides Day, 1878

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Neotropius atherinoides has been assessed as Least Concern due to its wide distribution range and abundance in all aquatic ecosystems in the country. The population size and trend of this species remained unknown but facing some threats of overexploitation and habitat destruction.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened in IUCN Bangladesh (2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is native to Asia, including Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** Neotropius atherinoides inhabits in major freshwater rivers and coastal rivers. This species is widely distributed in major fresh and tidal water rivers and their tributaries, haors and beels of all over the country.

- **EOO:** 2,20,042 km²
- **AOO:** 10,588 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the global population is unavailable.

**Trend:** Its wild population is showing declining trend over due to over exploitation and habitat destruction.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is amphidromous and fast swimmer; feeds on algae, plant material and debris (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Silonia silondia**

Species ID: FI0012

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Silonia silondia* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Silond Catfish, Silonida Vacha

**Bengali Name:** Shilong, Silond, Dhain, Siloin, Jilang

**Synonym/s:**
- *Pimelodus silondia* Hamilton, 1822
- *Silonia lurida* (Swainson, 1838)
- *Silundia gangetica* Valenciennes, 1840
- *Silondia silondia* Hora, 1937

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Silonia silondia* is distributed in large river systems of the country. Although, the species suffered a population decline in the past, presently the population is recovering. Availability of the fish in markets and perception of the local fishers suggest that the species is in good condition. The estimated Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and Area of Occupancy (AOO) of the species are higher than the upper threshold values for any IUCN threatened category. The threats to the fish are general. The risk of extinction of the species in near future is not anticipated. Hence, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 25 July 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Endangered in IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and probably Myanmar (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** *Silonia silondia* is available in rivers, estuaries and beels all over Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

**EOO:** 21,468 km²

**AAO:** 11,964 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Its population is declining due to uncontrolled exploitation and silting up of major rivers.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a riverine fish but inhabits beels and reservoirs as well. It prefers well-oxygenated and clear waters. It is carnivorous and voracious in habit. This amphidromous catfish moves in shoals and breeds during monsoon (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor:** M. Kamrujjaman
**Ailia coila**
Species ID: FI0155

**Taxonomy**

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Scientific Name: *Ailia coila* (Hamilton, 1822)  
English Name: Gangetic Ailia  
Bengali Name: Kajuli, Bashpata  
Synonym/s: *Malapterurus coila* Hamilton, 1822,  
  *Malapterus bengalensis* Gray, 1830  
  *Acanthonotus hardwickii* Gray, 1830  
  *Silurus cuvieri* Gray, 1830  
  *Melapterurus cuvieri* Swainson, 1839  
  *Ailia affinis* Gunther, 1864  
  *Ailia coila* Day, 1877 & 1889

**Taxonomic Notes:** The specific characters that separate it from the related species, *A. punctata* are the presence of small pelvic fin and silvery body with black caudal fin edge but no black spot on the base of caudal fin (Talwar and Jhingran, 1991). Recently, its taxonomy has been confirmed through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxidase I (COI) gene (Ahmed et al. 2015, GenBank: KT364782.1).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Ailia coila* is well known and very popular fish, widely distributed in all the major river systems and their connected water bodies throughout Bangladesh. Considering its large Extent of Occurrence and the Area of Occupancy and little or no threat to the fish it has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 04 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It has been considered as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The genus *Ailia* is endemic to the South Asian. Therefore, the species is confined in the Jamuna, Ganga, Bramhaputra and Mahananda rivers in India; Indus plains in Pakistan; Nepal; Padma-Jamuna-Meghna river systems in Bangladesh (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005, Parween 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It lives in rivers and connected hoars, baors, beels, and other flooded lands particularly in the north-west to north and south-eastern districts of Bangladesh (Ahmed 2002, Parween 2007, Chandra 2009, Galib et al. 2013).

**EOO:** 1,73,814 km²  
**AOO:** 10,687 km²

**Population.**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Ailia coila* usually lives in shoals in rivers to connected large natural water bodies with sand or mud created turbid water (Parween 2007). They migrate to connected water bodies during monsoon and even moves to estuarine waters in the south of Bangladesh (Rahman 2005, Parween 2007). It is a carnivore, mostly feeding on zooplankton, but occasionally prefers algae, plant materials and debris.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Ailia punctata**

Species ID: Fl0156

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Ailia punctata* (Day, 1872)

**English Name:** Jamuna Ailia

**Bengali Name:** Kajuli, Bashpata

**Synonym/s:** *Ailichthys punctata* Day, 1872

* Ailia punctata Jayaram, 1962

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ailia punctata* is available in good quantity in river systems and connected water bodies like haors, baors, beels and floodplains all over Bangladesh. On the basis of its large Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy and apparent absence of any major threat to it or its habitats *Ailia punctata* has been evaluated as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 04 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been considered as Vulnerable for the IUCN Red List 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Ailia punctata* is a widely distributed in the freshwater river systems in Bangladesh, India and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** The species is found in rivers, haors, baors and beels in the north-west to north and south-west districts of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 1,73,814 km²

**AOO:** 10,687 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Ailia punctata* lives in shoals in rivers and connected natural water bodies with sand or mud created turbid waters. They migrate to connected water bodies from monsoon to onward months of the year. Probably not available in the estuarine waters. It is diurnal in habit and feeds on primarily algae and plant materials and occasionally intake debris.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Gagata cenia**

Species ID: FI0162

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Gagata cenia (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Indian Gagata  
**Bengali Name:** Cenia, Jungla, Kauwa, Tengra, Gang, Gang Magur, Gun Mach  
**Synonym/s:** Pimelodus cenia Hamilton, 1822,  
Gagata cenia Day, 1878  
Gagata dolichonema He, 1996  
Gagata typus, Bleeke 1863  

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Gagata cenia is widely distributed throughout the country including estuaries. It is relatively common compared to its congeners (Ahmed et al. 2015). Although Area of Occupancy is squeezing, it is still above the threshold level of the Threatened Category. As a widespread species, with no major threats to the habitats, the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 24 July 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as not threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Myanmar, Nepal and Thailand (Suvatti 1981, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005).

Bangladesh: It occurs in Ganges-Brahmastra system. Also reported from Haors and Rivers of Sylhet, Durgapur of Netrokona (especially in the Someswari River), Mohanonda River, Chalan Beel, Mymensingh Sadar (Brahmaputra river), Dinajpur Rivers (Chhoto Jamuna, Garveswari, Atrai and Kanchon) Boral River of Natore, hill streams of Bandarbans and Cox’s Bazar, Feni River, Tanguar Haor (Rahman 2005, Ahmed et al. 2015 and M A R Hossain pers. com.).

**EOO:** 90,691 km²  
**AOO:** 10,520 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It occurs in large rivers with sandy/muddy bottoms and also in hill streams. Benthic feeder, probably decomposing matter and small organisms.

**Assessor:** Afshana Parven  
**Associate Assessors:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain and Mst. Kaniz Fatema
Gagata gagata
Species ID: FI0164

Taxonomy

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Scientific Name: Gagata gagata Hamilton, 1822  
English Name: Gangetic Gagata  
Bengali Name: Gang tengra, Jungla, Ghorakata, Hudda  
Synonym/s: Pimelodus gagata Hamilton, 1822  
            Gagata cenia Day, 1878  
            Gagata gagata Hora and Law, 1941  
            Gagata cenia Bhuiyan, 1964

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: Gagata gagata is widely distributed and relatively common in catches along with other commercial species. There is no known threat to the species. So, G. gagata is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Not Threatened (NO) in Red List by IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: This species is known from the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers drainage of Bangladesh, India, Irrawaddy River system in Myanmar and Nepal (Chowdhury 2007).

Bangladesh: Gagata gagata is found all over Bangladesh, in both freshwater and estuarine habitats (Ahmed et al. 2015, Chowdhury 2007, Hossain et al. 2005).

EOO: 95,883 km²  
AOO: 5,185 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.  
Total Population: Unknown.  
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits rivers and estuaries with sandy or muddy bottoms. It is a bottom feeder, mainly feeds on benthos and ooze (Chowdhury 2007).

Assessor: Sumaiya Ahmed
Gogangra viridescens

Species ID: FI0168

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Gogangra viridescens* (Hamilton, 1822)

English Name: Huddah Nangra

Bengali Name: Gang Tengra

Synonym/s: *Pimelodus viridescens* Hamilton, 1822

*Gagata viridescens* Hora & law, 1941

*Nangra viridescens* Day, 1878

*Nangra punctata* Day, 1877

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

Justification: The species occurs in the upstream rivers of Bangladesh. Recent faunal survey indicates that the species is still abundant within its range. Although it is inferred that its population has declined in some of its ranges but there is no information on population and its trend. Its Extent of Occurrence (EOO) and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) found to be too large for the threshold of Vulnerable Category and the sub-criteria of this section do not support any Threatened status. So, *G. viridescens* is assessed as Least Concern.

Date Assessed: 20 February 2015

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: The species has been recorded from Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Shrestha 1990, Petra 1999, Rahman 2005).

Bangladesh: It is found in upstream Rivers of Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh and Sylhet (Rahman 1989).

EOO: 38,279 km²

AOO: 269 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Although the present population and its trends are unknown for this species, recent field surveys are that this species suggest is not abundant and the population is decreasing in its natural habitats (Ahmed et al. 2015).

Trend: Declining.

Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits larger rivers with moderate current and sandy substrate (Menon 1999).

Assessor: Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Hara hara**

Species ID: FI0169

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**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Hara hara* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Kosi Hara

**Bengali Name:** Kutakanti

**Synonym/s:** *Pimelodus hara* Hamilton, 1822  
*Hara filamentosus* Blyth, 1860  
*Erethistes hara* Day, 1877  
*Hara hara* Hora, 1949  
*Hara serrata* Vishwanath and Kosygin, 2000

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Hara hara* was originally described from the Kosi River by Hamilton (1822). Ng and Kottelat (2005) designated a neotype from the Hooghly River to fix the identification of this species. *Hara serrata* Vishwanath and Kosygin 2000, a species described from the Barak River drainage in Manipur, is considered to be a junior subjective synonym of *H. hara*.

---

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Hara hara* is a widely distributed and fairly common species in Bangladesh. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy estimated to be much higher than the upper threshold values for lowest Threatened Category. There is no report on its population decline (Ahmed et al. 2015). Therefore, this species has been assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 20 September 2014

---

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not considered as threatened in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is widely distributed in the Ganges-Brahmaputra system in the northern and northeastern parts of the Indian subcontinent, including Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Ng 2010).

**Bangladesh:** *Hara hara* is a widely distributed species encompassing different rivers, hill streams, creeks and floodplain areas in the country (Hossain and Haque 2005, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Akhter 2007, Mahsin and Haque 2009, Ahmed et al. 2015).

- **EOO:** 82,772 km²
- **AOO:** 9,432 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is found in slower-moving rivers, creeks, streams and floodplain areas. Its preferred habitats are characterized by soft sandy substrates. It is active at night and hides under the sand and pebbles during daytime.

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Nangra nangra**

Species ID: FI0171

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Nangra nangra (Hamilton, 1822)
**English Name:** Kosi Nangra
**Bengali Name:** Gang Tengra
**Synonym/s:**
- Gagata nangra Hamilton, 1822
- Macrones nangra Hamilton, 1822
- Nangra buchanani Day, 1877
- Pimelodus nangra Hamilton, 1822

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category &Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Nangra nangra is widely distributed in the Meghna and Dakatia Rivers of Bangladesh. No information is available on its population size and abundance. As no potential threats are reported the species is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 21 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** It was listed as Not Threatened in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman 2005, Devi and Boguskaya 2009).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in the Meghna and Dakatia Rivers near Chandpur (Rahman 2005). It is not yet reported from any other location of the country.

**EOO:** 33,932 km²
**AOO:** 2,538 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Unknown.
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

N. nangra lives in freshwater. It is a demersal species and inhabits the upper reaches of rivers (Devi and Boguskaya 2009). It feeds on bottom dwelling organisms (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam
**Macrognathus pancalus**

**Scientific Name:** *Macrognathus pancalus* Hamilton, 1822  
**English Name:** Stripped Spinyeel, Barred Spiny Eel  
**Bengali Name:** Guchi, Guchibaim, Chirka, Turi  
**Synonym/s:** *Mastacembelus punctatus* Cuvier and Valencies, 1832, *Mastacembelus pancalus* Day, 1876.

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species occurs throughout the country in all types of slow and shallow freshwater bodies (Rahman 2005, Wahab 2007). The relative abundance of the species reported to be fairly common to common (NACOM, 2005, 2006, 2008, 2010 and pers. obs.) and highly abundant in rainy season (Rahman 2005). Because of its capacity to survive in shallow and small water bodies and hiding behaviour, the species is less affected by many threats. The Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy are much higher than the lower thresholds for any threatened category. Therefore, the species is considered as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 19 October 2014

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is distributed in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Myanmar and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Froese and Pauly 2014).

**Bangladesh:** The species is found throughout Bangladesh, except the lower estuaries and high altitude areas (Rahman 2005, Ahmed 2008, Mohsin and Haque 2009, Galib 2013).

- **EOO:** 2,17,468 km²
- **AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Slightly declining.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It feeds on bottom debris along with all types of benthic oligocahetes, nematodes and insect larvae (Ali and Serajuddin 2005, Wahab 2007). The fish can hide in the mud and may avoid predation and vulnerability to some gears. Breeding occurs in upper surface, usually in shallow waters. Several males take part in courting one female (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It inhabits rivers of all sizes, canals, beels, lake, auto stocked ponds, floodplains and in roadside ditches. Bottom dweller and can inhabit swallow waters, which are unsuitable for many fish species.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Tetraodon cutcutia**  
Species ID: FI0249

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Tetraodon cutcutia* Hamilton, 1822  
**English Name:** Ocellated Pufferfish, Ocellated Blowfish  
**Bengali Name:** Tepa, Potka, Kutkulta

**Synonym/s:**  
- *Tetraodon cutcutia*, Hamilton, 1822  
- *Leisomus cutcutia*, Blyth, 1855  
- *Monotretus cutcutia*, Munro, 1955  
- *Tetradon caria*, Hamilton, 1822  
- *Leisomus marmoratus*, Swainson, 1839

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

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**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Least Concern (LC) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This species occurs in ponds, beels, canals and rivers as well as in all other freshwater wetlands of the country. The Extent of Occurrence and the Area of Occupancy (AOO) found much higher than the threshold for Vulnerable Category, as well as the sub-criterions of this section do not support any Threatened status. As a widespread species with no known major threat, *T. cutcutia* is assessed as Least Concern.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India, Malaysia, Myanmar and Sri Lanka (Taki 1974, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in ponds, beels, canals, floodplains, wetlands and rivers throughout the country (Rahman 2005, Ahmed 2008).

- **EOO:** 2,174,688 km²
- **AOO:** 11,857 km²

**Population**

- **Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
- **Total Population:** Unknown.
- **Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It can make a loud rasping noise by grinding the teeth. It has the ability to inflate the body with air or water, gulping quickly and then turning upside down so that it can float to the surface. It expels the air or water rapidly with a loud belch to return to the normal size. Its skin, muscle, liver and gonad contains highly toxic paralytic shell fish poison (Ahmed et al. 2002). It inhabits freshwater ponds, beels, haor, baor, canals, wetlands and rivers.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
DATA DEFICIENT (DD)
Zenarchopterus ectuntio

Species ID: FI0248

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Zenarchopterus ectuntio (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Ectuntio Halfbeak

**Bengali Name:** Ek Thutta, Ek Thuta

**Synonym/s:**
- Esox ectuntio Hamilton, 1822
- Hemirhamphus ectunctio Day, 1878
- Hemiramphus amblyurus Bleeker, 1849
- Zenarchopterus hendsori Flower, 1919

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species Zenarchopterus ectuntio has only been reported once from Bangladesh (Rahman 1989). But no other information is available on its distribution, abundance, population status and trends from Bangladesh waters. So, Z. ectuntio is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Not Threatened in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand and upstream to lower Makong river (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** There is an unsubstantiated report of its occurrence from the estuarine area of Bangladesh.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is ovoviviparous and stays close to shore, feeds on terrestrial insects that come close to or falls on the water surface (Rainboth 1996).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Scientific Name:** *Oryzias carnaticus* (Jerdon, 1849)

**English Name:** Spotted Ricefish

**Bengali Name:** Bechi

**Synonym/s:** Aplocheilus carnaticus Jerdon, 1849

*Panchax argenteus* Day, 1868

*Panchax cyanopthalma* Blyth, 1858

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

---

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Oryzias carnaticus* has been reported from few locations of the country. Although, the estimated Area of Occupancy (1,031 km²) qualifies the species for the threatened category. Vulnerable but detailed information on its distribution, population abundance and trend, ecological requirements and threats to the species are not currently available. Therefore, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014

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**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

---

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is a larvivorous fish (Ravindran 2012) and feeds on larvae of mosquito or other aquatic insects. This species is found near the coast but may live in freshwater as well as in brackish water habitat (Roberts 1998). It is very common in paddy fields adjacent to canals (Arunachalam 2004 cited in Abraham 2013).

---

**Assessor:** Sumaiya Ahmed
Oryzias dancena

Species ID: FI0191

Taxonomy

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<td>ACTINOPTERYGII</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Oryzias dancena* (Hamilton 1822)

English Name: Indian Ricefish/Ricefish

Bengali Name: Bechi

Synonym/s: *Cyprinus dancena* Hamilton, 1822; *Aplocheilus mcclellandi* Bleeker, 1854

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: *Oryzias dancena* is assessed as Data Deficient because of insufficient data on taxonomy, distribution, population abundance, trend and threat to the species.

Date Assessed: 17 December 2014

History

Regional Status: The species has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: *O. dancena* is reported from Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Abraham 2013).

Bangladesh: This species is reported from freshwater ponds at Pipral village, Khulna District (Roberts 1998). Greater Noakhali District (Feni, Laxmipur and Noakhali Districts) (Hossain 2013) and Halda River of Chittagong District (Azadi and Alam 2011).

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It usually occurs near the coast but may live in freshwater as well as in brackish water habitat (Froese and Pauly 2014). It is a micro predator and feeds on small insects, worms, crustaceans and other zooplankton.

Assessor: Sumaiya Ahmed
**Scientific Name:** *Dermogenus brachynotopterus* (Bleeker, 1853)  
**English Name:** Gangetic Halfbeak  
**Bengali Name:** Ek Thota  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Hemirhamphus brachynotopterus* Bleeker, 1853  
- *Hemirhampus brachynopterus* Day, 1877  
- *Dermogenys brachynopterus* Mukerji, 1935  
- *Zenarchopterus brachynotopterus* Jayaram, 1981

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** In Bangladesh, occurrence of the species is only known from a single specimen collected at Gallamari, Khulna (Rahman 1989) and then from the Fish Markets in Barisal along with other locally harvested fishes (Al-Hassan et al. 2014). The extent of occurrence and area of occupancy are estimated as 75,823.69 km² and 12,335.40 km², respectively are based on two disjunct reports. There is no further information on the ecology and population. Therefore *Dermogenus brachynotopterus* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (DD) in Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is widely distributed in South and Southeast Asia, ranging from Bangladesh, India to the Philippines and Greater Sundas.

**Bangladesh:** *Dermogenus brachynotopterus* is obtained only one specimen from Gollamari canal near Khulna Fish Seed Farm (Rahman 1989) and lower courses of rivers and possibly estuarine habitats of the Barisal Division like Mohipur, Patuakhali, Bhol, Pirojpur and Mehendigunj (Al-Hasan et al. 2014).

**EOO:** 16,749 km²  
**AAO:** 4,016 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It feeds extensively on small insects (Latifa 2007), either in the form of aquatic larvae or flying insects that have fallen onto the surface of the water (Torres 2014). It is also an important predator on mosquito larvae. It lives in estuaries and lower courses of inter-tidal rivers in the southern part of Bangladesh. It occasionally ventures into freshwater habitats.

**Assessor:** Md. Rafiqun Nabi
**Ilisha melastoma**

**Species ID: FI0058**

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Ilisha melastoma* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)

**English Name:** Indian Ilisha

**Bengali Name:** Khorchuna, Peti Choukkha

**Synonym/s:**
- *Clupanodon motius* Hamilton, 1822
- *Platygaster indica* Swainson, 183
- *Ilisha indica* Swainson, 1839
- *Pellona ditchoa* Valenciennes, 1847
- *Pellona brachysoma* Bleeker, 1852

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species has been noted from the coast of Sundarbans and Saint Martin's Island of Bangladesh (Chantarasri 1994, BOBLME 2010, Hoq and Haroon 2012). However, information on its population abundance and trend are lacking. Moreover, information on its full ranges of distribution within Bangladesh waters, habitat quality and threats are also inadequate. Therefore, *Ilisha melastoma* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is native to Andaman Sea, Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal, East China Sea, Gulf of Oman, Gulf of Thailand, Indian Ocean, Indonesian Sea, North Australian Shelf, Northeast Australian Shelf, Pacific Ocean, Persian Gulf, South China Sea, Tung-hsiao, Sikao Creek and Chilika Lake/Lagoon (Russell and Houston 1989).

**Bangladesh:** In Bangladesh the species probably occurs in the Bay of Bengal, along the coasts of Sundarbans and Saint Martin's Island.

**EOO:** 21,041 km²

**AOO:** 3,079 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The species inhabits marine and brackish waters; it is a pelagic-neritic species living at the depth range of 0-50 m. It is a surface feeder and feeds on aquatic insects and detritus. The fish can tolerate low salinities.

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Balitora brucei**

*Species ID: FI0121*

**Taxonomy**

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</tr>
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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Balitora brucei* Gray, 1830  
**English Name:** Gray’s Stone Loach, Rock Carp  
**Bengali Name:** Not known.  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Balitora brucei brucei* Gray, 1830  
- *Balitora maculata* Gray, 1830  
- *Platycara anisura* McClelland & Griffith, 1842  
- *Balitora brucei burmanicus* Hora, 1932

**Taxonomic Notes:** None.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Balitora brucei* has been mentioned to be present in Bangladesh by Talwar and Jhingran (1991) and Sherstha (2008) without any sighting or specimen record. There are no further information on its distribution and population abundance from the country. Therefore, the status of *B. brucei* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 November 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed in Bangladesh.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Balitora brucei* is found from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Tibet, Bhutan, Myanmar, Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Oo 2002, Sherstha 2008).

**Bangladesh:** Unknown.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Outside Bangladesh *B. brucei* is found in fast flowing torrential hill streams in riffles, hilly rapid flowing water bodies and waterfalls. The fish prefers backwater and quiet eddies. Breeders ascend small hill streams and creeks for spawning during monsoon. Eggs are laid on gravel beds (Sherstha 2008).

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Schistura beavani
Species ID: FL0123

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Schistura beavani (Günther, 1868)
English Name: Creek Loach
Bengali Name: Puiya, Balichata
Synonym/s: Nemacheilus beavani Günther, 1868
Noemacheilus beavani Menon, 1987
Taxonomic Notes: Günther (1868) described Nemachilus beavani from Kosi River, Uttar Pradesh, India. Banarescu and Nalbant (1995) treated the species under the Genus Schistura.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Schistura beavani is reported only from a single location though other species of the same genus found in similar habitats of different areas in the country. Data are not available for assessment of its status but the estimated Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy qualify for the Threatened Categories. Due to insufficient information, this species is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 15 November 2014

History

Regional Status: It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

Bangladesh: The Dahuki River in Sylhet is an ideal habitat for the species (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Recently, this species has been reported from the upstream of the Piyang River of Sylhet (Ahmed et al. 2015).

EOO: 523 km²
AOO: 86 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: The current population and its trends are unknown. However, recent field surveys indicates that this species is very rare (Ahmed and Rahman 2014).

Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits rivers and streams adjoining hills with gravelly and rocky bottoms. It hides underneath rocks and stones in shallow and swift clear streams with pebbly bottoms. Feeds on algae, detritus and other benthic organisms (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
Botia rostrata
Species ID: FI0130

Taxonomy

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<td>COBITIDAE</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Botia rostrata* Günther, 1868
English Name: Gangetic Loach
Bengali Name: Rani Mach
Synonym/s: Not known.
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: *Botia rostrata* has been recorded from Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012). However, the distribution of this species has not yet been recorded by others in Bangladesh. Moreover, there is no report of its population size or population trend, number of locations or quality of habitat from Bangladesh. Hence, the status of *B. rostrata* is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: The species was not assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: *Botia rostrata* are reported from Bangladesh (Hossain et al 2012, Kottelat 1989) and India (Chaudhury 2010, Kottelat 1989). Also recorded from the Salween and Irrawaddy basin in China, adjacent to the Myanmar border (Kottelat 1989).

Bangladesh: It is supposed to be found in the freshwater rivers of Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012).

EOO: 2,17,468 km²
AOO: 9,400 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

They live in medium to fast current waters (Chaudhury 2010).

Assessor: Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
Pangio oblonga
Species ID: FI0136

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Pangio oblonga* (Valenciennes, 1846)
English Name: Java Loach, Cinnamon Loach
Bengali Name: Panga, Kalo Kuhl
Synonym/s: *Pangio javanicus*, Bleeker, 1860
*Cobitis oblonga* Valenciennes, 1846
*Acanthophthalmus javanicus* Bleeker, 1860
*Acanthophthalmus javanicus* van Hasselt, 1823

Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species has been recorded only once from Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012). However, the distribution of this species has not yet been confirmed by others in Bangladesh. Moreover, there is no record of its population trend, number of locations or quality of habitat. Thus, the status of *Pangio oblonga* is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 20 March 2015

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not yet been assessed in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: It has reported from Bangladesh, India and Myanmar, Viet Nam and Cambodia, Lao PDR, Malaysia and Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Bohlen et al. 2011).

Bangladesh: It is known only from the river Brahmaputra and greater district of Mymensingh and Sylhet.

EOO: 14,742 km²
AOO: 454 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Decreasing.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits river, shallow water, streams with muddy bottom, among shore vegetation (Kottelat et al. 2005). It feeds on benthic invertebrates and spawns in very shallow water of flooded forests.

Assessor: Mohammad Abdul Baki
Associate Assessor/s: Selina Sultana and Mohammed Noman
**Salmostoma argentea**

*Species ID: FI0029*

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Salmostoma argentea* (Day, 1867)

**English Name:** Silver Razorbelly Minnow

**Bengali Name:** Chela

**Synonym/s:**
- *Chela argentea* Day 1867
- *Oxygaster argentea* Day 1867
- *Salmostoma acinaces* (Valenciennes 1844)

### Taxonomic Notes:
None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Although *Salmostoma argentea* was reported from the Meghna drainage, and a few other places, little is known about this species' distribution, population trend, habitat requirements or threats. More information is needed on its extent of occurrence, ecological requirements, population size, population trends, and long-term threats. Therefore, it is listed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Unknown.

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Total population of the species is not known. However, percent catch analysis from Baikka Beel in 2011 shows that relative abundance was only 0.01% in the catches (IRG-Worldfish 2011).

**Trend:** Declining

### Habitat and Ecology

The habitat of silver razorbelly Minnow is freshwater, including lower reaches of rivers, ponds, beels, ditches, canals and hill streams. *Salmostoma argentea* is a surface feeder species and feeds mainly on aquatic insects and detritus. It is a benthopelagic and potamodromous species (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

### Bangladesh

The species is found in the Meghna drainage (Rahman 2005) and inhabits rivers, streams, canals, floodplains (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AAO:** 44,652 km²

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**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa

**Associate Assessors:** Selina Sultana and Mohammed Noman
**Barilius barila**

**Species ID:** FI0041

### Taxonomy

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<td>CYPRINIFORMES</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Barilius barila* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Barred Barila  
**Bengali Name:** Barali, Koksa  
**Synonym/s:** *Barilius barila* Hamilton, 1822  
*Cyprinus barila* Hamilton, 1822  
*Leuciscus barila* Hamilton, 1822  
*Cyprinus chedrio* Hamilton, 1822  
*Opsarius anisocheilus* McClelland, 1839  
*Barilius barnoides* Vinciguerra, 1890  
*Opsarius barnoides* (Vinciguerra, 1890)  
*Barilius shanensis* Fowler, 1958  
*Danio monshiensis* Yang & Hwang, 1964

### Taxonomic Notes:

None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Barilius barila* is fairly common in hill streams and shallow foothill rivers in the northern Bangladesh. However, there are inadequate information available on its Area of Occupancy, distribution and population trend to assess its status, therefore the species is considered as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The taxon is distributed in Bangladesh, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

**Bangladesh:** It occurs in hill streams of northern Bangladesh (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

- **EOO:** 4,412 km²  
- **AOO:** 298 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown. However, it is fairly common in hill streams of northern Bangladesh (Rahman and Ruma 2007).

### Habitat and Ecology

*Barilius barila* inhabits freshwaters and occurs in large hill streams and shallow clear rivers along foothills. The fish is benthopelagic in habit and feeds on aquatic vegetation, crustaceans and insect larvae (Rahman and Ruma 2007).
**Devario aequipinnatus**

**Scientific Name**: Devario aequipinnatus (McClelland, 1839)

**English Name**: Giant Danio

**Bengali Name**: Chebli

**Synonym/s**: Danio aequipinnatus McClelland, 1839  
Leuciscus aequipinnatus McClelland, 1839  
Pteropsarion aequipinnatus McClelland, 1839  
Danio aequipinnulus McClelland, 1839  
Leuciscus lineolatus Blyth, 1858  
Danio lineolatus Blyth, 1858

**Taxonomic Notes**: Devario aequipinnatus was described as Danio devario in IUCN Red Book of Threatened Species in Bangladesh (IUCN Bangladesh 2000) and as Danio aequipinnatus in Rahman (2005).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria**: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification**: Devario aequipinnatus occur at the surface in small high-gradient upland streams of hilly districts in Bangladesh including Jalfong Waterfall (Sylhet), Hamham Waterfall (Sreemangal, Moulvibazar), Shuvolog and Bangchari Puran Para Chara (Kaptai, Rangamati). There is no information on the population and trends for this species. So, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed**: 17 August 2014

**History**

**Regional Status**: The species was considered Not Threatened (NO) in Bangladesh, (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global**: Devario aequipinnatus is found in Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, India, Laos, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand (Pethiyagoda 1994).

**Bangladesh**: It is found in small high-gradient upland streams of the hilly districts in Bangladesh, particularly in Greater Sylhet, Moulvibazar and Rangamati (Rahman 2005, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**EOO**: 56,944 km²  
**AOO**: 84 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length)**: Unknown.

**Total Population**: There is no information on the population and its trends for this species, but recent faunal survey data suggest that it is uncommon in hilly streams (Kader 2007, Ahmed et al. 2015).

**Trend**: Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Devario aequipinnatus mainly feeds on worms, crustaceans and insects and moves in schools (Kader 2007). The fish is accustomed to live under varying water conditions in nature. It is peaceful and hardy in aquariums. Giant danios abound in running streams and rivers and are generally accustomed to moderately cool and well-aerated water. The species inhabits freshwaters and occur in still and slow-moving rivers and streams. It is particularly, found in shaded, mid-hill clear waters with pebble/gravel substrates. This fish is benthopelagic in hill streams up to an elevation of 300 m above mean sea level (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Assessor**: Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Esomus lineatus**

Species ID: FI0080

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Esomus lineatus* Ahl, 1923  
**English Name:** Stripped Flying Barb  
**Bengali Name:** Not known  
**Synonym/s:** Not known  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The occurrence of the species in Bangladesh is known from limited sources (Hossain et al. 2012, Froese and Pauly 2014). However, no other information is available on the species. So, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 October 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species was reported only from Bangladesh by Froese and Pauly 2014.

**Bangladesh:** The fish was reported from the mouth of the Ganges River once by Froese and Pauly 2014.

**EOO:** 1,451 km²  
**AOO:** 161 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This fish inhabits fresh- and brackish waters and bentho-pelagic in nature (Froese and Pauly 2014).

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Bangana dero
Scientific Name: Bangana dero (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Kalabans
Bengali Name: Kursha, Katal Kushi
Synonym/s: Chondrostoma semivelatus Valenciennes, 1844
Cyprinus dero Hamilton, 1822
Labeo dero Hamilton, 1822
Labeo rilli Chaudhuri, 1912
Sinilabeo dero Hamilton, 1822
Taxonomic Notes: In Bangladesh, this species has been described as Labeo dero (IUCN Bangladesh 2000, Rahman 2005, Rahman and Ruma 2007). Bangana was considered to be a Subgenous of the Genus Labeo. However, Subgenus Bangana has been upgraded to the Genus status, and Kullander et al. (1999) recognized the species as Bangana dero.

Geographic Range
Global: Bangana dero is found in Bangladesh, China, India and Nepal (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).
Bangladesh: It has been mentioned to be present in the rivers of Dinajpur, Rangpur and Mynensingh by Rahman (2005).
EOO: 20,218 km²
AOO: 206 km²

Population
Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on the total population of this fish is not known.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology
Bangana dero inhabits freshwater hill-streams. This benthopelagic fish is a herbivore and mainly feeds on aquatic debris and detritus (Rahman and Ruma 2007). Adults of this fish inhabit torrential hill-streams in shallow waters (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). They migrate to warmer regions of lakes and streams during winter (Raina and Petr 1999).
**Labeo dyocheilus**

Species ID: FI0090

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Labeo dyocheilus* (McClelland, 1839)

**English Name:** Kalabans

**Bengali Name:** Kursha, Katal Kushi

**Synonym/s:**
- *Cyprinus dyocheilus* McClelland, 1839
- *Gobio bicolor* McClelland, 1839
- *Labeo tezpurinensis* Chaudhuri, 1912

**Taxonomic Notes:** Menon (1999) considered *Labeo dyocheilus* as a junior synonym of *Labeo panguis* (Hamilton 1822).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There is no confirmed report on the occurrence of the species in the country. So, *Labeo dyocheilus* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The species was not assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Labeo dyocheilus* is found in Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Myanmar, Nepal, Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991) and also recorded from Mekong Basin (Vidthayanon et al. 1997).

**Bangladesh:** The presence of this fish in Bangladesh has only been mentioned by Talwar and Jhingran (1991).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** No population estimate is available on this species.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This benthopelagic fish inhabits hill-streams, rivers and its adults live in clear active currents of large rivers (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It is a migratory species (Hill and Hill 1994).

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
Labeo fimbriatus

Species Id: FI0091

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Labeo fimbriatus* (Bloch, 1795)
English Name: Fringed-lipped Peninsula Carp
Bengali Name: Not known.
Synonym/s: Cirrhinus fimbriatus Bloch, 1795
Cyprinus fimbriatus Bloch, 1795
Taxonomic Notes: None.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: *Labeo fimbriatus* is noted to be present in Bangladesh by Menon (1999). However, no reports from Bangladesh confirms its occurrence in the country. Therefore, this species is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 25 February 2015

History

Regional Status: This species has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: *Labeo fimbriatus* has been noted to occur in Bangladesh (Menon 1999), India, Myanmar, Nepal and Pakistan (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Bangladesh: Not known.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Information on the total population is not available.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

*Labeo fimbriatus* is a freshwater fish and found in rivers above tidal reaches and culture ponds (Menon 1999). This fish is potamodromous (Riede 2004). It is a herbivore (Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

Assessor: Jannatul Ferdous
Associate Assessor/s: Md. Selim Reza
**Puntius puntio**

Species ID: FI0103

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Puntius puntio* (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Puntio Barb  
**Bengali Name:** Punti  
**Synonym/s:**  
- *Cyprinus puntio* Hamilton, 1822  
- *Puntius brevis* (Bleeker, 1860)  
- *Barbus puntio* (Hamilton, 1822)

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** There is no justifiable information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction only based on its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy. Neither present nor past data on population size, distribution pattern of this species throughout its ranges inside Bangladesh waters. Therefore, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 21 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (DD) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, Cambodia, India and Myanmar (Rainboth 1996, Goswami et al. 2012).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in rivers, canals, beels, ponds and inundated fields throughout Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 11,128 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** No information is available in wild population and its trends.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish inhabits mainly shallow waters of rivers, canals, beels and ponds. It prefers to live in tropical and subtropical climate. It is an omnivorous fish and feeds on wide variety of food like worms, crustaceans, insects and plant matter (Goswami et al. 2012).

**Assessor:** Md. Enamul Hoq
**Raiamas guttatus**

Species ID: FI0109

**Taxonomy**

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</tr>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Raiamas guttatus* (Day, 1870)

English Name: Burmese Trout

Bengali Name: Not known

Synonym/s: *Barilius guttatus* (Day, 1870)
  - *Opsarius guttatus* Day, 1870
  - *Bola harmandi* Sauvage, 1880
  - *Barilius harmandi* (Sauvage, 1880)
  - *Luciosoma fasciata* Yang & Hwang, 1964

Taxonomic Notes: Day (1870) described *Opsarius guttatus* from Myanmar. Kottelat (2001) placed the species under the genus *Raiamas*.

**Assessment Information**

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: There is no detailed information on the distribution and abundance of the species in the country. So, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 22 September 2014

**History**

Regional Status: The species is not assessed before in Bangladesh.

**Geographic Range**

Global: *Raiamas guttatus* is found in Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, India, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Laos, Thailand and Viet Nam (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Kottelat 2001).

Bangladesh: It is known to be present in Shomeswari River, Netrokona and Kangsha River, Mymensingh (M A R Hossain pers. comm).

EOO: 1,274.91 km²

AOO: 419.72 km²

**Population**

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.

Total Population: Unknown.

Trend: Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

Its diet consists of insects and small fishes. Inhabits shady areas and muddy bottoms in deep hill streams. It is found in medium to large-sized rivers, flooded fields and rapid-running mountain streams (http://zipcodezoo.com/index.php/Raiamas).

Assessor: Harunur Rashid

Associate Assessor/s: Mohammed Noman and Selina Sultana
Salmostoma sardinella
Species ID: FI0110

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Salmostoma sardinella (Valenciennes, 1844)
English Name: Sardinella Razorbelly Minnow
Bengali Name: Not known.
Synonym/s: Chela sardinella (Valenciennes, 1844)
Leuciscus sardinella Valenciennes, 1844
Salmostoma sardinella poonpuni Tilak, 1967
Salmophasia sardinella (Valenciennes, 1844)
Chela untrahi (non Day, 1869)

Taxonomic Notes: In some documents the genus Salmostoma sardinella is described as Salmophasia sardinella. According to Doi (1997) this genus better fits as Salmophasia.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: Salmostoma sardinella has been assessed as Data Deficient due to lack of any information on it, barring its mention in a checklist of fishes of Bangladesh.

Date Assessed: 16 October 2014

History

Regional Status: Salmostoma sardinella has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

Geographic Range

Global: Salmostoma sardinella is found in Bangladesh, India (Ganges-Brahmaputra drainage, Orissa and Poonpun river of Patna, Bihar) and Myanmar (Devi and Boguskaya 2009).

Bangladesh: Not known.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

Salmostoma sardinella is a freshwater benthopelagic species and occurs in the lower reaches of rivers.

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Danio annulosus**

**Species ID:** Fl0256

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Danio annulosus* Kullander, Rahman, Norén & Mollah 2015  
**English Name:** Chain Danio  
**Bengali Name:** Chela  
**Synonym/s:** Unknown  

**Taxonomic Notes:** It is a new species of the genus *Danio* and distinguished from all other species of *Danio* except *D. assamila*, *D. dangila*, *D. catenatus*, *D. concatenateus*, and *D. sysphigmatus* by produced first ray in pectoral and pelvic fins, large cleithral spot, and pattern of dark rings enclosing light interspaces on the side. Distinguished from those species by slightly horizontally extended cleithral spot (vs. vertically extended in *D. dangila*, round in the other species), anterior interstripe Ia usually present (vs. absent in *D. dangila* and *D. catenatus*), ring pattern usually not extending onto caudal peduncle (vs. present on part of caudal peduncle in *D. dangila*, *D. catenatus* and *D. concatenateus*) (Kullander et al. 2015)

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Danio annulosus* is a new species, recently described from a single locality of hill streams (waterfalls) in Bangladesh. This species has been described based on its detail morpho-meristic study and DNA barcoding of a mitochondrial gene (COI) including its description of type locality. No data is available on population and distribution in other parts of the country. Therefore, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 25 August 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** Unknown

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It has so far recorded only from Bangladesh. (Kullander et al. 2015).  
**Bangladesh:** *Danio annulosus* is so far known only from the type locality at the foot of Shuvolong Waterfall draining into the Kaptai Lake. Although recorded from only a single locality, it is expected to have a wider distribution in the Karnafully River drainage (Kullander et al. 2015).

**EOO:** 8,823 km²  
**AAO:** 588 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Total population of the species is unknown, but it is relatively less abundant in its locality.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology:

It is a rheophilic fish, prefers to live in the fast flowing cold water with sands, rocks and pebbles. It is found to live with shrimp, snails, and a small species of Garra (Kullander et al. 2015). Inhabits hill streams particularly in pool at the foot of the waterfall holding some pieces of rock but devoid of vegetation.

**Assessor:** Md. Misanur Rahman  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Sven O Kullander, Md. Abdur Rob Mollah, Michael Noren and Mohammed Noman
Laubuca brahmaputraensis

Species ID: FI0257

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: *Laubuca brahmaputraensis* Kulabtong 2012
English Name: Not known
Bengali Name: Not known
Synonym/s: Not known
Taxonomic Notes: None

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: *Laubuca brahmaputraensis* has been recorded and described by Kulabtong *et al.* (2012) from the River Brahmaputra. Since then, there is no published or unpublished reports on the species from Bangladesh. Therefore, the species is assessed Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 28 August 2015

History

Regional Status: This taxon has not been assessed in Bangladesh earlier for IUCN Red List.

Geographic Range

Global: *Laubuca brahmaputraensis* has so far been recorded only from Bangladesh (Kulabtong *et al.* 2012).

Bangladesh: This species is known only from Brahmaputra River in Bangladesh.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

Unknown.

Assessor: Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
Psilorhynchus rahmani

Species ID: FI0117

Taxonomy

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<td>CYPRINIFORMES</td>
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</table>

Scientific Name: *Psilorhynchus rahmani* Conway & Mayden, 2008
English Name: Hill stream Minnow
Bengali Name: Balichata
Synonym/s: Not known
Taxonomic Notes: *Psilorhynchus rahmani* is a new species described by Conway and Mayden (2008) from Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: *Psilorhynchus rahmani* has an apparently restricted range. It is reported only from a small stream in Chittagong Division, Bangladesh (Conway and Mayden 2008) where its total Extent of Occurrence (EOO) is approximately 321.09 km². It is likely to be present in other regions of the country. Further research is needed to determine its distribution, population, and threats. The species is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 15 December 2014

History

Regional Status: The taxon has not yet been evaluated as it was described as a new species in 2008.

Geographic Range

Global: It is found only in Bangladesh (Conway and Mayden 2008).

Bangladesh: *P. rahmani* is known to occur in a small hill stream north of Chittagong University (22°28'25.8"N, 91°46'59.3"E), Chittagong, Bangladesh.

EOO: 321 km²
AOO: 4 km²

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: There is no information on the population and its trends for this species. Further survey is needed to determine whether this species is experiencing a population decline.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits primarily hill-streams with pebbles, cobbles and rocky bottom. It prefers to live in small hill streams requiring high levels of oxygen. It is generally a fast swimmer, occasionally rests on its spread paired fins and feeds mainly on zooplankton and phytoplankton.

Assessor: Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Ambassis nalua**

Specied ID: FI0199

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Ambassis nalua* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Scalloped Perchlet, Scalloped Glassfish

**Bengali Name:** Nalua Chanda

**Synonym/s:** *Chanda nalua* Hamilton, 1822

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Ambassis nalua* was originally described as *Chanda nalua* by Hamilton (1822) from freshwaters of lower Bengal. The species was reviewed by Allen and Burgess (1990).

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Ambassis nalua* is a very poorly studied species in the country and its occurrence in Bangladesh has been noted only in a checklist for freshwater fishes of Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012). Therefore, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 15 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh for IUCN Red List.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** *Ambassis nalua* is known to occur in Australia, Bangladesh, India, Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand (Dahanukar 2012).

**Bangladesh:** There is no published reports on the occurrence and distribution of the species in the country. However, Hossain et al. (2012) mentioned it as a riverine fish of Bangladesh.

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²

**AAO:** 9,400 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Ambassis nalua* inhabits tropical fresh and brackish waters in bays, estuaries and tidal creeks and often in mangroves (Haywood et al. 1998, www.fishbase.org). It feeds on annelids, crustaceans (Brachyurans and Penaeids), molluscs and small teleosts (Haywood et al. 1998).

**Assessor:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
Anabas coboijus
Species ID: FI0255

Taxonomy

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</table>

Scientific Name: Anabas coboijus (Hamilton, 1822)
English Name: Gangetic Koi
Bengali Name: Koi
Synonym/s: Colius coboijus Hamilton, 1822
Anabas oligolepis Bleeker, 1855

Taxonomic Notes: This is a species complex. Probably, young A. testudineus is misidentified.

Assessment Information

Red List Category & Criteria: Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

Justification: This species is found in tropical freshwaters and has been recorded from Bangladesh (Hossain et al. 2012) without specifically mentioning its distribution in the country. Moreover, there is no information on its population size or population trend, number of locations or quality of habitat in Bangladesh. Hence, A. coboijus is assessed as Data Deficient.

Date Assessed: 20 March, 2015

History

Regional Status: The species was not included in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

Geographic Range

Global: It is found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Chaudhry et al. 2010).

Bangladesh: Unknown.

Population

Generation Time (Length): Unknown.
Total Population: Unknown.
Trend: Unknown.

Habitat and Ecology

It is known to be a very hardy fish and able to live out of water for protracted period. It has been said to inhabit beels, lakes, ponds, ditches and paddy fields. This fish has been recorded from many types of standing water bodies in countries other than Bangladesh.

Assessor: Mohammad Abdul Baki
**Badis chittagongis**

**Scientific Name:** *Badis chittagongis* Kullander & Britz, 2002

**English Name:** Unknown.

**Bengali Name:** Unknown.

**Synonym/s:** *Badis badis* (Hamilton, 1822)

**Taxonomic Notes:** A new species endemic to the Chittagong hill areas in Bangladesh.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** This is a new species of the genus *Badis* described from hill streams of Khagrachari District under the Chittagong Hill Tracts in 2002. Although, the estimated Extent of Occurrence (4,113.25 km²) and Area of Occupancy (17.79 km²) apparently qualify the species to be placed under IUCN threatened categories, however, since the fish is known only from two locations and information on its population distribution and abundance are not currently available, the fish is assessed as Data Deficient until further data become available.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has not been evaluated earlier in Bangladesh because it has only been found as a new species in 2002.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Hill streams near Chittagong in Bangladesh, including the Matamohuri River drainage. No other material exist north of the type locality, in the adjacent Indian states of Tripura or Mizoram, or the eastern coast of Myanmar, but these areas are still to be properly surveyed (Kullander and Britz 2002, Froese and Pauly 2014).

**Bangladesh:** The species occurs only in the hill streams near Chittagong in Bangladesh (Kullander and Britz 2002).

**EOO:** 4,113 km²

**AOO:** 18 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on total population of the species is not available.

**Trend:** Information on the population trend of the fish is not currently available.

**Habitat and Ecology**

The taxon inhabits freshwater hill streams and it is benthopelagic in habit.

**Assessor:** Balaram Mahalder

**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Golam Mustafa
**Eleotris lutea**
Species ID: FI0230

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Eleotris lutea* Day, 1876  
**English Name:** Lutea sleeper  
**Bengali Name:** Kuli, Gobi  
**Synonym/s:** None  
**Taxonomic Notes:** *Eleotris lutea* is sometimes confused with *E. fusca*. In *E. lutea* scales extend up to the eyes whereas in *E. fusca* predorsal scales extend up to the snout.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** The species is reported from the Meghna estuary of Bangladesh (Rahman 1989). There is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect, assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution. So, *Eleotris lutea* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 17 December 2014  
**History**

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed in the Red List by IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, Indian Ocean: India and Myanmar (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** This fish lives around the mouths of rivers or in brackish mangrove estuaries and sometimes penetrates freshwater. It has so far been reported only from the Meghna River Estuary (Rahman 1989).

<table>
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<tr>
<td>12,355 km²</td>
<td>46,971 km²</td>
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</table>

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** There is no information on the population and its trend for this species.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

*Eleotris lutea* is demersal, amphidromous, feeding mainly on small fishes, crustaceans and insects. Adults inhabit rivers, estuaries and freshwater (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). They occur in the lower reaches of freshwater streams, usually on mud bottoms.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed

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*Image of Eleotris lutea* © Md. Mizanur Rahman

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*Map showing geographic range of Eleotris lutea in Bangladesh*
**Gobiopsis macrostoma**

**Species ID:** FI0021

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Gobiopsis macrostoma Steindachner, 1861  
**English Name:** Longjaw Gobi  
**Bengali Name:** Baila, Bayla  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Gobius planifrons Day, 1876  
- Pogonogobius planifrons Smith, 1945  
- Barbatogobius asanai Koumans, 1941

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** This fish is known only from a secondary literature (Rahman and Akhter 2007) and from a single studied specimen of unknown origin of collection (Rahman 2005). It may be marine or estuarine species which enters freshwater. No data is available on its population size, population trend or threats. Therefore, it is considered as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 25 June 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed before (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bangladesh, Indo-West Pacific: Western India to the Mekong, India, Thailand (Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Rainboth 1996, Rahman 2005)

**Bangladesh:** It is found in Brahmaputra-Jamuna Rivers (Rahman and Akhter 2007).

**EOO:** 2,17,468 km²  
**AOO:** 892 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits mud and rocky bottom of coastal waters, estuaries and tidal rivers. This demersal species feeds on small fishes, crustaceans and insects.

**Assessor:** Mohammad Arshad-ul-Alam  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Mohammad Ali Azadi
**Nangra bucculenta**

Species ID: FI0258

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Nangra bucculenta Roberts and Ferraris, 1998  
**English Name:** Not known  
**Bengali Name:** Not known  
**Synonym/s:** Not known  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** Nangra bucculenta – a new species described from a single location of a floodplain near Jamuna River by Roberts and Ferraris (1998). However, since then, there was no published literature on the occurrence of the species in Bangladesh. Hence, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 28 August 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed in Bangladesh earlier by IUCN Red List.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Nangra bucculenta is recorded from Bangladesh (Roberts and Ferraris 1998).

**Bangladesh:** The species has been reported from a floodplain of the Jamuna River basin in Tangail District, in Bangladesh (Roberts and Ferraris 1998).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species is found in the swift-flowing rivers, typically with turbid water and a substrate of sand or fine gravel (Ng 2010).

**Assessor:** Mostafa Ali Reza Hossain
**Mystus armatus**

**Species ID:** Fl0141

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Mystus armatus* (Day, 1865)

**English Name:** Kerala Mystus

**Bengali Name:** Tangra

**Synonym/s:**
- Hypselobagrus armatus Day, 1865
- Macrones armatus Day, 1865
- Mustus armatus Jayaram, 1977

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information:

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Mystus armatus* is one of the poorly described species among the freshwater fishes of Bangladesh. There is no adequate information on its distribution, population size and threats to assess the present status though its Extent of Occurrence and Area of Occupancy have been estimated as 33,018.93 km² and 214 km² respectively. However, it is unlikely to place this species under any Threatened Category with its insufficient data. Therefore, this species has been assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 15 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (DD) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its global range includes Bangladesh (Northwest part and Sylhet District), India (Wynaad Range of Hills, Western Ghats and Nagaland) and Myanmar (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991).

**Bangladesh:** It is distributed in the northwest part and hilly water bodies in Sylhet District (Rahman 2007).

**EOO:** 33,019 km²  
**AOO:** 214 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

*Mystus armatus* inhabits clear water in swift flowing hill streams with rocks and boulders. It consumes benthos and aquatic insects. This fish hides below rocks and boulders (Rahman 2007).

---

**Assessor:** Mohammed Noman  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Selina Sultana

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Red List of Bangladesh: Freshwater Fishes
**Pseudolaguvia inornata**

Species ID: FI0177

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** Pseudolaguvia inornata Ng, 2005  
**English Name:** Painted Catfish  
**Bengali Name:** Kani Tengra  
**Synonym/s:** Glyptothorax sp. Rahman, 1989  
**Taxonomic Notes:** This species has been identified as Glyptothorax sp. by Rahman (1989). Later, Ng (2005) described as Pseudolaguvia inornata.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Pseudolaguvia inornata has only been reported from Bangladesh by Ng (2005). But nobody else has reported its presence in the country. Information on its population size and trend, detail distribution threats, etc. are not currently available in Bangladesh. Hence, it is assessed as Data Deficient (DD).

**Date Assessed:** 20 February 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was considered as Data Deficient (DD) (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species is recorded from Bangladesh (Rahman 1989).

**Bangladesh:** It is found in Feni River and Koilla Khal in Ramghar, Chittagong (Rahman 1989).

**EOO:** 768 km²  
**AOO:** 29 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is inhabits clear, shallow, moderately flowing stream with a predominantly sandy bottom.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
**Pseudolaguvia muricata**

Species ID: FI0178

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Pseudolaguvia muricata Ng 2005  
**English Name:** Painted Catfish Gudgeon  
**Bengali Name:** Kani Tengra  
**Synonym/s:** Not Known.  
**Taxonomic Notes:** This species was described as Glyptothorax sp. in Bangladesh (Rahman 2005).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** There is insufficient information on the distribution, population abundance and trend, biology, ecological requirements and threats to the species. *Pseudolaguvia muricata* is, therefore, assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 21 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh for IUCN Redlist.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Pseudolaguvia muricata* is found in Bangladesh and India (Ng 2010).

**Bangladesh:** The fish is stated to be present in the Brahmaputra River drainage in northern Bangladesh (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). Several specimens were collected from the Jagat River in Rangpur (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It has also been reported from Rangapani Khal Creek of Sylhet District (Ng 2005), Jubaneshwari River and Ghaghat River of Rangpur District, Tangam River of Dinajpur District and Brahmaputra River drainage in Bangladesh (Ng 2010).

**EOO:** 33,153 km²  
**AAO:** 422 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

The fish is considered a minor predator among the benthic population of the aquatic ecosystem (Rahman and Chowdhury 2007). It inhabits clear, shallow, slow-flowing freshwater streams and adjacent rivers with a mixed substrate of sand and detritus (Ng 2005). In the Tista River, its habitat is a swift and turbid river with a substrate of sand and rocks (Ng 2010).

**Assessor:** Md. Monirul Islam

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Red List of Bangladesh: Freshwater Fishes
**Pseudolaguvia ribeiroi**

Species ID: FL0179

### Taxonomy

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</tbody>
</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pseudolaguvia ribeiroi* (Hora, 1921)

**English Name:** Painted Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Kani Tengra

**Synonym/s:** *Laguvia ribeiroi* Hora, 1921

*Glyptothorax ribeiroi* Menon, 1954

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pseudolaguvia ribeiroi* has been reported only from Mahananda River in Rajshahi District and Koila Khal of Ramgarh in Khagrachhori District (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007). Because of insufficient information available on its distribution, population abundance and trend, threats and other biological data, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh for the IUCN Red List.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It is found in Bangladesh, India and Nepal (Ng 2010).

**Bangladesh:** The fish is reported from the Mahananda River near Tetulia and Koilla Khal on the road to Ramgarh, Khagrachhori District (Rahman 2005, Alam 2007).

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Information on the total population of the species is not available. However, it is stated to be rare within its distribution range in Bangladesh (Alam 2007).

**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It feeds on worms and insects. This species inhabits pools and run off areas of swift freshwater streams (Alam 2007).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Pseudolaguvia shawi**

Species ID: FI0180

**Taxonomy**

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** *Pseudolaguvia shawi* (Hora, 1921)

**English Name:** Shaws Catfish

**Bengali Name:** Kani Tengra

**Synonym/s:** *Laguvia shawi* Hora, 1921

*Glyptothorax shawi* Menon, 1954

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pseudolaguvia shawi* has been report from Bangladesh by Rahman (2005) and Islam (2007). But detailed information are not available on its distribution, population size, population trend, and threats to determine its conservation status. Hence, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 March 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** This species has been considered earlier in Bangladesh as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** This species is known from the Brahmaputra and Tista River drainage in India and Bangladesh (Islam 2007, Ng 2010).

**Bangladesh:** It is reported from the Tangan River in Dinajpur District and the Kangsha River in Netrokona District (Rahman 2005) and occasionally found in Tista River (Islam 2007).

**EOO:** 15,575 km²

**AOO:** 171 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It remains attached to the bottom of rivers by means of its thoracic adhesive pads. This fish feeds on small invertebrates (Islam 2007). It inhabits clear, shallow, moderately flowing freshwater streams with a predominantly sandy bottom.

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Glyptothorax cavia**

**Species ID:** FI0165

### Taxonomy

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</table>

**Scientific Name:** Glyptothorax cavia (Hamilton, 1822)  
**English Name:** Cat Fish  
**Bengali Name:** Kani Tengra  
**Synonym/s:**  
- Pimelodus cavia (Hamilton, 1822)  
- Bagarius cavia (Hamilton, 1822)  
- Glyptosternum cavia (Hamilton, 1822)  
- Euglyptosternum lineatum (Day, 1877)  
- Glyptothorax lineatus (Day, 1877)

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** It is found in canals, beels, haors and also in the hill streams of Bangladesh as occasionally in incidental catches and no record on its trend and population is available. Since there is little information on the biology and threat of this species, it is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 06 August 2014

### History

**Regional Status:** It has not been assessed earlier in Bangladesh.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** The species is found in Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar, Nepal, and Pakistan (http://www.planetcatfish.com).

**Bangladesh:** It is rarely found in canals, beels, haors and mostly southern part of Bangladesh.

- **EOO:** 1,82,094 km²  
- **AOO:** 18,102 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

This species inhabits swift-flowing larger rivers with a substrate of sand and rocks. It is known to take only live food, like blood worms.

---

**Assessor:** Md. Golam Mustafa  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Selina Sultana and Mohammed Noman
**Glyptothorax indicus**

*Species ID: FI0166*

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Glyptothorax indicus* Talwar, 1991  
**English Name:** Sylhet Hara  
**Bengali Name:** Teli, Telchitta  
**Synonym/s:** *Glyptothorax horai* Shaw & Shebbeare, 1936  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1  
**Justification:** *Glyptothorax indicus* has been reported from some selected hill streams of Bangladesh (Ahmed 2005). It appears rarely in catches. As information on its distribution, population and potential threats are lacking, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 20 February 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** This taxon has been considered as Data Deficient in Bangladesh IUCN Red List 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** It has been reported from Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan (Rahman 1989, Talwar and Jhingran 1991, Ahmed 2015).

**Bangladesh:** Collected from the up streams of Sangu River, Bandarban (Ahmed 2015). It might occur in other hill streams of Bangladesh too.

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It inhabits primarily hill streams with rocky boulders and fast flowing waters (Rahman 1989, Ahmed et al. 2015). It is also occasionally found in a large river with high, turbid monsoon flow and with diverse substrate consisting of sand, mud, gravel, pebble, cobble and boulders.

---

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed

---

**EOO:** 1,74,915 km²  
**AOO:** 3,110 km²
**Nangra ornata**

Species ID: FI0172

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Nangra ornata* Roberts and Ferraris, 1998  
**English Name:** Unknown.  
**Bengali Name:** Gang Tengra  
**Synonym/s:** Unknown.  
**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Nangra ornata* has only been reported from northeastern Bangladesh when the species was founded based on type specimens collected from this region (Roberts and Ferraris 1998). No other information is available on its distribution and population from Bangladesh waters. Thus, *Nangra ornata* is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** This taxon has not yet been assessed for the IUCN Red List.

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** The species has only been reported from Bangladesh (Roberts and Ferraris 1998).

**Bangladesh:** This species inhabits swift-flowing rivers typically with turbid water and a substrate of sand or fine gravel of ponds, irrigation channels and rice fields (Ng 2010).

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It has been recorded from the freshwater rivers (Hossain et al. 2012). This species inhabits swift-flowing rivers, typically with turbid water and a substrate of sand or fine gravel of ponds, irrigation channels and rice fields (Ng 2010).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Pseudecheneis sulcata**

**Species ID:** FI0173

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Pseudecheneis sulcata* (McClelland, 1842)

**English Name:** Sucker throat catfish

**Bengali Name:** Unknown.

**Synonym/s:** *Glyptosternon sulcatus* McClelland, 1842

**Taxonomic Notes:** None

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Pseudecheneis sulcata* has been enlisted from Bangladesh by Rahman (2005) and Hossain et al. (2012) without any specimen or sight record from the country. So, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 19 January 2015

**History**

**Regional Status:** The taxon has been assessed as Data Deficient (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** It occurs in Bangladesh, China, India, Myanmar and Nepal (Shrestha 1990, Rahman 2005).

**Bangladesh:** This species is found in the swift hill streams, typically with torrential areas and riffles, and a substrate of coarse gravel and fine sand mixed with rock in Bangladesh (Shrestha 1990, Ng 2010). According to Hossain et al. (2012), this species has also been found in freshwater rivers in Bangladesh.

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** Unknown.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

This species prefers to inhabit in fast-flowing hill streams also in deep riffles and runs over gravel, cobble substrates (Shrestha 1990).

**Assessor:** Gawsia Wahidunnessa Chowdhury
**Bagarius yarrelli**

Species ID: Fi0254

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** Bagarius yarrelli (Sykes, 1839)  
**English Name:** Goonch  
**Bengali Name:** Baghair, Baghari, Bagh Machh  
**Synonym/s:** Bagrus yarrelli Sykes, 1839  
*Pimelodus carnaticus* Jerdon, 1849  
*Bagarius bagarius* Weber & de Beaufort, 1913  
*Bagarius nieuwenhuisii* Popta, 1904

**Taxonomic Notes:** There is a taxonomic confusion among the species of Bagarius yarrelli, in particular between Bagarius bagarius and Bagarius yarrelli. In the most of the reports and studies of Bangladesh, all Goonch or Devil catfish have been described only as Bagarius bagarius. Still there is tremendous ambiguity among the researchers about its proper identification in Bangladesh waters. Most authors in Bangladesh considered large sized one as *B. bagarius* and most data are available on the large sized one. The IUCN Redlist (2000) assessed the large one as *B. yarelli* and categorized as Critically Endangered species. However, the major compilation of Bangladeshi fish, like Rahman (2005) and Alam (2007) described the large one as the *B. bagarius*.

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** Irrespective of the confusion surrounding the taxonomy of this species, the currently known populations of Bagarius yarrelli are likely caught in different parts of its range with *B. bagarius* as food fish. However, there is no confirmed information on its distribution, abundance and population size to assess the status of this species. Therefore, Bagarius yarrelli has been assessed as Data Deficient.

### Date Assessed: 15 January 2015

### History

#### Regional Status: The IUCN Redlist (2000) assessed the large one as *B. yarelli* and categorized as Critically Endangered species.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** Bagarius yarrelli has been reported from Bangladesh, China, India and Nepal (Rainboth 1996).

**Bangladesh:** It is likely to be found in the upstream of the hilly rivers of Bangladesh particularly Kongsho, Somesswari of Netrokona District; the Shurma, Kushira and Pyiang river of Sylhet; the Shangu river of Bandarban; also may found in the floodplains of Netrokona and Mymensingh Districts with Bagarius bagarius.

**EOO:** 60,537 km²  
**AOO:** 6,000 km²

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.  
**Total Population:** Unknown.  
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

Like Bagarius bagarius, it prefers flowing waters and lives under stones and it is likely to be carnivorous and predatory fish feeds on small fishes, prawns. etc. This species inhabits a variety of fluviatile habitats, although it is typically associated with swift, clear rivers with a substrate of rocks and sand (Ng 2010).

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**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah  
**Associate Assessor/s:** Md. Mizanur Rahman
**Macrognathus aral**
Species ID: FI0240

### Taxonomy

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**Scientific Name:** *Macrognathus aral* (Bloch & Schneider, 1801)
**English Name:** One-stripe Spiny Eel
**Bengali Name:** Tara Baim
**Synonym/s:** *Rhynchodella aral* Bloch and Schneider, 1801
*Macrognathus jammuensis* Malhotra & Singh Dutta, 1975

**Taxonomic Notes:** *Macrognathus aral* is a very poorly studied species with huge taxonomic ambiguity with other species of *Macrognathus*. Recently, its taxonomy has been confirmed through DNA barcoding of mitochondrial Cytochrome Oxydase I (COI) gene (Ahmed et al. 2015).

### Assessment Information

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** *Macrognathus aral* has been noted from the country without sufficient published or available information covering its population and distributional range. So, the species is assessed as Data Deficient.

**Date Assessed:** 15 January 2015

### History

**Regional Status:** It was not assessed in the Red List of IUCN Bangladesh 2000.

### Geographic Range

**Global:** *Macrognathus aral* is widely distributed throughout Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Pakistan. It is present in most of the Ganges drainage but scarcer in numbers in Nepal (Vishwanath 2010).

**Bangladesh:** There is no particular literature about its distribution in the country except in the Fishbase database and in a checklist of riverine fish prepared by Hossain et al. (2012). However, it may be suspected to be found in riverine waterbodies with other *Macrognathus* species particularly in the Brahmaputra, Padma, Jamuna rivers and its adjacent floodplain areas.

| EOO: | 50,252 km² |
| AOO: | 15,219 km² |

### Population

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.
**Total Population:** Unknown.
**Trend:** Unknown.

### Habitat and Ecology

It is a nocturnal feeder, consuming insects and worms in lowland habitats and at moderate elevation in all the larger river systems (Vishwanath 2010) outside Bangladesh. *M. aral* occurs in running and stagnant waters. Found in fresh and brackish waters and deltas of large rivers, common in ponds and slow flowing rivers with vegetation in plains. Inhabits still waters with silt or mud substrate. Believed to be common in rice paddy fields (Vishwanath 2010).

**Assessor:** Md. Abdur Rob Mollah
**Chelonodon patoca**

Species ID: FI0250

**Taxonomy**

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**Scientific Name:** *Chelonodon patoca* (Hamilton, 1822)

**English Name:** Milkspotted Puffer, Marbled Toad, Gangetic Puffer

**Bengali Name:** Potka, Tepa

**Synonym/s:**
- *Tetraodon patoca* Hamilton, 1822
- *Tetraodon dissutidens* Cantor, 1849
- *Tetraodon kappa* Bleeker, 1850

**Taxonomic Notes:** The species was first described by Hamilton (1822) as *Tetraodon patoca*.

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria:** Data Deficient (DD) ver 3.1

**Justification:** The species is assessed as Data Deficient because there is inadequate information to make a direct or indirect assessment of its risk of extinction based on its distribution. Its biology and toxicity are well known but data on abundance and/or distribution are lacking.

**Date Assessed:** 17 September 2014

**History**

**Regional Status:** It was assessed as Not Threatened (IUCN Bangladesh 2000).

**Geographic Range**

**Global:** Its range includes Indo-Pacific: East Africa to the Admiralty Islands, New Britain and Trobiand Islands, north to China, south to northern Australia.

**Bangladesh:** It is conjectured to be found around the mouths of rivers or in brackish mangrove estuaries (Sundarbans) (Huda and Haque 2003) and sometimes it penetrates freshwater but is never found more than a few km from the sea.

**EOO:** 77,285 km²

**AOO:** 16,594 km²

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length):** Unknown.

**Total Population:** There is no information on the population and its trend for this species.

**Trend:** Unknown.

**Habitat and Ecology**

It is an omnivorous and anadromous fish. Its skin, muscle, liver and gonads are known to be highly toxic and contains paralytic shell fish poison (PSP) (Mahmud et al. 2001, Noguchi and Ebesu 2001, Ahmed et al. 2002). It inhabits coastal waters and enters the lower reaches of rivers and lagoons (Talwar and Jhingran 1991). It occurs in sand and mudflats, usually in estuaries.

**Assessor:** Md. Sagir Ahmed
6. REFERENCES


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IRG-Worldfish. 2012. Fish Catch Monitoring Report. Integrated Protected Area Co-Management (IPAC). Submitted to USAID/Bangladesh. (In Salmophasia bacaia, it was written as “IRG-Worldfish 2011.”)


Mahalder, B. and Mustafa, M.G. 2013. Introduction to Fish Species Diversity - Sunamganj haor region within CBRMP’s working area. CBRMP-LGED. WorldFish, Dhaka, Bangladesh 75 pp.


Mostafa, A.R.H. Professor, Faculty of Fisheries. Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. Discussion held on 22 September 2014.


References


Taki, Y. 1978. *An analytical study of the fish fauna of the Mekong basin as a biological production system in nature*. Research Institute of Evolutionary Biology Special Publications no. 1, 77 p. Tokyo, Japan


WorldFish. 2013. Introduction to Fish Species Diversity- Sunamganj haor region within CBRMP’s working area. Community Based Resource Management Project-LGED and WorldFish, Dhaka, Bangladesh. 75 p.

WorldFish-IPAC. 2013. Sundarbans Fisheries: Completion Report on Fish Catch Monitoring. IPAC, WorldFish, Bangladesh.


## Status of Freshwater Fishes in Bangladesh (arranged in taxonomic order)


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<td>Plotosus canius</td>
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<td>Habitat</td>
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<td>Goonch</td>
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<td>VU</td>
<td>FP</td>
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<td>Macrognathus aculeatus</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<td>Mastacembelus armatus</td>
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## Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh
### Assessment Sheet

**Name of Species:**

**Species ID:**

**Taxonomy**

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<th>Kingdom</th>
<th>Phylum</th>
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Scientific Name:
Species Authority:

**English Name:**

**Local Name:**

**Synonym/s:**

**Taxonomic Notes:**

**Assessment Information**

**Red List Category & Criteria (Status):**

**Justification:**

**Level of Assessment:**

**Date Assessed:**

**History:**

**Geographic Range**

**Global Range**

**Global Status**

**Global Population**

**Local Range Description:**

**Presence in Protected Areas:**

**Extent of Occurrence**

**Area of Occupancy**

**Range Map:**

**Population**

**Generation Time (Length)**

**Total Population**

**No. of Sub-population**

**Trend**

**Habit and Ecology**

**Habit**

**Habitat**

**Niche**

**Elevation**

**Home Range**

**Active Period**
### Threats
- Habitat Destruction
- Trade
- Hunting/Poaching
- Other 1
- Other 2

### Conservation Actions
- Wildlife Legislation
- CITES
- Other 1
- Other 2

### Recommendations
- Research
- Management
- Captive stocks
- Other 1
- Other 2

### Sources/References

### Citation (To be filled up by Lead Assessor)

### Name of the Contributors
- Assessor:
- Associate Assessor/s:
- Reviewer/s:
- Facilitator:

---

Signature of the Assessor  
Signature of the Lead Assessor
Appendix-iii

Technical Terms

Population and Population Size (Criteria A, C and D)
The term ‘population’ is used in a specific sense in the Red List Criteria that is different to its common biological usage. Population is here defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. For functional reasons, primarily owing to differences between life forms, population size is measured as numbers of mature individuals only. In the case of taxa obligately dependent on other taxa for all or part of their life cycles, biologically appropriate values for the host taxon should be used.

Subpopulations (Criteria B and C)
Subpopulations are defined as geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less).

Mature individuals (Criteria A, B, C and D)
The number of mature individuals is the number of individuals known, estimated or inferred to be capable of reproduction. When estimating this quantity, the following points should be borne in mind:

- Mature individuals that will never produce new recruits should not be counted (e.g. densities are too low for fertilization).
- In the case of populations with biased adult or breeding sex ratios, it is appropriate to use lower estimates for the number of mature individuals, which take this into account.
- Where the population size fluctuates, use a lower estimate. In most cases this will be much less than the mean.
- Reproducing units within a clone should be counted as individuals, except where such units are unable to survive alone (e.g. corals).
- In the case of taxa that naturally lose all or a subset of mature individuals at some point in their life cycle, the estimate should be made at the appropriate time, when mature individuals are available for breeding.
- Re-introduced individuals must have produced viable offspring before they are counted as mature individuals.

Generation (Criteria A, C and E)
Generation length is the average age of parents of the current cohort (i.e. newborn individuals in the population). Generation length therefore reflects the turnover rate of breeding individuals in a population. Generation length is greater than the age at first breeding and less than the age of the oldest breeding individual, except in taxa that breed only once. Where generation length varies under threat, the more natural, i.e. predisturbance, generation length should be used.

Reduction (Criterion A)
A reduction is a decline in the number of mature individuals of at least the amount (%) stated under the criterion over the time period (years) specified, although the decline need not be continuing. A reduction should not be interpreted as part of a fluctuation unless there is good evidence for this. The downward phase of a fluctuation will not normally count as a reduction.

Continuing decline (Criteria B and C)
A continuing decline is a recent, current or projected future decline (which may be smooth, irregular or sporadic) which is liable to continue unless remedial measures are taken. Fluctuations will not normally count as continuing declines, but an observed decline should not be considered as a fluctuation unless there is evidence for this.

Extreme fluctuations (Criteria B and C)
Extreme fluctuations can be said to occur in a number of taxa when population size or distribution area varies widely, rapidly and frequently, typically with a variation greater than one order of magnitude (i.e. a tenfold increase or decrease).

Severely fragmented (Criterion B)
The phrase ‘severely fragmented’ refers to the situation in which increased extinction risk to the taxon results from the fact that most of its individuals are found in small and relatively isolated subpopulations (in certain circumstances this may be inferred from habitat information). These small subpopulations may go extinct, with a reduced probability of recolonization.
Extent of occurrence (Criteria A and B)
Extent of occurrence is defined as the area contained within the shortest continuous imaginary boundary which can be drawn to encompass all the known, inferred or projected sites of present occurrence of a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. This measure may exclude discontinuities or disjunctions within the overall distributions of taxa (e.g. large areas of obviously unsuitable habitat) (but see ‘area of occupancy’ below). Extent of occurrence can often be measured by a minimum convex polygon (the smallest polygon in which no internal angle exceeds 180 degrees and which contains all the sites of occurrence).

Area of occupancy (Criteria A, B and D)
Area of occupancy is defined as the area within its ‘extent of occurrence’ (see point 9 above) which is occupied by a taxon, excluding cases of vagrancy. The measure reflects the fact that a taxon will not usually occur throughout the area of its extent of occurrence, which may contain unsuitable or unoccupied habitats. In some cases (e.g. irreplaceable colonial nesting sites, crucial feeding sites for migratory taxa) the area of occupancy is the smallest area essential at any stage to the survival of existing populations of a taxon. The size of the area of occupancy will be a function of the scale at which it is measured, and should be at a scale appropriate to relevant biological aspects of the taxon, the nature of threats and the available data. To avoid inconsistencies and bias in assessments caused by estimating area of occupancy at different scales, it may be necessary to standardize estimates by applying a scale-correction factor. It is difficult to give strict guidance on how standardization should be done because different types of taxa have different scale-area relationships.

Location (Criteria B and D)
The term ‘location’ defines a geographically or ecologically distinct area in which a single threatening event can rapidly affect all individuals of the taxon present. The size of the location depends on the area covered by the threatening event and may include part of one or many subpopulations. Where a taxon is affected by more than one threatening event, location should be defined by considering the most serious plausible threat.

Quantitative analysis (Criterion E)
A quantitative analysis is defined here as any form of analysis which estimates the extinction probability of a taxon based on known life history, habitat requirements, threats and any specified management options. Population viability analysis (PVA) is one such technique. Quantitative analyses should make full use of all relevant available data. In a situation in which there is limited information, such data as are available can be used to provide an estimate of extinction risk (for instance, estimating the impact of stochastic events on habitat). In presenting the results of quantitative analyses, the assumptions (which must be appropriate and defensible), the data used and the uncertainty in the data or quantitative model must be documented.

Benign introduction
An attempt to establish a taxon, for the purpose of conservation, outside its recorded distribution but within an appropriate habitat and ecogeographical area; a feasible conservation tool only when there is no remaining area left within a taxon’s historic range (IUCN 1998).

Breeding population
A (sub) population that reproduces within the region, whether this involves the entire reproductive cycle or any essential part of it.

Conspecific population
Populations of the same species; here applied to any taxonomic unit at or below the species level.

Downlisting and uplisting
The process for adjusting the Red List Category of a regional population according to a decreased or increased risk of extinction; downlisting refers to a reduced extinction risk and uplisting to an increased extinction risk.

Endemic taxon
A taxon naturally found in any specific area and nowhere else; this is a relative term in that a taxon can be endemic to a small island, to a country, or to a continent.
**Global population**
Total number of individuals of a taxon (see Population).

**Metapopulation**
A collection of subpopulations of a taxon, each occupying a suitable patch of habitat in a landscape of otherwise unsuitable habitat. The survival of the metapopulation is dependent on the rate of local extinctions of occupied patches and the rate of (re-) colonization of empty patches (Levins 1969, Hanski 1999).

**Natural range**
Range of a taxon, excluding any portion that is the result of an introduction to a region or neighbouring region. The delimitation between wild and introduced populations within a region may be based on a pre-set year or event, but this decision is left to the regional Red List authority.

**Population**
This term is used in a specific sense in the IUCN Red List Criteria (IUCN 2001, 2012), different from its common biological usage. Population is defined as the total number of individuals of the taxon. Within the context of a regional assessment, it may be advisable to use the term global population for this. In the Guidelines the term population is used for convenience, when reference is made to a group of individuals of a given taxon that may or may not interchange propagules with other such entities (see Regional population and Subpopulations).

**Propagule**
A living entity capable of dispersal and of producing a new mature individual (e.g. a spore, seed, fruit, egg, larva, or part of or an entire individual). Gametes and pollen are not considered propagules in this context.

**Region**
A subglobal geographical area, such as a continent, country, state, or province.

**Regional assessment**
Process for determining the relative extinction risk of a regional population according to the Guidelines.

**Rescue effect**
Process by which immigrating propagules result in a lower extinction risk for the target population.

**Sink**
An area where the local reproduction of a taxon is lower than local mortality. The term is normally used for a subpopulation experiencing immigration from a source where the local reproduction is higher than the local mortality.

**Subpopulations**
Geographically or otherwise distinct groups in the (global) population between which there is little demographic or genetic exchange (typically one successful migrant individual or gamete per year or less; IUCN 2001, 2012); a subpopulation may or may not be restricted to a region.

**Taxon**
A species or infra specific entity whose extinction risk is being assessed.

**Vagrant**
A taxon that is currently found only occasionally within the boundaries of a region (see Visitor).

**Visitor (also, visiting taxon)**
A taxon that does not reproduce within a region but regularly occurs within its boundaries either now or during some period of the last century. Regions have several options on how to decide the boundaries between visitors and vagrants, e.g. using a preset percentage of the global population found in the region or predictability of occurrence.

**Wild population**
A population within its natural range in which the individuals are the result of natural reproduction (i.e. not the result of human-mediated release or translocation); if a population is the result of a benign introduction that is now or has previously been successful (i.e. self-sustaining), the population is considered wild.

Appendix-iv

SUMMARY OF THE FIVE CRITERIA (A-E) USED TO EVALUATE IF A TAXON BELONGS IN AN IUCN RED LIST THREATENED CATEGORY (CRITICALLY ENDANGERED, ENDANGERED OR VULNERABLE)¹.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A. Population size reduction, Population reduction (measured over the longer of 10 years or 3 generations) based on any of A1 to A4</th>
<th>Critically Endangered</th>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>≥ 90%</td>
<td>≥ 70%</td>
<td>≥ 50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2, A3 &amp; A4</td>
<td>≥ 90%</td>
<td>≥ 50%</td>
<td>≥ 30%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- **A1** Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of the reduction are clearly reversible AND understood AND have ceased.
- **A2** Population reduction observed, estimated, inferred, or suspected in the past where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.
- **A3** Population reduction projected, inferred or suspected to be met in the future (up to a maximum of 100 years) ([a] cannot be used for A3).
- **A4** An observed, estimated, inferred, projected or suspected population reduction over the period must include both the past and the future (up to a max. of 100 years in future), and where the causes of reduction may not have ceased OR may not be understood OR may not be reversible.

(a) direct observation [except A3]
(b) an index of abundance appropriate to the taxon
(c) a decline in area of occupancy (AOO), extent of occurrence (EOO) and/or habitat quality
(d) actual or potential levels of exploitation
(e) effects of introduced taxa, hybridization, pathogens, pollutants, competitors or parasites.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B. Geographic range in the form of either B1 (extent of occurrence) AND/OR B2 (area of occupancy)</th>
<th>Critically Endangered</th>
<th>Endangered</th>
<th>Vulnerable</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1. Extent of occurrence (EOO)</td>
<td>&lt; 100 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 5,000 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 20,000 km²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2. Area of occupancy (AOO)</td>
<td>&lt; 10 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 500 km²</td>
<td>&lt; 2,000 km²</td>
</tr>
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</table>

AND at least 2 of the following 3 conditions:

(a) Severely fragmented OR Number of locations = 1 ≤ 5 ≤ 10
(b) Continuing decline observed, estimated, inferred or projected in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) area, extent and/or quality of habitat; (iv) number of locations or subpopulations; (v) number of mature individuals
(c) Extreme fluctuations in any of: (i) extent of occurrence; (ii) area of occupancy; (iii) number of locations or subpopulation; (iv) number of mature individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C. Small population size and decline</th>
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<th>Vulnerable</th>
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<tr>
<td>Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
<td>&lt; 2,500</td>
<td>&lt; 10,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

AND at least one of C1 or C2

C1. An observed, estimated or projected continuing decline of at least (up to a max. of 100 years in future): 25% in 3 years or 1 generation (whichever is longer) 20% in 5 years or 2 generation (whichever is longer) 10% in 10 years or 3 generation (whichever is longer)

C2. An observed, estimated, projected or inferred continuing decline AND at least 1 of the following 3 conditions:

(a) (i) Number of mature individuals in each subpopulation ≤ 50 ≤ 250 ≤ 1,000
(b) % of mature individuals in one subpopulation = 90-100% 95-100% 100%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D. Very small or restricted population</th>
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<tr>
<td>D. Number of mature individuals</td>
<td>&lt; 50</td>
<td>&lt; 250</td>
<td>D1. &lt; 1,000</td>
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</table>

D2. Only applies to the VU category
Restricted area of occupancy or number of locations with a plausible future threat that could drive the taxon to CR or EX in a very short time,

D2. Typically: AOO < 20km² or number of locations < 5

<table>
<thead>
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<th>E. Quantitative Analysis</th>
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<th>Vulnerable</th>
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<td>Indicating the probability of extinction in the wild to be:</td>
<td>≥ 50% in 10 years or 3 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)</td>
<td>≥ 20% in 20 years or 5 generation, whichever is longer (100 years max.)</td>
<td>≥ 0% in 100 years</td>
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</table>

¹ Use of this summary sheet requires full understanding of the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria and Guidelines for Using the IUCN Red List Categories and Criteria. Please refer to both documents for explanations of terms and concepts used here.

Appendix-v
Contributor Index

Project Members

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Dubai Government
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IUCN Bangladesh

Project Manager
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Ms. Afshana Parven</td>
<td>Lecturer, Department of Fisheries and Marine Science, Noakhali Science &amp; Technology University</td>
<td>72, 266</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mr. Balaram Mahalder</td>
<td>Technical Specialist, WorldFish</td>
<td>65, 97, 183, 184, 247, 248, 285, 299</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dr. Gulshan Ara Latifa</td>
<td>Supernumerary Professor, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka</td>
<td>84, 208, 259</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. Harunur Rashid</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Ms. Ismot Ara</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biological Sciences, Jahangirnagar University</td>
<td>54, 81, 209-211</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Ms. Jannatul Ferdous</td>
<td>Shipment Coordinator, Unitrans Container Ltd</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>Dr. M. Kamrujaman</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Department of Zoology, Faculty of Biological Science, Jahangirnagar University</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>Dr. M. Niamul Naser</td>
<td>Professor, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka</td>
<td>51, 52, 74, 101, 102, 187, 188, 190</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Dr. M. Rafiqun Nabi</td>
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<td>86, 138, 141, 142, 153, 155, 156, 216, 217, 242, 243, 252, 255, 264, 265, 278</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>Dr. Md. Abdur Rob Mollah</td>
<td>Professor, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka</td>
<td>55, 56, 70, 82, 83, 87, 88, 90, 110-112, 123, 140, 146, 185, 269, 312, 313</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>Mr. Md. Ahsanul Islam</td>
<td>Project Assistant (Database Management), Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh, IUCN Bangladesh</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Dr. Md. Enamul Hoq</td>
<td>Chief Scientific Officer (A.C) &amp; Project Director, Marine Fisheries &amp; Technology Station, Bangladesh Fisheries Research Institute</td>
<td>104, 128, 132, 191-196, 291</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Dr. Md. Golam Mustafa</td>
<td>Wetlands and Fisheries specialist, WorldFish</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman</td>
<td>Assistant Professor, Department of Zoology, University of Dhaka</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Dr. Md. Monirul Islam</td>
<td>Associate Professor, Department of Fisheries, University of Dhaka</td>
<td>57, 93, 105, 151, 152, 200-204, 249, 270, 305</td>
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### Photo Providers

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<td>Mr. P.J.P. Whitehead, British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BD, UK, Picture drawn by Dr. Thosaporn Wongratana, Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok, Thailand</td>
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Updating Species Red List of Bangladesh

As part of the Bangladesh Forest Department's project entitled "Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCPF) Project," the Bangladesh Forest Department has initiated a comprehensive assessment of the national status of all species of freshwater fishes in Bangladesh. This assessment was carried out by the Bangladesh Forest Department with the support of IUCN Bangladesh, which was published in 2006.

The study assessed the potential extinction risk of freshwater fishes in Bangladesh. It identified 17 species that are either critically endangered or have not been previously recorded. These species are categorized as "Data Deficient," meaning that the biodiversity status of these species is unknown. The study recommends that species recovery plans be developed to ensure the conservation of these species.

Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCPF) Project

The Strengthening Regional Cooperation for Wildlife Protection (SRCPF) project aims to establish a regional network for the protection of freshwater fishes in South Asia, among others. The project is implemented in collaboration with regional and local partners. The project seeks to improve the management of freshwater fishes through the establishment of regional conservation strategies and the development of sustainable fisheries management practices.

The project is supported by IUCN (International Union for Conservation of Nature) and Bangladesh Forest Department. The project focuses on the conservation of freshwater fishes in Bangladesh, with a particular emphasis on species that are critically endangered.

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species

The IUCN Red List of Threatened Species (IUCN) is a comprehensive database that provides information on the global conservation status of species. It is based on the IUCN Red List criteria, which assess the risk of extinction for each species based on factors such as population size, habitat loss, and threats to the species.

The IUCN Red List is updated regularly, and species are classified into different categories based on their conservation status. These categories include "Extinct," "Extinct in the Wild," "Critically Endangered," "Endangered," "Vulnerable," "Least Concern," and "Data Deficient." The "Least Concern" category includes species that are not currently facing significant threats to their survival.

The IUCN Red List is the most comprehensive database on the conservation status of species. It is widely used by conservation organizations and governments to inform conservation policies and initiatives.

Red List of Bangladesh

Volume 5: Freshwater Fishes

The Bangladesh Forest Department, in collaboration with IUCN, has compiled the Red List of Bangladesh for freshwater fishes. This list includes information on the conservation status of each species, as well as details on their geographic distribution and habitat preferences.

For more information, visit www.junredlist.org.

IUCN

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