A New Blind Loach, *Oreonectes translucens* (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Nemacheilinae), from Guangxi, China

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(Accepted December 12, 2005)

**Zhen-Ling Zhang, Ya-Hui Zhao, and Chun-Guang Zhang (2006)** A new blind loach, *Oreonectes translucens* (Teleostei: Cypriniformes: Nemacheilinae), from Guangxi, China. *Zoological Studies* 45(4): 611-615. A new blind loach, *Oreonectes translucens* sp. nov., is described based on 3 specimens (25.7-45.8 mm in standard length) collected from a cave in Xia’ao Village, Du’an County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of southern China. It is distinguished from all other known *Oreonectes* species by its well-developed crests and vestigial eyes. The new species shares with the similar *O. furcocaudalis* Zhu et Cao possession of dorsal and ventral crests, a forked caudal fin, and 8 (6) dorsal (anal)-fin rays, but can be distinguished from the latter by having vestigial eyes (normal in the latter), well-developed crests (dorsal crest depth of the former 78.0%-87.0% of caudal peduncle depth vs. 31.1%-38.1% in the latter), and fewer vertebrae (4 + 32 vs. 4 + 35). The new species shares with the similar *O. anophthalmus* Zheng possession of vestigial eyes, a semitransparent body when fresh, and a 4 + 32 vertebrae count, but differs from the latter by having crests, a forked caudal-fin (rounded in the latter), and the origin of the dorsal fin vertically opposite to those of the pelvic fins.

**Key words:** Taxonomy, Cavefish, New species, *Oreonectes translucens*.

Nemacheilinae loaches are common in tropical Asia. They occur in a great variety of habitats, but are particularly abundant in swiftly flowing hillside streams, where they are typically found under stones. This preferred habitat may help explain why many of Asia’s cave fishes belong to this subfamily (Kottelat, 1990). There are 15 genera and more than 100 species in this subfamily in China (Zhu 1995). The loach genus *Oreonectes* was established by Günther (1868) with *O. platycephalus* as the type (and sole) species. Over a century later, a cave dweller, *O. anophthalmus*, was described by Zheng (1981) based on specimens from Guangxi, China. Subsequently 2 more species, *O. furcocaudalis* Zhu et Cao (1987) and *O. retrodorsalis* Lan et al. (1995) were discovered. These fishes are found in subterranean pools and waterways, or gathered around the outlets of underground rivers, except for *O. platycephalus* which is often found in open streams (Günther 1868, Zheng 1981, Zhu 1987, Lan 1995).

In 1999, three specimens of a blind *Oreonectes* species were collected from a cave in Xia’ao Village, Du’an County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of southern China. Subsequent examination showed that the specimens differed notably from the known blind species of *O. anophthalmus*, as well as from other blind loaches of the subfamily Nemacheilinae. Some characteristics exhibited by the 3 specimens were similar to ones seen in *O. furcocaudalis*, including possession of dorsal and ventral crests, forked caudal fin, etc. However, in other traits, most notably having vestigial rather than normal eyes, the new specimens markedly differed. Clearly the new specimens belonged to a new...
Oreonectes species which is herein described and compared in detail to the similar species, O. anophthalmus and O. furcocaudalis.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

All materials examined, including type specimens of the new species and specimens of those of O. anophthalmus and O. furcocaudalis examined for comparison, belong to the collection of the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing (ASIZB; institutional abbreviation according to Levition et al. 1985) and were preserved in 75% alcohol after being fixed in 10% formalin. Detailed information on the specimens is given in the "Comparative materials" below.

Counts and proportional measurements follow Kottelat (2004), except for the following: the dorsal crest (Kottelat 2004) depth (DCD) is defined as the distance from the highest part of the dorsal crest to the nearest point on the body wall of the caudal peduncle; the caudal peduncle depth (CPD) excludes the depths of the dorsal and ventral crests; and the dorsal-fin base length is defined as the distance from the 1st unbranched ray base to the last branched ray base of the dorsal fin. Measurements were taken with digital calipers to 0.1 mm. Vertebrae were counted from radiographs, which were made with a Xiangyi RX-60 X-ray unit (made in Hunan, China) (Zhao et al. 2002). Other abbreviations used herein are CPL for caudal peduncle length and SL for standard length.

DESCRIPTION

Oreonectes Günther, 1868


Oreonectes translucens sp. nov.
(Figs. 1-3, Table 1)

Holotype: ASIZB 94785, 45.8 mm SL, Xia’ao Town, Du’an County, Guangxi, China, Nov. 1999, Chun-Guang Zhang and Ya-Hui Zhao.

Paratypes: ASIZB 94786, 29.4 mm SL; ASIZB 9477, 25.7 mm SL; data as for holotype.

Diagnosis: Oreonectes translucens can be
distinguished from its congeners by possessing the following combination of characters: vestigial eyes; origin of dorsal fin and pelvic fin vertically opposite each other; well-developed dorsal crest and ventral crest; entire body lacking scales and color.

**Description:** The general appearance is as shown in figure 1. Morphometric data for the holotype and for 2 paratypes are given in table 1. Morphometric data for 2 specimens of *O. anophthalmus* and 9 specimens of *O. furcocaudalis* are also listed in table 1 for comparison. Dorsal-fin rays iii, 8; anal-fin rays iii, 6; pectoral-fin rays i, 11; pelvic-fin rays i, 6; branched caudal-fin rays, 16. Numbers of gill rakers (12) and vertebrae (4 + 32) only counted for the largest

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**Table 1. Comparison of proportional measurements in 3 species of *Oreonectes***

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of specimens (n)</th>
<th>O. translucens sp. nov.</th>
<th>O. anophthalmus</th>
<th>O. furcocaudalis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Holotype (n = 1)</td>
<td>Paratypes (n = 2)</td>
<td>(n = 2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Catalogue number (ASIZB)</td>
<td>94785</td>
<td>94786</td>
<td>94787</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Standard length (mm)</td>
<td>45.8</td>
<td>29.4</td>
<td>25.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent (%) of standard length**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Predorsal length</th>
<th>Prepelvic length</th>
<th>Pre-anus length</th>
<th>Preanal length</th>
<th>Body width (at dorsal origin)</th>
<th>Body width (at anal origin)</th>
<th>Height of dorsal fin</th>
<th>Length of dorsal fin base</th>
<th>Length of upper caudal lobe</th>
<th>Length of anal fin</th>
<th>Length of pelvic fin</th>
<th>Length of pectoral fin</th>
<th>Body height (at dorsal origin)</th>
<th>Length of caudal peduncle</th>
<th>Caudal peduncle depth</th>
<th>Lateral length of head</th>
<th>Dorsal length of head</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>54.7</td>
<td>50.9</td>
<td>50.4</td>
<td>62.7</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>58.7</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>27.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>54.2</td>
<td>56.1</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>60.1</td>
<td>55.2</td>
<td>56.0</td>
<td>56.8</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>13.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>21.5</td>
<td>22.5</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>27.4</td>
<td>28.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Percent (%) of lateral length of head**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Head height (at eye)</th>
<th>Head height (at nape)</th>
<th>Head width (at eye)</th>
<th>Maximum head width</th>
<th>Snout length</th>
<th>Eye diameter</th>
<th>Interorbital width</th>
<th>DCD-CPD</th>
<th>CPL-CPD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Range</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>78.0</td>
<td>2.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mean</strong></td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>35.1</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>39.5</td>
<td>80.8</td>
<td>1.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DCD, dorsal crest depth; CPD, caudal peduncle depth; CPL, caudal peduncle length; -, no data.
specimen, the holotype (ASIZB 94785).

Body elongate, with posterior portion from dorsal fin origin to caudal-fin base laterally compressed. Head slightly depressed. Snout round. Eyes vestigial. Anterior and posterior nostrils well separated. Each anterior nostril placed at end of a small, obliquely cut tube, which is prolonged into a short barbel. Posterior nostrils elliptical, with olfactory lamellae barely visible inside naris. Mouth inferior, curved. Surface of upper and lower lips smooth, a marked median groove in middle of lower lip. Maxillary barbels less than 1/2 of head length, outer rostral barbels reaching middle of posterior nostril and inner rostral barbels to root of anterior nostril.

Body naked, no lateral line scales. Lateral line incomplete, with only 3 or 4 lateral pores behind head. Lateral line pores present on head.

Dorsal fin short, serrated along posterior edge of last unbranched ray, height of dorsal fin 17.6% (15.9%-17.2%) in SL, length of dorsal-fin base 12.4% (10.8%-11.5%) in SL. Dorsal-fin origin vertically opposite pelvic-fin insertion, predorsal length 54.7% (51.1%-53.1%) in SL, prepelvic length 55.6% (50.4%-50.9%) in SL. Anal-fin origin just posterior to anus. Pectoral fin long and narrow, almost reaching pelvic-fin origin, length of which is 22.4% (21.4%-21.7%) in SL. Pelvic fin extending slightly beyond anus. Dorsal crest origin vertically opposite anal-fin insertion, along entire length of caudal peduncle and connecting with caudal-fin rays. Dorsal crest gradually heightening from origin, reaching a maximum height at end of caudal peduncle. DCD over 1/2 of CPD (for holotype DCD 78.0% in CPD, for paratypes 80.8%-86.9%) (Fig. 2). Ventral crest smaller, originating midway between end of anal-fin base and end of caudal peduncle, joining with caudal-fin. Its depth less than 1/2 of DCD. Both dorsal and ventral crests semitransparent, soft, and thin.

Color: Body semitransparent when fresh, grayish after preservation in alcohol, with no markings in either case (i.e., no speckling, spots, etc.).

Distribution: Known only from Xia’ao Cave near Xia’ao Town, Du’an County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, China (Fig. 3).

Etymology: The specific name, translucens, comes from the Latin word for transparent, in reference to the species’ appearance when fresh.

Remarks: Loaches of the subfamily Nemacheilinae are the most specious group of fishes in the hill streams of Southeast Asia (Kottelat 2004). Zhu (1989 1992) divided the Chinese species of the subfamily Nemacheilinae into 15 genera based on the morphology of the anterior nostrils, the distance between the anterior and posterior nostrils, the morphology of the swim bladder, and whether or not scales are present on the head. The new species is assigned to the genus Oreonectes since it shares with the 4 other known Oreonectes species the distinguishing features of the genus: a short barbel at the extremity of each tube-like anterior nostril, a relatively short distance between the anterior and posterior nostrils, and an absence of scales on the head. With this new addition, the genus Oreonectes now contains 5 species: Oreonectes platycephalus, Oreonectes anophthalmus, Oreonectes furcocaudalis, Oreonectes retrodorsalis, and Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. All but the 1st one are endemic to Guangdong Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of southern China, while Oreonectes furcocaudalis is found in Guangdong and Guangxi Provinces of China and Quang Ninh Province of northern Vietnam. Oreonectes anophthalmus, Oreonectes furcocaudalis, and Oreonectes translucens are found in different tributaries of the Xijiang River (Fig. 3), the longest river in the Zhujiang (Pearl) River basin. Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. is known only from Xia’ao Cave in Du’an County, which is in the Hongshuihe River watershed. Oreonectes anophthalmus and Oreonectes furcocaudalis are known only from Taiji Cave of Qifengshan Mt. in Wuming County, part of the Youjiang River basin, and from portions of the Liujiang River in Rongshui County, respectively.

Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. and Oreonectes anophthalmus are the only known troglobites in the genus. Both possess vestigial eyes and semitransparent bodies when fresh. Their vertebrae counts (4 + 32) are also the same. Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. differs from Oreonectes anophthalmus by having a well-developed dorsal crest and a forked caudal fin. Moreover, the dorsal fin origin of Oreonectes translucens is just vertically opposite to that of the pelvic fin (vs. behind it in Oreonectes anophthalmus), and Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. has an incomplete lateral line with only 3 or 4 lateral pores behind the head (while Oreonectes anophthalmus has no lateral line).

The closest known relative to the new species appears to be Oreonectes furcocaudalis. Both of these species possess dorsal and ventral crests, forked caudal fins, the origin of the dorsal fin vertically opposite to that of the pelvic fin, and 8(6) dorsal(anal)-fin rays. Oreonectes furcocaudalis and Oreonectes translucens sp. nov. differ in the development of the eyes (normal in the former vs. vestigial in the latter), in the size of the crests (less developed, with a DCD of 31.1%-38.1% in CPD, in the
former vs. more developed, with a DCD of 78.0%-86.9% in CPD, in the latter) and in vertebrae numbers (4 + 35 vs. 4 + 32).

Comparative materials: Oreonectes anophthalmus (4 specimens) ASIZB 69287, 39.1 mm SL, Wuming County, Guangxi, coll. Zhang Chun-Guang and Zhao Ya-Hui, 10 May 1999; ASIZB 70022, 27.3 mm SL, ASIZB 70023, 14.4 mm SL, Wuming County, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region; coll. Zhang Chun-Guang and Zhao Ya-Hui, 9 June 1999; ASIZB 60294 (holotype), 41.2 mm SL, Wuming County, Guangxi, coll. 1981. Oreonectes furcocaudalis (9 specimens) ASIZB 74107, 40.0 mm SL, ASIZB74108, 42.3 mm SL, ASIZB 74109, 36.0 mm SL, ASIZB 74110, 34.7 mm SL, ASIZB 74111, 34.1 mm SL, ASIZB 74112, 28.7 mm SL, ASIZB 74113, 34.4 mm SL, ASIZB 74114, 29.5 mm SL, ASIZB 74115, 27.6 mm SL. All 9 specimens are from Rongshui County, Guangxi, coll. Lan Jia-hu, Nov. 2003.

Acknowledgments: We would like to thank Mr. Gau-Yan Lee, a doctoral candidate of ASIZB for taking photos of the specimen. This study was supported by grant (NSFC-J0030092 and NSFC-30470251) from the National Science Foundation of China.

REFERENCES